

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, April 13, 1928

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Thou who didst teach that all men are sons of God and brothers in Him, and that there should not be cruel divisions and inequalities among them, Thy holy will be done throughout the earth. Praise comes to our lips because of the memory of the past—the past with its vicissitudes, its triumphs, its defeats, and its haunting risk of accident. Yet in Thy providence we have been kept by the strange mystery of Thy mercy. Our hearts turn to Thee in the deepest gratitude. The light of Thy love which lights up the book of life will continue to shine upon its future pages; Thou wilt go with us all the way. He who counts the sands and sets the prisoners free says to all hearts that are hungering through life, "Fear not, for I am with thee." Remember Thou these Representatives of the people, who are associated in service for the Republic. Let Heaven's choicest benedictions rest upon them and their homes. May all their decisions spring from balanced judgments, wisdom, and from a genuine sympathy for all men. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 3555. An act 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.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE LADISLAS LAZARO

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following order, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That Sunday, the 13th day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public service of Hon. LADISLAS LAZARO, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

PENSIONS

Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 2900) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, and ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GARNER of Texas. What is the bill?

Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD. The omnibus pension bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments alone be reported and that the bill be considered as read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the original bill be considered as read and that the amendments be reported. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the committee amendments, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 2900) entitled "An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors," do pass with the following amendments:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "Infantry" and insert "Cavalry."

Page 2, line 21, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 4, line 1, strike out "Company" and insert "Battery."

Page 5, line 21, strike out "B" and insert "D."

Page 6, line 23, strike out "Cyril A." and insert "Cyrel G."

Page 6, line 24, strike out "of Company" and insert "commissary sergeant."

Page 7, strike out lines 16 to 19, inclusive.

Page 7, line 23, after the word "month," insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Page 8, line 2, after the word "month," insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Page 8, line 17, strike out "Infantry" and insert "Cavalry."

Page 9, line 18, strike out "B" and insert "A."

Page 10, line 2, strike out "Companies E and K" and insert "Company E."

Page 10, line 3, after the word "Infantry," insert "and Company K, One hundred and second New York Infantry."

Page 10, line 4, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 10, strike out lines 14 to 19, inclusive.

Page 11, strike out lines 14 to 24, inclusive.

Page 12, line 1, strike out "W." and insert "William."

Page 12, strike out lines 12 to 15, inclusive.

Page 12, line 17, after the word "Sixth," insert "Regiment."

Page 13, line 20, strike out "Pitcher" and insert "Pilcher."

Page 13, strike out lines 23 and 24 and also lines 1 to 10, inclusive, on page 14.

Page 14, line 15, strike out "E," where it appears the second time, and insert "Elijah."

Page 14, line 17, after the word "Volunteer," insert "Ohio."

Page 15, strike out lines 8 to 11, inclusive.

Page 16, line 12, strike out "Edy" and insert "Eddy."

Page 17, line 12, strike out "Regiment" and insert "Battalion."

Page 17, line 15, strike out "Kenney" and insert "Kinney."

Page 17, line 18, strike out "Cavalry" and insert "Infantry."

Page 17, line 20, strike out "Gustave" and insert "Gustav."

Page 17, line 21, strike out "Company" and insert "Battery."

Page 18, line 13, strike out "Theodor" and insert "Theodore."

Page 18, line 14, strike out "Third Company" and insert "Company A, Third."

Page 19, line 14, strike out "Regiment" and insert "Battery."

Page 20, lines 3 and 4, strike out "Micheal A." and insert "Michael."

Page 20, line 10, strike out "\$20" and insert "\$30."

Page 20, strike out lines 12 to 15, inclusive.

Page 20, lines 19 and 20, strike out "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Page 20, line 21, after the word "Rice" insert "former."

Page 21, line 14, strike out "E." and insert "H."

Page 21, line 17, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 21, strike out lines 21 to 25, inclusive.

Page 22, lines 6 and 7, strike out "Infantry" and insert "Heavy Artillery."

Page 22, line 15, strike out "Daniel" and insert "David."

Page 23, strike out lines 10 to 13, inclusive.

Page 24, line 21, strike out "T" and insert "G."

Page 25, strike out all after "Artillery," in line 16, down to and including "Corps," in line 17.

Page 26, strike out lines 1 to 4, inclusive.

Page 26, line 8, strike out "Colored."

Page 26, line 24, strike out "National Guard" and insert "Infantry."

Page 27, line 2, strike out "Emery" and insert "Emry."

Page 28, line 3, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 28, line 6, strike out "Civil War veteran" and insert "late of Company I, Third Michigan Cavalry."

Page 28, strike out lines 12 to 15, inclusive.

Page 28, line 22, after the word "month," insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Page 29, line 20, strike out "Volunteers" and insert "Infantry."

Page 30, line 10, strike out "Elbridge" and insert "Eldridge."

Page 30, line 17, after the word "month," insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Page 30, strike out lines 22 to 25, inclusive.

Page 31, line 5, strike out "Rezen" and insert "Rezin."

Page 31, line 6, strike out all after the word "Company" down to and including the word "Volunteers" in line 8 and insert "E, First Regiment Maine Heavy Artillery."

Page 31, line 13, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 31, line 21, strike out "\$12" and insert "\$20."

Page 32, line 6, strike out "Sixty-second" and insert "Sixty-seventh."

Page 32, strike out lines 9 to 12, inclusive.

Page 33, strike out lines 1 to 7, inclusive.

Page 33, strike out lines 16 to 18, inclusive.

Page 34, strike out lines 7 to 10, inclusive.

Page 34, strike out lines 15 to 17, inclusive.

Page 36, line 8, strike out "fiftieth" and insert "fifth."

Page 36, line 10, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 36, strike out lines 22 to 25, inclusive.

Page 37, line 23, strike out "Company D" and insert "Companies D and B."

Page 37, line 23, strike out "New York" and insert "New Hampshire."

Page 38, strike out lines 4 to 6, inclusive.

Page 38, line 7, after the word "Smart," insert "former."

Page 38, line 20, strike out "H." and insert "W."

Page 39, line 1, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 39, strike out lines 11 to 19, inclusive.

Page 40, line 15, after the word "Muncey," insert "former."

Page 40, strike out lines 23 and 24, and lines 1 to 6, inclusive, on page 41.

Page 42, strike out lines 11 to 14, inclusive.

Page 42, strike out lines 23 and 24, and on page 43 strike out lines 1 and 2.

Page 43, line 10, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 43, line 15, strike out "\$40" and insert "\$50."

Page 43, line 24, after the word "John," insert "W."

Page 44, line 7, strike out "W."

Page 44, line 21, strike out "One hundred and seventy-eighth" and insert "Seventy-eighth."

Page 44, line 23, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 45, line 8, after the word "Harris," insert "alias William Ulrich."

Page 45, line 8, strike out "H" and insert "G."

Page 45, strike out all after "and," in line 9, down to and including "Cavalry," in line 10, and insert "Company B, One hundred and ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry."

Page 45, line 13, strike out "Ruben" and insert "Reuben."

Page 45, strike out lines 17 to 20, inclusive.

Page 47, strike out lines 9 to 12, inclusive.

Page 47, line 21, strike out "D" and insert "B."

Page 47, line 22, strike out "Company B" and insert "Companies I and B."

Page 48, line 3, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 48, line 14, after the word "Regiment," insert "United States."

Page 48, strike out lines 21 to 24, inclusive.

Page 49, line 24, strike out "Company" and insert "County."

Page 50, line 24, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 51, line 3, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 51, line 17, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 51, line 23, after the word "Regiment," insert "Iowa Infantry."

Page 51, line 24, strike out "Infantry" and insert "Cavalry."

Page 52, strike out lines 7 to 10, inclusive.

Page 52, line 16, strike out "D" and insert "G."

Page 52, line 19, after the word "Trude," insert "former."

Page 52, line 21, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 54, line 12, strike out "Marine Corps" and insert "Navy."

Page 54, line 18, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 55, line 5, strike out "United States" and insert "Ohio."

Page 55, line 17, strike out "D" and insert "B."

Page 55, line 19, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 56, line 2, strike out "F" and insert "A."

Page 56, line 7, strike out "Infantry" and insert "Cavalry."

Page 56, strike out lines 9 to 12, inclusive.

Page 56, line 19, strike out all after the word "of" down to and including the word "and," in line 20.

Page 56, line 23, strike out the word "Ephraim" and insert "Ephraim."

Page 57, line 17, strike out "Companies M and B" and insert "Company M, Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and Company B."

Page 57, line 21, strike out "eighty-second" and insert "second."

Page 58, line 8, strike out "Daily" and insert "Dailey."

Page 58, line 14, after the word "month," insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Page 58, line 18, after the word "month," insert "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

Page 58, strike out lines 23 to 25, inclusive.

Page 59, strike out lines 1 to 4, inclusive.

Page 59, line 7, strike out "\$50" and insert "\$40."

Page 59, after line 11, insert:

"The name of Ida Smith, helpless and dependent daughter of John Smith, late of Company G, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Emma C. Atkinson, helpless and dependent daughter of Stafford Atkinson, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Baughman, widow of John W. Baughman, late of Company A, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Alcinda Manning, widow of Franklin Manning, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Noah Greenawalt, alias Greenwalt, late of Capt. Isaac Alt's and Lieut. Jonathan Hiser's Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Militia, and Capt. Michael Mallow's company of Independent Scouts, of Pendleton, W. Va., and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of George Hovatter, late of Capt. Michael T. Haller's and Capt. Moore McNeel's company, Barbour County Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of James W. Harris, late of Capt. M. T. Haller's company, Barbour County Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, and Capt. Moore McNeel's company, Barbour County Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Emma G. Young, widow of John C. Young, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Alice Block, widow of Richard Block, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Joe Scrogum, helpless and dependent son of James Scrogum, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Nettie Edington, widow of Charles J. Edington, late of Company C, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Sarah J. Rea, widow of James Rea, late of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary J. McNew, widow of Hugh K. McNew, late of Company E, Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Minnie Cox, widow of William J. Cox, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rosa S. Weston, widow of Oliver P. Weston, late of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Weston, widow of Lester J. Weston, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary S. Woolman, widow of Warren J. Woolman, late of Company D, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Addie Ream, helpless and dependent daughter of Benjamin B. Ream, late of Company C, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Kennedy, alleged widow of James Y. Kennedy, late of Company I, Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mattie Steiner, widow of George W. Steiner, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Van Vechten, widow of James Van Vechten, late of Company F, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Nettie Yorke, widow of Andrew Yorke, late of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Leanna L. Dillon, widow of Achilles Dillon, late of Company I, Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Alice F. Crawford, former widow of William J. Crawford, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of James T. Stone, helpless and dependent son of Truman Stone, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sadie Snell, widow of Christopher Snell, late of Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Margaret Donaldson, widow of John Donaldson, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Catherine Burke, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas Burke, late of Company C, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Jennie E. Keown, helpless and dependent daughter of John Keown, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Emma S. Moon, helpless and dependent daughter of Simon P. Moon, late of Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Luella E. Heath, widow of Ira L. Heath, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Martha A. McCartney, widow of Alexander R. McCartney, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Fredlena Knight, widow of George R. Knight, late of Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Hugh Glen, alias Glenn, late of Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Cordelia E. Havlin, widow of John P. Havlin, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Horace L. Havlin, helpless and dependent son of said Cordelia E. and John P. Havlin, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Cordelia E. Havlin the name of said Horace L. Havlin shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Cordelia E. Havlin.

"The name of Annie G. Boner, widow of John Boner, late of Capt. James Stockton's Company G, Thirty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Cleopatra Kerns, widow of James M. Kerns, late of Lieut. W. A. Corneliuss's detachment, Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of William Fisher, late of Company D, Eighty-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Edith King, widow of William J. King, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of William M. Young, helpless and dependent son of David Young, late of Company D, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Mina P. Guckes, widow of Henry Guckes, late of Company A, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Annie S. Haller, widow of Martin L. Haller, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary J. Thompson, widow of Thomas Thompson, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Grace I. Scovill, widow of Alfred B. Scovill, late of Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Emma J. Tirrell, widow of George W. Tirrell, late of Company D, Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

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

"The name of James Atha, helpless and dependent son of Levi Atha, late of Company C, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elmyra E. Porter, former widow of John Stuffle, late of Company C, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

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

"The name of Kiziah E. Brookshire, widow of James H. Brookshire, late of Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth C. Bunch, widow of Benjamin Bunch, late of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Florence C. Woods, widow of Henry Woods, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary J. Frazier, widow of Watson B. Frazier, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Susan A. Winslow, widow of Albert R. Winslow, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Wilmore A. Quimby, helpless and dependent son of Warren F. Quimby, late of Company B, First Regiment Maine Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Georgia E. Bean, widow of Granville B. Bean, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Amanda A. Brown, widow of Thomas C. Brown, late of Company C, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Margaret Piatt, widow of Benjamin Piatt, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Della Perry, widow of Nathaniel Perry, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, and Company I, Fifty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Dora Krill, widow of Serphrine Krill, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ida M. Webb, widow of Henry C. Webb, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of John Nighswander, helpless and dependent son of Martin Nighswander, late of Company B, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Emma C. Alton, widow of Albert M. Alton, late of Company D, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Eberly, widow of Samuel Eberly, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Esther Smallwood, widow of Isaac C. Smallwood, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Catherine M. Atkins, widow of William M. Atkins, late of Company K, Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Clara B. Greek, widow of William Greek, jr., late of Company F, One hundred and seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Grace M. Oliver, widow of Lewis Oliver, late of Company K, One hundred and eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary Parmele, widow of Oliver G. Parmele, late of Twenty-fourth Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Josephine Warner, widow of Samuel A. Warner, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Julia Baker, widow of Moses Baker, late of Capt. B. L. Stephenson's Company, Clay County (W. Va.) Independent Scouts, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Samuel L. Bostick, helpless and dependent son of Thomas Bostick, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Dora Butcher, widow of William H. Butcher, late of Company H, Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Allie Carpenter, widow of George W. Carpenter, late of Company F, Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Nancy S. Clark, helpless and dependent daughter of Asa Clark, late of Company F, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Jane Cox, widow of James Cox, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month.

month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Liddia Fuller, former widow of Stephen F. Fuller, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Isaac Moore, helpless and dependent son of William Moore, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, First Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth A. Palmer, widow of Cyrus Palmer, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Arrianna Sites, widow of Robert Sites, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, First Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Malissa Steed, helpless and dependent daughter of Elisha B. Steed, late of Company I, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Lincoln Z. Story, helpless and dependent son of Adoniram Story, late of Company C, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Anna Topping, widow of John R. Topping, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Stella M. Watkins, widow of William W. Watkins, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Phoebe Ann Allbright, helpless and dependent daughter of Marshall Allbright, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sallie Wood, helpless and dependent daughter of Robert Wood, late of Company B, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Charles M. Guthridge, helpless and dependent son of Samuel Guthridge, late of Company H, One hundred and eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Edward Thomas, helpless and dependent son of Samuel Thomas, late of Company I, One hundred and eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of John P. Chain, helpless and dependent son of James N. Chain, late of Company H, One hundred and eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Carrie B. Gaddis, widow of Thomas B. Gaddis, late of Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Sixty-third Regiment United States Colored Troops (Ninth Louisiana Regiment A. D.), and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of William G. Ely, helpless and dependent son of Robert Ely, late of Company E, Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mollie Richardson, widow of William Richardson, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Cora A. Games, widow of David W. Games, late of Company I, One hundred and eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Lutters, widow of Ernest Lutters, also known as John H. Gray, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Streit, widow of John Streit, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter, Gertrude C. Streit, in lieu of that she is now receiving for her: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Gertrude C. Streit, helpless and dependent daughter of said Elizabeth and John Streit, the additional pension of \$20 for her, \$8 of which is herein granted, shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth Streit, the name of Gertrude C. Streit shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Elizabeth Streit.

"The name of Bentley A. Worden, helpless and dependent son of George B. Worden, late of Company I, Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Martha J. Shaffer, widow of David D. Shaffer, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah Hilton, widow of Emerson Hilton, late of Nineteenth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary Ricker, helpless and dependent daughter of William Ricker, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of John Street, late of Capt. William W. Harris's Howard County company, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of William Roberts, late of Capt. James Forman's Company D, Seventieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. William E. Fonk's detail, Seventieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Samuel Mason, late of Capt. Warren T. Harris's Howard County Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Martha J. Lewis, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry C. Lewis, late of Company C, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Amanda Henderson, widow of William M. Henderson, late of Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Anna Godfrey, widow of Ira J. Godfrey, late of company C, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Agnes L. Davis, widow of Richard M. J. Davis, late of Company I, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of George W. Dooley, late of Capt. Daniel Hoover's company, Carroll County Regiment Provisional Militia of Missouri, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Mary Carter, widow of John E. Carter, late of Capt. Martin B. Garvin's Company A, Grundy County Battalion Missouri State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rosaline Coots, helpless and dependent daughter of Moses Coots, late of Company I, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Lottie Cox, widow of James M. Cox, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma G. Casebier, widow of John D. Casebier, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Caroline Cooper, widow of Joseph P. Cooper, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Margaret A. Young, widow of Joseph W. Young, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Nannie Austin, widow of Joseph G. Austin, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Joe Meridith, helpless and dependent son of James Meridith, late of Company H, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

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

"The name of Fay Milligan, helpless and dependent daughter of Beverly W. Milligan, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of William Maze, late of Lieutenant Dietrich's company, Cooper County Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Hattie Gideon, widow of John W. Gideon, late of Company K, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of George M. Vaughan, alias Vaughn, late captain and aid-de-camp, staff of Brig. Gen. R. C. Vaughn, Fifth Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Absalom B. Dempsey, alias Absalon B. Dempsey, late of Capt. H. C. Donnohue's company, Pettis County (Missouri) Volunteer Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Carrie Bohon, widow of John J. Bohon, late of Capt. H. C. Donnohue's company, Pettis County (Missouri) Volunteer Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Thomas H. Bradley, late of Capt. George A. Dillard's Company E, Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Richard P. Gwinn, late of Capt. George Bingham's Company H, Seventy-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. John S. Crain's company, Saline County Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Mahala Clark, widow of Elisha Clark, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, and Company H, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of William T. Lesley, late of Capt. Warren W. Harris's company, Howard County Volunteer Militia of Missouri, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth C. Berry, widow of James A. Berry, late of Company G, Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Carrie E. Howell, helpless and dependent daughter of Anthony W. Howell, late of Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Sinia E. Hathaway, now Miller, former widow of Nelson S. Hathaway, late of Company I, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Nancy M. Cowan, widow of Christopher C. Cowan, late of Company C, Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Edith T. Bass, widow of Martin V. Bass, late of Capt. George A. Dillard's Company E, Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Charles W. Earnest, late of Company I, Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Emma Hathaway, widow of James H. Hathaway, late of Company C, Twentieth Regiment, and Company I, Second Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Matilda Jane Stewart, widow of James A. Stewart, late of Independent Battery F, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ella A. Tripp, widow of Edmond Tripp, late of Company B, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company F, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary Vick, widow of Hiram Vick, late of Companies B and G, One hundred and second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Wing, widow of Henrie E. Wing, late of Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Ettie E. Barnes, widow of Pliny H. Barnes, alias Charles Baker, late of Company B, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Company B, Second Regiment Michigan Infantry, and Battery F, Third Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Stephen L. Crandall, helpless and dependent son of John A. Crandall, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of George W. Burnett, late of Capt. George W. Murphy's Company C, Fifth Battalion Missouri State Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Nancy Sparks, helpless and dependent daughter of Truelove Sparks, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary Jane Judd, widow of James W. Judd, late of Capt. Dennis Adams's Company C, Sixty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia and Second Provisional Regiment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Piburn, widow of Edward Piburn, late of Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sela Ann Brooks, helpless and dependent daughter of Boone Brooks, late of Company B, Sixty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Bena M. Weddle, widow of Harvey Weddle, late of Company G, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Emulus G. Wallace, late of Company G, Fifty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. Martin T. Real's Company A, Fifty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Lucinda Perkins, widow of Josiah S. Perkins, late of Captain Bane's Company E, Mercer County Battalion, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia, and Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of James M. Gibson, late of Capt. John N. Smith's Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Martha Kerns, widow of Everhart Kerns, alias Kearns, late of Capt. John N. Smith's Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary M. Harris, former widow of William M. Pugh, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Virgil E. Halcomb, late of Company K, Seventy-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Frances E. McDonald, widow of Millard McDonald, alias Miller McDaniel, late of Capt. Wakefield Standley's Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma Bays, widow of Miles Bays, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Matilda Clark, widow of James Clark, late of Capt. John N. Smith's Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Lieut. W. A. Cornelius's detachment of Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth C. Duncan, widow of Robert Duncan, late of Capt. Patten Colley's Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. Martin T. Real's Company A, Ray County, attached to Fifty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of William B. Hampshire, helpless and dependent son of William W. Hampshire, late of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Isabell Childers, widow of Reuben D. Childers, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ellen F. I. B. Juneau, widow of Joseph Juneau, late of Seventh Independent Battery Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lillian Bigelow, widow of Emerson W. Bigelow, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Etta Hortvet, former widow of Harrison M. Burgess, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Annie C. Winter, widow of Wallace S. Winter, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Maria Bensinger, widow of Franklin E. Bensinger, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ida M. Cole, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Cole, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Margaret Mallery, widow of Henry W. Mallery, late of Company F, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Mary E. Reynolds, helpless and dependent daughter of Reuben Reynolds, late of Company H, Ninetieth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Anna M. Lybolt, widow of Henry C. Lybolt, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Jones, widow of William H. Jones, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Irene Hill, widow of Hugh W. Hill, late of Company D, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Permella J. Livingston, widow of James Livingston, late of Company C, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter Rebecca Livingston: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Rebecca Livingston, helpless and dependent daughter of said Permella J. and James Livingston, the additional pension of \$20 for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Permella J. Livingston, the name of Rebecca Livingston shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Permella J. Livingston.

"The name of Susanna Bell, widow of Reuben S. Bell, late of Company I, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Louisa McArdle, widow of Philip McArdle, late of Company A, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jennie Dye Burton, widow of Leonard Burton, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah I. Osburn, widow of Napoleon B. Osburn, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent son, David C. Osburn: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of David C. Osburn, helpless and dependent son of said Sarah I. and Napoleon B. Osburn, the additional pension of \$20 for him herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah I. Osburn the name of said David C. Osburn shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah I. Osburn.

"The name of Rosalia M. Barrow, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel Barrow, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment, and Company I, Fifty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth A. Jordan, widow of Edward Jordan, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Laura Ochletree, widow of George Ochletree, late of Company D, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Harriet T. Elliott, widow of John P. Elliott, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza J. Smith, helpless and dependent daughter of John W. Smith, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Marian Peck West, former widow of Deloss Peck, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Stevens, widow of William H. Stevens, late unassigned, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Story, widow of Herbert H. Story, late of Company L, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Alice M. Taylor, widow of Joseph Taylor, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Gertrude I. Morrill, widow of Eugene N. Morrill, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah A. Hallett, widow of Hebron Hallett, late of Company L, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Peter Breen, helpless and dependent son of Terrence Breen, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of James W. Wilson, late of Murphy's Pulaski and Texas Counties Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Mary M. Binkley, widow of John Binkley, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah Dallas, widow of Eleazer Dallas, late of Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Theodore F. Dugan, late of First Lieut. B. G. Bradshaw's Company D, Seventy-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. Robert L. Butt's Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of George N. Chasteen, late of Capt. D. A. Moorehouse's company (Provisional), Laclede County, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Thomas McCormick, late of Capt. Henry N. Cook's Boone County company, Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Marshall H. Messimer, late of Capt. Martin T. Real's Ray County Company A, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Captain Real's Company B, Fifty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Andrea T. Bracken, widow of James S. Bracken, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma E. Williams, widow of Lemuel Williams, late of Company E, Thirty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Anna M. Tidyman, widow of Richard Tidyman, late of Company E, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Esmerelda Vreeland, widow of John O. Vreeland, late of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rebecca A. Wilkins, widow of James H. Wilkins, late of Twenty-fifth unattached company, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma T. Fidler, widow of Rudolph Fidler, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Clara E. Wood, widow of Israel C. Wood, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Nettie J. Morse, former widow of Benjamin G. Morse, late of Company D, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Fannie C. Burdick, widow of Orlando P. Burdick, late of Companies K and B, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Perry L. Burdick, helpless and dependent son of said Fannie C. and Orlando P. Burdick, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Fannie C. Burdick, the name of said Perry L. Burdick shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Fannie C. Burdick.

"The name of Rose M. Muhleck, helpless and dependent daughter of Vincenz Muhleck, late of Company C, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Frances E. Austin, widow of Oel Austin, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rose E. Broderick, widow of William Broderick, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Margaret Cook, widow of Henry Cook, late of the United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent son, Henry Cook, and another additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter Margaret Cook: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Henry Cook, helpless and dependent son of said Margaret and Henry Cook, the additional pension of \$20 per month for him herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Margaret Cook, helpless and dependent daughter of said Margaret and Henry Cook, the additional pension of \$20 per month for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Margaret Cook, the mother, the names of Henry Cook and Margaret Cook, the helpless son and daughter, shall each be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month each on indi-

vidual certificates from and after the date of death of said Margaret Cook, the mother.

"The name of Mary Cravate, widow of Charles Cravate, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Floyd, helpless and dependent daughter of William R. Floyd, late of Company E, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Major Fuller, late of Company G, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Delle Perry, widow of Alpheus P. Perry, late of Company B, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Cordella E. Remington, widow of Henry Remington, late of Company H, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Vaughn, widow of Elnathan J. Vaughn, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Helen Lyman, widow of Smith P. Lyman, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Bessie Lyman, helpless and dependent daughter of said Helen and Smith P. Lyman, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Helen Lyman, the name of said Bessie Lyman shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Helen Lyman.

"The name of Fannie H. Branian, widow of Henry Branian, late of Company E, Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary C. Quivey, widow of James M. Quivey, late of Company C, Ringgold's battalion, and commissary sergeant Twenty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma Pope, widow of Morton Pope, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Nannie L. Ludy, widow of James W. Ludy, late of Company H, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Angelina Quillman, widow of John Quillman, late of Company B, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Maybelle Long, helpless and dependent daughter of Miller F. Long, late of Company G, One hundred and sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Clara E. Woffenden, widow of Samuel Woffenden, late of Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ida Blake, widow of Alfred Blake, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Louisa English, widow of John English, late of Company A, One hundred and eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, and that payment be withheld until the Government shall have been reimbursed for the amount fraudulently obtained under certificate No. 342852.

"The name of Ada M. Wright, widow of Benjamin F. Wright, late of Company I, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Melissa A. Truelock Lindsey, helpless and dependent daughter of William H. Truelock, late of Company H, Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Jessie S. Erle, widow of Frederick H. Erle, late of Company B, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Flora A. Haymaker, helpless and dependent daughter of Phillip Haymaker, late of Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Redding, former widow of Valentine Redding, late of Company B, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Henretta Stegall, widow of Henry Stegall, late of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Perry L. Barkhurst, helpless and dependent son of Calvin W. Barkhurst, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana

Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Ida E. Hawthorne, widow of Luther Hawthorne, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Webner M. Harter, helpless and dependent son of George Harter, late of Company A, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Cora D. Barger, helpless and dependent daughter of John S. Barger, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Burton H. Barger, helpless and dependent son of John S. Barger, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Melissa Babcock, widow of Eri D. Babcock, late of Company E, and sergeant major, Fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary L. Bell, widow of David V. Bell, late of Company B, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Twenty-fifth Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Alice Corl, widow of James K. Corl, late of Company F, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Augusta Graham, widow of William J. Graham, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Mark B. Graham, helpless and dependent son of said Augusta and William J. Graham, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Augusta Graham, the name of said Mark B. Graham shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Augusta Graham.

"The name of Diadema Reed, widow of Alvin Reed, late of Company E, One hundred and second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Helen M. Stevens, widow of Benevolent H. Stevens, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment, and Company I, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Leona Scott, widow of Andrew Scott, late of Company F, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ada M. Hanks, widow of George A. Hanks, late of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

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

"The name of Bert E. Corbett, helpless and dependent son of Wallace W. Corbett, late of Twenty-third Independent Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of May Bell Crowell, former widow of Ira Randall, late of Company H, Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jennette Leroy, widow of Francis Leroy, late of Company C, Second Battalion, Sixteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary Belle Robertson, widow of Timothy Robertson, late of Company C, Sixty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth L. Miller, widow of George W. Miller, late of Company H, One hundred and ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Stephen R. Branstetter, late of Captain William Kerr's company, Pike County Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Anderson B. Corbin, late of Captain Napoleon Altop's company, Independent Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, and Capt. Napoleon Altop's company of Marion County Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Mary J. Blake, widow of Solomon Blake, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Margaret A. Hurrell, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph S. Hurrell, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Annie Mansberger, widow of Thomas Mansberger, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lodemma Right, widow of John Right, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ellen Wurl, widow of John Wurl, late of Company E, One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ada A. French, widow of Abednego E. French, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Alva Runk, helpless and dependent son of Samuel Runk, late of Company B, One hundred and tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Minta Kelly, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas M. Kelly, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Jacob Morrison, helpless and dependent son of Emanuel Morrison, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Anna P. Beyer, helpless and dependent daughter of James S. Beyer, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Nevin Wagner, helpless and dependent son of Jesse W. Wagner, late of Company C, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Samuel Fissel, helpless and dependent son of Samuel Fissel, late of Company A, Two hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Hurd, widow of Seneca Hurd, late of Company C, Twentieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Frances Jane Schrader, widow of Jacob Schrader, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Esther Higgins, widow of Matthew J. Higgins, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment, and Company C, Seventh Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Gertrude Brown Sigsbey, helpless and dependent daughter of Benjamin F. Brown, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Cora B. Cook, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles F. Cook, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Thirza E. Green, widow of Henry C. Green, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Clela C. Green, helpless and dependent daughter of said Thirza E. and Henry C. Green, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Thirza E. Green, the name of said Clela C. Green shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Thirza E. Green.

"The name of Rena C. Otto, widow of John Otto, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rose Tunnell, widow of Luther B. Tunnell, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Iona Radabaugh, widow of Peter Radabaugh, late of Company B, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Ruth Heston Burke, former widow of Gideon F. Heston, late of Company A, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mina Barden, widow of Augustus B. Barden, late of Company G, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Howard E. Craven, helpless and dependent son of Ira R. Craven, late of Company D, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Maggie Carpenter, widow of Leonard Carpenter, late of Company H, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Adell B. Lowery, widow of Thomas J. Lowery, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Henrietta W. Russell, widow of Daniel J. Russell, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma J. Ruddy, widow of Henry M. Ruddy, late of First Company, Sharpshooters, attached to Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Evvah A. Dickson, former widow of George T. Dickson, late of First Independent Company, Michigan Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Amanda A. Taylor, widow of George Taylor, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah E. Powell, widow of Robert Powell, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah A. Moss, former widow of James W. Moss, late of Company A, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, to commence from March 4, 1927.

"The name of Mattie J. Hoover, former widow of John H. Freeman, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Anzonetta Hooker, widow of John Hooker, late of Company F, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Basha Edwards, widow of George M. Edwards, late of Company I, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of John Campbell, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and Capt. Henry N. Cook's company, Boone County, Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Luella Blakely, widow of Henry H. Blakely, late of Company F, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Caroline Bartz, widow of August Bartz, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of John L. Fitts, helpless and dependent son of John W. Fitts, late of Company F, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Lawler, widow of Everett M. Lawler, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Annie H. Lanagan, widow of William F. Lanagan, late of Capt. William Ahl's Company A, Green River Battalion, Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Nancy A. Jones, widow of Phillip Jones, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah J. Smallwood, former widow of Charles S. Newton, late of Company M, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary L. Williams, widow of Benjamin Williams, late of Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Nancy C. Whitesel, widow of James M. Whitesel, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lillie M. Ashton, widow of Walter J. Ashton, late of Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza E. McNeill, widow of Francis McNeill, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Mary J. Blanche McNeill, helpless and dependent daughter of said Eliza E. and Francis McNeill, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Eliza E. McNeill, the name of said Mary J. Blanche McNeill shall be placed on

the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Eliza E. McNeill.

"The name of Anna Z. Stewart, widow of Henry C. Stewart, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Bettie Brackett, widow of George H. Brackett, late of Company G, Coast Guards Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Laura B. Bartlett, former widow of Nehemiah G. Bartlett, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of William R. Hoge, helpless and dependent son of Romeo G. Hoge, late of Signal Corps, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Susan A. Whittemore, widow of James M. Whittemore, late of Second Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Margaret G. Atchison, widow of Robert R. Atchison, alias Charles T. Foster, late of Company B, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Estella Cowell, widow of Bradley Cowell, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eva Paul, widow of Elias Paul, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Charles J. Lichty, helpless and dependent son of Benjamin C. Lichty, late of Company D, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Irene G. Plummer, helpless and dependent daughter of William R. Plummer, late of Company H, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Jennie Larimer, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Larimer, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elda M. Lewis, helpless and dependent daughter of Reuben M. Lewis, late of Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Anna Maud Hogmire, helpless and dependent daughter of John Hogmire, late of Company D, One hundred and tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Companies M and F, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Cathran Hearst, helpless and dependent daughter of Christian Hearst, late of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment, and Company E, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Dollie S. Terry, helpless and dependent daughter of Jacob C. Patrick, late of Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Langmeyer, widow of Gregory Langmeyer, late of Company C, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Lawhead, widow of Benjamin Lawhead, late of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Carrie E. Block, widow of John Block, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company D, Third Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary L. Smith, widow of Parker T. Smith, alias Thomas P. Smith, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and Company A, Hickory County Battalion Missouri Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Isabelle E. Embry, former widow of David Coats, late of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Packer, widow of Storer Packer, late of Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of William H. Holland, helpless and dependent son of Henry W. Holland, late of Company K, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Jesse C. Cambridge, helpless and dependent son of Samuel Cambridge, late of Company D, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sarah J. Clark, widow of John F. Clark, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Edes, widow of William L. Edes, late of Company B, First Battalion, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of George H. Fortier, helpless and dependent son of Levi Fortier, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Hattie E. Johnson, widow of John W. Johnson, alias John W. Pickels, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry and Company D, Eighth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Sidney Potter, helpless and dependent son of Simeon Potter, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of George E. Spear, helpless and dependent son of Edward F. Spear, late of Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Eliza King, widow of John H. King, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah C. Mathews, widow of Isaac Mathews, late of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary E. Drew, widow of William Drew, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza Tye, widow of John S. Tye, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment, and second lieutenant, A Battalion, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Lively, widow of John Lively, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of James Couch, helpless and dependent son of Elijah Couch, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Cappa King, helpless and dependent daughter of John W. King, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Martha A. Dicken, widow of William M. Dicken, late of Captain Abijah Guthrie's company, Kentucky Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of William Hampton, helpless and dependent son of Thomas Hampton, late of Company G, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Dan Hibbard, helpless and dependent son of John M. Hibbard, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Nanie Peace, widow of William H. Peace, late of Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary J. Haggard, widow of Clay Haggard, alias Henry Clay, late of Company G, Forty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Remma Beason, widow of John Beason, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

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

"The name of Anna M. Williams, widow of Thomas Williams, late surgeon, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Catherine E. Kimball, widow of Jerome Kimball, late of Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Etta McOwen, widow of Harrison McOwen, late of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of John Wright, helpless and dependent son of William Wright, late of Company H, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sara E. Stewart, helpless and dependent daughter of William M. Stewart, late of Company D, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Margaret C. Richardson, widow of John O. Richardson, late of Company A, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Dolly O'Neil, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew O'Neil, late of Companies C and D, Eighty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Kizzia McNabb, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel McNabb, late of Company D, Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Nancy A. Keating, widow of John Keating, late of Company A, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Charlotte Gamble, widow of John M. Gamble, late of Company E, Second Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Harry S. Beyer, helpless and dependent son of Thomas S. Beyer, late of Captain Dougherty's company, One hundred and third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Veretta Irish, widow of Silas W. Irish, late of Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Commodore Perry Fry, helpless and dependent son of Jacob Fry, late of Company I, Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Lillian I. Roberts, widow of Charles Roberts, late of Company F, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Laura E. Warner, widow of Irwin E. Warner, alias John Shay, late of Company I, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and coal heaver, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Matilda Higgins, former widow of John A. Tracy, late of Company F, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Caroline Hankison, widow of Peter M. Hankison, late of Company H, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Ann Spurbach, widow of Orlando Spurbach, late of Company I, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Nancy J. Lemon, widow of George D. Lemon, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry and Company A, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Mary Groff, widow of Daniel Groves, known as Daniel Groff, late of Company D, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Catharine Lenz, widow of Solomon Lenz, late of Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent son, Charles H. Lenz: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles H. Lenz, helpless and dependent son of said Catharine and Solomon Lenz, the additional pension of \$20 for him herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Catharine Lenz, the name of said Charles H. Lenz shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Catharine Lenz.

"The name of Parthena Shepperd, widow of Thomas J. Shepperd, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Matilda Larimer, widow of Robert M. Larimer, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Sarah Ann Lehman, former widow of Gilbert A. Donelson, late of Company K, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

"The name of Mary E. Edington, widow of Perry A. Edington, late of Company H, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her

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

"The name of Carrie E. Pickering, helpless and dependent daughter of Willard W. Pickering, late of Battery B, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Joseph P. Boon, jr., helpless and dependent son of Joseph P. Boon, late of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Minerva D. Monroe, widow of John H. Monroe, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mattie Davidson, widow of Ninane G. Davidson, late of Company G, Third Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sallie Emery, widow of Josiah S. Emery, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Henry R. Browne, late telegraph operator, Military Telegraph Corps, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Claude W. Swartwood, helpless and dependent son of Anson O. Swartwood, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Hattie Geske, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Geske, late of Company K, Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Lillie Geske, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Geske, late of Company K, Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Cunningham, widow of William Cunningham, late of Company K, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Alta V. Cohn, former widow of Richard H. Brooks, late of Company M, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Alia Meek, widow of Isaac H. Meek, late of Company G, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lillian A. Springer, widow of John Springer, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rose M. Ham, widow of John H. Ham, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Delia Taylor, widow of James O. Taylor, late of Company D, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Nannie S. Parks, widow of Yantis P. Parks, late of Capt. William Weaver's Company K, Sixtieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. John P. Turner's Company A, attached to the Sixtieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary S. Bayless, widow of Thomas Bayless, late of Seventh Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah M. Dickinson, widow of James K. Dickinson, late of Company K, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ella Starke, widow of John Henry Starke, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of James S. Nichols, late of Capt. W. E. Chester's company, Johnson County Volunteer Militia of Missouri, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Amanda B. Holcomb, widow of Joseph S. Holcomb, late of Capt. Alexander Robinson's unattached Company A, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary F. McComber, widow of George A. McComber, late of Company G, Fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Katherine Fisher, widow of Andrew H. Fisher, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary E. White, widow of James A. White, late of Company D, Second Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lucy E. O'Neal, widow of Charles O'Neal, late of Company G, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Charles B. Harrison, alias Charles H. Brewer, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and seaman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth L. Traver, widow of Jefferson F. Traver, late of Company C, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Minerva A. Pence, widow of Andrew J. Pence, late of Company H, One hundred and first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary C. Benton, widow of David C. Benton, late of Company C, One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth J. Hughes, widow of John Hughes, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Frances M. Snyder, widow of Cornelius Snyder, late of Company I, Second Regiment New York Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Maggie Smithson, widow of Isaac Smithson, late of Company C, Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary Shanks, widow of Daniel Shanks, late of Company E, Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lucinda A. Pitzer, widow of Laban Pitzer, late of Company H, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Christiana Minnich, widow of John Minnich, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Allie Truesdell, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel Truesdell, late of Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Elisha Frazier, late of Capt. W. M. Searcey's Company F, Capitol Guards, Kentucky State troops, also known as Company F, First Regiment Capitol Guards, Kentucky Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Madora F. Mason, widow of Omer W. Mason, late of Company E, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Martha A. Elliott, helpless and dependent daughter of Peter W. Elliott, late of Company B, Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Alice V. Schmidt, former widow of John R. Cook, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Anderson, widow of John B., alias John Anderson, late private, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and blacksmith Batteries D and E, Third Regiment New York Light Artillery, and veteran volunteer, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Hooker A. Le Land, late of Company D, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, First Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Catherine Schuey, widow of John Schuey, late of Company E, One hundred and fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Edith J. May, helpless and dependent daughter of Manning C. May, late of Company I, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Eveleen Lonnen, widow of Russell Lonnen, late Unassigned, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza D. Welsh, widow of Thomas Welsh, late of Battery B, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Alma M. Monroe, helpless and dependent daughter of John I. Monroe, late of Company D, Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Barbara E. Null, widow of George Null, late of Company F, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Alice R. Walter, helpless and dependent daughter of Benjamin F. Walter, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Emma Jones, former widow of Charles W. Drummond, late of Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Adelaide A. Ryerson, widow of George W. Ryerson, late of Company A, Third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry; Company G, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery; and Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent son, Leonard C. Ryerson: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Leonard C. Ryerson, helpless and dependent son of said Adelaide A. and George W. Ryerson, the additional pension of \$20 for him herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Adelaide A. Ryerson, the name of Leonard C. Ryerson shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Adelaide A. Ryerson.

"The name of Elizabeth E. Doan, widow of Robert S. Doan, late of Company G, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Clara A. Griffin, former widow of Lemuel Griffin, late of Company I, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Unassigned Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Cora L. Kraft, helpless and dependent daughter of Albert W. D. Kraft, late hospital steward, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of William A. Pfaff, helpless and dependent son of Conrad Pfaff, late of Battery C, West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Frank Carey, helpless and dependent son of James F. Carey, late of Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Lawrence E. Burch, helpless and dependent son of George P. Burch, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Andrew S. Deeds, helpless and dependent son of Joshua Deeds, late of Company G, Fifty-third Regiment, and Company B, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Maud I. Lowrance, helpless and dependent daughter of Smith Lowrance, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Dora A. Lee, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew J. Lee, late of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elmer G. McAllister, helpless and dependent son of Gabriel McAllister, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Levi C. Posey, helpless and dependent son of Christopher C. Posey, late of Company B, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Alonzo L. Sutton, helpless and dependent son of Aaron W. Sutton, late of Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Millie Harris, widow of Charles Harris, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Annetta E. Calkins, widow of Belus Calkins, jr., late of Company F, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, One hundred and fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter, Hattie A. Calkins: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Hattie A. Calkins, helpless and dependent daughter of said Annetta E. and Belus Calkins, jr., the additional pension of \$20 for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Annetta E. Calkins, the name of Hattie A. Calkins shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Annetta E. Calkins.

"The name of Kathrina Reed, widow of Stephen Reed, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Cora S. Brightman, widow of Samuel B. Brightman, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Alsada A. Cone, widow of William A. Cone, late of Company B, Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Edgar C. Greene, late telegraph operator, Military Telegraph Corps, United States Army, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Henrietta W. Jones, widow of John B. Jones, late of Company D, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary J. Palmer, widow of Charles H. Palmer, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. H. Remick, widow of Augustus Remick, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Fifty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Levi P. Stone, late of Capt. Henry H. Field's Company B, Seventieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Emma D. Tenney, widow of Silas B. Tenney, late of Company C, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

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

"The name of Harriet L. Garret, widow of Peter Garret, late of Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lucy Ann Tinsley, widow of Henry Tinsley, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Casey Mandrell, helpless and dependent son of Nathaniel Mandrell, late of Company C, One hundred and tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary Emmons, widow of Levi Emmons, late of Company M, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Robert L. Meadows, helpless and dependent son of Moses Meadows, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Ada J. Hopson, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas Hopson, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sylvester Lane, helpless and dependent son of Reuben Lane, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Washington Badgely, helpless and dependent son of Lewis Badgely, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Martha Roderick, former widow of Andrew J. Stewart, late of Company C, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Theodore F. Austin, helpless and dependent son of William A. Austin, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of John T. Young, helpless and dependent son of Aaron H. Young, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Fannie Boswell, helpless and dependent daughter of Frederick D. Boswell, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Annie W. Adams, widow of William J. Adams, late of Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Adortha S. Carey, widow of Benjamin V. Carey, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Della Barton, widow of Joshua Barton, late of Company E, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Margaret B. Mondon, widow of Edmond Mondon, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Caroline Marlow, widow of George B. Marlow, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Katie Smith, widow of Andrew J. Smith, late of Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Polly Stonecipher, widow of Curtis Stonecipher, late of Company B, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jennie Rosebraugh, widow of David Rosebraugh, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Martha E. Snyder, widow of Charles Snyder, late of Companies K and E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Effy J. Pressley, helpless and dependent daughter of James M. Pressley, late of Company G, Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Virginia McCombs, helpless and dependent daughter of John McCombs, late of Company K, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Wirth, widow of Joseph Wirth, late of Company M, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Anna L. Myers, widow of George L. Myers, late of Companies G and H, Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Myron Hoff, helpless and dependent son of Josiah Hoff, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sarah Miller, helpless and dependent daughter of Israel Miller, late of Company D, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Martha Roepke, helpless and dependent daughter of Albert Roepke, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Emma L. Kehr, helpless and dependent daughter of John Kehr, late of Company C, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Carrie Ohler, helpless and dependent daughter of Reuben Ohler, late of Company F, Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Jennie B. L. Fisher, former widow of James S. Ledman, late of Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Dora L. Fuller, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew J. Fuller, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Hannah Burnett, widow of Enos Burnett, late of Company I, One hundred and eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Mary S. Early, widow of Francis M. Early, late of Company G, Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Naomi Fiedler, widow of John A. Fiedler, late of Company C, Ninety-second Regiment, and Company C, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Lavina Kerr, widow of William O. Kerr, late of Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Alice M. Wheelden, widow of Chester E. Wheelden, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Charlotte W. Sibley, widow of John F. Sibley, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Isabel C. Copp, widow of Charles D. Copp, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lillian Bromley, widow of Dwight Bromley, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma E. Mudge, widow of Alden O. Mudge, late of Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lou Murphy, widow of Dennis Murphy, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Vicenia R. Wolf, widow of Michael Wolf, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Annie Gouldy, widow of Thomas Gouldy, late of Company F, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Besancon, widow of Henry Besancon, late of Company C, One hundred and fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rose A. Sargent, widow of Charles C. Sargent, late of Battery G, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of John N. Chesnut, late of Company H, First Regiment Capitol Guards, Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Nannie Colley, widow of Robert W. Colley, alias Coley, late of Capt. Alexander Denney's Roanoke Company (Howard County) of the Randolph, Howard, and Chariton Regiment of Volunteer Militia of Missouri, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary J. Walters, widow of Lewis Walters, late of Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma J. Hanner, widow of John Hanner, late of Capt. Daniel Hoover's Company, Carroll County Provisional Militia of Missouri, and Capt. Daniel Hoover's Company, Carroll and Livingston County Militia of Missouri, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Pickens, widow of John Pickens, late of Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth F. Sutliff, widow of Andrew J. Sutliff, late of Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Pearl L. Keeler, widow of Ezra P. Keeler, late of Company M, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Mary A. Williams, widow of Benjamin Williams, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mollie F. Stinson, widow of William C. Stinson, late of Company C, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lyda A. Whitehead, widow of James L. Whitehead, late of Capt. Henry Fisher's Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Katie Simpson, widow of Francis M. Simpson, late of Capt. C. L. Holsapple's Company B, South Cumberland Battalion, Kentucky State Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Thomas Scott, late of Capt. Patrick C. Berry's company, Stone County Missouri Volunteer Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of John T. Ruffin, late of Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Roy Paschal, helpless and dependent son of Edward A. Paschal, late of Company I, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sarah A. Neece, widow of William B. Neece, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ella Coffman, widow of John Coffman, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ellen Baget, helpless and dependent daughter of George Baget, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Boyd, widow of Henry W. Boyd, late of Lieut. Lyman J. Burch's Jasper County Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah Early, widow of Samuel Early, late of Company D, Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary B. Lett, helpless and dependent daughter of Walter G. Lett, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, and Company H, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Catherine Garrott, widow of Charles M. Garrott, late of Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Nathaniel Ellison, late of Captain William Ellison's company, Independent Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Perry Talbott, alias Tolbert, late of Capt. Daniel Gould's Company C, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment West Virginia Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of William Kyle, late of Capt. B. L. Stephenson's company, West Virginia State Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Annie Page, widow of Samuel H. Page, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Agnes Miller, widow of Putnam M. Miller, late of Company F, Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent son, William J. Miller: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of William J. Miller, helpless and dependent son of said Agnes and Putnam M. Miller, the additional pension of \$20 for him herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Agnes Miller, the name of William J. Miller shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of the death of said Agnes Miller.

"The name of Ella M. Spooner, widow of George R. Spooner, late of Company I, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary Phillips, widow of James Phillips, late Unassigned, Tenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Twenty-second Regiment Kansas State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of John J. Swigert, helpless and dependent son of Daniel Swigart, late of Company D, Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

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

"The name of Ruth Pettit, widow of William H. Pettit, late of Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Hattie Clayton, widow of Henry H. Clayton, late of Company I, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Sarah C. Stephens, widow of John T. Stephens, late of Company E, Fifty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter, Hazel Stephens: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Hazel Stephens, helpless and dependent daughter of said Sarah C. and John T. Stephens, the additional pension of \$20 for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah C. Stephens, the name of said Hazel Stephens shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah C. Stephens.

"The name of Anna Bryant, widow of William Bryant, late of Company G, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Veterans Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Josie Parker, widow of Charles Parker, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Cassie Austin, widow of Henry C. Austin, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lucy A. Sutherland, widow of Samuel A. Sutherland, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Cannabesta C. Prine, widow of John B. Prine, late of Company F, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Julia L. Steele, widow of Calvin F. Steele, late of Company I, One hundred and fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza Bruce, widow of William R., alias William A. Bruce, late of Capt. John G. Musick's Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elsie Jacobs, helpless and dependent daughter of James H. Jacobs, late of Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Elizabeth W. Clark, helpless and dependent daughter of George W. Clark, late of Company B, Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Julia R. Brown, helpless and dependent daughter of Robert G. Brown, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary M. Goodwin, widow of John Goodwin, late of Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary O. Rousseau, widow of Louis Van Dyke Rousseau, late first assistant engineer, United States Navy, and United States Revenue Cutter Service, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah E. Allen, widow of Jasper Allen, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Herbert, widow of David Herbert, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment, and Company F, Eighth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Washington P. Sprague, helpless and dependent son of Charles D. Sprague, late of Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment, and Company E, Twenty-first Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Ellen E. Greenfield, widow of William A. Greenfield, late of Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Lillie B. Braxton, widow of Thomas Braxton, late of Company H, Fifty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lizzie Koffman, widow of William H. Koffman, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jennie B. Clark, widow of Frank W. Clark, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary L. Fitzgerald, widow of Henry Fitzgerald, late private, United States Marine Corps, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Clara E. Campbell, widow of John Campbell, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Margaret Pensyl, widow of Franklin J. Pensyl, late of Company K, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Lillie M. Pensyl, helpless and dependent daughter of said Margaret and Franklin J. Pensyl, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Margaret Pensyl, the name of said Lillie M. Pensyl shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Margaret Pensyl.

"The name of Belle Frink, widow of Lorin Frink, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and Seventy-fourth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Monica J. Boultrie, widow of Maxwell Boultrie, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month: *Provided*, That if at any time it is shown that soldier is living, this pension shall cease and determine.

"The name of John Fletcher, late of Company G, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Minnie Davis, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Davis, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Guy, widow of John Guy, late of Company A, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Rebecca Brown, widow of Jacob Brown, late of Company B, Third Regiment North Carolina Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Callie Manley, widow of Alexander L. Manley, late of Company H, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary Kruse, widow of Christian Kruse, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Catharine Frampton, former widow of William Frampton, late of Company B, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Floyd Phillips, helpless and dependent son of William H. Phillips, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Ella McWayne, helpless and dependent daughter of Jay D. McWayne, late of Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment, and Company B, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Josephine Stewart, helpless and dependent daughter of Alfred Stewart, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Louise F. Carter, widow of William H. Carter, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry; Thirteenth Unattached Company, Massachusetts Militia Infantry; and unassigned, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza A. Hallock, widow of John Hallock, late of Company C, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Loose, widow of John S. Loose, late of Company B, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mollie B. Gore, widow of William I. Gore, late of Company B, Independent Battalion, London Rangers, West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary J. Coulson, widow of Alpheus D. Coulson, late of Company B, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Everett Coulson, helpless and dependent son of said Mary J. and Alpheus D. Coulson, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary J. Coulson, the name of said Everett Coulson shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary J. Coulson.

"The name of Mary E. Wilson, widow of John A. Wilson, late of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma L. Williams, widow of Edward T. Williams, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Flossie M. Blauvelt, helpless and dependent daughter of Alonzo Blauvelt, late of Company I, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Yauch, widow of Jacob Yauch, late of Company K, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lydia A. Chandler, widow of Aaron B. Chandler, late of Company H, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Juliette Davis, widow of William H. Davis, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma C. Rounds, widow of George R. Rounds, late of Company B, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Adelia C. Dwinell, helpless and dependent daughter of Chester H. Dwinell, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Austa Venable, widow of James L. Venable, late of Capt. Edwin Smart's Company F, Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia (Colonel Fagg), and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Laura A. Hartman, widow of David Hartman, late of Capt. Charles P. Gould's Company D, Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sallie A. Knox, widow of Richard F. Knox, late of Capt. John M. Reed's company, Lincoln County, Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Martha A. Luttrell, widow of George W. Luttrell, late of Capt. John Long's Company B, First Provisional Battalion Miller County, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jesse S. Trower, late of Capt. Robert McElroy's Company H, Fifth Regiment Missouri Militia, and Capt. Henry Trower's Company E, First or Pike County Battalion, Forty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. Israel W. Stewart's Company E, Sixty-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Albert Bryant, late of Capt. Luman W. Storey's company, Volunteer Missouri Militia for North Missouri Railroad Bridge Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of David Harper, late of Capt. Luman W. Storey's company, Volunteer Missouri Militia for North Missouri Railroad Bridge Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Sarah C. Gourley, widow of Montgomery Gourley, late of Capt. John J. Mitchell's Company K, Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia (Colonel Flagg), and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Harriett A. Lawrence, widow of Aaron C. Lawrence, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, and Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Twenty-first Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Omar Boggs, helpless and dependent son of Robert J. Boggs, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Robert E. Boggs, helpless and dependent son of Robert J. Boggs, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sarah E. Stigers, former widow of Richard H. Roberts, late of Capt. Sanford Goin's Company H, First Regiment Capital Guards, Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah G. Graveline, helpless and dependent daughter of William B. Graveline, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth A. Kittredge, widow of George W. Kittredge, late of Company K, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza J. Hill, helpless and dependent daughter of Jonathan Hill, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sarah Barnett, widow of Lewis J. Barnett, late of Company F, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary L. Miller, widow of Newton D. Miller, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Jane Sexton, widow of Lawrence Sexton, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Anderson Shoemaker, helpless and dependent son of John Shoemaker, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Freddie A. Spaulding, helpless and dependent son of Cornelius Spaulding, late of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Henry Gray, helpless and dependent son of Augustus G. Gray, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Ada Wood, widow of Samuel N. Wood, late unassigned, drafted, Second Congressional District Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Nancy Ellen Bloomfelter, widow of John Bloomfelter, late of Company F, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth A. Nelson, widow of Samuel E. Nelson, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Levinnia J. Wilson, widow of Anderson D. Wilson, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Indiana Legion, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Josephine Nolot, helpless and dependent daughter of Claude F. Nolot, late of Company E, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Vol-

unteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Mary A. Walker, widow of John Walker, late of Battery F, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Phebe H. Snow, widow of Daniel B. Snow, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rebecca Collins, widow of George H. Collins, late of Company B, Third Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Cadis Berry, widow of Mathias Berry, late of Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jane B. Orndorff, widow of Nathan Orndorff, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

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

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

"The name of Charlotte A. Greene, widow of Ambers P. Greene, late of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Peggy Shadé, widow of Joseph Shade, late of Company C, Third Regiment Indian Home Guards, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Annie C. Smith, widow of Edward O. W. Smith, late of Company G, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Thomas K. Anderson, helpless and dependent son of Otis B. Anderson, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Grant Smith, helpless and dependent son of Barnes B. Smith, late of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, and Company D, Tenth Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Martha Wilson, widow of Henry Wilson, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Harvey M. Wilson, helpless and dependent son of said Martha and Henry Wilson, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Martha Wilson the name of said Harvey M. Wilson shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Martha Wilson.

"The name of Mary S. Burns, widow of John A. Burns, late of Company C, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter, Laura B. Burns: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Laura B. Burns, helpless and dependent daughter of said Mary S. and John A. Burns, the additional pension of \$20 for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary S. Burns the name of Laura B. Burns shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary S. Burns.

"The name of Mattie Wood, helpless and dependent daughter of Pleasant E. Wood, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth N. Laland, widow of George W. Laland, late of Squadron A, Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, McClellan Dragoons, and Company A, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jennie Buck, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel J. Buck, late of Company D, Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of James H. Evans, late of (new) Company C, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Charlotta Jackson, widow of Berry G. Jackson, alias Berry Clyatt, late third-class boy, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Alice F. Leach, widow of Edwin T. Leach, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Connecticut Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah D. Munro, widow of Henry C. Munro, late of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Enrolled Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Charles G. W. Everett, late of Company I, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Grace I. Playter, helpless and dependent daughter of George Playter, late of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Jessie L. Kugler, widow of Joseph A. Kugler, late of Company C, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Catherine Ledoux, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph Ledoux, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Alice E. Howsley, widow of William E. Howsley, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment, and Company G, One hundred and forty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah J. Fath, widow of Jacob Fath, late of Company G, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah Sharp, widow of James Sharp, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma J. Cole, widow of John F. Cole, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Luella Goings, helpless and dependent daughter of John L. Goings, late of Company K, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Georgia Mutchler, widow of John Mutchler, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment, and Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Hattie Burns, helpless and dependent daughter of Ignatius W. Burns, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Ora E. Cook, helpless and dependent daughter of James O. Cook, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Alice A. Wilson, widow of James Wilson, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Margaret C. Hitchcock, widow of Joseph T. Hitchcock, late of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of William McKee, late of Capt. John P. Logan's Company A, First Regiment Kentucky State Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Sophia A. Remondino, widow of Peter C. Remondino, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Fry, widow of Aaron B. Fry, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Thomas S. Boggs, helpless and dependent son of Robert J. Boggs, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Amanda Lusher, widow of John H. Lusher, late of Company D, Ninety-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emmer Gilson, widow of Edward Gilson, late of Companies H and A, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Everett Sears, helpless and dependent son of Emanuel Sears, late of Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Alice A. McKenzie, widow of Samuel S. McKenzie, late of Company D, Veteran Battalion, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of George B. McIntyre, helpless and dependent son of Peter McIntyre, late of Company D, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Irwin R. R. Alexander, helpless and dependent son of Thomas Alexander, late of Company B, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of William A. Willburn, alias Wilburn, late of Company D, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Emily E. Weiss, widow of Charles N. Weiss, late private and acting orderly of Colonel Ballock, of Gen. O. O. Howard's staff, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

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

"The name of Mary A. Handel, widow of John C. Handel, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company A, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and Companies K and B, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Clara Daniel, widow of Asa Daniel, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah Banks, widow of Eaton Banks, late of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Oswalt, widow of Reuben Oswalt, late of Company D, Two hundred and thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Clarence E. Phifer, helpless and dependent son of Benjamin A. Phifer, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment, and Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Emma Hammond, widow of Charles E. Hammond, late of Company K, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Anna E. Smith, widow of Richard Smith, late of Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Christopher S. Kerns, alias Christopher Kearns, late of Capt. John N. Smith's Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Militia, and Lieut. W. A. Cornelius's Detachment Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of William O. LaMotte, late of Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Alice Day, widow of Asa Day, late of Company G, Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ann Peavy, widow of Mahlon D. Peavy, late of Company F, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Clara F. Randolph, widow of Henry H. Randolph, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eleanor S. Bugbee, widow of John G. Bugbee, late of Company A, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Laura Harrison, widow of John C. Harrison, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Nannie A. Bell, widow of James W. Bell, late of Company L, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Phoebe L. Diggs, widow of William J. Diggs, late of Company L, Eleventh Regiment, and Company M, Ninth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Cogdill, widow of Johnathan Cogdill, late of Company B, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lucy Jones, widow of Miles Jones, late of Company K, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lucinda C. Dyer, widow of James A. Dyer, late of Company A, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of John E. Wyatt, helpless and dependent son of Henry H. Wyatt, late of Company H, Second Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of John Shelton, late of Capt. Alfred Montgomery's Company A, Six Months' Volunteers, Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of James H. Stanfill, late of Capt. Alfred Montgomery's Company A, Six Months' Regiment Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Christopher Stottler, late of Capt. John C. Wheeling's Company F, Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Ella J. Duygan, widow of James W. Duygan, late of Company B, One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Nettie D. Morgan, widow of Lorenzo D. Morgan, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment, and Company D, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma J. Cotie, helpless and dependent daughter of John E. Cotie, jr., late of Company H, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Frances G. Douglas, widow of Thomas W. Douglas, late of Company G, One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Marion G. Eudy, widow of William H. Eudy, late pay steward U. S. S. *Cherokee*, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Angie N. Weatherspoon, widow of Augustus Weatherspoon, alias Reuben Augusta, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Katherine Kerr, widow of William Kerr, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Harry B. Gorman, helpless and dependent son of John Gorman, late of Company G, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Mary E. Paynter, widow of Richard G. Paynter, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Abbie A. Pike, widow of Joseph B. Pike, late of Company A, First Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Hulbert, widow of Edwin Hulbert, late of Company K, One hundred and fortieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ellen M. Dyke, widow of William H. Dyke, late of Company K, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Bertha F. Young, widow of Xenophon Young, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary Belle Denny, former widow of Clifton E. Denny, late of Capt. Alexander Denny's Roanoke Company, Randolph, Howard, and Chariton Counties Volunteer Militia of Missouri, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Napoleon Lewis Stemmons, late of Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment Missouri Enrolled Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Lydia E. Whitney, widow of Samuel Whitney, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rosa Ulman, widow of Frank Ulman, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jennie Smith, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew Smith, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Martha S. Spry, widow of Jonathan Spry, late of Company D, Thirty-sixth Regiment, and Company H, Fifth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sara R. Brewster, widow of Clark Brewster, late of Company G, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Matilda P. Sutter, widow of William Sutter, late of Company C, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah L. Williams, widow of Isaac S. Williams, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Alexander Elliott, helpless and dependent son of Nathan Elliott, sr., late of Company F, Ninth Regiment, and Company K, Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Joann Thornton, widow of George W. Thornton, late of Company D, One hundred and seventh Regiment, and Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Frances E. Bishopp, widow of Charles J. Bishopp, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Flora P. Moss, widow of Jerome Hull Moss, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sara W. Bowlby, widow of William T. Bowlby, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Kennedy, widow of Lewis C. Kennedy, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Robert L. Boaz, helpless and dependent son of Aurclius Boaz, late of Company B, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Amanda Albright, widow of William Albright, late of Company E, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Cora Albright, helpless and dependent daughter of said Amanda and William Albright, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Amanda Albright, the name of said Cora Albright shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Amanda Albright.

"The name of Harvey Campbell, dwarf and disabled son of Henry Campbell, late of Company I, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Carrie M. Cramer, helpless and dependent daughter of Paul A. Cramer, late of Company I, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 a month.

"The name of Matilda Klopping, widow of Charles Klopping, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company C, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Marion E. Black, widow of David F. Black, late of Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent son, Harry E. Black: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Harry E. Black, helpless and dependent son of said Marion E. and David F. Black, the additional pension of \$20 for him herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Marion E. Black, the name of said Harry E. Black shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Marlon E. Black.

"The name of Isadora Maurer, widow of George Maurer, alias Albert Fulton, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza J. Rank, widow of William L. Rank, late of Company B, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Edwin G. Farrar, helpless and dependent son of Stephen Farrar, late of Company E, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Ada S. Ostrander, former widow of Harrison Welch, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah Hager, widow of John Hager, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Isadora P. Ebert, widow of John W. Ebert, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Edward Dzengolewski, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Otto Kuehn, late acting assistant and contract surgeon, United States Army, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Clark Wyman, late of Company L, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Schwyhart, widow of Marion S. Schwyhart, late of Company H, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Martha E. Sellers, widow of Samuel S. Sellers, late of Captain Gilbreath's company, Independent Scouts and Guides of Alabama, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Julia A. Thomas, widow of Joseph C. Thomas, late of Capt. John K. Snyder's Company E, Eighty-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah E. Fuqua, widow of Cyrus G. Fuqua, late of Company I, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of George S. Fuqua, helpless and dependent son of said Sarah E. and Cyrus G. Fuqua, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah E. Fuqua the name of said George S. Fuqua shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah E. Fuqua.

"The name of Annie E. Doss, widow of Sylvester Doss, alias Harry S. Doss, late pilot on the ram *Lancaster* of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Lura E. Lathrop, helpless and dependent daughter of Edward J. Lathrop, late of Companies F and K, One hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Samantha Elliott, widow of James H. Elliott, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Meta Sorensen, helpless and dependent daughter of Hans J. Sorensen, late drafted, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mattie M. Atkins, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel Atkins, late of Company D, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Charles H. Prescott, blind son of George H. Prescott, late of Ninth Independent Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Susanna Provance, widow of George N. Provance, late of Company K, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Hattie Provance, helpless and dependent daughter of said Susanna and George N. Provance, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Susanna Provance, the name of said Hattie Provance shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of the death of said Susanna Provance.

"The name of Alice Bullock, widow of Robert H. Bullock, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and Eighteenth Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Lizzie Fenton, widow of John R., alias John A. Fenton, late of Companies A and K, Eighty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Battalion Eighty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Charles E. Brown, late telegraph operator and operator and railroad agent, Military Telegraph Corps, United States Army, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Coarding, widow of James E. Coarding, alias James W. McCarthy, late of Company H, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma S. Jones, widow of James Jones, late of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary H. Maulsby, widow of Luny C. Maulsby, late of Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ellen Jane Dick, widow of Franklin Dick, late of Capt. John P. Logan's Company A, First Regiment Cavalry, Kentucky State Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Susana Thomas, widow of John H. Thomas, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Frances N. Williams, widow of James M. Williams, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza Reed, widow of John D. Reed, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Bertha Hansmann, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph Hansmann, late of Company B, Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Mattie Hawley, widow of Myron F. Hawley, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Anna F. Baugh, widow of Jacob L. Baugh, late of Company A, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment, and Company E, One hundred and ninetieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Mary S. Merrill, widow of Abijah Merrill, late of Company I, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rose B. Stine, widow of Benjamin L. Stine, alias John J. Quay, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Harry E. Patterson, helpless and dependent son of William H. Patterson, late of Company I, Thirty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sallie Kightlinger, widow of Edward Kightlinger, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lewis L. Francis, alias Louis L. Francis, late of Capt. Francis M. Vaughn's Company B, Three Forks Battalion, Capital Guards, Kentucky Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Elbert S. Francis, alias Elbert C. Francis, late of Capt. William D. Caldwell's company, Three Forks Battalion Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Rose Ehrenfelt, widow of John Ehrenfelt, late of Company A, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Catherine Ehrenfelt, helpless and dependent daughter of said Rose and John Ehrenfelt, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Rose Ehrenfelt, the name of said Catherine Ehrenfelt shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Rose Ehrenfelt.

"The name of Pearl Trevaskis, helpless and dependent daughter of John Trevaskis, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elenora Thompson, widow of James T. Thompson, late of Company K, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Margaret Sexton, widow of Michael Sexton, late of Company K, Ninety-ninth Regiment New York National Guard Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Fannie Chambers, widow of William R. Chambers, late of Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Elizabeth A. Tullis, widow of James W. Tullis, late of Company G, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Maud E. Sparks, widow of Benjamin C. Sparks, late of Company D, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Florence G. Melton, widow of Leonard L. Melton, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Hannah Gatliff, widow of Cornelius Gatliff, late of Capt. Eli Bruner's Company G, Mercer County Battalion, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rosa I. Potter, widow of George F. Potter, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Michigan Infantry Volunteers, and

Veteran Volunteer, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Laura E. Jennings, widow of John D. Jennings, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Amy E. Spare, widow of Arthur Spare, late of Company I, Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Minnie S. Cadiz, widow of Charles H. Cadiz, late of Company B, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary E. Ayres, widow of Isaac Ayres, late of Companies B and D, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ella Z. Sweany, widow of Oliver Sweany, late of Company D, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Roxie Boster, helpless and dependent daughter of John R. Boster, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Ohio Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sarah J. Sharp, widow of John Sharp, late of Capt. H. C. Donnohue's Pettis County Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Altha Denham, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Denham, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment, and Company H, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Lucy A. Bailey, widow of Andrew Mc Bailey, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jane L. Kirkman, widow of Robert Kirkman, late of Company I, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter, Nettie Kirkman: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Nettie Kirkman, helpless and dependent daughter of said Jane L. and Robert Kirkman the additional pension of \$20 for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Jane L. Kirkman, the name of said Nettie Kirkman shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Jane L. Kirkman.

"The name of Ida B. Lawrence, widow of Edward F. Lawrence, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of George S. Boutwell, late seaman, United States Navy (U. S. S. *Colorado*), Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month, without recourse to reimbursement.

"The name of Martha F. Fry, widow of John A. Fry, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Susan E. Dean, widow of Gardner M. Dean, late of Company B, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Hester M. Conklin, helpless and dependent daughter of Isaac E. Conklin, late of Company I, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Charlie Green, helpless and dependent son of Jacob Green, late of Company B, Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Grace P. Carter, widow of George T. Carter, late of Company B, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Rebecca Bristol, widow of William T. Bristol, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Elizabeth Martin, widow of Arthur Martin, late of Company G, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Dora E. Davis, helpless and dependent daughter of William T. Davis, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mattie E. Davenport, widow of Joseph M. Davenport, late of Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Benjamin Lynch, alias Peter Trambley, late of Company D, Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Esther M. Wright, widow of John W. Wright, late of Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent son, Charles E. Wright: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles E. Wright, helpless and dependent son of said Esther M. and John W. Wright, the additional pension of \$20 for him herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Esther M. Wright, the name of said Charles E. Wright shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Esther M. Wright.

"The name of Effie A. Smith, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph Smith, late of Company A, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of George F. Dale, alias George N. Dale, late of Capt. J. B. Calhoun's company, Moniteau and Cooper Counties, Militia of Missouri, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Jennie Broderick, helpless and dependent daughter of Morris Broderick, late of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Cordie Nave, widow of Henry T. Nave, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Etta A. Mayers, widow of Joseph Mayers, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Bessie Mayers, helpless and dependent daughter of said Etta A. and Joseph Mayers, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Etta A. Mayers, the name of said Bessie Mayers shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Etta A. Mayers.

"The name of Josephine Henderson, widow of Marvin L. Henderson, late of Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Nellie B. Hoagland, widow of John M. Hoagland, late of Company D, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth J. Smith, widow of Ira M. Smith, late of Company G, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary Miller, former widow of Emanuel Miller, late of Company G, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lydia Hendershot, widow of William A. Hendershot, late of Company D, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eva Sanborn, widow of William W. Sanborn, late of Company E, Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Nineteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Phebe Evland, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph Evland, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of M. Lee Wolcott, helpless and dependent son of George W. Wolcott, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Charlotte Westcott, widow of Martin R. Westcott, late of Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Fifth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah F. Perrigo, widow of John E. Perrigo, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rose May Rice, widow of Lorenzo H. Rice, late of Company A, One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Rissa V. Goodell, widow of Richard H. Goodell, late assistant surgeon, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Hiram H. Brown, helpless and dependent son of Jonathan D. Brown, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Harriet E. Charles, widow of Andrew J. Charles, late of Company E, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Aggie Holcombe, widow of Henry C. Holcombe, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Enrolled Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Eliza J. Vandegriff, widow of James Vandegriff, late of Company C, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Chloe Cate, former widow of Davidson Sprouse, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Amanda Baker Taylor, former widow of Alfred Baker, late of Company K, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary E. Bradshaw, widow of Joseph F. Bradshaw, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of George M. Arnold, helpless and dependent son of Henry F. Arnold, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Winnie Bertch, helpless and dependent daughter of John Bertch, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Nancy E. Clifton, widow of Caswell D. Clifton, late of Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rebecca E. Burton, former widow of John Teague, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Tony C. Jones, helpless and dependent son of Zachariah Jones, late of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Drucilla E. Petts, former widow of Horace E. Petts, late of Company K, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza Towell, former widow of James H. Orr, late of Company G, Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rachel F. Burd, widow of John Burd, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Cox, widow of George W. Cox, late of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

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

"The name of May Yoder, helpless and dependent daughter of Eli L. Yoder, late of Captain Musser's company, One hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month on an individual certificate.

"The name of Roy Scott, helpless and dependent son of Samuel Scott, late of Company E, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mollie E. Metzler, widow of Benjamin F. Metzler, late of Company K, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Eighty-first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Virginia E. Esty, widow of Charles J. Esty, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Ida B. Pittenger, widow of Wilson M. Pittenger, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Please Waits, helpless and dependent son of Thompson Waits, late of Companies A and C, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Howell E. Waits, helpless and dependent son of Thompson Waits, late of Companies A and C, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of George W. Waits, helpless and dependent son of Thompson Waits, late of Companies A and C, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of John D. Waits, helpless and dependent son of Thompson Waits, late of Companies A and C, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Hattie Dickinson, crippled and deformed daughter of Horace L. Dickinson, late of Company I, Second Regiment New York Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Emma S. Stokes, widow of Wilson M. Stokes, late of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of James Miller, late of Capt. William Turner's West Virginia State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Emily J. Hendricks, widow of James K. Hendricks, alias Hendrex, late of Capt. William Turner's company, Independent Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, and Capt. William Turner's company, West Virginia State Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Morhis F. Loyd, late of Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Company A, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of James M. Nelson, late second-class pilot, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Elvira Vandyke, widow of Marshall Vandyke, late of Company A, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Josephine Canfield, widow of John Canfield, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Fannie Jenkins, helpless and dependent daughter of George W. Jenkins, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Thomas G. Dawson, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment, and Company F, Seventh Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Elsie Ann Tyre, widow of Richard Tyre, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma Fahnle, helpless and dependent daughter of William Fahnle, late of Company M, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of David Atkinson, late of Ezekiel L. Winter's Cavalry, Company E, Grundy County Battalion, Missouri State Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Margaret Wohlgenuth, former widow of Peter F. Calvert, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Jacob Baker, late of Lieut. Lyman J. Burch's company, Jasper County, Volunteer Militia of Missouri, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Reynolds, widow of John L. Reynolds, late of Capt. W. J. William's Company A, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Margaret Drummond, former widow of Adolphus B. Lowry, late of Company K, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Maud Grinstead, helpless and dependent daughter of George T. Grinstead, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elma Thompson, helpless and dependent daughter of William Thompson, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Minnie M. Quick, widow of John T. Quick, late of Company A, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary F. Van Ormer, helpless and dependent daughter of John N. Van Ormer, late of Captain Musser's company, One hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Evelyn G. Burrell, widow of Samuel Burrell, late of Company K, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Com-

pany B, First Regiment New York Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of John J. White, late of Company D, Sixty-first Regiment, and Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, without recourse to reductions therefrom.

"The name of Fannie Edwards, widow of William Edwards, late of Company E, Thirty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ada W. Simpson, widow of Richard Simpson, alias Richard F. Simpson, late of Company D, Sixty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Etta Horine, helpless and dependent daughter of Michael Horine, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Andrew Heflin, late of Capt. George R. Barber's company, Fleming County Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Charity J. Martin, former widow of David Martin, late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Angeline Relation, widow of Edward O. Relation, late of Company H, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary K. Moon, widow of Robert G. Moon, late of Captain Chadwick's company, Michigan Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Addie Martin, helpless and dependent daughter of Oliver P. Martin, late of Company A, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Viva White, widow of Henry P. White, late of Company H, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate of \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Nellie Snapp, widow of Ezekiel M. Snapp, late of Company E, Sixty-first Regiment, and Company A, Eighty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Blanche L. Waterman, widow of George C. Waterman, late of Companies I and H, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Frances Roe, widow of Charles K. Roe, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rebecca J. Gouge, widow of Henry Gouge, late of Company G, Cole County Missouri Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jane Louise Tymeson, widow of John H. Tymeson, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary J. Owen, widow of Elijah Owen, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Laura A. Goulden, widow of James Goulden, late of Company C, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Eugene Rhodes, helpless and dependent son of Edwin Rhodes, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elvira Paulman, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Paulman, late of Company G, Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Margaret A. Miller, widow of George B. Miller, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment, and Company G, One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Minerva J. Spencer, widow of Monroe Spencer, late of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Roseann Minges, former widow of Charles H. Marquand, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Margaret Robinson, widow of David G. Robinson, late of Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Ralph E. Robinson, helpless and dependent son of said Margaret and David G. Robinson, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Margaret Robinson, the name of said Ralph E. Robinson shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Margaret Robinson.

"The name of Arminia C. Miner, widow of Elbert A. Miner, late of Company E, One hundred and tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Kathryn Farrar, widow of Alexis Farrar, late of Company K, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Robert M. McCormick, helpless and dependent son of Robert M. McCormick, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Sarah A. Armstrong, widow of Lewis Armstrong, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Carrie L. Wallace, widow of William H. H. Wallace, late of Companies B and A, Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Kate McManama, widow of Reason K. McManama, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary Belford, widow of David Belford, late of Company E, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter, Clara Belford: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Clara Belford, helpless and dependent daughter of said Mary and David Belford, the additional pension of \$20 for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary Belford, the name of said Clara Belford shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary Belford.

"The name of Martha Cole, widow of Clark M. Cole, late of Company F, Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lydia E. Enochs, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles L. Enochs, late of Company H, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Cornelius N. Kinder, late of Company B, Six Months Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Theresa Creiss, helpless and dependent daughter of Christian Creiss, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of John H. Sutliff, helpless and dependent son of John B. Sutliff, late of Company K, Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elmer H. Clingan, helpless and dependent son of Samuel McC. Clingan, late of Company I, First Regiment East Shore Maryland Volunteer Infantry; unassigned, Second Regiment Maryland Veteran Volunteer Infantry; and Company E, Eleventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Pearl J. Pool, helpless and dependent daughter of Sander Pool, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sarah E. Ashley, also known as Sallie E. Ashley, widow of Arthur D. Ashley, late third-class boy United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jane C. Poulson, widow of James T. Poulson, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Howard G. Poulson, helpless and dependent son of said Jane C. and James T. Poulson, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Jane C. Poulson, the name of said Howard G. Poulson shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension

laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Jane C. Poulson.

"The name of John Sexton, late of Capt. William B. Eversole's Company C, Three Forks Battalion, Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Maria Rutter, widow of James W. Rutter, late of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Gus Pike, helpless and dependent son of Davis Pike, late of Company G, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary J. Moore, widow of Isaac J. Moore, late of Company G, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Adaline Sowders, widow of Harrison Sowders, late of Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of James Sowders, helpless and dependent son of said Adaline and Harrison Sowders, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Adaline Sowders, the name of said James Sowders shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Adaline Sowders.

"The name of Rachel Newell, widow of William Newell, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter, Elizabeth Newell: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth Newell, helpless and dependent daughter of said Rachel and William Newell, the additional pension of \$20 for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Rachel Newell the name of said Elizabeth Newell shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Rachel Newell.

"The name of James Booth, late of Company K, First Regiment Capitol Guards, Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Alfred G. Gosting, jr., helpless and dependent son of Alfred G. Gosting, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Rosenbauer, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Rosenbauer, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Ella Dibble, widow of James Dibble, late of Company F, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Catharine Derstine, helpless and dependent daughter of John F. Derstine, late of Company G, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Bertha C. Williams, widow of William S. Williams, late of Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Anna G. Williams, helpless and dependent daughter of said Bertha C. and William S. Williams, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Bertha C. Williams, the name of said Anna G. Williams shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Bertha C. Williams.

"The name of Celia Enright, widow of George Enright, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza Ward, widow of William R. Ward, alias Robert Warren, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Eliza E. Adkins, widow of Pleasant A. Adkins, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Hannah L. Hollen, former widow of Thomas W. Hollen, late of Company H, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Josiah A. Hollen, helpless and dependent son of said Hannah L. and Thomas W. Hollen, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Hannah L. Hollen, the name of said Josiah A. Hollen shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the

provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Hannah L. Hollen.

"The name of Julia H. Nichols, widow of Luzerne J. Nichols, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Florence Lewis, helpless and dependent daughter of William C. Lewis, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Amanda Reflitt, widow of James A. Reflitt, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Marion E. Welch, widow of Pliney Welch, late of Company G, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary J. Corder, widow of William B. Corder, late of Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter, Sarah J. Corder: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Sarah J. Corder, helpless and dependent daughter of said Mary J. and William B. Corder, the additional pension of \$20 for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary J. Corder the name of Sarah J. Corder shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary J. Corder.

"The name of Mary M. Mehafeff, widow of George W. Mehafeff, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Allie Crabb, widow of Mark M. Crabb, late of Company H, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Annie C. Owens, widow of Edward Owens, late of Company E, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of William Clark, helpless and dependent son of Matthew Clark, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sarah E. Duffield, helpless and dependent daughter of Landon Duffield, late of Companies L and F, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Ruth H. Wight, widow of Sheldon Wight, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rebecca Ettinger, widow of Joseph Ettinger, late of Company I, Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Venia Hines, widow of John B. F. Hines, late of Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary Middaugh, widow of Aaron Middaugh, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Sixth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Salome Cerrenner, widow of William Cerrenner, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Theresa Coleman, widow of John M. Coleman, late of Battery H, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ernestina Tappen, former widow of Sylvester Tappen, late of Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emily S. Johnson, widow of John M. Johnson, late of Company A, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Drucilla Van Nest, widow of William L. Van Nest, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary G. Hickey, helpless and dependent daughter of Simon P. Hickey, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Helen K. Andrews, widow of Bishop E. Andrews, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Michael, widow of Jacob Michael, late of Company K, Seventieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Harriet Lester, widow of Moses H. Lester, late second-class fireman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Effie Charney, helpless and dependent daughter of Michael Charney, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Minnie E. Peck, widow of William C. Peck, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of James Steele, late of Capt. Horace Shoemaker's Provisional Company, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Frank Lawler, helpless and dependent son of Patrick Lawler, late of Company M, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Louisa Siples, widow of Rufus Siples, late of Company G, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Hawkins, helpless and dependent daughter of Alfred Hawkins, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Samuel Pack, late of Company H, Sixty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Enrolled Militia, and Company L, First Regiment, Capital Guards, Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Kate Farmer, widow of Joseph Farmer, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Albert D. Day, late of Capt. Philip R. Van Frank's Hopewell Rifle Company D, Washington County Battalion, Missouri State Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Sarah E. Burns, widow of Timothy Burns, late of Company M, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Laura Viney, widow of Charles Viney, late of Company F, Forty-third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Catherine A. Hennon, widow of William C. Hennon, late of Company I, Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Pearl E. Hennon, helpless and dependent daughter of said Catherine A. and William C. Hennon, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Catherine A. Hennon, the name of said Pearl E. Hennon shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Catherine A. Hennon.

"The name of Margaret Johnson, widow of William N. Johnson, late of Company C, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lucy M. Sperry, widow of William J. Sperry, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Annie H. Kenny, widow of John Kenny, late of Company D, Fortieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Ellen M. Davenport, widow of John L. M. Davenport, late of Company K, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Bertha Moore, widow of George W. Moore, late of Company I, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Blanche Fetterhoff, widow of Hiram Fetterhoff, late of Company I, Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Cornelius, widow of B. F. Cornelius, late of Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Lieut. W. A. Cornelius's Detachment Company H, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sirena Short, helpless and dependent daughter of James Short, late of Company B, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Angeline Shirley, widow of John T. Shirley, late of Capt. Wakefield Stanley's Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Capt. William M. Ead's Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Captain Beaty's company, Carroll County Guards, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary Cullison, widow of Moses Cullison, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Welthy E. Bracy, widow of Hiram Bracy, late of Company K, Ninth Regiment, and Company K, Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Kate Walsh, widow of Edward Walsh, late of Company G, Sixty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Nellie Walsh, helpless and dependent daughter of said Kate and Edward Walsh, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Kate Walsh, the name of said Nellie Walsh shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Kate Walsh.

"The name of Joseph B. Walker, helpless and dependent son of Jeremiah Walker, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Annie L. McIntyre, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew McIntyre, late of Company E, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mildred V. Tune, former widow of Cornelius Van Deusen, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and Company E, First Regiment New York Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Amanda Moseby, former widow of Peter Hallam, late landsman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter, Laura Hallam: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Laura Hallam, helpless and dependent daughter of said Amanda and Peter Hallam, the additional pension of \$20 for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Amanda Moseby the name of said Laura Hallam shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Amanda Moseby.

"The name of Mary Dyer, widow of Joseph Dyer, late of Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Isabelle Hurst, widow of William L. Hurst, late an unenlisted man authorized to do recruiting service by United States Commissioner Richard Apperson, sr., authorized recruiting officer by authority of War Department, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

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

"The name of Ida A. Carroll, widow of James H. Carroll, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Jessie Sparrow, helpless and dependent daughter of David De L. Sparrow, alias David De Lancy, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Mary E. Streit, former widow of Josiah Howard, late of Capt. Thomas J. Babcock's company, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of George C. Barnes, late of Capt. George Bingham's Company H, Seventy-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Lillie Corwin, widow of J. Addison Corwin, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, One hundred and third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Anna G. Mitchell, helpless and dependent daughter of Patrick J. Mitchell, late of Companies G and F, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Thomas J. Tigue, helpless and dependent son of Thomas Tigue, alias Thomas Tobin, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Martha E. McAllister, widow of Robert McAllister, late bandmaster, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Kathryn McCarthy, widow of Daniel McCarthy, late first-class boy, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Catherine C. Hanna, widow of Delos M. Hanna, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Laura E. Haynes, former widow of Edward W. Haynes, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sophronia E. Miles, widow of Greenberry V. Miles, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary F. Robinson, widow of Preston Robinson, late of Company M, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mattie N. Bean, widow of Dana L. Bean, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mahala Sturgeon, widow of Henry C. Sturgeon, late of Company B, Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Angeline Roberts, widow of George W. Roberts, late of Capt. George L. Herring's Company A, Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Lodema Lawrence, widow of Chauncey Lawrence, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Clarinda McKelly, widow of James McKelly, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Isaac Workman, late of Capt. William L. Finnick's Company M, Seventy-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Janette Andrist, widow of John Andrist, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of William D. Hohenshilt, helpless and dependent son of Andrew T. Hohenshilt, late of Company F, Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Jacob Kesner, late of Capt. Isaac Alt's Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Volunteer Militia of West Virginia (Pendleton County), and Capt. Michael Mallow's company of Independent Scouts, Pendleton County, West Virginia State troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Meta B. Harrison, widow of James F. Harrison, late unassigned, Ringold Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Leo L. Litherland, helpless and dependent son of Mathew D. Litherland, late of Company I, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Olive E. Morton, widow of Ellison M. Morton, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of George W. Studabaker, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Leota D. Sharp, widow of Benjamin M. Sharp, late of Company H, Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary B. Peebles, widow of Allen P. Peebles, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Sarah C. Atkinson, widow of William J. Atkinson, late of Company C, Forty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Lieut. John A. Yancey's Cooper County platoon, Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Emma M. Oberlin, widow of Samuel Oberlin, late of Seventh Independent Company, Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Maud E. West, widow of Samuel West, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the

rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Ellen Froman, widow of Isaac M. Froman, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Sarah Rooks, widow of William H. Rooks, late of Company G, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter, Elizabeth J. Rooks: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth J. Rooks, helpless and dependent daughter of said Sarah and William H. Rooks, the additional pension of \$20 for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah Rooks, the name of said Elizabeth J. Rooks shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah Rooks.

"The name of Mary J. Howes, former widow of Daniel W. Loring, late of Company K, First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Louisa Wiegand, helpless and dependent daughter of Herman Wiegand, late of Company D, Forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of William L. Cowan, late of Capt. C. L. Holsapple's Company B, South Cumberland Battalion Kentucky State Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of John H. Terry, helpless and dependent son of Seth Terry, late of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Susan A. Ellis, widow of Charles W. Ellis, late of Capt. Hiram Minor's Perry County company, Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Gertrude Gould, widow of Samuel J. Gould, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Malinda B. Caldwell, widow of Isaac D. Caldwell, late laborer, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Amelia Morse LeBaron, former widow of Rodman Morse, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and private, United States Marines, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Joshua C. Hiscock, helpless and dependent son of Joseph H. Hiscock, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Olive E. Smith, helpless and dependent daughter of John A. Smith, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, First Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Lucy F. Sanders, widow of James A. Sanders, late of Company B, Fortieth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Thomas Dowler, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Viola Devore, widow of John N. Devore, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of William Wells, late of Capt. Comb's Company D, Three Forks Battalion, Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Nancy C. Kennamer, widow of George T. Kennamer, late of Independent Alabama Scouts and Guides, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Georgia A. Godwin, widow of Cornelius Godwin, late of Capt. William H. Smith's Company E, Third Battalion, First Regiment Kentucky Capitol Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Leonard Godwin, helpless and dependent son of said George A. and Cornelius Godwin, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Georgia A. Godwin, the name of said Leonard Godwin shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Georgia A. Godwin.

"The name of Martha S. Mitchell, widow of David C. Mitchell, late of Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, retroactive to date from March 4, 1927, and that the rate be increased to \$30 per month when

she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Anna E. Blessing, widow of John A. Blessing, late of Company B, One Hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment, and Company D, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of John W. Cline, late of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Company B, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Annie Hopper, widow of Andrew J. Hopper, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Mary E. Lee, widow of John Lee, late of Company E, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Jennie Boulden, widow of Horace Boulden, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of John Roy, late of Captain Snider's company of Independent Scouts from Randolph County, West Virginia State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Clara E. Address, widow of Charles Address, late of Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Fourth Independent Battery, Iowa Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary Smith, helpless and dependent daughter of John J. Smith, late of Company G, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of James Nelson, helpless and dependent son of Thomas Nelson, late of Company G, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Mary A. Hoon, widow of Francis Hoon, late of Company A, Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Ada C. Clark, widow of Levi C. Clark, late of Company B, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and increase the rate to \$30 per month when she shall have shown by competent evidence she has attained the age of 60 years.

"The name of Ellen C. Basil, widow of Jeremiah Basil, late of Company B, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter, Della Basil: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Della Basil, helpless and dependent daughter of said Ellen C. and Jeremiah Basil, the additional pension of \$20 for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Ellen C. Basil the name of Della Basil shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Ellen C. Basil.

"The name of Nora K. Endy, helpless and dependent daughter of John L. Endy, late of Company K, Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Anna Baker, widow of Henry Baker, late of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Philena Bagley, widow of James W. Bagley, late of Companies H and I, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent son, Frank Bagley: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Frank Bagley, helpless and dependent son of said Philena and James W. Bagley, the additional pension of \$20 for him herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Philena Bagley, the name of Frank Bagley shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Philena Bagley.

"The name of Sarah E. Little, widow of Rolly Little, late of Companies A, F, and B, First Regiment Missouri Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Eliza Buist, widow of Robert Buist, late of Capt. Darius Session's Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of George W. Holbrook, helpless and dependent son of John G. Holbrook, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Massa-

achusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Sallie A. Giboney, helpless and dependent daughter of John T. Giboney, late of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Kinion Thornton, late of Captain W. L. Fennix's company, Taney County Volunteers, Militia of Missouri, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Anna Myers, widow of George Myers, late of Troop F, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Nix, widow of Franklin Nix, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Phenie Redman, widow of David K. Redman, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Rosie Renchen, widow of James Renchen, late of Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary Hague, widow of Joseph Hague, late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of David E. Daniels, helpless and dependent son of John H. Daniels, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of George Anson Carr, late of Capt. N. I. Lambert's company, Tucker County Scouts, West Virginia State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

"The name of Henderson M. Pettit helpless and dependent son of James Pettit, late of Company K, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Catherine M. Howard, widow of Henry Howard, alias Henrich Helmes, late seaman, United States Navy, Civil War, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Elizabeth Shelp, widow of Francis M. Shelp, late of Company G, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Josephine Sheridan, helpless and dependent daughter of Michael Sheridan, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

"The name of Rachel J. Paullus, widow of James C. Paullus, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Mary E. Landis, widow of William Landis, late of Twenty-fourth Battery Indiana Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

"The name of Clara L. Woford, former widow of William H. Lee, late of Companies B and F, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Barbara Ann Cordell, widow of Edward M. Cordell, late of Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment, and Company F, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of Emma L. Coon, widow of Job F. Coon, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

This bill is a substitute for the following bills referred to this committee:

S. 6. Maria Brim.
S. 7. Lizzie A. Himes.
S. 8. Samantha J. Stewart.
S. 9. Rosella A. Lawton.
S. 10. Mary A. Query.
S. 11. Sarah J. Saylor.
S. 12. Isabel Smith.
S. 13. Emma Elderkin Billings.
S. 15. Augusta Ziesenis.
S. 16. Isabel Herne.
S. 17. Sarah M. Powell.
S. 22. Catherine Roby.
S. 24. Rufus Cooper.
S. 28. Martha E. Crites.
S. 31. John R. Moore.
S. 35. John B. Turner.
S. 38. Olive J. Chidester.
S. 39. Mary C. Conley.
S. 40. Mary E. Crane.
S. 42. Rosetta V. Miller.
S. 64. Laura D. Johnson.
S. 65. Elmer G. Goodell.
S. 66. Edna M. Dudley.
S. 67. Lisy Flynn.
S. 68. Catherine Rickey.
S. 70. Catherine O'Brien.
S. 72. Sophia D. Smith.
S. 73. Anna Sheridan.
S. 74. Serena A. Martell.
S. 75. Annie Griffiths.
S. 76. Zoa L. Waid Hughes.

S. 77. Sarepta A. Guyette.
S. 78. Dora J. Felt.
S. 79. Elizabeth S. Curreen.
S. 81. Estelle C. Kent.
S. 95. Virginia Tysoe.
S. 100. Maria J. Reynolds.
S. 107. Mary E. Griffith.
S. 108. Katie J. Hill.
S. 156. Elizabeth E. Martin.
S. 164. Hester Ann Heck.
S. 165. Nettie Morgan.
S. 166. Emeline Harriet Howe.
S. 167. Amy E. Clark.
S. 168. Martha E. Haskins.
S. 169. Mary Riser.
S. 170. Cora L. Brown.
S. 171. Christiann O'Banion.
S. 172. Margaret J. Lofton.
S. 175. Mary C. Adams.
S. 176. Eliza B. Neal.
S. 177. Martha C. Taylor.
S. 179. Hampton H. Stratton.
S. 180. George H. Stevens.
S. 182. Phebe M. Bird.
S. 183. Anna L. Churns.
S. 184. Selena E. Smith.
S. 185. Mary A. Carver.
S. 210. John Woldridge.
S. 216. Mary E. Spann.
S. 221. Sarah L. Raymond.
S. 229. Julia Lamb.

- S. 233. Emily P. Harty.
 S. 252. Alice G. Hamilton.
 S. 253. Vandalla Young.
 S. 254. Marietta T. Kelley.
 S. 255. Martha J. Annas.
 S. 257. Lizzie A. Wayland.
 S. 259. Emma A. Giles.
 S. 262. Emily E. Patterson.
 S. 265. Ada Nay.
 S. 266. Maria A. Sexton.
 S. 267. Hattie A. Moore.
 S. 268. Monica Buckley.
 S. 269. Sarah M. Shaw.
 S. 270. Margaret Devoe.
 S. 271. Myra O. A. Potter.
 S. 272. Rosalie Dodge.
 S. 273. Ann E. Bean.
 S. 274. Anna B. Welker.
 S. 275. Margaret Skeffington.
 S. 276. Betsey E. Ash.
 S. 277. Emma Armstrong.
 S. 313. Maria L. Bethel.
 S. 314. Mary A. Bliven.
 S. 315. Eliza B. Brown.
 S. 316. Ellen Chapman.
 S. 317. Annie R. Cox.
 S. 318. Catharine Dunham.
 S. 319. Mary F. Eddy.
 S. 320. Harriet Ford.
 S. 321. Clara E. Foye.
 S. 322. Annie Gage.
 S. 323. Sarah M. Haskins.
 S. 324. Lena Hook.
 S. 325. Mary E. Johnson.
 S. 326. Ella E. Kenney.
 S. 327. Anna Lenua.
 S. 328. Caroline M. Lindsey.
 S. 329. Margaret McKenzie.
 S. 330. Mary B. Matteson.
 S. 331. Henry Matteson.
 S. 332. Caroline A. Molten.
 S. 334. Mary A. Quebec.
 S. 335. Hattie Sheldon.
 S. 336. Mary I. Staples.
 S. 337. Josephine Taylor.
 S. 338. Annie H. Thayer.
 S. 339. Mary Ellen Van Amringe.
 S. 340. Mary E. Kinney.
 S. 344. Ida Clement.
 S. 345. Jennie H. Cunningham.
 S. 352. Susan B. Hancock.
 S. 353. Flora A. Hubbard.
 S. 355. Mary L. Petigrew.
 S. 357. Frances E. Rice.
 S. 358. Susan C. Cray.
 S. 370. Julia H. Hart.
 S. 376. Anna Kline.
 S. 383. Laura A. Hinkle.
 S. 384. Margaret Hines.
 S. 385. Phebe M. Jones.
 S. 386. Emma B. Menear.
 S. 387. Maggie Lowman.
 S. 388. Mary A. Park.
 S. 389. Margaret Nicodemus.
 S. 390. Minerva Mills.
 S. 393. Henrietta Lime.
 S. 395. Jennie S. Weaver.
 S. 396. Joanna Belt.
 S. 397. Emily Frances Capen.
 S. 398. Mary B. Brownlee.
 S. 399. Carmelia T. Brandon.
 S. 400. Susan A. Brady.
 S. 401. Emma J. Kinsey.
 S. 402. Martha Ferguson.
 S. 403. Catharine H. Gaunt.
 S. 404. Sarah E. Harroun.
 S. 405. Mary E. Heckendorff.
 S. 406. Jerusha Hemphill.
 S. 408. Mary E. Mikesell.
 S. 409. Mary E. Kelly.
 S. 411. Elizabeth C. Wilhelms.
 S. 412. Victoria Fields.
 S. 414. Sarah C. Allgower.
 S. 416. Mahala J. Stoner.
 S. 418. Mary Costello.
 S. 420. Sarah Frances Bagley.
 S. 422. Virginia Strohm.
 S. 423. Anna L. Barnard.
 S. 424. Selina Blyth.
 S. 425. Sarah M. Beekman.
 S. 426. Susan Barnum.
 S. 427. Minerva Rigby.
 S. 428. Eva Ross.
 S. 431. Sarah E. Boler.
 S. 436. Margaret Green.
 S. 439. Maria C. Brown.
 S. 442. Georgia Ann Fussell.
 S. 447. Emeline A. Buck.
 S. 452. Adeline Thompson.
 S. 473. Emily C. Butler.
 S. 474. Annie E. Porter.
 S. 475. Amelia Walter.
 S. 476. Caroline G. Yockel.
 S. 477. Margaret E. Caples.
 S. 481. Ella B. Lockwood.
 S. 483. Rosine Bigger.
 S. 534. Susan M. Benton.
 S. 571. Laura E. Bolton.
 S. 581. Mary J. Davis.
 S. 582. Stella Clark.
 S. 583. Anna C. Gooder.
 S. 608. Sarah T. Bradley.
 S. 612. Rhoda A. Nelson.
 S. 625. Sarah J. Draper.
 S. 626. Clara Lewis.
- S. 627. Roy Baird.
 S. 630. Eliza Mick.
 S. 631. Virginia Hughes.
 S. 787. Josephine E. Hastings.
 S. 788. Alice A. Kambacher.
 S. 796. Mary A. Barnes.
 S. 931. Mattie B. Wintrose.
 S. 993. Rhoda V. Moore.
 S. 996. Louisa Leppla.
 S. 1006. James Hixson.
 S. 1039. Laura B. Clifton.
 S. 1040. Sarah M. Cutbirth.
 S. 1063. Lemuel Abbott.
 S. 1068. Rhoda E. Baker.
 S. 1070. Lydia M. Butler.
 S. 1071. Elmer J. Blake.
 S. 1072. Ida Ellen Demo.
 S. 1074. Sarah Higgins.
 S. 1076. Jane Holding.
 S. 1078. Mary J. McIlvain.
 S. 1080. Amelia Milligan.
 S. 1082. Margaret Noble.
 S. 1083. Ernestine Raub.
 S. 1085. Mary C. Stebbins.
 S. 1086. Mary E. Taylor.
 S. 1087. Lorena M. Trump.
 S. 1088. Mary A. Webb.
 S. 1224. Belle Bush.
 S. 1225. Harriet A. Pelton.
 S. 1227. Ina Sturdevant.
 S. 1230. Hannah M. Fisher.
 S. 1234. Sarah J. Tibbitts.
 S. 1238. Margaret Lamoureux.
 S. 1239. Priscilla R. Wyman.
 S. 1240. Grace A. Elliott.
 S. 1242. Florence Johnson.
 S. 1243. Julia A. Edgerly.
 S. 1244. Sarah N. Bachelder.
 S. 1245. Ruth B. Ryder.
 S. 1246. Leila A. Steele.
 S. 1247. Victoria Smart.
 S. 1248. Annie M. Emmott.
 S. 1249. Ellen Gott.
 S. 1250. Hannah M. Underhill.
 S. 1400. Jane Richards.
 S. 1401. Mary L. Higby.
 S. 1431. Caroline M. Bolton.
 S. 1463. Katherine H. Calliff.
 S. 1465. Nola B. Hinton.
 S. 1466. Amanda F. Akin.
 S. 1467. Amanda F. Thompson.
 S. 1468. Sarah T. Wright.
 S. 1469. Esther J. Ramey.
 S. 1470. Lorina Hamons.
 S. 1471. Lucinda C. Muncey.
 S. 1472. Catherine Fist.
 S. 1473. Sarah E. Wells.
 S. 1523. Laura D. Wilson.
 S. 1524. Elizabeth J. Moorehouse.
 S. 1525. Diantha E. Nihart.
 S. 1566. Annie Bell Bass.
 S. 1579. Clara J. Wait.
 S. 1581. Sarah J. Gray.
 S. 1582. Susannah Read.
 S. 1589. Ella G. Williams.
 S. 1590. Laura M. Bosley.
 S. 1592. Mary J. Gille.
 S. 1593. Nancy J. Orndorff.
 S. 1598. Marie A. Stoner.
 S. 1630. Anna F. Whitney.
 S. 1631. Hattie Lambert.
 S. 1668. Paulina Beckman.
 S. 1670. Adelaide H. Hadley.
 S. 1696. Sarah Gillespie.
 S. 1698. Sarah E. Morgan.
 S. 1699. Laura A. Douglass.
 S. 1701. Emily Tillison.
 S. 1712. Frances Lydia Hanna.
 S. 1713. Adella Wilcox.
 S. 1714. Josephine Travis.
 S. 1715. Sophia Cline.
 S. 1716. Christina Oney.
 S. 1726. Augusta C. Harris.
 S. 1741. Anna Rock.
 S. 1751. Alice M. Weeks.
 S. 1782. Edward Bowden.
 S. 1813. Mary E. Thompson.
 S. 1814. Maggie Underwood.
 S. 1815. Elizabeth R. Melrose.
 S. 1841. Margaret Healy.
 S. 1844. Mary P. Spofford.
 S. 1845. Ettie Mae Fletcher.
 S. 1846. Clara A. Wellman.
 S. 1847. Ellen S. Scribner.
 S. 1859. Sadie C. Peters.
 S. 1860. Sallie T. Freeman.
 S. 1872. Diantha M. Jarvis.
 S. 1874. Amanda B. Holcomb.
 S. 1875. Oral E. Osbon.
 S. 1881. Amelia Brownfield.
 S. 1883. Martha R. Pack.
 S. 1885. Ellen Snow.
 S. 1886. Lavina Craig.
 S. 1887. Zorada Finch.
 S. 1895. Ellen Cunningham.
 S. 1962. David E. Moody.
 S. 1967. Rebecca Latta.
 S. 1972. Emma E. Shorey.
 S. 1983. Emma E. Lingo.
 S. 1984. Lydia A. Poinsett.
 S. 1992. Mary Welch.
 S. 1998. Maggie Lowe.
 S. 2012. Sarah E. Frillman.
 S. 2013. Anna A. Wells.
 S. 2022. Merritt F. Robinson.
- S. 2027. Hattie L. Parks.
 S. 2028. Emily J. Clapp.
 S. 2044. Nancy J. Hurt.
 S. 2045. Mariam Norris.
 S. 2049. Minnie F. Farrell.
 S. 2077. Caledonia E. Abernathie.
 S. 2090. Margaret Johnson.
 S. 2095. Mattie J. Mains.
 S. 2100. Susie Fast-Walker.
 S. 2101. Catherine L. Ferree.
 S. 2102. Margaret C. Kelley.
 S. 2103. Delphine Trude.
 S. 2111. Mary M. Brown.
 S. 2112. Johannah Stone.
 S. 2113. Lona S. Burnett.
 S. 2114. Mary A. Gates.
 S. 2118. Eleanor Morrow.
 S. 2119. Virginia Scrig.
 S. 2152. Sarah M. Thomas.
 S. 2165. Ervilla J. Payne.
 S. 2166. Martha R. Shepard.
 S. 2167. Harriet A. Folger.
 S. 2175. Cora J. Valentine.
 S. 2176. Eleanor P. Matthias.
 S. 2177. Sarah E. Conner.
 S. 2178. Nancy E. Waltemire.
 S. 2179. Susan Vining.
 S. 2180. Phoebe J. Moore.
 S. 2181. Elizabeth R. Richwine.
 S. 2182. Elizabeth E. Sample.
 S. 2183. Abigail J. Walbert.
 S. 2187. Elizabeth Stone.
 S. 2199. Hattie Carver.
 S. 2201. Maggie Fitzmaurice.
 S. 2230. Jennie M. Hyde.
 S. 2231. Narcissa E. Harrold.
 S. 2235. Mary A. Lloyd.
 S. 2234. Mary A. McBride.
 S. 2238. Lilly Ann Newberry.
 S. 2241. Harriet D. Rake.
 S. 2243. Hester Small.
 S. 2244. Carrie B. Straight.
 S. 2245. Barbara E. Sharp.
 S. 2252. Catherine Dailey.
 S. 2281. Imogene Ellsworth.
 S. 2282. Mary E. Truesdale.
 S. 2284. Mary E. Thurston.
 S. 2285. August Rieke.
 S. 2432. Mary Longstreth.
 S. 2520. Mary Jane Corson.
 S. 2583. Charles W. Pearson.
 H. R. 504. Ida Smith.
 H. R. 507. Emma C. Atkinson.
 H. R. 508. Mary E. Baughman.
 H. R. 561. Alcinda Manning.
 H. R. 575. Noah Greenawalt, alias Greuwalt.
- H. R. 576. George Hovatter.
 H. R. 577. James W. Harris.
 H. R. 744. Emma G. Young.
 H. R. 746. Alice Block.
 H. R. 750. Joe Scrogum.
 H. R. 751. Nettie Edgington.
 H. R. 752. Sarah J. Rea.
 H. R. 753. Mary J. McNew.
 H. R. 754. Minnie Cox.
 H. R. 769. Rosa S. Weston.
 H. R. 771. Mary A. Weston.
 H. R. 773. Mary S. Woolman.
 H. R. 774. Addie Ream.
 H. R. 786. Mary A. Kennedy.
 H. R. 795. Mattie Steiner.
 H. R. 796. Mary A. Van Vechten.
 H. R. 798. Nettie Yorke.
 H. R. 799. Leanna L. Dillon.
 H. R. 800. Alice F. Crawford.
 H. R. 813. James T. Stone.
 H. R. 814. Sadie Snell.
 H. R. 816. Margaret Donaldson.
 H. R. 819. Catherine Burke.
 H. R. 821. Jennie E. Keown.
 H. R. 822. Emma S. Moon.
 H. R. 847. Luella E. Heath.
 H. R. 853. Martha A. McCartney.
 H. R. 856. Fredena Knight.
 H. R. 868. Hugh Glen, alias Glenn.
 H. R. 870. Cordella E. Havlia.
 H. R. 872. Annie G. Boner.
 H. R. 886. Cleopatra Kerns.
 H. R. 887. William Fisher.
 H. R. 889. Edith King.
 H. R. 905. William M. Young.
 H. R. 951. Mina P. Guckes.
 H. R. 952. Annie S. Haller.
 H. R. 962. Mary J. Thompson.
 H. R. 966. Grace I. Scovill.
 H. R. 982. Emma J. Tirrell.
 H. R. 994. Catharine Peak.
 H. R. 995. James Atha.
 H. R. 996. Elmyra E. Porter.
 H. R. 997. Ada Whitson.
 H. R. 999. Kiziah E. Brookshire.
 H. R. 1000. Elizabeth C. Bunch.
 H. R. 1002. Florence C. Woods.
 H. R. 1007. Mary J. Frazier.
 H. R. 1008. Susan A. Winslow.
 H. R. 1009. Wilmore A. Quimby.
 H. R. 1010. Georgia E. Bean.
 H. R. 1022. Amanda A. Brown.
 H. R. 1025. Margaret Platt.
 H. R. 1026. Della Perry.
 H. R. 1028. Dora Krill.
 H. R. 1049. Ida M. Webb.
 H. R. 1082. John Nighswander.
 H. R. 1086. Emma C. Alton.
 H. R. 1089. Mary A. Eberly.
- H. R. 1092. Esther Smallwood.
 H. R. 1097. Catherine M. Atkins.
 H. R. 1127. Clara B. Greek.
 H. R. 1152. Grace M. Oliver.
 H. R. 1153. Mary Parmele.
 H. R. 1174. Josephine Warner.
 H. R. 1185. Julia Baker.
 H. R. 1187. Samuel L. Bostick.
 H. R. 1188. Dora Butcher.
 H. R. 1190. Allie Carpenter.
 H. R. 1191. Nancy S. Clark.
 H. R. 1192. Jane Cox.
 H. R. 1195. Liddia Fuller.
 H. R. 1200. Isaac Moore.
 H. R. 1201. Elizabeth A. Palmer.
 H. R. 1203. Arrianna Sites.
 H. R. 1204. Malissa Steed.
 H. R. 1205. Lincoln Z. Story.
 H. R. 1206. Anna Topping.
 H. R. 1207. Stella M. Watkins.
 H. R. 1249. Phoebe Ann Allbright.
 H. R. 1258. Sallie Wood.
 H. R. 1289. Charles M. Guthridge.
 H. R. 1290. Edward Thomas.
 H. R. 1291. John P. Cbain.
 H. R. 1292. Carrie B. Gaddis.
 H. R. 1293. William G. Ely.
 H. R. 1294. Mollie Richardson.
 H. R. 1295. Cora A. Games.
 H. R. 1359. Elizabeth Lutters.
 H. R. 1366. Elizabeth Streit.
 H. R. 1368. Bentley A. Worden.
 H. R. 1372. Martha J. Shaffer.
 H. R. 1380. Sarah Hilton.
 H. R. 1381. Mary Ricker.
 H. R. 1418. John Street.
 H. R. 1421. William Roberts.
 H. R. 1428. Samuel Mason.
 H. R. 1429. Martha J. Lewis.
 H. R. 1433. Amanda Henderson.
 H. R. 1436. Anna Godfrey.
 H. R. 1444. Agnes L. Davis.
 H. R. 1457. George W. Dooley.
 H. R. 1460. Mary Carter.
 H. R. 1505. Rosaline Coots.
 H. R. 1506. Lottie Cox.
 H. R. 1507. Emma G. Casebier.
 H. R. 1508. Caroline Cooper.
 H. R. 1509. Margaret A. Young.
 H. R. 1510. Nannie Austin.
 H. R. 1511. Joe Meridith.
 H. R. 1523. Mary A. Gallup.
 H. R. 1546. Fay Milligan.
 H. R. 1549. William Maze.
 H. R. 1550. Hattie Gideon.
 H. R. 1551. George M. Vaughan, alias Vaughn.
- H. R. 1552. Absalom B. Dempsey, alias Absalom B. Dempsey.
 H. R. 1553. Carrie Bohon.
 H. R. 1554. Thomas H. Bradley.
 H. R. 1555. Richard P. Gwinn.
 H. R. 1556. Mahala Clark.
 H. R. 1557. William T. Lessley.
 H. R. 1558. Elizabeth C. Berry.
 H. R. 1559. Carrie E. Howell.
 H. R. 1560. Sina E. Hathaway, now Miller.
 H. R. 1561. Nancy M. Cowan.
 H. R. 1562. Edith T. Bass.
 H. R. 1563. Charles W. Earnest.
 H. R. 1578. Emma Hathaway.
 H. R. 1582. Matilda Jane Stewart.
 H. R. 1584. Ella A. Tripp.
 H. R. 1585. Mary Vick.
 H. R. 1600. Mary A. Wing.
 H. R. 1617. Ettie E. Barnes.
 H. R. 1619. Stephen W. Randall.
 H. R. 1632. George W. Burnett.
 H. R. 1633. Nancy Sparks.
 H. R. 1634. Mary Jane Judd.
 H. R. 1636. Mary E. Piburn.
 H. R. 1637. Sela Ann Brooks.
 H. R. 1638. Rena M. Weddle.
 H. R. 1639. Emulus G. Wallace.
 H. R. 1640. Lucinda Perkins.
 H. R. 1641. James M. Gibson.
 H. R. 1642. Martha Kerns.
 H. R. 1643. Mary M. Harris.
 H. R. 1644. Virgil E. Halcomb.
 H. R. 1645. Frances E. McDonald.
 H. R. 1646. Emma Bays.
 H. R. 1647. Matilda Clark.
 H. R. 1648. Elizabeth C. Duncan.
 H. R. 1651. William B. Hampshire.
 H. R. 1668. Isabell Childers.
 H. R. 1670. Ellen F. I. B. Juneau.
 H. R. 1673. Lillian Bigelow.
 H. R. 1675. Etta Hortvet.
 H. R. 1678. Annie C. Winter.
 H. R. 1695. Maria Bensingner.
 H. R. 1697. Ida M. Cole.
 H. R. 1786. Margret Mallory.
 H. P. 1814. Mary E. Reynolds.
 H. R. 1819. Anna M. Lybolt.
 H. R. 1825. Mary E. Jones.
 H. R. 1830. Irene Hill.
 H. R. 1837. Permelia J. Livingston.
 H. R. 1838. Susanna Bell.
 H. R. 1842. Louisa McArdle.
 H. R. 1843. Jennie Dye Burton.
 H. R. 1865. Sarah I. Osburn.
 H. R. 1867. Rosalia M. Barrow.
 H. R. 1868. Elizabeth A. Jordan.
 H. R. 1869. Laura Ochletree.

H. R. 1872.	Harriet T. Elliott.	H. R. 2614.	Annie H. Lanagan.	H. R. 3378.	Allie Truesdell.	H. R. 4261.	Mary Phillips.
H. R. 1876.	Eliza J. Smith.	H. R. 2615.	Nancy A. Jones.	H. R. 3379.	Elisha Frazier.	H. R. 4281.	John J. Swigart.
H. R. 1909.	Marian Peck West.	H. R. 2616.	Sarah J. Smallwood.	H. R. 3381.	Madora F. Mason.	H. R. 4294.	Caroline Hurley.
H. R. 1928.	Mary A. Stevens.	H. R. 2619.	Mary L. Williams.	H. R. 3387.	Martha A. Elliott.	H. R. 4300.	Ruth Pettit.
H. R. 1937.	Mary A. Story.	H. R. 2620.	Nancy C. Whitesel.	H. R. 3389.	Alice V. Schmidt.	H. R. 4317.	Hattie Clayton.
H. R. 1938.	Alice M. Taylor.	H. R. 2624.	Lillie M. Ashton.	H. R. 3402.	Mary A. Anderson.	H. R. 4327.	Sarah C. Stephens.
H. R. 1945.	Gertrude I. Morrill.	H. R. 2638.	Eliza E. McNeill.	H. R. 3403.	Hooker A. De Land.	H. R. 4349.	Anna Bryant.
H. R. 1948.	Sarah A. Hallett.	H. R. 2662.	Anna Z. Stewart.	H. R. 3404.	Catherine Schuey.	H. R. 4352.	Josie Parker.
H. R. 1953.	Peter Breen.	H. R. 2669.	Bettie Brackett.	H. R. 3418.	Edith J. May.	H. R. 4355.	Cassie Austin.
H. R. 1959.	James W. Wilson.	H. R. 2670.	Laura B. Bartlett.	H. R. 3439.	Everleen Lonnen.	H. R. 4359.	Lucy A. Sutherland.
H. R. 1962.	Mary M. Binkley.	H. R. 2671.	William R. Hoge.	H. R. 3444.	Eliza D. Welsh.	H. R. 4362.	Cannabesta C. Prime.
H. R. 1963.	Sarah Dallas.	H. R. 2676.	Susan A. Whittemore.	H. R. 3445.	Alma M. Monroe.	H. R. 4374.	Julia L. Steele.
H. R. 1964.	Theodore F. Dugan.	H. R. 2677.	Margaret G. Atchison.	H. R. 3476.	Barbara E. Null.	H. R. 4381.	Eliza Bruce.
H. R. 1966.	George N. Chasteen.	H. R. 2679.	Estella Cowell.	H. R. 3480.	Alice H. Walter.	H. R. 4399.	Ellie Jacobs.
H. R. 1968.	Thomas McCormick.	H. R. 2795.	Eva Paul.	H. R. 3481.	Emma Jones.	H. R. 4414.	Elizabeth W. Clark.
H. R. 1969.	Marshall H. Messimer.	H. R. 2796.	Charles J. Lichty.	H. R. 3482.	Adelaide A. Ryerson.	H. R. 4422.	Julia R. Brown.
H. R. 1982.	Andrea T. Bracken.	H. R. 2797.	Irene G. Plummer.	H. R. 3501.	Elizabeth E. Doan.	H. R. 4448.	Mary M. Goodwin.
H. R. 1987.	Emma E. Williams.	H. R. 2799.	Jennie Larimer.	H. R. 3502.	Clara A. Griffin.	H. R. 4450.	Mary O. Rousseau.
H. R. 1988.	Anna M. Tidyman.	H. R. 2800.	Elda M. Lewis.	H. R. 3503.	Cori L. Kraft.	H. R. 4451.	Sarah E. Allen.
H. R. 1989.	Esmerelda Vreeland.	H. R. 2801.	Anna Maud Hogmire.	H. R. 3509.	William A. Pfaff.	H. R. 4453.	Mary A. Herbert.
H. R. 1992.	Rebecca A. Wilkins.	H. R. 2810.	Cathran Hearst.	H. R. 3559.	Frank Carey.	H. R. 4458.	Washington P. Sprague.
H. R. 2001.	Emma T. Fidler.	H. R. 2812.	Dollie S. Terry.	H. R. 3560.	Lawrence E. Burch.	H. R. 4485.	Ellen E. Greenfield.
H. R. 2002.	Clara E. Wood.	H. R. 2816.	Mary A. Langmeyer.	H. R. 3561.	Andrew S. Deeds.	H. R. 4498.	Lillie B. Braxton.
H. R. 2003.	Nettie J. Morse.	H. R. 2836.	Mary A. Lawhead.	H. R. 3562.	Maud I. Lowrance.	H. R. 4537.	Lizzie Koffman.
H. R. 2004.	Fannie C. Burdick.	H. R. 2837.	Carrie E. Block.	H. R. 3563.	Dora A. Lee.	H. R. 4546.	Jennie B. Clark.
H. R. 2006.	Rose M. Muhleck.	H. R. 2839.	Mary L. Smith.	H. R. 3564.	Elmer G. McAllister.	H. R. 4554.	Mary L. Fitzgerald.
H. R. 2015.	Frances E. Austin.	H. R. 2842.	Isabelle E. Embry.	H. R. 3565.	Levi C. Posey.	H. R. 4555.	Clara E. Campbell.
H. R. 2021.	Rose E. Broderick.	H. R. 2846.	Mary E. Packer.	H. R. 3566.	Alonzo L. Sutton.	H. R. 4584.	Margaret Pensyl.
H. R. 2024.	Margaret Cook.	H. R. 2847.	William H. Holland.	H. R. 3570.	Millie Harris.	H. R. 4590.	Belle Frink.
H. R. 2025.	Mary Cravate.	H. R. 2932.	Jesse C. Cambridge.	H. R. 3668.	Annetta E. Calkins.	H. R. 4612.	Monica J. Boultrie.
H. R. 2030.	Mary E. Floyd.	H. R. 2933.	Sarah J. Clark.	H. R. 3687.	Kathrina Reed.	H. R. 4649.	John Fletcher.
H. R. 2033.	Major Fuller.	H. R. 2934.	Mary E. Edes.	H. R. 3688.	Cori S. Brightman.	H. R. 4669.	Minnie Davis.
H. R. 2051.	Dellie Perry.	H. R. 2935.	George H. Fortier.	H. R. 3689.	Alsada A. Cone.	H. R. 4670.	Elizabeth Guy.
H. R. 2055.	Cordelia E. Remington.	H. R. 2936.	Hattie E. Johnson.	H. R. 3692.	Edgar C. Greene.	H. R. 4671.	Rebecca Brown.
H. R. 2064.	Elizabeth Vaughn.	H. R. 2938.	Sidney Potter.	H. R. 3693.	Henrietta W. Jones.	H. R. 4672.	Callie Manley.
H. R. 2110.	Helen Lyman.	H. R. 2939.	George E. Spear.	H. R. 3695.	Mary J. Palmer.	H. R. 4682.	Mary Kruse.
H. R. 2131.	Fannie H. Branian.	H. R. 2951.	Eliza King.	H. R. 3696.	Mary E. H. Remick.	H. R. 4684.	Catharine Frampton.
H. R. 2146.	Mary C. Quivey.	H. R. 2951.	Sarah C. Mathews.	H. R. 3697.	Levi P. Stone.	H. R. 4685.	Floyd Phillips.
H. R. 2156.	Emma Pope.	H. R. 2966.	Mary E. Drew.	H. R. 3698.	Emma D. Tenney.	H. R. 4689.	Ella McWayne.
H. R. 2157.	Nannie L. Ludy.	H. R. 2967.	Mary E. Tye.	H. R. 3753.	Julia A. Anderson.	H. R. 4691.	Josephine Stewart.
H. R. 2169.	Angeline Quillman.	H. R. 2986.	Elizabeth Lively.	H. R. 3758.	Harriet L. Garret.	H. R. 4700.	Louise F. Carter.
H. R. 2173.	Maybelle Long.	H. R. 2994.	James Couch.	H. R. 3759.	Lucy Ann Tinsley.	H. R. 4703.	Eliza A. Hallock.
H. R. 2175.	Clara F. Woffenden.	H. R. 2997.	Cappa King.	H. R. 3760.	Casey Mandrell.	H. R. 4712.	Mary E. Loose.
H. R. 2176.	Ida Blake.	H. R. 2999.	Martha A. Dicken.	H. R. 3761.	Mary Emmons.	H. R. 4714.	Mollie B. Gore.
H. R. 2184.	Louisa English.	H. R. 3001.	William Hampton.	H. R. 3762.	Robert L. Meadows.	H. R. 4715.	Mary J. Coulson.
H. R. 2185.	Ada M. Wrighthouse.	H. R. 3002.	Dan Hibbard.	H. R. 3764.	Ada J. Hopson.	H. R. 4745.	Mary E. Wilson.
H. R. 2186.	Melissa A. Trulock Lindsey.	H. R. 3007.	Nanie Peace.	H. R. 3829.	Sylvester Lane.	H. R. 4746.	Emma L. Williams.
H. R. 2187.	Jessie S. Erle.	H. R. 3008.	Mary J. Haggard.	H. R. 3854.	Washington Badgely.	H. R. 4747.	Flossie M. Blauvelt.
H. R. 2188.	Flora A. Haymaker.	H. R. 3009.	Remma Beason.	H. R. 3865.	Martha Roderick.	H. R. 4748.	Mary A. Yauch.
H. R. 2189.	Elizabeth Redding.	H. R. 3011.	Emma C. Richards.	H. R. 3866.	Theodore F. Austin.	H. R. 4749.	Lydia A. Chandler.
H. R. 2209.	Henretta Stegall.	H. R. 3013.	Anna M. Williams.	H. R. 3867.	John T. Young.	H. R. 4762.	Juliette Davis.
H. R. 2212.	Perry L. Barkhurst.	H. R. 3026.	Catherine E. Kimball.	H. R. 3868.	Fannie Boswell.	H. R. 4763.	Emma C. Rounds.
H. R. 2213.	Ida E. Hawthorne.	H. R. 3027.	Etta McOwen.	H. R. 3869.	Annie W. Adams.	H. R. 4764.	Adela C. Dinwiddie.
H. R. 2217.	Webner M. Harter.	H. R. 3063.	John Wright.	H. R. 3870.	Dorothy S. Carey.	H. R. 4783.	Austa Venable.
H. R. 2220.	Cora D. Barger.	H. R. 3064.	Sara E. Stewart.	H. R. 3872.	Adella Barton.	H. R. 4784.	Laura A. Hartman.
H. R. 2221.	Burton H. Barger.	H. R. 3066.	Margaret C. Richardson.	H. R. 3873.	Margaret B. Mondon.	H. R. 4785.	Sallie A. Knox.
H. R. 2222.	Melissa Babcock.	H. R. 3068.	Dolly O'Neill.	H. R. 3874.	Caroline Marlow.	H. R. 4787.	Martha A. Luttrell.
H. R. 2223.	Mary L. Bell.	H. R. 3069.	Kizzia McNabb.	H. R. 3876.	Katie Smith.	H. R. 4788.	Jesse S. Trower.
H. R. 2226.	Alice Corl.	H. R. 3070.	Nancy A. Keating.	H. R. 3877.	Polly Stonecipher.	H. R. 4789.	Albert Bryant.
H. R. 2227.	Augusta Graham.	H. R. 3071.	Charlotte Gamble.	H. R. 3878.	Jennie Rosebraugh.	H. R. 4790.	David Harper.
H. R. 2228.	Diadema Reed.	H. R. 3073.	Harry S. Beyer.	H. R. 3879.	Martha E. Snyder.	H. R. 4791.	Sarah C. Gourley.
H. R. 2229.	Helen M. Stevens.	H. R. 3074.	Veretta Irish.	H. R. 3883.	Effy J. Pressley.	H. R. 4798.	Harriet A. Lawrence.
H. R. 2230.	Leona Scott.	H. R. 2075.	Commodore Perry Fry.	H. R. 3890.	Virginia McCombs.	H. R. 4799.	Omar Boggs.
H. R. 2232.	Ada M. Hanks.	H. R. 3082.	Lillian I. Roberts.	H. R. 3896.	Elizabeth Wirth.	H. R. 4800.	Robert E. Boggs.
H. R. 2285.	Julia A. Boisvert.	H. R. 3083.	Laura E. Warner.	H. R. 3953.	Anna L. Myers.	H. R. 4802.	Sarah E. Stigers.
H. R. 2287.	Bert E. Corbett.	H. R. 3086.	Matilda Higgins.	H. R. 3983.	Myron Hoff.	H. R. 4821.	Sarah G. Graveline.
H. R. 2288.	May Bell Crowell.	H. R. 3087.	Caroline Hankison.	H. R. 3984.	Sarah Miller.	H. R. 4852.	Elizabeth A. Kittredge.
H. R. 2295.	Jennette Leroy.	H. R. 3090.	Ann Spurbach.	H. R. 3985.	Martha Roepke.	H. R. 4866.	Eliza J. Hill.
H. R. 2304.	Mary Belle Robertson.	H. R. 3094.	Nancy J. Lemon.	H. R. 3987.	Emma L. Kehr.	H. R. 4867.	Sarah Barnett.
H. R. 2323.	Elizabeth L. Miller.	H. R. 3099.	Mary Groff.	H. R. 4003.	Carrie Ohler.	H. R. 4879.	Mary L. Miller.
H. R. 2324.	Stephen B. Branstetter.	H. R. 3104.	Catharine Lenz.	H. R. 4004.	Jeffie B. L. Fisher.	H. R. 4880.	Jane Sexton.
H. R. 2325.	Anderson B. Corbin.	H. R. 3109.	Parthena Shepperd.	H. R. 4005.	Dora L. Fuller.	H. R. 4890.	Anderson Shoemaker.
H. R. 2327.	Mary J. Blake.	H. R. 3110.	Matilda Larimer.	H. R. 4006.	Hannah Burnett.	H. R. 4891.	Freddie A. Spaulding.
H. R. 2329.	Margaret A. Hurrell.	H. R. 3114.	Sarah Ann Lehman.	H. R. 4007.	Mary S. Early.	H. R. 4892.	Henry Gray.
H. R. 2330.	Annie Mansberger.	H. R. 3116.	Martha E. Falles.	H. R. 4008.	Naomi Fiedler.	H. R. 4897.	Ada Wood.
H. R. 2331.	Lodemma Right.	H. R. 3118.	Mary E. Edington.	H. R. 4009.	Lavina Kerr.	H. R. 4899.	Nancy Ellen Bloom-
H. R. 2332.	Ellen Wurl.	H. R. 3125.	Carrie E. Pickering.	H. R. 4016.	Alice M. Wheelden.		felter.
H. R. 2333.	Ada A. French.	H. R. 3129.	Joseph P. Boon, jr.	H. R. 4024.	Charlotte W. Sibley.	H. R. 4900.	Elizabeth A. Nelson.
H. R. 2334.	Alva Runk.	H. R. 3135.	Minerva D. Monroe.	H. R. 4025.	Isabel C. Copp.	H. R. 4901.	Lavinia J. Wilson.
H. R. 2335.	Minta Kelly.	H. R. 3143.	Mattie Davidson.	H. R. 4036.	Lillian Bromley.	H. R. 4916.	Josephine Nolot.
H. R. 2336.	Jacob Morrison.	H. R. 3154.	Sallie Emery.	H. R. 4049.	Emma E. Mudge.	H. R. 4918.	Mary A. Walker.
H. R. 2337.	Anna P. Beyer.	H. R. 3169.	Henry R. Browne.	H. R. 4051.	Lou Murphy.	H. R. 4941.	Phoebe H. Snow.
H. R. 2338.	Nevin Wagner.	H. R. 3178.	Claude W. Swart-	H. R. 4053.	Vicenia R. Wolf.	H. R. 4945.	Rebecca Collins.
H. R. 2339.	Samuel Fissel.		wood.	H. R. 4069.	Annie Gouley.	H. R. 4946.	Cadiz Berry.
H. R. 2495.	Mary E. Hurd.	H. R. 3197.	Hattie Geske.	H. R. 4085.	Mary E. Besancon.	H. R. 4948.	Jane B. Orndorff.
H. R. 2496.	Frances Jane Schrader.	H. R. 3198.	Lillie Geske.	H. R. 4120.	Rose A. Sargent.	H. R. 4949.	Sarah A. Pride.
H. R. 2497.	Esther Higgins.	H. R. 3203.	Mary A. Cunningham.	H. R. 4122.	John N. Chesnutt.	H. R. 4951.	Judith Porter.
H. R. 2498.	Gertrude Brown Sigsbey.	H. R. 3204.	Alta V. Cohn.	H. R. 4135.	Nannie Colley.	H. R. 4956.	Charlotte A. Greene.
H. R. 2499.	Cora B. Cook.	H. R. 3205.	Alia Meek.	H. R. 4136.	Mary J. Walters.	H. R. 4966.	Peggy Shade.
H. R. 2514.	Thirza E. Green.	H. R. 3206.	Lillian A. Springer.	H. R. 4137.	Emma J. Hanner.	H. R. 4991.	Annie C. Smith.
H. R. 2520.	Rena C. Otto.	H. R. 3218.	Rose M. Ham.	H. R. 4138.	Elizabeth Pickens.	H. R. 5000.	Thomas K. Anderson.
H. R. 2521.	Rose Tunnell.	H. R. 3219.	Deifa Taylor.	H. R. 4139.	Elizabeth F. Sutliff.	H. R. 5001.	Grant Smith.
H. R. 2534.	Iona Radabaugh.	H. R. 3225.	Nannie S. Parks.	H. R. 4146.	Pearl L. Keeler.	H. R. 5005.	Martha Wilson.
H. R. 2535.	Ruth Heston Burke.	H. R. 3227.	Mary S. Bayless.	H. R. 4174.	Mary A. Williams.	H. R. 5008.	Mary S. Burns.
H. R. 2536.	Mina Barden.	H. R. 3228.	Sarah M. Dickinson.	H. R. 4176.	Lydia A. Whitehead.	H. R. 5016.	Mattie Wood.
H. R. 2539.	Howard E. Craven.	H. R. 3230.	Ella Starke.	H. R. 4177.	Katie Simpson.	H. R. 5021.	Elizabeth N. Laland.
H. R. 2557.	Maggie Carpenter.	H. R. 3231.	James S. Nichols.	H. R. 4178.	Thomas Scott.	H. R. 5022.	Jennie Buck.
H. R. 2570.	Adell B. Lowery.	H. R. 3233.	Amanda B. Holcomb.	H. R. 4179.	John T. Ruffin.	H. R. 5040.	James H. Evans.
H. R. 2571.	Henrietta W. Russell.	H. R. 3284.	Mary F. McComber.	H. R. 4181.	Roy Paschal.	H. R. 5054.	Charlotta Jackson.
H. R. 2576.	Emma J. Rutty.	H. R. 3286.	Katherine Fisher.	H. R. 4182.	Sarah A. Nece.	H. R. 5074.	Allice F. Leach.
H. R. 2577.	Evva A. Dickson.	H. R. 3287.	Mary E. White.	H. R. 4183.	Ella Coffman.	H. R. 5079.	Sarah D. Munro.
H. R. 2579.	Amanda A. Taylor.	H. R. 3338.	Lucy E. O'Neal.	H. R. 4184.	Ellen Baget.	H. R. 5080.	Charles G. W. Everett.
H. R. 2580.	Sarah E. Powell.	H. R. 3339.	Charles B. Harrison, alias Charles H. Brewer.	H. R. 4186.	Mary A. Boyd.	H. R. 5088.	Grace I. Playter.
H. R. 2581.	Sarah A. Moss.	H. R. 3340.	Elizabeth L. Traver.	H. R. 4187.	Sarah Early.	H. R. 5126.	Jessie L. Kugler.
H. R. 2582.	Mattie J. Hoover.	H. R. 3355.	Minerva A. Pence.	H. R. 4188.	Mary B. Lett.	H. R. 5196.	Catherine Ledoux.
H. R. 2583.	Anzonetta Hooker.	H. R. 3356.	Mary C. Benton.	H. R. 4193.	Catherine Garrott.	H. R. 5227.	Alice E. Howsley.
H. R. 2584.	Basha Edwards.	H. R. 3361.	Elizabeth J. Hughes.	H. R. 4224.	Nathaniel Ellison.	H. R. 5235.	Sarah J. Fath.
H. R. 2585.	John Campbell.	H. R. 3363.	Frances M. Snyder.	H. R. 4225.	Perry Talbott, alias Tolbert.	H. R. 5236.	Sarah Sharp.
H. R. 2586.	Luella Blakely.	H. R. 3364.	Maggie Smithson.	H. R. 4226.	William Kyle.	H. R. 5237.	Emma J. Cole.
H. R. 2587.	Caroline Bartz.	H. R. 3365.	Mary Shanks.	H. R. 4233.	Annie Page.	H. R. 5238.	Luella Goings.
H. R. 2610.	John L. Fitts.	H. R. 3367.	Lucinda A. Pitzer.	H. R. 4241.	Agnes Miller.	H. R. 5252.	Georgia Mutchler.
H. R. 2613.	Elizabeth Lawler.	H. R. 3368.	Christiana Minnich.	H. R. 4256.	Ella M. Spooner.	H. R. 5253.	Hattie Burns.
						H. R. 5263.	Ora E. Cook.

- H. R. 5265. Alice A. Wilson.
 H. R. 5275. Margaret C. Hitchcock.
 H. R. 5280. William McKee.
 H. R. 5284. Sophia A. Remondino.
 H. R. 5307. Elizabeth Fry.
 H. R. 5345. Thomas S. Boggs.
 H. R. 5354. Amanda Loshier.
 H. R. 5355. Emmer Gilson.
 H. R. 5355. Everett Sears.
 H. R. 5425. Alice A. McKenzie.
 H. R. 5427. George B. McIntyre.
 H. R. 5428. Irwin R. Alexander.
 H. R. 5430. William A. Willburn, alias Wilburn.
 H. R. 5431. Emily E. Weiss.
 H. R. 5432. Mary E. English.
 H. R. 5438. Mary A. Handel.
 H. R. 5851. Clara Daniel.
 H. R. 5852. Sarah Banks.
 H. R. 5866. Elizabeth Oswald.
 H. R. 5869. Clarence E. Phifer.
 H. R. 5895. Emma Hammond.
 H. R. 5903. Anna E. Smith.
 H. R. 5927. Christopher S. Kerns, alias Christopher Kearns.
 H. R. 5928. William O. LaMotte.
 H. R. 5939. Alice Day.
 H. R. 5941. Ann Peavy.
 H. R. 5943. Clara F. Randolph.
 H. R. 5947. Eleanor S. Bugbee.
 H. R. 5983. Laura Harrison.
 H. R. 5984. Nannie A. Bell.
 H. R. 5985. Phoebe L. Digas.
 H. R. 5986. Mary E. Cogdill.
 H. R. 5987. Lucy Jones.
 H. R. 5988. Lucinda C. Dyer.
 H. R. 6001. John E. Wyatt.
 H. R. 6010. John Shelton.
 H. R. 6011. James H. Stanfill.
 H. R. 6012. Christopher Stottler.
 H. R. 6136. Ella J. Duggan.
 H. R. 6137. Nettie D. Morgan.
 H. R. 6138. Emma J. Cogie.
 H. R. 6142. Frances G. Douglas.
 H. R. 6147. Marion G. Eudy.
 H. R. 6153. Angie N. Weather-spoon.
 H. R. 6206. Katherine Kerr.
 H. R. 6217. Harry B. Gorman.
 H. R. 6234. Mary E. Paynter.
 H. R. 6249. Abbie A. Pike.
 H. R. 6250. Mary A. Hulbert.
 H. R. 6266. Ellen M. Dyke.
 H. R. 6279. Bertha F. Young.
 H. R. 6283. Mary Belle Denny.
 H. R. 6284. Napoleon Lewis Stem-mons.
 H. R. 6286. Lydia E. Whitney.
 H. R. 6287. Rosa Ulman.
 H. R. 6345. Jennie Smith.
 H. R. 6347. Martha S. Spry.
 H. R. 6358. Sara R. Brewster.
 H. R. 6378. Matilda P. Sutter.
 H. R. 6380. Sarah L. Williams.
 H. R. 6391. Alexander Elliott.
 H. R. 6394. Joann Thornton.
 H. R. 6395. Frances E. Bishop.
 H. R. 6397. Flora P. Moss.
 H. R. 6402. Sara W. Bowly.
 H. R. 6430. Mary E. Kennedy.
 H. R. 6445. Robert L. Boaz.
 H. R. 6447. Amanda Albright.
 H. R. 6451. Harvey Campbell.
 H. R. 6453. Carrie M. Cramer.
 H. R. 6530. Matilda Kloppling.
 H. R. 6534. Marion E. Black.
 H. R. 6543. Isadora Maurer.
 H. R. 6554. Eliza J. Rank.
 H. R. 6560. Edwin G. Farrar.
 H. R. 6567. Ada S. Ostrander.
 H. R. 6568. Sarah Hager.
 H. R. 6576. Isadora P. Ebert.
 H. R. 6580. Edward Dzenegolewski.
 H. R. 6583. Otto Kuehn.
 H. R. 6601. Clark Wyman.
 H. R. 6606. Mary A. Schwyhart.
 H. R. 6708. Martha E. Sellers.
 H. R. 6767. Julia A. Thomas.
 H. R. 6775. Sarah E. Fuqua.
 H. R. 6788. Annie E. Doss.
 H. R. 6790. Lura E. Lathrop.
 H. R. 6806. Samantha Elliott.
 H. R. 6820. Meta Sorensen.
 H. R. 6823. Mattie M. Atkins.
 H. R. 6836. Charles H. Prescott.
 H. R. 6870. Susanna Provance.
 H. R. 6871. Alice Bullock.
 H. R. 6902. Lizzie Fenton.
 H. R. 6903. Charles E. Brown.
 H. R. 6904. Elizabeth Coarding.
 H. R. 6933. Emma S. Jones.
 H. R. 6934. Mary H. Maulsby.
 H. R. 6935. Ellen Jane Dick.
 H. R. 6936. Susana Thomas.
 H. R. 6937. Frances N. Williams.
 H. R. 6938. Eliza Reed.
 H. R. 7050. Bertha Hansmann.
 H. R. 7072. Mattie Hawley.
 H. R. 7075. Anna F. Baugh.
 H. R. 7112. Mary S. Merrill.
 H. R. 7113. Rose B. Strine.
 H. R. 7118. Harry E. Patterson.
 H. R. 7122. Sallie Kightlinger.
 H. R. 7124. Lewis L. Francis, alias Louis L. Francis.
 H. R. 7125. Elbert S. Francis, alias Elbert C. Francis.
 H. R. 7130. Rose Ehrenfeld.
 H. R. 7134. Pearl Trevasik.
 H. R. 7137. Elenora Thompson.
 H. R. 7143. Margaret Sexton.
 H. R. 7151. Fannie Chambers.
 H. R. 7167. Elizabeth A. Tullis.
 H. R. 7168. Maud E. Sparks.
 H. R. 7169. Florence G. Melton.
 H. R. 7171. Hannah Gatloff.
 H. R. 7178. Rosa I. Potter.
 H. R. 7226. Laura E. Jennings.
 H. R. 7245. Amy E. Spare.
 H. R. 7246. Minnie S. Cadiz.
 H. R. 7254. Mary E. Ayres.
 H. R. 7258. Ella Z. Sweany.
 H. R. 7277. Roxie Boster.
 H. R. 7286. Sarah J. Sharp.
 H. R. 7318. Altha Denham.
 H. R. 7319. Lucy A. Bailey.
 H. R. 7322. Jane L. Kirkman.
 H. R. 7325. Ida B. Lawrence.
 H. R. 7380. George S. Boutwell.
 H. R. 7381. Martha F. Fry.
 H. R. 7400. Susan E. Dean.
 H. R. 7412. Hester M. Conklin.
 H. R. 7415. Charlie Green.
 H. R. 7433. Grace P. Carter.
 H. R. 7490. Rebecca Bristol.
 H. R. 7491. Elizabeth Martin.
 H. R. 7520. Dora E. Davis.
 H. R. 7521. Mattie E. Davenport.
 H. R. 7541. Benjamin Lynch, alias Peter Trambley.
 H. R. 7548. Esther M. Wright.
 H. R. 7549. Effie A. Smith.
 H. R. 7550. George F. Dale, alias George N. Dale.
 H. R. 7554. Jennie Broderick.
 H. R. 7558. Cordie Nave.
 H. R. 7577. Etta A. Mayers.
 H. R. 7611. Josephine Henderson.
 H. R. 7612. Nellie B. Hoagland.
 H. R. 7613. Elizabeth J. Smith.
 H. R. 7614. Mary Miller.
 H. R. 7616. Lydia Hendershot.
 H. R. 7617. Eva Sanborn.
 H. R. 7618. Phebe Elyand.
 H. R. 7619. M. Lee Wolcott.
 H. R. 7620. Charlotte Westcott.
 H. R. 7621. Sarah F. Ferrigo.
 H. R. 7622. Rose May Rice.
 H. R. 7623. Rissa V. Goodell.
 H. R. 7625. Hiram H. Brown.
 H. R. 7626. Harriet E. Charles.
 H. R. 7629. Aggie Holcombe.
 H. R. 7701. Eliza J. Vandegriff.
 H. R. 7702. Chloe Cate.
 H. R. 7703. Amanda Baker Taylor.
 H. R. 7709. Mary E. Bradshaw.
 H. R. 7711. George M. Arnold.
 H. R. 7782. Vinnie Bertsch.
 H. R. 7798. Nancy E. Clifton.
 H. R. 7802. Rebecca E. Burton.
 H. R. 7809. Tony C. Jones.
 H. R. 7819. Druella E. Pettis.
 H. R. 7820. Eliza Towell.
 H. R. 7821. Rachel F. Burd.
 H. R. 7836. Mary A. Cox.
 H. R. 7838. Mary Demaree.
 H. R. 7839. May Yoder.
 H. R. 7841. Roy Scott.
 H. R. 7851. Mollie E. Metzler.
 H. R. 7852. Virginia E. Esty.
 H. R. 7856. Ida B. Pittenger.
 H. R. 7996. Please Waits.
 H. R. 7997. Howell E. Waits.
 H. R. 7998. George W. Waits.
 H. R. 7999. John D. Waits.
 H. R. 8000. Hattie Dickinson.
 H. R. 8002. Emma S. Stokes.
 H. R. 8009. James Miller.
 H. R. 8010. Emily J. Hendricks.
 H. R. 8013. Morris F. Loyd.
 H. R. 8072. James M. Nelson.
 H. R. 8088. Elvira Vandyeke.
 H. R. 8094. Josephine Canfield.
 H. R. 8171. Fannie Jenkins.
 H. R. 8183. Thomas G. Dawson.
 H. R. 8192. Elsie Ann Tyre.
 H. R. 8193. Emma Fahnie.
 H. R. 8198. David Atkinson.
 H. R. 8199. Margaret Wohlgenuth.
 H. R. 8202. Jacob Baker.
 H. R. 8207. Elizabeth Reynolds.
 H. R. 8211. Margaret Drummond.
 H. R. 8249. Maud Grinstead.
 H. R. 8256. Elma Thompson.
 H. R. 8342. Minnie M. Quick.
 H. R. 8344. Mary F. Van Ormer.
 H. R. 8377. Evelyn G. Burrell.
 H. R. 8379. John J. White.
 H. R. 8433. Fannie Edwards.
 H. R. 8439. Ada W. Simpson.
 H. R. 8449. Etta Horine.
 H. R. 8470. Andrew Hedlin.
 H. R. 8475. Charity J. Martin.
 H. R. 8498. Angeline Relation.
 H. R. 8505. May K. Moon.
 H. R. 8506. Addie Martin.
 H. R. 8577. Viva White.
 H. R. 8607. Nellie Snapp.
 H. R. 8644. Blanche L. Waterman.
 H. R. 8646. Frances Roe.
 H. R. 8647. Rebecca J. Gouge.
 H. R. 8652. Jane Louise Tymeson.
 H. R. 8657. Mary J. Owen.
 H. R. 8658. Laura A. Goulden.
 H. R. 8665. Eugene Rhodes.
 H. R. 8683. Elvira Paulman.
 H. R. 8688. Margaret A. Miller.
 H. R. 8697. Minerva J. Spencer.
 H. R. 8710. Roseann Mingos.
 H. R. 8711. Margaret Robinson.
 H. R. 8757. Armitia C. Miner.
 H. R. 8761. Kathryn Farrar.
 H. R. 8787. Robert M. McCormick.
 H. R. 8799. Sarah A. Armstrong.
 H. R. 8803. Carrie L. Wallace.
 H. R. 8813. Kate McManama.
 H. R. 8860. Mary Belford.
 H. R. 8875. Martha Cole.
 H. R. 8938. Lydia E. Enochs.
 H. R. 8958. Cornelius N. Kinder.
 H. R. 8982. Theresa Creiss.
 H. R. 9015. John H. Sutliff.
 H. R. 9070. Elmer H. Clingan.
 H. R. 9075. Pearl J. Pool.
 H. R. 9087. Sarah E. Ashley, also known as Sallie E. Ashley.
 H. R. 9090. Jane C. Poulson.
 H. R. 9096. John Sexton.
 H. R. 9102. Maria Rutter.
 H. R. 9104. Gus Pike.
 H. R. 9110. Mary J. Moore.
 H. R. 9115. Adaline Sowders.
 H. R. 9165. Rachel Newell.
 H. R. 9167. James Booth.
 H. R. 9170. Alfred G. Gosting, Jr.
 H. R. 9180. Elizabeth Rosenbauer.
 H. R. 9209. Ella Dibble.
 H. R. 9215. Catharine Derstine.
 H. R. 9217. Bertha C. Williams.
 H. R. 9224. Celia Enright.
 H. R. 9230. Eliza Ward.
 H. R. 9236. Eliza E. Adkins.
 H. R. 9242. Hannah L. Hollen.
 H. R. 9247. Julia H. Nichols.
 H. R. 9250. Florence Lewis.
 H. R. 9276. Amanda Refitt.
 H. R. 9325. Marion E. Welch.
 H. R. 9337. Mary J. Corder.
 H. R. 9399. Mary M. Mcchaffey.
 H. R. 9408. Allie Crabb.
 H. R. 9413. Annie C. Owens.
 H. R. 9419. William Clark.
 H. R. 9429. Sarah E. Duffield.
 H. R. 9431. Ruth H. Wight.
 H. R. 9444. Rebecca Ettinger.
 H. R. 9473. Venia Hines.
 H. R. 9476. Mary Middaugh.
 H. R. 9505. Salome Cerenner.
 H. R. 9510. Theresa Coleman.
 H. R. 9511. Ernestina Tappen.
 H. R. 9512. Emily S. Johnson.
 H. R. 9523. Druella Van Nest.
 H. R. 9524. Mary G. Hickey.
 H. R. 9539. Helen K. Andrews.
 H. R. 9590. Mary E. Michael.
 H. R. 9605. Harriet Lester.
 H. R. 9623. Effie Charney.
 H. R. 9628. Minnie E. Peck.
 H. R. 9628. James Steele.
 H. R. 9656. Frank Lawler.
 H. R. 9703. Louisa Siples.
 H. R. 9725. Elizabeth Hawkins.
 H. R. 9730. Samuel Pack.
 H. R. 9736. Kate Farmer.
 H. R. 9743. Albert D. Day.
 H. R. 9747. Sarah E. Burns.
 H. R. 9748. Laura Viney.
 H. R. 9754. Catherine A. Hennon.
 H. R. 9756. Margaret Johnson.
 H. R. 9802. Lucy M. Sperry.
 H. R. 9809. Annie H. Kenny.
 H. R. 9815. Ellen M. Davenport.
 H. R. 9872. Bertha Moore.
 H. R. 9874. Blanche Fetterhoff.
 H. R. 9884. Elizabeth Cornelius.
 H. R. 9889. Sirena Short.
 H. R. 9901. Angeline Shirley.
 H. R. 9909. Mary Cullison.
 H. R. 9912. Welthy E. Bracy.
 H. R. 9913. Kate Walsh.
 H. R. 9939. Joseph B. Walker.
 H. R. 9940. Annie L. McIntyre.
 H. R. 9971. Mildred V. Tune.
 H. R. 9982. Amanda Moseby.
 H. R. 9992. Mary Dyer.
 H. R. 9993. Isabelle Hurst.
 H. R. 10009. Nancy J. Ferrier.
 H. R. 10013. Ida A. Carroll.
 H. R. 10052. Jessie Sparrow.
 H. R. 10058. Mary E. Streit.
 H. R. 10059. George C. Barnes.
 H. R. 10097. Lillie Corwin.
 H. R. 10098. Anna G. Mitchell.
 H. R. 10119. Thomas J. Tighe.
 H. R. 10121. Martha E. McAllister.
 H. R. 10133. Kathryn McCarthy.
 H. R. 10202. Catherine C. Hanna.
 H. R. 10207. Laura E. Haynes.
 H. R. 10220. Sophronia E. Miles.
 H. R. 10231. Mary F. Robinson.
 H. R. 10232. Mattie N. Bean.
 H. R. 10241. Mahala Sturgeon.
 H. R. 10253. Angeline Roberts.
 H. R. 10257. Lodema Lawrence.
 H. R. 10279. Clarinda McKelly.
 H. R. 10337. Isaac Workman.
 H. R. 10343. Janette Andrist.
 H. R. 10380. William D. Hohenshilt.
 H. R. 10382. Jacob Kesner.
 H. R. 10383. Meta B. Harrison.
 H. R. 10401. Leo L. Litherland.
 H. R. 10408. Olive E. Morton.
 H. R. 10452. George W. Studabaker.
 H. R. 10453. Leota D. Sharp.
 H. R. 10463. Mary B. Peebles.
 H. R. 10466. Sarah C. Atkinson.
 H. R. 10509. Emma M. Oberlin.
 H. R. 10535. Maud E. West.
 H. R. 10575. Ellen Froman.
 H. R. 10584. Sarah Rooks.
 H. R. 10593. Mary J. Howes.
 H. R. 10599. Louisa Wiegand.
 H. R. 10604. William L. Cowan.
 H. R. 10628. John H. Terry.
 H. R. 10631. Susan A. Ellis.
 H. R. 10705. Gertrude Gould.
 H. R. 10716. Malinda B. Caldwell.
 H. R. 10722. Amelia Morse LeBaron.
 H. R. 10724. Joshua C. Hiscock.
 H. R. 10750. Olive E. Smith.
 H. R. 10752. Lucy F. Sanders.
 H. R. 10781. Thomas Dowler.
 H. R. 10828. Viola Devore.
 H. R. 10835. William Wells.
 H. R. 10888. Nancy C. Kennamer.
 H. R. 10895. Georgia A. Godwin.
 H. R. 10901. Martha S. Mitchell.
 H. R. 10905. Anna E. Blessing.
 H. R. 10929. John W. Cline.
 H. R. 10938. Annie Hopper.
 H. R. 10949. Mary E. Lee.
 H. R. 10970. Jennie Boulton.
 H. R. 10930. John Roy.
 H. R. 11038. Clara E. Address.
 H. R. 11040. Mary Smith.
 H. R. 11047. James Nelson.
 H. R. 11049. Mary A. Hoon.
 H. R. 11054. Ada C. Clark.
 H. R. 11056. Ellen C. Basil.
 H. R. 11084. Nora K. Eudy.
 H. R. 11102. Anna Baker.
 H. R. 11125. Phlenna Bagley.
 H. R. 11127. Sarah E. Little.
 H. R. 11169. Eliza Buist.
 H. R. 11229. George W. Holbrook.
 H. R. 11247. Sallie A. Giboney.
 H. R. 11248. Kinton Thornton.
 H. R. 11398. Anna Myers.
 H. R. 11452. Mary E. Nix.
 H. R. 11458. Phenie Redman.
 H. R. 11459. Rosie Renchen.
 H. R. 11492. Mary Hague.
 H. R. 11499. David E. Daniels.
 H. R. 11539. George Anson Carr.
 H. R. 11549. Henderson M. Pettit.
 H. R. 11714. Catherine M. Howard.
 H. R. 11763. Elizabeth Shelp.
 H. R. 11788. Josephine Sheridan.
 H. R. 11795. Rachel J. Pauluis.
 H. R. 11861. Mary E. Landis.
 H. R. 11915. Clara L. Woford.
 H. R. 12076. Barbara Ann Cordell.
 H. R. 12147. Emma L. Coon.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ELLIOTT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

THE SECRET LEASING OF OUR OIL RESERVES

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the oil controversy.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Speaker, during the fall of 1926, when Mr. Doheny and Mr. Fall were being tried in connection

with the illegal obtaining of certain oil contracts, Secretary Wilbur appeared at this trial and gave testimony for the defendants, which in substance was that because of the belligerent-attitude of Japan, as reported by Admiral Gleaves, it was necessary for the Navy to secretly make contracts for the building of a lot of oil tanks for the storage of a sufficient amount of oil to take care of any emergency in case Japan declared war against the United States, and bring about the development of certain oil reserves.

Because of this testimony the jury was influenced by Secretary Wilbur's defense of these oil conspirators to the extent that it brought in a verdict of not guilty. A little later the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a verdict to the effect that all of these contracts were tainted with fraud. According to the information given the public, the attorney for Mr. Doheny, Mr. Frank Hogan, was the recipient of a gift of \$1,000,000 for having handled this case in such a way as to bring high public officials to the defense of his clients.

On the 29th of December, 1926, I gave out a statement to the press, which in part read as follows:

On the 17th day of December, 1926, at my suggestion before an executive session of the Naval Affairs Committee, Chairman BUTLER, of this committee, requested the clerk to ask the Navy Department to submit in confidence to the members of the Naval Affairs Committee the reports made by Admiral Gleaves relative to the belligerent attitude of Japan a few years ago. Admiral Campbell has just advised the clerk and myself that Secretary Wilbur is not willing for any member of the committee to see these reports, but on the other hand he has offered to appear before the committee and allow himself to be subjected to questions.

It will be remembered that this report has been made the excuse for the secrecy in disposing of our naval reserve oil lands and the construction of oil tanks in Hawaii. It will also be remembered that after the recent trial of Mr. Fall and Mr. Doheny one of the jurors gave out a statement in which the Japanese scare and this report were given as a justifiable reason for the verdict which exonerated them from any wrongdoing.

Members of Congress assigned to the Naval Affairs Committee are charged with the responsibility of supplying the needs of the Navy, and unless all of the facts are accessible to them they can not intelligently know how to proceed. If the legislative branch of the Government, which is the one closest to the people, is not entitled to have access to the records of a Government bureau then it is very likely that the time is near when the rank and file of the people will have no way of knowing the real situation that exists with respect to the safety and protection of the Nation. Therefore if members of the Naval Affairs Committee are to be refused the right to see reports relative to the attitude of other nations, then the officers in charge of the Navy will soon be able to adopt any policy, whether right or wrong.

I was advised some time ago by a high-ranking officer in the Navy that these so-called Japanese reports contain no information which would show a belligerent attitude on the part of Japan, and that the department could not afford to allow any Member of Congress to see these reports for the reason they would show that the secret policy of the Navy with respect to the oil leases and the building of tanks was not justified. In fact these reports, according to the information given me, mostly concern the killing of an American sailor and the finding of some oil on the water after the Japanese earthquake. It is known by every person that Japan diplomatically and respectfully disposed of the case where the sailor was killed, according to the custom usually followed by other nations. In fact we have been unfortunate enough to have sailors killed in several other countries without any thought of trouble between the nations. In my opinion this Japanese scare is now put forth for the purpose of exciting the citizenship of the United States so that pressure will be brought in favor of a new shipbuilding policy costing four or five hundred million dollars. Notwithstanding there is an apathy in agricultural sections of the United States, I will gladly vote for such a policy, provided it can be shown that Japan assumed a belligerent attitude when these reports were made by Admiral Gleaves.

According to the Washington Daily News of Monday, April 9, 1928, it is again proposed to use this same Japanese scare in the trial of the case which is now being conducted in Washington. The article states that the attorney for Mr. Sinclair will argue "that the Navy Department had received a report of danger of war in the Pacific and needed its oil above ground for war storage in Hawaii." Everyone now knows that Japan has assumed the most friendly disposition toward the United States and that this so-called Japanese war scare was used by the Navy for a period of 20 years for the purpose of influencing Congress to obtain additional appropriations.

If the Secretary of the Navy is going to allow himself to become a rubber stamp for these oil conspirators, the President of the United States should order these reports of Admiral Gleaves to be made public in fairness to Japan and the jury,

which was misled by the statements made by Secretary Wilbur in this connection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DAVEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter from and to the president of the Izaak Walton League of Ohio on the subject of conservation.

Mr. UNDERHILL. On what subject?

Mr. DAVEY. Conservation.

Mr. UNDERHILL. A letter from whom?

Mr. DAVEY. The president of the Izaak Walton League of Ohio.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman if this comes within the general group to which I object ordinarily.

Mr. DAVEY. I could not tell the gentleman.

Mr. UNDERHILL. If it is correspondence between the two gentlemen, I think I shall have to object until I know more about it.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 12875) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 12875, with Mr. HAWLEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire to use. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the House, on behalf of the legislative subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations that prepared this bill I am going to ask your indulgence a few minutes to talk to you about a matter that has been a perpetual subject of discussion in this body for 75 years, namely: The ventilation and reconstruction of this House Chamber. [Applause.]

I think a very brief preliminary reference to a few historical events will be interesting as a background to what I am going to say.

As you are all aware, George Washington laid the corner stone of this Capitol Building September 18, 1793. The main building is built of sandstone from Aquia Creek, Va. Congress first occupied the building on November 17, 1800. Before the building was completed the British Army set fire to it and burned it on August 24, 1814. It was promptly rebuilt and finished within a few years thereafter.

The Senate occupied the room now used by the United States Supreme Court, and the House used the room now dedicated to the National Statuary Hall.

On September 6, 1850, Congress passed an act authorizing the extension and construction of the present Senate and House wings of the Capitol, and on July 4, 1851, President Millard Fillmore laid the corner stone of this House wing. Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, was the orator of the day and delivered a wonderfully eloquent and historic oration. The corner stone they laid is in the northeast corner of this south wing, while the corner stone of the main building is in the southeast corner. Both ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic bodies of Maryland and Virginia.

On December 16, 1857, this Hall was first occupied by the House of Representatives—70 years ago last December.

The north wing was not occupied by the Senate until January 4, 1859. Both of these wings are built of marble from Lee, Mass., and they were completed in 1860. The columns are built of marble from Cockeysville, Md. The entire building is 751 by 350 feet and cost \$14,455,000.

From 1851 to 1865 the Architect of the Capitol was Thomas U. Walter, a high-class and capable man.

For many years the construction of the Capitol was under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. On March 23, 1853, President Franklin Pierce ordered the Capitol construction transferred from the Interior Department to the War Department, and on April 4, 1853, Jefferson Davis, who was then Secretary of War, under President Pierce, appointed Capt. Montgomery C. Meigs as superintendent of construction of the Senate and House wings. There was some lack of harmony between the two departments and also between Architect Walter and Superintendent Meigs, and from time to time much criticism, especially in Congress.

The old Senate and House Chambers were built in the early part of the nineteenth century as evolved from the highest development of classical types and are semicircular and well adapted to the purpose for which they were built, especially in the very important matter of acoustics, and Architect Walter wanted to follow that style of architecture in the construction of the new Senate and House Chambers, and also extend the Senate Chamber out to the north outside wall and the House Chamber out to the south outside wall, while Captain Meigs (afterwards Major General Meigs) was determined to make both Chambers entirely inside rooms, as he said, to avoid outside noises, and he seems to have had the support of the President and Secretary of War and a majority of Congress at that time, and his judgment prevailed, and that one man has caused the Senate and House to sit in these two inside, square or rectangular, uncomfortable rooms, with artificial light, poor ventilation, and abominable acoustics for all these 70 years. This exact condition was foreseen, however, long before the Chambers were completed.

On January 24, 1854, there was a bitter debate in Congress over these inside rooms. That was three years before the House moved into this room. The Members complained that there were no windows in this room and that the doors led only to smoking rooms and corridors, and they led only to more corridors and halls or to no place, and many Senators and Representatives denounced this condition vehemently. However, Meigs prevailed. He was relieved of his position in 1860, but that was after the Chambers were completed. On April 16, 1862, President Lincoln retransferred the Capitol back to the Interior Department.

But the dissatisfaction over these inside rooms has continued ever since 1853.

The floor of this Chamber is 113 by 67 feet and the outside walls of the room around the gallery are 139 by 93 feet. The ceiling is 36 feet high, making the cubical contents of this Chamber in round numbers 400,000 cubic feet. All that air should properly be changed about eight times every hour that the Chamber is occupied, which would require 3,200,000 cubic feet per hour, or 63,333 cubic feet per minute, of fresh air. The temperature should be from 68 degrees to 72 degrees in cold weather and about 15 degrees less than the outside temperature in warm weather, and the humidity should be at from 30 to 50 per cent for a proper comfort zone, with proper air motion and no drafts. There should be fanned in and fanned out of this room not less than from 20 to 50 cubic feet per minute per person of fresh and properly conditioned air. With 500 people in the House and gallery we would have about 125 cubic feet per person, and with 2,000 in the room and gallery we would have about 30 cubic feet of air per person.

THE PRESENT VENTILATION SYSTEM

This system was built some 30 years ago, and it is now obsolete. It consists of a 30-foot high tower down in the park and a tunnel 500 feet long from under that tower to the basement of this wing of the Capitol.

The air is drawn through the tunnel by large fans and passes over primary heaters—coils of hot pipes—in the basement and is then forced through a vacant chamber 4 or 5 feet high, right underneath this floor, and which is called a plenum, and thence through this floor under all of our seats, and also all around the wall and through the floor in the gallery. Large fans above ceiling lift the air and force it out under the roof. There is a strong upward pull of air all the time that we are in this room. The air is some 6 to 8 degrees lower in temperature where it enters at our feet than at our breathing line some 5 feet above. To have ordinarily a breathing temperature of about 70° the air must come in at about 62°, which is sometimes too cool on our feet.

We have no provision at all for regulating the amount of humidity in the air we breathe. No modern or proper system for air distribution, or motion to prevent drafts. No system for the proper control of temperature. No system at all for cooling the air in warm weather. No system at all for conditioning air at any time for proper comfort. The air is not treated at all. The dust and dirt, and smoke, if any, comes up in our faces. Our ceiling and attic are almost red hot in the summer, and there is no way of cooling them. This room is always uncomfortable in hot weather because it is too hot, and in extreme cold weather it is uncomfortable because of lack of sufficient humidity in the air. In other words, the present system simply fans in and fans out so many cubic feet of air per minute. In the wintertime it heats it. That warm air heats this room. That is all the heat we get.

The Capitol heating plant does not heat this room. That sends hot steam up to the Capitol and into a large number of coils of pipe, and the air passes over these coils and is warmed

that way, and we are warmed by and breathe that heated and dried air. It is hot, dry air, like comes out of an oven. It is too dry and lifeless, not moist enough. The humidity is dried out too much and sometimes contains less than 20 per cent of humidity, which is not enough for either health or comfort. It should properly be from 40 per cent to 50 per cent. That lack of humidity causes discomfort and tires us out. Its continuance is bound to be harmful.

The present system is not as comfortable or healthful or sanitary as the modern systems. This lack of humidity regulation, and temperature, and air-motion control is a drain on our physical systems that should not be tolerated any longer. We suffer from colds, sinus infections, and various respiratory troubles, caused principally by lower vitality acquired in this Chamber.

After three or four hours in this Chamber everyone knows that we are all fagged out. Nobody needs to tell us that. In the wintertime the outside air is pumped in at, say, 15 or 20 or 30 degrees temperature, and is heated up to 70 degrees, and the moisture is nearly all dried out of it, so that it is not invigorating enough. That kind of air detracts from our physical and mental activity and abilities.

Physical and mental efficiency drop off wherever temperature and humidity are not maintained at the right point. We are more susceptible to breakdowns in health.

Many of us have reached the age where we should not be subjected to constant, extra, and unnecessary strains. We are certainly entitled to as good a hygienic system in this Chamber as is now being furnished in practically all modern theaters, auditoriums, hotels, and other large public gathering places.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION PROVIDED FOR IN THIS BILL

The modern system pumps the air into the room from the ceiling instead of from the floor. The air is first washed—all of it must go through a spray of clean water, removing all particles of dust or dirt or smoke and all solid matters of any kind.

The air is then heated or cooled, or both, if necessary, and brought to the proper degree of temperature and humidity. The air is heated by passing through preheaters, a system of heating coils.

The air is brought to the proper humidity and temperature in summer by refrigeration, and in winter by heating the spray of water to the proper temperature. Then this washed and properly conditioned air is passed through eliminators to remove excess water and then heated or cooled as necessary, and pumped into this Chamber through the roof or ceiling, 30 feet above our heads, and is pumped out down through the floor.

So there will always be a continuous and proper supply and flow of properly conditioned air going through this Chamber, and a similar and separate supply for the galleries and cloak-rooms.

The temperature of the spray is so regulated as to control the necessary amount of moisture in the air. That is, the washing regulates the humidity. There will be no drafts at all, as there are now none in the large modern theaters.

This Chamber will be more comfortable, healthier, and sanitary. For 70 years Congress has been living and working in this human thermos bottle. All modern schools and hospitals get all of their ventilation and most of their light through windows.

Mr. EDWARDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; I will yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. EDWARDS. Does the reconstruction of this Hall contemplate changing the Chamber so that it will be an outside chamber?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I am coming to that in a few minutes.

There are two things now under consideration by this committee. The first is the ventilation, and the other is the possible reconstruction and remodeling of this Chamber; and I want to first conclude what I have to say about the ventilation and hygienic and health conditions in this room.

Mr. EDWARDS. I have no faith in the ventilation unless you make it an outside chamber.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Health and comfort depend on three things; namely:

- First, temperature.
- Second, ventilation (air motion).
- Third, humidity.

The problem is to furnish an abundance of fresh, pure air, containing the normal amount of humidity, and safe air motion, and at a proper and comfortable temperature every day in the year, regardless of the temperature outside. We must have

a cooling system for the summer time. The rate and direction of the air motion in the room is very important. To be comfortable, we must always have a fairly good breeze passing through the Chamber without the slightest particle of draft. To accomplish that we must reverse our present system. Instead of having the air come in right at and on our feet, we want it to come in 30 feet above our heads.

Without ever having any draft we must have the ventilation such that our bodies will always be properly cooled, so that we may be perfectly comfortable.

At present the air in this Chamber becomes overheated and our bodies are overheated, and there is no safe way of cooling them. That condition is uncomfortable and unhealthy. We need a system of ventilation that will dispose of the excess heat without any drafts. In other words, we want a system as near as possible like outdoor air in fair weather and at a comfortable temperature. To have that, the air must come from above, instead of forcing the dust and dirt and insanitary air from the carpet at our feet up into our faces.

We do not now have a sanitary or scientific air distribution; and our temperature is too high and the humidity too low. I feel safe in saying that there is not a large modern theater, or a church, or modern schoolhouse, or hospital, or auditorium, or large public-meeting place anywhere in the entire United States as poorly ventilated as this House Chamber. It is the judgment of this committee that we must have a new system of ventilation and air conditioning in this Chamber.

Fifty-three Senators and 120 Members of this House have passed to the Great Beyond since I entered this body. One hundred and seventy-three great Americans, whom I well knew, and whose lives were a great loss to our country, and whose public careers were abruptly terminated during their service in these two inside Chambers, that are so poorly ventilated, so poorly lighted, and so poorly heated.

And from quite a little inquiry and investigation I can further say that an appallingly large per cent of all of the many hundreds of former Members of the Senate and House have died within a very few years after their retirement.

Whether entirely right or not, I know that the friends of many of those deceased Members will always feel that the atmospheric and hygienic conditions in these two Chambers had something to do with their untimely death.

I sometimes think there is also a kind of a psychology in this matter of both light and ventilation in this Chamber. The American people just naturally do not like to live in inside rooms. They like the sunlight and the fresh air. They do not like artificial light in the daytime, if they can avoid it, and they do not like to breathe artificial air at any time, if they can avoid it. In my judgment that has something to do with the actual fact that for all these 70 years the House and Senate have occupied these two inside Chambers; the Members never have been and never will feel quite satisfied or comfortable in these so-called thermos-bottle Chambers, and just as sure as the sun shines outdoors, and never shines in here, Congress sooner or later will reverse the will of General Meigs and follow the judgment of Architect Walter and extend both of these Chambers to the outside walls, for better light and air, and also remodel the rooms from a present rectangular to a semicircular and amphitheater form, for better acoustics; and I think we ought to do it now. [Applause.]

The new system proposed in this bill, I believe, will greatly improve our comfort and general well-being and health, and reduce colds and respiratory diseases. We would all feel better, have less fatigue, and be in better physical condition and feel more active and alert mentally and physically. Our better health will more than pay the Government for this investment of \$323,000, and the operation of the new system will not cost any more than the present one. This modern system is, I am informed, in practical and satisfactory operation in many large cities, especially New York, in the following buildings:

Roxy Theater, capacity	6,000
Paramount Theater, capacity	3,540
Rivoli Theater, capacity	2,130
Ziegfeld Theater, capacity	2,000
Rialto Theater, capacity	1,918

and probably a hundred other theaters and modern auditoriums of various kinds.

By permission of the House I will attach to my remarks and insert in the RECORD a tabulation showing the necrology record of Congress for the past 35 years, giving the names and dates of deaths of 87 Senators and 203 Representatives, a total of 290 deaths, and separating them for each Congress.

Many eminent health specialists and physicians assert that this mortality statement shows that the death rate in Congress is much higher than it is among men of the same age in the ordinary walks of life.

The tabulation shows that, with few exceptions, there have nearly always been more deaths proportionately where Congress has held long sessions than short ones. For instance, the Fifty-third Congress was in session a total number of 447 days, and had 15 deaths, while the Fifty-fourth Congress was in session 280 days and had only 4 deaths. The Fifty-seventh Congress was in session 304 days and had 7 deaths. The Fifty-eighth Congress was in session 262 days and had only 10 deaths. The Sixty-third Congress was in session 654 days and had 15 deaths, and ordinarily would have had a greater loss but for the fact that during all the first session only the Ways and Means Committee was appointed and was working. The rest of Congress was not working. While the Sixty-fourth Congress was in session 368 days and had only 10 deaths, the Sixty-fifth Congress was in session 634 days and had 25 deaths, while the Sixty-sixth Congress was in session 462 days and had only 16 deaths.

A preliminary estimate for this new system was submitted a year ago of \$430,000, of which \$245,000 was for the House and \$185,000 for the Senate, and the Senate included that amount in the deficiency appropriation bill that failed.

Mr. CLARKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. CLARKE. Do I understand in the contemplated study that there is also the question of improving the acoustic properties of the Hall?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Oh, yes. The British House of Commons is a rectangular room, 45 by 60 feet square, about one-third the size of this Hall, and they have 673 members. There is no other legislative body in the world of any important nation that has a hall of this shape or this size. France, Germany, and I think nearly all nations except England have semicircular halls, amphitheater shape, or oval halls, where it is claimed the acoustics is very much better than it is or ever can be in this room.

The old Senate Chamber and the old House Chamber were splendid Chambers. They were, and are, not only artistic, but ideally fitted for a legislative body. I think nearly every Member of this House for the last 75 years has felt that was a great mistake when that style of architecture was changed to the square form of this Chamber.

The House should know that the House Appropriations Committee and this subcommittee that prepared and is in charge of this bill are more or less in consultation with the like committee of the Senate, and we have definitely decided to go on with the work of reconstructing our ventilation system, and we provide for that in this bill. For the House and Senate together we are appropriating in this bill \$323,000 for this purpose. This House committee has not recommended or appropriated anything in this bill for the reconstruction of either the House or Senate Chamber. For the two Halls it would cost over a million dollars, and we have not yet felt warranted in going that far. If, however, the Senate, when they come to consider this bill, decide to go ahead with the reconstruction of their Chamber, and if they add to this bill an item for that purpose, then when the bill comes back to the House it will be for us to then decide whether or not we will join the Senate and have both Chambers reconstructed at the same time.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Assuming that the ventilation plan is to be carried into effect, then what would be the argument as to moving this south wall and putting it back?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The principal arguments would be for better acoustics, more convenient arrangement of the Hall, and a much more beautiful and artistic Chamber. More like the legislative halls of nearly all other great nations. I personally have only seen the House of Commons and the French Chamber of Deputies and a few others, but I understand that nearly every important nation in the world has a much more beautiful and finer legislative hall than this is.

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. KING. Would it not be of material assistance to the acoustic properties if there was a platform about 3 inches high where the gentleman is now standing? That would raise him up to the level of his peers.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; of course, that would help a little. But this is the largest legislative hall in the world, and we never can get rid of the confusion in this Chamber unless and until we entirely remodel the shape of this room. The hearings that we have held are printed, and they are very instructive and interesting. They include some 75 or 80 pages that ought to be read by every Member.

From 1890 to 1913 this matter was considered exhaustively and elaborate reports were made on it. I will add just a few

extracts from a very lengthy and learned report made by a very able committee in the Sixtieth Congress, which answers the very question the gentleman from Illinois asks me, as follows:

[H. Rept. No. 1688, 60th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on the Library, having had under consideration the resolution to rearrange, in a temporary way, before the reassembling of the Congress in December, 1908, the Hall of the House of Representatives and the seating arrangements therein (H. Res. 419), recommend that the same do pass.

The purpose of the resolution is to make the Hall of the House suitable for the transaction of public business and to do away with a condition which makes the House of Representatives the most disorderly and the noisiest legislative body in the world. In extreme dimensions the Hall, including the galleries, is now 139 feet long, 93 feet wide, and 36 feet high, and the floor of the Hall is 113 feet long by 70 feet in width. The enormous size of the Hall makes it very difficult for a Member with a voice of ordinary strength to be heard even under the best conditions, while if any degree of confusion exists it becomes in most cases impossible to hear one who is speaking halfway across the Hall. In order to agitate this enormous volume of air many of the Members are compelled to make a very special effort, and the energy that should be employed in the brain is diverted to the lungs, and a style is demanded which is destructive of the argumentative manner and leads to declamation and the mere ad captandum.

The conversational tone, which is the tone consistent with thought, it is useless to attempt to employ. The inability to hear begets disorder, for many men will not sit idly in the attitude of listening when they are able to hear nothing that is going on. They will devote themselves to their correspondence or to conversation with those who are sitting near them. As a result the normal condition of the House is one of extreme confusion. To the casual visitor in the galleries it is often impossible to know who is addressing the House. Pertinent interruptions and questions are often unnoticed because they are unheard. Parliamentary government in its literal sense is government by speaking and the correlative of speaking is hearing. If it is impossible to hear, speaking becomes of no account, and in proportion as the difficulty of hearing is increased the value of speaking is diminished.

The House of Representatives occupies the largest legislative hall in the world, and it is chiefly due to that fact that it is not the greatest legislative body in the world. Visitors of distinction often come to its galleries prepared to witness sympathetically the proceedings of the great representative body of the American people, and, seeing nothing but chaos and confusion, they are compelled to record impressions which are not complimentary to the House. Thousands of American citizens who come to Washington carry with them to their homes a similar impression.

The object of this resolution is to make the House of Representatives a parliamentary body in the real sense of the word. It is to make it truly worthy of the people it represents by improving the quality of its legislation and securing more firmly the sway of reason by destroying the premium which the present system gives to mere sound and fury to enable Members to make themselves heard. The present Hall should be shortened to a length of not exceeding 95 feet, including the galleries, and not exceeding 75 feet upon the floor. The width of the present Hall north and south would remain as it is now. A seating capacity could be provided upon benches, either arranged in monastery style or semicircular, for at least 500 Members.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. I understand the gentleman to say that if the House and Senate Chambers are remodeled it will cost about a million dollars?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. And if they are remodeled about 75 per cent of this \$223,000 which is proposed to be expended for ventilation will be wasted?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. There would be a large waste, estimated all the way from 50 to 75 per cent. But both the Senate and House are determined to go ahead with the remodeling of the ventilation system now. If we do that, and then in a few years or some time in the future decide to reconstruct these Chambers, the architects tell us that it would tear out nearly all of this new ventilation system and that we would have to rebuild it in the new remodeled Chambers. The Senate and House ought to, and I think they will, act together in the matter, and in this bill we are passing up to the Senate the question of the present or future reconstruction of these two Chambers.

Mr. BYRNS. I notice that in the Senate there has been some agitation, particularly from one Senator from New York—

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; Senator COPELAND, who is one of the greatest health authorities in the world, is very actively interested in this matter. I have conferred with him.

Mr. BYRNS. Has the gentleman any information as to what will be the attitude of the Senate if they accept this proposition?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; the Senate in the last Congress put in the emergency deficiency bill an item of \$185,000 for this change in the ventilation system of the Senate, but as you know, that was lost in the filibuster, and they are going ahead again in this bill with that same provision. Both the Senate and the House are going to have a better ventilation system. Now, whether or not the Senate is going ahead independently with the remodeling of their Chamber, I can not say. We have talked with several of the leaders of the Senate, and they have not yet decided. But they have decided to go ahead, as I have stated, with the ventilation system.

The House needs these changes about five times as much as the Senate does, because we are about five times as numerous. Whatever is done should be done to both Chambers, and done at the same time. We would save \$15,000 or \$20,000 by putting in the two ventilation systems together, and we would save from \$25,000 to \$50,000 by doing the reconstruction of the Chambers together. And if the Senate decides to go on now with the reconstruction of both the ventilation systems and the Chamber, I think we should go right along with them.

Mr. BYRNS. I understand the gentleman and his committee, from the thorough investigation that they have made, are satisfied that if this money is expended it will bring an improvement, as the gentleman suggests?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes. I will say we have had the benefit of the advice of some of the best experts in the United States, and we are satisfied that the ventilation system now in operation in all these new modern theaters is working practically, and that it will be a very great benefit to the comfort, general welfare, and health of the Members, and is a wise expenditure. Moreover, there is no doubt but what nearly all the membership of this House is in favor of better ventilation, better air, and a better system of temperature and air circulation than we now have. We do not know and have not yet tried to learn definitely the sentiment of the House on the question of, at this time, authorizing the reconstruction of the House Chamber.

Mr. BYRNS. It seems to me that a sufficient amount of time should be allowed to elapse to see the effect of the expenditure.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Well, I am speaking for and by direct authority of this committee that has jurisdiction of this matter, and am doing my best to advise the House as fully as I can about every phase of the subject. We are convinced that the House is safe in approving this appropriation for our own health and strength. But the whole subject is one for the House to determine, and, of course, the committee will cheerfully abide by its decision.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. Does the gentleman's plan involve an enlargement of this Chamber?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. As I have said in substance before, there are several reasons for reconstructing and remodeling this Chamber. The first is to obtain better acoustics, which the experts say we could and which we certainly very much need. Secondly, nearly all the Members would like to see the Hall moved to the south wall and get some daylight and better air. People like to see out. Third, there is nothing artistic about this room. As I just said, I think everyone who has ever visited the national legislative bodies of other countries feel that this, the richest Nation in the world, is entitled to a very much more convenient, artistic, better-arranged, and better-looking and more comfortable room than this is. I was in hopes we might make the gallery larger and be able to accommodate more people on state occasions. But the architects tell us if we are going to have much better acoustics we can not enlarge the Hall, and that it is now larger than necessary, and might very well be reduced some, which would tend to produce much better hearing and more orderly legislative proceedings.

Mr. KNUTSON. Would it not be a good idea to provide the Members with desks?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. We are considering that as well as the comfort and convenience of the Members in every way.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I am gratified that the gentleman has taken up this matter. I understand we are going right ahead with this proposition?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes. We are going right ahead with the ventilation proposition. I will ask, Mr. Chairman, to

extend my remarks in the Record by inserting a table of the necrology of this House for the last 35 years, and possibly some other data that appears in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. LOZIER. If it be true that the rectangular form of assembly hall is not scientific and not to be desired, and that the circular form would be better, would it not be the part of wisdom and prudence to first determine the form of this Hall and then make the necessary changes to conform with that? Why not determine that matter, determine once for all the proper form, which is believed to be the circular form?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. From the hearings there is no question in my mind that the experience of all legislative bodies and the scientific knowledge of the present time indicates that for convenient hearing and speaking, for public gatherings, a hall should be of semicircular form, an amphitheater shape, or cylindrical or oval hall. This Hall is the worst legislative hall in the world for orderly legislative purposes.

Mr. LOZIER. That being true, does not the gentleman think that the American people and the American Congress will ultimately come to that conclusion and prefer that form of hall? And if that is true, why not bring about that result?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I will frankly say to the House that from our thorough investigation—and I have been on this committee for many years and we have had this matter up time and again—some time before many years this Chamber is going to be remodeled. And, of course, the businesslike thing to do would be to reconstruct the Chamber and remodel the ventilation at the same time, instead of putting the new ventilation plant in now and then throw away a large part of that \$323,000 and reconstruct the Hall and build another ventilation plant. But it will cost at least \$600,000 to do it, and neither the main Appropriations Committee of 35 members, nor our legislative subcommittee, feel like recommending this expenditure without some more specific approval and direction from the House.

Mr. EDWARDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. EDWARDS. The cost of the ventilating plan and the heating plan which you have in mind will be approximately \$300,000?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; the estimate is \$323,000.

Mr. EDWARDS. The gentleman says that a very large per cent of that will be wasted if we later decide to change the plan and move the Hall back.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; somewhere between 50 and 75 per cent of it will probably be destroyed by the change. It will not fit in with the remodeled Chamber. At least, that is what the architects say. You understand that the estimate of \$323,000 covers the entire cost of remodeling the ventilation plant of both the Senate and House.

Mr. EDWARDS. So you will spend practically one-third of the amount it would cost to remodel the Chamber on this plan of ventilating and heating, which the gentleman says will eventually be quite largely wasted.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars of that total estimate of \$323,000 for a new ventilation plant is for the House and the rest is for the Senate. We feel that we have got to go ahead with that new ventilation whether we remodel this Chamber or not. We may never reconstruct this Chamber, and, in the meantime, we are not going to continue to sit in this insanitary and unhealthy Chamber. I think both of these improvements should be made, and made at this time.

Mr. EDWARDS. It seems to me it would be in the interest of economy and good judgment to make this change in the Hall now and make it an outside Chamber, instead of spending about one-third of the cost on this ventilating system, which will be largely wasted if that change is ever made.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I think the gentleman from Georgia is absolutely right, and I was in hopes we might have a full House here to present this very important matter to. But the attendance here this afternoon is not over a third of the House, and I feel that we ought to in some way get as near as possible all the Members to learn about it and think it over. And in the meantime, my judgment is we ought to agree upon this ventilation system. I think we ought to put it in this bill, as I am sure we will, and send it over to the Senate; then if the Senate decides to go ahead now with the program of remodeling the Senate Chamber, I think we ought to join with them. [Applause.]

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I presume the gentleman from Colorado is familiar with the fact that some years ago Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, afterwards the governor of that State, introduced a bill along this line?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Oh, yes; I know he did, and he did a very large amount of most intelligent investigating and work. And he made a wonderfully comprehensive, learned, and excellent report, and we have inserted most of it in our hearings, beginning at page 365. He was one of the highest class of gentlemen and most capable legislators that I have ever known in this body.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Has the gentleman referred to that?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes, indeed, we have most carefully considered Governor McCall's statements and recommendations. There have been a large number of the brightest men this country has ever produced that have at various times considered this matter.

On January 10, 1913, a committee composed of Champ Clark, Joseph G. Cannon, James R. Mann, John J. Fitzgerald, and Swager Shirley reported on this matter. No Congress ever had an abler committee of five men than that committee was.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. That bill passed this House.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; it created a building commission "to supervise the reconstruction of the Hall of the House of Representatives," and authorized and directed them to proceed and reconstruct this House Chamber. I fully believe if we could in some way fully explain all the facts and the history of this matter to all the Members of the House that they would practically unanimously direct this reconstruction to be made.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. My recollection is that after that bill passed the House, with a certainty of its enactment into law, a technical defect was discovered by Representative Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, which resulted in the nullification of the whole thing.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. This matter of reconstructing this Chamber has been under consideration ever since January 24, 1854—four years before the House ever met here. But the House has always acted like Mark Twain said the people do about the weather:

Everybody complains about it, but nobody does anything about it.

On December 10, 1890, Congress passed a resolution—

to at once inquire into the practicability of removing the partitions and galleries on the south side of the Hall, to obtain additional floor room and additional light and ventilation.

Again, in 1909, Congress appropriated \$25,000 to start the work, and in 1911 appropriated an additional \$350,000 to carry on the work of reconstructing this Hall. And several thousand dollars were spent on investigations and plans and specifications, but they never actually commenced work, and after several years those appropriations were covered back into the Treasury. From 1913 to the present time, I do not recall that anything of importance has been done. We have all those plans, and so forth, and this committee has examined them.

Mr. ABERNETHY. May I ask the gentleman if this is not the practical situation, that we can all get together on this ventilation proposition at the present time, but if we undertake to change the building there is no telling when we will get together on it? Is not that the practical situation?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes. The practical situation, gentlemen, is that we can and we are going ahead right now with this change of this ventilation system and have it made this coming summer and fall, and we believe that it will reduce the number of deaths, increase efficiency and health and comfort, and prevent a great deal of illness in this Chamber, and that we are not only warranted in making this expenditure, but that it will pay the Government to do so.

Mr. ABERNETHY. This has the unanimous approval of the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes. That is practically settled, so far as the ventilation is concerned, but we have not made any determination at all as to the reconstruction of this Chamber.

Mr. ABERNETHY. But if we get into this other question of reconstructing this Chamber, it may be years before we could have any changes made.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; we have determined upon our ventilation matter, but I think the change of these two wings of the Capitol should come from the Senate, and if the Senate decides to go ahead with their end of this Capitol and remodel it, then it is for us to decide whether or not we will join them or whether we will wait to see how successful their efforts are.

Mr. COLLINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. COLLINS. As I understand, as soon as the House adjourns in the afternoon all the doors are closed, all of the windows are pulled down, and that all of the foul air which is left stays here until we reconvene the next day.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The gentleman's information is partially correct and part erroneous. When we adjourn in the afternoon it is true that these doors are closed, and it is also true that the fans then stop running. But it is incorrect to say that everything is closed up air-tight until the next day at noon. The fans are started at 6 o'clock every morning and the fresh air is fanned into this Chamber for practically six hours before we reconvene. The pipes are heated from the heating plant. We do not get any heat in here from the heating plant. The only heat we get is from the air that has been drawn in from the outside by fans and forced through and over the coils of hot pipes. This Chamber is cleaned out and renovated every morning, so that when we come here at 12 o'clock this Chamber is always properly conditioned as far as it is possible for them to condition it with our present system, but with this kind of a plant all they can do is to pump in fresh air and pump it out. That is all they do, and that is not the modern system. Our plant has not been materially changed for 30 years, and it is obsolete.

Mr. COLLINS. Has the gentleman made any inquiry as to whether anyone is required to sleep in this Chamber at night?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. No; I have not.

Mr. COLLINS. Or in these cloakrooms?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. No; I do not know. But if a watchman or anyone should be here, there is always some air gets in here from the outside, at least enough for a man to breathe.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. LINTHICUM. The gentleman came here at about the same time I did, and I think then there was a model in the room out there and diagrams showing what was proposed.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes. I came in here at the convening of the extra session of Congress in March, 1909, and about the first thing I saw was the picture of the proposed new House Chamber, and I thought it looked very beautiful.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Was that based upon any legislation that had been passed?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Oh, yes; we appropriated the money for it. We appropriated \$375,000 to make the change for this room alone. But President Taft kept us in session practically all of his administration of four years, and President Wilson and the war kept us in session for eight years more, practically speaking.

Mr. LINTHICUM. We did not have time to have the work done owing to the frequency of our sessions.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. You understand that the reconstruction of this Chamber could not possibly be made this coming summer because the vacation will not be long enough, but it will be long enough to remodel our ventilation system. When we come back here next December we can, and I believe we will, have a new ventilation system including a new manner of controlling the air motion and the humidity and the temperature of this building. But if we undertook to rebuild the entire House Chamber we would have to put that off until next year when after the adjournment on March 4, 1929, there will be a nine months' vacation, if no extra session is called by the new administration.

Mr. EDWARDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. EDWARDS. How long will it take to change the Chamber?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. It will take seven months on both the Senate and the House Chamber. But the work on both of them can go on at the same time.

Mr. EDWARDS. Then could we not in the meantime, by a special act, meet somewhere else until we can get the Chamber completed?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; I guess we could, but they could not get ready now to do the work this summer, and if there is no extra session in 1929 they could easily get ready in advance and do the work that spring, summer, and fall.

Mr. EDWARDS. The question in my mind is whether we should not let the Senate know we really prefer a change in the Chamber now, because to my mind it is foolishness to think of spending three hundred and twenty-odd thousand dollars for a heating and ventilating system when what we really want and ought to have is an outside Chamber. It seems to me we ought to go directly to the thing we want done.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. You understand the \$323,000 is for a ventilation system for both Chambers and, of course, if

the Senate went ahead with the remodeling of its room they would not waste their part of it. But as I have said before, I think it is the businesslike thing to do, to do both jobs at once.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Would we scrap the ventilation system if we determined to change the Chamber?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The reconstruction of this Chamber in the manner and to the extent contemplated would necessarily involve the tearing out practically of whatever ventilating system we are using at that time whether it is the present or the proposed new system. The machinery which is very expensive would not be destroyed. But there would be quite an expense for rebuilding the ventilation in the reconstructed Chamber.

Mr. MONTAGUE. That is the question I wished to ask. Could we reutilize at all in the extension of the Chamber the ventilation system that we might put in now?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The architects and engineers and others advise this committee that both wings of the Capitol will be so completely changed that the ventilation apparatus will have to all be torn out and rebuilt or at least practically so, and that the loss would be probably 50 to 75 per cent.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Then why take two bites at the cherry?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That is about the way I look at it.

Mr. CARSS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. CARSS. Do the architects or ventilation engineers say that giving us access to open windows would give us sufficient ventilation or would we have to have an auxiliary system?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. We would still use an auxiliary plant because three sides of the Chamber would still be inside and besides the windows do not furnish cool air in the summer, and we must use this warmed air to warm this Chamber in the winter time. I think we would continue to use the plant at least most of the time.

Mr. CARSS. In that event the \$320,000 would not be 50 or 75 per cent wasted.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Personally, I can not understand why so much of the ventilation plant should be scrapped by remodeling this Chamber. But the engineers seem to have that impression.

Mr. EATON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. EATON. As I understand, there is no guarantee we will change the room, but there is an opportunity to improve the present ventilating system.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes. We have definitely decided to change our ventilation system and put in the modern system of conditioning the air we breathe.

Mr. EATON. Then, for humanity's sake, let us go ahead and do it.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. We expect to go ahead with that work this summer and have an up-to-date plant in here when we return next December. But if the Senate should decide to not only put in a new ventilating plant, but also to entirely reconstruct their wing of the Capitol, and do both at the same time, that would put their part of it off until the summer of 1929, and we would have to decide whether or not we would do the same thing with this wing.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I say we need not become unduly alarmed as to the immediate necessity of this.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I am not unduly alarmed, or alarmed at all. I am telling the House what our committee has decided to do, and giving the reasons for our action. We are going to go ahead and put in a new ventilation system and if the House wants to go further and reconstruct this building, that is for the Members to decide. This committee has not yet decided to do that.

Senator COPELAND, of New York, and other eminent health authorities, say that compared with men of similar ages and conditions the death rate in Congress is higher than it is in the ordinary walks of life. And while I have no definite data excepting my own observations and thought on the matter, and the results of a great deal of inquiry and investigation, I firmly believe that if a detailed investigation could be made of the Members who have served here more than two terms and did not die in office, that it would be shown that they went out with impaired health and that their lives were shortened by this service. If this is true, it does seem to me it would be worth many times the cost of the change to the Government of the United States in the better health and the increased efficiency and comfort and general well-being of the membership of this House.

Mr. LINTHICUM. If the gentleman will permit, I would like to make an observation.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; if it is brief.

Mr. LINTHICUM. When I was in the house of delegates of the State of Maryland we had at the beginning there an old house chamber that was on the outside and everybody seemed to be complaining about the windows being open, and we were all the time trying to settle the question of how to get ventilation through the windows without keeping them open. Then we built a new senate and house chamber and we placed them just about like this Chamber, and for that reason I would like to know what is to be accomplished by having the Chamber on the outside.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Well, I do not pretend to speak as a physician or health expert or hygienic specialist or sanitary engineer or heating and ventilating engineer or any other kind of scientific information, but this matter has been under consideration by Congress for 75 years, and many able committees have had before them the most distinguished and reliable men in the country. And my committee has called before us many public-health authorities and we have the benefit of the reports of all former committees, and we have inserted many of them in our hearings, which the Members ought to read, and they all say, and common sense tells us, that sunlight and natural daylight are not only beneficial but that they are absolutely necessary to perfect normal health. They are very much better for health and efficiency and comfort than artificial light.

They all also agree that natural, normal outdoor air containing humidity is better than living in this artificial air. But, of course, it must be properly heated in cold weather and should have in it a relative humidity of 30 to 50 per cent; and in summer it should be cooled to 15° below the outside air whenever the thermometer gets above 85°. The air must also be washed and be properly conditioned.

And for comfort we must, besides having the proper temperature all the time, also have a good breeze going through the Chamber all the time without any draft. These necessary conditions can not possibly be obtained by or with our present primitive system, and they can and will be obtained only by the system we are proposing to install by this item in this bill. I have not said that the air in this Chamber is bad—although thousands of visitors to our galleries and a great many Members do say that—but I do say most positively that the air could be and should be made much better.

Mr. LINTHICUM. We have a new building with a system of ventilation by which the air is rapidly changed—can not that be done here?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That is only one of a half dozen conditions that are necessary to comfort or to health either. Probably each of the 435 Members of this House will and should have his own idea about this matter. My deliberate judgment is that the mortality rate in both the Senate and House is much greater than it is in any other group of men of the same average age.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And yet with all the danger that surrounds seats in this House there are always numerous candidates for these 435 seats.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; and the fact that there are from 500 to 1,000 men and a large number of good women in every one of the 435 congressional districts in the United States who are most anxious to and would most eagerly take the chances of undermining their health or even losing their lives to come to Congress is a very salutary and fortunate condition for our country. The ease and celerity with which the people can obtain some one else to take our respective places in this Chamber is a marvelous incentive to efficiency and good conduct. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I thank the House for their very kind attention, and yield back the balance of the time, and insert the mortality statement that I referred to as follows [applause]:

Necrology record of Congress, 1893-1928

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, 1893-1895 (THREE SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 447.
Membership: Senate, 86; House, 357; total, 443. Deaths: Senate, 4; House, 11; total, 15. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 4; House, 3; both Houses, 3.30.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (4)		
Leland Stanford.....	California.....	June 21, 1893
Alfred H. Colquitt.....	Georgia.....	Mar. 26, 1894
Francis B. Stockbridge.....	Michigan.....	Apr. 30, 1894
Zebulon B. Vance.....	North Carolina.....	Apr. 14, 1894

Necrology Record of Congress, 1895-1928—Continued
FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, 1893-1895 (THREE SESSIONS)—Continued

Name	State	Date
HOUSE (11)		
Wm. Mutehler.....	Pennsylvania.....	June 23, 1893
Wm. H. Enochs.....	Ohio.....	July 13, 1893
Phillip S. Post.....	Illinois.....	Jan. 6, 1895
Marcus C. Lisle.....	Kentucky.....	July 7, 1894
Robert F. Bratton.....	Maryland.....	May 10, 1894
J. Logan Chipman.....	Michigan.....	Aug. 17, 1893
George W. Houk.....	Ohio.....	Feb. 9, 1894
Charles O'Neill.....	Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 25, 1893
Myron B. Wright.....	do.....	Nov. 13, 1894
Wm. Lilly.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1893
Geo. B. Shaw.....	Wisconsin.....	Aug. 27, 1894

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, 1895-1897 (TWO SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 280.
Membership: Senate, 86; House, 357; total, 443. Deaths: Senate, 0; House, 4; total, 4. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 0; House, 1; both Houses, 0.8.

Name	State	Date
HOUSE (4)		
Charles F. Crisp.....	Georgia.....	Oct. 23, 1896
Frederick Remann.....	Wisconsin.....	July 14, 1895
Wm. Cogswell.....	Massachusetts.....	May 22, 1895
Wm. H. Crain.....	Texas.....	Feb. 6, 1896

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, 1897-1899 (THREE SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 435.
Membership: Senate, 90; House, 357; total, 447. Deaths: Senate, 4; House, 12; total, 16. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 4; House, 3; both Houses, 3.57.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (4)		
James Z. George.....	Mississippi.....	Aug. 14, 1897
Edward C. Walthall.....	do.....	Apr. 21, 1898
Isham G. Harris.....	Tennessee.....	July 8, 1897
Justin S. Morrill.....	Vermont.....	Dec. 28, 1898
HOUSE (12)		
Edward D. Cooke.....	Illinois.....	June 23, 1897
William S. Holman.....	Indiana.....	Apr. 22, 1897
Nelson Dingley.....	Maine.....	Jan. 13, 1899
Seth L. Milliken.....	do.....	Apr. 18, 1897
Ashley B. Wright.....	Massachusetts.....	Aug. 14, 1897
John Simpkins.....	do.....	Mar. 27, 1898
Wm. F. Love.....	Mississippi.....	Oct. 16, 1898
Denis M. Hurley.....	New York.....	Feb. 20, 1899
Stephen A. Northway.....	Ohio.....	Sept. 18, 1898
James J. Davidson.....	Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 2, 1897
Joseph H. Earle.....	South Carolina.....	May 20, 1897
John W. Cranford.....	Texas.....	Mar. 2, 1899

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, 1899-1901 (TWO SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 277.
Membership: Senate, 90; House, 357; total, 447. Deaths: Senate, 3; House, 13; total, 16. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 3; House, 3.6; both Houses, 3.5.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (3)		
Garret A. Hobart (Vice President).....	New Jersey.....	Nov. 21, 1899
John H. Gear.....	Iowa.....	July 14, 1900
Cushman K. Davis.....	Minnesota.....	Nov. 27, 1900
HOUSE (13)		
John H. Hoeffcker.....	Delaware.....	June 16, 1900
Evan E. Settle.....	Kentucky.....	Nov. 16, 1899
Samuel T. Baird.....	Louisiana.....	Apr. 22, 1899
Richard P. Bland.....	Missouri.....	June 15, 1899
Monroe L. Hayward.....	Nebraska.....	Dec. 5, 1899
William L. Greene.....	do.....	Mar. 11, 1899
Frank G. Clarke.....	New Hampshire.....	Jan. 9, 1901
William D. Daly.....	New Jersey.....	July 31, 1900
Charles A. Chickering.....	New York.....	Feb. 13, 1900
Lorenzo Danford.....	Ohio.....	June 19, 1899
Alfred C. Harmer.....	Pennsylvania.....	Mar. 6, 1900
Daniel Ermentrout.....	do.....	Sept. 17, 1899
Sydney P. Epes.....	Virginia.....	Mar. 3, 1900

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, 1901-1903 (TWO SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 305.
Membership: Senate, 90; House, 357; total, 447. Deaths: Senate, 3; House, 14; total, 17. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 3; House, 3.9; both Houses, 3.7.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (3)		
James McMillin.....	Michigan.....	Aug. 10, 1902
Wm. J. Sewell.....	New Jersey.....	Dec. 27, 1902
James H. Kyle.....	South Dakota.....	July 1, 1901

Necrology record of Congress, 1893-1928—Continued
 FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, 1901-1903 (TWO SESSIONS)—Continued

Name	State	Date
HOUSE (14)		
Charles A. Russell	Connecticut	Oct. 3, 1902
John N. W. Rumble	Iowa	Jan. 31, 1903
Rosseau O. Crump	Michigan	May 1, 1901
Joshua S. Salmon	New Jersey	May 6, 1902
Amos J. Cummings	New York	May 2, 1902
James M. Moody	North Carolina	Feb. 5, 1903
Thomas H. Tongue	Oregon	Jan. 11, 1903
Mariott Brostius	Pennsylvania	Mar. 10, 1901
Rufus K. Polk	do	Mar. 5, 1902
J. William Stokes	South Carolina	July 6, 1901
R. C. DeGraffenreid	Texas	Oct. 11, 1902
John L. Sheppard	do	Aug. 30, 1902
Robert E. Burke	do	June 5, 1901
Peter J. Otey	Virginia	May 4, 1902

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, 1903-1905 (THREE SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 262.
 Membership: Senate, 90; House, 386; total, 476. Deaths: Senate, 3; House, 7; total, 10. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 3; House, 1.8; both Houses, 2.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (3)		
George F. Hoar	Massachusetts	Sept. 30, 1904
Marcus A. Hanna	Ohio	Feb. 15, 1904
Matthew S. Quay	Pennsylvania	May 28, 1904
HOUSE (7)		
Charles W. Thompson	Alabama	Mar. 20, 1904
Wm. F. Mahoney	Illinois	Dec. 27, 1904
Vincent Boreing	Kentucky	Sept. 16, 1903
Wm. W. Skiles	Ohio	Jan. 9, 1904
Henry Burk	Pennsylvania	Dec. 5, 1903
Robert W. Foerderer	do	July 26, 1903
George W. Croft	South Carolina	Mar. 9, 1904

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS, 1905-1907 (TWO SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 299.
 Membership: Senate, 90; House, 386; total, 476. Deaths: Senate, 5; House, 12; total, 17. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 5; House, 3; both Houses, 3.42.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (5)		
Orville H. Platt	Connecticut	Apr. 21, 1905
Arthur Pue Gorman	Maryland	June 4, 1906
Russell A. Alger	Michigan	Jan. 24, 1907
John H. Mitchell	Oregon	Dec. 8, 1905
William B. Bate	Tennessee	Mar. 9, 1905
HOUSE (12)		
Rufus E. Lester	Georgia	June 16, 1906
Robert R. Hitt	Illinois	Sept. 19, 1906
Benjamin F. Marsh	do	June 2, 1905
Rockwood Hoar	Massachusetts	Nov. 1, 1906
John H. Ketcham	New York	Nov. 5, 1906
William H. Flack	do	Feb. 2, 1907
Robert Adams	Pennsylvania	June 1, 1906
George A. Castor	do	Feb. 19, 1906
George R. Patterson	do	Mar. 21, 1906
John M. Pinckney	Texas	Apr. 24, 1905
John F. Rixey	Virginia	Feb. 8, 1907
Henry C. Adams	Wisconsin	July 9, 1906

SIXTIETH CONGRESS, 1907-1909 (TWO SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 268.
 Membership: Senate, 92; House, 386; total, 478. Deaths: Senate, 7; House, 10; total, 17. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 7; House, 3; both Houses, 3.76.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (7)		
John T. Morgan	Alabama	June 11, 1907
Edmund W. Pettus	do	July 27, 1907
Stephen R. Mallory	Florida	Dec. 23, 1907
Wm. B. Allison	Iowa	Aug. 4, 1908
Asbury C. Latimer	South Carolina	Feb. 20, 1908
Redfield Proctor	Vermont	Mar. 4, 1908
Wm. Pinkney Whyte	Maryland	Mar. 17, 1908
HOUSE (10)		
Aristo A. Wiley	Alabama	June 17, 1908
George W. Smith	Illinois	Nov. 30, 1907
Abraham L. Brick	Indiana	Apr. 7, 1908
Adolph Meyer	Louisiana	Mar. 8, 1908
Robert C. Davey	do	Dec. 26, 1908
Llewellyn Powers	Maine	July 28, 1908
Charles T. Dunwell	New York	June 12, 1908
Daniel D. L. Granger	Rhode Island	Feb. 14, 1909
Wm. H. Parker	South Dakota	June 26, 1908
Campbell B. Slemph	Virginia	Oct. 13, 1907

Necrology record of Congress, 1893-1928—Continued
 SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS, 1909-1911 (THREE SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 435.
 Membership: Senate, 92; House, 391; total, 483. Deaths: Senate, 8; House, 11; total, 19. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 8; House, 2.81; both Houses, 3.93.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (8)		
Charles J. Hughes	Colorado	Jan. 11, 1911
Alexander S. Clay	Georgia	Nov. 13, 1910
Jonathan P. Dolliver	Iowa	Oct. 15, 1910
Samuel D. McEnery	Louisiana	June 8, 1910
A. J. McLaurin	Mississippi	Dec. 22, 1909
Martin N. Johnson	North Dakota	Oct. 21, 1909
John W. Daniel	Virginia	June 29, 1910
Stephen B. Elkins	West Virginia	Jan. 4, 1911
HOUSE (11)		
James M. Griggs	Georgia	Jan. 5, 1910
Amos L. Allen	Maine	Feb. 21, 1911
Charles Q. Tirrell	Massachusetts	July 31, 1910
Wm. C. Loveing	do	Feb. 4, 1910
David A. DeArmond	Missouri	Nov. 23, 1909
James B. Perkins	do	Mar. 11, 1910
Joel Cook	Pennsylvania	Dec. 15, 1910
Wm. A. Foulkrod	do	Nov. 13, 1910
Walter P. Brownlow	Tennessee	July 8, 1910
Francis R. Lassiter	Virginia	Oct. 31, 1910
Francis W. Cushman	Washington	July 6, 1909

SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS, 1911-1913 (THREE SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 500.
 Membership: Senate, 92; House, 391; total, 483. Deaths: Senate, 7; House, 11; total, 18. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 6; House, 2.81; both Houses, 3.5.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (7)		
James S. Sherman (Vice President)	New York	Oct. 30, 1912
William P. Frye	Maine	Aug. 8, 1911
Robert L. Taylor	Tennessee	Apr. 8, 1912
George S. Nixon	Nevada	June 6, 1912
Weldon B. Heyburn	Idaho	Oct. 17, 1912
Isidor Rayner	Maryland	Nov. 25, 1912
Jeff Davis	Arkansas	Jan. 3, 1913
HOUSE (11)		
Edmond H. Madison	Kansas	Sept. 18, 1911
David J. Foster	Vermont	Mar. 21, 1912
Henry H. Bingham	Pennsylvania	Mar. 23, 1912
Robert C. Wickliffe	Louisiana	June 11, 1912
Elbert H. Hubbard	Iowa	June 4, 1912
George R. Malby	New York	July 5, 1912
Carl C. Anderson	Ohio	Oct. 1, 1912
Richard E. Connell	New York	Oct. 30, 1912
George H. Utter	Rhode Island	Nov. 3, 1912
John G. McHenry	Pennsylvania	Dec. 27, 1912
William W. Wedmeyer	Michigan	Jan. 2, 1913

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, 1913-1915 (THREE SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 654.
 Membership: Senate, 96; House, 435; total, 531. Deaths: Senate, 3; House, 12; total, 15. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 3; House, 2.5; both Houses, 2.82.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (3)		
Joseph F. Johnston	Alabama	Aug. 8, 1913
Augustus O. Bacon	Georgia	Feb. 14, 1914
Wm. O. Bradley	Kentucky	May 23, 1914
HOUSE (12)		
George S. Legare	South Carolina	Jan. 31, 1913
Lewis J. Martin	New Jersey	May 5, 1913
Forrest Goodwin	Maine	May 28, 1913
George Konig	Maryland	May 31, 1913
Timothy D. Sullivan	New York	Aug. 31, 1913
Wm. H. Wilder	Massachusetts	Sept. 11, 1913
Seaborn A. Roddenberg	Georgia	Sept. 25, 1913
Irvin S. Pepper	Iowa	Dec. 22, 1913
Robert G. Bremner	New Jersey	Feb. 5, 1914
Wm. Richardson	Alabama	Mar. 31, 1914
Edwin A. Merritt, jr.	New York	Dec. 14, 1914
Sereno E. Payne	do	Dec. 10, 1914

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, 1915-1917 (TWO SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 368.
 Membership: Senate, 95; House, 435; total, 531. Deaths: Senate, 3; House, 7; total, 10. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 3; House, 1.6; both Houses, 1.88.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (3)		
Benjamin F. Shively	Indiana	Mar. 4, 1916
Edwin C. Burleigh	Maine	June 16, 1916
James P. Clarke	Arkansas	Oct. 1, 1916

Necrology record of Congress, 1893-1928—Continued
SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, 1915-1917 (TWO SESSIONS)—Continued

Name	State	Date
HOUSE (7)		
Wm. G. Brown, jr.	West Virginia	Mar. 9, 1916
Hunter H. Moss, jr.	do	July 15, 1916
Luis M. Rivera	Porto Rico	Nov. 15, 1916
Samuel J. Tribble	Georgia	Dec. 8, 1916
David E. Finley	South Carolina	Jan. 26, 1917
Michael F. Conry	New York	Mar. 2, 1917

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—1917-1919 (THREE SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 634.
Membership: Senate, 96; House, 435; total 531. Deaths: Senate, 10; House, 15; total, 25. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 10; House, 3; both Houses, 4.7.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (10)		
Francis G. Newlands	Nevada	Dec. 24, 1917
James H. Brady	Idaho	Jan. 13, 1918
Harry Lane	Oregon	May 23, 1917
Paul Hustung	Wisconsin	Oct. 21, 1917
Benj. R. Tillman	South Carolina	July 3, 1918
Jacob H. Gallinger	New Hampshire	Aug. 17, 1918
Ollie M. James	Kentucky	Aug. 28, 1918
William Hughes	New Jersey	Jan. 30, 1918
Robert F. Broussard	Louisiana	Apr. 12, 1918
Wm. J. Stone	Missouri	Apr. 14, 1918

HOUSE (15)

Cyrus A. Sulloway	New Hampshire	Mar. 11, 1917
H. T. Helgesen	North Dakota	Apr. 10, 1917
Daniel W. Comstock	Indiana	May 19, 1917
Ebenezer J. Hill	Connecticut	Sept. 27, 1917
Charles Martin	Illinois	Oct. 29, 1917
E. R. Bathrick	Ohio	Dec. 23, 1917
John H. Capstick	New Jersey	Mar. 17, 1918
Wm. A. Jones	Virginia	Apr. 17, 1918
James H. Davidson	Wisconsin	Aug. 6, 1918
J. F. C. Talbot	Maryland	Oct. 5, 1918
Jacob E. Meeker	Missouri	Oct. 16, 1918
John A. Sterling	Illinois	Oct. 17, 1918
E. E. Robbins	Pennsylvania	Jan. 25, 1919
W. P. Borland	Missouri	Feb. 20, 1919
Harvey Helm	Kentucky	Mar. 3, 1919

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, 1919-1921 (THREE SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 462.
Membership: Senate, 96; House, 435; total, 531. Deaths: Senate, 2; House, 14; total, 16. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 2; House, 3; both Houses, 3.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (2)		
Thomas S. Martin	Virginia	Nov. 12, 1919
John H. Bankhead	Alabama	Mar. 1, 1920

HOUSE (14)

Albert Estiponal	Louisiana	Apr. 28, 1919
Charles Sulzer	Alaska	Apr. 15, 1919
J. L. Burnett	Alabama	May 13, 1919
Carl Van Dyke	Minnesota	May 20, 1919
J. Willard Ragsdale	South Carolina	July 23, 1919
J. B. Thompson	Oklahoma	Sept. 18, 1919
C. A. Nichols	Michigan	Apr. 25, 1920
Dick T. Morgan	Oklahoma	July 4, 1920
Mahlon M. Garland	Pennsylvania	Nov. 19, 1921
Walter A. Watson	Virginia	Dec. 23, 1919
Wm. J. Browning	New Jersey	Mar. 24, 1920
Fred L. Blackmon	Alabama	Feb. 7, 1921
Champ Clark	Missouri	Mar. 2, 1921
Charles F. Boohar	do	Jan. 21, 1921

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, 1921-1923 (FOUR SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 624.
Membership: Senate, 96; House, 435; total, 531. Deaths: Senate, 4; House, 19; total, 23. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 4; House, 4.3; both Houses, 4.1.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (4)		
Philander C. Knox	Pennsylvania	Oct. 12, 1921
Boies Penrose	do	Dec. 31, 1921
Wm. C. Crow	do	Aug. 2, 1922
Thomas E. Watson	Georgia	Sept. 26, 1922

HOUSE (19)

Charles F. Van De Water	California	Nov. 20, 1920
Wm. H. Frankhauser	Michigan	May 9, 1921
Wm. E. Mason	Illinois	June 16, 1921
Rorer A. James	Virginia	Aug. 6, 1921
Samuel M. Taylor	Arkansas	Sept. 13, 1921
Henry D. Flood	Virginia	Dec. 8, 1921
John A. Elston	California	Dec. 15, 1921
J. K. Kahanianole	Hawaii	Jan. 7, 1922

Necrology record of Congress, 1893-1928—Continued
SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, 1921-1923 (FOUR SESSIONS)—Continued

Name	State	Date
HOUSE (19)—Continued		
Lucian W. Parrish	Texas	Mar. 27, 1922
Samuel M. Brinson	North Carolina	Apr. 13, 1922
Moses P. Kinkaid	Nebraska	July 6, 1922
Lemuel P. Padgett	Tennessee	Aug. 2, 1922
Charles B. Connell	Pennsylvania	Sept. 27, 1922
John I. Nolan	California	Nov. 18, 1922
James R. Mann	Illinois	Nov. 30, 1922
Nestor Montoya	New Mexico	Jan. 13, 1923
Sherman E. Burroughs	New Hampshire	Jan. 27, 1923
Henry Z. Osborne	California	Feb. 8, 1923
W. Burke Cochran	New York	Mar. 1, 1923

SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, 1923-1925 (TWO SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 281.
Membership: Senate, 96; House, 435; total, 531. Deaths: Senate, 7; House, 17; total, 24. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 6; House, 3.6; both Houses, 4.1

Name	State	Date
SENATE (7)		
Samuel D. Nicholson	Colorado	Mar. 24, 1923
Knute Nelson	Minnesota	Apr. 28, 1923
William P. Dillingham	Vermont	July 12, 1923
Le Baron H. Colt	Rhode Island	Aug. 28, 1924
Frank B. Brandegee	Connecticut	Oct. 14, 1924
Henry Cabot Lodge	Massachusetts	Nov. 9, 1924
Medill McCormick	Illinois	Feb. 25, 1925

HOUSE (17)

Samuel Marx	New York	Nov. 29, 1922
John R. Tyson	Alabama	Mar. 27, 1923
J. M. C. Smith	Michigan	Mar. 30, 1923
Daniel J. Riordan	New York	Apr. 28, 1923
John W. Rainey	Illinois	May 4, 1923
L. E. Sawyer	Arkansas	May 5, 1923
Claude Kitchin	North Carolina	May 31, 1923
Luther W. Mott	New York	July 10, 1923
James C. Cantrill	Kentucky	Sept. 2, 1923
James V. Ganly	New York	Sept. 7, 1923
Benjamin G. Humphreys	Mississippi	Oct. 16, 1923
H. Garland Dupre	Louisiana	Feb. 21, 1924
Edward C. Little	Kansas	June 27, 1924
Wm. S. Greene	Massachusetts	Sept. 22, 1924
Sydney E. Mudd	Maryland	Oct. 11, 1924
Julius Kahn	California	Dec. 18, 1924
F. Frank Appieby	New Jersey	Dec. 14, 1924

SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS, 1925-1927 (TWO SESSIONS)

Total number of days, 297.
Membership: Senate, 96; House, 435; total, 531. Deaths: Senate, 7; House, 9; total, 16. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 7; House, 2; both Houses, 3.

Name	State	Date
SENATE (7)		
Selden P. Spencer	Missouri	May 16, 1925
Robert M. La Follette	Wisconsin	June 18, 1925
Edwin F. Ladd	North Dakota	June 22, 1925
Samuel L. Raiston	Indiana	Oct. 14, 1925
Albert B. Cummins	Iowa	July 30, 1926
Bert M. Fernald	Maine	Aug. 23, 1926
Wm. B. McKinley	Illinois	Dec. 7, 1926

HOUSE (9)

John Jacob Rogers	Massachusetts	Mar. 28, 1925
Arthur B. Williams	Michigan	May 1, 1925
George B. Churchill	Massachusetts	July 1, 1925
Robert Y. Thomas, jr.	Kentucky	Sept. 3, 1925
John E. Haker	California	Jan. 23, 1926
Harry I. Thayer	Massachusetts	Mar. 10, 1926
Lawrence J. Flaherty	California	June 13, 1926
Charles E. Fuller	Illinois	June 25, 1926
Ambrose E. B. Stephens	Ohio	Feb. 12, 1927

SEVENTIETH CONGRESS, 1927-1929

[To April 15, 1928]

Membership: Senate, 96; House, 435; total, 531. Deaths to date: Senate, 3; House, 5

Name	State	Date
SENATE (3)		
Andrius A. Jones	New Mexico	Dec. 20, 1927
Woodbridge N. Ferris	Michigan	Mar. 23, 1928
Frank B. Willis	Ohio	Mar. 30, 1928

Name	State	Date
HOUSE (5)		
Ladislav Lazaro	Louisiana	Mar. 30, 1927
Walter W. Magee	New York	May 25, 1927
William N. Valle	Colorado	July 2, 1927
M. E. Crumpacker	Oregon	July 24, 1927
James A. Gallivan	Massachusetts	Apr. 3, 1928

During the past 35 years there have been 290 deaths in the service here in Congress—87 Senators and 203 Representatives have died in office. The average death rate of the Senators has been 4.6 per cent for each Congress, and the average death rate of Representatives has been 2.8 per cent for each Congress. Of the total membership of Congress, the Senate is now 18 per cent and the House 82 per cent. While the Senate sustains 30 per cent and the House only 70 per cent of the deaths, owing principally to the fact that the Senators' average age is several years older than the average age of the House Members.

Table showing sessions of Congress, number of days in actual session, number of deaths in each, and total number of Members in each Congress

Congress	Total days in session	Total deaths	Total membership
Fifty-third.....	447	15	443
Fifty-fourth.....	280	4	443
Fifty-fifth.....	435	16	447
Fifty-sixth.....	277	16	447
Fifty-seventh.....	304	17	447
Fifty-eighth.....	262	10	476
Fifty-ninth.....	299	17	476
Sixtieth.....	268	18	478
Sixty-first.....	435	19	483
Sixty-second.....	500	17	483
Sixty-third.....	654	15	531
Sixty-fourth.....	368	10	531
Sixty-fifth.....	634	25	531
Sixty-sixth.....	462	16	531
Sixty-seventh.....	624	23	531
Sixty-eighth.....	281	24	531
Sixty-ninth.....	297	16	531
Seventieth to date.....	135	8	531
Total.....		290	

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to myself five minutes. The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I want to thank the members of the subcommittee who have served with me at this time for their splendid and whole-souled cooperation. I would like to have every Member of this House secure a copy of the hearings held before this committee. I think you will find information there with reference to the housekeeping establishment that will be very interesting to you.

This bill is the housekeeping bill of the legislative establishment. It has to do with the activities of legislation, and as you all know it has been the practice of the Committee on Appropriations to never attempt to do any legislating in the appropriation bill, but in this particular activity we find that there is no committee charged with preparing and presenting to the House legislation for the comfort and for the smooth running of the legislative establishment.

That being the case when the hearings are held before our committee we find some places where a little legislation is necessary. In this bill there are several places where we do a little legislating, but I assure the House that it is not the desire of this committee to usurp the powers of any committee. We are simply attempting to do a few things in this bill which will smooth the running of our own household. I do hope that every Member will read the hearings and I hope they will read the bill, and when they do that I am sure they will find no fault with the work of this committee or think for one minute that we are attempting to legislate when we have no right to do it.

As I said a moment ago this is the housekeeping bill of the legislative establishment. It covers activities of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Capitol police, the Joint Committee on Printing, the Office of Legislative Counsel, the Architect of the Capitol, the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress, and the Government Printing Office.

We do not think there is anything in this bill that is controversial. There are three big items in the bill. The first one is the item of ventilation and I am deeply indebted to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] for the splendid presentation of the matter that you have just listened to. By the way, you will be interested as you read the hearings to find that the bid for ventilating this Hall and the Senate Chamber is a trifle over \$100,000 less than the bid was last year. The House is indebted to the great chairman of this committee [Mr. MADDEN] for his sagacious business judgment in not allowing the figures presented last year to carry any weight.

So to-day we come with a bill at \$100,000 less than the same work would have cost if we had accepted the bid last year.

As the bill proceeds in its reading we hope to explain to you as best we can the ventilating system in detail. It will require for the two Chambers something like \$325,000. Another item in the bill requires the expenditure of \$387,000 for the completion of the Congressional Library. As you all know, they

have built two great stacks in the courtyard of that magnificent structure, and these stacks are not completed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. MURPHY. I yield myself five minutes more. The Librarian, Doctor Putnam, made his case so clear before our committee that we felt inclined to follow his suggestion, and we have included in this bill an appropriation of \$387,000 for the purpose of completing that structure and thereby give room for the activities that are actually being thrust upon this wonderful institution. People who are enthusiasts are presenting to the Congressional Library unusual sums of money for various activities and books that are beyond price. They must be taken care of, and to be able to do this work of administration Doctor Putnam made such a good case as to the needs of the Library that the committee unanimously voted to appropriate \$387,000.

I might say, for the benefit of the Members of the House, that this bill as reported here is a unanimous report of our committee. We have labored long upon it. We have tried to get information for you all, and we hope when the bill is taken up for reading under the five-minute rule that you will agree with the committee in the several attempts at legislation. We hope that you will see the matter the same way that the committee looked at it, and realize that we are not attempting to take from any committee of this House the right to legislate.

In the hearings as they progressed we did find some inequalities. For instance, in the Sergeant at Arms' office we found there a man styled as a messenger, at a salary of \$1,720 a year, handling \$5,000,000 of the Government's money. We found this man who was getting only \$1,720 a year bonding himself and paying for his own bond. We have done a little legislating there, or have attempted to. That is, we recommend to the House that this position be changed from that of messenger to assistant cashier, and we recommend the raising of the salary from \$1,720 a year to \$2,500 a year. We have also in the bill suggested the raising of the salary of the cashier from \$4,000 to \$4,500 per year. Also we found that the Sergeant at Arms' office did not need a stenographer; that is, did not need to use one constantly. Therefore, we have abolished the office of stenographer and instead of appropriating \$1,200 a year, which was paid to the stenographer, we have only allowed \$600 a year, saving \$600 on this item. We know that is legislation and that it is subject to a point of order. We are just coming to this Chamber to talk over our housekeeping affairs with the Members of the House, hoping that the House will agree with its committee that has had this matter in charge. We hope that no point of order will be made against these small items that simply go toward smoothing out the housekeeping problem of our own establishment.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take up any more time. I thank the Members of the House for their courtesy. The afternoon is going to be consumed in very large measure with general debate. I hope, however, toward the close of the afternoon, that we will be able to begin reading the bill. I hope for the cooperation of every Member of the House, especially when it comes to the items that are subject to points of order. We know they are subject to points of order, but I trust that you will help us put our house in order so that it will run smoothly and pleasantly. We have not attempted to raise salaries in a horizontal manner all through the Government. We could not do that. We do think that our hearings are so clear and comprehensive that they will appeal to your intelligence and suggest to you the fairness and wisdom of our efforts to do something for our own establishment. I thank you. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LaGUARDIA].

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I desire to call the attention of the House this afternoon to legislation that is pending concerning the Federal courts. This legislation is made necessary by the conduct of many of our Federal judges. When there is a vacancy on the Federal bench, lawyers in that particular jurisdiction commence getting busy in order to get the appointment. They obtain all kinds of indorsements to show their qualifications, to prove that they have "judicial temperament," proof of their legal ability and of their impartial attitude. Finally, when one is selected and confirmed by the Senate and sworn in, he is not on the bench a year before he has been transformed into an entirely different human being. The arrogance that is assumed by a large number of Federal judges is simply beyond description. This conduct becomes contagious, so that it is the exception to find a Federal judge who is satisfied with being a judge

in the real, legal sense of the word and who is courteous and considerate in the discharge of his duties. Judges take it upon themselves to correct legislation, to interpret and construe laws to fit particular cases, to govern business, to manage public-utility corporations, and to run the communities generally. This condition that I am talking about exists in many jurisdictions. Only recently the Legislature of the State of Indiana passed a concurrent resolution and sent it to the Congress, seeking relief from the Federal courts that are interfering with the supervision of State public service commissions, over purely local public service or utility companies. A domestic corporation in a State carrying on a public business locally under franchise of a municipality or a State, is naturally under the supervision of a State public service or utility commission, but often it seeks to avoid supervision and regulation of the State and, without any justification in fact or in law, run to the Federal court for protection to which they are not entitled. We have now the same situation in New York City, where companies operating subways owned by the city of New York, operating entirely within the State under a contract with the city of New York, after having sought legislation to modify the contract, and after seeking before the public transit commission a modification of the terms of the contract in order to increase fares, have sneaked to the Federal court to restrain the transit commission from issuing orders—to be relieved of the terms of the contract entered into with the city of New York so that they may charge an increased fare. Whether in Indiana or in New York, or in any other State, no public-utility company doing purely an intrastate business goes to the Federal courts with honest purposes. That is a very strong statement to make, and I am going to repeat it.

No public-service company, whether it be gas, transportation, electric light or what not, doing solely an intrastate business, goes to the Federal courts with honest purposes. State courts have complete jurisdiction. These companies know that if they have a just complaint or a just grievance they can resort to their own State courts. If a constitutional question is involved, a public-service corporation may invoke the protection of the Federal court, but only after it has exhausted its remedy in the State court and the State court's decision in construing the State statute or the question involved deprives the corporation of a constitutional right. There are no constitutional questions involved in the Indiana cases. There can be no constitutional question involved in the Interborough and Brooklyn-Manhattan case now in the Federal court. As I said before, that is simply a question of a contract between the city of New York and these companies and the companies attempt, together and in conspiracy with stock manipulators, gamblers, politicians, and other riffraff, to avoid the terms of the contract and to find a way to charge millions of people using the subways every day an increased fare. It is, without doubt, the most outrageous, the most dishonest, the most brazen attempt to violate the law, to violate the terms of a contract, to rob the public of millions of dollars and to use the Federal court in aid of this dirty work. These public-service corporations go to Federal courts because they know they have no just claims. They go there if they know they can handle and control the Federal judge and get the remedy that they seek.

Gentlemen, it is an outrageous condition. Do you wonder that millions of people in this country are losing confidence in the Federal courts?

Mr. CELLER. That is a strong statement.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. You bet it is a strong statement, I will say to my colleague from New York. It is a very strong statement, and I mean it. Federal judges have become messenger boys, and to use a military phrase, or rather an Army term, they have become "dog robbers" for public-service companies. How can you explain it to the average citizen? They are not State courts. They are courts which they were taught to believe have civil jurisdiction in cases only between citizens of different States. How can you explain the action of these companies going into a Federal court in the first instance? You say a constitutional question is involved. Yes; suppose there is. But under ordinary procedure the constitutional question may be raised only after all remedies have been exhausted in the State courts.

We had the disgraceful condition of the State of New York passing a gas law and the gas company going into the Federal court and the court appointing a master and the master hearing testimony and deciding in favor of the gas company and receiving such an exorbitant fee that the Supreme Court of the United States said that it was indecent. Then the master was ordered to return a part of the fee, but refused to do it, and said the gas company did not want any money back. Of course, the gas company did not want any money back.

Only recently a drastic order was made by the Federal court to carry out its mandate. Federal judges have appointed their wives and daughters to positions as confidential secretaries. They have gone out to settle in their own way labor disputes by issuing outrageous injunctions. A study of the law of injunctions will reveal this disgraceful state of facts—that you have one set of rules and one law respecting injunctions on matters against labor, and another set of rules and laws when labor is not involved.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. We have a bill—the gentleman from Wisconsin and myself have a bill—pending before the Committee on the Judiciary on the question of injunctions. We have a bill first introduced by the gentleman from New Jersey and which I have introduced for the past six years, preventing the Federal courts from meddling with municipal matters and interfering with State commissions or officials regulating public-service corporations. We have a bill to grant a jury trial in cases of contempt. A judge loses his temper and, because a lawyer asserts his rights on behalf of his client, then and there disbars the lawyer. A judge with a nasty temper and a mean disposition acting like a tyrant on the bench, resents the conduct of any individual, is prejudiced against an individual, feels that he, the judge, has been offended, and then and there punishes a citizen for contempt and commits him to jail. A judge who has not sufficient control, who can not restrain himself, and who gets into a quarrel with a litigant or a lawyer certainly can not pass upon the question of contempt. Why, these judges require a humility on the part of litigants and lawyers that makes the situation ridiculous. Everybody must stand in awe of the judge. Yes; and lawyers are compelled to laugh at the silly, inane jokes of a stupid judge or else incur the disfavor of his honor. Jury trial has become merely, in many instances, a matter of form. The judges have a jury because the Constitution compels it. But many are the judges that usurp the functions and duties of the jury. They take it upon themselves to characterize witnesses to give their judgment of the guilt or innocence of the defendant; these judges take from the jury the question of credibility of witnesses, and they stamp each witness according to their, the judges', views. Many are the cases that if the jury does not bring in a verdict in accordance with the viewpoint of the judge the members of the jury are denounced, insulted, and abused in open court. There are many bills pending in this House which would tend to bring about much-needed reform in our Federal court. It is for that reason that I am bringing these facts to the attention of the House. The trouble is that everyone seems to be afraid of even mentioning a judge. I have respect for the court. It is because I have that respect for the court that I believe the courts should be so conducted and the men on the bench should be of such irreproachable character and of such high standing as to command and retain the continued respect of the American people for the court and confidence in the court. I am not impressed with the assumed, artificial dignity and intolerable arrogance displayed by many judges. If a man was once an ambulance chaser and a shyster, he remains that, and a certificate of appointment and confirmation will not change his character. I shall continue to refer to conditions in the Federal court from time to time. I know that the public and the bar are suffering from these conditions, and we must bring about the much-needed reform.

Now, if this intolerable condition continues the very backbone of our Government, the Federal courts, in which the people must have confidence, will be destroyed. I think these judges ought to be brought to task, because every lawyer who practices before a Federal judge is scared to death, as is evidenced by my colleague from New York [Mr. CELLER], who was shaking when I criticized the Federal courts in New York. Every lawyer who has to go before these judges is scared. If the gentleman from Brooklyn wants to defend the proposed 7-cent fare, he can do so. I do not care. I am not afraid to appear before any judge, because I know that the conditions I am describing exist not only in my own jurisdiction, in my district, but all over the country.

Mr. CELLER. While I agree with what the gentleman has said, the gentleman knows that I have seen, eye for eye, with him the evils of the Federal bench. But the gentleman has brought a general indictment against all the Federal judges, whereas the gentleman knows that a great many of them do not come within the category he describes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I said the majority of them were arrogant and that they assumed to themselves the duty of controlling local and municipal matters, which they have no right to do.

Mr. SCHAFER. Would it not be a good thing to provide that the judges would hold only for a certain specified term and be elected directly by the people?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Oh, yes. The gentleman knows that the small minority of people who live on special privileges in this country who once controlled legislation now realize that they have lost their control of legislatures and go to the courts for what they want. That is the very condition I have been describing. "Let Congress or State legislatures do what they want as long as we control the bench" is the slogan of special privilege to-day.

The latest fad in judicial stunts is for the judge to create the impression that he is enforcing the law. By imposing long prison terms on few individuals who are unable to pay the services of great lawyers, records are established for great severity. "Oh, I am a stern judge," is their favorite self-praise. When they are criticized for being partial to powerful corporations, for assisting in fare grabs, or boosting gas rates, they immediately claim that it is because of their severity in meting out punishment to maintain law and order that they are being criticized. Jail sentences are summed up in terms of thousands of years in order to detract attention where violations of law on a large scale and really important serious violations and big criminals are let off with slight punishment. It is a sort of a way of balancing the books, this adding of severe sentences imposed on the meek and the humble. Only recently out in Minnesota a judge took the trustees of one of the lodges of a great fraternal organization and sent all of these trustees, one of them an elderly man, to jail for one year for acts committed in the clubroom—to be specific, for drinking in the clubroom—about which, perhaps, the trustees had no knowledge. I refer to the great Order of Eagles. Now, if all the trustees of all the select clubs of my city and State, Minnesota, or any other State where drinking is going on, would be sent to jail, believe me, our foremost citizens would be wearing stripes and the social register could be used as the index for Atlanta. I will invite the same judge to be as stern, to enforce the law as vigorously, to every club and association or organization to which he or his set belongs. I will invite him to get after the trustees of the golf clubs and to inspect the nineteenth hole of his and all the select golf clubs in the country. Let us see how many men will be sent to jail for being trustees of golf clubs or social clubs where the nineteenth hole is popular. [Laughter.]

Mr. ABERNETHY. What is the nineteenth hole?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Has the gentleman ever played golf? It is the most attractive hole. [Laughter.]

Seriously, gentlemen, it is difficult to discipline a judge. There is only one way in which it can be done, and that is by impeachment; and in order to establish an impeachment you must be able to prove the commission of a high crime or misdemeanor. There is a tendency on the part of the House, and properly so, to go slow on these questions of impeachment. These judges are not subject to any other discipline, with the result that these fellows—who break their necks to get their appointments; who literally cringe and crawl on their hands and knees to get their appointments—establish themselves as the rulers of a whole community, well knowing that there is no one to check up on them; that they are not responsible for anything; and they are just good enough and shrewd enough lawyers to know how to keep from the danger of impeachment.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HADLEY). The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman from Ohio yield me two minutes?

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Missouri two minutes.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Chairman, I only rise to reply in a word to the statement made by my colleague on the Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from New York. I agree with him that there are some members of the Federal judiciary who have acted badly in office and whose appointments ought not to have been made, but I deny that the judiciary as a whole, or any large part of it, is of the character or temperament which the gentleman from New York has described. He states that a large majority of the judiciary are men who are unfit, by reason of their actions, or by reason of their work in the courts, to hold their high office. I deny that, Mr. Chairman. I believe that the judiciary of our country is of a very high order and of a very high character in all respects, with the exception, as I say, that there are some men who have been selected whose qualifications were not such in the first instance as to give them the right to have such an appointment, and some few of them have usurped authority which is not theirs under the law and Constitution, but that is bound to happen when there are many men to be appointed, as there have been many men appointed to the Federal judiciary, and especially when you take into consideration the fact that the President in a large number of cases depends on the advice and judgment of other men, because he

can not know all of the applicants he appoints to office. Oftentimes he takes the recommendations and judgment of Members of the other branch of the Congress and perhaps of some Members of this House, and in doing that he is most likely bound to make a mistake here and there.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. DYER. But, Mr. Chairman, there is a way for the gentleman from New York, if he knows of a judge in his city who is violating his oath of office or who is issuing injunctions that he is not permitted to issue under the law—there is a way for him and for any Member of this House to rid the country of that kind of a judge, and that is to have the courage to stand upon this floor and impeach him instead of attacking the whole judiciary of our Government. [Applause.] In this Nation we must depend upon the judiciary for the enforcement of law and order, and when a Member of this House takes upon himself the responsibility of attacking the whole judiciary, or a great majority of it, in my judgment he is doing a thing that is not for the best interests of our country. [Applause.]

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am very glad the gentleman from New York has made his speech this afternoon, and I am very glad he has made some pertinent remarks about our Federal judiciary. Of course, I must take issue with him when he brings a wholesale indictment against all the members of the judiciary, and I am very glad he modified his remarks by saying that he directed those remarks against some of them but not all.

It is quite true, gentlemen, that in New York we suffer from the stealing of jurisdiction, as it were, on the part of the Federal courts of matters which are wholly within our State. When the city of New York attempted to insure for its people a 5-cent fare on the traction and subway lines it is the Federal court which insists upon jurisdiction by virtue of an enactment which we passed some years ago. That must give us pause, and we must consider whether or not that statute should be repealed, the statute which takes away from our State courts the right to determine whether a purely local matter shall be solved in local courts.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That is not the question. It is a question of contract.

Mr. CELLER. I am glad the gentleman corrected me. The city has a contract with the traction system that it will not charge more than 5 cents, yet it seeks to avoid its just obligation under that contract, and it is very significant that the minute that case went into the Federal courts the stocks and bonds of those companies greatly appreciated in value, and those who speculated on the New York Stock Exchange in Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit securities or in Interborough Rapid Transit securities found they made great profits. When the case was taken to the Federal courts the stock went up. It was generally conceded that the Federal court would undoubtedly render, as it always has thus far, decisions favorable to public utility and service companies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ALMON].

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, Congress has made a football of Muscle Shoals continuously for the past eight years, but I hope that the game is about over and provision will be made before the adjournment of Congress for the operation of the Muscle Shoals plant in the manner and for the purposes provided by the act of 1916, which authorized this development. [Applause.]

There was incorporated in the national defense act of June 20, 1916, nitrate section 124, at the urgent request of the War Department and the farm organizations of the country, and as a result the plant at Muscle Shoals was afterwards constructed for two fundamental purposes, namely: For the manufacture of explosives in times of war and fertilizer in peace times. Congress appropriated about \$120,000,000 for this development with the distinct understanding that it should be used for these two purposes. The act expressly provides that—

The plant or plants provided under this act shall be constructed and operated solely by the Government and not in conjunction with any other industry or enterprise carried on by private capital.

The nitrate plant and the hydroelectric power development constitute one plant.

While the organic act, which is still in force, provides for the operation of this plant by the Government, still the senti-

ment in Congress has been divided as to whether it shall be operated by the Government or by a lessee.

Many bills have been before Congress, some providing for Government operation and some for a lease, but none up to this time have met with the approval of both Houses of Congress.

All bills providing for private operation at this and former sessions of Congress have been rejected. Most of the members of the committees of Congress having jurisdiction of Muscle Shoals may be expected to be members of these committees during the next Congress, hence we could not reasonably expect them to favor bills providing for leases which have been rejected at this session.

The Senate recently passed Senate Joint Resolution 46, introduced by Senator NORRIS, providing for Government operation through the Secretary of Agriculture. The House Committee on Military Affairs, to which it was referred, has reported to the House, by an almost unanimous vote, the Morin bill as a substitute for the Norris bill, providing for Government operation through a Government operating corporation, known as the Muscle Shoals Corporation of the United States, and authorized the construction of Cove Creek Dam. I regret that the committee did not also include Dam No. 3.

While Muscle Shoals is located in the district which I have had the honor to represent for a number of years, it is not local but nation-wide in its scope and purposes. I have heretofore supported bills providing for private operation through a lease, but it is now evident to every Member of Congress who is informed on the subject that it is to be Government operation or nothing. The fertilizer plants have remained idle since the war ended, the power is running to waste, so I am in favor of the House substitute for the Senate bill. I am in favor of certain amendments, especially so as to give municipalities priority rights to purchase surplus power, as provided in the Senate bill, and I hope that this amendment will be made before the bill is finally passed.

The country is justly criticizing Congress for not providing for the operation of Muscle Shoals. Many bills of less importance have been and are being considered. If this question is not settled at this session it can not be said that it is for want of time. Members of the Military Affairs Committee and others are urging the Committee on Rules to provide a time for the consideration of this bill. The subject has been before Congress for years. The committee which reported this bill has given months of its time at this and former sessions to this subject. The Morin bill has been reported to the House by an almost unanimous vote. It is a bill of national importance. Every section of the country is expecting it to be settled at this session. The distinguished members of the Rules Committee in a spirit of fairness are expected to give the House an opportunity to vote on the question. It would be most unusual to deny the House this privilege. So I feel justified in assuming and expecting that a rule will be provided at a very early date. [Applause.]

Nitrogen, phosphate, and potash constitute the plant food in all fertilizer, nitrogen being the principal. The most of the nitrogen used by the American farmers is imported from Chile. Since 1884 there has been imported into this country 20,101,425 long tons of Chilean nitrate, for which was paid the enormous sum of \$795,573,104. On each ton of this Chilean nitrate there was paid to the Chilean Government \$12.53 per long ton as an export duty. This amounted to about \$250,000,000, at least 75 per cent of which was paid by the American farmers.

In 1926 there was imported into the United States 914,294 long tons of Chilean nitrate, for which was paid \$42,781,386. On this there was paid to the Chilean Government \$12.53 per long ton as export duty, which amounted to more than \$11,000,000. A ton of Chilean nitrate contains only 15½ per cent nitrogen, which amounts to 310 pounds per ton. It now costs about \$50 per ton at the port, and is selling in my district in north Alabama at \$64 per ton to the individual farmer, and at about \$57 per long ton through the cooperatives.

Cyanamide contains 470 pounds of nitrogen per ton, being 23½ per cent nitrogen. Fertilizer mixers are paying 7.8 cents per pound for cyanamide nitrogen and 15½ cents per pound for Chilean nitrates at the port, and are selling fertilizer to the farmers containing Chilean nitrates and cyanamide nitrogen at the same price. On the basis of 7.8 cents per pound for nitrogen a ton of cyanamide nitrogen containing 310 pounds of nitrates would cost \$24.18, whereas a ton of Chilean nitrates is costing the farmers in my district \$64 per ton. Shall Congress force the American farmers to continue to pay tribute to this Chilean monopoly to the amount of an average of more than \$11,000,000 each year? Or shall Congress do for the American farmers what Germany has done for the German farmers and

provide for a domestic supply of nitrogen by the operation by the Government of the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals?

Freight on concentrated fertilizer such as ammo-phos containing about 50 per cent plant food would be only about one-fourth the amount paid on ordinary commercial fertilizer containing from 12 to 16 per cent of plant food. But the most remarkable saving in the use of concentrated fertilizer would be in the reduction in acreage and labor. Besides, the economic value resulting from better-living conditions of the farmers of the Nation can not be estimated.

The enactment of this bill into law does not mean the Government going into business at Muscle Shoals. It is already in business there. The Government built, paid for, and owns the entire development, and is now operating part of it—that is, the power plant, and will continue to do so if this bill fails to become a law, and neither the farmers nor anyone else would be benefited by the operation of the power plant as heretofore, except the Alabama Power Co. The Alabama Power Co. is taking just such power as it wishes at its own price, about 2 mills per kilowatt, and will continue to do so if Congress adjourns without action. The power company has made no reduction in power rates by reason of the purchase of this power. The Government is operating the power plant; why can not it also operate the fertilizer plant? Nitrate plant No. 2, using the cyanamide process, is the best and largest in the world. The cyanamide process is one of the best, and, in fact, I believe is the best for a location like Muscle Shoals where there is cheap power and all of the raw materials in great abundance in close proximity. Cyanamide process is producing ten times as much nitrogen as it did 15 years ago. That disproves all of the propaganda which has been broadcast by selfish interests that it is obsolete. I visited a plant of the American Cyanamid Co. using the cyanamide process in Canada last summer, and also the mixing plant of this company at Warner, N. J. It has been and is still doing a good and successful business and making a splendid grade of highly concentrated fertilizer known as ammo-phos, containing about 50 per cent plant food, and paying dividends to its stockholders.

It is being operated under very much less favorable conditions than exist at Muscle Shoals. Plants using the cyanamide process in Germany and other countries are being operated successfully, some by the Government and others by private capital. Germany is operating its war nitrogen plants of different processes, including the cyanamide, in the manufacture of fertilizer for the benefit of agriculture, and has met with such success that Germany is now independent of Chilean nitrates, and instead of being an importer of nitrates is a large exporter. We are now importing nitrogen from Germany. Nitrogen produced by the cyanamide process is the cheapest that can be obtained at this time. What Germany has done for the German farmers in furnishing them a cheaper and better grade of fertilizer and relieving them of the burdens of the Chilean monopoly can and should be done by Congress for the American farmers. [Applause.]

Operation by the Government at Muscle Shoals does not mean, so far as the production of air nitrogen is concerned, entering into competition with private capital, for the reason that private capital is not engaged in the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen for fertilizer purposes anywhere in the United States, and only one place on the Western Hemisphere—that is Canada. And we have no reason to expect that this will be done any time in the near future. Such plants in operation and being built in the United States produce nitrogen for other purposes than fertilizer.

The price of fertilizer is now higher than heretofore and the demand is greater than the supply, so it can not be claimed that Government operation at Muscle Shoals will put the fertilizer people out of business, but will increase the supply and reduce the price. The demand for fertilizer is and will continue to increase from year to year as plant food is being continually extracted from the soil by growing crops and must be replenished. There was 4,955,931 tons of fertilizer used in the United States in 1921 and 7,507,552 tons in 1926—an increase of 2,651,621 tons in five years.

If the present legislation is enacted into law providing for the operation by the Government, it may not be perfect, but it could be amended by Congress from time to time as may be necessary. Neither does it close the gates providing for a lease and private operation by Congress hereafter. The law of 1916, which authorized the development at Muscle Shoals, expressly provides that the plant should be operated by the Government for the benefit of national defense and agriculture. If such had not been the provision of the law, it may be that Congress would not have appropriated the necessary funds for this develop-

ment. While I prefer private operation and have supported bills providing for such operation, since that can not be done I am anxious to see Government operation tried out. It may be a success; as to this we will not know until a trial is made. If it is not a success, it can be discontinued by Congress. If the President selects a good board of directors, as we have the right to believe and expect that he will, it may accomplish all that is claimed by the advocates of Government operation. Government operation at Muscle Shoals would be nothing new. The Government is now operating the Panama Canal, Shipping Board, United States Fleet Corporation, Mississippi and Warrior River Barge Line, the Post Office Department, arsenals, the ship and navy yards, and parcel post, and is in business in many other ways.

In the Morin bill it provides that a Government operating corporation be organized with \$10,000,000 capital furnished by the Government with a board of five directors, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party, having no interest in any public-utility corporation engaged in the business of distributing or selling power to the public, nor in any corporation engaged in the manufacture, selling, or distribution of fertilizer or ingredients thereof, and who profess and believe in the feasibility and wisdom of this bill appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with authority to select a general manager who has demonstrated his ability as a business executive and who shall have authority to appoint two assistant managers, one possessed of knowledge and experience to render him an expert in fertilizer, and the other trained and experienced in the field of production and distribution of hydroelectric power. The salaries provided for the directors and managers should command the services of men of ability. The bill authorizes and directs the corporation to operate the existing facilities at Muscle Shoals at their full capacity and add to the same from time to time as may be deemed advisable; to sell and distribute the fertilizer equitably among the States; and to sell the same at actual cost of production for the first five years, and afterwards at cost plus 4 per cent per annum only on money hereafter paid in as capital stock.

In the cost of production nothing will be included for the use of the nitrate plant or power plant. No electric power shall be considered surplus so long as it can be profitably used in the manufacture of fertilizer and the net proceeds from the sale of surplus power shall be used to the end of providing fertilizer at as reasonably low cost as possible. It also provides for the distribution of surplus electric power equitably among the States within transmission distance of Muscle Shoals. It is a fertilizer bill and not a power bill; no one can disprove that statement.

The Government corporation is to be very similar to the ordinary private business corporation, except the Government is the only stockholder and the directors are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate and to report to Congress annually, while directors of private corporations are selected by and report to the stockholders.

The Morin bill does not commit the Government to this mode of operation for any fixed length of time, but is expressly subject to repeal at any time without any embarrassment to the Government on account of existing contracts with any person, firm, or corporation. Consequently a lease with any private operating agency could be negotiated and executed, and the private lessee take over the property and assume control, and thus enter into possession without ever stopping a wheel or delaying one minute the manufacture of fertilizer or munitions, or the distribution of power. That could be done one year from now or at any time that a satisfactory contract could be obtained from a private operating agency. The President of the United States under the Morin bill turns over to the corporation the use of the entire plant. The title does not pass out of the Government into the corporation and it can be taken back at any time.

The farmers are not concerned about whether fertilizer is made at Muscle Shoals by the Government or by a lessee. They are interested in securing a cheaper and better grade of fertilizer as they have had reason to expect since Muscle Shoals was developed. The farmers can not understand this delay and why Congress can not put these plants into operation. How can any Member of Congress who is interested in providing relief for the farmers in their distressed condition fail to support this measure which provides for the manufacture and sale direct to the farmers and farm organizations of fertilizer at the actual cost of operation?

The offers which have been made to lease Muscle Shoals authorized the lessee in fixing the price of fertilizer to include not only the cost of production and 4 per cent interest on the cost of the water-power development but also 8 per cent profit additional. While the bill provides for only \$10,000,000 capital,

still it authorizes the appropriation of such further amounts as may be hereafter necessary to carry out the purposes of the bill, such appropriations being made as may be necessary from time to time just as appropriations are made for river and harbor improvements and many other things. We have reason to believe that if this bill passes the House—and it seems to be the general opinion that it will when a rule is provided giving the House an opportunity to vote on it—the conferees when appointed will reconcile the differences between the two Houses and will make a report which will be adopted.

Since the hydroelectric plant at Dam No. 2 was completed it has been operated by the War Department through the Chief of Engineers. The only customer for the power is the Alabama Power Co. This company has been taking a small part of the power, about 70,000 horsepower, paying about 2 mills kilowatt under a temporary contract. The balance runs to waste. The power company has not and will not reduce its power rates by reason of the purchase of this power from the Government but will continue to purchase it at about 2 mills kilowatt and to sell it for domestic purposes at 10 cents kilowatt for lighting purposes if this bill is not enacted into law at this session. Of course the company makes a cheaper industrial rate and in homes where it is used for other than lighting purposes. This condition will continue if Congress adjourns without passing this legislation. This may be one of the reasons why the power lobby is here trying to defeat this bill. The water-power monopoly in that section of the country has undertaken all along to convert this development into a commercial water-power proposition and not allow it to be used for the manufacture of fertilizer.

It will be remembered that this same interest opposed and helped to defeat the offer made by Henry Ford for Muscle Shoals. The Fertilizer Trust is opposed to the manufacture of fertilizer at Muscle Shoals either by the Government or a lessee. The fertilizer lobby is still here trying to defeat this legislation and the fertilizer companies are flooding the Members of Congress with telegrams asking them not only to oppose the passage of the bill but asking them to prevent the granting of a rule for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALMON. I will be glad to yield to my friend from Baltimore.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I represent a city that has very large fertilizer plants, and I want to know whether the gentleman thinks the Government ought to go into the manufacture of fertilizer in competition with private companies.

Mr. ALMON. I certainly think that the Government is more than justified in the operation of Muscle Shoals plant for the manufacture of fertilizer in accordance with the act of 1916, which authorized this development. It is the only way that I know of to relieve the farmers of the burdens of the Chilean nitrate monopoly and secure a cheaper and better grade of fertilizer.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I want the gentleman to go into it because I do not know what to tell my people.

Mr. ALMON. As far as the manufacture of air nitrogen by the Government at Muscle Shoals is concerned it would not necessarily amount to competition with the fertilizer companies for they are not engaged in the manufacture of nitrogen, neither would the manufacture of a highly concentrated fertilizer at Muscle Shoals necessarily be in competition with the fertilizer companies because they are not engaged in the manufacture of this grade of fertilizer. However, I do not wish to be understood as claiming that the manufacture of fertilizer at Muscle Shoals by this Government operating corporation will not amount to competition with the fertilizer companies. They have no competition now. While they may claim there is no Fertilizer Trust, still they all sell the same grade of fertilizer at the same price. This is in effect a trust.

They all depend chiefly on the Chilean nitrate monopoly for a supply of nitrogen. So it would seem that the Government would be thoroughly justified in entering into competition with the fertilizer industry, just as it does in many other kinds of business when it is necessary to protect the interest of the people.

Mr. SNELL. Do I understand that all that is proposed to do under the present bill is to manufacture nitrates?

Mr. ALMON. No; this bill would authorize the corporation to manufacture fertilizer and to buy such ingredients for fertilizer as might be desired to make a good grade of fertilizer. It carries out the provisions of the original act of 1916 to which I have referred.

If this plant is not operated in peace times for the manufacture of fertilizer it would be out of date and of little value in the event it should be needed for war purposes. After the experience of the World War no nation of importance will depend

upon a foreign supply of nitrogen for munition purposes. Germany could not have prosecuted the war after her supply of Chilean nitrates was cut off if it had not already provided for a domestic supply of nitrates. If the Germans could have succeeded in destroying the Panama Canal our supply of Chilean nitrates would have been cut off and we would have been forced to depend, very largely, on the Muscle Shoals plant for a supply of nitrogen for explosives.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALMON. Certainly.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. The same argument was made when the Government undertook to establish a powder factory. It was then said that if the Government established a powder factory it would drive the private factories out of business. The Government factory was established, however, and the powder factories did not go out of business and were not put out of business, but the price came down.

Mr. ALMON. Yes; and the same thing will no doubt happen as to fertilizer if Congress will authorize the Government to operate the Muscle Shoals plant.

Mr. ALLGOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALMON. Certainly.

Mr. ALLGOOD. Assuming that the Muscle Shoals project was in the district of either Member here, would he not be just like you, asking that something be done with this property?

Mr. ALMON. Yes; each of you have the same interest in this that I have. It will be nation-wide in its effect as it applies to national defense and agriculture.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALMON. Yes; I shall be pleased to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. The gentleman has spoken of his visit to Canada. Can he tell us of his experience, which bears out his argument? The Government operation there supplies the power to the consumer at a much lower rate than private concerns.

Mr. ALMON. Yes; I found that Government and municipal ownership and operation of hydroelectric power plants in the Province of Ontario, Canada, is a wonderful success and has come to stay. The rates are about one-fifth as much as the average rates in the United States.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. And is not that the reason why the power companies of America are opposing this bill providing for Government operation at Muscle Shoals?

Mr. ALMON. We know that the power interests and their lobbies are here, not only opposing the passage of this bill, but also to prevent a rule to provide for the consideration of the bill by the House. The fertilizer lobby is doing the same thing.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. How much does the Alabama Power Co. charge?

Mr. ALMON. Ten cents per kilowatt for domestic lighting purposes.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. And in Canada it is 2 cents per kilowatt.

Mr. ALMON. The power at Muscle Shoals was developed to operate the plant and not for industrial purposes. It is not needed for industrial purposes, but if it should be there can be developed 3,350,000 horsepower more on the Tennessee River and its tributaries, as is shown by report of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department as the result of a recent survey. So the water-power interest should keep their hands off this power and not try to defeat the Government from using it, or so much of it as may be needed for the proper operation of the plant for the purposes for which it was constructed. If more power is needed for industrial purposes let the power companies develop it. [Applause.]

Let no Member of this House be frightened by the opposition to this measure on the ground that it is competition with private capital and will put the fertilizer companies out of business. The same argument was made when Congress provided for parcel post, which was in direct competition with the express companies. That was found to be necessary to secure reasonable transportation rates and has saved the people of the United States many millions of dollars, and at the same time the express companies are still in business. Parcel post is competition with private American capital. This bill provides competition with foreign capital, the Chilean monopoly, which is foreign interest. A monopoly which controls the price of all nitrogen used for fertilizer purposes. This kind of an argument is nothing new. We have heard it for a long time. The fertilizer companies made the same argument against the offer of Henry Ford for Muscle Shoals. It is competition that they are opposed to—whether it be Government operation or private operation. [Applause.] Henry Ford would be operating Muscle

Shoals to-day had it not been for the opposition of the fertilizer monopoly and the Alabama Power Co. and other water-power interests.

We hear much these days about farm relief legislation. There is no relief which they need worse than an adequate supply of a good grade of fertilizer at a reasonable price. That is the object and purpose of this legislation. The farmers and farm organizations have urged Congress for the past eight years to provide for the operation of Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of fertilizer for their benefit. I appeal to you to respond to their call and help to secure the passage of this bill. [Applause.]

All legislation which has been considered by Congress since the war ended looking to a utilization of the Muscle Shoals for the benefit of agriculture whether it be private or Government operation, has met with the strenuous opposition of the power and fertilizer interests. The power interest has tried to have it converted into a power proposition and the fertilizer interest has opposed, for selfish interest, the manufacture of fertilizer at Muscle Shoals, either by the Government or a lessee, and hence we are not surprised that the power lobby and the fertilizer lobby are doing everything in their power to defeat this bill.

We are now confronted with the question as to whether we will put this plant into operation for the benefit of the farmers, as we promised to do, and as the farmers have a right to expect we will do, or shall we let the power company continue to buy such of the power as it may desire at its own price, and the balance run to waste, and allow the fertilizer plants to continue to remain idle and allow the Chilean monopoly to continue to rob the American farmers and force them to buy a low grade of fertilizer and pay more than it is worth and more than they can afford to pay, considering the price they receive for farm products produced by them. Let each Member of this House decide this for himself, and account to his constituents for his course. Speaking for myself, I will support and vote for this bill with the hope and expectation that it will pass and preserve the Government's investment at Muscle Shoals and prove a great blessing to the American farmers. [Applause.]

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, in the interesting hearings on this bill the committee will find on page 179 a statement made by the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Lynn, in answer to the question whether there were any suggestions he had to make with respect to the completion of the Capitol. He said:

The extension of the east front, new sculpture for the east pediment, refacing the west front in marble, replacing the iron dome in marble, renewing the west steps in granite, repairing the Marshall monument on the west front—

And so forth. That suggestion of Mr. Lynn is not new, and I am addressing you now for the practical purpose of engaging your attention and I hope subsequently your influence in behalf of the program of Mr. Lynn.

I may say that the subject is not one which has come to me from a reading of these hearings. Some gentlemen may recall that I have briefly outlined this subject before in some five-minute debate in the House. The suggestions are in conformity to a report of a joint commission made March 3, 1905, comprised, on the part of the Senate, of George Peabody Wetmore, chairman, R. A. Alger, and A. P. Gorman, and on the House side J. G. Cannon, W. P. Hepburn, and James B. Richardson. So some 10 years ago, in 1918, to be accurate, I offered a bill, and have persistently renewed it at each subsequent session, to carry into effect the report of this joint commission. This joint commission gave very profound study to the subject of the completion of the Capitol, and their final report approved the plan submitted by Carrère & Hastings, very eminent men in their profession, and I understand approved by other eminent architects.

Briefly, the Capitol has never been completed. The dominant structure between the Senate wing and the House wing is built of sandstone, which has been painted from time to time. The two wings are marble. The bill which I offered contemplates the accomplishment of the following: A resurfacing of the old Capitol with marble to form a harmonious surface association with the two wings; veneer it, if you choose to call it that. That will not be a very expensive project.

Primarily, my attention was drawn to this by reason of the inadequate quarters of the Supreme Court. That, however, is no longer an object of consideration, as we have voted to build a structure devoted entirely to that court, which will be located across the way, as you so well know.

The dome of this Capitol is a source of offense to the eye and, perhaps, involves some insecurity to the structure itself. If you will go to the window at the end of the Hall and look out you will see that the dome of the Capitol projects itself on the east side beyond its apparent support. A portion of it, whatever it may be, its rim or whatnot, rests upon the pediment or roof that shelters the portico. Mr. Walter, whose name has been mentioned this morning, and who was the great Architect of this Capitol, had his own plans. He desired to extend the east front just as the west front had been extended, but time is wiser than man and it has developed that the present east front is preferable to anything that can now be designed, unmarred by a slight necessary extension, which I will mention in a moment. There is no one place around this Capitol where one can see the dome of the Capitol in all of its proportions except on the east front. So it is thought by many architects to be unfortunate to impair such a complete and adequate view of the dome of the Capitol by an extension that would even partially obstruct that view, but the architects all agree that you can extend the east front 12 or 14 feet, which would amply support the dome and not interfere at all with the full view of the dome itself.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Was this construction in accordance with the architect's design?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I think so.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I want to say that the marble of which these two wings are constructed came from the district of my colleague, Mr. COLE, in Baltimore County, Md.

Mr. MONTAGUE. The bill which I have offered contemplates this, that that extension shall be made.

It will require some rearrangement of the portico and of the columns; it will require two or more additional columns, and perhaps they should be larger. I think if any of you gentlemen will take the trouble to look, you will be impressed with the fact that the present central portico columns are not as dominant or as impressive as the columns of either one of the wings.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I think it should be said, in answer to the statement made by the gentleman from Maryland, that the stone which was used in the main building came from Aquia Creek, Va.; that the stone which was used in these two wings came from Lee, Mass.; and that the stone used in the columns came from Maryland.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I do not desire to go into that. I have only 10 minutes, and if I should attempt to go into the details I could not possibly finish in the time allotted me.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I think the gentleman from Colorado is wrong, and I notice he was preempted by another gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I know the gentleman is right in one respect, and that is that the sandstone used in the central building came from Aquia Creek, Va. With that extension you will acquire some 15 or more rooms that could be utilized to very great advantage.

The plan goes a step further. Take the steps which run down to Pennsylvania Avenue, which is the most dignified if it is the most arduous approach to the Capitol. Those steps are of black slate stone, and they reflect against a very noble background of white, which present a very inconsistent and unarchitectural design or device.

This stairway should be marbleized, and the whole main, dominant structure should also be marbleized. This treatment is entirely practicable. It could be done when I first offered my bill for less than \$2,000,000. I do not know what it will cost now; at least, I have some idea, but I can not go into that phase of it now.

The dome is left for treatment. The dome, you may recall, is made of cast iron. Perhaps there is no cast-iron structure like it in the world, but with the new processes in the manufacture of steel, we have outgrown almost the knowledge of making cast iron. So it is doubtful if we could duplicate it when it may be necessary to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Lynn suggests this should be marbleized, but in the interest of economy this could wait a while.

What I desire to do, gentlemen, is this. Complete the Capitol upon the lines of my bill, which is substantially that of the commission, in the interests of the American people, so that we may have a structure that typifies in beauty, in dignity, and in majesty some of the grace, the culture, and the artistic aspira-

tions of the American people so far as they relate to architecture. [Applause.]

I think a democracy is as much entitled to a great and beautiful structure architecturally as is a monarchy. I think our people are as much entitled as any other people or nation to all the benefits, artistic, intellectual, emotional, that arise in the contemplation of a mighty Capitol, and it is a pity, to me it is humiliating, that the Representatives of this great Nation should leave the first, and the oldest, and the dominant structure of this Capitol in its present incomplete and inharmonious form.

So I have risen, gentlemen, to bring this matter to your attention, hoping that some of you will take some initiative and press this project to a completion. We should do it for the sake of the people—for those living and who are to come. We should do it to match or surpass the great public buildings of the world. America should not lag behind in its greatest historic structure. We should complete the noble plan. [Applause.]

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the very interesting statement made by the member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR], about the ventilation of the House, brought forward a great many questions and a great deal of discussion.

I think it is appropriate at this time to bring to the attention of the House the exact situation with respect to this recommendation by the Committee on Appropriations. There have been a number of us here who are not on the Committee on Appropriations who have felt the need and necessity of a proper ventilation system in this Chamber. I have spoken on the matter on two separate occasions, once on January 31, 1927, and again on January 5, 1928. I have had numerous conferences with the splendid gentleman who is the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Lynn, for whom we all have the highest respect and admiration. We have been in constant communication about it, and at the last session of the Congress there was an estimate submitted to the Committee on Appropriations showing that this work could be done for \$430,000, but when we ran across the chairman of the committee [Mr. MADDEN] he very promptly vetoed this because he said it was not in proper shape; that it did not give all the details. Then I again talked to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS], and between the two gentlemen, together with the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] and the splendid chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. MURPHY], as well as others on the committee, there has been evolved a scheme which carries out the unanimous desire and wish of the entire committee, and as a result of waiting a year we have reduced this estimate from \$430,000 to \$323,000.

I admit there may be merit, and there probably is merit, in the proposal to change this Chamber by taking out this wall and extending the auditorium to the outer wall, but there is considerable controversy over how the change should be made, some saying it should be cylindrical, and others suggesting different forms and designs for the auditorium.

This controversy has been going on in the House since the year 1853 and the membership of the House and the membership of the Senate have been dying, and according to the testimony of the Clerk of the House, as put into the hearings by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR], we find that from 1893 to 1928 there have been 87 Senators and 203 Representatives who have died, and within the last three or four weeks, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, two United States Senators and a Member of the House have died.

We find in the other Chamber a distinguished physician, who in speaking about the death of a very distinguished Senator called the attention of the Senate and the country to the fact that it was due in great measure to improper ventilation of these Chambers. I am speaking of Doctor COPELAND, a Senator from the great State of New York.

Gentlemen, of course I can appreciate the fact that some might want to wait to put in this system of ventilation, but how do we find this matter now presented to us? In the first place, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] required of Mr. Lynn, the architect, that he take the matter up with the superintendent of public health, Doctor Cumming. Doctor Cumming went to work and selected the greatest experts of the country, as follows:

- Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, professor of public health of Yale University.
- D. D. Kimball, consulting engineer, New York, N. Y.
- F. I. Cooper, heating and ventilating engineer, Boston, Mass.
- A. M. Feldman, consulting engineer, New York, N. Y.
- R. E. Hall, engaged in ventilation of theaters, New York.

F. R. Still, vice president American Blower Co., New York.
 A. C. Willard, professor of heating, ventilation, and head of department of mechanical engineering, University of Illinois.
 L. R. Thompson, surgeon in charge, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

David Lynn, Architect of the Capitol.
 Dr. R. R. Sayers, chief surgeon, Bureau of Mines.
 Leonard Greenburg, sanitary engineer, Public Health Service.

These gentlemen have unanimously agreed on a system together with Doctor Cumming, and this system has the unqualified approval of the Architect of the Capitol. It has the unqualified approval of the entire Committee on Appropriations.

Are we now going to haggle on the question of a little money when the health of our membership, both in the Senate and the House, is dependent upon our action here?

And think about it, gentlemen! In the last few days thousands of visitors from all over the country have come here to see this beautiful Capitol and beautiful surroundings, and this is so every year, and are not they entitled to come into healthy and well-ventilated chambers? If a man sits on the floor of this House during the sessions, when he goes out in the afternoon in most instances he is suffering from a headache or feels listless and bad as a result of the poor ventilation. That is the situation. You talk about the membership; as I look in the faces of Members I see a number of people in the House whose health is not good at the present time. There is no use in calling any names. Why, gentlemen, this is a small amount we propose for proper ventilation of this Chamber. I am delighted at the way the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MURPHY], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS], Mr. SANDLIN, and others have met the situation. I want to commend them for it and thank them for it. I want to say that I hope the House will measure up to its duty and follow the splendid leadership of David Lynn, Doctor Cumming, and the Appropriations Committee in effecting this ventilation.

I want to see a change in the structure later on. I would like to have something to say about the change, but if you do not change the ventilation I shall probably not be here. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McKEOWN.]

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, the Mississippi Valley is the second largest valley in the world, only exceeded by that of the Amazon in South America. It is larger in area than the whole of Europe with the exception of Russia, Norway, and Sweden. The river discharges more than twenty-five times as much water as the River Rhine and three hundred and thirty-eight times as much as the River Thames.

If the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Arkansas, the Ohio, and the Red Rivers should reach their maximum flood crest simultaneously there would be emptied into the lower Mississippi 3,500,000 cubic feet of water every second.

On April 27 last year at Vicksburg the water reached the stage of 56 feet and up to March 4 it had reached 58.7 feet, which continued until May 9. During this 10 days' time the water flowing down the Mississippi River would cover 6,200 square miles for a depth of 10 feet.

The levee system was inherited from the French engineers 210 years ago. They were started as private projects to protect the city of New Orleans. When Louisiana was admitted into the Union the requirements of the Federal Government were that they should relinquish all claims—that the Mississippi River with all the waters entering into it should be reserved as a highway upon which the citizens of the State of Louisiana and the other several States should have equal rights.

The first record of a flood on the Mississippi was in 1543, and I can imagine the chagrin of the Spanish soldier marching away on Palm Sunday when the flood waters of the Mississippi reached them with the ferocity of a tiger and they must have thought of the days of Noah when the flood rose for 40 days and 40 nights.

Tradition tells us that in 1724 there was a great flood on the upper Mississippi, and this occurred again in 1740 and 1750. We have a record of eight floods on the upper river, seven of which occurred in the nineteenth century. There were nine great floods on the lower river during the nineteenth century. Eight great floods have occurred in less than 45 years.

It is worthy of notice that the Army engineers have had absolute control of the Mississippi River for 48 years, during which time these eight great floods have occurred and have increased, and although they spent \$228,000,000 they complacently announce in their 1926 report that the flood-control work "is now in a condition to prevent the disastrous effects of the flood," and a few months later that statement proved to be bunk.

Now, although their plans proved a failure in practice we are asked to turn over this great problem, one of the most gigantic problems that has confronted the Nation, greater than the Panama Canal, to the same short-sighted crowd that ignores any suggestion from any other source or from civil engineers, and ask them to complete it. Congress dallied with the Panama Canal until that virile statesman and citizen, Theodore Roosevelt, kicked the red tape and bureaucracy into a cocked hat and got results. [Applause.]

The administration demands the Jadwin plan as the only solution. Why demand a plan already proven a failure? Why not obtain plans from the greatest engineers of the country? If they are in the Army, well and good; if from engineers in the departments, all right; if from engineers in civil life, then let us have them. When did General Jadwin become the only engineer that could deal with this problem? Congress has been offered no other plan, and Congress is not a board of engineers. I suppose the administration is acting upon the theory that Congress would not understand the different plans and other plans might not be in accord with the present financial policy of the President. Members stand on their feet here and talk about their colleagues getting together to pass pork-barrel legislation. When has Congress become so careless of the purse strings of the Treasury, or so unmindful of their duties to the American people, that they should be so characterized when they advocate a vote for the general good? Some people think that every dollar that is not spent in the city of Washington or for some pet project is pork.

The Mississippi River has a total length of 2,447 miles. It drains 31 States that comprise 41 per cent of the national domain, or 1,240,050 square miles. It carries an estimated cubic mile of rich alluvial soil down from the top surface of 13,000,000 acres of land in every flood, from the great central drainage basin of this country. Yet the Army engineers and their champions stand up and tell us that reservoir control of tributaries is not practical. As stated before, the levee system was inherited from the French engineers, who employed the system for local protection, but to-day we have the entire problem to deal with.

For 50 years the British engineers attempted to control the Rangoon River in Burma with the levee system, and failed for 50 years to control that stream. That stream has some similar characteristics to the Mississippi. It is a delta stream. Its flood waters come from tributaries rising in the adjacent mountain countries, and come down quickly, with great force and erosion. After the problem was turned over to the bureau of agriculture and forestry, the river control was so much improved that engineers from all over the world went there to make studies of the plan. Under the new régime levees were abandoned, and the river trained to make its own banks.

Outside of the question of reservoirs, who in this House can tell what magic can be worked by our own bureaus of forestry or soils or public roads? John Simpson, president of the Farmers Union of the State of Oklahoma, advances the opinion that the terracing of farmlands would reduce the floods in the Mississippi. The farmers do not expect the Government to pay for this, but to furnish plans and surveys. County agents at the present time are doing a great deal of work of this kind. The reforesting of denuded lands would not only check flood waters, but would become a great source of wealth. Reservoirs, properly located with a view to controlling the flood waters and later using these waters for the benefit of humanity either for growing food products or for power, would prove of great benefit to the country generally. The Government could not be expected to pay all of the costs. It could be determined what part would be reimbursable. When this was determined, then Congress could make the appropriations in accordance with the report. This method would greatly reduce the flood waters of the Mississippi, and turn a menace into a beneficent agency.

When engineers or anyone else tell me that reservoirs would not be effective to control the floods, they are talking in theories and not in facts. The thing Congress ought to do is to make an appropriation of sufficient funds to make immediate such repairs as are needed, and then appropriate a sufficient sum to employ civil engineers, together with all of the department engineers, to make a study of the water entering the Mississippi from the 31 States drained by this river, using all available data from the engineering departments of the several States and the colleges and universities, and then report back to Congress what plan ought to be adopted to control the waters of the Mississippi.

Here is the situation. We have had hearings for several months upon this matter. The Members of the House have not had the time or the opportunity to read these hearings. You do not know what is in them. I do not know what is in them.

We are then expected to get up and pass a flood control bill carrying three or four hundred million dollars, and nobody knows what will be the effect of it. Nobody knows what is in the hearings. The thing to do is to pass a bill with sufficient money to immediately repair the devastation down there as best we can, and make a study of this problem, which, in my judgment, is the greatest engineering problem that confronts the civilized world. [Applause.] They tell you that reservoirs will not control the water. You may just as well tell me that what goes up will not come down. You can go into these 31 States and by proper location of the reservoirs, with a survey made as to the utility of them for power and irrigation purposes in addition to flood control, you can then study the economical question.

The engineers tell us that the reason why flood control by reservoirs is not practicable is because it is not economical. On that point I want to call your attention to this fact, that the man who was assigned to draw up the report on the reservoir system in the Jadwin report was a man who had been in the employ of the Buffalo & Niagara & Eastern Power Co. He is stated to be one of the most outstanding engineers, but can he look at it from no other standpoint than as a power engineer? I can read to you the report where we are told you could not afford the reservoir system in the West because it was not ready for the use of power.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. I want to compliment the gentleman from Oklahoma for making a very comprehensive statement on this proposition. I hope he will get Members of the House to agree with him and put it across.

Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD. The gentleman should know what has been done in connection with the flood control in the Miami Valley, tributary to the Ohio.

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes. It is a wonderful construction and of great benefit to that country, and if that system were to be followed you could go into Pennsylvania and West Virginia and Ohio and Indiana and Tennessee and many of the Western States and by conserving the flood waters you could hold them back a sufficient time so that you would not have the great amount of water that is going down the big streams.

They say that method will not solve the flood-control problem. Why not go into this matter carefully before we spend the money, and then we might find we had made another mistake? Why not look into it carefully, after you have made a failure of the system that has been in vogue for 50 years, the levee system, which has been tried also in China and Spain and Africa and has been found not to be the best system, for the reason that when the waters come down loaded with silt and rise out of their natural banks they come into contact with the artificial banks and stop the flow of water, and that causes them to deposit the silt in the bottom of the river. In 50 years you raise up the bottom of the river and raise up the levees, and here it goes on, and now you have the subsoil of that country where it will not stand very much more lifting by outside levees. You will imperil the lives of our citizens down there who have the right to expect protection from the National Government. We are called upon to deal with this question without adequate information. We are called upon here to deal with it now without knowing what to do. I insist that we should have engineering plans prepared by the greatest engineers that can be employed. It is true that we have some in the Army; let us employ them. Let us do this thing right. It is a tremendous problem.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, will my colleague yield there?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. The gentleman is going to insist on an appropriation in this pending bill in order that the proper surveys will be made?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes; but that is not all we ought to have in this bill. We should fix a plan by which we appropriate so many millions of dollars, but before we fix this plan altogether we may find that we can use the money to better advantage by holding these waters back on the tributaries, and if so, we ought to do it instead of putting it down here where it is going to be wasted.

Mr. HASTINGS. My colleague is going to insist with a great many others in having flood surveys made.

Mr. McKEOWN. We can not get anywhere unless we have a plan. I say to you that in the multitude of the business before you you have not had time and opportunity to study the details of these projects. You can not take this voluminous record

and arrive at a satisfactory conclusion upon it. We ought to have an opportunity to study the problem. It is too big a proposition to be entered upon lightly. We should not enter upon a plan which later may be found out to be based on a wrong system. These engineers are not the people who are responsible. We are responsible for levying the taxes and appropriating the money.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will my colleague yield?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. Does not the gentleman know as a matter of fact that in the case of the Arkansas River the Army engineers have condemned the idea of reservoirs, so that so far as their knowledge respecting the effect on the Mississippi is concerned the fact is they have never been outside of their offices in Washington to get the facts and figures necessary to support their position?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes. That is what I am complaining about. There is Colonel Kelly, an illustrious engineer; but Colonel Kelly while on leave of absence from the Government service was connected with the Niagara & Eastern Power Co., and he looked at this proposition from the standpoint of the power companies of this country and not as a question of water in the Mississippi.

Mr. SCHAFER. And since he made that report he has retired from the Government service and has gone completely into the employ of the power company in New York?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes. I am glad he has gone where he belongs.

Mr. GARBER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. GARBER. Does not that illustrate the necessity of an independent commission to take this whole project out of the hands of the War Department, with its present influences in favor of the levee system as against the reservoir system? What hope will you have for the reservoir system with the Engineering Department of the Government pledged and prejudiced against it?

Mr. McKEOWN. I am trying to persuade Congress not to go ahead and appropriate all this money until we have had an opportunity to study all the plans and to exercise our judgment as to which is the most feasible, and in arriving at a decision we are entitled to the advice and judgment of the best engineers of the country.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Will the gentleman yield once more?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I have heard the gentleman talk about this proposition entertainingly and instructively before. Is it not a fact that in estimating the cost of the storage plants they failed to take into consideration the possibility of amortization and the restoration of some of the money to the Government through the sale of water and power?

Mr. McKEOWN. That may be true, and it is possible that a great many of these reservoirs would not be economical from the standpoint of flood control alone, but when you consider the value of the power the amount of money which would be reimbursable to this Government would no doubt be quite large. We could sell these dams, in many instances, to power people and get our money back out of it.

But here is the proposition: When you raise the levees higher than the lowlands and you keep on dumping this silt into that river, thereby raising the bottom of the river and raising the crest of the flood.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma. The gentleman has spoken about what might come back from the sale of power. Will the gentleman also call attention to the fact that by holding these waters back and turning them into a lot of the streams it would result in having navigation on some of the inland rivers, which would mean very much cheaper freight rates to the farmers and producers of that part of the country.

Mr. McKEOWN. That is true. I was amused to read one plan that a civilian was trying to get before this committee. His plan was to take some high-pressure hydraulic machine and dredge out the Mississippi, and that might be worked if it did not cost too much. The engineers claimed many years ago that by building these levees up and retaining this river in a narrower channel it would scour out, but it does not do anything of the kind; it does the very opposite, and it simply

deposits the silt in the bottom of the river. Some years ago I read that when Andrew Jackson was in New Orleans the river was just then about level with the streets he walked on and I understand that now down there in New Orleans the river has gotten up so high that they are beginning to think they are out in the mountain country when they get up in the morning and look up at the river.

If the levee system is the proper one and the engineers of this country agree it is the proper one and the only plan, of course, I will be glad to go along with it. But what I am complaining about is that Congress, without any information except what we get by hurriedly scanning these reports, is going to turn over this great sum of money without knowing what we are going to do with it.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKEOWN. Yes.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Does the gentleman suppose anybody could get any real information by reading the hearings? Are not those hearings simply stump speeches delivered by interested politicians and also by interested property owners?

Mr. McKEOWN. I do not know about that. I could not read them all myself, and I admit I have not read them all. But I do say this, that the thing we ought to do is to give this question serious study, because it is a great problem. I would like to see somebody go out and study the reservoir question with an open mind; some engineers who have not formed an opinion heretofore against the reservoir system. I would like to see some man go down and look over the levee system who has an open mind, who does not think that is the only kind of a system in the world, and who has no prejudice against it.

I want to say this: The records show that what is the matter with us is that we always assume to know more than anybody else, and we are not willing to look to any other country to learn anything, notwithstanding the fact that they have been here longer than we have. We could send our engineers abroad to look into these rivers which they have learned to control. They controlled this Rangoon River without any levees at all in 7 years, while the road engineers for Great Britain for 50 years used the levee system and then gave it up. My prediction is that after you have spent your untold millions of dollars on what you call the lower Mississippi, with its banks falling in, that there will come along a greater flood than you have ever had before and destroy more property and more lives than have ever been destroyed. That is what has taken place in the last 45 years. The engineers have had it to deal with for 48 years, and yet the floods have increased; they have become more disastrous and have become greater, and the longer it goes the worse it gets. [Applause.]

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON]. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, soon after becoming a Member of the House I heard in this Chamber a very graphic description of the Rules Committee by the able and eloquent gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. WINGO]. Speaking for the benefit of the new Members, among whom I was included, he said:

I will say to my new friends here that if we sit here in this city until next summer, and the weather gets too hot for you, just go to the Rules Committee, and you will find icicles hanging from the chandeliers on the hottest day in summer.

About four weeks ago I experienced the frigidity of the atmosphere and the rigidity of the decision of this autocratic committee of the House.

A delegation composed of a majority of the Texas Members, with our colleague Mr. WILLIAMS as our chief spokesman, appeared before the Rules Committee to request that a rule be granted whereby the House would be permitted to vote upon the resolution offered by Mr. WILLIAMS to investigate the Federal reserve bank of the eleventh district, located at Dallas, Tex., a subject in which we were vitally interested, because it affects the banking, commercial business, and more especially the agricultural interests of our State.

We were accorded a hearing, but it was manifest from expressions of several members of the committee that its verdict would be unfavorable. And while, so far as I am informed, no official conclusion has ever been announced, the utter silence that has prevailed since that time indicates more eloquently than words that the resolution is destined to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking," and that this House will not be permitted to express itself thereon.

This action is to me a keen disappointment, for I believe the subject is one worthy of the consideration of this House, and I doubt not that if the facts were presented which prompted the introduction of the resolution, and the Members were permitted to vote upon it, that it would be adopted.

In a large legislative body like this, I realize that the orderly transaction of business requires a Rules Committee which shall determine the time and method for the consideration of legislation, but I deplore the assumption and abuse of power by that committee, whereby they consider, not the time or the manner in which the legislation shall be considered, but pass upon its merits, which is a substitution of their judgment for that of the House.

If this were a short session and sufficient time did not permit its consideration, the committee would be justified in declining to grant a rule; but such is not the case. This resolution could be considered and voted upon within a few hours' time. The House is well up with its work, and for that reason several Saturdays we have recessed, and on a number of days early adjournment has taken place, for the lack of business.

Two reasons were mentioned why the Rules Committee did not think the House should be permitted to consider the resolution. First, that the Senate had already appointed a committee to make such investigation, and secondly, they did not see what could be accomplished by an investigation.

I respectfully submit that these are questions affecting the substance and merit of the resolution, which the House should pass upon, and not its agent, the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee will have performed its duty when it determines the time and the manner in which the House shall consider the resolution. This committee was not created, either to chloroform or pass final judgment on the merits of any legislation, and when it does so, in my judgment, it is guilty of an abuse of power.

Unfortunately, under the existing rule there is no adequate remedy by which an appeal can be effected or a committee be punished for a dereliction of duty. I hope that some day the rules may be changed so that the membership of the House may be the master and not the slave of its committees.

Let me discuss briefly the two reasons assigned why the House is denied a vote upon this resolution. They are contradictory; one destroys the other. The fact that the Senate, by unanimous vote, ordered an investigation ought of itself to be sufficient evidence that there is enough merit in the resolution to at least justify its consideration by the House. If the Senate, composed of 96 Senators, thought that something might be accomplished by such an investigation, the Rules Committee of 12 ought not to arrogate to itself the authority of denying to the House the power of passing upon this question.

The investigation ordered by the Senate is not satisfactory to the people interested in this matter. It merely provides for an investigation by a Senate committee, while the Williams resolution would appoint a joint committee from both Houses to make such investigation. The Members of this House, who are the representatives of the people who are suffering from the wrongs committed by the governor of this Federal reserve bank, have the right to demand that if an investigation is to be had that a committee from this body shall participate therein. It would insure a more thorough and impartial investigation, and some doubts are entertained whether the committee chosen by the other body will either sympathetically or aggressively enter into the investigation.

We want the facts ascertained by a committee participated in by Members of this House, so that if any action is to be taken hereafter, or legislation is to be had as a result, that the House will have first-hand knowledge of existing conditions.

I realize that in some quarters there exists a prejudice against congressional investigations, and there are some who think that too many damaging facts have already been uncovered in other investigations. Some assert that Congress is to legislate, not investigate. Congress talks too much and investigates too frequently is the cry of some of its critics.

Against such a school of thought, let me quote the language of one who was well versed in our form of Government, who was a student of our political institutions, and a statesman whose name is interwoven with our history.

Woodrow Wilson, in his book entitled "Congressional Government," first published over 40 years ago, stresses the importance of this duty. Says Mr. Wilson in that publication:

It is the proper duty of a representative body to look diligently into every affair of Government and to talk much about what it sees. It is meant to be the eyes and the voice and to embody the wisdom and will of its constituents. Unless Congress have and use every means of acquainting itself with the acts and the disposition of the administrative agents of the Government, the country must be helpless to learn how it is being served; and unless Congress both scrutinize these things and sift them by every form of discussion, the country must remain in embarrassing, crippling ignorance of the very affairs which it is most important that it should understand and direct. The informing function of Congress should be preferred even to its legislative function.

Those sentences were written by Mr. Wilson long before he entered the realm of politics; and while there may be a difference of opinion among some as to what place in history his achievements in statecraft entitle him to fill, I think it is the universal verdict of all that as a student of history, a writer on governmental problems, and an interpreter of our national institutions, that he deservedly took and will always hold very high rank.

There are those who would deny Congress the right to investigate, claiming that its duties are purely legislative and that the power to investigate is within the sole province of the courts. No court was ever organized that possessed the inquisitorial power of Congress. The jurisdiction of courts is circumscribed; they have no supervisory control or jurisdiction over the general affairs of the Nation. Courts investigate specific charges, while Congress, through its committees, can make a far more comprehensive investigation. Courts can only ascertain whether crime has been committed, while Congress by its investigations can nip in its incipiency practices that may ultimately lead to crime, or even if such investigations disclose no crime or the contemplation thereof, yet they may reveal inefficiency or dereliction in duty, which greatly impairs the efficiency of government. Congress, when it discovers a wrong or an abuse, unlike the courts, has the power by legislation to prevent or make more difficult its repetition. Congressional investigation will arouse the public conscience and crystallize public sentiment in a manner which courts can never hope to accomplish.

Mr. SIROVICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. SIROVICH. Is there a Senate investigating committee investigating this matter at the present time?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Such a committee has been appointed by the Senate, but if there has been any beginning made with respect to an investigation I have yet to hear of it.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. It is worse than no investigation at all. It is like submitting the Power Trust investigation to the Federal Trade Commission. It is in the hands of its friends. There will be nothing done.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have not heard of anything being done by the Senate committee.

Mr. BLANTON (continuing). Because it is in the hands of its friends, who, if they do anything, will perform the usual whitewash.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. We do not want a whitewash. This is a matter of great importance and should be fully and fairly investigated by a joint committee of both Houses.

Mr. GARBER. Are the things the gentleman refers to crimes within the law or crimes without the law?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. They are discriminations and gross abuses of discretion, permitted, as I understand, under existing law.

Mr. GARBER. The gentleman thinks the policy should be under supervision and control by Congress instead of the law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I think the policy and the practices both ought to be investigated and if the law or the Treasury regulations permits such things to be done with impunity, then there should be legislation to prevent them in the future.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. When we limit the salaries of the Federal Reserve Board to \$12,000 and then they pay \$50,000 to some of their employees, are they not exceeding the authority that Congress gave them?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I think the gentleman is right and I have heard a great deal of criticism on account of the very large salaries that have been fixed for the officers of some of these Federal reserve banks.

Congress constitutes the board of directors of the Federal Government. It makes the Nation's laws, but its duty does not end there. If it would legislate intelligently, it must have a comprehensive knowledge of conditions as they exist not only at the time of legislation but subsequent thereto. It must know the results of its legislation and how the people are affected by it, what wrongful practices are permitted thereunder, and especially of the abuses and wrongs committed by those who exercise power by virtue of the institutions and offices it creates, so that when necessary, remedial legislation may be enacted to protect the rights of the people.

The Federal reserve bank of the eleventh district at Dallas was created by act of Congress, and the governor and other officers of that bank exercise powers as the result of congressional decree.

The 820 banks in that district pay tribute to that Federal reserve bank, and deposit a certain per cent of their deposits therein, and furnish the capital stock of such reserve bank, not of their own volition but because under the laws of Congress they are compelled to do so. If these 820 banks and the millions of people which they serve are not being fairly treated, if they are being denied rights and privileges which the law confers upon them, if the agency which Congress created to serve them is not properly functioning, and instead of being a blessing is a curse, Congress ought to know it.

The preamble of the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILLIAMS] (H. Con. Res. 24) reads as follows:

Whereas it is alleged that the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Tex., has violated the Federal reserve act by his refusal to recognize the rediscount privilege to member banks in rural communities; and

Whereas it is alleged that the policies administered by the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Tex., in conducting the business of such bank, have worked many hardships on farming and livestock interests of the territory included in the eleventh Federal reserve district, etc.

Is that no concern of Congress? Are you going to create an agency and clothe it with power to require obedience to its officers, and then when it is charged that such agency is inflicting wrongs upon the people whom it is intended to serve, are you going to close your ears when they cry out to you for relief?

The eleventh Federal district comprises all of the State of Texas and portions of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Approximately 7,000,000 people live within that district, and they are dependent upon their local banks to serve them, and these banks in turn must pay tribute to the Federal reserve bank, and also look to it, in a large measure, for the credit which they are to receive, and which they in turn extend to their customers.

Agriculture is the chief industry in the eleventh district. A majority of people therein are directly dependent upon agriculture for a living, and all other industries and people are indirectly dependent upon the fruits of agriculture. The Federal reserve bank therefore affects the welfare of every man, woman, and child, and when it does an injustice to agriculture it inflicts an injustice upon all.

The farming interests of that section, in common with agriculture everywhere, is having, and has had for the past seven years, a battle for existence, and the Federal reserve bank, which was created to serve this great industry, should be giving assistance instead of placing a strangle hold upon the banks to which the farmers must look for credit.

The author of this resolution [Mr. WILLIAMS] is known to the membership of this House as an able, conservative man of poise and good judgment. He never acts impulsively, and, in this instance, he spent much time in securing facts and knowing the ground whereon he stood before he offered this resolution. And no one who knows him would for a moment believe that he would have introduced such resolution until he believed that there were sufficient facts to justify it. He has permitted me to examine his file upon this question, and in addition thereto I have had conversation at various times with many bankers in my district, and I know from their statements to me, as well as the record in the possession of my colleague [Mr. WILLIAMS], that there is abundant evidence to not only warrant but demand that an investigation should be made.

What would you think of the governor of a Federal reserve bank who would make this statement to one of the bankers in his district:

Before I would be bothered with a little country bank like yours I would close it up within the next 30 minutes. We have too many of these now, and they are not essential to carrying on business in small towns. The farmers don't need any bank, but as long as there is one left they will apply for loans they are not entitled to and can easily get along without. We only need a few banks in the larger towns of Texas to take care of all the business. You should not loan money to farmers, but invest in Government securities and other commercial paper—calling attention to the progress of some eastern power company that was offering to discount some 90-day paper.

Or to another banker he stated:

It was not intended for banks to advance money to make crops. That banks should only furnish money to move crops in the finished products.

Mr. BLANTON. Is that signed by Mr. Talley?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; those are excerpts from two letters which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILLIAMS] has in his files written by two bankers who said Mr. Talley made such statements to them.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Does not the gentleman recall that about a generation ago we had an accumulation of grievances which resulted in the Pujo money-trust investigation, which indicated at that time there was a concentration of banking interests that endangered many institutions in the country? Is there not something significant in the statement the gentleman has just read to the same effect?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the gentleman for his suggestion, and I think his statement is well founded. The concentration of wealth has grown to an alarming extent under the present Republican administration, and the policy and practices of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank is in harmony therewith. Possibly that is the reason the Rules Committee, which is controlled by the steering committee of this Republican administration, denies the House the right to vote upon this resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS has within his file these letters from which I have quoted, and also others of a similar character from bankers in the district, charging that such language was used by the governor of the Federal reserve bank at Dallas. I shall not quote their names because I am not authorized to do so.

Mr. J. C. Beck, president of the First National Bank of Frost, Tex., who lives in my district, and whom I have known for over 30 years as a man of very high integrity and ability, and who is a personal friend of Lynn P. Talley, the governor of the Federal reserve bank at Dallas, testified at a hearing held in Dallas that Mr. Talley told him that it was not the duty of the banks to see that the farmer was furnished money with which to make a crop.

Mr. A. B. Brown, president of the First National Bank of Lockney, Tex., at the same hearing, testified that Mr. Talley told him:

That a country banker should not loan the farmer any money to make a crop loan, and his loans should be advanced after the crop had been gathered and put in a marketable condition. In other words, cotton after it had been picked and ginned and stored in a warehouse, then the warehouse receipts would be security, but his committee did not consider growing crops worth anything, and of course teams and tools were very poor collateral and should not be considered.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. JACOBSTEIN. Does this resolution call for an investigation of the administration of the act for the district or for the entire system?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. For the district alone. We are not complaining at this time of the system as a whole. I think the Federal reserve system is a very fine thing if properly administered. Its existence has been of great value and I would not want to destroy it. I have no complaint about the system, but we want an investigation of this particular district, and of the abuses there perpetrated.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. But the same defects that exist in the district alluded to are likely to be found in all of them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Possibly so, though of this I am not advised.

Mr. BLANTON. And really there ought to be an enlarged resolution to take in an investigation of the defects in the whole system.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It might be well to so amend the resolution. Abuses of discretion and discrimination, whenever practiced, should not be tolerated. But let me resume the discussion of the Dallas district.

Mr. Whit George, president of the Farmers' National Bank of Italy, Tex., whom I know personally as a man of unquestioned integrity, testified at this same hearing to a fact concurred in by all bankers and others familiar with conditions in our section, that if the banks did not furnish the money to the farmers with which to raise a crop, that there would be no crop raised, and that only about 10 per cent of the farmers can ordinarily finance themselves to make a crop. He furthermore stated that there was an unfriendly attitude on the part of the bankers in his section, on account of the humiliating manner in which many of the bankers were treated by Mr. Talley, and cited one or two specific instances that had come to his knowledge.

Mr. Pat E. Hooks, president of the First National Bank of Itasca, Tex., and who has been connected with that bank for 25 years and is a leader in the financial and business world in Texas, and especially Hill County, which is within my district, and whose word is entitled to be given every credence, testified on this hearing that the sentiment of the bankers of Hill County toward Mr. Talley was unfriendly on account of his attitude and treatment of them. In a letter to me he stated that it was his belief that 75 per cent of the bankers were unfriendly toward the Federal reserve bank as conducted by Mr. Talley, though many of them would be afraid to express publicly their views.

In Navarro County, in which I live, the County Bankers' Association, at a meeting held in Corsicana on November 23, 1927, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas it is apparent to us that the Federal reserve bank of the eleventh district, at Dallas, is not functioning for the benefit of the member banks and that a spirit of antipathy has arisen against the administration of the policies of the Federal reserve bank of said district; and

Whereas it is further apparent that such condition is brought about by the reason of the application of such policies by Lynn P. Talley, the governor of said bank; and

Whereas it is the sense of this meeting that the said Lynn P. Talley is temperamentally unfitted to act as governor of said Federal reserve bank, and that he is not in sympathy nor familiar with the difficulties of banks located in agricultural communities and has not had training or experience in the operation of banks located in agricultural districts; and

Whereas the operation of the Federal reserve bank by the said Lynn P. Talley has destroyed the confidence of the smaller member banks to procure aid in time of a crisis, and that under the management of the said Federal reserve bank by the said Lynn P. Talley said bank is losing its usefulness and is destroying the good will of the member banks: Now therefore be it

Resolved in this meeting assembled, That this association go on record as opposing the administration of the policies of the Federal reserve bank of the eleventh district by the said Lynn P. Talley; and be it further

Resolved, That the said Lynn P. Talley should be removed as governor of said bank, and the full cooperation of the banks represented at this meeting is pledged to J. P. Williams, president of the First National Bank of Mineral Wells, Tex., who is leading the movement in his efforts to bring about such removal; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to Hon. C. C. Walsh, chairman of the board of said Federal reserve bank; W. W. Woodson, chairman of the advisory committee; and to the public press.

Mr. H. E. Chiles, president of the Itasca National Bank, of Itasca, Tex., a gentleman of the highest standing and who lives within my district, and has been connected with the same bank for 27 years, testified on the hearing already referred to, that the bankers in his section did not feel that the Federal reserve bank, as it is now conducted, was of any value to them. He further stated:

They don't feel like Mr. Talley has much consideration for a country banker. He talked pretty brutal to them when they were under a strain, and he didn't encourage them.

He furthermore stated that some of the bankers were intimidated and felt that it would not be to their interest to make their complaints public.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Are the bankers who are complaining members of the Federal reserve system?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. They are.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Is the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILLIAMS] himself a banker?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. He is a banker of long years' standing and a very successful one.

Mr. G. M. Mann, of the First National Bank of Whitney, Tex., also in my district, and whom I know and vouch for, testified on the hearing that Mr. Talley told him that the country bankers should quit loaning to farmers unless it was a good liquid loan, and told him to go back home and liquidate the loans, or close the bank. He further stated that he was so humiliated by the treatment of Mr. Talley, that he never returned to the Federal reserve bank in Dallas again for other accommodations.

There were a number of other witnesses who testified on this hearing to the same effect, and to other matters of a similar character, but I shall not quote from their testimony, contenting myself to only quote the testimony of those whom I know personally.

There is one other witness, however, to whose testimony I shall refer, and that is Mr. R. L. Harris, president of the City National Bank, of Blooming Grove, Tex., which is in my home county. I have known Mr. R. L. Harris all of his life. I knew his father, Mr. J. L. Harris, than whom no better man ever lived, and Bob Harris is a chip off of the old block, his word is his bond, and no one who knows him would doubt for a moment any statement which he might make.

In the hearing at Dallas he testified that he had been in the banking business at Blooming Grove for more than 25 years, and that in May, 1926, he went to the Federal reserve bank at Dallas to secure therefrom rediscounts, and detailed at length conversation which he had with Mr. Talley, which I shall not relate here, but at the conclusion of the interview he stated that Mr. Talley, in a very emphatic manner, told him that no further rediscount would be granted his bank, and he then said to Mr. Talley:

Do you mean to tell me that if it becomes necessary to extend us further rediscount privileges or close our bank, that we will have to close the bank?

To which question Mr. Talley replied:

Harris, that is just exactly what I mean. Go home and close your damned bank. It will be a damned good lesson for your community.

Bob Harris did not take his advice. Instead of closing his bank he went elsewhere and secured money at a higher rate of interest, and his bank is in a splendid condition, as is shown by the statement of his bank made on December 31, 1927, which is as follows:

Condensed statement of the condition of Citizens National Bank, of Blooming Grove, Tex., at the close of business December 31, 1927

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$171,283.82
Overdrafts	948.64
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	12,350.00
Stock in Federal reserve bank	1,900.00
Due from United States Treasurer	1,250.00
Other resources	749.99
Cash:	
Currency and exchange	\$72,296.25
Bonds	55,000.00
Bills of exchange	69,259.23
	196,555.48
	385,037.93
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	50,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	14,038.94
Dividends unpaid	2,500.00
United States circulation	24,500.00
Deposits	293,998.99
	385,037.93

This statement is correct.

J. R. GRIFFIN, Cashier.

It is fair to say that Mr. Talley and other employees of the bank denied having used the language attributed to him by Mr. Harris, but Bob Harris, under rigid cross-examination by counsel for the bank, did not flinch, and his testimony was corroborated by a lifelong friend of mine, Mr. A. G. Elliott, president of the Corsicana National Bank, of Corsicana, Tex., to whom Mr. Harris talked on the same day after he had the interview with Mr. Talley, and he told Mr. Elliott and also Mr. Fortson, of the Corsicana National Bank, and other parties of the very language that was used to him only a few hours before. On cross-examination, when counsel for the bank was trying to break the effect of Mr. Elliott's testimony, he said that, knowing Bob Harris as he did and his splendid integrity, he would believe implicitly what he did say, whether Mr. Talley denied it or not. Mr. Elliott has also known Mr. Talley for many years, but, knowing both men, he believed Harris.

Mr. J. C. Beck and others testifying to the reputation of Mr. Harris stated that he was a credit to any community, and I want to say that I give unqualified indorsement to all that has been said concerning the reputation of Bob Harris for truth and veracity.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. What is there about the farming class that they should be banned and be denied financial assistance which every other class is granted?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Federal reserve system was created for the benefit of the farming class as well as other classes and the Federal reserve district in which we live and which this bank has been established to serve; the largest part of the business in the district is composed of those engaged in farming, and if the Federal reserve system does not serve them, then there is an absolute failure upon its part to perform the duties which Congress intended it should perform.

Mr. BLANTON. Because farmers are entitled to financial assistance the same as every other class in the country.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. They certainly are, and if the Federal reserve bank at Dallas, as now conducted, denies the rediscount privilege to the bankers of Texas, and thereby prevents them from securing funds at a low rate of interest, so that they can serve their customers, and forces the bankers to go to the large city banks for credit and pay a much higher rate of interest, then the banks are to that extent restricted and crippled in extending credit to the farmers.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. And the records will show that the Federal reserve bank at Dallas, Tex., in June of last year with over \$70,000,000 capital stock, and deposits had \$3,800,000 rediscounts to member banks secured by securities other than Government securities, or approximately 5 per cent of its capital and deposits. On the same day the Federal reserve bank had over 50 per cent of its capital stock and deposits invested in open-market securities and Government securities.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank my colleague for that statement, which is corroborative evidence from the bank's own record that these bankers are telling the truth when they say that the governor of the Federal reserve bank at Dallas has been withholding from them the rediscount privilege. It shows that the policy of the bank under its present administration is to invest ten times more in Government and other securities than in the amount of rediscount privileges, or loans, extended to member banks. It should be remembered also that in June the banks in the cotton section reach the peak of the credit extended to farmers, and naturally their demand for rediscount privileges if granted by the Federal reserve bank would be reflected by a large and not a small amount in such securities.

It is interesting in this particular to compare the record of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank with the one in the sixth district, located at Atlanta, Ga. The resources of the two banks are not greatly different and both serve agricultural districts where cotton is the chief crop.

From the Federal Reserve Bulletin of December, 1927, issued by the Federal Reserve Board, at Washington, on page 836, I have secured the following figures showing the discounts and deposits of these two banks for the first 11 months in 1927:

Discounts and deposits of two Federal reserve banks

1927	Discounts		Deposits	
	Atlanta	Dallas	Atlanta	Dallas
January	\$34,435,000	\$5,606,000	\$72,723,000	\$62,156,000
February	26,738,000	3,215,000	72,531,000	63,763,000
March	31,389,000	3,197,000	71,134,000	63,170,000
April	34,140,000	4,403,000	72,766,000	62,587,000
May	34,625,000	4,670,000	71,128,000	61,645,000
June	32,618,000	6,172,000	68,810,000	59,765,000
July	36,273,000	7,374,000	68,471,000	60,209,000
August	34,671,000	12,742,000	67,482,000	59,759,000
September	31,085,000	10,981,000	68,848,000	63,044,000
October	25,969,000	7,151,000	70,827,000	66,429,000
November	32,695,000	8,388,000	70,412,000	69,165,000
Average monthly	32,242,000	6,718,000	70,466,000	62,880,000

It will be observed that the average monthly deposits of the Atlanta bank exceed those of the Dallas bank slightly in excess of 11 per cent, while the average monthly discounts of the Atlanta bank exceed those of the Dallas bank nearly 500 per cent.

My colleague [Mr. BLACK of Texas] has secured the figures showing a comparison of these two banks from their statements of July 29, 1927, and which he used before the Rules Committee, from which I quote:

The Dallas bank, of its earning assets, had in bills bought in the open market, in round numbers, \$9,000,000. That means commercial paper, such as Armour's, Swift's, or the paper of other large concerns. They had in bills discounted which were secured by Government securities, \$2,200,000. Anybody can borrow money on Government bonds, either from a correspondent bank or from the Federal reserve bank. The Dallas bank had invested in Government securities \$27,933,000. Of their earning assets at that time \$39,216,000 were invested in the manner I have just indicated. Of ordinary bills discounted for member banks not secured by Government securities, they had \$6,530,000. At that date, the Atlanta bank had of its bills bought in the open market, in round numbers, \$10,000,000; of bills secured by Government securities they had \$4,834,000, and they owned of United States Government securities \$10,383,000, or a total of \$25,266,000. Their ordinary bills rediscounted for member banks not secured by Government securities

amounted to \$31,000,000, as compared with \$6,530,000 of such bills discounted by the Dallas bank.

Stripped of its technical terms so that the average layman will grasp its significance the Atlanta bank on that date had loaned to member banks in its district on the notes of the customers of these banks about \$31,000,000, while on the same date the Dallas bank had loaned to the banks in its district on the notes of their customers only about \$6,500,000. The Atlanta bank had been five times more liberal in extending credit to the banks in its district than the Dallas bank had been to the banks in the Dallas district.

The statement of the position of those criticizing the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank is so well expressed in a letter which I received recently from a banker in my district that without mentioning his name I desire to read you his letter. The writer thereof I have known for over 20 years. He is a safe, conservative, and successful banker. He is a man of sound judgment, free from prejudice or passion, and his words always carry conviction with those who know him:

FEBRUARY 21, 1928.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: I am taking the liberty to write to you to solicit your interest and earnest consideration of the question that has so thoroughly aroused the country bankers of this Federal reserve district; that is, the removal of the present governor, Mr. Lynn Talley. You are thoroughly aware of the distressed condition of the farmers of the country for the past few years and their urgent need of all the assistance that can be safely given them by the banks of the country and all Government agencies that have been organized for their aid and relief.

The interests of the farmers are so thoroughly interwoven with that of the country banker that whatever affects them affects us and whatever affects us vitally affects them. The country bankers are very anxious to render all the assistance they can to the farmers, who have been so badly in the dumps for the past few years, but deposits in country banks the country over are very low, and their ability to aid is very limited unless they are able to rediscount during the summer months.

The arbitrary methods of the present governor and his utter lack of interest in the problems and welfare of the farmer and country banker make it almost impossible for them to get rediscounts with this bank. In fact, rather than suffer the embarrassment and humiliation of continued refusals, many of us have ceased to have any business with the Federal reserve bank except to keep up our reserve with them as required by law, and have gone back to the old method of borrowing from commercial banks at a high rate of interest and keeping with them compensating balances all through the year. Some have taken the other alternative of confining their loans to such amount as they will be able to take care of with their own resources throughout the year. I do not have any complaint at the Federal reserve system. In fact, I think we are all agreed that its organization was one of the greatest pieces of legislation of the age.

But having to tie up our limited means in its stock and keep our reserve with them without interest and then be deprived of the only privilege they have to offer us, that of rediscount, is a pretty bitter pill. The average country banks are paying their officers and employees very meager salaries and about one out of five for the past few years have been paying any dividends to their stockholders. Yet we are paying this gentleman \$25,000 a year (about five times the amount he could command from any commercial bank) for this magnificent service he is rendering us.

It is no small wonder that two or three hundred country bankers have raised such a roar, and this number does not by any means represent the dissatisfied bankers of the district.

A great number of them say, "I feel just as you and the others do about it, but the power of the governor of the Federal reserve bank to withhold or extend credit is such that I can not afford to incur his displeasure." Any consideration you may give this matter will be appreciated not only by me but by hundreds of other country bankers of this district.

Yours very truly,

The complaint and criticism of the Dallas bank comes largely from what is termed the "country banker"—that is, banks of capital of \$100,000 or less, located in the smaller cities and towns, and whose loans are largely made directly to the farmer. Naturally, the bulk of the paper which they have for rediscount is of that type to which Mr. Talley is opposed, and the credit to which they are entitled is not extended them, and they are compelled to go to the large city banks and pay a higher rate of interest. The large city banks profit by this policy, since the volume of their loans is larger, and therefore, the administration of the Federal reserve bank is not objectionable to them. The Federal reserve act was designed to serve all, and not the few, and if, in its administra-

tion, such is not the result, there is something wrong, either with the law or its administration.

As to the charge of temperamental unfitness of the present governor of the Federal reserve bank at Dallas, permit me to say that while I do not know Mr. Talley personally, I understand he is a man of ability and integrity, but from the statements of bankers made to me, it appears that he is autocratic in his dealings with many of the bankers in that district.

I abhor tyranny. As a Member of this House I voted to impeach a Federal judge who used the power of his office in tyrannical conduct toward others. The House impeached him, and before the Senate could try him, he resigned. One reason why the people cling so tenaciously to the doctrine of State rights is because too often Federal officeholders become arrogant and intolerant. Some of the field income-tax officials who are sent to deal with citizens, it has been reported to me, are not only discourteous, but at times insulting. The American people will not tolerate, oppression from their officials, whether they are elected or appointed, or whether of high or low estate. For one, I am always glad to use the power of Congress in investigating officials of this type, and in taking such steps as may be necessary to protect the people therefrom.

There are some bankers who feel that the criticism of Mr. Talley and his administration of the Federal reserve bank at Dallas is unjust and undeserved. Two bankers in my district, of high standing, have so expressed themselves to me, and there are perhaps others in my district who entertain the same view. The criticism, however, is so widespread and comes from such reliable and conservative sources that it provokes an issue which requires determination by a disinterested and impartial investigation. Indeed, Mr. Talley and the friends of the bank should desire such an investigation, so that if the charge of abuse and discrimination is unfounded his administration and policies would be vindicated.

The officers and directors of the Federal reserve bank at Dallas and the individual bankers of the district are aligned upon one side or the other of the issue, and it would be exceedingly difficult for a board created by them to render a decision that would be either satisfactory or acceptable to the parties at interest. A congressional investigation would furnish a forum where all these matters could be sifted, the truth ascertained, and a just conclusion announced.

It was suggested to me that a discussion of this subject or an investigation by Congress might cause the people to lose faith in the Federal reserve system. I do not share such views. If the Federal reserve bank at Dallas, or any other district, is not properly functioning, it is the duty of Congress to ascertain such fact and, if so, whether it is a defect in the law or the administration, and then correct it by remedial legislation or otherwise.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KINCHELOE] one minute.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the McNary-Haugen bill has already passed the Senate and is coming up here soon and propaganda has already been started, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a very interesting letter written by the president of the New York Mercantile Exchange in regard to it; and I would lay special stress on the eighth reason.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, under consent this day given me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I insert herewith a letter written by Mr. Charles F. Droste, president of the New York Mercantile Exchange, to its members, urging them to write their Members of Congress and Senators to vote against the McNary-Haugen farm bill. I invite the careful attention of the Members of Congress from agricultural districts to the reasons he gives why this bill should not pass, and especially to the eighth reason.

The letter is as follows:

NEW YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE.

To members:

Referring to our bulletin of April 7, concerning the McNary-Haugen bill, it is important that individual members write letters of protest to their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, D. C.

The bulletin referred to contained the names of Senators and Members of the House. Some of our members seem to be puzzled as to just what sort of a letter of protest they should write. It is suggested that you can draft a letter taking some of the ideas expressed in the following short paragraphs and enlarge upon them in your own lan-

guage. It is not at all necessary to take all the ideas expressed, but pick out one or two as your subject matter.

First. Objection to the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill because it must finally result in putting the Government in business.

Second. The Government in business in competition with its citizens is manifestly unjust.

Third. Taxation of one group for the benefit of another is unjust.

Fourth. The whole plan is un-American in principle in that it subsidizes one group of citizens at the cost of another.

Fifth. Elimination of competition is unwise in any line of business.

Sixth. The administration of cooperative affairs will probably finally fall to Government instructed agents, such agents having been educated at the expense of all the people.

Seventh. Equalization plan that gives foreigners America's raw materials at less cost than to the American converter is manifestly unjust and unfair.

Eighth. Tinkering with the tariff for the benefit of one group as contrasted with another group of citizens will lead to needless controversy and is manifestly unfair.

As it is quite likely the McNary-Haugen bill will soon be voted upon, you are urged to write at once to your Washington representative.

NEW YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
CHARLES F. DROSTE, *President*.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN].

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have asked for time this afternoon to bring to the attention of the House a matter which I think deserves the consideration of this body.

The Inland Waterways Corporation is a Government corporation, organized by act of Congress under date of June 3, 1924. This corporation, as you are perhaps aware, is by law under the direct control and supervision of the Secretary of War, with Maj. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, of the United States Army, as chairman of its board and executive head.

The Inland Waterways Corporation was created for the purpose of carrying on the operations of the Government-owned inland, canal, and coastwise waterways system. I am informed that these operations have been in a large measure very successful, in which event, if true, it has my commendation. But, gentlemen, regardless of the corporation's efficiency and success, it has been recently, in my opinion, grossly derelict in its duty with regard to the award of a contract for the construction of a towboat to be used in its service and manifestly unfair in the award of a contract for the construction for such vessel, and it is to this incident that I desire to address myself at this time.

Last December the Inland Waterways Corporation invited bids from several shipbuilding concerns over the country for the construction of the towboat in question. The Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co. of Charleston, S. C., was one of the concerns receiving an invitation to bid, and this good concern, which I have the honor to represent as a Member of this body, proceeded to prepare its bid in compliance with the specifications and plans along with six other concerns. These bids, of course, from all concerns were competitive, and it may be said at the outset of my remarks that every concern was to stand, of course, on its bid. The bids were in due course received and opened at the office of the Inland Waterways Corporation on January 23, 1928, and the result of each bid was as follows:

Marietta Manufacturing Co.....	\$233,745.00
The Dravo Construction Co.....	227,800.00
Howard Ship Yard & Dock Co.....	214,743.00
The Spear Engineers (Inc.).....	207,000.00
Dubuque Boat & Boiler Co.....	196,000.00
The Charles Ward Engineering Works.....	192,760.00
Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co.....	175,877.65

It may be said here that each company making a bid had a representative present at the time the bids were opened, with the exception of the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co. Thus every concern had an opportunity to look over, study, and observe its competitors' figures. You will, of course, observe from the bids as submitted that my people, the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co., were the lowest bidders by a wide margin, being \$18,000 lower than the next bidder, the Charles Ward Engineering Works.

Now, what can you imagine happened? The representative of the Charles Ward Engineering Works, the next lowest bidder, then and there in the presence of the representatives of the other bidders, with the exception, of course, of the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co., who, as I have stated, had no representative present, had the nerve to raise the question of certain alleged indefinite features found in the specifications, or the interpretation of certain clauses therein. Of course no objection was heard from any of the representatives of the other bidders present, because it may be assumed that all the other

bidders being higher were already out of court, and their only chance therefore for the job was to be given the privilege of either revising their bids or that all bids be thrown out and new bids submitted. The representative of the Dubuque Boat & Boiler Co. also requested to revise their bids. I quote here a part of letter, under date of January 24, from the Inland Waterways Corporation to the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co., which reads as follows:

When the aforementioned determination was made all representatives of bidders had left our office, except the representative of the Dubuque Boat & Boiler Co., who stated, when he had seen our determination, that his company would like to revise their bid in connection with our determination, and that he thought that any other bidders who were in line for consideration for the work would desire to do likewise.

This company, you will observe, assumed therefore to speak for the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co., without any semblance of authority from them whatever.

The Inland Waterways Corporation, strange to say, without further ado, permitted a revision of the bids from all parties. I contend that this action on their part was unwarranted and indefensible, especially so when the lowest original bidder, the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co., was not even present, consulted, or considered. I maintain, to the contrary, that if the Inland Waterways Corporation officials in charge of this matter wanted to be fair and square with these bidders, they should have instantly thrown out all bids and required entirely new bids to be submitted. It may be said, of course, that the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co. did receive notice of the corporation's decision to permit a revision of the bids, but being the original low bidder and having construed the specifications correctly decided to let its bid stand as originally estimated, and not once did it ever believe that the other bidders would be permitted the privilege of revising entirely their bids under such circumstances.

The supplemental bids were required to be on file in the corporation's office on or before January 30. And what do we find on this occasion? The Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co., the lowest original bidder, did not change the amount of its bid in the slightest, with the exception of an offer to deliver the boat at Mobile for the additional price of \$2,000 under its own power or \$4,000 if towed.

Mr. Chairman I have a number of letters relative to this matter and ask permission to incorporate them in my remarks and also permission to revise and extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request from the gentleman of South Carolina? There was no objection.

Mr. McMILLAN. The following letter from the Inland Waterways Corporation to the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co., under date of January 24, and reply from the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co. to the Inland Waterways Corporation, under date of January 26, reads as follows:

(Governed by the Secretary of War. Maj. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, United States Army, chairman of the board, executive)

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1928.

CHARLESTON DRY DOCK & MACHINE Co.,
Charleston, S. C.

GENTLEMEN: Bids were opened in this office on yesterday for the construction of a towboat for our use on the Warrior River in accordance with plans and specifications furnished you. The bidders were as follows:

Marietta Manufacturing Co.....	\$233,745.00
The Dravo Contracting Co.....	227,800.00
Howard Ship Yard & Dock Co.....	214,743.00
The Spear Engineers (Inc.).....	207,000.00
Dubuque Boat & Boiler Co.....	196,000.00
The Charles Ward Engineering Works.....	192,760.00
Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co.....	175,877.65

All of the bidders stipulated for 240 days as time for completion except the Charles Ward Engineering Works, who stipulated for 270 days.

In connection with its bid the Charles Ward Engineering Works called attention to certain indefinite features found in the specifications. When an analysis of the bids was attempted it was found to be advisable to determine as nearly as possible at this time these features which the specifications left somewhat indefinite and submit this determination to the bidders.

To this end you are now informed, with reference to the following listed items in the specifications that the following remarks in connection with them are now made with the intention on our part that the bidders consider these remarks as if they had been originally embodied in the specifications:

1. Generators: The specifications call for two 50-kilowatt alternating-current generators, either turbine or reciprocating, engine driven. The following will be accepted: Engberg 50-kilowatt direct-current generator. (This should mean reduction in cost of \$400 per generating unit.)

2. Main engines: Nordberg.

3. Main boilers: Babcock & Wilcox, as per the specifications and proposition they made to bidders.

4. Boiler feed pumps: Worthington, 10 by 6 by 12.

5. Fans: Forced draft fans are not included but will be considered as a part of the fuel-burning equipment that is to be furnished by the owner.

6. Fire, bilge, and sanitary pumps: Worthington, 8 by 5 by 12.

7. Fresh-water pump: Worthington, 1½ U horizontal centrifugal pump.

8. Condensing equipment: Worthington, with their 1,542 square feet condenser and their 1,400 gallons per minute circulating pump; their steam air ejector and their hot-well pump as specified in the proposal furnished bidders, excepting the condenser is to have a plate-steel shell instead of the standard cast-iron shell as shown in their specifications.

Also note that the centrifugal pumps will be driven by direct-current motors in place of alternating-current motors.

9. Capstans: Will be of the type described in the attached specifications as applies to the side and stern capstans, the forward capstan to be of the Iowa Machine Works type or equal, which figures at \$2,200. f. o. b. Clinton, Iowa.

10. Radiators: Iron radiators are acceptable.

11. Boats (paragraph 53 of specifications): In lieu of the specifications read as follows:

Two boats, one with scow bow and one with model bow, of sufficient dimensions to accommodate 24 men. Boats to be located, one on port and one on starboard side. Both boats to be equipped in accordance with the standard regulations. The sides of these boats to be of cypress and the bottom, scags, ribs, etc., of white oak. Three boat chaulks per boat made of oak and secured to deck to be installed. (NOTE.—This change in specifications eliminates outboard motor.)

12. Anchors (paragraph 71): Bulder is relieved from furnishing anchor; same will be supplied by owner.

13. Galley (paragraph 73 of specifications): The owner agrees that the range to be selected by it will not exceed a cost of \$300.

14. Searchlight (paragraph 28 of the machinery specifications): 1,000-watt light made by Carlisle & Winch Co. will be satisfactory unless owner is able to inform contractor of source of supply of more satisfactory light of no greater cost.

15. Transformer (paragraph 30, machinery specifications).

With direct current as provided for above, transformer need not be installed.

16. Wiring (paragraph 31 machinery specifications): All transformers are eliminated.

17. Test (par. 36, machinery specifications): Paragraph 4 of machinery specifications provides for certain equipment to be installed at owner's cost. The owner will protect the contractor against any expense directly pertaining to such testing and/or preparing of such equipment as may be found to be necessary preliminary to the test mentioned in paragraph 36 of the machinery specifications.

When the aforementioned determination was made all representatives of bidders had left our office except the representative of the Dubuque Boat & Boiler Co., who stated, when he had seen our determination, that his company would like to revise their bid in connection with our determination, and that he thought that any other bidders who were in line for consideration for the work would desire to do likewise. For this reason this letter is written to you, in order that you may, if you desire, revise your bid in line with this letter, and let us have your revision on or before Monday, January 30. Upon receipt of this revision from all of the bidders, or, at any rate, on the date last above named, we will proceed to further analyze the bids and determine whether or not the contract is to be let under any of the bids.

In connection with this revision of your bid, you are informed that you may state, as a separate item and in addition to the amount of your bid, a bid covering the cost of your guaranteed delivery of the boat contemplated to any point on the Mississippi or Warrior Rivers now reached by the tows of the Inland Waterways Corporation. This should be stated in such form as to permit incorporating in the contract of construction that may be drawn a provision that delivery is to be made by you at such point on the Mississippi or Warrior Rivers as is designated by you in such terms as will cast upon you and your bondsmen responsibility to make good any defects in the boat appearing within 12 months from the date of delivery, to have been caused, either directly or approximately, by strains or injury sustained on the trip from your plant to the point of delivery.

In connection with such a bid it is desired that you state the guaranteed number of days required by you, in addition to the days allowed for construction, to accomplish the delivery. Such a bid is not

definitely required, but if received from you it would facilitate our analysis of the bids.

Please let us hear from you in these regards as quickly as possible.

Very truly yours,

T. Q. ASHBURN,
Major General, United States Army, Chairman and Executive.
By CLARK C. WRBN,
Assistant to the Chairman.

JANUARY 26, 1928.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION,
1916 Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.
Attention of Maj. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn.

GENTLEMEN: Replying to your inquiry of the 24th in regard to bid submitted for towboat, we would like to answer this in form of your inquiry:

Item 1. Generators: We estimated on Westinghouse generators and did not figure on Engberg.

Item 2. Main engines: We estimated on these as specified.

Item 3. Main boilers: Babcock & Wilcox, as specified.

Item 4. Boiler feed pumps: Worthington, as specified.

Item 5. Fans: We figured as specified.

Item 6. Fire, bilge, and sanitary pumps: Worthington, as specified.

Item 7. Fresh-water pumps: Worthington, as specified.

Item 8. Condensing equipment: We figured on Worthington 1,542 square feet, condenser and their 1,400 gallons per minute circulating pump; their steam air injector, their hot-well pump as specified in the proposal furnished bidders; but we did not figure on a plate-steel shell. We figured on cast-iron shell as steel-plate shell was not mentioned in specifications.

Centrifugal pump: We will make it direct, as specified.

Item 9. Capstans: We could not get quotation on Clay, and as specifications were marked "or equal," we figured on using the American Engineering Co.'s capstans, which heretofore have always proven satisfactory.

Item 10. Radiators: Correct.

Item 11. Boats: We figured on item 11 as specified.

Item 12. Anchors: As specified.

Item 13. Galley: We figured on a Shipmate range, which covered the specifications.

Item 14. Searchlight: As specified.

Item 15. Transformer: As specified.

Item 16. Wiring: As specified.

Item 17. Test: Your specifications were understood by ourselves and we made bid in accordance with these specifications.

In regard to delivering this boat, we delivered for the United States Engineers one towboat and one snagboat; one being delivered to Apalachicola and one to Mobile. The latter now runs on the Warrior River, we understand. We will agree to deliver this boat to Mobile, which we understand is the entrance to the Warrior River. The maximum price will not exceed \$2,000. We believe it can be delivered a little cheaper, but we are giving you a maximum price. We believe it will have to be delivered with a crew of at least 20 men, as she will run continuously outside from Charleston to Mobile. This also pays for the railroad expense and return of the crew to Charleston. If it is delivered this way, we would have to ask that you furnish necessary bedding and equipment so as to take care of the crew. We understand this equipment would have to be furnished anyhow.

On account of the short duration of time to get this information, the insurance generally amounts to 1½ per cent for full marine risk. You did not ask for this last item, but we are giving you this information. If we had time to secure quotations, we might get this delivered from three-fourths to 1 per cent, as at times we have gotten insurance as cheap as this.

When we made this bid on the towboat, we made it with the full understanding in our opinion that we would give you a first-class towboat, properly built under your specifications and drawings. We ask that you get in touch with the United States Engineer Department, which will tell you whether we are reliable or not. We have just completed within the last three years four boats for them, two of which were delivered in the Gulf.

In regard to the steam capstan, if you prefer these built by the W. A. Riddell Co., of Bucyrus, Ohio, we will be very much pleased to substitute these in place of the ones of the American Engineering Co.

It will take six days to make trip from Charleston to Mobile, weather permitting; or we will agree to send boat in tow of our ocean-going tug, the cost of which will be \$4,000. We feel confident from the advice of our towboat captain that there will be absolutely no danger in sending this vessel under her own steam. Of course, you realize that you will have to add insurance. We will be very glad to get this insurance for you if the above information is of interest.

Very truly yours,

CHARLESTON DRY DOCK & MACHINE CO.,
C. V. BOYKIN, General Manager.

But the Ward Engineering Works and the Dubuque Boat & Boiler Co. submitted revised figures that were identical. Each bid \$182,000 against the Charleston concern of \$175,877.65, the Ward people reducing by \$9,000 and the Dubuque people reducing \$14,000, but both as you clearly see still \$6,000 higher than the Charleston concern.

It can be successfully stated here, without fear of contradiction, that the items opened to interpretation of the specifications as raised by the representative of the Ward Engineering Works at the time the original bids were opened on January 23 could not have affected the two original bids of the Ward and Dubuque concerns to the extent of \$9,000 and \$14,000, respectively.

The Charleston concern, as is shown in their letter to the Inland Waterways Corporation under date of January 26, offered to deliver the boat at Mobile for a maximum price of \$2,000 under its own steam or \$4,000 if towed. But in spite of this offer, and still several thousand dollars less, including the cost of either method of transportation, the Charleston concern was no longer considered as eligible bidders by the Inland Waterways Corporation, it being alleged by the corporation that their engineers had advised them that it would not be safe to take the boat for the trip by sea, although invited to submit a bid at a cost to them of \$400 or \$500. What strange and expert advice this, at so late a date! Why was not such advice forthcoming from these experts long before the bids were asked for?

My people as a result of this very strange, ridiculous, and absurd advice on the part of the engineers were then kicked out in the cold and the race of professional bargaining permitted to continue between the Ward Engineering Works and the Dubuque Co., with identical bids of \$182,000 each. These two survivors were then permitted to run another race, with the result, according to General Ashburn, that the Ward bid dropped to \$170,900, who finally landed the contract. What a proceeding! The Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co., the original lowest bidder, kicked out on the pretense regarding the safe delivery of the boat to Mobile, and the Ward concern, awarded the contract by a series of successive bargainings permitted at the expense and unfair methods accorded the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co.

This entire matter has created much comment and speculation throughout marine circles of this country. I desire at this time to have the clerk read an editorial appearing in the Marine News, one of our leading marine publications, in its April issue, covering this case. It is headed "Bargaining rather than competitive bidding." It covers this transaction fully, and very properly states that bids handled in this manner lose all the value which attaches to the competitive-bidding system, and the system becomes one of bargaining rather than bidding.

The Clerk read as follows:

BARGAINING RATHER THAN COMPETITIVE BIDDING

The preparation of plans and specifications for the building of an ocean liner is, as a rule, an involved undertaking, and the naval architect requesting bids from prospective builders can not be too careful in wording the specifications so that they may be easily and readily understood by all concerned, thus assuring positive and fair competition. It would appear that this same principle would apply in the drafting of specifications and plans for smaller craft, but in certain instances such has not been the case. The resulting confusion has led to misunderstandings and revisions of bids, resulting in awards which, on the face of them, have appeared unfair to the original low bidders. When the contract has been signed, the initial low bidder has been left standing, so to speak, out in the cold, while another who has had the advantage of studying the other fellow's figures walks off with the prize.

An example of such a condition is found in the recent taking of bids by the Inland Waterways Corporation, owned by the United States, for the construction of a twin-screw towboat for inland river service. The plans and specifications were prepared by War Department engineers who should be, by reason of their past experience, thoroughly capable of such an undertaking.

In response, bids were submitted by seven reputable shipyards, most of which had already figured in the building of similar craft. After the bids had been opened in the presence of a number of the bidders' representatives, the question was raised by a certain representative as to the interpretation of certain clauses in the specifications. Whether this was due to a lack of comprehension on the part of the bidder or to a possible lack of clarity in the specifications we can not say, but are inclined toward the latter belief.

At any rate, all bidders were subsequently communicated with, the letter of the Inland Waterways Corporation specifically interpreting the sections of the specifications believed to be subject to misunderstanding. The original low bidder, who had in practically every instance construed the specifications correctly, elected to let his bid stand, never believing

that other bidders would be extended the privilege of revising their bids under these circumstances.

However, the opportunity to do so was afforded the other bidders, with the result that one of these shipyards reduced the figure some \$9,000, while another cut the figure by \$14,000, bringing their prices exactly even, but still some \$6,000 higher than that of the original low bidder. It is quite safe to here point out that the alteration of figures relative to the items open to interpretation would not have affected these two original bids to the extent of \$9,000 and \$14,000, respectively, but having the added knowledge of the original low bidder's figures, these other yards possessed a decided advantage. In addition to the cost of construction, it was known that the award would depend to a certain extent upon the cost to the Inland Waterways Corporation of delivering the boat to Mobile, Ala., from which point it was to operate.

It must here be pointed out that the plant of the original low bidder is situated in a South Atlantic port, and when the amended bids were analyzed the War Department engineers decided that the boat was not designed for a trip in the open sea and it would be dangerous to attempt to make it, notwithstanding the fact that this same shipyard has comparatively recently built and delivered two boats for the War Department, delivering them in this manner in each case.

The original low bidder offered to deliver the boat at Mobile for a maximum price of \$2,000 if operated under its own power or a maximum of \$4,000 if towed, but it was decided that the prices offered by the other bidders would be less than the probable cost of construction and delivery if the contract was awarded to the South Atlantic builder.

Under these circumstances, the offer of the original low bidder was not further considered, and negotiations with the tied bidders resulted in a further revised bid from one of these which was approximately \$4,000 less than the price of the original low bidder, and the contract awarded accordingly.

There are many points here which, to say the least, are open to criticism, all a result of loosely drawn specifications which resulted in misunderstandings. Specifications should be so worded as to make further explanations or interpretations unnecessary. Clauses or sections of specifications should be questioned by bidders before submitting tenders—not after bids are opened and all concerned have had the privilege of examining competitive figures. If questions arise which cast any serious doubt upon the proceedings, all bids should be rejected, new specifications should be issued, and entirely new bids asked.

And, most important, yards not considered capable of performing the work by reason of geographical location should not be encouraged to submit bids only to have them rejected by reason of some later discovery. The preparation of an estimate for vessel construction costs a shipyard considerable money, and the practice of accepting bids which, later, for some reason or another can not be considered, results in demoralization in the industry and consequent loss of faith in the good intentions of the concern or individual requesting bids.

Bids handled in this manner lose all the value which attaches to the competitive bidding system, and the system becomes one of bargaining rather than bidding.

Mr. HERSEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes.

Mr. HERSEY. Has the gentleman a bill carrying out his intentions here to have some investigation made of this matter?

Mr. McMILLAN. I have no bill. I am simply calling this matter to the attention of the House. It is a condition that has arisen, that is not right, unwarranted, indefensible, and the door closed against the lowest original bidder.

Mr. HERSEY. Does the gentleman intend to follow this up by proposed legislation?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes; by a formal resolution asking for an investigation.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. This is a governmental agency?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes. And in this case competitive bids were asked for, and the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co. invited and were the lowest bidder by \$18,000.

Mr. BLANTON. And it is still keeping up its batting average at 1,000 by still being the lowest bidder?

Mr. McMILLAN. Absolutely; until they were fired by the manager and put on the bench and two substitutes permitted to run a race in their place to see which would finally land the job.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is not my purpose to longer detain the House on this matter. I will, however, insert a few communications I have received from my people expressing to me their views, feelings, and disappointments at the consideration they have received. I am frank to say that I have gone very thoroughly into this case, and I am convinced beyond a question of doubt that the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co. has been given a raw deal. Such transactions as this practiced and carried on by responsible officials of this Government do not invite confidence and good will on the part of our people. It should be remembered by public officials of whatever station that their actions are always observed, and in no event should

they permit anything to be done that will reflect upon their sense of fairness and to maintain at all times that principle of "special privileges to none and equal opportunities to all."

CHARLESTON DRY DOCK & MACHINE CO.,
Charleston, S. C., February 2, 1928.

The Hon. THOMAS S. McMILLAN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In December we received an invitation from the Inland Waterways Corporation, Maj. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, chairman of the board. This bid was opened around January 21, and we were notified that we were low bidders by the bonding company. On January 24 we received letter from the Inland Waterways Corporation, a copy of which we are inclosing. You will note that we were considerably lower than the others. You will also note that the bid stipulated 240 days and the boat was to be delivered to the Government at Charleston. Consequently, we being so much lower we did not think there was any difficulty about our securing the contract. This morning, through a confidential source, I received information that our bid was to be thrown out and the next bid awarded the job.

Could you kindly call on these people and ask them what would be the prospects of our getting this work? Then we will leave to your discretion the answer in case they say that same has been awarded. It strikes me that the Government should not put contractors to the expense of making estimates and furnishing plans and then, when they are low bidders, throw them out.

Last summer we bid on a ferryboat for United States quartermaster to run at Governors Island, N. Y. This boat was under the command of General Cheteman. We were also low bidders on this boat. It ended up by our losing this also.

It looks like we people in the South have two privileges: Paying taxes and fighting. Please look into this and let us hear from you.

Of course, you readily understand the moment we start influence and they are forced to give us work, they can put such objectionable inspectors here that we could not possibly come out on the right side of the ledger.

Awaiting your reply, we remain,

Yours very truly,

CHARLESTON DRY DOCK & MACHINE CO.,
C. V. BOYKIN, General Manager.

CHARLESTON DRY DOCK & MACHINE CO.,
Charleston, S. C., February 7, 1928.

Hon. THOMAS S. McMILLAN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Many thanks for your letter in regard to the Government contract. For your information I am sending you copy of the Marine News. If the Inland Waterways Corporation had rejected all bids and called for new bids we would not have felt so badly in regard to this contract, but to deliberately throw out the low bidder and award same to the next bidder, with a difference of \$18,000, we can not understand.

We understand that Ward made a statement that we could not deliver this boat. For your information we have built one for Wilmington, N. C., and delivered same, and two for the Mobile district and delivered these also. In fact, these three boats were of much weaker construction than this one.

In regard to time, the Government themselves set the time at 240 days.

There is evidently some serious leakage in this department, and we would appreciate it if you will get behind them all you can.

Very truly yours,

C. V. BOYKIN,
General Manager Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Co.

CHARLESTON DRY DOCK & MACHINE CO.,
Charleston, S. C., February 13, 1928.

Hon. THOMAS S. McMILLAN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We thank you very much for the trouble you have been put to in regard to the Inland Waterways Corporation's boat.

General Ashburn's reply certainly is a poor one. If you will look at the inquiry which they sent us after the bids were opened you will see yourself that not once did they ask us in that to revise our bid. They simply stated that some of the bidders did not understand some of the questions in the Government proposal and you will see in our reply that we told them we would be willing to furnish a boat absolutely to their specifications. Not once did they ask us to revise our bid. In another part you will see that we told them that we had delivered four boats of weaker construction to the United States Government, two of which were delivered from here to Mobile, and the Government has been using them for the past two years; and in our contract for this boat is contained a clause that if it showed any structural weakness for the first year we would have to make same good. For the life of me, we can not understand why they asked us

to bid, knowing at the time about transportation. It costs us about four to five hundred dollars to get up these estimates.

Thanking you once again for your interest, we remain,

Very truly yours,

CHARLESTON DRY DOCK & MACHINE CO.,
By C. V. BOYKIN, General Manager.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. EDWARDS].

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, the idea of Federal aid to highway construction is by no means a new one. It was in the minds of Washington, Jefferson, and the other founders of this Republic.

Our Government embarked upon the plan of Federal aid to help the States build their highways in 1917. I am very proud of the fact that I had something to do with the adoption of the original Federal aid act. I introduced a bill several years since which was considered with others, introduced on the subject of Federal aid to highways, and resulted in the best features of all being merged into what later was known as the Shackleford Act. Congressman Shackleford was chairman of the committee, and the bill bore his name, and properly so.

How well the work has progressed since the Federal Government joined in it with the several States is a matter of common knowledge. There are now highways and roads where there were formerly none and where there perhaps never would have been any if the Federal Government had not helped. It has meant great progress in many material ways. It was constructive and worth-while legislation. Some of the States were building on their road programs, but it was an expensive undertaking on the part of the States, and it was progressing so slowly it would have taken many years to have done what has been accomplished in 10 years' time through Federal aid. No money appropriated or expended by the Government so greatly benefits the masses of the people as that spent on the highways, for it helps everybody.

The help from the National Government takes half the burden from the shoulders of the counties and States, and to that extent is an enormous saving to the counties and States. But for Federal aid the counties and States would be very heavily taxed to build their roads.

The total amount apportioned for all the country from 1917 to 1927, inclusive, for Federal-aid projects is \$671,357,000. Of this Georgia has received \$18,431,953. For this the people of Georgia are grateful. It is enabling that great State of almost unlimited resources to more rapidly build her roads than she could have otherwise done, which in turn will materially help in the development of our wonderful resources that are almost as yet untouched.

Just how these Federal-aid funds have been apportioned to the several States will be of interest, so I am going to read into the RECORD a list that has been compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads, which is as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS.

Apportionment of Federal aid to States fiscal years 1917-1927

Alabama	\$14,349,455
Arizona	9,617,249
Arkansas	11,605,804
California	22,072,815
Colorado	12,325,812
Connecticut	4,333,681
Delaware	2,474,058
Florida	8,084,954
Georgia	18,431,953
Idaho	8,559,627
Illinois	20,832,198
Indiana	18,204,355
Iowa	19,485,563
Kansas	19,464,411
Kentucky	13,212,809
Louisiana	9,272,403
Maine	6,464,828
Maryland	5,925,957
Massachusetts	10,108,726
Michigan	20,342,395
Minnesota	19,591,780
Mississippi	12,128,918
Missouri	22,786,436
Montana	13,424,885
Nebraska	14,635,235
Nevada	8,795,215
New Hampshire	3,169,492
New Jersey	8,467,420
New Mexico	10,972,386
New York	34,045,195
North Carolina	15,717,206
North Dakota	10,748,659
Ohio	25,731,795
Oklahoma	16,059,787
Oregon	10,879,347
Pennsylvania	31,338,781
Rhode Island	2,667,569
South Carolina	9,801,524

South Dakota	\$11,166,790
Tennessee	15,280,591
Texas	40,606,431
Utah	7,818,779
Vermont	3,268,507
Virginia	13,501,514
Washington	10,145,776
West Virginia	7,352,511
Wisconsin	17,438,815
Wyoming	8,566,274
Hawaii	1,100,153
Total	671,375,000

It is my privilege to be a member of the great Committee on Roads in the House, which has to do with the authorizations for this Federal aid, and I have taken a deep interest in the work of this committee. It appeals to me because it is constructive, beneficial, and useful work. While great progress has been made in highway construction in the short time Congress has been making these appropriations, it is not progressing as rapidly as it could or as it would if the work were speeded up by greater help from the National Government. Ten years of Federal aid convinces us that it has been and is worth while, but it also convinces us if we are to have a national system of improved highways in our lifetime we must double our energies, fix a definite program, and carry the work to completion, not alone for future generations but for our own use in the present generation.

Several highway associations, through their respective representatives, all claiming to be the "father" of the Federal-aid idea, appeared before our committee and were heard, leaving a mass of information, most of which we already had. Nearly all of these so-called highway associations made themselves ridiculous in that they came with formal resolutions declaring in favor of Federal aid and that the amount should not be less than \$75,000,000 per annum, as if anyone opposed Federal aid and as if anyone ever expected any less than \$75,000,000 per annum. The result is they are going to get only the \$75,000,000, and why? Because they did not ask for more. If they had come in here asking for a larger expenditure in this important work they could no doubt have convinced the President, the Department of Agriculture, the Director of Public Roads, and the committee that more Federal funds could be used each year on Federal-aid highways, and instead of a \$75,000,000 bill, which we will likely pass, those associations could have strengthened the hands of those of us standing for larger appropriations for this work, that means so much to all the people, and we would no doubt have gotten out a bill carrying \$100,000,000. But these associations all seemed to be content for the work to go on at the extremely slow rate it is going. They failed to show that progressive spirit that such associations ought to have. Then there is a quiet, hidden, and mysterious influence, quite strong and effective, carrying a constant threat that highway appropriations are doomed unless the tax on automobiles is restored. This is all a bluff. The administration would not dare defeat the roads bill, nor would the President dare to veto it. This road work is too close to the hearts of the American people. The tax should come off the automobiles and likely will if the few patriotic Republicans who voted with the Democrats stand by their convictions and continue to stand by the people.

The Committee on Roads—at least, a majority of the committee—has reported to the House a bill carrying only \$75,000,000. Messrs. ALMON, HUDSPETH, GARDNER, CANNON, and I have filed a minority report favoring \$100,000,000 per year for two years. In this way the work would be speeded up and the States, already willing and anxious to match these funds, would get their highways completed and the people would get full benefit and enjoyment now instead of waiting eternally on the slow progress being made.

In certain quarters it is argued that certain States of great wealth, like New York, Pennsylvania, and a few others, pay nearly all the income, inheritance, import, and other taxes, and that the States like Georgia, South Carolina, and other States where there is not so much wealth get their proportion of the Federal funds. These big, wealthy States ought to remember that they have grown rich out of the tributes paid to them by Georgia and the other States that are not so wealthy and that it is just and right that these funds go to the common good of building highways in all the States for the use of all the people, and these more wealthy States ought to be glad to contribute to this great and important work.

The question of the auto tax ought not be considered in connection with this or any other governmental expenditure. Certainly it is in no sense linked with the road question, as some try to argue. Rome built roads and no auto was then contemplated. There was no auto tax in this country when this Government passed its first Federal aid act in 1917. It is just

propaganda to which no attention should be paid and is unworthy of those using the threat to defeat road legislation if we insist on tax reductions.

If we build for the peace and happiness of our people we will act wisely. The amount we are spending for roads each year is not a drop in the bucket to what we are spending in the aggregate on the Army, Navy, and for other governmental purposes. We should build our highways, improve the waterways, and do other things that make for the material internal development of our country. It all helps in the development of commerce and adds to the comfort and happiness of the people. Ours is now approximately a "four and one-half billion dollars Government" in its annual expenditures. It is startling to think that 82 per cent of all the money spent by our Government is for past and future wars; that is, in paying pensions, bonuses, and other war obligations that have come to us as the result of past wars and in keeping up an adequate Army and Navy, required for our national defense in the future.

I am quoting from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury recently sent to Congress, in which he says:

When the average citizen grumbles over the size of his income-tax payment he often visualizes his hard-earned money being spent by the Government to compile reports on business or agricultural conditions, or to erect public buildings, send diplomats abroad, carry on scientific investigations, or make and enforce laws. As a matter of fact, a small part of the taxpayer's dollar goes into work of this sort, only about one-sixth being used for all the multitudinous types of ordinary civil functions added together. One-half of each tax dollar is used for the service of the public debt. * * * The remaining one-third of the taxpayer's dollar is spent on military expenditures for national defense or payments to military veterans.

* * * In modern times the Federal tax burden of one generation is largely determined by the military activities of the preceding one. In the fiscal year 1927 expenditures for interest on the public debt exceeded by over \$140,000,000 the aggregate amount of ordinary civil expenditures and exceeded the amount of all retirements of the public debt by nearly \$70,000,000.

These figures are illuminating and speak volumes. If we spend more on internal improvements that make for the material welfare and permanent good of our country, perhaps there would be less to be "grabbed off" for big armies and navies.

Citizens of all States use the public highways. They are open to all, and the whole country should pay for the highways. I realize that it falls heavier upon the more wealthy States than on the less wealthy ones, but if we are to have a system of roads that will connect up the various States so that traffic can move uninterrupted over good highways, the States that are able to do it should pay for it and relieve the poorer States of the burden, for, after all, the highways are for the use of all.

I will not attempt to give the miles of road in all the States effected by Federal aid, but I do want to give some data as to Georgia. The Federal aid highway system in Georgia includes 5,558 miles, of which 2,369 miles have been improved with Federal aid. This has cost over \$36,000,000, one-half has been paid by the National Government. What a saving to Georgia and to Georgia taxpayers!

This is the greatest and richest nation on earth. The interest on the money other nations owe us would more than pay our annual expenditures on roads and erect all the public buildings we need if we could just collect it. Instead of dallying around canceling the debts France and other nations owe us, we ought to insist upon the payment to us of these debts of honor due by other nations and quit talking "poor mouth" when it comes to spending something on our highways. We ought to see how fast instead of how slow we can do the job, and we ought to enter quickly upon a definite program of building highways out of concrete and other permanent materials with the view of giving the people of this country a completed system of highways in the next few years. Work of this kind will live as a perpetual monument to the men who make it possible. [Applause.]

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, there was sent to this House to-day, and it is now on the Speaker's table, the only farm-relief measure that this session of Congress will ever see. We ought to take it off of the Speaker's table and pass it here this evening. Another body, knowing that the President of the United States in the last Congress vetoed just such a measure, has sent it back to us again for consideration. That body knows that if such a bill becomes a law it must override another presidential veto.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? Mr. BLANTON. In a moment I will yield gladly. Our Committee on Agriculture is not proposing to submit to this

House at this session any other measure, and it is a simple question of the buck having been passed to us and letting the farmer continue to hold the bag.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; I yield to the ablest and most distinguished parliamentarian this House of Representatives has ever had.

Mr. CANNON. Does not the gentleman think it is significant that the Senate in passing this buck to the House, passed it by 4 votes more than the two-thirds necessary to override such a veto if it should come?

Mr. BLANTON. I am afraid that is not quite the case, I will state to my good friend from Missouri. The bill passed by 53 votes, and 53 votes are not two-thirds of 96.

Mr. CANNON. But the gentleman will recall that there were sufficient men paired to make it a two-thirds vote.

Mr. BLANTON. I do not remember that, if that is the case. My remembrance is there were 6 other votes paired in favor of it. I now yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FLETCHER].

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Chairman, is it precisely the same bill that the President vetoed before?

Mr. BLANTON. It contains the same economic principles to which he launched his objections and which caused the veto. It is the old controversy and the old conflict of interest which has forever in the past and which forever in the future will continue to exist between the millions of consumers in the great cities like New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and St. Louis, and the conflicting interests of the rural population who produce what city people eat and wear. It is the interest of the consumers in the city against the producers in the country. If you could solve that problem, then you could get relief for the farmer.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. It is not exactly the consumers the gentleman means. He means those in the city who control these farm products.

Mr. BLANTON. I regret that I can not yield further. I heard a former distinguished colleague of the gentleman from New York, the late Bourke Cockran, say from this floor that he was going to speak frankly; that he was going to tell the truth. He said he represented 5,000,000 consumers in New York City who wanted everything the farmer raised, everything they ate and wore, as cheaply as they could get it.

He was not in favor of raising prices for the producers. There is the situation that we must face, and I have reached this conclusion: That however much I have opposed some of the uneconomic provisions of this so-called McNary-Haugen bill, since it is the farmer who is being kicked around here like a football in Congress, I am going to do just as I did last year on the question—I am going to vote for it when it comes up as the only chance on earth for the farmers of this country to get any relief. [Applause.] I am going to vote for every single measure that is brought up before this Congress until we adjourn that has any promise whatever of relief for the agriculturists of this land. They are the only ones who work with their hands who have not been granted a living wage. They are the only ones—6,500,000 heads of families in this country—who are not getting a living wage, and some of their families are suffering for the necessities of life. I am going to vote for every single measure that is brought here that promises them any relief whatever.

Mr. GARBNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. No. I regret I can not yield further in my limited time.

Now, I want to speak about another subject. When I first came to this Congress here in the District of Columbia there was what was termed the 50-50 system. The people of the United States back in Wisconsin, in Maine, in Texas, in California, and the rest of the 48 States, paid one-half of all the civic expenses for every person who lived in this Nation's Capital. They paid half the cost of these million-dollar bridges here; the million-dollar bridge up on Connecticut Avenue, for instance. They paid half the cost of these fine school buildings here, some of which cost several million dollars, like the Eastern High School, like the Central High School, like the Western High School, like the Business and the Tech; many of them being splendid buildings here. They paid half the cost of all the salaries of the 2,500 school-teachers here, half the cost of all the free school books, and the playgrounds. They paid half the cost of the lighting system here, and of the sewer system, of the street-cleaning system, of the ash-gathering system, of the trash-gathering system, of the tree planting, of the tennis courts, and municipal golf links, and all the amusement parks. They paid half the cost of all the municipal buildings here for the

people. They paid half the cost of the hospitals and the municipal courts of this big city. They paid half of everything, and the tax rate at that time, based upon the existing 50 per cent valuation, was only 90 cents on \$100.

A few of us here began to fight that iniquitous, infamous system on behalf of the people of the United States, and we made ourselves very unpopular with the press of Washington. The press of Washington did not like us to get up and fight their system which made the Nation's Capital the mecca and the haven for the tax dodgers of the United States.

I remember I gathered statistics on this question. I got the tax rate from every mayor of every city of importance in the United States, and I printed those statistics in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I spent my good money out of my pocket to have a reprint made in the Government Printing Office, and I got the addresses of prominent citizens in the 48 States of the Union and scattered those statistics from one end of the United States to the other, and other Members here began to help us to fight on it, and we finally abolished that.

Then we got what is called the 60-40 system. That was the first step toward doing justice to the taxpayers of the United States. In other words, our taxpayers at home paid all their own local taxes and all their own civic expenses, and then they paid 40 per cent of all the civic expenses of the people here in Washington. We abolished that 60-40 system. Our friend from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] got an amendment passed to make the contribution of this Government only \$9,000,000; \$9,000,000 to be paid each year out of the Federal Treasury toward the civic expenses of Washington, besides several other million we annually give the people here.

These local newspapers ever since then have organized the biggest lobby here I have ever seen in my life. They have filled their editorial columns, the Evening Star, especially, trying to get back to the 60-40 plan first and they hope for the 50-50 plan later. They have filled our desks and mail boxes with their propaganda. The other body has just voted that iniquitous 60-40 system back into the District of Columbia appropriation bill that we sent over to them. That bill is back before this House now, and it will be called up here out of conference in a few days, and I hope the membership of this House will prepare itself to meet the issue like men and do unto it what should be done in behalf of the people of the United States, namely, kill it by such a decided vote that it will never be brought up again on this floor.

Do you know what it will mean to your taxpayers back home if you vote to sustain that Senate amendment? It will mean an extra \$10,000,000 that is to be taken out of your tax-payers' pockets and paid on account of the civic expenses of the favored few who have the privilege of living in the Nation's Capital. What are you going to do about it? Are you going to just let it come up here and vote it in, with hardly any consideration? Are you going to let just a few of us get up here and fight against it, and then proceed to vote it in? Are you men who are interested in the people back home going to be here on this floor prepared to meet it and kill it by your vote?

Mr. McKEOWN. We have always voted that down in the past.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes, we have; but another body continually tries to put it back again, and sometimes we get careless and sometimes we go to sleep, as it were, at the switch.

In the dying days of Congress, when our minds are filled with politics and when we are thinking about the hustings back home, when we are not engaged so much upon what is going on in this Chamber as we are concerning that which goes on in our various districts, we get a little careless. When the bell rings we do not come over always, and when a yea-and-nay vote is on we sometimes pair ourselves when even the man with whom we are marked paired does not know what the vote is on.

Mr. SANDLIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. SANDLIN. The gentleman does not think it would interfere with our duties here to think about the hustings at home, does he?

Mr. BLANTON. Well, it does with mine. [Laughter.]

Mr. SANDLIN. The gentleman seems to be very active in his duties here.

Mr. BLANTON. I am trying to do my duty here legislatively, and I have five men and two women opposing me on the hustings in Texas. But as soon as we get through with our work here I will look after them. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentlewoman from Kentucky [Mrs. LANGLEY].

Mrs. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman and colleagues, Kentucky is justly proud of the thrilling victory of the Ashland Tom Cats in the recent national basketball tournament held in Chicago, and it was my privilege to ride in the fire truck with the Ashland team in the splendid celebration given them by their home city Easter Sunday morning, when an estimated crowd of 10,000 lined the streets to welcome the triumphant victors. [Applause.]

My colleague from Kentucky, Mr. VINSON, who has the honor to represent the Ashland district, graciously gave in detail on Monday last the magnificent part played by the Carr Creek boys in the victory won by Ashland and the glorious way in which they carried Kentucky's banner almost to the goal, thus aiding the Tom Cats to win. [Applause.]

I feel that I have an equal honor in representing a district which can and has produced such splendid specimens of boyhood. These boys had every difficulty to surmount and yet—game mountaineers that they were—they played their gallant part.

The Carr Creek school was organized by our own mountain men and women. The team trained in the open without even a gymnasium, with funds raised by the Woman's Club, the business and professional clubs of Hazard, and the citizens of my section, went to Chicago and matched their skill against the best trained teams in this country.

St. Louis has its Lindbergh; the Yankees their Babe Ruth; Ashland has its Tom Cats; last, but not least, the tenth district has its mountain lions, the game little fighters of Carr Creek. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I desire to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a complete history, written by Earl Ruby, of the Carr Creek team and school, now famous.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to extend her remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The history referred to follows:

From in and beyond the mountains of eastern Kentucky come Kentucky's champions, the teams which will carry the State's banners to the national scholastic basket-ball tournament at the University of Chicago the week of April 1. Louisville, Lexington, Georgetown, and other cities of the plains and bluegrass, which until the eliminations started were selected as the most probable bearers of the flag, sit back, vanquished, as Carr Creek, from Knott County, in the heart of the mountains of southeastern Kentucky, and Ashland from the northeast and beyond the mountain chain carry on.

The team representing Carr Creek won the class B championship in the Kentucky State tournament at Lexington last week and all but licked the Ashland Tom Cats in the finals for the title of the State. This week the squadron is preparing to invade Chicago in quest of the national scholastic crown.

When it was announced two weeks ago that a school by the name of Carr Creek had conquered Stuart Robinson, 35 to 18, for the Class B championship in the twenty-eighth district net tourney at Hazard, the majority of fans throughout the State thought it was a typographical error, that there was no such school in Kentucky. Then, when the same team went on to Richmond and annihilated Mount Vernon, the favorite, 25 to 16, for the B title and then lambasted Middlesboro, 26 to 15, for the championship of the region, folks sat up and rubbed their eyes and took a second look. The team not only had walked away with the tournament, but with the heart of the city as well. The worn and frayed uniforms of the players were replaced with brand new ones in which the boys might play in the State meet.

Then, at Lexington!

Walton, class B titlist of the sixth regional, was drawn as first opponent. Odds were about even, with no one certain of the outcome of the battle but Carr Creek. The team and its rooters never once thought of defeat. Carr Creek won, 31 to 11, without a substitution or time out.

Minerva, conqueror of Corydon in the first round, was next. Odds were against Carr Creek, and for more than a half it appeared the "wisenheimers" were right, but in the third and fourth quarters, the mountain boys came back strong to win, 21 to 11, without a substitution or time out.

This brought the squadron to the finals in class B, a position no one in the State but Carr Creek followers believed possible for the boys to attain, even after seeing them play in the first round.

Lawrenceburg City High, famed and applauded for its notable triumph over Kavanaugh High in the seventh district meet at Lawrenceburg, when Kavanaugh was touted as one of the prime favorites to win the Kentucky crown, defeated Woodburn, 38 to 21, to gain the other finals berth.

The teams met Saturday afternoon, March 17, the winner to play the class A winner for the championship. Lawrenceburg was favored by all, but when asked the night before the game how he honestly

believed his team would come out in the fracas Coach Oscar Morgan said, "Oh, we'll win over Lawrenceburg all right, but I believe Ashland will give us some trouble later in the day." He was right, but no one thought so at the time. Not even Brother Constant, coach of St. Xavier, who put the question to him.

But the words of the coach were borne out, and with a vengeance. At the end of the first quarter Carr Creek was ahead, 10 to 2. The team won, 37 to 11.

Much has been told of the eventful final contest which was won by Ashland, 13 to 11, after four extra periods of battling. In passing, however, it might be said that even in the last extra session, when Carr Creek's boys were losing, they were playing just as clean, just as hard, and just as fast basketball as in the opening quarter, and the players on the bench, the coach, and other officials of the school sat with broad smiles on their faces, happy, apparently, in the fact that their boys were playing the game to the last second, and playing as they had been taught, whether winning or losing. They welcomed the warriors to their breasts after the killing conflict, with tears in their eyes, but they were tears of joy and pride.

The squadron left almost immediately for home, but almost as quickly was routed out by friends with the news that the boys had been invited to the national tournament at Chicago. With hardly enough funds on hand to run the school, the community center folks were not much taken with the idea at first, but when it was impressed on them that funds would be raised, it was agreed that the boys should be given their one chance to see some of the outside world and to have the chance to try their skill against the best teams in the United States.

The Carr Creek lads will arrive at Lexington Tuesday for a week's practice on the University of Kentucky floor in preparation for their trip to the national tournament at Chicago. They will be quartered at the Y. M. C. A. free of charge, according to Efflo King, secretary of the "Y."

John Mauer, head basketball coach of the university, said he would offer his services to the mountain lads to help polish them up for their big test, although there is not much left for any coach to do with these boys, with the exception of showing them a few pointers in crib and foul shooting.

According to Mauer, Carr Creek has an excellent offense and one of the most perfect defenses he ever has seen. The uncanny ability of the Carr Creek boys in guarding, in which an enemy player immediately is picked up by another member of the team after he dodges the first line of defense, is rarely seen among high-school players, according to Kentucky's coach, and is a system which would take years to instill into a college team.

Carr Creek and Lexington Senior High School will stage an exhibition game at 8 o'clock Thursday night at the University of Kentucky gymnasium here. All the proceeds will be turned over to the team from the hills. There also is a fund being raised by friends of the Creek men, which, added to the profit from the exhibition game, will be used to build a gymnasium for the boys, who do most of their practicing out of doors because of the lack of a suitable floor.

Miss Margaret P. Humes, Jersey Shore, Pa., is in charge of the school. She donates her services and in addition has contributed more than \$7,000 in cash toward the improvement of the center. She is assisted in the running of the school by Martha A. Beecher, superintendent of the high school, and five trustees, citizens of the community.

Carr Creek is not a town in the ordinary sense of the word, nor is Dirk, the closest post office. Both are parts of a community. Marion Francis, a trustee of Carr Creek Center, is postmaster of Dirk, and his office is in his home, "up the hollow," from the point in the road which is marked by a sign painted on a board nailed to a log by the road inscribed "Dirk."

The settlement is composed of eight buildings—the schoolhouse, teachers' cottage, office, girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory partly completed, a community house, girls' cottage, and a barn. The holdings, including the 43 acres of land, part of which was donated, and the buildings, represent an outlay of approximately \$15,000, with about \$3,000 in equipment.

This year children are forced to attend the school from across the mountain, 2 miles up and 2 down, or 10 around. Since last year, however, donations have been received which have enabled the people of the section to erect a small school at Flax Patch on the other side of the range. It will be open next fall.

The five trustees, chosen from and by members of the community, are S. N. Stacy, Marion Francis, Simeon Johnson, W. C. Francis, and R. L. Collins. Miss Humes and W. T. Francis are the executives.

The Center was organized seven years ago by the community of Carr Creek for the purpose of educating the mountain children. Five trustees were elected from the members of the community and two executives brought in to supervise the school. Circulars were distributed all over the United States asking for donations. This has been done every year. The Center was incorporated in 1924, and indorsed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1920 and the Daughters of 1812 in 1927.

The money first received was used to buy building material, and the citizens of the community built the houses required. Eight buildings have been erected.

All students except those who come only for day classes work for their board and none who are able to pay are accepted. All boys and girls, however, rich or poor, who live within the district, attend the day classes, as the county helps pay the teachers that the children in the district may attend, thus eliminating the necessity of a county school.

There are 10 on the faculty at present, and 142 children in school. Fifty are in the high-school division, and 26 are boys. The teachers get about one-half the normal salary of teachers throughout the State.

The institution is unique in that it is the only one in the State which was organized by men in a community who saw their own need and set about to remedy it. There are 200 children in the section on the school's waiting list, but there is no room for them.

The school wishes to start a drive for material enough to build a gymnasium. If the money is obtained, the people in and around the community will erect the building. W. T. Francis, one of the executives, says he could not build a gymnasium with money contributed in the regular way for the school's work, as another building would mean more for the community as a whole than a gym, but he realizes the people who now would give toward a gymnasium would not ordinarily give for the other wants of the school, and that as the students are anxious for the basketball court he will be glad to receive all donations.

It is requested that all donations for the project be sent direct to the Center, Dirk, Ky., rather than to the paper. J. H. Bowling, the First & City Bank Building, Lexington, Ky., also is receiving donations for the fund.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, last week I introduced into the House H. R. 158, in effect providing that there shall be made by five Members of this House a study of foreign investments made by American bankers. I offered the resolution because news had been circulated that a loan of some \$60,000,000 was about to be negotiated by the Kingdom of Rumania; that Blair & Co., the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and other bankers here and abroad were about to participate in that loan and that the bankers were also about to ask for approval of the loan by the State Department. That proposition then brought up the whole subject of foreign loans. I have examined the subject carefully. I find it most intricate, and I question the right of the Secretary of State to assume or usurp the authority to pass upon these loans and to accept or to reject the loans when applications are made therefor by bankers. A Member of the upper House, the distinguished Senator from Virginia, some time last October likewise made a remonstrance and pointed out that there was nothing in the Constitution, and that there was no warrant in law for the Secretary of State or any member of the President's Cabinet or the President himself to pass upon these private loans in that manner. Gentlemen, it occurs to me that if there is any authority to pass upon the policy of our Government that policy shall be deliberated upon and formulated here in Congress; that it is our function. It is not the function of any executive department to determine whether or not the internal conditions of a foreign sovereignty, or the general international conditions of a foreign sovereignty warrant the granting of private American capital for enterprises in those foreign lands.

Gentlemen, prior to the war we were more or less of a debtor nation. Great Britain seemed to be the creditor nation; but since the war "the mantle of Elijah," as it were, "has descended upon Elisha,"—upon the United States, the lusty descendant of Great Britain. I shall insert in the Record some very significant figures, indicating, in pursuance of a report from the Department of Commerce, that on January 1, 1928, leaving aside the loans made by our own Government to the Allies, the private investments abroad by American bankers (the securities of which are held all over this land) totaled \$11,611,364,730. The figures I desire to insert are as follows:

Total foreign securities publicly offered in the United States from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1928

Division:	Amount
Europe.....	\$5,543,102,025
Canada and Newfoundland.....	2,689,457,015
Latin America.....	2,410,774,850
Far East.....	794,772,000
Territorial possessions.....	173,258,840
Grand total.....	11,611,364,730

TOTAL EUROPEAN FINANCING IN AMERICAN MARKET

For years American enterprise was financed by European capital, and it was not until the World War, as above stated, that the flow of capital into the United States was stopped. The war made it necessary for

European Governments to turn to America for financial assistance and postwar reconstruction has continued this borrowing. Much of this capital borrowed by European countries was short term and has been paid off; however, the following table shows the extent of European borrowing in the American market through the sale of publicly offered securities from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1928:

Country:	Amount
Austria.....	\$86,620,875
Belgium.....	330,900,000
Bulgaria.....	4,500,000
Czechoslovakia.....	59,250,000
Denmark.....	157,136,500
Estonia.....	4,000,000
Finland.....	51,000,000
France.....	1,163,173,000
Germany.....	893,038,400
Greece.....	14,600,000
Hungary.....	65,145,000
Italy.....	376,539,900
Irish Free State.....	11,500,000
Luxemburg.....	7,500,000
Netherlands.....	122,222,500
Norway.....	197,442,500
Poland.....	97,325,750
Rumania.....	3,750,000
Russia.....	35,000,000
Saar Territory.....	11,500,000
Spain.....	25,000,000
Sweden.....	119,855,350
Switzerland.....	105,000,000
Yugoslavia.....	64,285,000
United Kingdom.....	1,533,317,250
Total (Europe).....	5,543,102,025

CANADIAN FINANCING IN THE AMERICAN MARKET

American investors have long been more familiar with Canada as a field for investment than they have with the European countries. Before the war American foreign investments were very small when compared with those of Great Britain, France, and Germany. However, American investments at that time were centered primarily in Canada, Mexico, and Cuba. Since the war we have continued to purchase Canadian securities; to enlarge our interest in their commercial enterprises, as well as to increase the number of American branch factories there. This circumstance has been very natural because Canada and the United States are adjacent; the commercial laws of the two countries and the methods of doing business are very similar. The close proximity of the two countries and their close business relationship make it very difficult to compile records of the American-Canadian security issues. The following table shows the amount of borrowing done in the American market by Canada and Newfoundland through the sale of publicly offered securities from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1928:

Country:	Amount
Canada.....	\$2,689,457,015
Newfoundland.....	25,035,000
Total.....	2,689,457,015

LATIN-AMERICAN FINANCING IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

Prior to the World War, Latin-American governmental and corporate financing was generally done in England, France, and Germany. American offerings of Latin-American issues were confined primarily to Mexico and Cuba. Since the war practically every country in South and Central America has obtained funds in this market. We have financed Latin-American Governments, States, Provinces, and municipalities. Latin-American corporations have obtained funds in this market either through public offerings of securities or by means of private and direct investment. As previously pointed out, these compilations show only public offerings. The following table shows the extent of Latin-American borrowing in the American market through the sale of publicly offered securities from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1928:

Country:	Amount
Argentina.....	\$643,809,250
Bolivia.....	54,480,000
Brazil.....	230,133,950
Chile.....	353,063,300
Colombia.....	143,166,250
Costa Rica.....	10,820,000
Cuba.....	555,631,700
Dominican Republic.....	25,000,000
Guatemala.....	16,075,000
Republic of Haiti.....	25,000,000
Honduras.....	11,943,000
Mexico.....	33,465,000
Panama.....	15,250,000
Paraguay.....	2,272,000
Peru.....	95,210,000
Salvador.....	7,520,000
Uruguay.....	45,171,000
Venezuela.....	41,264,400
West Indies (British).....	1,500,000
Total (Latin America).....	2,410,774,850

AMERICAN FINANCING OF THE FAR EAST

America was one of the first countries to lend financial aid to the countries of the Far East; however, most of the borrowing through public offering of securities in this market has been postwar. The following table shows to what extent far eastern countries have bor-

rowed in the American market through publicly offered securities from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1928:

Country:	Amount
Australia	\$193,938,000
China	10,752,000
Netherland East Indies	180,815,000
Japan	308,917,000
Palestine	350,000
Total	794,772,000

AMERICAN FINANCING OF HER TERRITORIES

Although American territorial possessions are not in the same class as other foreign investments, they have been included as part of our foreign financing. The following table shows the amount of borrowing done in the American market by territorial possessions through the sale of publicly offered securities from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1928:

Country:	Amount
Alaska	\$1,625,000
Hawaii	33,959,000
Philippine Islands	61,777,500
Porto Rico	75,897,340
Total (Territorial possessions)	173,258,840

I am informed that the total private investments or loans will probably equal to date the staggering amount of almost \$12,000,000,000, and all of those loans, apparently, were passed upon by the State Department. I ask by what right? And we can very significantly ask some pointed questions of the Secretary of State. What trained banker, for example, in the State Department supervises these loans and lends counsel and advice to the Secretary as to whether or not these loans shall be made? What foreign expert studies the situation abroad for the benefit of the State Department? Are those advisers partial? Are they impartial? Are any of the bankers in New York or elsewhere favored while their rivals are not favored? We do not know. We are left in total ignorance of the situation. I applied to the Secretary of State for information and received a letter containing what he terms to be the general policy with reference to these loans. There was nothing specific in the letter, and he gave me what had long since been published in the press.

Reading from a clipping from the United States Daily, the State Department apparently stated that—

there was no need of an investigation of its policy of disapproving foreign loans, as proposed by Representative CELLER, since all the facts are on file in the department and will be supplied Congress at any time upon request.

In pursuance of that statement I applied to the Secretary of State for information as to what loans had been disapproved, and my office was informed over the phone that it would be quite embarrassing to the Secretary of State and quite impolitic and a breach of confidence to disclose the nature of those loans which had merited the Secretary's disapproval. So apparently what the Secretary says in one breath does not square with what the Secretary says in another breath. Mind you, I have no personal quarrel with the Secretary or his department. I simply take exception to his policy.

Now, he also informed me several weeks ago, when I asked him to proscribe the loan to Rumania, for reasons which I have indicated on this floor, and particularly because of the atrocities of this benighted nation, that it was not within the province of the Secretary of State to interfere with the internal or domestic conditions of any country, let alone Rumania. Yet, let me read to you a very significant paragraph from a volume entitled "American Foreign Investments," by Robert W. Dunn, on page 17 thereof, and I ask you to listen attentively:

The importance of the war loan obligations, when it is desired to bring pressure to bear on countries whose national interests cross those of the American investors, was illustrated in 1924 in the case of Rumania.

This is the very country that was the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State and myself and loans to which I am now asking be proscribed.

The Rumanian Government enacted legislation tending to nationalize its oil supplies. This was resented by American oil companies, which had invested in Rumania. The State Department synchronously reminded the Rumanian Government that her loan was about to be called.

And the author goes on to say:

Similar political pressure is possible at any time through these great national loans owed to the United States Government.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. The gentleman knows that, while a loan may be discounted at 90 bearing 6 per cent interest, there is no sentiment in a little thing like religious persecution which would keep bankers from making such a loan.

Mr. CELLER. Quite right; I have just shown you that the oil interests of the country brought pressure to bear upon the State Department or the other departments involved and that they in turn coerced the Rumanian Government, interfering directly, without any question, in the internal policy of the Rumanian Government, only there dollars were involved and in my proposition lives are involved. The State Department seems to imply by its conduct that lives mean nothing to it and dollars mean apparently a great deal.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Dollars mean a great deal to all bankers. Thus the executive departments actually do interfere with domestic conditions of foreign sovereignties. We are doing it, surely, in Nicaragua and Haiti.

Mr. CELLER. It is meet, gentlemen, that we examine into this subject and find out something about it, because, when we get \$12,000,000,000 of securities of foreign nations, that same amount of capital comes over into this country eventually, and we, therefore, have an important stake in every country to which we make such a loan. Having that stake, the stake must be protected, and it can only be protected by the Army and by the Navy and by the marines, and may involve us eventually in war.

Such huge investments raise questions of important American and foreign fiscal policies. These loans involve many conflicting interests in many of the countries where the loans are made. Some companies may be favored in these loans as against other companies. Furthermore, the American bankers are compelled to follow and try to guide political conditions in those countries. Pressure must inevitably be brought to bear upon the State Department to endeavor to have it in turn shape or bend political conditions in the foreign country favorably to the preservation of the loan.

These huge obligations to us give us a lever by which it may and undoubtedly will finally exercise great influence for peace or war in Europe and South and Central America and in the Far East. These loans will embroil us in all sorts of difficulties. Surely Congress has the power to lay down a policy as to these loans. It should seize the right and not allow the State Department to exercise the power. At least my resolution merits serious consideration. The subject should be studied.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS].

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I want to urge upon the attention of the House H. R. 6068, which I have introduced, to amend section 15 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.

The Federal farm loan act, as I have had frequent occasion to say, is, in my opinion, one of the greatest pieces of constructive legislation ever enacted by Congress for the benefit of the farmers.

The amendment which I propose provides for the appointment of local agents by the Federal Farm Loan Board in the various localities where local farm loan associations fail, neglect, or refuse to properly serve the needs of any section of the country.

The amendment confers upon such local agent about the same authority which the secretary-treasurer of a local loan association now has. It does not in any material respect change the existing law. The loans which are applied for, through applications filed with such agents, would continue to be subject to the same conditions.

My contention is that this amendment, if adopted, would greatly popularize the Federal farm loan act and would result in many farmers availing themselves of its provisions and greatly expedite action upon loans by the farm land banks.

The Farm Loan Board, reporting upon a bill of a similar nature which I introduced at the last session of Congress, heartily commended its provisions and submitted the following report thereon:

This bill would amend the farm loan act so as to provide that Federal land banks may accept applications for loans through agents in territory where it has been determined that national farm loan associations have not been formed, or that the associations, when formed, neglect or refuse to serve the needs of their territory.

The board does not oppose this legislation, but, on the contrary, believes that it might be of material assistance to eligible farmers in a great many sections of the United States. If your committee should

favor the principle of this bill, I shall be very glad to go over the details with you with the thought of assisting in perfecting it.

At an oral hearing before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House the members of the Farm Loan Board heartily commended the proposed amendment.

Section 15 of the rural credits bill, approved July 17, 1916, provides for the appointment of agents only when no local loan association has been formed, and the agent so appointed must be an incorporated bank, trust company, mortgage company, or savings institution chartered by the State, and this agent is required to indorse and become liable for the payment of each loan.

The amount of the loans to be made by such agent is limited to ten times the amount of the capital and surplus of such institution. Such agent is permitted to be paid not to exceed one-half of 1 per cent of the principal of the loan, and this amount must be deducted from the dividends payable to the borrower, and if no dividends are paid to the borrower, of course no commission is paid to the agent.

There is a further provision of my bill that in the event of the organization of a local loan association no further loans can be negotiated through the agent so appointed. No bank or trust company, in my judgment, can afford to accept the agency under these conditions. None have been appointed, so far as I know, in the State of Oklahoma. None have been appointed where local loan associations have been formed but have ceased to be active. The amendment to which I am directing your attention provides that whenever it appears to the board that local farm loan associations have not been formed, or where such associations have been formed but have failed, neglected, or refused to properly serve the needs of the territory in its locality, it does not require the appointment of a bank or trust company, and the agents appointed are to give bond, serve at the pleasure of the board, and receive as compensation not exceeding 1 per cent of the amount of the loan made, with a minimum fee of \$5 for each loan. In the event a local association is organized and properly serves the community no further loans are to be made through such agent.

All of the farm land banks formed, including the bank at Wichita, Kans., which serves Oklahoma, and the members of the Farm Loan Board, have indorsed the provisions of this proposed amendment.

A farm loan board was created under the provisions of the farm loan act of July 17, 1916, with general supervisory control over the 12 banks which were to be located throughout the country. These banks were authorized to make loans to farmers upon the amortization plan. The farmer is charged no greater rate of interest than that which is required to be paid upon tax-exempt farm land bank bonds, which are authorized to be issued and sold, plus the expenses of management, and 1 per cent per annum, payable semiannually, is added, to be applied to the reduction of the principal. The last issue of farm land bank bonds bears a rate of 4 per cent. If financial conditions improve a 4 per cent tax-exempt farm land bank bond should sell at a premium. United States Treasury certificates offered a few days ago, bearing a rate of interest of 3½ per cent, were sold at par. The rate of interest charged the farmers by the farm land banks ranges from 5 per cent to 5½ per cent, in addition to the 1 per cent amortization applied to the reduction of the principal. The St. Paul and Columbia Farm Land Banks charge a rate of interest of 5¼ per cent at the present time, the Spokane Bank 5½ per cent, and all the other farm land banks, including the bank at Wichita, Kans., which serves Oklahoma, charges a rate of 5 per cent for their loans, to which, as I have explained, is added 1 per cent to be applied to the reduction of the principal, making a total interest rate of 6 per cent to be paid by the farmers for both principal and interest.

The statement of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau shows that there have been loans closed by the 12 banks amounting to \$1,463,918,114. The loans made by the farm land bank at Wichita, which serves Oklahoma, amount to \$117,063,750.

The success of this legislation has long been assured. There can be no doubt of it. Its great importance to the farmers of the country is recognized.

When this legislation was enacted the farmers throughout the West were paying 10 per cent interest on loans, but upon the passage of the rural credits act interest rates were reduced by mortgage companies and insurance companies making such loans so that a lower interest rate is now being charged to the farmers and more favorable terms given as to renewals. This proposed amendment is designed to popularize this law and to interest the farmers generally so that they will avail themselves of its provisions. Many of them do not understand it. A live

active, intelligent local agent would be of great benefit in explaining the details and all the requirements necessary to negotiate a loan.

Many farmers do not know that they can borrow money now at 5 per cent, add 1 per cent to be applied to the reduction of principal, so that by paying a total of 6 per cent interest they take care of both the principal and interest. The secretary-treasurer of the local loan association is not as active as a local agent would be and does not render the farmers the assistance that a local agent would be able to give to them in making the preliminary preparations to forward the papers to the bank which serves the district. The more loans made to the farmers will effect a proportionate deduction of the expense of administration and a gradual reduction of the interest charged.

There are approximately 6,500,000 farmers in the United States. Including members of their families, one-third of the population of the United States, approximately 40,000,000 people, live on farms and are directly dependent upon farming for a living. Almost everyone is dependent upon the prosperity of the farmer and directly dependent upon him for food supplies. Therefore the prosperity of the farmer affects the entire citizenship of the country.

The amendment which I am urging, in my judgment, is necessary and would greatly help to expedite loans and popularize the law and induce more farmers to take advantage of its provisions. Many farmers, in the first place, are reluctant to join local loan associations. They prefer to pay and do pay a higher rate of interest to loan companies. In the second place it has been my experience, from a study of the local loan associations formed in my district, that when a number of farmers get together and form such an association and secure their own loans, the association is thereafter inactive so far as attempting to induce additional farmers to take advantage of it is concerned.

In my own district with eight counties, four of them—Adair, McIntosh, Okmulgee, and Sequoyah—have no local loan associations and therefore receive no advantages from the law, except where an applicant for a loan may be attached to an adjoining county, and there are but few of these. The other four counties—Cherokee, Haskell, Muskogee, and Wagoner—have local associations. Up to October, 1923, there was loaned through the associations in these four counties as follows:

Cherokee County, 37 members, amount of loans \$65,400; Haskell County, 22 members, amount of loans \$39,400; Muskogee County, 29 members, amount of loans \$89,200; and Wagoner County, 42 members, amount of loans \$138,900. During the period from November 1, 1923, to October 31, 1924, only 3 new members were served in Cherokee County, 2 in Haskell County, 2 in Muskogee County, and 1 in Wagoner County; or 8 in all. Total amount loaned aggregated \$30,600. During the period from November 1, 1924, to October 31, 1925, 7 new members were served in Cherokee County, 7 in Haskell County, 2 in Muskogee County, and none in Wagoner County; or a total of 16. To these 16 new members only \$29,200 was loaned during the past year.

During the past 2 years only 57 new loans were made to borrowers in the eight counties, which shows that the local associations are not sufficiently active.

The reason for this is plain. Section 7 of the rural credits bill provides for the election of officers of local associations "and a loan committee of three members." All officers, except the secretary-treasurer, serve without compensation. Only the "reasonable expenses of the loan committee" are paid by the association.

Section 10 provides that when a prospective borrower makes application for a loan it shall be first referred to the "loan committee" provided for in section 7 of the act.

The loan committee is required to examine the land offered as security, make a detailed written report signed by all three members, give the appraisal of the land as found by them, and such other information as may be required by the rules and regulations, and no loan can be approved without a favorable report.

The difficulty is in securing an active "loan committee" to function without compensation after they have themselves been served. The above figures show that they have not been active, at least in my district, and therefore the importance of making loans through an agent such as I have proposed in the amendment which I have submitted.

The table which I am submitting herewith conclusively shows that the local loan associations, once formed, and after the original charter members secure their money, are not active in pressing the advantages of the law upon others and inducing them to take advantage of it.

Statement showing loans closed from organization of the Federal land bank to October 31, 1925, by counties, in second congressional district, State of Oklahoma

Counties	Organization to Oct. 31, 1923		Nov. 1, 1923, to Oct. 31, 1924		Nov. 1, 1924, to Oct. 31, 1925	
	Number of borrowers	Total amount loaned	Number of borrowers	Total amount loaned	Number of borrowers	Total amount loaned
Adair.....	5	\$9,900				
Cherokee.....	37	65,400	3	\$10,500	7	\$11,400
Haskell.....	22	39,400	1	7,400	7	15,300
McIntosh.....						
Muskogee.....	29	89,200	2	8,200	2	2,500
Oklmulgee.....	1	1,000				
Sequoyah.....						
Wagoner.....	42	138,900	1	4,500		
Total.....	136	343,800	8	30,600	16	29,200

The total number of loans made up to February 29, 1928, in Oklahoma, was 9,275, and the amount of the loans aggregated the sum of \$25,878,800.

Loans may be made to the amount of 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land and 20 per cent of the appraised value of the insured, permanent improvements.

If a local agent, to whom would be paid a minimum fixed fee for his compensation, were appointed in each county to represent the farm land bank serving that district, he would be able to familiarize the farmers with the requirements of the law, aid them in preparing their papers, and would be able to give them such information as to procedure and as to the amount they could probably secure on their lands, thereby minimizing the number of loans rejected and expedite the consideration of all applications for loans. In my judgment, this is a matter of great importance to the farmers throughout the country. Everybody appreciates that the farmers have been depressed during the past few years, and we have been endeavoring to find a proper solution for their problems. I have taken occasion heretofore to say that in my judgment it will require the enactment of a series of bills to solve the problems of the farmers. I wish to emphasize this particular amendment which I am pressing upon the attention of the Members of the House. I believe that if this amendment were enacted it would aid many of the worthy, thrifty, honest, and economical tenant farmers to own their own farms.

The Census Bureau reports that in Oklahoma there are 197,218 farms. Of these, 81,226 are operated by their owners, 115,498 by tenant farmers, and 494 by managers.

I want to make it possible for every tenant farmer to own his own home. If I have any hobby it is to help every man to live on his own land. The enactment of this amendment would do much to accomplish that. The local agent could bring to the attention of the tenant farmer the advantages of this law and would show him how to make his application, and this would encourage him to try to buy a farm for himself and would result in untold thousands of them buying small tracts of land, giving the first mortgage to the farm land banks, and giving a second mortgage for the balance of the purchase price. He would be enabled to pay off his loan to the farm land bank through a long-time loan and through industry, thrift, and economy he would be able to gradually pay off the second mortgage and finally own his home.

Now, let us examine the benefits that would result from this. When a man owns his own land he conserves the soil, he rotates the crops, diversifies the products he plants; he uses his spare hours in repairing and building improvements, he terraces the land to prevent the soil from washing away, he fills up the ditches, he puts out a small orchard, and gives more attention to studying the crops adapted to the particular soil which he owns. In this way of caring for and cultivating the land it is made stronger and more productive and enables the farmer to raise at least 50 per cent more per acre at but little, if any, greater expense. The taxes are no greater and the cost of maintenance is about the same.

Now, if the farmers, through better methods, are enabled to raise 50 per cent more corn, wheat, cotton, alfalfa, and other products upon the same acreage, he has that much more to sell and has therefore reduced the cost of production. It necessarily adds greatly to his prosperity and correspondingly adds to the prosperity of the community and the entire Nation.

Agriculture is our basic industry, and this is particularly true of my district. Every person living in the towns and cities is largely dependent upon the farmer and is as deeply interested in the prosperity of the farmer as the farmer is himself.

Every merchant, banker, laboring or professional man in interested in legislation which will be of advantage to the farmer.

If we can, by legislation, make it possible for the farmer to borrow money for long terms at low rates of interest, it will encourage more farmers to own their own homes and will surely add to their prosperity and to that of the entire country as well.

This bill will not weaken the present law but will strengthen and popularize it, and I hope to continue to press it upon the attention of Congress until this or some similar amendment receives favorable consideration. In the meantime I want to urge upon the people of my State and the country the advisability of their studying the provisions of this law, forming local associations, and taking advantage of its terms.

The provisions of the rural credits bill can only be availed of by the owners of farms or those desiring to purchase farm lands. Loans are made only to purchase farms, pay off mortgages, purchase equipment, fertilizer, and livestock, to provide buildings and other improvements of farm lands, and no loan can be made at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. The original act was a splendid piece of constructive legislation. It should be amended as I have indicated. [Applause.]

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, all time for general debate has expired, and I ask for the reading of the bill.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, \$6,500; Journal clerk and two reading clerks, at \$4,200 each; disbursing clerk, \$3,570; tally clerk, \$3,470; file clerk, \$3,420; enrolling clerk, \$3,200 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; property custodian and superintendent of furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabinetmaker or upholsterer and experienced in the construction and purchase of furniture, \$3,000; two assistant custodians at \$3,000 each; chief bill clerk, \$3,150; assistant enrolling clerk, \$2,880; assistant to disbursing clerk, \$2,780; stationery clerk, \$2,570; librarian, \$2,460; assistant librarian, \$2,240; assistant file clerk, \$2,250; assistant librarian, and assistant Journal clerk, at \$2,150 each; clerks—one at \$2,150, three at \$2,020 each; bookkeeper, and assistant in disbursing office, at \$1,940 each; four assistants to chief bill clerk, at \$1,830 each; stenographer to the Clerk, \$1,730; locksmith and typewriter repairer, \$1,620; messenger and clock repairer, \$1,520; assistant in stationery room, \$1,520; three messengers, at \$1,410 each; stenographer to Journal clerk, \$1,310; 15 telephone operators, at \$1,320 each; substitute telephone operator when required, at \$3.30 per day, \$1,200; laborers—three at \$1,200 each, nine at \$1,010 each; purchase, exchange, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicle, \$1,200; in all, \$132,220.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 23, at the beginning of the line, strike out the figures "\$4,200" and insert "\$5,000"; and at the end of line 23 strike out "\$3,470" and insert "\$5,000."

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment provides for the two reading clerks, the Journal clerk, and the tally clerk. There are no positions in the entire organization of the House that are more important than these four places at the desk.

The incorporation of amendments and the preparation of bills by the reading clerks for the engrossing office and the journalizing by the Journal clerk of the action of the House in the passage of bills are as important and require as much skill and care as the original preparation of a bill.

For assistance in the preparation of bills we pay our legislative counsel a salary of \$10,000, and it is worth every cent of it. I am certain there is no member of the committee who will not agree that the service of these men at the desk is not worth at least half that amount.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Were these proposed changes brought by the gentleman from Missouri to the attention of the committee in the preparation of the bill?

Mr. CANNON. I do not believe that any member of the committee would take the position that these men are not entitled to the salaries proposed in this amendment.

Mr. CRAMTON. That does not answer the question. The question I asked was this: Were these proposed changes brought by the gentleman from Missouri or anyone else to the attention of the committee in the consideration of the bill?

Mr. CANNON. No; they were not brought up, but other increases were included in the bill and I hoped these were overlooked by the committee through inadvertence.

Mr. CRAMTON. The gentleman will realize this. This bill is filled with items respecting people who are immediately in contact with the membership of the House and the Senate. The committee has gone over these items with great care. If an increase is made here and there just because some one makes an appeal on the floor, it is a little difficult to know where it would end, because I dare say that most of these items could arouse some friends on the floor of the House. My own attitude in making the point of order against the amendment which is subject to the point of order, would be, simply that it would be dangerous to start a policy here of, on the impulse of the moment, raising a salary here and there, when it is a matter that ought to have very careful consideration.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman knows that we have in the bill before us quite a number of items that are subject to points of order. Would he not be willing to leave this to the action of the Committee of the Whole?

Mr. CRAMTON. If the policy were once entered on of making these amendments everyone would have its appeal. We have many efficient employees attached to the House. If you once start in a policy of just at random offering amendments without any occasion on the part of the committee for investigation, no one could tell where the end would be.

Mr. CANNON. I realize the justice of what the gentleman says, but there is no rule which is not, on occasion, honored in the breach, and I am asking in this instance that he give the Committee of the Whole the opportunity to pass on the matter.

The gentleman is aware that while the reading clerks of the House receive but \$4,200, the reading clerk in the Senate receives \$5,500, although the relative burden of duties is in the proportion of 96, the membership of the Senate, to 440, the membership of the House. Let me add that our present reading clerks by their efficiency are actually saving a much larger sum than that provided in this amendment. When they took their position at the desk it required an average of 45 minutes to call the roll. Under the present régime, by virtue of reforms initiated by them, only 23 minutes is consumed in calling the roll.

It has been estimated that the cost of running the House is approximately \$1,971 per hour. At this rate it is at once apparent that a very material sum has been saved and is being saved on every roll call, a saving directly due to the efficiency of these men at the desk.

The Journal clerk is also entitled to special consideration on the part of the House for large sums saved in the administration of his office. Through reforms instituted at his suggestion an amount estimated by the Government Printing Office to approximate \$2,650 is being saved every session in the printing of the Journal, an amount greatly in excess of the small increase provided by the proposed amendment.

Likewise the duties of the tally clerk have been added to in the last few years, until he is now handling twice the business formerly required of that office, including some of the most important and most exacting duties in the routine of the House.

I trust the gentleman will take these facts into consideration and permit the committee to vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan insist upon his point of order?

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I do, simply for the reason stated. There is an appeal in what the gentleman suggests and a good deal of justice in the demand that he makes; but the gentleman knows that if the bars are let down to unconsidered amendments without investigation, it would be hard to tell where the end would be. I understand some increases were granted that are perhaps subject to the point of order, but those were made only after most careful investigation and expressions from House authorities. For the reason I give, I shall be obliged to make the point of order. I make the point of order that there is a statutory limitation which is exceeded by the proposed amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to be heard upon the point of order? If not, the Chair sustains the point of order, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following committees: Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,150; janitor, \$1,310. Agriculture—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,150; janitor, \$1,310. Appropriations—clerk, \$5,000, and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,500, five assistant clerks at \$3,300 each, assistant clerk, \$2,700; janitor, \$1,440. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$2,360; assistant clerk, \$1,520; janitor, \$1,010. Census—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Civil Service—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,520; janitor, \$1,010. Coinage, Weights, and Measures—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Disposition of Useless Executive Papers—clerk, \$2,360. District of Co-

lumbia—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,150; janitor, \$1,010. Education—clerk, \$2,360. Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—clerk, \$2,360. Elections No. 1—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Elections No. 2—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Elections No. 3—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$2,880; janitor, \$1,010. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,150; janitor, \$1,010. Immigration and Naturalization—clerk, \$2,880; janitor, \$1,010. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,150; janitor, \$1,010. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,300; additional clerk, \$2,360; assistant clerk, \$1,830; janitor, \$1,310. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$2,880; stenographer, \$2,560; expert examiner (Norman E. Ives), \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,240. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,940; janitor, \$1,240. Labor—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Library—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Merchant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Military Affairs—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$1,830; janitor, \$1,310. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Naval Affairs—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$1,830; janitor, \$1,310. Patents—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Pensions—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$1,940; janitor, \$1,010. Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$1,730; janitor, \$1,310. Printing—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,310. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$1,520; janitor, \$1,010. Public Lands—clerk, \$2,360; assistant clerk, \$1,520; janitor, \$1,010. Revision of the Laws—clerk, \$3,000; janitor, \$1,010; the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$11,652, for the fiscal year 1928, "to continue the employment of competent persons to assist in compiling and codifying the laws relating to the District of Columbia," is reappropriated and made available during the fiscal year 1929. Rivers and Harbors—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,150; janitor, \$1,310. Roads—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. Rules—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$1,830; janitor, \$1,010. Territories—clerk, \$2,360; janitor, \$1,010. War Claims—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$1,520; janitor, \$1,010. Ways and Means—clerk, \$4,200; assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,360; assistant clerk, \$2,250; clerk for the minority, \$2,880; janitors—one \$1,310, one \$1,010. World War Veterans' Legislation—clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,150. In all, \$250,230.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DOWELL: Page 14, in line 2, after the figures "\$2,360," insert "assistant clerk, \$1,800."

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Chairman, I have only this to say to the committee. I presented the facts in this matter to the Committee on Accounts before the opening of the session.

The Committee on Roads is having very heavy work this year. The legislation has taken more time and has required more work than has ever occurred in the history of this committee. It is a committee of 21 members. The legislation is such that it pertains to every section of the United States, and every section of the United States is interested in this legislation; and the work has grown so much in the past two years that it is necessary to have this additional help. I am hoping that the point of order will not be pressed, because I know if the gentleman knew the situation he would not press it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DOWELL. Certainly.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What has the Committee on Accounts to say about this? Did the gentleman bring that to the attention of the committee and show them the necessity?

Mr. DOWELL. Before the work of the session began. Persons are making inquiry constantly through Members of the House and of the Senate with reference to the status of the legislation, and the committee has been busier than ever before in the history of the committee.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am not going to take the liberty to make objection to it, but is it not a dangerous precedent to set?

Mr. DOWELL. If it were not for the necessity I have mentioned I would not ask for it at this time. There is a necessity for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Ohio insist on his point of order?

Mr. MURPHY. I shall have to insist on the point of order. The gentleman could have come before our committee but he knew, no doubt, that the Committee on Appropriations does not attempt to legislate at any time. We do try at times to smooth out a rough place here and there, and to equalize salaries at this end of the Capitol to correspond with those at the other end. The gentleman from Iowa did not bring this to our atten-

tion. While I recognize the force of what the gentleman says and realize the situation he describes, we feel that it is not an orderly manner in which to enact legislation.

Mr. DOWELL. There is no question about the point of order. The amendment is subject to a point of order.

Mr. MURPHY. Our committee is told that there is a bill being shaped up in the Committee on Accounts to take care of just such a situation.

I shall have to insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Janitors under the foregoing shall be appointed by the chairmen, respectively, of said committees, and shall perform under the direction of the Doorkeeper all of the duties heretofore required of messengers detailed to said committees by the Doorkeeper, and shall be subject to removal by the Doorkeeper at any time after the termination of the Congress during which they were appointed.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Accounts we would ask to pass over the reading from line 1 to line 7 at the top of page 15, and lines 17 to 25 on page 17. I ask unanimous consent to pass it over until to-morrow, because there are one or two Members who are interested in these two items and want to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I do so for the purpose of asking the gentleman if the language in the last paragraph just read is the same as that heretofore carried by the bill for the legislative department?

Mr. MURPHY. It is the same.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. It does not cover any employees except those that were heretofore employed under the same provision?

Mr. MURPHY. No.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Chairman, it strikes me that some one should draw attention to the fact that we have men working here who possibly are trying to raise families on \$84 a month, or \$1,010 a year. It seems to me that if we are going to increase wages anywhere to employees of the Government we ought to begin here where we know men perform functions that are important. We know they are doing the same thing in the departments, and when we hire a man for \$84 a month and know he can not rent a house under \$25 or \$30, how he lives is beyond me. It seems to me we should increase these salaries at this time. I certainly hope when this bill reaches the Senate, if it is not done here, something will be done to give a living wage to the men who work in the House of Representatives, a place where men surely ought to be paid enough to live on.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

POST OFFICE

Salaries: Postmaster, \$4,200; assistant postmaster, \$2,570; registry and money-order clerk, \$2,000; assistant registry and money-order clerk, \$1,800; five case distributors at \$1,700 each; record and file clerk, \$1,700; twenty-seven messengers (including one to superintend transportation of mails), at \$1,520 each; for the employment of substitute messengers and extra services of regular employees at the rate of not to exceed \$125 per month each, \$1,000; laborer, \$1,010; in all, \$63,820.

Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa: Page 16, line 10, after the word "and," strike out the figures "\$420" and insert "\$540."

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment. That item has been passed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio reserves a point of order.

Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa. If the point of order is pressed I would like to ask unanimous consent to return to this. I was unavoidably detained and have just arrived in the House. I hope the point of order will be overlooked.

Mr. MURPHY. The paragraph has been read, Mr. Chairman. It has been passed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to return to it for a moment. We are only a few lines beyond it.

Mr. MURPHY. For what purpose?

Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa. To offer an amendment.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Is it the purpose of the gentleman from Ohio to make a point of order against the amendment if we return to the paragraph cited?

Mr. MURPHY. It is.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Then I object.

The Clerk read as follows:

For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$16,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. On page 20, line 2, strike out the figures "\$16,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$20,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MURPHY: Page 20, line 2, strike out the sign and figures "\$16,000" and insert in lieu thereof the sign and figures "\$20,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

To pay William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, for services in compiling, arranging for the printer, reading proof, indexing testimony, stenography and typewriting, supervision of the work, and expenses incurred in the contested-election cases of the Seventieth Congress, as authorized by the act entitled "An act relating to contested elections," approved March 2, 1887, \$2,483.68, and an additional sum to such persons as were actually engaged in the work, designated by him, and in such proportions as he may deem just for the assistance rendered in the work, \$1,516.32; in all, \$4,000.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MACGREGOR: On page 21, after line 5, insert "That the Clerk of the House is authorized to disburse out of the miscellaneous item of the contingent fund, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Committee on Accounts and subject to its approval, not in excess of the sum of \$5,000 for the physical and medical examination of Members of the House of Representatives."

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment, which I know is subject to a point of order, for the purpose of calling the attention of the Members of the House to the advisability, to my mind, of having some method of physical examination of our Members.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mental?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Physical, I said. There was inserted in the RECORD this morning by the ranking minority member of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR], a statement showing the number of deaths which have occurred in this House during past Congresses. For instance, in the Sixtieth Congress we lost 10; in the Sixty-first Congress, 11; in the Sixty-second Congress, 11; in the Sixty-third Congress, 12; in the Sixty-fourth Congress, 7; in the Sixty-fifth Congress, 15; in the Sixty-sixth Congress, 14; in the Sixty-seventh Congress, 19; in the Sixty-eighth Congress, 17; in the Sixty-ninth Congress, 9; and so far this session we have lost 5.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Do I understand that this examination is to be an examination of candidate before election or an examination after election?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Perhaps it should be an examination before election, but the amendment provides for an examination after election.

Mr. CRAMTON. To be entirely effective it should provide for an examination of candidates before election.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Yes.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. I want to ask the gentleman from New York if he is serious in offering this amendment.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I am quite serious about it myself.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. It strikes me as being a very extraordinary and unusual thing to propose. There is no more reason why the Members of the House should be physically passed upon than that the pages should receive the same benefit.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Let me tell the gentleman the reason. I have been to the Secretary of War and I have been to the Surgeon General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Navy and have tried to see if some arrangement could not be made whereby we could have an annual physical examination of Members of the House.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. If it would include everybody in the United States, there would be some excuse for it, but not when applied to the membership of the House alone.

Mr. MACGREGOR. There is plenty of excuse for it, and I am trying to tell the gentleman the reason for it if the gentleman will permit.

It has cost us the sum of \$169,905 since the Sixtieth Congress to pay the funeral expenses of Members. In addition to this it has cost us nearly \$1,000,000 since the Fifty-ninth Congress for payment of the allowances we make to the families of Members upon death. If that is not sufficient, I do not know what would be.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Does the gentleman assume that by a medical examination all of these deaths and funerals could have been prevented?

Mr. MACGREGOR. I assume that a good many of them could have been prevented, because the time to control a disease is when it starts, and this you, perhaps, do by an examination of this kind.

The Surgeon General of the Army has told me it would be a perfectly wonderful thing if he could induce Members of Congress when at their homes to go to their own physicians every six months or every year and have such an examination made, and thus set an example for the people generally.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. I know there is such a campaign being conducted throughout the country for the improvement of the general health of the people.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I would be very delighted if we could get this idea into the minds of the Members of the House, and I am trying to bring this before the Members through this method of providing for such a physical examination.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. And it is to be done at Government expense.

Mr. MACGREGOR. We would be saving money.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. It seems to me a very far-fetched proposition and one I could never agree to.

Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACGREGOR. Yes.

Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD. I am one of those who believes we are responsible ourselves for the condition the gentleman refers to. We eat too much, sleep too little, and exercise less than we should. If we corrected these things, we would not need such an examination.

Mr. MACGREGOR. But we will not do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Ohio insist upon his point of order?

Mr. MURPHY. I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read down to and including line 15, page 22.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HAWLEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 12875, had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BURTON, for one day, on account of important business.

PENSIONS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Pensions, I call up the bill (H. R. 12381) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and so forth, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors; and ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I understand this is a unanimous report, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered as read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that the reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to said committee:

H. R. 574.	Lester L. Coffee.	H. R. 8381.	Peter R. Schug.
H. R. 1461.	Annie M. O'Brien.	H. R. 8384.	James B. King.
H. R. 1540.	Harvey C. Patterson.	H. R. 8389.	James M. Deaton.
H. R. 2588.	Juanita M. Roy C., and Dot Bandhauer.	H. R. 8414.	Daniel W. Tidmore.
H. R. 2611.	Ernest Cooper.	H. R. 8442.	Patrick Lyseght.
H. R. 2664.	James F. Conner.	H. R. 8477.	Robert J. Jones.
H. R. 2667.	Cynthia E. Endicott.	H. R. 8479.	Alfred C. Williams.
H. R. 2998.	Ewel King.	H. R. 8485.	Charles Osborn.
H. R. 3000.	William Hibbard.	H. R. 8595.	George Bunch.
H. R. 3067.	Frank B. O'Brien.	H. R. 8614.	James C. Hicks.
H. R. 3161.	Norman Campbell.	H. R. 8635.	Morris E. Leighty.
H. R. 3171.	Richard F. Gray.	H. R. 8638.	Katherine Raney.
H. R. 3199.	Thomas J. Keegan.	H. R. 8645.	Alamanza Korson.
H. R. 3275.	Columbus J. Hunt.	H. R. 8704.	James O. Scott.
H. R. 3390.	Robert L. Zell.	H. R. 8767.	John Murphy.
H. R. 3446.	Charles G. Sullivan.	H. R. 8784.	Owen Williams.
H. R. 3497.	Marcel H. Poirier.	H. R. 8795.	William Henry Norris.
H. R. 3543.	David Gregory.	H. R. 8857.	Albert Kreutzer.
H. R. 3544.	Green Turner.	H. R. 8892.	Edward L. Hayes.
H. R. 3545.	William H. Hensley.	H. R. 8967.	Edward M. Gantt.
H. R. 3672.	Leroy Palmer.	H. R. 8976.	Olive B. Powers.
H. R. 3718.	Anna S. J. Llewys.	H. R. 9082.	George F. Tinkham.
H. R. 3743.	Claude O. Neff.	H. R. 9166.	Chauncey G. Sleeper.
H. R. 3897.	George F. Wiggins.	H. R. 9241.	Myrtle Grantham.
H. R. 3934.	Carl Johan Anderson.	H. R. 9269.	Grady B. Baggett.
H. R. 3975.	John F. Kilbride.	H. R. 9321.	Arnold M. Zirkle.
H. R. 4011.	James W. Dougherty.	H. R. 9379.	Jane Tilly.
H. R. 4090.	Emil Janston.	H. R. 9389.	June Harvie.
H. R. 4092.	Patrick J. Manning.	H. R. 9426.	Edward Roediger.
H. R. 4185.	William P. Trimble.	H. R. 9461.	Jasper O. Craig.
H. R. 4237.	Lawrence Waldroup.	H. R. 9464.	Arthur Gray.
H. R. 4373.	Mary A. Clarke.	H. R. 9478.	Willie E. Smith.
H. R. 4484.	Tolbert Smith.	H. R. 9547.	Peter Sherlock.
H. R. 4541.	Martha, Thomas, and Mary Ann Coughlan.	H. R. 9562.	Albert H. Black.
H. R. 4641.	William Cummings.	H. R. 9657.	Tillie P. Turner.
H. R. 4667.	Wallace H. Hodge.	H. R. 9709.	James I. Pland.
H. R. 4870.	Cecilia A. Burns.	H. R. 9714.	Lewis Kimmel.
H. R. 5019.	James A. Chalfant.	H. R. 9735.	Eloise P. Stevens.
H. R. 5267.	John H. Doremus.	H. R. 9878.	Elizabeth Edwards.
H. R. 5291.	Thomas A. McEntire.	H. R. 10049.	Henry D. Pfeil.
H. R. 5875.	Joseph D. Keane.	H. R. 10091.	Rebecca Dennis.
H. R. 5929.	Frank Horn.	H. R. 10117.	Gallico Thompson.
H. R. 5934.	Frank M. Fast.	H. R. 10195.	John Garvey.
H. R. 6141.	Harold W. Kenny.	H. R. 10258.	Joseph D. Combs.
H. R. 6144.	Roy L. Haas.	H. R. 10280.	Seward B. Pickens.
H. R. 6374.	Eliza W. Robar.	H. R. 10219.	Terese B. Hall.
H. R. 6379.	Fletcher Adkins.	H. R. 10445.	Russel G. Howe.
H. R. 6539.	William H. Clarke.	H. R. 10450.	Ethel Norton.
H. R. 6588.	Zella R. Redding.	H. R. 10496.	James O. Quinn.
H. R. 6707.	James J. Scanlon.	H. R. 10518.	Camillus Arnett.
H. R. 6786.	Annie McNamara.	H. R. 10580.	Glenn E. Hall.
H. R. 6840.	Jack J. McLawhorn.	H. R. 10588.	Herman Green.
H. R. 6909.	Louise B. Otis.	H. R. 10689.	Harry F. Palmer.
H. R. 7038.	Millie Wynn.	H. R. 10840.	Matt J. Gaines.
H. R. 7058.	Lucile D. Brown.	H. R. 10857.	James Shaw.
H. R. 7094.	Edward M. Carter.	H. R. 10924.	Jennie B. Hanks.
H. R. 7399.	Lee Jones.	H. R. 10943.	William D. Warren.
H. R. 7419.	John F. Kopezynski.	H. R. 11050.	Curt T. Spicer.
H. R. 7503.	David Green.	H. R. 11109.	Mollie F. Shockley.
H. R. 7519.	Janette L. Goodrich.	H. R. 11172.	Charles R. Fischer.
H. R. 7534.	Samuel E. Fox.	H. R. 11287.	Louisa Donnelly.
H. R. 8030.	Robert W. Fulton.	H. R. 11304.	Lillie Witt.
H. R. 8080.	Martha E. Moore.	H. R. 11322.	Clark Brown.
H. R. 8257.	John B. Maddox.	H. R. 11389.	Harry A. Thompson.
H. R. 8354.	Isaac Adler.	H. R. 11399.	John W. Strausser.
		H. R. 11681.	Joseph L. Short.
		H. R. 11892.	William G. Shotwell.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CANNON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred to the appropriate committee, as follows:

S. 3555. An act 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; to the Committee on Agriculture.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 3224. An act to extend the provisions of the forest exchange act, approved March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), to the Crater National Forest, in the State of Oregon; and

S. 3225. An act to enlarge the boundaries of the Crater National Forest.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they presented to the President of the United States for his approval a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 10564. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant and convey to the county of Warren a perpetual easement for public highway purposes over and upon a portion of the Vicksburg National Military Park in the State of Mississippi.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, April 14, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Saturday, April 14, 1928, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

(10.30 a. m.)

To provide for the transfer to the Department of the Interior of the public-works functions of the Federal Government (H. R. 8127).

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

(10.30 a. m.)

A meeting to hear General Deakyné discuss the various engineering reports before the committee.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

A meeting to consider matters concerning the Osage Indians.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

443. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examinations and survey of southeast entrance to Milford Haven Harbor, Va.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

444. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report from the Chief of Engineers on preliminary examination and survey of the shore at and near West Chop, Marthas Vineyard, Mass., with a view to preventing its erosion; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. LEHLBACH: Committee on the Civil Service. H. R. 25. A bill 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; with amendment (Rept. No. 1263). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PARKER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 12620. A bill to authorize the unification of carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1264). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COLTON: Committee on Roads. S. 1341. 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; with amendment (Rept. No. 1267). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COLTON: Committee on Roads. H. R. 7343. 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; with amendment (Rept. No. 1268). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WHITE of Maine: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 11796. A bill to provide for the conservation of fish, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1269). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 1390. A bill for the relief of Maj. Lester L. Lampert; with amendment

(Rept. No. 1255). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 3537. A bill for the relief of William F. Goode; with amendment (Rept. No. 1256). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PEAVEY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 9509. A bill for the relief of Ray Ernest Smith; with amendment (Rept. No. 1257). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PEAVEY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 9546. A bill for the relief of T. D. Randall & Co.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1258). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SINCLAIR: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 10913. A bill to compensate Talbird & Jenkins for balance due on contracts with Navy Department dated March 20 and October 9, 1919; with amendment (Rept. No. 1259). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. H. R. 11385. A bill for the relief of Dr. Andrew J. Baker; with amendment (Rept. No. 1260). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LOWREY: Committee on War Claims. S. 374. An act for the relief of Lulu Chaplin; with amendment (Rept. No. 1261). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PEAVEY: Committee on War Claims. S. 1637. An act for the relief of Martha Henson; without amendment (Rept. No. 1262). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHAPMAN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 7324. A bill to clarify the military record of Orla W. Robinson; with amendment (Rept. No. 1265). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BOYLAN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 10034. A bill for the relief of Capt. Alexander C. Doyle; without amendment (Rept. No. 1266). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12985) authorizing J. T. Burnett, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 12986) to amend section 12 of the act approved May 18, 1920; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LAGUARDIA: A bill (H. R. 12987) to provide for the employment of additional customs guards, for the compensation of customs guards, for the construction of launches for the customs service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAAS: A bill (H. R. 12988) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to grant certain land to the city of St. Paul, State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 12989) authorizing an appropriation for Mount Adams Highway on the Yakima Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 12990) to place curling stones and curling-stone handles on the free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WINTER: A bill (H. R. 12991) to provide for the storage for diversion of the waters of the North Platte River and construction of the Casper-Alcova reclamation project; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. HOFFMAN: A bill (H. R. 12992) 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 New Brunswick, N. J.; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12993) to repeal the provisos of paragraphs 369, 401, 1301, and 1302 of section 1 of the tariff act of 1922; the provisos of paragraphs 1536, 1541, 1543, 1548, 1585, and 1700 of section 201 of the tariff act of 1922; and paragraph 371 of the tariff act of 1922; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 272) designating September 8 as National Marine Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A resolution (H. Res. 164) amending Rule XVIII of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ALDRICH: A bill (H. R. 12994) granting an increase of pension to Ella J. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 12995) for the relief of Etta B. Leach Johnson; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BACON: A bill (H. R. 12996) providing for the examination and survey of Huntington Harbor, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BEGG: A bill (H. R. 12997) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Parrish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLOOM: A bill (H. R. 12998) granting a pension to Katherine Nelson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHALMERS: A bill (H. R. 12999) granting a pension to Anna E. Walters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 13000) granting a pension to Kate Kingston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 13001) for the relief of Clarence Joseph Deutsch; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 13002) for the relief of William Elder; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FAUST: A bill (H. R. 13003) granting a pension to Sarah E. Peabody; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 13004) granting a pension to Kate Krisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 13005) granting an increase of pension to Roscoe C. Tarter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13006) granting a pension to Harriet Morgan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREENWOOD: A bill (H. R. 13007) granting a pension to Eliza Jane Buckles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOFFMAN: A bill (H. R. 13008) to provide for a survey of New York and New Jersey channels, including channel north of Shooters Island, and Main and Gedney Channels; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOGG: A bill (H. R. 13009) granting a pension to Beata E. Shafer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13010) for the relief of James P. Sloan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOLADAY: A bill (H. R. 13011) to extend the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission act of September 7, 1916, to William Horton Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: A bill (H. R. 13012) granting a pension to Julia T. Goodhue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAJOR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 13013) granting a pension to Ann Maria Metcalf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MENGES: A bill (H. R. 13014) to authorize the Albert J. Lentz Post, No. 202, American Legion, of Gettysburg, Pa., to erect and maintain a post home on the grounds of the Gettysburg National Military Park; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 13015) granting a pension to Martin A. Hicks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 13016) granting an increase of pension to Hattie M. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13017) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13018) granting a pension to Ella N. Lamp; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 13019) for the relief of Marion Letcher, American consul general at Copenhagen, Denmark, who suffered by burglary of the consulate general the loss of official funds; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 13020) granting an increase of pension to Annie L. Lacey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RATHBONE: A bill (H. R. 13021) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 13022) authorizing the submission to the Court of Claims of the claims of sundry citizens of Idaho for damages sustained by reason of the overflow of their lands in connection with the construction of the reservoir to irrigate lands belonging to the Indians on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13023) for the relief of Arthur H. Teeple; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 13024), granting a pension to Irene L. Mahan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TATGENHORST: A bill (H. R. 13025) granting a pension to Alma McGuire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 13026) authorizing the appointment of John F. Lee as a warrant officer of the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13027) granting a pension to Mary E. Savage; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 13028) granting a pension to Olive H. McMillan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 13029) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Waterman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 13030) for the relief of John J. Fitzgerald; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOGG: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 271) providing for the erection of a memorial to Samuel Wilson, by whose sobriquet "Uncle Sam" the United States of America are popularly designated; to the Committee on the Library.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

6762. By Mr. AYRES: Petition of citizens of Wichita, Kans., in behalf of legislation favorable to Civil War veterans and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6763. By Mr. CHALMERS: Petition protesting against the commercial use of the United States flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6764. By Mr. GARBER: Telegram of Oklahoma State Highway Commission, Oklahoma City, Okla., urging the prompt consideration of bill for the appropriation of Federal funds under the Federal highway act; to the Committee on Roads.

6765. Also, petition of J. H. Stolper, Muskogee, Okla., general counsel and chairman national executive committee the American Veterans of All Wars, supporting House bill 500, Fitzgerald retirement bill for disabled emergency Army officers; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

6766. Also, petition of J. L. Stockton, president eleventh division, Railway Mail Association, of Siloam Springs, Ark., in support of the night preferential bill for postal clerks; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

6767. Also, petition of conference committee of the American Federation of Labor, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Manufacturers, in support of Senate bill 1940 and House bill 7729, convict labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

6768. Also, petition of Dr. B. A. Owen, Perry, Okla., in protest to the enactment of Senate bill 1752, in regard to stamped envelopes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

6769. Also, petition of National League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C., in regard to Senate Joint Resolution 46, concerning Muscle Shoals; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

6770. By Mr. HAUGEN: Petition of 35 citizens of New Albin, Iowa, urging immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill carrying rates proposed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6771. By Mr. HAWLEY: Petition of residents of Hammond, Ore., requesting increases in pension to Civil War veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6772. By Mr. HUDDLESTON: Petition of Kiwanis Club, of Fairfield, Ala., and H. G. Monatt, of Birmingham, Ala., in opposition to the Oddie bill (S. 1752) in reprinting of stamped envelopes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

6773. By Mr. KELLY: Petition of members of the First Presbyterian Church of East McKeesport, Pa., favoring passage of Sunday rest law; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

6774. Also, petition of citizens of Tarrentum, Pa., favoring increased pensions for Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6775. By Mr. LETTS: Petition of Annie Jensen and other citizens of Scott County, Iowa, urging the passage of a Civil War pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6776. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Enyard & Godley (Inc.), New York City, protesting against the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6777. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce, Hastings, Nebr., urging the passage of House bill 8909, providing for flood con-

trol in the lower Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Flood Control.

6778. Also, petition of the George Washington American Citizens Bicentennial Commemoration Committee, New York City, indorsing the project to authorize and direct the survey, construction, and maintenance of a memorial highway to connect Mount Vernon with the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River; to the Committee on Roads.

6779. Also, petition of Hunter-Walton & Co., New York City, protesting against the McNary-Haugen bill on the ground that it is an injury to the butter and cheese business as well as demoralizing to the farmer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6780. Also, petition of Artistic Lighting Equipment Association, New York City, protesting against the passage of House bill 6679, introduced by Congressman TILMAN B. PARKS, on the ground that it is discriminatory to the small business man; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6781. Also, petition of J. Alex Wigle, Mineola, N. Y., urging the favorable reporting of House bill 12032, intended to rectify and improve the financial status of warrant and chief warrant officers of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

6782. Also, petition of Michael J. De Martini, W. M. Caniff, Henry Lombardi, and Daniel McCauley, all of Brooklyn, N. Y., urging favorable action on House bill 10644, to adjust the compensation of certain employees in the customs service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6783. By Mr. LOZIER: Petition of 40 citizens of Linn County, Mo., urging enactment of more liberal pension laws; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6784. By Mr. McKEOWN: Petition of Wayne M. Roberts and other citizens of Pontotoc County, Okla., urging immediate passage of a bill increasing Civil War pensions; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6785. Also, letter of Ferbie Whitehead, of Ada, Okla., urging the passage of a bill increasing the pension of the Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6786. By Mr. MAJOR of Missouri: Petition of citizens of Springfield, Mo., urging the immediate passage of legislation providing increased pensions for veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6787. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of Hunter, Walton & Co., New York City, opposing the passage of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6788. Also, petition of Enyard & Godley (Inc.), New York City, opposing the passage of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6789. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce, Hastings, Nebr., favoring the passage of the Sears bill (H. R. 8909) for flood control; to the Committee on Flood Control.

6790. Also, petition of the Artistic Lighting Equipment Association, New York City, favoring the passage of the Parks bill (H. R. 6679) to amend the Federal Judicial Code by limiting the jurisdiction of the Federal district courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6791. Also, petition of J. Alex Wigle, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., favoring the passage of House bill 12032, to rectify and improve the financial status of warrant and chief warrant officers of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

6792. Also, petition of the John Eiseman Camp, No. 79, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Woodhaven, Long Island, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 3628, granting pensions to certain disabled children of veterans of the Civil War and the war with Spain; to the Committee on Pensions.

6793. By Mr. QUAYLE: Petition of Baum & Moncharsh, of New York City, opposing the McNary-Haugen bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6794. Also, petition of the American Legion National Legislative Committee of Washington, D. C., urging the passage of the Rogers hospital construction bill; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

6795. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of Hastings, Nebr., urging the passage of the Sears bill (H. R. 8908); to the Committee on Flood Control.

6796. Also, petition of Hunter, Walton & Co., of New York City, opposing the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6797. Also, petition of Enyard & Godley (Inc.), of New York City, opposing the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

6798. Also, petition of the George Washington American Citizens Bicentennial Commemoration Committee, of New York City, urging the passage of the Moore bill 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 Roads.

6799. By Mr. RATHBONE: Petition by citizens of Chicago, urging that immediate steps be taken to bring to a vote a Civil War pension bill in order that relief may be accorded to needy and suffering veterans and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6800. By Mr. ROMJUE: Petition of W. P. Kennedy, T. R. Sawyer, and others, of Kahoka, Mo., for passage of Civil War pension bill carrying the rates proposed by the National Tribune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6801. By Mr. SWING: Petition of citizens of San Diego, Calif., in behalf of the Civil War pension bill for the relief of veterans and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6802. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of residents of Washington County, Pa., in support of legislation increasing the rate of pension to Civil War veterans and widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6803. By Mr. VINSON of Kentucky: Petition of Civil War veterans and their widows for increase of pension; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6804. By Mr. WHITE of Colorado: Petition of sundry citizens of Denver, Colo., urging the enactment of legislation granting an increase of pension to veterans of the Civil War and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

6805. By Mr. WINTER: Resolutions from F. S. Harter, president Platte County Bee Keepers Association, Wheatland; L. A. Buchanan, president Lions Club, Cody; and William C. Kinkead, president Kiwanis Club of Cheyenne, Cheyenne, all in the State of Wyoming, indorsing and approving House bill 9956 and that it will be passed and become a law; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, April 14, 1928

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Almighty God, the Father of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, Thy purpose for this world is the development of man; all creation is engaged in this redeeming task. Let us not despise the lowest of Thy creatures, nor lose the glory and the worth of humble service and simple things. The divine at the heart of the universe keeps working away at the divine in man, and one day, like the prophet of old, he will be lifted up out of his ignorance and sin into the light of a more perfect day. Amid commotions and uncertainties, Thou art the preserver of all good; we therefore praise Thee. May our laws and institutions be molded by great Christian ideals, and always remain as the inspiration of our fellow citizens, for they are the architects and the builders of our Republic. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 431. An act to authorize the payment of certain taxes to Okanogan County, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5687. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain public lands to the Cabazon Water Co., issue patent therefor, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6360. An act for the relief of Edward S. Lathrop;

H. R. 7191. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to convey certain land in Cook County, Ill., to the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co., its successors or assigns, under certain conditions;

H. R. 7908. An act to authorize the granting of leave to veterans of the Spanish-American War to attend the annual convention of the United Spanish War Veterans and auxiliary in Habana, Cuba, in 1928;

H. R. 8650. An act for the relief of C. S. Winans;

H. R. 9830. An act authorizing the Great Falls Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Potomac River at or near the Great Falls;

H. R. 10540. An act to credit retired commissioned officers of the Coast Guard with active duty during the World War performed since retirement; and

H. R. 10932. An act for the relief of the widows of certain Foreign Service officers.