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WILLIAM J. OTJEN
COMMANDER IN CHIEF

[73d Congress, 2d Session - - - - - House Document No. 151

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE STATED CONVENTION OF THE 35TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

August 20–24, 1933



March 1, 1934.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed, with illustrations

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1934

PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 126, SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the proceedings of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the American Legion, and the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, respectively, shall, with accompanying illustrations, be printed annually as separate House documents of the session of Congress to which they may be submitted.

SEC. 2. That section 2, chapter 277, volume 43, page 473, of the Revised Statutes, approved June 6, 1924, be, and is hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1931.

APR 22 1935

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

National Headquarters,
United Spanish War Veterans,
Washington, D.C., February 14, 1934.

To the Speaker, House of Representatives.

Sir: There is transmitted herewith the proceedings of the stated convention of the Thirty-fifth National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, held at Los Angeles, Calif., August 20–24, 1933, which is submitted in accordance with Public Resolution No. 126, Seventy-first Congress, approved March 2, 1931, for printing as a House document.

Yours very truly,

Jas. J. Murphy,
Quartermaster General.

AMALGAMATION AGREEMENT BY AND BETWEEN THE SPANISH WAR VETERANS, SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS, AND SERVICE MEN OF THE SPANISH WAR

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT,
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
Indianapolis, Ind., January 1, 1905.

The following is an official copy of the amalgamation agreement adopted the 18th day of April 1904, consolidating the National Association Spanish-American War Veterans, National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, and National Encampment Service Men of the Spanish War, into the United Spanish War Veterans, and is published for the information of the camps and comrades of the National Encampment, United Spanish War Veterans.

WILLIAM E. ENGLISH,
Commander in Chief.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON,
Adjutant General.

AGREEMENT

The following provisions relative to the amalgamation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association Spanish-American War Veterans, and the National Encampment Service Men of the Spanish War, proposed, accepted, and adopted, are hereby promulgated:

SECTION 1. The name of the organization created by the union of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association Spanish-American War Veterans, and the National Encampment Service Men of the Spanish War, hereby united in one fraternal, patriotic, and lasting organization, shall be "United Spanish War Veterans."

SEC. 2. The official term of the officers for the National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, hereby selected, agreed upon, and installed in office, shall be from April 18, 1904, to January 1, 1905.

SEC. 3. The following are selected as the first officers of the National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, and shall assume the duties of their respective offices April 18, 1904:

Commander in chief	Maj. Harold C. Megrew.
Senior vice commander in chief	Capt. William E. English.
Junior vice commander in chief	Col. George M. Moulton.
Chief of staff	
Adjutant general	
Quartermaster general	
Inspector general	
Judge advocate	I. N. Kinney, Michigan.
Surgeon general	Frank N. Hendley, Ohio.
Chaplain in chief	Rev. W. H. I. Reany, U.S. Navy.
Paymaster general	Lt. Col. Russell B. Harrison, Indiana.
Commissary general	Col. Thomas F. Lynch, New York.
Chief of engineers	Capt. Wilson I. Davenny, New York.

Chief signal officer	Maj. W. H. Davis, Pennsylvania.
Chief of ordnance	Col. Edward C. Young, Illinois.
Chief of artillery	Capt. David Davis, Illinois.
Chief mustering officer	Maj. Harry A. Hall, Pennsylvania.
Historian	S. R. J. Hoyt, Iowa.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

Senator Charles Dick	Lt. Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr.
Thomas F. Leyden	Harry F. Huber
S. D. C. Hays	Wilder S. Metcalf
W. P. Dusenberry	I. L. Shulhafer
James H. Lloyd	William A. Lord
Ferdinand Koenig	Thomas F. O'Neil
James McClintock	Gov. Winfield T. Durbin
John T. Hilton	C. C. Mattis
H. A. F. Young	H. L. Warren
J. W. Carver	J. L. King
C. J. Heinz	F. L. Averill
G. N. Skipwith	M. J. Murphy
C. Leinbach	Hamilton Ward, Jr.

The chief of staff, the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, and the inspector general to be appointed as provided in section 5, acticle 5, rules and regulations.

The duties of the officers herein named, and not otherwise provided, are such as may be assigned to them by the commander in chief.

SEC. 4. Comrade Harold C. Megrew, late commander in chief, National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, who, by the terms of union, is created first commander in chief of the National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans, shall fill that office from April 18, 1904, to September 1, 1904, and to then be succeeded by the senior vice commander in chief, Comrade William E. English, late commander in chief of the National Association Spanish-American War Veterans, who becomes the commander in chief, with the full prerogatives of that office, and holds said office until January 1, 1905, then to be succeeded by the commander in chief regularly elected at the First National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans, to be held in September 1904, at a place and date to be determined by the commander in chief, with the executive committee of the national council of administration, United Spanish War Veterans.

Comrade George M. Moulton, late commander in chief of the Service Men of the Spanish War, herein named as the junior vice commander in chief, shall possess that office until September 1, 1904, when he shall succeed to the office of senior vice commander in chief, and to be in turn succeeded in the office of junior vice commander in chief by Comrade Will J. McKee, late brigadier general United States Volunteers.

SEC. 5. Should a vacancy occur at any time in the office of the commander in chief of the National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans, the senior vice commander in chief thereof shall immediately succeed to the office vacated and become the commander in chief of the national encampment, with all the authority, power, and right thereof, to serve as such until January 1, 1905.

SEC. 6. Should a vacancy occur at any time in the office of the senior vice commander in chief of the National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans, the junior vice commander in chief thereof shall immediately succeed to the office vacated and become senior vice commander in chief of the national encampment, with all the authority, power, and rights thereof, to serve as such until January 1, 1905.

SEC. 7. Should a vacancy occur at any time in the office of the junior vice commander in chief of the National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans prior to September 1, 1904, the office shall be filled as provided for in section 4.

SEC. 8. Vacancies occurring in any of the other offices of the national encampment prior to January 1, 1905, shall be filled by appointment by the commander in chief.

SEC. 9. It is hereby provided that comrades holding the office of commander in chief, senior and junior vice commanders in chief, for any part of the time from April 18, 1904, to January 1, 1905, shall be past officers of these respective ranks, and have all the rights, benefits, privileges, and rank as though they had served the full term of 1 year.

SEC. 10. All records, property, and other assets as per inventory of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association Spanish-American War Veterans, and National Encampment Service Men of the Spanish War shall become the property of the National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans, and all debts and liabilities, as per schedule, of the three foregoing national organizations shall be assumed by the said National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans.

SEC. 11. All charters to be returned to the headquarters of the National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans for reissue, cost of same not to exceed $1.50. It is hereby provided that all members in good standing may be listed as charter members: *Provided, however,* That dishonorably discharged or suspended members, even though their names appear in the original charter, are not to be listed as charter members. This provision will apply to members who have not been regularly mustered.

SEC. 12. The badge and button of the United Spanish War Veterans shall be the badge and button heretofore in use by the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, except that the bar of said badge shall be so changed as to contain the word "United", and all buttons hereafter furnished shall contain the words "United Spanish War Veterans."

It is further provided that the uniform now in use by the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans shall be the uniform of the United Spanish War Veterans.

SEC. 13. Past officers of the various associations hereby consolidated and united, whether national, departmental, or local, shall be entitled to and have in the United Spanish War Veterans all the rights, benefits, privileges, titles, and honors belonging to a past officer of the same rank in said United Spanish War Veterans: *Provided, however,* That past ranks may only be held by comrades who have been elected or appointed to office and have qualified and held the same.

SEC. 14. It is hereby provided that when two or more organizations, hereby united, exist in any one State, Territory, or possession, the organization therein having the largest membership, as shown by the records in the office of the adjutant general, National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans, upon blanks furnished for that purpose, shall be regarded as the parent organization in said State, Territory, or possession, and its officers recognized in accordance therewith, and to serve as such until the first regular meeting of the department, United Spanish War Veterans, in the State, Territory, or possession aforesaid.

SEC. 15. The titles of commanding officers of departments shall be "department commander", "senior", and "junior vice commanders."

SEC. 16. Camps shall be numbered by States, and those now in actual existence and active operation shall be given numbers in order of their original formation as former "camps" or "commands" in the organizations hereby united and consolidated.

SEC. 17. Local organizations shall be called "camps"; State organizations, "departments"; and the national organization, "national encampment."

SEC. 18. The commander in chief is hereby authorized and directed to take up, arrange, adjust, and settle all matters pertaining to amalgamation not herein provided for.

SEC. 19. The official call for the First National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans shall be issued by the commander in chief at least 30 days prior to the convening of said encampment, and all representatives thereto shall be selected in conformity therewith.

SEC. 20. In order that the work of the various camps and commands may proceed without interruption, the rituals now in their possession may be used. All rituals hereafter furnished from national headquarters shall be the ritual of the United Spanish War Veterans.

SEC. 21. The constitution, bylaws, rules, and regulations of the United Spanish War Veterans, copy of which is hereto attached, is hereby agreed to, adopted, and promulgated.

In witness whereof we have hereunto attached our official signatures, this 18th day of April 1904.

HAROLD C. MEGREW,
Commander in Chief Spanish War Veterans.
WM. E. ENGLISH,
Commander in Chief Spanish-American War Veterans.
GEO. M. MOULTON,
Commander in Chief Service Men of the Spanish War.

Approved.

Committee on amalgamation, Spanish War Veterans—
Maj. Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER,
Past Commander in Chief.
Lieut. Gen. NELSON A. MILES,
Past Commander in Chief.
Maj. EMMET URELL,
Commander in Chief.
Maj. HAROLD C. MEGREW,
Commander in Chief.
Capt. CHAMPE S. ANDREWS,
Senior Vice Commander in Chief.
Lieut. Col. LUCIEN F. BURPEE,
Junior Vice Commander in Chief.

Approved.

Committee on amalgamation, Spanish-American War Veterans—
Gen. WILLIS J. HULINGS,
Past Commander in Chief.
Col. JAMES B. CORYELL,
Past Commander in Chief.
Col. D. JACK FOSTER,
Past Commander in Chief.
Capt. WM. E. ENGLISH,
Commander in Chief.

Approved.

Committee on amalgamation, Service Men of the Spanish War—
Gen. JOHN A. WILEY,
Past Commander in Chief.
Col. GEORGE M. MOULTON,
Commander in Chief.
Col. EDWARD C. YOUNG,
Maj. LAWRENCE M. ENNIS,
Capt. WILSON I. DAVENNY,
MARTIN SCHERER, *Jr.*

AMALGAMATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS AND THE LEGION OF SPANISH WAR VETERANS

The following agreement entered into between the United Spanish War Veterans and the Legion of Spanish War Veterans is hereby proposed, accepted, adopted, and promulgated:

1. Camps of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans of the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire shall forthwith become camps of the Departments of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, respectively, of the United Spanish War Veterans, with all the privileges, duties, and obligations incident thereto, excepting that no per capita tax for department or national organizations shall be levied against them until after the filing of semiannual reports due June 30, 1907.

2. Charters shall be issued to said camps by the national headquarters, United Spanish War Veterans, upon the payment of a charter fee of $5, and all members in good standing may be listed as charter members as camps may direct. Said camps shall be entitled to retain their present names.

3. A commission shall be appointed by the commanders in chief of the respective organizations consisting of a comrade of the United Spanish War Veterans and of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans, who shall within 1 year renumber the camps of both organizations in the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in the order of the date of their original charter.

4. All charters to be issued under this agreement are to be dated as of the date of the amalgamation and numbered consecutively in the order of the date of the original charters as reported by the commission: *Provided, however,* That each charter shall have engrossed thereon the date of the original charter and that no charge shall be made against the present camps of the United Spanish War Veterans for the reengrossing of their charters.

5. It is hereby provided that when the Legion of Spanish War Veterans and the United Spanish War Veterans become united by the signing of this agreement, the organization in Massachusetts having the largest membership as shown by such record as the adjutant general of the United Spanish War Veterans may require shall be regarded as the parent organization in Massachusetts and its officers recognized in accordance therewith and to serve as such until the department commander is elected and qualified to serve.

6. Past officers and present officers of both the United Spanish War Veterans and the Legion of Spanish War Veterans, whether national, departmental, or local, in the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire shall be entitled to and have in the United Spanish War Veterans all the rights, benefits, privileges and honor and titles belonging to past officers of the same rank of the United Spanish War Veterans: *Provided, however,* That past rank may only be held by comrades who have been regularly elected or appointed to office and have qualified and held the same.

7. That the commander in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans shall, within 60 days from the date hereof, arrange for date and place and issue a call for a department encampment, to which encampment the camps of the United Spanish War Veterans of the Department of Massachusetts and the camps of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans in the State of Massachusetts shall be entitled to elect delegates and alternates to said department encampment, one delegate and one alternate to be chosen for every 50 members or a major fraction thereof.

And, likewise, the camps of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans in the State of New Hampshire shall, upon the issuance of a call for the department en-

campment, be entitled to elect delegates to said department encampment, and for the purpose of facilitating the organization of said Department of New Hampshire, H. R. Bailey, of Nashua, is hereby designated as provisional department commander for the State of New Hampshire.

8. Until such time as the camps of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans, now uniformed, shall by a majority vote of said camps vote to purchase new uniforms, said comrades of said camps shall be entitled to wear the present uniform of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans.

9. All records, property, and other assets of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans and the respective camps of said organization shall remain as the property and assets of the said Legion of Spanish War Veterans and said camps and all debts and liabilities heretofore contracted by said Legion of Spanish War Veterans and said camps thereof shall be paid by said Legion of Spanish War Veterans and said camps thereof and not be a charge or claim against the National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans.

10. Rosters of all the camps of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans in the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire and the names and dates of appointments in service of all of the officers of the national encampment of said Legion of Spanish War Veterans shall be furnished to the headquarters of the United Spanish War Veterans.

11. In order that the work of the various camps and commands may proceed without interruption the rituals now in their possession may be used until the ritual and book of ceremonies of the United Spanish War veterans can be supplied: *Provided, however*, That all rituals hereafter furnished shall be the rituals of the United Spanish War Veterans, and the constitution, bylaws, rules, and regulations of the United Spanish War Veterans is hereby agreed to be adopted and promulgated.

12. The commanders in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans and of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans are hereby directed to take up, arrange, and adjust and settle all matters pertaining to the carrying out of this agreement and to adjust and settle all matters not herein provided.

In witness whereof we have hereunto attached our official signatures this 9th day of October 1906, at Washington, D.C.

THE UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
By CHARLES R. MILLER, *Commander in Chief.*
THE LEGION OF SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
By FREDERICK A. WALKER, *Commander in Chief.*

AMALGAMATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS AND THE VETERAN ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

---

1. It is understood and agreed that each member of the Veteran Army of the Philippines is eligible to affiliate with the United Spanish War Veterans and that the posts of the Veteran Army of the Philippines in the Philippine Islands shall, upon ratification of this agreement, forthwith become camps of the Department of the Veteran Army of the Philippines of the United Spanish War Veterans, with all the privileges, duties, and obligations incident thereto.

2. Upon consolidation the Veteran Army of the Philippines shall be known as the "Department of the Veteran Army of the Philippines of the United Spanish War Veterans."

3. Charters shall be issued and the usual books furnished to said camps by the national headquarters United Spanish War Veterans upon the payment of a charter fee of $5, and all members in good standing may be listed as charter members of their respective camps. Said camps shall be entitled to retain their present names.

4. All charters to be issued under this agreement are to be dated as of the date of the amalgamation and numbered consecutively in the order of the date of the original charters in the Veteran Army of the Philippines as approved by the department commander of that organization: *Provided, however,* That each charter shall have engrossed thereon the date of said original charter in the said Veteran Army of the Philippines.

5. Camps of the Department of the Veteran Army of the Philippines will be exempt from payment of per capita tax on members until July 1, 1909, when their first semiannual per capita tax will be payable in advance to the amount of 12½ cents on each member in good standing.

6. Past commanders in chief to and including Daniel Maloney, the present commander in chief of the Veteran Army of the Philippines, shall be entitled to and have in the United Spanish War Veterans all the rights, benefits, privileges, honors, and titles belonging to past commanders in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans: *Provided, however,* That such past rank may be held only by comrades who have been regularly elected or appointed and qualified to office, the same having been done heretofore in other amalgamation agreements with the various organizations now constituting the United Spanish War Veterans.

7. All other officers, past and present, of the Veteran Army of the Philippines will be entitled to and have in the United Spanish War Veterans all rights, benefits, privileges, honors, and titles belonging to past officers of the same or equivalent rank of the United Spanish War Veterans: *Provided, however,* That such past rank may be held only by comrades who have been regularly elected or appointed and qualified to office, the same having been done heretofore in other amalgamation agreements with the various organizations now constituting the United Spanish War Veterans.

8. The convention of the Veteran Army of the Philippines immediately after ratification of this agreement shall furnish the national headquarters of the United Spanish War Veterais a list of their past national and camp commanders who are to receive the past rank as set forth in paragraphs 6 and 7.

9. The commander of the Veteran Army of the Philippines elected at the annual convention of 1908 shall upon amalgamation continue in office as the commander of the Department of the Veteran Army of the Philippines of the United Spanish War Veterans until their next regular department encampment.

10. Owing to the peculiar climatic conditions existing in the Philippine Islands, the Department of the Veteran Army of the Philippines shall be authorized to have their uniform made of such material and of such color as

they may decide upon at their department encampment: *Provided*, That the buttons and insignia shall conform to the regulations of the United Spanish War Veterans.

11. All records, property, assets, and liabilities of the Veteran Army of the Philippines and the respective posts of said organization shall be considered as the property, assets, and liabilities of the Department of the Veteran Army of the Philippines of the United Spanish War Veterans and the camps composing same.

12. Rosters of all the posts of the Veteran Army of the Philippines in the Philippine Islands, and the names and dates of appointment in service of all the officers of the national convention of said Veteran Army of the Philippines, shall be furnished to the headquarters of the United Spanish War Veterans.

13. In order that the work of the various camps may proceed without interruption, the Veteran Army of the Philippines rituals, now in their possession, may be used until the rituals and books of ceremonies of the United Spanish War Veterans can be supplied: *Provided, however*, That all rituals hereafter furnished shall be the rituals of the United Spanish War Veterans, and the constitution, bylaws, rules, and regulations of the United Spanish War Veterans are hereby agreed to, adopted, and promulgated. The comrades of the Department of the Veteran Army of the Philippines shall be permitted to keep and wear the special insignia of the Army of the Philippines in addition to the prescribed insignia of the United Spanish War Veterans.

14. The commander in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans and the commander of the Department of the Veteran Army of the Philippines are hereby directed and authorized to take up, arrange, and adjust and settle all matters pertaining to the carrying out of this agreement not herein provided.

15. This agreement to be effective immediately upon ratification by both organizations, and the sending by either organization to the other, by cable, of the word "ratified" will be considered as notification of the ratification of this agreement.

In witness whereof we have hereunto attached our official signatures, this 8th day of May 1908 at Washington, D. C.

For the United Spanish War Veterans:

WALTER S. HALE.

Witnesses:
A. C. CARSON, V.A.P.
LUKE E. WRIGHT.

For the Veteran Army of the Philippines:

H. H. BANDHOLTZ.

Witnesses:
J. LIGON KING, U.S.W.V.
GEORGE CURRY, V.A.P.

PAST COMMANDERS IN CHIEF AND PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

PAST COMMANDERS IN CHIEF AND
PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

PAST COMMANDERS IN CHIEF

1904	Harold C. Megrew,[1] Department of Indiana (deceased).
1904–5	William E. English,[2] Department of Indiana (deceased).
1906	Charles R. Miller,[3] Department of Ohio (deceased).
1907	Hamilton Ward,[4] Department of New York (deceased).
1907–8	Walter S. Hale, Department of California (deceased).
1908–9	Charles W. Newton, Department of Connecticut.
1909–10	Edward J. Gihon, Department of Massachusetts.
1910–11	Joseph R. H. Jacoby, Department of Washington and Alaska.
1911–12	Maurice Simmons, Department of New York.
1912–13	Oscar T. Taylor, Department of Pennsylvania.
1913–14	John Lewis Smith, Department of District of Columbia.
1914–15	Charles F. Cramer, Department of Ohio (deceased).
1915–16	L. C. Dyer, Department of Missouri.
1916–17	D. V. Chisholm, Department of District of Columbia.
1917–18	Henry W. Busch, Department of Michigan.
1918–19	Carl Van Dyke,[5] Department of Minnesota (deceased).
1918–19	William Jones,[6] Department of New York (deceased).
1919–20	William Jones, Department of New York (deceased).
1920–21	J. K. Witherspoon, Department of Washington and Alaska.
1921–22	Oscar T. Carlstrom, Department of Illinois.
1922–23	Antonio P. Entenza, Department of Michigan.
1923–24	Albert D. Alcorn, Department of Ohio.
1924–25	Chauncey W. Herrick, Department of New York.
1925–26	Carmi A. Thompson, Department of Ohio.
1926–27	Rice W. Means, Department of Colorado and Wyoming.
1927–28	John J. Garrity, Department of Illinois.
1928–29	William L. Grayson, Department of Georgia.
1929–30	Fred W. Green, Department of Michigan.
1930–31	Edward S. Matthias, Department of Ohio.
1931–32	George R. Lunn, Department of New York.
1932–33	William J. Otjen, Department of Oklahoma.

[1] Served from Apr. 18 to Aug. 31, 1904.
[2] Served from Sept. 1, 1904, to Dec. 31, 1905.
[3] Served from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1906.
[4] Served from Jan. 1 to Sept. 11, 1907, after which time the term of the commander in chief began with the date of the national encampment and expired when his successor was elected at the next encampment.
[5] Died in office. Succeeded by Senior Vice Commander in Chief William Jones, Department of New York.
[6] Advanced from senior vice commander in chief to commander in chief by the death of Carl Van Dyke.

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PAST COMMANDERS IN CHIEF OF ORGANIZATIONS AMALGAMATED INTO U.S.W.V.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS

J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, Ohio (deceased).
Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D.C. (deceased).
William H. Hubbell, Brooklyn, N.Y. (deceased).
M. Emmet Urel, Washington, D.C. (deceased).

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

Willis J. Hulings, Oil City, Pa. (deceased).
James C. Coryell, Philadelphia, Pa. (deceased).
B. Jack Foster, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas F. Lynch, New York, N.Y. (deceased).

SERVICE MEN OF THE SPANISH WAR

Robert W. Leonard, New York, N.Y. (deceased).
John A. Wiley, Franklin, Pa. (deceased).
George M. Moulton, Chicago, Ill. (deceased).

LEGION OF SPANISH WAR VETERANS

William P. Knibbs, Boston, Mass. (deceased).
Thomas L. Hayes, Boston, Mass. (deceased).
George H. Manks, Dorchester, Mass.
Paul R. Hawkins, Springfield, Mass.
George F. H. Murray, Boston, Mass. (deceased).
Thomas F. Clark, Boston, Mass. (deceased).
Willis W. Stover, Boston, Mass.
Fred A. Walker, Chicago, Ill. (deceased).

VETERAN ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

H. B. McCoy, Manila, P.I.
A. E. McCabe, Manila, P.I.
A. S. Crossfield, Manila, P.I. (deceased).
L. A. Dorrington, Manila, P.I.
Joseph N. Wolfson, Manila, P.I.
W. H. Bishop, Manila, P.I.
H. H. Bandholtz, Manila, P.I. (deceased).
D. F. Maloney, Manila, P.I.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA

(Instituted June 7, 1922)

1922–23_____ E. E. Spangenberg, Birmingham.
1923–24_____ Berto H. Johnson, Montgomery.
1924–25_____ Berto H. Johnson, Montgomery.
1925–26_____ John A. Holmes, Bessemer.
1926–27_____ W. W. Brandon, Montgomery.
1927–28_____ H. A. McConville, Montgomery.
1928–29_____ Leon Schwarz, Mobile.
1929–30_____ Robert H. Webb, Birmingham.
1930–31_____ Joseph H. Cooper, Tuscaloosa.
1931–32_____ Robert L. Brown, Florence.
1932–33_____ Walter S. Lawrence, Montgomery.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA

(Originally instituted Apr. 18, 1904, as United Spanish War Veterans Department; disbanded and reorganized Apr. 19, 1923)

1904–5_____ James H. McClintock, Phoenix.
1923–24_____ J. L. B. Alexander, Phoenix (deceased).
1924–25_____ William A. Campbell, Flagstaff.
1925–26_____ William C. Hathaway, Douglas.
1926–27_____ C. Emmett Newton, Phoenix.
1927–28_____ C. V. Kinter, Yuma (deceased).
1928–29_____ Harry Jennings, Bisbee.
1929–30_____ R. L. Jones, Phoenix.
1930–31_____ George R. Armstrong, Tucson.
1931–32_____ V. C. Murphy, Globe.
1932–33_____ George J. McCabe, Tombstone.

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS

(Instituted Jan. 19, 1924)

1924–25_____ James R. Demby, Hot Springs National Park.
1925–26_____ Robert P. Seyfer, Sr., Fort Smith.
1926–27_____ Rudolph Miller, Huntington.
1927–28_____ B. L. Maloney, Little Rock.
1928–29_____ H. P. Creekmore, Hot Springs.
1929–30_____ Hayden H. Cooper, DeQueen.
1930–31_____ Thomas S. Garen, Hot Springs.
1931–32_____ Neill C. Marsh, El Dorado.
1932–33_____ M. E. Bradford, Little Rock

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA

(Instituted Apr. 18, 1904)

1904_____ T. F. O'Neil, San Francisco (deceased).
1904–5_____ Hugh T. Sime, San Francisco (deceased).
1905–6_____ Charles W. Davison, San Jose.
1906–7_____ Edwin S. Bean, San Francisco (deceased).
1907–8_____ Montgomery M. Moulton, San Diego (deceased).

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA—Continued

1908–9_____ James H. Noland, San Francisco.
1909–10_____ P. C. Mulqueeney, Los Angeles (deceased).
1910–11_____ Sam W. Kay, Sacramento.
1911–12_____ Wallace H. Copping, Pasadena.
1912–13_____ Bruno A. Forsterer, Berkeley.
1913–14_____ L. T. Stephenson, Fresno.
1914–15_____ H. F. Huber, Oakland.
1915–16_____ Robert Wankowski, Los Angeles.
1916–17_____ C. S. Perry, Vallejo.
1917–18_____ R. H. Harris, San Diego (deceased).
1918–19_____ Milton A. Nathan, San Francisco (deceased).
1919–20_____ John T. Curtin, Los Angeles (deceased).
1920–21_____ Lewis C. Weisbach, San Francisco.
1921–22_____ R. Morgan Galbreth, Los Angeles.
1922–23_____ George A. Marshall, Oakland.
1923–24_____ Tom C. Galbraith, Los Angeles (deceased).
1924–25_____ Frank E. Russell, Alameda.
1925–26_____ Coral F. Roberts, Bakersfield.
1926–27_____ Mort W. Sellar, Oakland.
1927–28_____ Charles E. Dixon, Santa Ana.
1928–29_____ Clarence A. Son, San Francisco.
1929–30_____ A. C. Munson, Los Angeles.
1930–31_____ Frank B. Graves, Oakland.
1931–32_____ J. Lavaille Stuart, San Diego.
1932–33_____ Charles W. Bennett, Alameda.

DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO AND WYOMING

(Instituted Aug. 7, 1908)

1908_____ Louis F. L. Guthner, Denver, Colo.
1908–9_____ Crum Epler, Pueblo, Colo.
1909–10_____ David M. Ralston, Trinidad, Colo.
1910–11_____ S. D. C. Hays, Denver, Colo. (deceased).
1911–12_____ James H. Gowdy, Colorado Springs, Colo.
1912–13_____ Thomas P. Boutwell, Denver, Colo. (deceased).
1913–14_____ William D. Warren, Trinidad, Colo.
1914–15_____ Robert F. Silvers, Denver, Colo. (deceased).
1915–16_____ Robert F. Silvers, Denver, Colo. (deceased).
1916–17_____ William J. Fuller, Pueblo, Colo.
1917–18_____ Timothy B. Calahan, Denver, Colo.
1918–19_____ Andrew W. Barnes, Loveland, Colo.
1919–20_____ E. B. J. Sweeney, Denver, Colo.
1920–21_____ Frank C. Dettlebach, Denver, Colo.
1921–22_____ Homer L. Freehafer, Denver, Colo.
1922–23_____ Harvey Z. Lord, Denver, Colo.
1923–24_____ Charles L. O'Neal, Trinidad, Colo.
1924–25_____ Hugh O. Neville, Denver, Colo.
1925–26_____ Louis Knicker, Laramie, Wyo.
1926–27_____ George A. Fowler, Denver, Colo.
1927–28_____ John W. Denbo, Trinidad, Colo.
1928–29_____ William Anderson, Denver, Colo.
1929–30_____ H. A. Brookhart, Cheyenne, Wyo.
1930–31_____ David Burton, Denver, Colo.
1931–32_____ Clarence A. Long, Colorado Springs, Colo.
1932–33_____ William J. O'Brien, Denver, Colo.

(Department disbanded by S.O. No. 82, Jan. 6, 1933)

DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO

(Originally Department of Colorado and Wyoming; disbanded by S.O. No. 82, Jan. 6, 1933; Department of Colorado organized by S.O. No. 83, Jan. 6, 1933)

1933_____ Clarence A. Long, Colorado Springs, Colo.

DEPARTMENT OF CONNECTICUT

(Originally organized in 1902; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department, Apr. 18, 1904)

1902–3_____ George M. Cole, Hartford (S.W.V.) (deceased).
1903–4_____ Edward Schultz, Hartford (S.W.V.) (deceased).
1904–5_____ Frederick L. Averill, Branford.
1905–6_____ Frederick L. Breckbill, Bridgeport (deceased).
1906–7_____ John Q. Tilson, New Haven.
1907–8_____ Henry H. Saunders, Hartford (deceased).
1908–9_____ William Lounsbury, Bridgeport.
1909–10_____ George F. Gammons, New Haven.
1910–11_____ Frank P. Fenton, Willimantic.
1911–12_____ Robert D. Chapin, Hartford.
1912–13_____ Russell Porter Clark, Stamford.
1913–14_____ Frank E. Johnson, West Hartford.
1914–15_____ Charles Andres, Bridgeport.
1915–16_____ Martin Laubscher, Rockville.
1916–17_____ Clifford A. Hauschildt, Norwalk.
1917–18_____ Charles G. Morris, New Haven.
1918–19_____ Frederick P. Houston, Waterbury.
1919–20_____ William Baseley, New London (deceased).
1920–21_____ Percy A. Sawtelle, Meriden.
1921–22_____ John B. Quinn, Stamford.
1922–23_____ Charles N. Burdick,[7] Norwich.
1923–24_____ James R. Veitch, South Manchester.
1924–25_____ Theodore Johnson, New Britain.
1925–26_____ Frank E. Shea, Hartford.
1926–27_____ Benjamin Stewart, Bridgeport.
1927–28_____ Aaron T. Dawson, South Norwalk.
1928–29_____ Charles P. Dunlay, New Haven.
1929–30_____ John J. Connors, Rockville.
1930–31_____ Thomas E. White, Waterbury.
1931–32_____ Charles H. Ward, Bethel.
1932–33_____ Edward B. Hall, Meriden.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Originally organized May 15, 1900; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1900_____ George H. Harries, Washington.
1900–1901_____ M. Emmett Urell, Washington (S.W.V.) (deceased).
1901–2_____ Lee M. Lipscomb, Washington (S.W.V.) (deceased).
1902–3_____ Frederic S. Hodgson, Washington (S.W.V.).
1903–4_____ Frederic S. Hodgson, Washington (S.W.V.).
1904–5_____ S. Clifford Cox, Washington (deceased).
1905–6_____ John Lewis Smith, Washington.
1906–7_____ J. Walter Mitchell, Washington (deceased).
1907–8_____ Edward L. Cogan, Washington (deceased).
1908–9_____ Gustav E. Rausch, Washington.
1909–10_____ Samuel G. Mawson, Washington (deceased).
1910–11_____ Daniel V. Chisholm, Washington.
1911–12_____ James P. Greeley, Washington.
1912–13_____ Jere A. Costello, Washington.
1913–14_____ Jere A. Costello, Washington.
1914–15_____ Henry C. Wilson, Washington.
1915–16_____ John Q. A. Braden, Washington (deceased).
1916–17_____ Lee H. Harris, Washington (deceased).
1917–18_____ James E. Maynard, Washington (deceased).
1918–19_____ Charles J. P. Weber, Washington.
1919–20_____ Robert H. Wood, Washington (deceased).
1920–21_____ William L. Mattocks, Washington.
1921–22_____ Charles W. McCaffrey, Washington.

[7] Dropped from membership.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued

1922–23_____ Harry F. Patterson, Washington.
1923–24_____ James J. Murphy, Washington.
1924–25_____ Arthur H. League, Washington.
1925–26_____ Clarence A. Belknap, Washington.
1926–27_____ Edward J. Nolan, Washington (deceased).
1927–28_____ Albert Michaud, Washington (deceased).
1928–29_____ James G. Yaden, Washington.
1929–30_____ Lorin C. Nelson, Washington.
1930–31_____ Benjamin F. Motley, Washington.
1931–32_____ Samuel J. McWilliams, Washington.
1932–33_____ Patrick J. Callan, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA

(Instituted Aug. 14, 1911)

1911–12_____ D. W. Shea, Tampa.
1912–13_____ John W. Sackett, Jacksonville (deceased).
1913–14_____ W. A. Joughin, Tampa (deceased).
1914–15_____ Edward Anderson, Jacksonville (deceased).
1915–16_____ H. E. Cowart, Tampa.
1916–17_____ John O'Donoghue, Tampa (deceased).
1917–18_____ A. W. Gilchrist, Arcadia (deceased).
1918–19_____ George E. Spencer, Jacksonville.
1919–20_____ R. M. Cary, Pensacola (deceased).
1920–21_____ Peter E. Bartnett, Miami.
1921–22_____ Frank Dale, Key West.
1922–23_____ Frank Dale, Key West.
1923–24_____ R. A. Terheun, Sanford (deceased).
1924–25_____ Harvey R. Payne, Jacksonville.
1925–26_____ William E. Yorks, West Palm Beach.
1926–27_____ W. B. Ballard, Altamonte Springs.
1927–28_____ George A. Lane, Miami (deceased).
1928–29_____ E. I. Weil, Tampa.
1929–30_____ J. W. Gooding, West Palm Beach.
1930–31_____ Edwin Murphy, St. Petersburg.
1931–32_____ A. J. Becker, Jacksonville.
1932–33_____ Frank P. Burch, De Soto City.

DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA

(Instituted Nov. 30, 1922)

1922–23_____ John P. Haunson, Atlanta (deceased).
1923–24_____ John P. Haunson, Atlanta (deceased).
1924–25_____ Orlin K. Fletcher, Augusta.
1925–26_____ William L. Grayson, Savannah.
1926–27_____ William L. Grayson, Savannah.
1927–28_____ William M. Burson, Athens.
1928–29_____ William M. Burson, Athens.
1929–30_____ Arthur W. Lucky, Augusta.
1930–31_____ Stephen N. Harris, Savannah.
1931–32_____ Barney Bernard, Atlanta.
1932–33_____ Walter F. Hill, Albany.

DEPARTMENT OF IDAHO

(Instituted Apr. 7, 1927)

1927–28_____ Frank J. McLin, Boise.
1928–29_____ Roland H. Park, Boise.
1929–30_____ F. A. Swingle, Lewiston (deceased).
1930–31_____ James F. Moreland, Fruitland.
1931–32_____ A. C. Laster, Nampa.
1932–33_____ J. P. Jones, Pocatello.

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS

(Originally organized in 1901; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1901–2_____ D. Jack Foster, Chicago (S.A.W.V.).
1902–3_____ A. E. Fisher, Rockford (S.A.W.V.).
1903–4_____ L. W. Ennis, Chicago (S.A.W.V.) (deceased).
1904–5_____ John J. Cairns, Chicago (deceased).
1905–6_____ Riching J. Shand, Rockford.
1906–7_____ James H. Stansfield, Chicago (deceased).
1907–8_____ John R. Powers, Elgin (deceased).
1908–9_____ Thomas J. McConologue, Chicago (deceased).
1909–10_____ William H. McIntosh, Rockford.
1910–11_____ A. F. Siebel, Chicago.
1911–12_____ Ben R. Hall, Streator.
1912–13_____ Frank S. Dickson, Springfield.
1913–14_____ Carl McKee, Joliet.
1914–15_____ Charles L. Daniels, Chicago.
1915–16_____ M. J. Donohue, Streator.
1916–17_____ George F. Lee, Chicago.
1917–18_____ B. F. Bliss, Springfield.
1918–19_____ Elmer W. Lawson, Chicago.
1919–20_____ Oscar E. Carlstrom, Aledo.
1920–21_____ Fred E. Brown, Sterling.
1921–22_____ John J. Garrity, Chicago.
1922–23_____ John F. Holslag, Aurora.
1923–24_____ Oscar C. Smith, Jacksonville.
1924–25_____ Philo A. Hoyt, Joliet.
1925–26_____ Leslie J. Snyder, Bloomington.
1926–27_____ Charles G. Essig, Chicago.
1927–28_____ William S. Orthman, Chicago.
1928–29_____ Samuel M. Wright, Benton.
1929–30_____ Michael F. Kelly, Chicago.
1930–31_____ John A. Sutherland, Pontiac.
1931–32_____ John R. Mayeskie, Chicago.
1932–33_____ Martin L. Duffy, Salem.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA

(Originally organized in 1901; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans' Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1901_____ Guy A. Boyle (S.W.V.)
1901_____ W. J. McKee (S.A.W.V.) (deceased).
1903_____ W. H. Draper (S.W.V.).
1903_____ Newton Gilbert (S.A.W.V.).
1904–5_____ Harmon L. Hutson, Indianapolis.
1905–6_____ Russell B. Harrison, Indianapolis.
1906–7_____ Charles A. Garrard, Indianapolis.
1907–8_____ James L. Anderson, Indianapolis (deceased).
1908–9_____ Moses O. Doyon, Kokomo.
1909–10_____ Frank C. Kibbey, Richmond.
1910–11_____ Theodore J. Louden, Bloomington.
1911–12_____ William F. Ranke, Fort Wayne (deceased).
1912–13_____ Percy N. Garrett, Terre Haute.
1913–14_____ William H. Bertch, South Bend (deceased).
1914–15_____ Frank J. Walsh, La Fayette (deceased).
1915–16_____ Paul H. Comstock, Richmond.
1916–17_____ Henry J. Draheim, Evansville.
1917–18_____ W. A. Hood, Terre Haute.
1918–19_____ Beecher Troutman, Crawfordsville.
1919–20_____ Homer Dale, Lebanon.
1920–21_____ Charles F. Zillmer, South Bend.
1921–22_____ C. W. Yerbury, Cary.
1922–23_____ W. M. Louden, Bloomington.
1923–24_____ Harvey W. Elser, Huntington.
1924–25_____ Floyd O. Jellison, South Bend.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA—Continued

1925–26_____ Irvin C. Bauman, Michigan City.
1926–27_____ Charles W. Beck, Peru.
1927–28_____ James W. McHatten, Rockville.
1928–29_____ Joseph Morris, Gary.
1929–30_____ Herbert B. Spencer, Huntington.
1930–31_____ Fred Loetzerich, Evansville.
1931–32_____ Winfield S. Shepherd, Greensburg.
1932–33_____ John W. Metzger, West La Fayette.

DEPARTMENT OF IOWA

(Instituted June 1, 1905)

1905–6_____ Albert M. Jaeggi, Dubuque.
1907–8_____ John C. Loper, Marshalltown (deceased).
1908–9_____ Charles S. Hoermann, Dubuque.
1909–10_____ Charles S. Hoermann, Dubuque.
1910–11_____ E. C. Johnson, Cedar Rapids.
1911–12_____ E. C. Johnson, Cedar Rapids.
1912–13_____ E. C. Johnson, Cedar Rapids.
1913–14_____ F. L. Emery, Davenport.
1914–15_____ L. M. Lafferty, Council Bluffs.
1915–16_____ Henry Holtze, Dubuque.
1916–17_____ Willard M. Flynn, Dubuque.
1917–18_____ Charles Kloster, Sioux City (deceased).
1918–19_____ Charles Kloster, Sioux City (deceased).
1919–20_____ J. F. Sorenson, Cedar Rapids.
1920–21_____ George B. Hall, Des Moines.
1921–22_____ James W. Cooper, Marshalltown.
1922–23_____ Ernest R. Moore, Cedar Rapids.
1923–24_____ John Boeller, Waterloo.
1924–25_____ S. A. Greene, Council Bluffs.
1925–26_____ Roy E. Tallman, Camanche.
1926–27_____ Almon S. Reed, Cedar Rapids.
1927–28_____ George W. Peters, Des Moines.
1928–29_____ F. R. Scholes, Council Bluffs.
1929–30_____ M. B. Andelfinger, Dubuque.
1930–31_____ A. J. Artus, Waterloo.
1931–32_____ William H. Bird, Fort Dodge.
1932–33_____ Hugh L. Stephenson, Sioux City.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS

(Instituted in 1906)

1906–7_____ W. J. Tuttle, Leavenworth (deceased).
1907–8_____ John H. Karlberg, Kansas City.
1908–9_____ E. C. Little, Abilene (deceased).
1909–10_____ E. C. Little, Abilene (deceased).
1910–11_____ A. M. Harvey, Topeka (deceased).
1911–12_____ Frank Martin, Lorraine.
1912–13_____ Charles C. Church, Topeka.
1913–14_____ M. G. Cockey, Salina.
1914–15_____ A. J. Renoe, Leavenworth.
1915–16_____ W. L. Brown, Hutchinson (deceased).
1916–17_____ H. L. Robinson, Topeka.
1917–18_____ L. C. Housel, Salina.
1918–19_____ O. A. Faulk, Topeka.
1919–20_____ James H. Pierce, Wichita.
1920–21_____ Bert S. Berry, Hutchinson.
1921–22_____ E. J. Riney, Dodge City.
1922–23_____ E. G. Crandall, Parsons.
1923–24_____ Albert H. Krause, Topeka.
1924–25_____ J. West Chapman, Iola (deceased).
1925–26_____ John Schoenborn, Parsons.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS—Continued

1926–27_____ T. L. Krebs, Wichita (deceased).
1927–28_____ Cyrus W. Ricketts, Paola.
1928–29_____ R. J. Snow, Independence.
1929–30_____ W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs.
1930–31_____ Ezra E. Beard, Wichita.
1931–32_____ H. M. Jennings, Veterans' Administration Home.
1932–33_____ F. A. Houx, Fredonia.

DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY

(Originally organized July 5, 1902; institutted as United Spanish War Veterans' Department Apr. 18, 1904; disbanded 1919; reorganized May 13, 1924)

1904–5_____ I. L. Shulhafer, Louisville (deceased).
1905–6_____ I. L. Shulhafer, Louisville (deceased).
1906–7_____ W. H. Lyons, Newport (deceased).
1907–8_____ Charles S. Lambert, Covington (deceased).
1908–9_____ Sam R. Cohen, Lexington.
1909–10_____ Benj. F. Reiley, Newport.
1910–11_____ J. Reginald Clements, Louisville (deceased).
1911–12_____ Howard T. Gaines, Louisville.
1912–13_____ Gustave Fahlbush, Newport.
1913–14_____ J. R. Sams, Lexington.
1914–15_____ George G. Reiley, Newport.
1915–16_____ Nick Denunzio, Louisville.
1916–17_____ W. M. Coulson, Louisville.
1917–18_____ Owen Isaac, Owensboro (deceased).
1918–19_____ Morris Solmon, Newport.

(Department disbanded until 1924)

1924–25_____ Frank L. Strange, Bowling Green.
1925–26_____ Frank L. Strange, Bowling Green.
1926–27_____ R. A. Elam, Ashland.
1927–28_____ Charles R. Johns, Newport.
1928–29_____ W. H. Mockabee, Covington.
1929–30_____ C. H. Board, Louisville.
1930–31_____ R. C. Rives, Lexington.
1931–32_____ George H. Buck, Corbin.
1932–33_____ Charles L. Becker, Louisville.

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA

(Instituted Dec. 15, 1923)

1923–24_____ James M. Dimitry, New Orleans (deceased).
1924–25_____ J. St. Clair Favrot, Baton Rouge.
1925–26_____ J. St. Clair Favrot, Baton Rouge.
1926–27_____ Thomas S. Shaw, New Orleans.
1927–28_____ John A. Sewall, jr., Shreveport.
1928–29_____ Mark D. Wentz, Lake Charles.
1929–30_____ John P. McKean, Alexandria.
1930–31_____ A. D. Ramelli, New Orleans.
1931–32_____ George W. Hardy, Shreveport.
1932–33_____ Robert W. Germany, Monroe.

DEPARTMENT OF MAINE

(Originally organized in 1903; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans' Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1903–4_____ Cornelius J. Kelleher, Lewiston (deceased).
1904–5_____ Michael E. Conley, Portland.
1905–6_____ Albert J. Stearns, Norway.
1906–7_____ George S. McCarthy, Lewiston.
1907–8_____ John T. Caselden, Portland.
1908–9_____ F. B. Harris, Biddeford.

DEPARTMENT OF MAINE—Continued

1909–10_____ Charles Welch, Lewiston.
1910–11_____ J. P. McCarthy, Waterville.
1911–12_____ Edward C. Plummer, Bath (deceased).
1912–13_____ Chandler B. Allen, Portland.
1913–14_____ Charles Collins, Portland.
1914–15_____ Michael H. Brogan, Lewiston.
1915–16_____ Burt M. Dyer, Bath (deceased).
1916–17_____ William I. Sterling, Waterville.
1917–18_____ Edward S. Baribault, Lewiston (deceased).
1918–19_____ Frank C. Andrews, National Soldiers' Home.
1919–20_____ George A. Dow, Portland (deceased).
1920–21_____ Burt M. Dyer, Bath (deceased).
1921–22_____ Charles M. Bradbury, Biddeford (deceased).
1922–23_____ C. Ormer Porter, Westbrook.
1923–24_____ Martin J. McDonough, Bangor.
1924–25_____ Martin J. McDonough, Bangor.
1925–26_____ Edw. C. Appleby, Portland.
1926–27_____ Auguste Gagnon, Lewiston.
1927–28_____ William T. Wade, Togus.
1928–29_____ Edward J. Miller, South Portland.
1929–30_____ Kenneth M. Archibald, South Orrington.
1930–31_____ W. A. Paul, Auburn.
1931–32_____ Amos D. Stockwell, Camden.
1932–33_____ Royal G. Latham, Lewiston.

DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND

(Instituted Dec. 20, 1919)

1919–20_____ Joseph E. Phillips, Baltimore.
1920–21_____ S. Johnson Poe, Baltimore (deceased).
1921–22_____ J. E. Rittenhouse, Baltimore.
1922–23_____ C. D. Lamson, Baltimore.
1923–24_____ C. D. Lamson, Baltimore.
1924–25_____ C. D. Lamson, Baltimore.
1925–26_____ Oscar W. Saxton, Baltimore.
1926–27_____ H. C. Kassakatis, Baltimore.
1927–28_____ William F. Ernst, Baltimore.
1928–29_____ William H. Ferris, Baltimore.
1929–30_____ Harvey C. Noakes, Baltimore.
1930–31_____ George J. Young, Baltimore.
1931–32_____ Leonard P. Baker, Baltimore.
1932–33_____ August Rassa, Parkville.

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS

(Originally organized May 9, 1899, as Legion of Spanish War Veterans; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department Oct. 9, 1906)

1903_____ R. J. Crowley, Lowell (L.S.W.V.) (deceased).
1904_____ M. J. Murphy, Boston.
1905_____ J W. Brown, Fairhaven (deceased).
1906–7_____ George S. Hazlett, Boston.
1907–8_____ Edwin G. Barrett, Worcester (deceased).
1908–9_____ Edward J. Gihon, Wakefield.
1909–10_____ Richard R. Flynn, Winthrop.
1910–11_____ Henry J. McCammon, Lowell.
1911–12_____ Albert L. Potter, Gardner.
1912–13_____ William Stopford, Beverly (deceased).
1913–14_____ Neil F. McDonald, Boston.
1914–15_____ Richard Rowles, Boston.
1915–16_____ Frederick E. Foye, Westdale (deceased).
1916–17_____ John J. Lineham, Lynn (deceased).
1917–18_____ Oscar Hedtler, Chelsea.
1918–19_____ Timothy W. Kelly, Boston (deceased).
1919–20_____ Timothy W. Kelly, Boston (deceased).

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

1920–21_____ Jere J. Shea, Springfield.
1921–22_____ George B. Williams, Stoneham.
1922–23_____ Joseph F. Scott, Cambridge.
1923–24_____ William A. Hogan, Cambridge.
1924–25_____ Peter O. Shea, Worcester.
1925–26_____ Charles A. Flanagan, Boston.
1926–27_____ Walter R. Tarbett, Boston.
1927–28_____ Frederick M. Loring, Boston.
1928–29_____ Alexander D. Mitchell, Lowell.
1929–30_____ Charles F. McCarthy, Boston.
1930–31_____ Walter E. Lombard, Boston.
1931–32_____ Emery C. Griswold, Melrose.
1932–33_____ Frederick E. Pierce, Boston.

DEPARTMENT OF MICHIGAN

(Originally organized in 1900; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1900–1901_____ William T. McGurrin, Grand Rapids (S.W.V.).
1901–2_____ Harry L. Warren, Bay City (S.W.V.).
1902–3_____ Harry L. Warren, Bay City (S.W.V.).
1903–4_____ George T. Gaston, Detroit (S.W.V.).
1904–5_____ George T. Gaston, Detroit.
1905–6_____ Henry W. Busch, Detroit.
1906–7_____ I. N. Kinney, Bay City (deceased).
1907–8_____ John Considine, Jr., Detroit (deceased).
1908–9_____ Joseph B. Westnedge, Kalamazoo (deceased).
1909–10_____ John C. Irvine, Bay City.
1910–11_____ Fred R. Schmalzriedt, Detroit.
1911–12_____ Joseph V. McIntosh, Traverse City.
1912–13_____ William G. Ward, Big Rapids (deceased).
1913–14_____ Augustus H. Gansser, Bay City.
1914–15_____ Oscar E. Kilstrom, Grand Rapids.
1915–16_____ George A. Dick, Detroit.
1916–17_____ George W. Trickey, Three Rivers.
1917–18_____ Thomas W. Payne, Detroit.
1918–19_____ Gus L. Stein, Kalamazoo.
1919–20_____ William E. Rice, Grand Rapids (deceased).
1920–21_____ Charles L. Bartlett, Detroit.
1921–22_____ Charles E. Ravens, Lansing.
1922–23_____ William J. Emery, Grand Rapids.
1923–24_____ Thomas J. Barrett, Detroit.
1924–25_____ John Hartman, Saginaw.
1925–26_____ George W. Rogers, Jackson.
1926–27_____ Charles H. Chapman, Sault Ste. Marie.
1927–28_____ Fred W. Henning, Detroit.
1928–29_____ Ernest A. Hunt, Big Rapids.
1929–30_____ George F. Ames, Battle Creek.
1930–31_____ William H. Zylstra, Grand Rapids.
1931–32_____ Louis H. Ruedisueli, Detroit.
1932–33_____ Frank L. Finch, Flint.

DEPARTMENT OF MINNESOTA

(Originally organized in 1903; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1903–4_____ Oscar Seebach, Red Wing.
1904–5_____ Oscar Seebach, Red Wing.
1905–6_____ Oscar Seebach, Red Wing.
1906–7_____ Emil C. Schroeder, St. Paul.
1907–8_____ Patrick Miller, St. Paul.
1908–9_____ Hugo V. Koch, St. Paul.
1909–10_____ Hugo V. Koch, St. Paul.

DEPARTMENT OF MINNESOTA—Continued

1910–11 Joseph B. Gibson, Duluth.
1911–12 Carl K. Reckner, St. Paul.
1912–13 Carl K. Reckner, St. Paul.
1913–14 Samuel Skoog, St. Paul.
1914–15 George J. Sherman, Duluth.
1915–16 William A. Curtis, St. Paul.
1916–17 O. G. Sandstad, Kenyon.
1917–18 S. O. Simonson, Albert Lea.
1918–19 Herman Nigg, Waseca.
1919–20 C. W. Ketcham, Minneapolis.
1920–21 Harry G. Brant, St. Paul.
1921–22 A. J. Rick, Homer (deceased).
1922–23 John D. Schweiger, Duluth.
1923–24 Otto N. Raths, St. Paul.
1924–25 William R. Boyce, Fairmont.
1925–26 Sam A. Rask, Blooming Prairie.
1926–27 Louis Leitner, St. Paul.
1927–28 Charles B. Ward, Worthington.
1928–29 W. T. Coe, Minneapolis.
1929–30 Lee H. Weatherby, Willmar.
1930–31 Albert E. Myers, St. Paul.
1931–32 F. J. McPartlin, Bemidji.
1932–33 Frank E. Smith, Minneapolis.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI

(Instituted Feb. 2, 1924)

1924–25 G. L. Donald, Jackson.
1925–26 Thomas H. Shields, Jackson.
1926–27 T. B. Birdsong, Sr., Clarksdale.
1927–28 J. E. Wible, Jackson.
1928–29 Tom Gibson, Friars Point.
1929–30 Cecil D. Ross, Jackson.
1930–31 Tom Gibson, Friars Point.
1931–32 O. V. Lewman, McComb.
1932–33 N. Trueheart Moore, Meridian.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI

(Instituted Aug. 18, 1905)

1905 John A. Porter (deceased).
1905–6 L. C. Dyer, St. Louis.
1906–7 Robert E. Lee, St. Louis.
1907–8 Samuel F. Scott, Kansas City (deceased).
1908–9 Martin Scherer, St. Louis (deceased).
1909–10 G. A. Axelson, St. Joseph.
1910–11 Frank G. Ward, Kansas City.
1911–12 E. H. Hoeber, St. Louis (deceased).
1912–13 Harry Landsman, St. Louis.
1913–14 Conrad G. Otto, St. Louis.
1914–15 Harry D. Durst, Springfield.
1915–16 F. W. Veninga, St. Louis.
1916–17 J. Y. Johnson, St. Louis (deceased).
1917–18 George L. Weber, St. Louis.
1918–19 Arnold Meyer, St. Louis.
1919–20 Ora O. Evans, St. Louis (deceased).
1920–21 W. H. Pugh, Kansas City.
1921–22 H. H. Hopkins, St. Louis.
1922–23 Joseph R. T. Franklin, Kansas City.
1923–24 Herman A. Finke, St. Louis.
1924–25 Harry C. Himan, Kansas City.
1925–26 J. W. Castanie, St. Louis.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI—Continued

1926–27_____ Herman A. Finke, St. Louis.
1927–28_____ Charles W. Seaman, St. Louis.
1928–29_____ Fred L. Davis, St. Louis.
1929–30_____ James C. Hardman, Springfield.
1930–31_____ Henry O. Hendricks, St. Louis.
1931–32_____ Wallace B. Hodge, Jefferson City.
1932–33_____ Frederick Wollman, St. Louis.

DEPARTMENT OF MONTANA

(Originally organized June 9, 1902; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1902_____ C. F. Lloyd, Butte (S.W.V.) (deceased).
1902–3_____ Byron H. Cook, Butte (S.W.V.) (deceased).
1903–4_____ Byron H. Cook, Butte (S.W.V.) (deceased).
1904–5_____ John E. Moran, Great Falls (deceased).
1905–6_____ William E. Davies, Butte.
1906–7_____ Edward M. Reynolds, Missoula (deceased).
1907–8_____ William Hardcastle, Butte (deceased).
1908–9_____ Julius Barney, Helena.
1909–10_____ John H. Alexander, Anaconda.
1910–11_____ Harry R. Stevens, Butte.
1911–12_____ Charles H. Hedger, Missoula.
1912–13_____ Harold N. Blake, Anaconda.
1913–14_____ P. E. Sommerhauser, Anaconda.
1914–15_____ H. H. Montgomery, Missoula.
1915–16_____ Thomas M. Kehoe, Billings.
1916–17_____ L. Lester Lee, Helena.
1917–18_____ Edward J. Morrisey, Butte (deceased).
1918–19_____ Scott Leavitt, Great Falls.
1919–20_____ Michael J. Walsh, Livingston (deceased).
1920–21_____ Fred Fisher, Anaconda.
1921–22_____ William C. Stumme, Great Falls.
1922–23_____ William R. Van Orden, Butte.
1923–24_____ John J. Caswell, Kalispell.
1924–25_____ Swan Benson, Missoula (deceased).
1925–26_____ George H. Osborne, Butte.
1926–27_____ Harry O. Williard, Lewistown.
1927–28_____ George C. Jackson, Anaconda.
1928–29_____ Robert T. Richardson, Missoula.
1929–30_____ M. J. Mullen, Butte.
1930–31_____ Fred J. Wolf, Livingston.
1931–32_____ D. J. Brumbaugh, Billings.
1932–33_____ Charles Regan, Great Falls.

DEPARTMENT OF NEBRASKA

(Instituted in 1909)

1909–10_____ Ernest H. Phelps, Lincoln (deceased).
1909–10_____ Ernest H. Phelps, Lincoln (deceased).
1911–12_____ August Wagner, Columbus.
1912–13_____ Howard B. Havens, Omaha.
1913–14_____ Frank I. Ringer, Lincoln (deceased).
1914–15_____ Leonard H. Warner, Geneva.
1915–16_____ Walter E. Steele, Omaha (deceased).
1916–17_____ John G. Maher, Lincoln.
1917–18_____ Fred E. Fero, Omaha.
1918–19_____ A. W. Shilling, North Platte.
1919–20_____ Perry Miller, Omaha (deceased).
1920–21_____ Otto W. Meier, Lincoln.
1921–22_____ Charles Smrha, Milligan.
1922–23_____ Bruce J. Newlon, Omaha.
1923–24_____ D. Burr Jones, Columbus.

DEPARTMENT OF NEBRASKA—Continued

1924–25_____ Elmer E. Moody, North Platte.
1925–26_____ Frank D. Eager, Lincoln.
1926–27_____ O. D. Bolster, Grand Island (deceased).
1927–28_____ C. F. Scharmann, Omaha.
1928–29_____ Fred S. Lecron, Columbus.
1929–30_____ George Ludden, Lincoln.
1930–31_____ Carl A. Anderson, Omaha.
1931–32_____ J. L. Cleary, Grand Island.
1932–33_____ Henry K. Wheeler, Clay Center.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

(Instituted July 14, 1907)

1907–8_____ Willis Alvin, Portsmouth.
1908–9_____ Harry W. Foster, Kittery, Maine (deceased).
1909–10_____ Charles L. Mason, Concord (deceased).
1910–11_____ Thomas Reed, Manchester.
1911–12_____ John H. Cushnie, Concord.
1912–13_____ John Doyle, Portsmouth.
1913–14_____ David Mitchell, Keene.
1914–15_____ Frank C. Herrick, Claremont.
1915–16_____ James Corrigan, Concord.
1916–17_____ Fred A. Haynes, Claremont (deceased).
1917–18_____ Clarence A. Burt, Concord.
1918–19_____ Richard J. Brown, Manchester.
1919–20_____ Harry C. Lougee, Concord.
1920–21_____ John D. Chase, Lakeport.
1921–22_____ John C. Clifford, Portsmouth.
1922–23_____ Timothy F. Sullivan, Manchester.
1923–24_____ Charles E. Staniels, Concord.
1924–25_____ A. F. Gravelle, Nashua (deceased).
1925–26_____ Stephen Carter, Manchester.
1926–27_____ Chauncey B. Hoyt, Portsmouth.
1927–28_____ C. E. T. Caswell, Dover (deceased).
1928–29_____ C. E. T. Caswell, Dover (deceased).
1929–30_____ Phineas Cutter, Nashua.
1930–31_____ Elmer J. Noyes, Berlin.
1931–32_____ David R. Lang, Lakeport.
1932–33_____ J. Percy Holbrook, Concord.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW JERSEY

(Originally organized Nov. 28, 1899; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1899–1900_____ John H. Hooper, Paterson (S.W.V.) (deceased).
1900–1901_____ Daniel A. Currie, Englewood (S.W.V.) (deceased).
1901–2_____ John Engel, Hackensack (S.W.V.) (deceased).
1902–3_____ John T. Hilton, Paterson (S.W.V.) (deceased).
1902–3_____ William A. Lord, Orange (S.A.W.V.).
1903–4_____ Frank S. DeRonde, Englewood (S.W.V.).
1904–5_____ Edwin W. Hine, Orange (deceased).
1905–6_____ John C. Hardy, Paterson.
1906–7_____ Robert L. Patterson, Elizabeth.
1907–8_____ John T. Collins, Rutherford.
1908–9_____ John W. Desmond, Jersey City (deceased).
1909–10_____ William D. Newman, Hackensack.
1910–11_____ C. Albert Gasser, Newark (deceased).
1911–12_____ C. Fred Ege, Jersey City.
1912–13_____ Herman A. Stratton, Paterson.
1913–14_____ Arthur G. Orme, Bayonne.
1914–15_____ Thomas Goldengay, Newark (deceased).
1915–16_____ Earl T. Dabb, Jersey City.
1916–17_____ Raymond G. Hughes, Newark.
1917–18_____ Thomas A. Hopkins, Passaic.
1918–19_____ William H. Lenk, East Rutherford.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW JERSEY—Continued

1919–20_____ John T. Cuff, Newark.
1920–21_____ Harry E. Doty, Elizabeth.
1921–22_____ A. H. Puerschner, New Brunswick.
1922–23_____ Carl M. Voelker, Atlantic City.
1923–24_____ William A. Holt, Paterson.
1924–25_____ Francis H. Knauff, Westfield.
1925–26_____ Frederick Kull, Newark.
1926–27_____ Joe Van Rosencrance, Jersey City.
1927–28_____ William H. Buchanan, Irvington.
1928–29_____ August H. Bahr, Bayonne.
1929–30_____ William McNeely, Westfield.
1930–31_____ Arno O. Lenk, Paterson.
1931–32_____ Thomas H. Boyer, Atlantic City.
1932–33_____ Fred D. Shadell, Lyndhurst.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO

(Instituted Apr. 21, 1930)

1930–31_____ Charles A. Reynolds, Albuquerque.
1931–32_____ A. O. Steyskal, Fort Bayard.
1932–33_____ G. W. Armijo, Albuquerque.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK

(Originally organized in 1900; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department Aug. 16, 1904)

1900–1901_____ Bernard A. Reinhold, New York City (S.W.V.).
1904_____ Eugene Griffith, New York City (deceased).
1904–5_____ Charles A. Simmons, Rochester (deceased).
1905–6_____ Charles A. Simmons, Rochester (deceased).
1906–7_____ Frank Keck, New York City (deceased).
1907–8_____ Joseph B. Coughlan, Brooklyn (deceased).
1908–9_____ Maurice Simmons, New York City.
1909–10_____ Maurice Simmons, New York City.
1910–11_____ William J. Cunningham, Troy.
1911–12_____ Bernhardt Wall, New York City.
1912–13_____ Chauncey W. Herrick, Oneonta.
1913–14_____ Ralph J. Parker, New York City (deceased).
1914–15_____ William Jones, New York City (deceased).
1915–16_____ Frank S. Sidway, Buffalo.
1916–17_____ Archibald R. McFarland, Albany.
1917–18_____ Ardolph L. Kline, Brooklyn (deceased).
1918–19_____ Thomas F. Gannon, Brooklyn.
1919–20_____ Thomas F. Gannon, Brooklyn.
1920–21_____ William F. Lannigan, Troy.
1921–22_____ Leonard S. Spire, Buffalo.
1922–23_____ Charles G. Lawrence, New York City.
1923–24_____ William A. Dawkins, Brooklyn.
1924–25_____ John D. Driscoll, Elmira (deceased).
1925–26_____ John J. FitzPatrick, Albany.
1926–27_____ James J. Delaney, New York City.
1927–28_____ Michael J. Reilly, Schenectady.
1928–29_____ George R. Lunn, Schenectady.
1929–30_____ Patrick F. Harney, New York City.
1930–31_____ William S. Fredenrich, Albany.
1931–32_____ Alfred J. Kennedy, Albany.
1932–33_____ Alfred J. Kennedy, Albany.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

(Instituted Feb. 27, 1924)

1924–25_____ H. B. Leavitt, Asheville.
1925–26_____ W. E. Garrett, Greensboro.
1926–27_____ L. M. Gipson, Wilmington.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

1927–28_____ J. C. Benjamin, Raleigh (deceased).
1928–29_____ J. W. Thurman, Wilmington.
1929–30_____ H. W. Edmonds, Charlotte.
1930–31_____ R. M. Parrott, Raleigh (deceased).
1931–32_____ John L. Boothe, Charlotte.
1932–33_____ Daniel V. Carter, Winston-Salem.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH DAKOTA

(Instituted July 27, 1931)

1931–32_____ M. A. Hildreth, Fargo.
1932–33_____ Marcus Chatfield, Minot.

DEPARTMENT OF OHIO

(Originally organized in 1900; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1900_____ Dan C. Stearns (S.W.V.) (deceased).
1900–1901_____ Charles F. Cramer (S.W.V.).
1900–1901_____ Alonzo Coit (S.A.W.V.) (deceased).
1901–2_____ Charles C. Chopp (S.W.V.).
1901–2_____ Charles Dick (S.A.W.V.).
1902–3_____ Charles F. Athey (S.W.V.).
1903–4_____ Fred M. Fanning (S.W.V.).
1904–5_____ C. L. Mueller, Wapakoneta (deceased).
1905–6_____ Phil Burgess, Toledo (deceased).
1906–7_____ William J. Shroder, Cincinnati.
1907–8_____ James A. Freed, Youngstown (deceased).
1908–9_____ George Cunningham, Fostoria (deceased).
1909–10_____ Sylvis Garver, Defiance.
1910–11_____ Meyer Geleerd, Toledo.
1911–12_____ Harry S. Quine, Akron (deceased).
1912–13_____ Theodore Bock, Hamilton (deceased).
1913–14_____ Harry S. Syfert, Columbus.
1914–15_____ Charles L. Gebauer, Cleveland.
1915–16_____ Alexander Frank, Cincinnati.
1916–17_____ Frank Auth, Toledo.
1917–18_____ Benjamin F. Atkinson, Sandusky.
1918–19_____ Joseph V. Hirsch, Dayton.
1919–20_____ Otho Noble, Columbus.
1920–21_____ August F. Rupnow, Cleveland (deceased).
1921–22_____ John G. DeCamp, Hamilton (deceased).
1922–23_____ Albert D. Alcorn, Cincinnati.
1923–24_____ Roy E. Layton, Wapakoneta.
1924–25_____ Clarence Brinkle, Dayton.
1925–26_____ Charles Wragg, Toledo.
1926–27_____ Ralph H. Carroll, Cleveland.
1927–28_____ Edward S. Matthias, Columbus.
1928–29_____ Charles F. Schaber, Bucyrus.
1929–30_____ Charles J. Heinz, Dayton (deceased).
1930–31_____ John H. Price, Cleveland.
1931–32_____ John E. Fennerty, Findlay.
1932–33_____ Howard D. Bell, Dennison.

DEPARTMENT OF OKLAHOMA

(Instituted Dec. 4, 1905)

1905–6_____ Alva J. Niles, Guthrie.
1906–7_____ Charles E. Hunter, Oklahoma City (deceased).
1907–8_____ Alva J. Niles, Guthrie.
1908–9_____ Earl Bohannon, Muskogee.
1909–10_____ William J. Otjen, Enid.
1910–11_____ John Myers, Oklahoma City (deceased).

DEPARTMENT OF OKLAHOMA—Continued

1911–12_____ Rutherford B. Butts, Muskogee.
1912–13_____ J. Bart Foster, Chandler (deceased).
1913–14_____ Winfield Scott, Enid.
1914–15_____ E. H. Abbington, Oklahoma City.
1915–16_____ I. T. Wysong, Muskogee (deceased).
1916–17_____ James A. Embry, Chandler.
1917–18_____ Leo J. F. Rooney, Tulsa.
1918–19_____ O. A. Mason, Bartlesville.
1919–20_____ J. Bart Foster, Chandler (deceased).
1920–21_____ Orvel Johnson, Oklahoma City.
1921–22_____ Lansing B. Nichols, Chandler.
1922–23_____ Fred W. Hunter, Oklahoma City.
1923–24_____ Roy V. Hoffman, Oklahoma City.
1924–25_____ Walter S. Flick, Oklahoma City.
1925–26_____ Arthur H. Bronson, Tulsa.
1926–27_____ Charles L. Harris, Okmulgee.
1927–28_____ W. O. Rees, Okmulgee (deceased).
1928–29_____ Charles A. McDonald, Bartlesville.
1929–30_____ William Hutchinson, Ardmore.
1930–31_____ J. Frank Ferguson, Enid.
1931–32_____ R. B. Stewart, Lawton.
1932–33_____ Tom Brandes, Tulsa.

DEPARTMENT OF OREGON

(Instituted Dec. 1, 1909)

1909–10_____ Seneca Fouts, Portland.
1910–11_____ Harry Williams, Portland.
1911–12_____ William T. Phillips, Portland (deceased).
1912–13_____ A. J. McAllister, Pendleton.
1913–14_____ Jay H. Upton, Portland.
1914–15_____ Frank C. Stellmacher, Albany.
1915–16_____ Roy W. Kesl, Portland (deceased).
1916–17_____ Carle Abrams, Salem.
1917–18_____ Clyde R. Nicholson, Portland (deceased).
1918–19_____ Harvey Wells, Salem.
1919–20_____ A. Tyner Woolpart, Salem.
1920–21_____ Clarence R. Hotchkiss, Portland.
1921–22_____ Leon Willett Hyde, Hillsboro.
1922–23_____ Elmer R. Lundburg, Portland.
1923–24_____ Howard C. Waddell, Roseburg.
1924–25_____ George F. A. Walker, Portland.
1925–26_____ Frank S. Godfrey, Seaside.
1926–27_____ Robert A. Sawyer, Portland.
1927–28_____ Lee A. Hurst, Albany.
1928–29_____ Robert Campbell, Portland.
1929–30_____ E. L. Clark, Bend (deceased).
1930–31_____ E. A. Kirkendall, Portland.
1931–32_____ George H. Carr, Portland.
1932–33_____ Leslie R. Hale, Portland.

DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA

(Originally organized in 1901; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1901–2_____ C. T. O'Neill (S.A.W.V.) (deceased).
1902–3_____ Ambrose Higgins (S.A.W.V.).
1902–3_____ Ferdinand Koenig (S.A.W.V.).
1903–4_____ Charles Spangler, Allentown (S.A.W.V.) (deceased).
1904–5_____ Charles Spangler, Allentown (deceased).
1905–6_____ Ezekiah Laubenstein, Harrisburg (deceased).
1906–7_____ William H. Davis, Pittsburgh (deceased).
1907–8_____ William H. Hey, Philadelphia.

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DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

1908–9_____ Walter S. Reynolds, New Castle.
1909–10_____ Jacob D. Keiper, Scranton.
1910–11_____ Oscar T. Taylor, Pittsburgh.
1911–12_____ William T. Mechling, Butler (deceased).
1912–13_____ Erskine L. Solomon, Wilkes-Barre.
1913–14_____ Thomas M. Stalford, Athens (deceased).
1914–15_____ J. Hoctor Mansfield, Philadelphia.
1915–16_____ William P. Messinger, Harrisburg (deceased).
1916–17_____ J. Swan Taylor, Johnstown.
1917–18_____ Howard L. Rahn, Philadelphia (deceased).
1918–19_____ Gilbert C. Cloonan, Pittsburgh.
1919–20_____ William E. Weidner, Reading.
1920–21_____ Charles A. Biltz, Tamaqua.
1921–22_____ Lucius M. Phelps, Erie.
1922–23_____ George E. Downey, Lancaster.
1923–24_____ Ray L. Tice, Bethlehem.
1924–25_____ Robert S. Cain, Pittsburgh.
1925–26_____ H. A. Arnold, Ardmore (deceased).
1926–27_____ Charles C. McLain, Indiana.
1927–28_____ L. F. Crawford, Tyrone (deceased).
1928–29_____ J. Clark Mansfield, Pittsburgh.
1929–30_____ W. H. Roberts, Chester.
1930–31_____ Thomas G. Baxter, Wyalusing.
1931–32_____ James D. Bachman, Hazelton.
1932–33_____ Joe W. Maus, Shamokin.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

(Instituted May 8, 1908)

1908–9_____ J. G. Harbord.
1909–10_____ Thomas I. Hartigan (deceased).
1910–11_____ John E. Enright.
1911–12_____ Milton W. Lazansky.
1912–13_____ Sidney C. Schwarzkopf.
1913–14_____ Robert H. Page (deceased).
1914–15_____ E. W. Wilbur (deceased).
1915–16_____ C. A. Tansill.
1916–17_____ W. L. Goldsborough.
1917–18_____ A. M. Easthagen.
1918–19_____ A. B. Burkholder (deceased).
1919–20_____ A. J. Brazee.
1920–21_____ J. E. Northrup (deceased).
1921–22_____ E. I. Totten.
1922–23_____ John Arville (deceased).
1923–24_____ Leo Fischer.
1924–25_____ W. W. Weston.
1925–26_____ C. P. Jarman.
1926–27_____ Ernest Criss.
1927–28_____ A. B. Cresap.
1928–29_____ J. N. Wolfson.
1929–30_____ Joseph H. Schmidt.
1930–31_____ Amos G. Bellis.
1931–32_____ Louis J. Van Schaick.
1932–33_____ Frederic H. Stevens, Manila.

DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC

(Instituted Apr. 30, 1910)

1910_____ Frederick E. Manggrum, Richmond, Va.
1910–11_____ Edwin T. Walker, Petersburg, Va.
1911–12_____ John W. Phillips, Norfolk, Va. (deceased).

DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC—Continued

1912–13_____ James Griffin, Norfolk, Va. (deceased).
1913–14_____ William Heayden, Washington, D.C.
1914–15_____ Richard Hill, Petersburg, Va. (deceased).
1915–16_____ William H. Anderson, Richmond, Va. (deceased).
1916–17_____ William H. Anderson, Richmond, Va. (deceased).
1917–18_____ William H. Anderson, Richmond, Va. (deceased).
1918–19_____ William R. Giles, Washington, D.C.
1919–20_____ Walter Davis, Washington, D.C.
1920–21_____ Walter Davis, Washington, D.C.
1921–22_____ Roger G. Thurston, Washington, D.C.
1922–23_____ Walter Davis, Washington, D.C.
1923–24_____ Alexander Mann, Washington, D.C.
1924–25_____ Sylvester H. Epps, Washington, D.C.
1925–26_____ Charles W. Addelle, Washington, D.C.
1926–27_____ Jeremiah H. Green, Portsmouth, Va.
1927–28_____ J. M. H. Graham, Washington, D. C. (deceased).
1928–29_____ Lewis Jones, Washington, D.C.
1929–30_____ Lloyd A. Gibson, Baltimore, Md.
1930–31_____ George D. Troutman, Louisville, Ky. (deceased).
1931–32_____ James A. Alston, Portsmouth, Va.
1932–33_____ William W. Washington, Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF RHODE ISLAND

(Originally organized Feb. 12, 1900; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans' Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1900_____ Lester S. Hill, Providence (S.A.W.V.) (deceased).
1900–1901_____ Arthur B. Spink, Providence (S.A.W.V.) (deceased).
1901–2_____ Louis F. Burrough, Providence (S.A.W.V.).
1902–3_____ George A. Forsyth, Providence (deceased).
1903–4_____ George A. Forsyth, Providence (deceased).
1904–5_____ George A. Forsyth, Providence (deceased).
1905–6_____ George A. Forsyth, Providence (deceased).
1906–7_____ George A. Forsyth, Providence (deceased).
1907–8_____ George A. Forsyth, Providence (deceased).
1908–9_____ William Mackay,[7] Newport.
1909–10_____ Arthur L. Lake, Providence (deceased).
1910–11_____ Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Warren (deceased).
1911–12_____ E. R. Baker, Providence (deceased).
1912–13_____ Isaac F. Gavitt, Westerly.
1913–14_____ Marshall W. Hall, Newport (deceased).
1914–15_____ Henry Wolcott, Providence.
1915–16_____ William J. Hancock, Woonsocket.
1916–17_____ Edgar M. Patterson, Providence.
1917–18_____ Timothy Sullivan, Newport.
1918–19_____ William E. Arnold, Providence.
1919–20_____ Herbert Bliss, Newport.
1920–21_____ James D. Wells, Providence.
1921–22_____ William A. Stafford, Providence.
1922–23_____ Herman C. Richter, Newport.
1923–24_____ Michael A. Sullivan, Pawtucket.
1924–25_____ Albert E. Whitaker, Providence.
1925–26_____ Thomas P. McGee, Woonsocket.
1926–27_____ William G. Laird, Providence (deceased).
1927–28_____ Galen E. Nichols, Riverside.
1928–29_____ Thomas Caulfield, Pawtucket (deceased).
1929–30_____ Walter M. Baker, Providence.
1930–31_____ Richard J. Emery, Newport.
1931–32_____ George A. Swan, Providence.
1932–33_____ Frederick A. Booker, Pawtucket.

[7] Dropped from membership.

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

(Instituted Oct. 26, 1922)

1922–23_____ Wilie Jones, Columbia.
1923–24_____ E. T. Whiting, Charleston.
1924–25_____ E. T. Whiting, Charleston.
1925–26_____ W. H. Butler, Charleston.
1926–27_____ O. B. Rosenger, Orangeburg.
1927–28_____ Simon F. Parrott, Spartanburg.
1928–29_____ C. A. Milford, Abbeville.
1929–30_____ John C. Catherwood, Charleston (deceased).
1930–31_____ J. A. Anthony, Florence.
1931–32_____ J. A. Berry, Orangeburg.
1932–33_____ J. A. Berry, Orangeburg.

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH DAKOTA

(Instituted July 5, 1920)

1920–21_____ Ernest Madden, Canton.
1921–22_____ Ernest Madden, Canton.
1922–23_____ Zenas A. Hazard, Sioux Falls.
1923–24_____ Frank W. Mitchell, Mitchell.
1924–25_____ Charles A. Nystrom, Rapid City.
1925–26_____ Irving J. Flanders, Sioux Falls.
1926–27_____ R. C. Warne, Mitchell (deceased).
1927–28_____ Charles L. Barrett, Hot Springs.
1928–29_____ Andrew Martin, Huron.
1929–30_____ Frank Gray, Madison.
1930–31_____ R. B. Moberly, Hot Springs.
1931–32_____ O. W. Coursey, Mitchell.
1932–33_____ J. L. Parrott, Aberdeen.

DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE

(Originally instituted ———; disbanded Apr. 24, 1913; reorganized Mar. 10, 1923)

1923–24_____ Ellsworth Wilson, Chattanooga.
1924–25_____ J. S. Gray, National Sanatorium.
1925–26_____ J. A. Gleason, Knoxville.
1926–27_____ W. T. Kennerly, Knoxville.
1927–28_____ R. O. Ragsdale, Knoxville.
1928–29_____ Horace Frierson, Jr., Columbia.
1929–30_____ Sam M. Jackson, Memphis.
1930–31_____ J. Livingston White, Chattanooga.
1931–32_____ Harvey H. Hannah, Nashville.
1932–33_____ Jos. B. Gaffney, Jackson.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS

(Instituted in 1909; disbanded; reorganized Jan. 26, 1924)

1909–10_____ Thomas Scurry, Dallas (deceased).
1910–11_____ O. P. Storm, Dallas.
1911–12_____ E. G. LeStourgeon, San Antonio.
1912–13_____ H. A. Dammeyer, Dallas (deceased).
1913–14_____ W. C. Lothrop, Galveston.
1914–15_____ William J. Condon, Dallas (deceased).
1915–16_____ J. Q. Nankervis, San Antonio.
1916–17_____ A. F. W. Baushell, Galveston (deceased).
1917–18_____ W. E. Howard, Dallas.

(Department disbanded until 1924)

1924–25_____ W. S. Langford, Wichita Falls.
1925–26_____ W. S. Langford, Wichita Falls.
1926–27_____ William M. Herring, San Antonio.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—Continued

1927–28_____ W. R. Duke, Wichita Falls.
1928–29_____ E. Ross Chamblin, Dallas (deceased).
1929–30_____ John B. Howard, El Paso.
1930–31_____ J. B. Derden, Fort Worth.
1931–32_____ Henry F. Geyer, San Antonio.
1932–33_____ A. A. King, El Paso.

DEPARTMENT OF UTAH

(Instituted in 1907; disbanded; reorganized July 27, 1929)

1907–8_____ A. N. Jarvis, Salt Lake City.
1908–9_____ Thomas B. Sleater, Salt Lake City.
1909–10_____ William G. Hampton, Salt Lake City.
1910–11_____ Guy W. McCreery, Ogden (deceased).
1911–12_____ Elmer Johnson, Salt Lake City.
1912–13_____ Harry Granger, Salt Lake City.
1913–14_____ Charles G. Forslund, Salt Lake City.

(Department disbanded until 1929)

1929–30_____ George Ecenroad, Ogden.
1930–31_____ Robert H. Harden, Salt Lake City.
1931–32_____ Francis B. Tripp, Salt Lake City.
1932–33_____ Robert Crosbie, Provo.

DEPARTMENT OF VERMONT

(Originally organized 1904; disbanded 1919; reorganized July 14, 1929)

1904–5_____ Edward H. Prouty, Montpelier.
1905–6_____ Edward H. Dyer, Rutland.
1906–7_____ Frank L. Greene, St. Albans (deceased).
1907–8_____ Frank L. Greene, St. Albans (deceased).
1908–9_____ Charles Bashaw, Burlington.
1909–10_____ L. W. Fennel, Burlington.
1910–11_____ Ned D. Ripley, St. Johnsbury.
1911–12_____ Ned D. Ripley, St. Johnsbury.
1912–13_____ Herbert W. Cottrell, Brattleboro (deceased).
1913–14_____ James M. Hamilton, Rutland.
1914–15_____ James M. Hamilton, Rutland.
1915–16_____ E. N. Miller, Brandon (deceased).
1916–17_____ E. B. Hyde, Brandon.
1917–18_____ Edward H. Holden, Bennington.
1918–19_____ Henry W. Fillmore, Bennington.

(Department disbanded until 1929)

1929–30_____ Phil S. Howes, Montpelier.
1930–31_____ Bert H. Stickney, Rutland.
1931–32_____ C. H. Casswell, Colchester.
1932–33_____ Carroll A. Davis, Newport.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA

(Instituted June 11, 1909)

1909_____ George N. Skipworth, Richmond (deceased).
1909–10_____ R. Gordon Simmons, Roanoke.
1910–11_____ R. Gordon Simmons, Roanoke.
1911–12_____ H. Johnson White, Norfolk (deceased).
1912–13_____ H. Johnson, White, Norfolk (deceased).
1913–14_____ R. Frank Taylor, Roanoke.
1914–15_____ R. Frank Taylor, Roanoke.
1915–16_____ Joseph LeMasurier, Richmond (deceased).
1916–17_____ Joseph LeMasurier, Richmond (deceased).

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA—Continued

1917–18_____ B. Mercer Hartman, Roanoke.
1918–19_____ Charles P. Heinemann, Norfolk.
1919–20_____ Charles P. Heinemann, Norfolk.
1920–21_____ George C. Fitzhugh, Richmond (deceased).
1921–22_____ R. A. Sinclair, Roanoke.
1922–23_____ C. Noel Markham, Portsmouth.
1923–24_____ C. Noel Markham, Portsmouth.
1924–25_____ W. H. Payne, Roanoke.
1925–26_____ F. W. W. Walker, Norfolk.
1926–27_____ Charles F. Rudd, Portsmouth (deceased).
1927–28_____ William D. Eacho, National Soldiers Home.
1928–29_____ A. W. Obenshain, Roanoke.
1929–30_____ Joe Rossano, Portsmouth.
1930–31_____ M. E. Bristow, Richmond.
1931–32_____ S. A. Shadrick, Danville.
1932–33_____ John E. Jarvis, Portsmouth (deceased).

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON AND ALASKA

(Originally organized in 1902; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1902–3_____ E. M. Brown, Tacoma (deceased).
1903–4_____ N. A. Palmer, Seattle (deceased).
1904–5_____ W. J. Bothwell, Spokane (deceased).
1905–6_____ A. E. West, Tacoma.
1906–7_____ J. Resch, Seattle.
1907–8_____ J. G. Hinkle, Olympia.
1908–9_____ G. F. Lindquist, Seattle.
1909–10_____ T. M. McKinney, Walla Walla.
1910–11_____ J. K. Witherspoon, Seattle.
1911–12_____ George Tausan, Seattle.
1912–13_____ M. S. Scudder, Yakima (deceased).
1913–14_____ A. W. Calder, Vancouver.
1914–15_____ R. R. Staub, Bremerton.
1915–16_____ T. J. Cunningham, Seattle.
1916–17_____ W. A. Mullins, Tacoma.
1917–18_____ W. P. Brown, Bellingham.
1918–19_____ E. R. Ennis, Spokane.
1919–20_____ L. G. Goodwin, Seattle.
1920–21_____ James Dutton, Aberdeen (deceased).
1921–22_____ N. Shakespear, Everett.
1922–23_____ F. W. Tempes, Vancouver.
1923–24_____ F. N. McLean, Tacoma.
1924–25_____ Henry Leach, Yakima.
1925–26_____ William D. Downey, Seattle.
1926–27_____ O. R. Austin, Aberdeen.
1927–28_____ Joseph Wheeler, Vancouver.
1928–29_____ Jackson Silbaugh, Seattle.
1929–30_____ Joseph E. Clark, Tacoma (deceased).
1930–31_____ Guy B. Groff, Seattle.
1931–32_____ L. A. Stahl, Centralia.
1932–33_____ Charles A. Turner, Everett.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA

(Originally organized in 1900; disbanded; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department July 10, 1924)

1900_____ John Baker White (S.A.W.V.).
1902_____ H. W. Jenkins (S.A.W.V.).
1924–25_____ Jackson Arnold, Weston (deceased).
1925–26_____ S. N. Lancaster,[7] Wheeling.

[7] Dropped from membership.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

1926–27_____ John A. Thayer, Charleston (deceased).
1927–28_____ Roy R. Hale, Weston.
1928–29_____ Lee Shaffer, Parkersburg.
1929–30_____ Henry T. Hill, Charleston.
1930–31_____ Norris Bruce, Piedmont.
1931–32_____ John R. Kennedy, Parkersburg.
1932–33_____ William P. Sympson, Huntington.

DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN

(Originally organized in 1902; instituted as United Spanish War Veterans Department Apr. 18, 1904)

1901–2_____ M. T. Moore, La Crosse (deceased).
1902–3_____ J. A. Nemitz, Oshkosh.
1903–4_____ T. J. George, Menomonie (deceased).
1904–5_____ A. J. Baum, Milwaukee.
1905–6_____ J. C. Brandel, Jefferson.
1906–7_____ C. J. Weigel, La Crosse.
1907–8_____ William F. Bauchle, Beloit.
1908–9_____ E. L. Evans, Racine (deceased).
1909–10_____ John S. Foat, Ripon (deceased).
1910–11_____ E. S. Falter, Afton.
1911–12_____ J. G. Armstrong, Milwaukee.
1912–13_____ T. E. Kingston, Madison.
1913–14_____ Nicholas Groetzinger, Chilton (deceased).
1914–15_____ R. C. Burchard, Fort Atkinson.
1915–16_____ C. H. Bucholz, Stoughton.
1916–17_____ C. G. Juneau, Milwaukee (deceased).
1917–18_____ Fred Arnold, Eau Claire (deceased).
1918–19_____ J. Fred Sugden, Racine.
1919–20_____ S. D. Boreham, Fond du Lac.
1920–21_____ Guy M. Dulin, Milwaukee (deceased).
1921–22_____ C. A. Zilisch, Madison.
1922–23_____ M. G. Kenny, Oshkosh (deceased).
1923–24_____ A. T. Ledin, Superior.
1924–25_____ C. G. Price, Mauston (deceased).
1925–26_____ George Herzog, Racine.
1926–27 [8]_____ Rae Weaver, Beaver Dam.
1927–28_____ E. W. Simmons, Milwaukee.
1928–29_____ W. W. Kradwell, Racine.
1929–30_____ Albert J. Obenberger, Milwaukee.
1930–31_____ William H. Zuehlke, Appleton.
1931–32_____ E. H. Quistorff, Ashland.

DEPARTMENT OF WYOMING

(Originally Department of Colorado and Wyoming; disbanded by S.O. No. 82, Jan. 6, 1933; Department of Wyoming organized by S.O. No. 84, Jan. 6, 1933)

1933_____ J. E. Frisby, Casper.

[8] Suspended.

ROLL OF THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

NATIONAL OFFICERS

WILLIAM J. OTJEN
Commander in Chief

WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG
Senior Vice Commander in Chief

WALTER E. LOMBARD
Junior Vice Commander in Chief

J. FRANK FERGUSON
Adjutant General

JAS. J. MURPHY
Quartermaster General

WILLIAM D. DOWNEY
Inspector General

SMITH McMULLIN
Surgeon General

ARTHUR C. JEWELL
Provost Marshal

FRED KIRBY
Assistant Adjutant General

PAST COMMANDERS IN CHIEF

William L. Grayson.
Antonio P. Entenza.
Edward J. Gihon.
C. W. Herrick.
George R. Lunn.
Edward S. Matthias.
Rice W. Means.
J. K. Witherspoon.

DEPARTMENTS

ALABAMA

Department commander---------- Leon McCord.

DELEGATE AT LARGE

Walter B. Oates

DELEGATES

F. B. Dodge, Camp No. 1.
George McCleery, Camp No. 1.
Leones C. Barnette, Camp No. 1.
George M. Walker, Camp No. 1.
A. H. Palmer, Camp No. 3.
Lambert Russell, Camp No. 4.

ARIZONA

Department commander---------- John H. Knight.
Senior vice department commander---------- R. R. McGregor.
Junior vice department commander---------- E. G. Weil.
Past department commander---------- George R. Armstrong.
Past department commander---------- V. C. Murphy.
Past department commander---------- James H. McClintock.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Paul Baxter Beville.
F. L. Zimmerman.
W. H. Napier.
W. D. McFaul.

DELEGATES

H. M. Harrison, Camp No. 1.
W. T. Plaisted, Camp No. 3.
Lou Charlebois, Camp No. 4.
Anton Peter, Camp No. 5.
Rawghlie Stanford, Camp No. 6.
James Shea, Camp No. 7.
Dan Simpson, Camp No. 8.
W. V. Pool, Camp No. 9.
J. E. Coberly, Camp No. 11.

ARKANSAS

Department commander---------- John Foley.

DELEGATES

W. J. McCain, Camp No. 3.
Warren Wolf, Camp No. 8.
William Powell, Camp No. 8.

CALIFORNIA

Department commander---------- E. Earle Greene.
Senior vice department commander---------- Percy C. Church.
Junior vice department commander---------- Frank J. Ziegler.
Past department commander---------- Samuel W. Kay.
Past department commander---------- Wallace H. Copping.
Past department commander---------- Robert Wankowski.
Past department commander---------- R. Morgan Galbreth
Past department commander---------- George A. Marshall.
Past department commander---------- Tom C. Galbraith.
Past department commander---------- Mortimer W. Sellar.
Past department commander---------- Charles E. Dixon.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Past department commander---------- A. C. Munson.
Past department commander---------- J. Lavaille Stuart.
Past department commander---------- Charles W. Bennett.
Past department commander---------- John C. Irvine.
Past department commander---------- George N. Tausan.
Past department commander---------- A. J. McAllister.
Past department commander---------- E. B. J. Sweeney.
Past department commander---------- W. W. Weston.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Bert Greenwood.
J. E. Ketchem.
John Blohm.
Rebecca Horn.

DELEGATES

Edward R. Wilson, Camp No. 1.
John B. Hughes, Camp No. 1.
Raphael A. Claus, Camp No. 1.
Frank Storry, Camp No. 2.
Henry Stolzenwald, Camp No. 2.
Richard H. English, Camp No. 2.
Frank Bellisle, Camp No. 2.
W. H. Becker, Camp No. 3.
A. L. Sorensen, Camp No. 4.
R. W. Bonney, Camp No. 4.
Harry E. Kneeland, Camp No. 5.
William B. Le Masters, Camp No. 5.
H. Mc. L. Brantley, Camp No. 6.
L. F. Ferguson, Camp No. 6.
F. W. Behrens, Camp No. 7.
Emmett J. McKey, Camp No. 7.
C. F. Wessell, Camp No. 7.
E. A. Wosnak, Camp No. 7.
Charles D. Fisher, Camp No. 7.
W. J. McCammam, Camp No. 7.
Louis Heinz, Camp No. 7.
John Howard, Camp No. 7.
W. J. Harrison, Camp No. 8.
E. A. Walker, Camp No. 8.
Robert G. Clark, Camp No. 9.
Minor Moore, Camp No. 9.
Joseph L. Powers, Camp No. 9.
Edward S. Wiget, Camp No. 9.
E. C. Kingsbury, Camp No. 9.
Chas. R. Neely, Camp No. 9.
Cliff R. Judd, Camp No. 9.
Frank E. Allison, Camp No. 9.
Warren J. Shepherd, Camp No. 9.
Wm. Baxter, Camp No. 9.
O. C. Wamsley, Camp No. 9.
Mayne Denman, Camp No. 9.
Geo. W. Grimmer, Camp No. 9.
Atlee R. Pearson, Camp No. 9.
Samuel A. Selecman, Camp No. 9.
Chris C. Baumgartner, Camp No. 9.
W. E. Edmondson, Camp No. 9.
Frank R. Jesmier, Camp No. 9.
A. H. Wagner, Camp No. 9.
M. P. Reynolds, Camp No. 9.
D. S. Hewitt, Camp No. 10.
A. J. Jeffries, Camp No. 10.
J. F. McGowan, Camp No. 10.
L. Wentworth, Camp No. 10.
James Malcolm, Camp No. 10.
Eugene F. Peckham, Camp No. 10.
O. L. Higgins, Camp No. 10.
Frank Smiley, Camp No. 10.
Henry Anderson, Camp No. 10.
Hans Hansen, Camp No. 10.
H. H. Webster, Camp No. 10.
A. A. Bursley, Camp No. 10.
J. T. Greenwood, Camp No. 10.
L. Randall, Camp No. 10.
W. J. McCartney, Camp No. 10.
Frank McGuire, Camp No. 10.
Frank Hannaway, Camp No. 10.
Charles C. Craver, Camp No. 11.
F. A. Miller, Camp No. 12.
J. B. Wahl, Camp No. 13.
George G. Rodgers, Camp No. 13.
John H. Jones, Camp No. 14.
George S. Worthington, Camp No. 15.
Redic H. Cartwright, Camp No. 16.
Thomas F. Connelly, Camp No. 17.
Thomas M. Hudson, Camp No. 17.
Charles E. Roschi, Camp No. 17.
William Zeller, Camp No. 17.
Dan Neroni, Camp No. 17.
Wm. T. Dillen, Camp No. 18.
Mathew P. Douthett, Camp No. 19.
Thomas McHale, Camp No. 20.
Philip Z. Cronacher, Camp No. 20.
Henry B. Wright, Camp No. 20.
Paul E. Filiatreault, Camp No. 20.
Charles Robbin, Camp No. 20.
N. L. Montgomery, Camp No. 21.
Jesse B. Johns, Camp No. 23.
James F. White, Camp No. 23.
M. E. Bowlen, Camp No. 23.
H. E. Kikeman, Camp No. 23.
Merrill Hiner, Camp No. 23.
Charles O. Hopping, Camp No. 23.
Robert S. Martin, Camp No. 25.
W. W. Tentlinger, Camp No. 26.
Frank P. Rowe, Camp No. 26.
Clifford H. Eagle, Camp No. 27.
William H. McColly, Camp No. 28.
Albert J. Hoffman, Camp No. 29.
Frank D. McKeand, Camp No. 30.
Ulysses G. Packard, Camp No. 30.
Fred Rollin, Camp No. 31.
P. T. Thornton, Camp No. 31.
James Coakley, Camp No. 35.
C. T. Ehred, Camp No. 36.
Arthur T. Hall, Camp No. 36.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

DELEGATES—continued

William M. Monroe, Camp No. 36.
F. A. Peet, Camp No. 36.
J. H. Shippee, Camp No. 36.
C. E. Underwood, Camp No. 36.
W. D. Widney, Camp No. 36.
Albert Grocott, Camp No. 41.
Isaac Lester, Camp No. 42.
William C. Harper, Camp No. 43.
Henry A. Strange, Camp No. 43.
Otto A. Poulsen, Camp No. 46.
Fred W. Cole, Camp No. 51.
Allen G. Searcy, Camp No. 52.
W. H. Reeves, Camp No. 59.
William J. Werner, Camp No. 60.
Harry G. Selig, Camp No. 61.
William J. Otts, Camp No. 61.
Robert R. Case, Camp No. 61.
Louis R. Schumacher, Camp No. 61.
Mike Liebert, Camp No. 62.
Richard Good, Camp No. 63.
John E. Beum, Camp No. 64.
Wm. P. Hodgkins, Camp No. 65.
Chas. F. Corrigan, Camp No. 66.
A. J. Grayson, Camp No. 67.
H. J. Hill, Camp No. 68.
John W. Dihel, Camp No. 70.
William D. Smith, Camp No. 71.
Joseph H. Gray, Camp No. 71.
T. A. Rovane, Camp No. 72.
Fred W. Kneif, Camp No. 73.
J. P. Lucas, Camp No. 74.
Henry H. Pitts, Camp No. 75.
Benj. F. Brown, Camp No. 78.
Edward F. Mason, Camp No. 80.
F. W. McDonald, Camp No. 81.
A. E. Johnson, Camp No. 82.
Ed. T. Jennings, Camp No. 83.
L. L. McClary, Camp No. 83.
E. A. Lewis, Camp No. 84.
Geo. W. Ray, Camp No. 85.
Perry B. Hollis, Camp No. 86.
James D. Cain, Camp No. 87.
Harry A. Badorf, Camp No. 88.
Cornelius Van Epen, Camp No. 89.
A. D. Paschall, Camp No. 90.
Herbert Choynski, Camp No. 91.
John A. McGarry, Camp No. 92.
Arthur V. Tyler, Camp No. 93.
Chas. W. Libka, Camp No. 94.
Richard Hook, Jr., Camp No. 95.
William R. Tatman, Camp No. 96.
John F. Donahue, Camp No. 97.
James T. Beck, Camp No. 98.
A. V. Warren, Camp No. 99.
Dan Russell, Camp No. 100.
Harry M. Wade, Camp No. 101.
S. R. Lundy, Camp No. 102.
C. V. Jones, Camp No. 103.
Lish Pool, Camp No. 104.
Alfred Gourdier, Camp No. 105.
Norman Olson, Camp No. 107.
Joze B. Rose, Camp No. 108.
Miles L. Marders, Camp No. 109.
H. Herr, Camp No. 110.
Curry Vincent, Camp No. 111.
G. W. Dell, Camp No. 114.
Charles A. Brutsch, Camp No. 115.
George L. Raymond, Camp No. 116.
William L. Latham, Camp No. 117.
J. H. Mansfield, Camp No. 118.
Edward Perry, Camp No. 119.
John B. Redd, Camp No. 120.
Charles A. Cecil, Camp No. 121.
Alton F. Dunham, Camp No. 122.
Clyde W. Holbrook, Camp No. 123.
H. R. Kent, Camp No. 124.
George A. Duke, Camp No. 125.
Samuel R. Enfield, Camp No. 126.
Thomas C. Hill, Camp No. 127.
Albert Ware, Camp No. 128.
S. W. Voorhees, Camp No. 129.
Herbert R. Condy, Camp No. 130.
Elmer R. Beverleigh, Camp No. 131.
C. H. Lippard, Camp No. 132.

COLORADO

Department commander	Carl F. Fox.
Junior vice department commander	John A. August.
Past department commander	Louis F. L. Guthner.
Past department commander	Timothy B. Calahan.
Past department commander	Homer L. Freehafer.
Past department commander	Clarence A. Long.
Past department commander	William J. O'Brien.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Henry A. Dunbar.
C. T. Hedgecock.

DELEGATES

August H. Cameron, Camp No. 1.
Charles H. Lloyd, Camp No. 1.
Charles Thomas, Camp No. 1.
Harry Thomas, Camp No. 1.
E. T. Pate, Camp No. 3.
John S. Clover, Camp No. 6.
Frank Gilmore, Camp No. 24.
C. H. Wilcox, Camp No. 27.
Ralph W. Lockard, Camp No. 28.
N. M. Nelson, Camp No. 30.
James S. Nevins, Camp No. 31.
Harry J. Reddick, Camp No. 33.
Benjamin F. Butler, Camp No. 36.

CONNECTICUT

Past department commander---------- George F. Gammons

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Timothy J. McCarthy.
George Hoffman.

DELEGATES

Peter B. Compton, Camp No. 1.
John B. Mayo, Camp No. 29.
Lewis Tuttle, Camp No. 9.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Department commander---------- C. A. Strobel.
Past department commander---------- George H. Harries
Past department commander---------- Jere A. Costello.
Past department commander---------- W. L. Mattocks.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

William N. Barnes.
John A. Gallagher.
Charles D. Long.

DELEGATES

John B. Leavell, Camp No. 1.
George M. Wood, Camp No. 1.
Pearle A. Davie, Camp No. 1.
John D. Shaw, Camp No. 2.
Louis Lindner, Camp No. 2.
John Hamburg, Camp No. 2.
Madison L. Hill, Camp No. 3.
Claude S. Padgett, Camp No. 3.
Louis E. Felton, Camp No. 3.
Charles Swanberg, Camp No. 4.
John F. Giblin, Camp No. 6.
Harry E. Anderson, Camp No. 6.
Andrew Segers, Camp No. 6.
Peter Barrett, Camp No. 7.
Alfred A. Guy, Camp No. 9.

FLORIDA

Department commander---------- Thomas H. Eads.
Junior vice department commander---------- W. F. Adair.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

G. M. Roberts.
Richard C. Daniel.

DELEGATES

J. C. Forde, Camp No. 3.
William A. Bennett, Camp No. 5.
John H. Frayne, Camp No. 9.
Max Heller, Camp No. 14.
S. A. Ellwell, Camp No. 16.
William H. Marshall, Camp No. 17.
E. J. Nelson, Camp No. 21.
George S. Andrews, Camp No. 30.

GEORGIA

Department commander---------- Ralph Steckel.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

W. M. Simmons.
L. P. Gray.
A. J. Maecker.
James W. Sayers.

DELEGATES

G. H. Shaner, Camp No. 5.
J. P. O'Connor, Camp No. 6.
Louis C. Mullikin, Camp No. 6.
Thomas F. Cawley, Camp No. 6.
John Regan, Camp No. 9.
Peter A. Dare, Camp No. 10.
R. S. Stephens, Camp No. 10.
C. W. Heustis, Camp No. 10.
W. S. Freeman, Camp No. 11.
Julian W. Hallett, Camp No. 19.
Charles A. Cover, Camp No. 20.

IDAHO

Department commander ..... Ralph Edmunds.
Senior vice department commander ..... Fred Middendorf.
Past department commander ..... James P. Jones.

DEEGATES AT LARGE

Charles M. Grissom.
George S. Trumble.
Weston L. Yourex.

DELEGATES

C. F. Wood, Camp No. 5.
James N. Jensen, Camp No. 5.
Daniel W. Williams, Camp No. 8.
V. A. Stewart, Camp No. 9.
William Robinson, Camp No. 10.

ILLINOIS

Department commander ..... Arthur Hufton.
Past department commander ..... George S. Lee.
Past department commander ..... William S. Orthman.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Cornelius Faulkner.
Raymond Masur.

DELEGATES

Charles E. Leverenz, Camp No. 1.
Alonzo Hill, Camp No. 3.
George E. Scott, Camp No. 4.
Walter B. Taylor, Camp No. 5.
Cornelius S. Kelly, Camp No. 6.
Patrick Ratigan, Camp No. 6.
Charles E. Anderson, Camp No. 6.
John Masterson, Camp No. 6.
Jake Allann, Camp No. 6.
W. G. Husfield, Camp No. 6.
Michael F. Carey, Camp No. 6.
Frank Smith, Camp No. 6.
John Stewart, Camp No. 6.
Martin J. Kiely, Camp No. 6.
John M. Clarkson, Camp No. 6.
William T. Barry, Camp No. 6.
Frank E. Holmes, Camp No. 6.
William P. Moyer, Camp No. 6.
John T. McCormick, Camp No. 6.
John H. Dean, Camp No. 7.
Charles E. Camm, Camp No. 8.
Fred Anderson, Camp No. 14.
Merle Darling, Camp No. 17.
Nicholas Schaefer, Camp No. 17.
William H. Weber, Camp No. 18.
Noel Alspaugh, Camp No. 20.
J. P. Fleig, Camp No. 23.
Ed. Mitchell, Camp No. 25.
Fred J. Fisher, Camp No. 26.
Charles E. Hyatt, Camp No. 27.
Albert Fara, Camp No. 30.
William Pugh, Camp No. 33.
Martin T. Sorensen, Camp No. 38.
John J. O'Connor, Camp No. 41.
William E. Ross, Camp No. 41.
Fred Blake, Camp No. 43.
E. H. Couch, Camp No. 49.
Oscar Liebert, Camp No. 50.
Charles E. Ewing, Camp No. 51.
John McConnell, Camp No. 52.
J. D. Dominick, Camp No. 54.
Anthony F. Golden, Camp No. 54.
William G. Altenbach, Camp No. 55.
John Holsh, Camp No. 57.
H. W. Narjal, Camp No. 58.
William O. Nickell, Camp No. 62.
Winthrope Wilmarth, Camp No. 64.
Albert H. Bartz, Camp No. 65.
F. W. Latimer, Camp No. 69.
Al Murphy, Camp No. 70.
Edward Hutfilz, Camp No. 74.
Albert L. Van Aelstyne, Camp No. 76.
E. H. Orr, Camp No. 77.
M. J. Dougherty, Camp No. 79.
Alva J. E. Baker, Camp No. 80.
V. E. Musgrove, Camp No. 95.
Thomas J. Reynolds, Camp No. 97.
Charles R. Peel, Camp No. 104.
George Winters, Camp No. 105.
Theodore L. Newell, Camp No. 116.
Arthur W. Lawler, Camp No. 109.
W. E. Gilchrist, Camp No. 112.
Patrick J. Leahy, Camp No. 113.
Bert Justus, Camp No. 114.
William Gerth, Camp No. 116.
Henry Martin, Camp No. 123.
Warren P. Hill, Camp No. 126.

INDIANA

Department commander---------- Aubrey D. Porter.
Senior vice department commander---------- Omer Bates.
Past department commander---------- Guy A. Boyle.
Past department commander---------- Frank C. Kibbey.
Past department commander---------- Floyd O. Jellison.
Past department commander---------- Charles W. Beck.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

August Larsen.
Joseph R. Cook.
C. L. Rosenstreter.

DELEGATES

James R. Walden, Camp No. 1.
Clarence Woodruff, Camp No. 1.
William F. Bradley, Camp No. 1.
Byard B. Love, Camp No. 1.
Claude H. Faulkner, Camp No. 1.
Clark Chapman, Camp No. 4.
Charles E. McMonigle, Camp No. 6.
Monte C. Weaver, Camp No. 15.
Patrick Ruddle, Camp No. 16.
William Schneider, Camp No. 18.
Robert F. Turner, Camp No. 18.
C. B. Markley, Camp No. 20.
George Feaser, Camp No. 25.
John Muerer, Camp No. 28.
Thomas H. Mew, Camp No. 30.
Luther Finley, Camp No. 31.
John E. Dimond, Camp No. 32.
William D. C. Kayser, Camp No. 35.
William E. Hahn, Camp No. 47.
Charles Henning, Camp No. 55.
Fred W. Bancroft, Camp No. 78.

IOWA

Department commander---------- B. H. Patterson.
Past department commander---------- L. M. Lafferty.
Past department commander---------- Roy E. Tallman.
Past department commander---------- M. B. Andelfinger.
Past department commander---------- Hugh L. Stephenson.
Past department commander---------- Charles Kloster.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

H. Bradshaw.
J. F. Murphy.
H. M. Bellman.

DELEGATES

J. P. Oliver, Camp No. 4.
S. J. Parker, Camp No. 7.
E. E. Cran, Camp No. 8.
W. E. Leis, Camp No. 9.
Gilbert Wacker, Camp No. 10.
C. H. Brown, Camp No. 11.
G. E. Golden, Camp No. 12.
Henry Stehle, Camp No. 19.
William P. Davis, Camp No. 14.
James M. Fanshier, Camp No. 18.
F. M. Roseberry, Camp No. 22.
A. M. Barr, Camp No. 29.
F. Randolph, Camp No. 32.
Edgar B. Jones, Camp No. 41.
Fred E. Vadder, Camp No. 43.

KANSAS

Department commander---------- Walker Crossfield.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

John Bem.
H. D. Davis.
Francis Van R. Moore.
F. C. Stanley.

DELEGATES

Perry O. Hirsh, Camp No. 3.
Terel Miles, Camp No. 6.
Ralston M. Talbott, Camp No. 14.
J. C. Stevenson, Camp No. 16.
C. J. Winters, Camp No. 17.
Charles O. White, Camp No. 18.
Charles Sommers, Camp No. 20.
Joseph Schonberner, Camp No. 27.
Lewis M. Hayter, Camp No. 33.
F. B. Carpenter, Camp No. 35.
Ralph E. Tatlock, Camp No. 32.

KENTUCKY

Department commander---------- Jack Nelson.
Past department commander---------- Samuel Cohen.
Past department commander---------- Nick Denunzio.
Past department commander---------- Charles L. Becker.

DELEGATE AT LARGE

W. P. Lyons

DELEGATES

Edward W. Gaggs, Camp No. 6.
Bernard Weynberg, Camp No. 9.
A. L. Stuck, Camp No. 20.
J. W. Gullion, Camp No. 23.
William Enoch, Camp No. 30.
Will. Farley, Camp No. 31.
Lafe Saylor, Camp No. 36.

LOUISIANA

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Rufus E. Foster.
Edward Dinkinspiel.
Michael A. McAdams.

DELEGATES

William H. Rapier, Camp No. 3.
Felix N. Martin, Camp No. 3.
Preston A. Loyd, Camp No. 3.

MARYLAND

Past Department Commander---------- William H. Ferris.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

John Way.
J. J. O'Donovan.
James W. Hamilton.

DELEGATES

John K. Bujac, Camp No. 1.
James H. Thornton, Camp No. 5.
John W. Saunders, Camp No. 5.

MASSACHUSETTS

Department Commander---------- William G. Quirk.
Past Department Commander---------- Richard R. Flynn.
Past Department Commander---------- Charles F. McCarthy.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Lewis Faye.
John J. Corliss.
Otto Eager.

DELEGATES

James L. Molloy, Camp No. 1.
Daniel J. Hollingsworth, Camp No. 3.
Timothy F. Kane, Camp No. 4.
George T. Latimer, Camp No. 6.
Walter L. Hovey, Camp No. 12.
H. Hector Beaton, Camp No. 12.
Anthony J. Carson, Camp No. 14.
Oliver Leary, Camp No. 16.
A. Cynthia H. Monroe, Camp No. 18.
Colby T. Kittridge, Camp No. 19.
Jeremiah E. Sullivan, Camp No. 20.
Henry P. Copeland, Camp No. 22.
Frank L. Richards, Camp No. 23.
Frank J. Nagle, Camp No. 23.
Andrew R. Newton, Camp No. 23.
William L. Lowe, Camp No. 28.
Patrick J. Moynihan, Camp No. 28.
Frank J. Gauthier, Camp No. 30.
William F. Coakley, Camp No. 31.
Patrick Armstrong, Camp No. 32.
Francis M. Burns, Camp No. 34.
John J. Maguire, Camp No. 35.
Charles D. Swift, Camp No. 37.
Hugh A. Kelly, Camp No. 38.
Horace B. Parker, Camp No. 39.
J. Emmanuel Berg, Camp No. 44.
Frank F. Blackinton, Camp No. 45.
Harry E. Rowe, Camp No. 48.
Nils Bingston, Camp No. 56.
Chester H. Knowles, Camp No. 62.
Charles A. Walker, Camp No. 63.
George H. Hutchinson, Camp No. 65.
Marshall Underwood, Camp No. 66.
William W. Richardson, Camp No. 67.

MICHIGAN

Department Commander---------- Harvey J. Ruggles.
Past Department Commander---------- Frank L. Finch.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

George Holman.
Duncan J. L. McColl.
Royal Palmer.

DELEGATES

Benj. F. Nelson, Camp No. 1.
George F. Leas, Camp No. 3.
Max Blumberg, Camp No. 3.
Weston B. Banks, Camp No. 3.
John Clarken, Camp No. 5.
John Buck, Camp No. 5.
Walter Andette, Camp No. 5.
George E. Kenewell, Camp No. 5.
Joseph Smith, Camp No. 5.
Wm. Yagerman, Camp No. 5.
P. J. Becker, Camp No. 7.
George A. Tisdale, Camp No. 8.
Fred W. Crosley, Camp No. 8.
John Wilson, Camp No. 9.
E. L. Lennon, Camp No. 9.
Geo. F. Reichel, Camp No. 9.
W. F. Preston, Camp No. 9.
William Conrad, Camp No. 9.
George H. Jacobs, Camp No. 10.
Adolph Degender, Camp No. 10.
H. H. Kellogg, Camp No. 10.
Fred Drengberg, Camp No. 10.
Edwin C. McPeake, Camp No. 16.
Howard B. Tracy, Camp No. 19.
Charles H. Philips, Camp No. 19.
J. J. Morris, Camp No. 20.
Louis N. Thompson, Camp No. 22.
Wm. J. Taylor, Camp No. 24.
Bert Barton, Camp No. 25.
Milo Wilber, Camp No. 30.
Chas. A. Lincoln, Camp No. 32
Roy L. Butler, Camp No. 38.
Hugh L. Davis, Camp No. 40.
A. G. Gerdel, Camp No. 40.
John A. Mackey, Camp No. 46.
Vess Moore, Camp No. 51.
H. Hendricks, Camp No. 57.

MINNESOTA

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Al Hamon.
Victor Klingenberg.
Ernest Lundeen.
J. O. Westerlund.

DELEGATES

George H. Moeller, Camp No. 2.
Henri Jacob, Camp No. 2.
Fred Kuettner, Camp No. 2.
C. S. Crounse, Camp No. 6.
Theresa Ericksen, Camp No. 7.
Harry A. Wellunscheg, Camp No. 9.
B. J. Halvorson, Camp No. 9.
Fred C. Frederickson, Camp No. 9.

MISSISSIPPI

Department Commander---------- Henry M. Thompson.
Past Department Commander---------- O. V. Lewman.

DELEGATE AT LARGE

Chas. Traub

DELEGATES

C. L. Barsley, Camp No. 3

MISSOURI

Department Commander---------- J. T. Creviston.
Past Department Commander---------- Conrad G. Otto.
Past Department Commander---------- Arnold Meyer.
Past Department Commander---------- W. H. Pugh.
Past Department Commander---------- J. W. Castanie.
Past Department Commander---------- Chas. W. Seaman.
Past Department Commander---------- Henry Hendricks.

DELEGATE AT LARGE

William R. Saunders

MISSOURI—Continued

DELEGATES

Robert Grueninger, Camp No. 1.
Luther Jacobs, Camp No. 1.
William Schwaebe, Camp No. 2.
Erskine Reed, Camp No. 4.
Samuel I. G. Stewart, Camp No. 4.
William L. Sharp, Camp No. 4.
W. E. Martin, Camp No. 4.
Geo. Coleman, Camp No. 7.
LeRoy English, Camp No. 14.
John Knapp, Camp No. 14.
H. H. Rogers, Camp No. 15.
E. M. Dewbre, Camp No. 19.
Ranclar J. Jolley, Camp No. 23.
August F. Mielke, Camp No. 23.
W. O. Prince, Camp No. 25.
Wallace B. Hodge, Camp No. 26.
Henry Thiebes, Camp No. 29.
Albert T. Hogan, Camp No. 30.
L. W. Lukens, Camp No. 31.
Grant Jackson, Camp No. 32.
Bert E. Barnes, Camp No. 34.
William Recklein, Camp No. 35.
John S. Miller, Camp No. 41.
August Siebuhr, Camp No. 43.
Walter J. Thomure, Camp No. 44.
Daniel J. Dunn, Camp No. 45.
Franklin O. Bass, Camp No. 52.

MONTANA

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Michael O'Leary.
Hugh D. Smith.

DELEGATES

Harry Slack, Camp No. 1.
Frank Bates, Camp No. 4.
Andy Malum, Camp No. 18.
Benjamin Meinecke, Camp No. 20.

NEBRASKA

Department Commander.....Homer Ramsey.
Past Department Commander.....Carl A. Anderson.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Wm. J. Kendall.
Willard Saulsbury.
John D. Houser.
Fred J. Strain.

DELEGATES

Charles E. Newman, Camp No. 1.
Harry F. Greene, Camp No. 1.
W. A. Whisenand, Camp No. 1.
H. R. Wilcox, Camp No. 1.
M. L. Pederson, Camp No. 2.
Antonio Wagner, Camp No 6.
Harvey L. Finch, Camp No. 7.
W. J. House, Camp No. 11.

NEW JERSEY

Department Commander.....Edward M. Andrews.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Robert Berry.
John Boyd.
Benjamin Kinney.
William A. Wagner.

DELEGATES

David Feeder, Camp No. 1.
James J. Hannaway, Camp No. 6.
Albert H. Dahl, Camp No. 6.
W. F. Denny, Camp No. 28.
Gustave Figler, Camp No. 29.
Bartley Gray, Camp No. 29.
Frederick Budde, Camp No. 29.
Geo. A. Richardson, Camp No. 29.
John Hummel, Camp No. 29.
Otto Wittich, Camp No. 29.
W. C. Walker, Camp No. 29.
George V. Martin, Camp No. 33.
John R. Johnston, Camp No. 35.
J. H. Hackett, Camp No. 37.
John Freitag, Camp No. 38.
J. Cecil Toft, Camp No. 42.
Obadiah S. Parker, Camp No. 43.
Bayard T. Garrabrant, Camp No. 47.

NEW MEXICO

Department Commander ..... H. A. Ingalls.
Past Department Commander ..... C. A. Reynolds.

DELEGATE

O. M. Powers, Camp No. 7

NEW YORK

Department Commander ..... James E. Roach.
Junior Vice Department Commander ..... Wm. B. Zimmer.
Past Department Commander ..... Frank S. Sidway.
Past Department Commander ..... Chas. Lawrence.
Past Department Commander ..... W. E. Dawkins.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Wm. E. Downs.
Alfred Benschoff.
Alex Lion.
Frank H. Smith.

DELEGATES

George W. Dunston, Camp No. 1.
Thomas J. McCarthy, Camp No. 1.
Harry W. Kimmerle, Camp No. 1.
Herbert Baldwin, Camp No. 1.
William J. O'Connor, Camp No. 1.
John Hoag, Camp No. 1.
Herman J. Korten, Camp No. 1.
Edward F. Davis, Camp No. 2.
Joseph H. Beddy, Camp No. 2.
Charles Curie, Camp No. 3.
Clarence E. Lathrop, Camp No. 3.
John Stein, Camp No. 4.
William A. Lammertz, Camp No. 4.
Edward O'Brien, Camp No. 8.
Thomas F. Nash, Camp No. 9.
Emil P. Himmelspech, Camp No. 10.
John T. Meehan, Camp No. 12.
Ross Kittenger, Camp No. 12.
Chas. C. Steigerwald, Camp No. 12.
Joseph Cohen, Camp No. 12.
Edwin D. Brosnan, Camp No. 14.
Joseph H. Smith, Camp No. 14.
Fred O. Rickard, Camp No. 15.
Louis P. Brown, Camp No. 16.
Samuel Tuehler, Camp No. 16.
Geo. Kabel, Camp No. 17.
Robert Irwin, Camp No. 20.
James J. Keenan, Camp No. 22.
William B. Brown, Camp No. 23.
Frank Audebert, Camp No. 24.
Louis H. Ehrmann, Camp No. 25.
David H. Turner, Camp No. 28.
Willard D. Jones, Camp No. 28.
James E. Carmody, Camp No. 28.
Theodore Sollheim, Camp No. 31.
Charles Gorton, Camp No. 33.
Joseph Ryan, Camp No. 33.
William Stieger, Camp No. 34.
Wm. F. Leuper, Camp No. 36.
Terence J. O'Donnell, Camp No. 38.
George H. Kemp, Camp No. 43.
Leon Merrill, Camp No. 43.
Axel Swenson, Camp No. 46.
Felix Gabriel, Camp No. 46.
Henry Seeger, Camp No. 46.
Chas. Nungesser, Camp No. 51.
Noah Bruford, Camp No. 53.
Robert Mitchell, Camp No. 59.
John T. Gaffney, Camp No. 59.
Philip Finnegan, Camp No. 62.
William Sachs, Camp No. 66.
Theodore Preussner, Camp No. 66.
Samuel C. Unger, Camp No. 66.
Geo. F. Mesloh, Camp No. 66.
Jacob E. Bloom, Camp No. 73.
Charles S. Phillips, Camp No. 80.
Paul H. Brunish, Camp No. 86.
Aaron Sager, Camp No. 86.
Samuel T. Bondhus, Camp No. 87.
George Stanley, Camp No. 91.
Robert L. Kammerer, Camp No. 98.
Peter A. Nealis, Camp No. 99.
Joseph F. Greene, Camp No. 114.
Joseph Phillips, Camp No. 115.
Francis G. Anderson, Camp No. 120.
Art St. John Cameron, Camp No. 122.
Joseph Buhr, Camp No. 126.

NORTH CAROLINA

DELEGATE AT LARGE

G. E. Hughes

DELEGATES

J. D. Cole, Camp No. 5.
W. M. Clark, Camp No. 6.
Chas. L. Dellinger, Camp No. 22.

NORTH DAKOTA

DELEGATE AT LARGE

Joseph L. Kelley

DELEGATES

Adrian B. Hills, Camp No. 6.
Joseph A. Kitchen, Camp No. 7.

OHIO

Department Commander.....Scott Wehe.
Past Department Commander.....Otho Noble.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

William H. Eldridge.
John J. Van Duzen.
Harry A. Havlin.

DELEGATES

Frank J. Winter, Camp No. 1.
Alvin V. Bormann, Camp No. 1.
Mathew Hanson, Camp No. 1.
W. E. Cornell, Camp No. 2.
C. A. Swartz, Camp No. 3.
Robert S. Barnett, Camp No. 3.
Hugh F. Fiebig, Camp No. 4.
Ed C. Pate, Camp No. 4.
Thos. Stastny, Camp No. 4.
Alfred Lindus, Camp No. 4.
Robert Huge, Camp No. 4.
Harry C. Vande Velde, Camp No. 4.
A. W. Kammerter, Camp No. 4.
William G. Barnett, Camp No. 4.
L. V. Phelps, Camp No. 5.
Jesse Maitland, Camp No. 6.
Charles Fisher, Camp No. 6.
Frank Eckstein, Camp No. 6.
Fred G. Williams, Camp No. 6.
George F. Waters, Camp No. 6.
Chas. E. Lucas, Camp No. 7.
Chas. H. Davis, Camp No. 7.
Gordon Hinton, Camp No. 7.
Jas. L. Verity, Camp No. 7.
John Blaisdell, Camp No. 10.
Peter Oberle, Camp No. 10.
Guy M. Rolfe, Camp No. 10.
A. J. Avery, Camp No. 10.
Louis Buettner, Camp No. 10.
Claren C. Baker, Camp No. 13.
E. M. Walsh, Camp No. 14.
J. A. Kuert, Camp No. 16.
Thos. H. Mooney, Camp No. 17.
Fred L. Croninger, Camp No. 20.
Thos. Scott, Camp No. 23.
Milton H. Fritchman, Camp No. 24.
Daniel Mahoney, Camp No. 25.
O. O. Johns, Camp No. 26.
William S. Swiger, Camp No. 28.
A. G. Bolenbaugh, Camp No. 29.
Charles A. Protsman, Camp No. 31.
Walter Melby, Camp No. 32.
Alvin Eichman, Camp No. 33.
Fred C. Holden, Camp No. 34.
Leo M. Cook, Camp No. 36.
E. G. Holverstott, Camp No. 40.
Burton L. Smith, Camp No. 46.
J. B. Milosvh, Camp No. 49.
C. L. Smith, Camp No. 49.
J. A. Gutman, Camp No. 49.
John Malloy, Camp No. 49.
Henry Kopp, Camp No. 49.
F. F. Ergler, Camp No. 49.
Gustave A. Spaeth, Camp No. 49.
Edward G. Hatch, Camp No. 50.
L. A. Nartzger, Camp No. 51.
William Oberly, Camp No. 53.
Joseph M. Donnelly, Camp No. 54.
Brice Selby, Camp No. 55.
A. G. Smith, Camp No. 55.
John M. Eidt, Camp No. 59.
Charles O. Dozer, Camp No. 67.
Charles Reel, Camp No. 68.
M. H. Allen, Camp No. 70.
Joseph W. McCabe, Camp No. 74.
Fred W. Brandt, Camp No. 77.
Byron Shriver, Camp No. 79.
Guy W. Clark, Camp No. 97.
Melvin O. Irwin, Camp No. 102.
William W. Holmes, Camp No. 110.

OKLAHOMA

Past Department Commander.....T. A. Brandies.
Past Department Commander.....Alvah J. Niles.

DELEGATE AT LARGE

William F. Uhle

DELEGATES

Charles Stephenson, Camp No. 1.
E. Y. Mathews, Camp No. 1.
C. H. Siler, Camp No. 1.
Harry J. Hackett, Camp No. 2.
D. N. Wooster, Camp No. 4.
J. J. Bebout, Camp No. 9.
R. E. Morrison, Camp No. 13.
W. R. Cobb, Camp No. 15.
D. D. Moberly, Camp No. 15.
George A. Waters, Camp No. 25.

OREGON

Department Commander---------- Harry V. Reed.
Senior Vice Department Commander---------- R. C. Faust.
Past Department Commander---------- Edward W. Hawker.
Past Department Commander---------- Lee A. Hurst.
Past Department Commander---------- Howard Waddell.
Past Department Commander---------- Leslie R. Hale.
Past Department Commander---------- George H. Carr.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Edward H. Joehnk.
Edward Skelly.
Cal Wells.
Alpha L. Wood.

DELEGATES

John U. Brown, Camp No. 2.
Lew Walker, Camp No. 2.
J. C. Leaman, Camp No. 2.
William A. Florence, Camp No. 2.
James H. Robinson, Camp No. 2.
Waldo Taylor, Camp No. 2.
James L. Blaker, Camp No. 2.
Ludwick Mickelson, Camp No. 5.
Frederick G. Williams, Camp No. 6.
John Felcher, Camp No. 7.
John Summons, Camp No. 12.
John Swift, Camp No. 18.
Richard J. Ryan, Camp No. 20.
Arthur J. Lowell, Camp No. 21.
Charles F. Gilroy, Camp No. 22.
Ludwig T. Thuemler, Camp No. 23.
Fred H. Bohn, Camp No. 25.

PENNSYLVANIA

Department commander---------- William J. Best.
Past department commander---------- Robert S. Cain.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Samuel Duganne.
Allen M. Lance.

DELEGATES

John Gassenmeyer, Camp No. 1.
Aloy Kack, Camp No. 1.
F. C. A. Dougherty, Camp No. 1, naval.
Frank Beatty, Camp No. 1.
Robert F. Dilworth, Camp No. 1.
John M. O'Connell, Camp No. 1.
H. J. Weaver, Camp No. 1.
John Michael, Camp No. 1.
Burt Morrow, Camp No. 2.
Benjamin H. Uptegroff, Camp No. 8.
W. T. East, Camp No. 9.
Robert Gamble, Camp No. 10.
Charles H. Weeks, Camp No. 10.
Harry Howell, Camp No. 13.
Charles Hoffman, Camp No. 15.
Wilson T. Gish, Camp No. 15.
Thomas Morris, Camp No. 19.
Robert Murray, Camp No. 26.
J. Dan Bossare, Camp No. 34.
Maurice Lawrence, Camp No. 36.
John Rago, Camp No. 38.
Hausler Frederick, Camp No. 38.
G. C. Rogers, Camp No. 41.
M. N. Robinson, Camp No. 41.
Charles Theiss, Camp No. 42.
John Thomas McNee, Camp No. 43.
Joel Garrison, Camp No. 47.
Wilfred G. Priest, Camp No. 49.
Jacob I. Ginther, Camp No. 52.
John G. Hartley, Camp No. 56.
S. E. Elliott, Camp No. 57.
David Barr, Camp No. 59.
Howard J. Bluett, Camp No. 61.
John J. McHenry, Camp No. 61.
Clarence C. Mansley, Camp No. 61.
John E. Merry, Camp No. 61.
William C. Keller, Camp No. 61.
George B. Zane, Jr., Camp No. 61.
Harry A. Reed, Camp No. 75.
Harry Trazenfeld, Camp No. 76.
John A. Roden, Camp No. 14.
Joseph A. Pollock, Camp No. 83.
James J. Lanahan, Camp No. 83.
John C. Tumbilty, Camp No. 83.
Charles Seeman, Camp No. 83.
William M. Hughes, Camp No. 83.
Frank Bopple, Camp No. 83.
Dan E. Dunmire, Camp No. 84.
A. B. Arble, Camp No. 86.
Frank Hoover, Camp No. 93.
John Brown, Jr., Camp No. 98.
Theodore Y. Donahue, Camp No. 102.
Thomas J. Mann, Camp No. 103.
George H. Metzler, Camp No. 109.
Alfred Williams, Camp No. 121.
Walter A. Reed, Camp No. 128.
John Scanlan, Camp No. 131.
Alex B. Hamilton, Camp No. 132.

VETERAN ARMY OF PHILIPPINES

DELEGATES

Michael Ryan, Camp No. 1.
Carson Taylor, Camp No. 2.

POTOMAC

DELEGATE AT LARGE

Samuel Cropper

DELEGATES

John Hamil, Camp No. 11.
George I. Higgins, Camp No. 20.

RHODE ISLAND

Department commander---------- B. A. Babcock.

DELEGATE AT LARGE

John Lee.

DELEGATE

Chris Morley, Camp No. 8.

SOUTH DAKOTA

DELEGATES

Fred Sebastian, Camp No. 2.
Henry A. Homan, Camp No. 5.

TENNESSEE

Department commander---------- Clement J. Jones.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

A. J. Simon.
H. A. La Fontain.

DELEGATES

T. B. Mills, Camp No. 3.
Lauret Holmes, Camp No. 3.
William Hoover, Camp No. 3.

TEXAS

Department commander---------- Wayne C. Shearer.
Past department commander---------- W. R. Duke.
Past department commander---------- W. W. Herring.
Past department commander---------- A. A. King.

DELEGATE AT LARGE

Van Buren Hurley

DELEGATES

N. L. Hopkins, Camp No. 1.
G. W. Barnes, Camp No. 1.
H. P. Cochrane, Camp No. 1.
F. M. Filler, Camp No. 2.
N. N. Bice, Camp No. 2.
Joseph Bradford, Camp No. 2.
Bert E. Thompson, Camp No. 2.
Andrew Aron, Camp No. 4.
A. L. Frankenberger, Camp No. 4.
Frazier Vernon, Camp No. 13.
Ernest F. Skerritt, Camp No. 16.
D. H. DeBardeleben, Camp No. 19.
Harry Barrett, Camp No. 22.
W. J. Ghent, Camp No. 29.
R. A. Phillips, Camp No. 31.
A. B. Cushing, Camp No. 38.
L. W. Mueller, Camp No. 42.
O. A. Riggs, Camp No. 45.
E. G. Langley, Camp No. 48.
William Waters, Camp No. 50.
Christian A. Buerman, Camp No. 58.

UTAH

Department commander---------- Bernard Cash.
Junior vice department commander---------- E. M. Johnston.
Past department commander---------- Thomas B. Sleater.
Past department commander---------- William G. Hampton.
Past department commander---------- Charles G. Forslund.
Past department commander---------- Robert Crosbie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Robert McDowell.
F. W. Cragg.
Reinhardt Olson.
W. E. Whitaker.

DELEGATES

A. G. Clawson, Camp No. 1.
Andrew Hansen, Camp No. 1.
Samuel E. Tyree, Camp No. 2.
Dorr Thomson, Camp No. 3.
Charles H. Funk, Camp No. 4.
Paul H. Bryant, Camp No. 5.

VERMONT

Department commander---------- William L. Town.
Past department commander---------- James M. Hamilton.

VIRGINIA

Department commander---------- Charles L. Dean.

DELEGATE AT LARGE

Henry Clay Ivy

DELEGATES

J. T. Bannister, Camp No. 4.
William A. Seddinger, Camp No. 5.
F. M. Tyres, Camp No. 5.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA

Department commander---------- Aaron Light.
Junior vice department commander---------- Howard E. Pratt.
Past department commander---------- Arthur E. West.
Past department commander---------- Noah Shakespeare.
Past department commander---------- O. R. Austin.
Past department commander---------- Guy B. Groff.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Frank Denton.
Ed Clifford.
W. A. Hodges.
John J. Jackson.

DELEGATES

Geo. I. Bowling, Camp No. 1.
E. J. Nix, Camp No. 1.
Arthur Quabius, Camp No. 1.
S. S. Crosby, Camp No. 1.
Clifton Schaaf, Camp No. 1.
Harry E. Hilton, Camp No. 2.
Evan Jenkins, Camp No. 2.
Nel Tornquist, Camp No. 2.
G. B. McNeill, Camp No. 2.
August Toellner, Camp No. 2.
Martin Eide, Camp No. 2.
Geo. Hadley, Camp No. 2.
Samuel Pittson, Camp No. 2.
J. E. Cavenaugh, Camp No. 2.
Julius Von Gerste, Camp No. 2.
B. L. Parker, Camp No. 2.
George Penney, Camp No. 3.
R. G. Lafferty, Camp No. 4.
Paul A. Ytterdal, Camp No. 4.
Leo Havas, Camp No. 4.
W. F. Bengston, Camp No. 4.
L. M. Domberg, Camp No. 4.
Percy Stanley, Camp No. 5.
Wm. L. Bolton, Camp No. 6.
Perry W. Baker, Camp No. 6.
T. J. Mayfield, Camp No. 7.
A. D. Zander, Camp No. 8.
Fred N. Cushman, Camp No. 9.
J. G. Green, Camp No. 10.
L. H. Potter, Camp No. 11.
R. C. Johnson, Camp No. 15.
J. W. Deter, Camp No. 17.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA—Continued

DELEGATES—continued

Herman A. Bremer, Camp No. 19.
J. H. Biery, Camp No. 21.
John W. Stimbis, Camp No. 24.
Wm. Dreitzler, Camp No. 26.
Joseph A. Schlanser, Camp No. 27.
Fred Sands, Camp No. 28.
Hugh Glasgow, Camp No. 29.
B. B. Curtis, Camp No. 30.
Arthur Patzer, Camp No. 31.
C. R. Pickens, Camp No. 32.
Fred Husman, Camp No. 33.

WEST VIRGINIA

Past Department Commander..... Henry T. Hill.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

Wm. Hunter.
J. W. Menefee.

WISCONSIN

Senior Vice Department Commander..... A. E. Schumacher.
Past Department Commander..... Fred Sugden.
Past Department Commander..... E. W. Simmons.

DELEGATE AT LARGE

Ernest Dunbar

DELEGATES

Paul Zilske, Camp No. 3.
Otto H. Schwab, Camp No. 4.
August W. Riese, Camp No. 4.
Thos. Callahan, Camp No. 4.
Geo. C. Bauer, Camp No. 4.
R. Barbour, Camp No. 4.
Ralph O. Richardson, Camp No. 7.
Frank Pieper, Camp No. 8.
Henry Lochner, Camp No. 10.
N. H. Ording, Camp No. 12.
Chas. R. Fredericks, Camp No. 41.

WYOMING

Department Commander..... J. E. Frisby.

DELEGATES AT LARGE

R. Fitzmorris.
Henry M. Seipts.

DELEGATE

Joe H. Flannery, Camp No. 15

UNATTACHED

DELEGATES

Marie S. Clark, Camp No. 1, Canal Zone.
F. E. Couvillon, Camp No. 1, Cuba.
J. G. Foley, Camp No. 3, Carson City, Nev.
J. B. Clinedinst, Camp No. 7, Reno, Nev.
William Van Buskirk, Camp No. 1, Shanghai, China.
Geo. W. Harvey, Camp No. 4, Denver, Colo.
James A. Williamson, Camp No. 10, St. Louis, Mo.
Horace Blackburn, Camp No. 12, New Orleans, La.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENCAMPMENT

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS
OF THE ENCAMPMENT

MEMORIAL SERVICE

SUNDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1933

The Memorial Service commenced at 8 p.m., when the Daughters of Tacoma United Spanish War Veterans Drum and Bugle Corps marched into the auditorium and rendered several selections, alternating with the Department Bugle, Fife, and Drum Corps. [Cheers and applause.]

Dorothy Fay next sang Elegiee Massenet, after which she recited her poem, Cross of Gold.

Chairman KINGSBURY (past commander department of California). As a prelude to the memorial service and pageant which follows immediately, I will ask that you come to your feet and join with us in singing one verse of My Faith Looks Up to Thee.

(The audience rose and sang as above.)

Chairman KINGSBURY. At this time the Rev. Edward Shoufler, past chaplain, department of California, will render the invocation.

Rev. EDWARD SHOUFLER. Most gracious Lord, we thank Thee for the privileges that are ours, for this great assembly tonight of those who have served their country and those who have made sacrifices in civic service.

We thank Thee for the spirit of patriotism that has bound us together as a unified Nation. Today we are assembled not as sections or States but as representatives of a great part of the great history of this country. And in that particular episode in which we served, we are here tonight to ask for Thy divine leadership and Thy divine blessing upon the spirit that was wrought and that has been attained in those years of sacrifice and conflict.

Therefore, as we are here assembled tonight, may we be reminded of those things which we hold as sacred. And we would especially ask Thy blessing to rest upon the various households that at this time may be afflicted, and those who may be suffering or in distress.

We pray that our Nation under God may be led to achieve success, based upon the great and fundamental principles for which men have sacrificed their lives and have died upon the altars of their country. We thank Thee for the ennobling spirit that has caused us to carry on in these past years. We ask Thy divine favor and leadership, that we may continue to carry on in those households where sorrow has dwelt. We pray that Thy comforting spirit may dwell richly there.

And as we are about to engage in the various affairs of this convention, we ask Thy blessing and Thy leadership at this particular time. Bless those tonight who take part in this program, that it may do honor and justice to those noble dead, and to those comrades who have served in the time of war.

We pray that those who have come in with us and are joining with us in our memorial service tonight, those citizens who are here,

we pray Thy blessing on them. Bless our city, our State, our Nation. Bless all organizations from whence all these are gathered tonight. Bless this great convention as it opens tomorrow morning with the business affairs of these veterans. And may these great principles be made known throughout our Nation and throughout the world. In the name of Christ and for His sake, we ask it all. Amen.

Chairman KINGSBURY. It would hardly be fitting for me on this occasion to say more to this wonderful audience assembled here tonight, my comrades and sisters, than that we are greatly pleased as a national convention committee at the splendid showing that has been made up to this time in the registration of delegates and visitors. We have a sizeable representation of delegate strength, and I know you are all anxious to know the registration. We did have some misgivings as to whether we would have a fine representation, but there are 650 delegates of the United Spanish War Veterans, and approximately 275—if I am correctly informed—of the auxiliary delegates registered up to this time. And the registration as a whole, of delegates and accredited visitors, represents approximately 3,500. [Applause.]

The program that is to follow is a pageant of memorialization of our departed comrades and sisters. It is going to be sacred. It is going to be wonderful, I think, from what I have seen of it. I am sure you are all going to enjoy it. It is a solemn occasion. The last year, and particularly the last 4 or 5 months, have seen a decimation of the ranks of our comrades and of our sisters, due to the economic stress and the legislation which has followed and which has borne so heavily upon us, so much so that we are all greatly distressed and pained because of the situation.

We want you tonight to be very reverent in paying our solemn respects to our honored dead. We are to have on this program one of our comrades, Prof. Howard E. Pratt, who is the instructor of music at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., who will sing as a part of this pageant program.

We are indebted to our sister, Dorothy Fay, who has rendered two selections for us, and we are going to hear more from her tomorrow night, during the time that we are getting ready for the ball.

I want to assure you that everything it has been possible for this convention committee to do in the way of providing entertainment and in the way of providing pleasurable and profitable meetings while you are here, has been done, and that we are going to go right ahead and please you in every way that it is possible to do. [Applause.]

WHAT PRICE LIBERTY?

(At this time the stage curtains were slowly parted, revealing the goddess of liberty, Mrs. Betty J. Bassett, past president, Department of California. From each side of the stage three sisters approached, robed in white and bearing large lighted candles in outstretched hands, forming into twos in front of Liberty, then parting to stand on each side.

The auditorium was darkened at this time and about 24 sisters of the auxiliary marched down the aisle from the rear of the audi-

torium, with flags over the shoulder. They parted in front of the stage to ascend the stairs on either side in single file, as the choristers, composed of the auxiliary, sang Onward Christian Soldiers and the sisters performed certain drills before Liberty, finally forming into four rows, two on each side of Liberty, when a simultaneous salute was given by them.

Soon after, two rows of sisters of the auxiliary, dressed in white, bearing candles, ascended the stage from either side, to the song of Abide With Me, by the choristers. They formed into two lines, one on each side of the stage, as the sisters with their flags marched in double file also to the tune of Abide With Me.

Mrs. Eugene E. Tincher then sang Lead Kindly Light, and Mrs. Irma Hill Vogel, national chaplain, marched to the front of the stage beneath arched flags, to address the audience.)

National Chaplain IRMA HILL VOGEL. We have come tonight to pay loving tribute to those comrades and sisters of our organization, who, during the past year, have answered the final summons of the Great Commander in Chief and are today a part of that great army waiting on the other side of the River of Life.

In silent reverence we view the lives of our departed sisters and comrades, those of our organization bound by the same ties and pledged to the same duties, and recall our association with them. We remember their lives, beautiful in service and loving kindness, and feel sure that this earth is the brighter because of their having lived upon it, and we the better because of having known and loved them.

The greatest memorial ever built is the memory built day by day and year by year in the hearts of friends. It is true that costly monuments are built, beautiful statues are erected, but the real memorial exists in the hearts of the sisters and comrades who lived and loved and worked with those who have gone to that Great Beyond.

It is, therefore, altogether fitting and proper that we should pause at this time to pay a loving tribute, a memorial that will live in the hearts of every comrade and sister—a pledge that we the living shall resolve that these sisters and comrades shall not have labored in vain; that we realize this organization is worthy of the best that is in us, and that at this time we renew our pledge that our organization shall have our unselfish interest and support; that we, in our unselfish service, will realize the great opportunity given us to build character into the lives of the boys and girls, the future citizens of America, whom God in His omnipotence and mercy has given unto our care; that it is given to us the living, as the least we can do in tribute to those who have passed on, to carry on successfully their great work. [Praying:]

Our Heavenly Father, we ask the aid of Thy tender love to comfort the hearts of those upon whom the shadow of affliction has fallen. Your wisdom teaches us to love instead of hate, to trust instead of doubt, and in all things to do unto others as we would they should do unto us.

Help us to realize anew that we are all Thy children and are called one by one as Thou hast need of us, and that soon we, too, will meet in Thy home of eternal love. Give us an increase of the spirit of love and service, that we may so fill our days with goodness and kindness, that when life's shadows fall and we pass into that Great Beyond, we shall be able to claim the fulfillment of God's promise, "If we have kept the faith, He will go with us all the way, even unto the end."

To those who must carry on, and whose hearts are lonely because of this temporary separation, let me say I think that God is proud of those that bear a sorrow bravely, proud indeed of them who walk straight through the dark to find Him there, kneeling in faith to touch His garment's hem; oh, proud of them who lift their heads to shake the tears away from eyes that have grown dim, who tighten quivering lips and turn to take the only road that leads to Him.

How proud He must be of them, He who knows all sorrow and how hard grief is to bear! I think He sees them coming and He goes with outstretched arms and hands to meet them there, and with a look, a touch on hand or head, each finds her heart strangely His, her heart strangely comforted.

This wreath tonight is in loving memory of 540 sisters who have left us during the past year.

(The lighted candles are put out and an arch is made of the flags as Sister Vogel passes underneath to place the wreath at the foot of Liberty and the choristers hum Taps. The stage curtains are slowly drawn together as Taps is being hummed by the choristers.

During the intermission Sister Eugene E. Tincher sang There Is No Death, after which Comrade Prof. Howard E. Pratt, instructor of music, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., sang My Rosary.)

Chairman KINGSBURY. The closing part of the pageant will follow immediately. After that our past commander in chief, our beloved George R. Lunn, will deliver the memorial address, and I will thank you if you will not applaud during any part of this ceremony.

SCENE 2

(The tunes of a fife and drum corps were heard approaching faintly from the distance as the curtains were slowly drawn aside, revealing the grave of the unknown Spanish War veteran. The fife and drum corps now passed across the stage and the music gradually faded into the distance. Several comrades now gathered at the grave and a short dialog occurred during which they made one another's acquaintance and one comrade placed a flag on the grave marker. A comrade in sailor dress next placed some flowers on the grave, followed by a civilian who also placed flowers on the grave. Six sisters came next, robed in white, who presented a wreath.)

Comrade Rev. EDWARD SHOUFLER (to a World War veteran, who comes to the grave). Eighty thousand of our Spanish War veterans rest in Flanders fields.

Comrades and sisters, as we assemble about this grave of the unknown soldier, we realize that many such have been discovered. Some were lost. This comrade may have been the son of a veteran. He may have been the son of one who wore the blue; he may have been the son of one who wore the gray. However that may be, he served in a war that destroyed the last vestige of sectionalism: no North, no South, no East, no West, but one great country, magnificent in motives, invincible in power.

Many of our comrades sleep in Cuba, some in far-off Philippines, others in Flanders fields. This, our comrade, whose name we do not know, served his country well. He made the supreme sacrifice.

No matter whether he was a son of the North or a son of the South, you have decorated his grave with his country's flag. This comrade, whom none of us knew, God has covered his grave with the glory that his valor placed in the blue. Up from the ground springs the glorious red. From heaven descends the dew. Under the sod he sleeps with God, under the lily white rests the true.

(At this time Sister Tincher sang behind the scene Sleep, Soldier Boy, Sleep On.)

BENEDICTION

Father MOORE (Dodge City, Kans.). I have been asked to pronounce the benediction:

May the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and of His Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord, and may the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be among you and remain with you always.

(Taps were now sounded and the curtains were drawn together.)

Chairman KINGSBURY. I announced a few minutes ago that Past Commander in Chief George R. Lunn would deliver a memorial address. It is a great pleasure to me at this time to introduce Commander Lunn. [Applause.]

MEMORIAL ADDRESS

Past Commander in Chief GEORGE R. LUNN. Comrades, sisters, and friends: I have had sufficient experience in veteran affairs to know that the best-laid plans are not always carried out. There seems to be a mistaken understanding that I should have been here earlier, but I was not. However, it has taught me one thing, that the benediction doesn't always end everything.

I think it is a wonderful custom of our comrades to begin their annual convention with a memorial service for those who passed on. And with each year the numbers lessen. It is amazing to me to know that our comrades are passing away at the rate of between 600 and 700 every month. And why is that? Men are not old at 60. But most of our comrades are old at 60 because of the experiences through which they passed—fevers in the Philippines, in Cuba, in Puerto Rico; disgraceful camps within the United States; food furnished within the country itself that had to be embalmed in order to reach them from the packing house to the camp.

These young men—and they were all young boys—giving the best that was in them, willing to make any sacrifice, could not even be decently fed. So that when the war was over 27 percent returned disabled. They came back to Montauk Point on the farther end of Long Island, a camp that would be a disgrace even to China where they are under chieftains, where they have their own armies and governments running around almost on wheels. That was a disgraceful treatment.

And I have no fear in saying this: That the records of that war were never kept meticulously as records should have been kept. Those boys were volunteers. The company clerks were volunteers. They did not realize the value of those records, so that when the time

came for mustering out, their one idea was to reach home and get to mother, sister, or sweetheart. They would go saying, "Well, I never felt better in my life", and they did not have a medical examination such as they should have had, and many of them, while suffering physical disability, have a record in Washington showing an honorable discharge but no record as to that disability.

Therefore, I say that 35 years after the war is no time to demand proof of service connection by a Government that did keep the records and is therefore morally responsible.

I have often said, as I have looked out upon an audience like this, that I wished we had some power of using one of the movie fade-outs to show this audience as it is, and then let the fade-out show the boys as they were 35 years ago. And their passing away at the rate of six or seven hundred per month is due to the fact that no Army in our history, or any other history, ever came back with such a large percentage of disability as the soldiers of the Spanish-American War.

In the tableau which was so beautifully given, showing the grave of the unknown soldier, the comrade spoke of the cementing of the North and the South. I shall never forget going with my regiment from Omaha, Nebr., down to Jacksonville, Fla., and stopping at Nashville, Tenn., where we detrained and where the good people of Nashville gave us a dinner. And then as we marched back to the train they gave each of us a box with fruits and foodstuffs with cheers and with a cordiality that proved definitely that there was no more North and no more South. The sons of fathers who wore the gray were marching alongside of sons whose fathers wore the blue in one common purpose, in one patriotic determination.

Patriotism is one of those things that cannot be measured, because it is a spiritual thing. You cannot measure the spiritual; it cannot be confined, it cannot be cabined; it is something that is felt, not definitely shown by measurement. And true patriotism is one of the fine instincts of human life. And many young lads have followed, possibly not understanding just what it was—maybe it was to go with a friend, maybe it was a stirring of the soul when he heard the band play the Red, White, and Blue. It matters not what caused it; he went, and knowing that he might never return. Greater love hath no man than this: That man lay down his life for his friends.

And no nation endures that ever forgets the patriotism and the self-sacrifice and the offer even to death of her soldiery.

So we meet tonight to remember the thousands who have departed. Among those thousands were two past commanders in chief—Cramer, of Ohio, and Hamilton Ward, of New York State—who went to their reward. And no comrades were more devoted to this organization than were those two comrades. And they were no more devoted than were thousands of others that may not have had as much power but had no less of love and loyalty to this country. And so they passed on.

At our department convention at Glens Falls, N.Y., this summer, I spoke of the fact that we met and that before the next convention many there would have passed on. But who, we could not tell. The very next afternoon a comrade, during the parade, was no. 1. And so we meet tonight. That audience never met again in the history of this organization and this audience will never, never meet again.

Leave the doors tonight and you will never assemble this audience again. Many of you will not be at the convention next year. You will have gone on. I may be one of those who will have to go on. But go on, where?

Is there anything in this love of country, in this love of righteousness, in this devotion to justice that is anything more than a mere figment of the imagination? Are all these ideals of ours merely due to an overheated brain? Or is there substance, is there reality back of all the semblance? And I am one who believes there is nothing we can see, there is nothing we can feel, there is nothing we can touch that is comparable in beauty, in inspiration to the great realities that exist in the spiritual world and are exemplified by such words as comradeship and friendship. What are they? They are spirits, and without these different spirits in life—the spirit of friendship, the spirit of love, the spirit of justice—how barren life would be.

Alas for him who never sees the stars shine through the cypress trees, who has never learned in hours of faith the truth to sense and touch unknown, that life is life for evermore and love can never lose its own.

There are those who apparently are not interested in these things, and yet I sometimes think that there isn't a man of us, there isn't a woman of us, who is not interested in that other life. I cannot, with what little reason the Lord has given me, believe that after all the slow progress and development of mankind through the ages—whereby we have had given to us music that soothes the soul and inspires life, poetry that lightens up the imagination, architecture that is beautiful; books multiplied, confining knowledge—I cannot believe that with all this that life is meaningless and that when we pass there is nothing there but the baseless fabric of a dream.

If that were the fate of mankind, there would be no love of country, there would be no devotion to native land. Our comrades have gone on. Many thousands will go during the coming year, and we will have to face that event called death. But what is it? Someone said it is like going into another room. I have given an illustration, and a better one I do not know, of what death is.

What is dying? Why, it is like this: I am standing on the wharf by the seashore, and alongside that wharf is a great liner just ready to depart for the other side. And the friends have bid good-bye to their friends and the liner pulls out into the great ocean. As she goes and diminishes in size they wave their hands, and when it gets smaller in the distance they take hold of a sweater or shawl and wave it, trying to get recognition from the loved one who is going. Finally there is no use waving, for they are too far away. But they stand and watch that old steamer as she grows smaller and smaller and smaller, until she appears just like a speck at the point where the sky and sea seem to come down and kiss each other. And then someone at my side says, "There, she is gone."

Gone where? Gone from my sight, that is all. She is just as big in her size, just as able to carry her cargo of precious human freight as she was before. Her diminished size is in me; not in her. And just when someone here says, "There, she is gone", there are other friends watching for her coming and they cry, "Here she comes."

And that is dying. And with the morning those angel faces that I have loved long since and lost awhile will be there.

I was greatly inspired by the pageant with the singing Lead Kindly Light. Let us reconsecrate ourselves to those higher ideals that have inspired men from the beginning of time. Let us rededicate ourselves to this great Nation of ours. Let us be resolved that by no act of ours will we ever bring disgrace or dishonor to our country. So that when taps shall be sounded it will be like this little verse entitled "Taps" by Ray S. Wycoff:

When I go West, if soon or late,
If in the glare of eventide
Or if my fate should come at noon of my desire and plan
Or even in the morning of my life;
Whene'er it be, I want my task well done
When I go West.

When I go West, and West is only farthest East,
I pray the change may be as one who sails the world around,
In going East comes West, always the joy of daybreak in my face,
When I go West.

Friends, in memorials we remember the dead. And we also give evidence among the living that they too shall be remembered. There may be those who say, "I care not whether I am remembered or not." Well, your loved ones want to be remembered, whether you want to be remembered or not; for down deep in the heart of all of us, we would like to have someone remember us. And on this occasion, every year at these annual conventions, we remember those that have gone. They have given their best, they have lived their lives, each one with his own problems, each one feeling in his own heart a sense of success or a sense of failure.

But wait a minute; it is too early to decide who is a success in this life and who is a failure. I believe there is a time coming when the intelligent universe will adjudicate aright, and many a man who is looked upon as a great success will not stand the great test, and many a humble individual, who felt that his life was of very little importance—that he did not amount to much—will be found a great success.

I remember in Schenectady a workingman that used to go by the house about half past 7, go down to the General Electric Works. Humble! He would be the last man to say that he had any special influence in life. But every time I came in contact with him there was an atmosphere of body that inspired me. How humble! How, day after day, the monotony of which I could not stand, he remained at his task. He was an inspiration. And so no matter where we are, whether in a position of power, or whether in some place where we feel that our particular contribution is small and does not matter, let us just remember there is no lost good in life, there is no lost effort; and some day, some time, we will understand in a way that we cannot now appraise or appreciate.

There is a mighty force, call it what you want to, there is a mighty power, call it as you please, that means to us love and righteousness and justice, and all the things that a nation struggles to establish. And, in the course of its progress, they are sometimes driven to conflict, but always feeling that it is these high virtues for which the nation is making its sacrifice. That is what gives value to all our

thoughts, to all our plans, to all our purposes. We remember our dead, and in remembering our dead we repledge ourselves to the service of this great country of ours.

And in this particular time of stress and mighty problems, we need to give our thoughts and our devotion and our loyalty as never before. And finally, comrades, let us, as an organization, bind ourselves together and insist as one on those things that we believe right and just in the Government's treatment of our comrades.

I appreciated very much the opportunity of coming to Los Angeles, and especially of being accorded the honor of addressing you tonight. And I trust I have given you some little suggestion that will help you, that we will go forward from this place inspired by the tableau, by the music, and rededicate ourselves and reconsecrate ourselves to this country of ours, our own America. Thank you. [Applause.]

Chairman KINGSBURY. Will everyone rise and sing, God Be With You Till We Meet Again.

(Community singing: God Be With You Till We Meet Again.)

Whereupon Taps was sounded and the service ended at 10:10 p.m.

THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

JOINT SESSION

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1933

The opening joint session of the Thirty-fifth National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans and National Auxiliary convened at 9 a.m., Chairman Past Commander in Chief A. P. Entenza, presiding.

The colors were advanced, followed to the front of the auditorium by the California Department Fife, Drum, and Bugle Corps.

Chairman ENTENZA. The marshal will please come forward with his dignified citizenry and the bugler will come upon the stage.

(The national officers were escorted down the middle aisle from the rear of the auditorium and passed under arched flags, formed by degree team of the Auxiliary before ascending the platform.)

Chairman ENTENZA. Comrade Marshal, you will escort the mayor of the city of Los Angeles to a seat near the chairman. I want to talk politics to him for a minute, and of course I need him right close to me. By the way, the mayor is a veteran; that will edify some of you. We have about 15 fellows looking for appointments around here. [Laughter.]

(Mayor Frank Shaw was escorted to the platform.)

[Applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. It must be good for our mayor to have that salutation from all the delegates of the U.S.W.V.

The national president of the Auxiliary and her staff will now be accompanied to the platform.

(The national officers of the Auxiliary were escorted to the platform.)

[Applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. By the way, in order to do justice to a real soldierly looking man, I want to call attention to the fact the acting marshal this morning is Bill Orthman, from Chicago, voted in 1898, during the Spanish-American War as the most handsome man in Cook County. He is acting in place of Comrade Jewell, who is unfortunately not here now but will be here a little later.

The national commander of the nurses happens to be with us. They prefer entering the stage from the side instead of marching down. Would appreciate it if someone would escort the nurses onto the platform.

(The nurses were escorted onto the platform.)

[Applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. Inasmuch as we are now going to sing the Star-Spangled Banner, I am going to ask you to discommode yourselves while that song is being sung.

(The comrades and sisters rose, community singing, Star-Spangled Banner.)

Chairman ENTENZA. Preliminary to the carrying out of the splendid program you have in your hands, I have added to this program the review of the various degree teams of the Auxiliary in honor of the national president and the commander in chief. You will proceed now, as the fellow says, to show your colors.

It is a very colorful morning. You would be amazed how beautiful this gathering looks. It seems to me like there is much brightness here, and there is real cheerfulness. That bespeaks for a very splendid convention during the next few days. I hope you will continue to feel as you look. It might be you look well enough to make the President of the United States feel as though he ought to give you an increase in pension. You can't tell anything about that right now. [Applause.]

Comrade Orthman, you will direct the ladies in their various marching positions, and if you would like to lead each and every parade, you might try to do it. I tried to sell you a little while ago, and it might be that we will be able to deal together. [Laughter.]

(At this time the Daughters of the Tacoma United Spanish War Veterans Drum and Bugle Corps came forward in the auditorium playing California, Here I Come.)

Chairman ENTENZA. This is the drum corps from Tacoma, and I might call your attention to the fact that they are all daughters of Spanish-American War veterans. [Applause.]

(At this time the various Auxiliary drill teams followed each other in a rapid march from the rear of the auditorium down one aisle, in front of the platform, and along another aisle to the rear of the auditorium, all the while to the splendid playing of the Tacoma Daughters of Spanish War Veterans, creating a very splendid and inspiring spectacle to the packed auditorium.)

Chairman ENTENZA. You know, I live in California. I rather enjoy my citizenship here. I lost all my money out here and am going to stay until I get it back, and they say there is no chance to get it back unless I live out here the rest of my life. However, I am quite loyal to the place of my birth, and it is splendid to be in a spot of this kind, divided between the two winter resorts of America—California and Florida; born in Florida and now raised in California. And for that reason I am not going to let them get away with that song. I am going to ask the Tampa girls—Miami girls—to please rise and face the audience in their red dress. I notice them in the front seat.

(The sisters rose and sang We Are the Girls from Florida.)

Chairman ENTENZA. You can't just put it by those alligators down there. [Laughter.] Well, this is just fine.

Comrade Orthman, are you ready to escort the department commander of the State of California, Earl Greene, and the president of the department, to this stand along with any others that you might have there that I do not know about?

(The California Auxiliary, each sister carrying a flag, escorted the department officers of California and Auxiliary to the platform.)

Chairman ENTENZA. I remember many years ago, when I was young and enthusiastic in the political field of America, I found

what I considered the greatest man of my time, and he has a place in my worshipful cabinet at the present time. I observed his son—I knew his father quite well—come in. I am going to ask, because of my memory of his father, if William Jennings Bryan, Jr., will take a place upon this platform.

(William Jennings Bryan, Jr., was escorted to the platform.) [Cheers and applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. I noticed the Second Drill Team of Los Angeles, Daughters of Spanish War Veterans, had only 9 as against the 27 of Tacoma. I guess they are more prolific up there. [Laughter and applause.]

We have Dr. Edmonson, chaplain of one of the largest camps of the United States here, a preacher. I would like to have you, Dr. Edmonson, offer prayer.

Dr. EDMONSON (prays):

O Lord, Thou alone art God. Thou art our Father. We can make our wants known to Thee. Thou dost hear and Thou dost answer our prayers.

We pray to Thee, O Lord, to be with this national encampment. Bless, we pray Thee, all the officers and all the delegates and all the homes represented here. Be with us in the business of this session. Guide us and save us, we beg in Christ's name. Amen.

Chairman ENTENZA. Now, comrades and sisters, I am going to introduce to you the mayor of the great city of Los Angeles. He has been performing with a great deal of wisdom in behalf of the citizenry of this city who are suffering due to the depression. Like in the State and community from which you come, we, too, have our problems, regardless of the reputation we have here for sunshine and of our eternal wealth and love.

This mayor is a friend of the veteran [applause] and if he does not continue to be a friend of the veteran, I shall be very disappointed. He and I are intimately acquainted, which, of course, means that I get nothing, you understand. [Laughter.] Those closest to you get the least. That is the reason we abuse our wives. [Laughter.] However, without much ado, not wanting to take anything away from this splendid friend of mine, this friend of yours, I am introducing Comrade Shaw, the mayor of the third city of America, Los Angeles, Calif. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Comrade Mayor FRANK L. SHAW (Los Angeles, Calif.). Chairman Entenza, comrades, sisters, to the delegates, officers, and members, visiting families and friends of the United Spanish War Veterans and affiliated organizations, and our friends from Florida [laughter], Los Angeles today extends her heartiest welcome and greetings of good fellowship. We are grateful and happy in the honor you have conferred on us by selecting our city for your thirty-fifth annual encampment.

We want you to feel that you are among friends whose every wish is to make your visit here one that you will long remember as a most pleasant and successful event in the history of your organization.

When you, who are our guests, first responded to the call of America in '98, Los Angeles was but a healthy youngster among the cities of our Nation. She, too, answered that call and with

ready spirit of the West sent forth her sons and daughters to join you in the service of our flag and country. Gladly they went with you to carry that flag more than half way around the world, prepared to make the great sacrifice that the ideals on which this Nation was founded might survive in the hearts of men and be perpetuated in free government.

In the years that have intervened, Los Angeles has grown until today she stands as one of the great metropolitan cities of the Nation, the fifth city of the land. But in the expansion, the excitement and bustle, she has not forgotten that you served so well in bringing to the Nation a new era in its relations with the rest of the world.

We want you to know and love Los Angeles as we who live here do. Our city is yours, and we want you to feel that our hospitality is something more than an invitation to make yourselves at home. We want to help you revive the spirit again of a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight. [Applause.]

And in this respect we hope we are not making a weather forecast. [Laughter.] We want you to stay as long as you can, play as much as you can, and when the time does come for you to return to your respective homes we shall bid you good-bye with the thought that fond memories of this encampment some day will bring you back to us. I thank you. [Applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. He is a great fellow; he means every word of that. I know, because he is an old friend of mine. He is very kind and close to you. I might say it is through his effort, for he has arranged this the greatest hospital in America to care for the veterans first among the citizenry, those that have been removed both from the soldiers' home and from the treatment that they had received at the various governmental hospitals. So now, to justify the Government at least, he has started in the right direction. It might be that he will have to put all of us in the hospital before we are finished. [Applause.]

We have at the present time a committee that will present a flag to the mayor, and if that ceremony is not too long, I will countenance it at this time as an interruption in the program. And if it is too long give me the flag and I will take it over to the mayor tomorrow. [Laughter.] Let us please rise to our feet as the presentation is made.

Mrs. Hart, national patriotic instructor of the Auxiliary, you stand right here and talk to them emphatically and dyamically.

PRESENTATION OF FLAG

Sister MARTHA B. HART (national patriotic instructor of the Auxiliary). Comrade Chairman, national commander, national president, distinguished guests, comrades and sisters, and honorable mayor, as patriotic instructor of the National Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans, it is my pleasant duty to present this flag to the city of Los Angeles. With this flag goes the sentiment and the history of our country.

On June 14, 1777, the American Congress passed the following resolution: "That the flag of these 13 United States shall be 13 stripes, alternate white and red, and 13 white stars on a field of blue." With this resolution a new national emblem had its birth,

one destined to become the flag of one of the greatest nations in history.

The first flag is said to have been made by Mrs. Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia. The Betsy Ross flag had its stars arranged in a circle, and as now were five-pointed.

The French Navy saluted the flag February 14, 1778, when it floated from the mast of the *Ranger*, commanded by John Paul Jones.

The first recorded naval engagement under the flag was between the *Ranger* and the *Drake*, April 24, 1778. At Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N.Y.), upon the enemy appearing unannounced on August 3, 1778, a flag was hastily constructed out of the strips of sheets and bits of scarlet cloth sewed together, while out of Capt. Abraham Swartout's camlet cloak was constructed the field for the stars. The stars and stripes were associated with all the glory of the last days of the Revolution and waved in prophetic splendor over Yorktown.

The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder men, but not those men who created a system of justice and order out of chaos.

Freedom is the spirit of the American Constitution, which, infused through the mighty mass, pervades, feeds, unites, invigorates, vivifies every part of the United States, even down to the smallest member.

If we are conscious of our station and glow with zeal to fill our places as becomes our situation and ourselves, we ought to elevate our minds to the greatness of that trust which has been handed down to us. By adhering to the dignity of this high calling, our ancestors turned a savage wilderness into a glorious republic and these United States have made the most extensive and the only honorable conquests, not by destroying but by promoting the wealth, the numbers and the happiness of the human race.

And so, Honorable Mayor, I present to you this flag, the emblem of freedom, patriotism, and humanity. [Applause.]

Mayor FRANK L. SHAW. Comrade Chairman, ladies of the Auxiliary: It is very seldom in a man's life that he has the honor bestowed upon him that has been bestowed upon me as mayor of the city of Los Angeles this morning.

Comrades and sisters, this flag, coming from the veterans of the Spanish War, makes it doubly patriotic as far as I am concerned. It was the comrades of this war that first made it possible for the United States of America to be recognized as a world power. [Applause.]

Every star in this field of blue stands for a nation. Every stripe for freedom and the blood that has been shed by our sons that this flag might wave.

Friends, I will place this flag in the City Hall of Los Angeles and it will stay there forever as a memory of this encampment and of a brave body of men and women. I thank you. [Applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. The mayor asked me to kindly excuse him from this gathering; they are about to appropriate $9 at the city hall and he wants to be there. [Laughter.]

That was a very splendid part of our ceremony, the presentation of the American flag to the mayor of this city. I just wonder

sometimes if the layman in America, he who has a little to do with observation insofar as the veteran groups are concerned, knows that it happens after all that you and your attitude toward government continues to be to demand the protection of that flag. Were it not for your present appeal to the Nation, through its avenues of patriotic dissemination, I doubt very much whether the flag would be really as sacred as it is. To those who are now against us, it is indeed their duty to thank God that we are still in existence, that we might not only have protected their flag but also their institutional forms of business and operation under the flag. [Applause.]

It is very interesting, indeed, to find that the London Economic Conference, very recently held in England, had an American Senator, born in a foreign country, who made the first national demand to the effect that nothing should disturb the fealty of the American States and our love for country. I have in mind your friend and my friend, Senator Couzens from the State of Michigan. [Applause.]

The telegram I am about to read is addressed to the Hon. William J. Otjen, your commander in chief [reads]:

> Permit me to extend to our comrades of the Spanish-American War the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the national organization of the American Legion. Regret that I cannot be with you in person. Hope you will have the best convention yet held. Carry on.
>
> LOUIS JOHNSON,
> *National Commander of the American Legion.*

You will now hear from the department commander of the State of California, Earle Greene, the department commander of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Department Commander E. EARLE GREENE. Mr. Chairman, Comrade Entenza, Commander in Chief Otjen, national president, sisters, and comrades: It is my happy privilege to extend to you the greetings of the Department of California. Mayor Shaw has extended to you the greetings of the city. Comrade John Quinn will extend to you the greetings of the County of Los Angeles, and for me there is nothing left but to ask you to partake of our hospitality, both liquid and solid. [Laughter and applause.] For I know that after you have once partaken of these refreshments you will want to again return to California, and in returning to California we want you to associate yourself with the Department of California in either the men's organization or that of our auxiliary.

And now, Commander in Chief Otjen, it is my pleasure to present to you, if I may, this gavel, which has been prepared by Comrade Jake Sonnenberg, of Roosevelt Camp, No. 9, from wood of a walnut tree on General Grant's farm.

(A gavel was presented at this time.) [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Thank you very much.

Chairman ENTENZA. I just found out the past national commander in chief of the D.A.V. happens to be in our city. I would ask the marshal to escort Comrade Conley to this stand. He is a very good friend of the Spanish-American War veterans and continues to fight for you. I like that kind of man. He has to fight for you if he gets on this stand today. [Laughter.] If you find anybody on this stand who is not with you, tell me and I will have someone throw him off. [Laughter and applause.]

We have the extreme honor this morning, comrades and sisters, of having upon this platform the national commander in chief of the G.A.R. I am going to ask Commander Martin to address this gathering. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief RUSSELL C. MARTIN (G.A.R.): Comrade Chairman, national commander in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans and officers, and also the Auxiliary: We think more of the Auxiliary in these times than we sometimes do of the comrades. [Laughter.]

Comrades and friends, this is a wonderful morning for me, as commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, to witness this meeting, this gathering of the veterans of the United Spanish War Veterans and their Auxiliary and their friends in this city of Los Angeles, and in the State of California. And as commander in chief I wish to bring the greetings of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Civil War Veterans, of every veteran, to this assemblage; bring their love and their friendship, which has continued for so many, many years since what they might call the late unpleasantness, nearly 70 years ago, in which they had furnished, or attempted to furnish laws and to enforce laws which would benefit us all. And when I speak of that I am speaking of everyone in this United States. The Grand Army of the Republic loves them all; it doesn't make any odds whether they are from the East, West, North, or South; they are all one to them. [Applause.]

And today, when these sons and daughters, these grandsons and granddaughters of these organizations, both North and South, are here today, joining together in their patriotic ways to work out these problems which affect us all as citizens of these United States, I am delighted this morning to look into your faces over this immense audience, who are so enthusiastic in what they are doing. But we can only accomplish what we attempt to do by organization. We have got to have cooperation, and the one failure, perhaps, of patriotic organizations is that there is a large number of these veterans who do not believe in organization. They won't join you. They won't take part in this work to forward your needs as they ought to do, and take part in these proceedings.

We are in a peculiar state of mind now, but we are going to get out of it. Everything works for the best in the end, so don't let us be discouraged. Things are going to be better, and they are better. And when we see this great congregation here, who have come thousands of miles to this meeting, it gives us new heart and new thought.

I just want to again give you the love and friendship of those who have served you in these long, long years, who are now a gradually vanishing army, who in a few days will be no more. I thank you. [Applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. It is indeed a very great honor to have the commander in chief of the G.A.R. with us. It made me feel especially good to think he so magnificently covered the question of the fealty of all parts of our Nation, the man from the South and the man from the North welded together. That was your act in history.

I would like to call on the department commander of the G.A.R., Comrade Mennette, a very splendid friend of mine. [Applause.]

Department Commander MENNETTE (department of California, G.A.R.): Mr. Chairman, department commander, distinguished guests, our commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, our comrades and friends: I am very pleased to be with you. I don't think I shall occupy the 2 hours that our chairman, Comrade Entenza, has allotted to me. I thought I was to be here to tell you about our commander in chief and to present him to you, therefore, I am quite upset. So I am feeling a good deal like the bride in the story.

At one time there was an Ohio traveling man. I suppose there are some Ohio people here. Well, the story goes, he got married. And so on the honeymoon trip they had been traveling about. And in his usual travels he used to stop at a certain hotel, where he stopped this time on the honeymoon. He had a certain service every morning at that hotel. He was very anxious to reach this hotel because he wanted to have his usual service, which consisted of hot biscuits and honey. When they arrived at the hotel and went down, he occupied his usual place, but there was a different attendant. So he didn't see the honey on the table, something he always wanted with his biscuits. He motioned to the attendant and she came over and he said to her—mind you, this time he had his wife with him, who became very suspicious. She was wondering what the matter was with her husband, as new husbands go. So he said to the attendant, "Where is my honey this morning?" She replied, "Oh, she left here 3 weeks ago." [Laughter.]

So that she was not any more surprised than I am this morning in being presented to you. This is a magnificent audience and a magnificient display you have made. And this parade was inspiring to everybody and certainly makes the blood run quicker and flow freer. And I thank you all for this opportunity of standing before you. [Applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. I assure you, Comrade Mennette, we were very pleased indeed to have you at our convention opening.

We have another gavel to be presented to the national president of the Auxiliary by the president of the Department of California. By the day, in all my history of 30-odd years of service in this organization, I have never had anything presented to me but a sunflower from Kansas. [Laughter and applause.] So if my Florida people feel kindly disposed toward me they can give me a poinsettia. I love the old flower. [Applause.]

We will present for this presentation the president of the Auxiliary of the State of California, who in turn will present to National President Anna C. Jesmier, a gavel, mate to the one presented to Commander in Chief Otjen.

Department President WINIFRED KETCHEM (Department of California). Mr. Chairman, Commander in Chief Otjen, National President Anna Jesmier, commander in chief of the G.A.R., sisters and comrades. As department president of the Department of California, I would like to take just a few minutes to tell you that we bid you a most cordial welcome to the Department of California for your national convention. And we wish for you a most pleasant stay. We are so happy to see so many of you here, and we hope this will be the most wonderful national convention you have ever attended.

It is now my privilege and pleasure, Sister Anna, my national president and our lovely Anne, to present to you the mate to the gavel that was presented to the national commander. And it is given to you with all the love of one of your comrades, a member of your own camp, Comrade J. Sonnenberg. And it is now my great pleasure to present to you this gavel. He was so afraid you were going to lose it that he said I should be sure and place this over your head.

(A gavel was presented at this time, and the ribbon attached to same was placed round the national president's neck.)

National President ANNA C. JESMIER. I thank you.

Chairman ENTENZA. It is amazing how many Spanish War veteran buttons have been made from the old bell of the old battleship *Maine*. If we had all of the buttons put together to make the bell, the Liberty Bell at Philadelphia would look very miniature. [Laughter.]

However, in this State we have, I think, 19,000 different kinds of trees for the making of gavels. I never counted them. If some Spanish War veteran hasn't anything to do, he goes out and cuts a piece off of each tree and makes one of these gavels from those 19,000. It is all right; she will give it to me when she gets through with it, anyhow. [Laughter.]

Now, I want you to give a little solemn attention to this announcement. You have heard the commander in chief of the G.A.R. say a few words to you. He is from the North. He brought us very close together with those few remarks. I am now going to ask a son of a Confederate veteran, a past commander in chief of the U.S.W.V., to answer the national commander in chief of the G.A.R. I am introducing to you your beloved Past Commander in Chief Grayson of Savannah, Ga. [Applause.]

Gen. WILLIAM L. GRAYSON. Mr. Chairman, my sisters, my comrades and these two distinguished soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic. I feel greatly the honor that is mine on this occasion to acknowledge in the presence of these men the happiness that comes to all because today we stand as one united country honoring and loving but one flag. [Applause.]

I feel a just pride as the son of a Confederate veteran, and as the division commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans of the State of Georgia, to stand in their presence and express the hope that what we brought together in a spirit of patriotism in 1898 will go on forever; and in a spirit of brotherly love honoring the preservers of the Nation, and those gallant soldiers of the South who fought for the cause they thought was right, and which we men of the South now feel was right because, under the Constitution we still stand for the rights of the State. [Applause.] And so, in this moment, I, in all reverence, thank God for the history that was made in '61 and '65, and for that noble effort that brought these men together in the giving of their lives, which permitted men who were sons and grandsons of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, to march forward, carrying our flag half way round the world, with the one thought in their minds, that of My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty. * * * [Applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. The M.G.M. Auxiliary, of Culver City, wish to present flowers with greetings.

Sister BURDICK (M.G.M. Auxiliary, of Culver City). On behalf of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, of Culver City, I wish to present these flowers to Mrs. Jesmier.

National President JESMIER. I wish to thank you. I feel the commander in chief should share these with me, and I am going to take these over and give them to him. Thank you very much.

(President Jesmier presented bouquet to Commander in Chief Otjen.)

Chairman ENTENZA. John W. Yarrow, past national commander of the United Indian War Veterans, is with us. Comrade Yarrow. [Applause.]

Comrade YARROW. Mr. Chairman, national commander, Mrs. President, and national officers of the Grand Army of the Republic and sisters and comrades: Owing to the inability of our national commander, Dennis Taylor, to be present with you today, he has delegated me to represent the United Indian War Veterans of the United States of America.

I want to call to your attention a little incident which probably some of you comrades may remember. In 1898 I was lucky enough to have a little farm outside of Washington, D.C., on the road from Alexandria to Camp Alger, Va., which was one of the camps, as you will remember, where one of the rendezvous was established for the recruits of the Spanish War. At my place I had a flagstaff with an American flag on it, and every day, when the boys were driving past in the Army wagons to Camp Alger they stopped at our flag and I was happy to be able to give them lemonade and cake. That almost makes me feel as if I am a Spanish War veteran myself.

Unfortunately, at the time it was impossible for me to leave family ties to go to war or else I would have been with you.

The Indian War Veterans are among the oldest organizations of veterans in this country. George Washington was an Indian War veteran. Abraham Lincoln was an Indian War veteran, having fought in the Black Hawk War. And now, dear comrades, representing the United Indian War Veterans, I bid you a welcome to anything the United Indian War Veterans can do, in the way of legislation or any assistance, to assist you, it will be extended with a full heart. I thank you. [Applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. I am going to take this opportunity to introduce to you the past national commander in chief of the Disabled War Veterans. Before doing so, however, I would like to have escorted to this platform the newly elected department commander of the American Legion of the State of California.

I am going to introduce now Comrade William Conley, a past national commander of the Disabled War Veterans. [Applause.]

Comrade CONLEY. Comrade Chairman, commander in chief, the honorable commander in chief of the inspiration of all soldiers, the beautiful women's Auxiliary, and to you the ladies out there and my comrades: I am not going to say friends to those of you who happen not to be of a military organization, because I feel that you are entitled to the term "comrade" as well as we, because you have evinced your interest in our problems by being here with this gallant body today. So I will call you all comrades. [Applause.]

A year ago today it was my great privilege and honor to stand before this body in Milwaukee and bring to you the greetings of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. And I told you then that I felt within me that I could honestly call you comrades, because I belong to every veteran organization, beginning with the Spanish-American War veterans. I was informed later, and I now feel I am also an Indian War veteran, because I have been fighting "bad Indians" in Washington during the past year. [Laughter and applause.] And I came very near being a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in Baltimore at a banquet last year, but General King at that time looked me over and said, "Conley, I thought I would take you in, but I won't now; you are too damned old." [Laughter.] He informed me they wanted nothing but young men like themselves there. And after looking at the splendid way they had carried on, and the inspiration they have given to us ever since they first shouldered a musket, I believe they still are younger in spirit than a great many of us from the late war. [Applause.]

My comrades of the United Spanish War Veterans, I bring to you again this year the greetings of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. It was my great privilege to fight side by side in Washington this past year with that greatest Roman of them all, Rice Means. [Cheers and applause.] And the only regret I felt in passing out of office a month ago as the national commander of my organization was the fact that I would not be back there in January to see him mount his charger and pull his saber and tear into Lewis Douglas. [Laughter and applause.]

I again pledge to you this year, my comrades, the undying loyalty of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. We feel your problem is our problem, just as our problem is your problem. The day has now arrived when every man who has honorably worn the uniform of the United States—I care not what war it might have been—shall stand shoulder to shoulder and fight a common foe. [Cheers and applause.] And the foe is they who have forgotten, in their selfish desires to carry on their own interests, the men who have made that flag possible to wave in honor.

And our men must be protected. Don't be fooled by the sops that have been thrown out to you. I am not going to take up any more of your time. I trust I may have an opportunity to speak before your assemblage; but I am going to give you—as I gave a short time ago, when I was asked to speak upon the principles of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War—my conception, and that is, "Politically don't forget your friends, and politically remember your enemies." Thank you. [Applause and cheers.]

Chairman ENTENZA. That is the way we raise them here in Los Angeles. He belongs here in the city.

I am going to call on another dynamic little force, a very strong man in this community. I have known him for a good many years and have been very pleasantly associated with him, and he has worked for the benefit of the veterans in this county and this part of the State. He was much honored in being elected by the State convention of the American Legion as their new department com-

mander. I am going to introduce to you Homer Chaillaux. [Applause.]

Comrade Homer Chaillaux. Comrade Tony, I am happy indeed this morning to have the opportunity to appear before your convention on its opening morning, the national convention of the United Spanish War Veterans. It has been my pleasure during the past year—and I have appeared on many platforms with Tony—to plead with the American public and to plead with the veterans themselves the cause of all veterans, irrespective of the time they may have served. And on each of those occasions, and likewise on many public platforms, I have plead this cause. And even one of your good members, a minister in one of the churches in the city of Los Angeles, invited me to speak in his church, on which occasion I brought up one little thought that I want to leave here this morning, and that is: The sooner all of us veterans assume the attitude that this problem is not just one of yours, or just one of the World War veterans in their own activities, but that it is rather one wherein we should all sit together around a little table prior to any and all of our State and National conventions—the United Spanish War Veterans, the V.F.W., the D.A.V., the American Legion, and our Grand Army of the Republic—the better off we will all be. And during that little time around the round table we should figure out our legislative program for all our organizations, and should take it to our State and National Conventions, and by all means go down the line solidly for one united program with our entire strength behind it. [Cheers and applause.]

The sooner we learn to eliminate from our caucuses in State and National legislative bodies the little private fights of our own, and thereby partially cut the throats of another group of comrades, the sooner we are going to regain that which our disabled men and our older men rightfully deserve.

I am reminded of a little article, which I have mentioned on nearly every platform on which I appeared last year. I am reminded of an article wherein a great American figure in Liberty some few months ago mentioned the fact that he has now arrived at the age of between 55 and 60; that he was one of the fortunate ones who had a job and a means of livelihood, one of the few at that age. He reminded the American public of the fact that it was not an easy matter for a man of his age to obtain a job; that he couldn't go into an office as a file clerk, that he couldn't go into any factory on any jobs; the industries didn't want him; that he couldn't go out on an outside job of selling before the American public. In other words, that at your age there is only a bare chance of your earning a livelihood. And to see you men, who have served your Nation honorably in time of a national distress, arriving at that age and beyond; to see that same hand, or other hands have forgotten the fact that you, at your age, who have served honorably and well and are deserving of that one chance certainly, of help from a grateful nation—or at least they should be grateful for the services that you have rendered—to find they had forgotten you to that extent is beyond belief. And I ask you to come along with me and sell in every pulpit in America during the coming year, to sell to every service club in every community in America during the coming year, and to sell to every

chamber of commerce and all public organizations in every community—and by all means kill the United States Chamber of Commerce if we can [cheers and applause], and let us show our own local organizations that we are not Treasury raiders. Let us show them that we ask nothing that we do not deserve, and that we ask only a meager existence and the right to live, those men of your age, and the Disabled Veterans of the World War. That is all we have asked in the world at any time.

We go into our child-welfare program and play our splendid part as an organization. You, along with the balance of us, have played the greatest Americanism program that has ever been played. Just a few days ago, over at the State convention, a deputy sheriff of Los Angeles County came to me with a long sheet, and just about the same kind of sheet is being spread on the city streets of Los Angeles this morning, wherein the people of the city of Los Angeles are being asked not to welcome you members here. They say, "Why welcome the men of the Spanish War Veterans here?" and they signed their names under a communist program as "The Workers of the Ex-Service League." [Boos were heard from the audience.]

It is about time that you and I say definitely, and about time that you and I plant down our feet on any man, whether he be American-born or foreign-born, who says that you should not have the royal welcome you are deserving. And it is about time for us to kick out of American communities everywhere those who do not stand for the whole-hearted Americanism program that your organization stands for. [Cheers and applause.] There is no place in any community in America for those who seek to destroy the tranquillity of the American people and the American Government. Neither is there any place in any community for those who have not been educated to the Americanism and citizen fact, that those men who have served well their nation deserve well the protection of that nation in time of need. Thank you. [Applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. Another man from Los Angeles, Calif. [Laughter.] We raise them like that around here. That is the new crop. The old crop was not so ferocious; they were more tame and given to retrogression—conservative action. This new crowd, coming along, seems to show the kind of fire that means success for almost any kind of campaign for the veterans. He is a protege of mine, too. [Laughter.] However, I am afraid he has caused a little inconvenient embarrassment for the future, in his mentioning the United States Chamber of Commerce. You know, we are not supposed to say anything about the Chamber of Commerce, because they are the patriots who are trying to handle the justice in their plotting of the N.R.A. I doubt whether it is going to be very just if they monkey with it very long. However, I guess they know what they are doing in Washington. [Laughter and applause.] They probably feel somewhat ashamed of themselves in making their financial and moral contribution to the economy group in New York. Sometimes we become so angered at ourselves that we do almost anything to atone for our conscience which frequently pricks us. And if anything will prick that United States Chamber of Commerce, I am for bleeding it to death. [Laughter and applause.]

However, that does not mean that all the affiliated chambers of commerce throughout the country should be maligned. We have many small chambers of commerce which have passed resolutions in favor of a reinstatement of the pension benefits, general emoluments that have been pilfered from you during the past year. And we stand ready, as a veteran group, to compliment them for that patriotic stand. The United States Chamber of Commerce, however, is the inner government in America. We are getting very fond of calling the layman's attention to the character under which they operate. However, I might say, for the benefit of the president of the National Chamber of Commerce, that he is taking all of the progressive platforms of the administration, and has so far not allowed himself to be quoted as against the veterans and their benefits.

Of course, I am mindful of the fact that inasmuch as they have been so mistrustful, distrustful in the past, I could hardly believe them if they told the truth now. But I shall reserve my decision until after the coming conference, that means January 1. I intend to give a lot of those fellows a chance. Of course, they have the first vote; we have the second, I know that. [Laughter.]

That was a nice talk by Homer Chaillaux; just a budding young fellow, filled with life, and it must carry you fellows back to the time when you read of it throughout America and tried to tell people that you belonged to a war that no one heard anything about. These fellows are going to sell us. We have failed in selling ourselves; these boys are going to tell the American people what we stood for. It is splendid to think he has given that admonition; it is splendid to have it come from the heart and mind of youth, that we should rather stick together. That is what we have got to do. I am satisfied to stick as closely as any of them.

Now, we have a very beautiful part in the program. I hope it will be pleasing to you. It will be short. We have 15 minutes, as I am going a little faster than my program. It says here: "Daughters of the American Revolution sponsoring a bronze tablet dedicated to Spanish-American War nurses, pioneers of the United States Army Nurse Corps, to commemorate the induction of trained nurses into the United States Army service." You will prepare your program. The photographers desire to take photographs. Mrs. Elmer Whittaker.

Sister WHITTAKER. Mr. Chairman, members and guests of this distinguished and patriotic organization: I have the great honor to be here today, representing the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. It is very fitting that you make room on your crowded program for the presentation of this bronze tablet. It is now in place in Patriotic Hall, and many of you will have the opportunity to view it during this congress.

It is quite appropriate that after 35 years have passed that we review a little bit the events of 1898. In April 1898 the Daughters of the American Revolution met in board meeting in Washington, D.C. They were filled with patriotism and a desire to help their country. At that time there was no female nursing corps in connection with our Army.

As you know, there was a terrible necessity for nurses. The Daughters of the American Revolution passed a resolution offering

their services to form a Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps. The President and Congress accepted their service and plans were drawn up of the manner in which this hospital corps could be formed. One of our national vice president generals, Dr. Annetta Newcomb Magee, a name I am sure is most familiar to many of the members of your organization, had a plan all ready to present and this plan was accepted.

The Daughters of the American Revolution passed upon the requirements of all the nurses that were to enlist for service under the Government in their hospital corps. These requirements were very high. Each nurse was to be a graduate of a reputable hospital and specially recommended by her superintendent. Her character was to be of the very highest type. She was to be in fine physical condition. Furthermore, she was to be personally sponsored by a Daughter of the American Revolution. Besides doing the work of looking over the thousands of applications and passing upon them, the society raised $300,000 to finance the work. They also furnished a launch for one of the hospital ships.

One thousand and eighty nurses went out under our hospital corps. Our interest in these nurses continues to the present day. Many of these nurses require assistance. Their service did not comply in every particular with the requirements of the Government. Many of these nurses are now being pensioned by my society.

Madam President of the Los Angeles encampment, it is my very great honor and pleasure to present this plaque to you, if you will accept it for all the service that you represent. [Applause.]

Sister FLORENCE KELLY (national president, S.A.W.N.). Madam Vice Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution: I speak with heartfelt thanks for all of the Spanish-American War nurses. You said there were 1,080 in 1898. There are now approximately 550. We have not forgotten how thrilled we were when we saw the boys of 1898 marching down the street, and how we felt that we should have a part in that work, because many of us were daughters of nurses of the Civil War, both from the North and from the South. And we tendered our services to President McKinley and received courteous answers and we were told there was no place for us, but that the need was great.

I cannot express to you how discouraged we were as the weeks went on and no call was made for trained nurses. And yet how thrilled again we were when one day we got notice to apply to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and then we went into service immediately.

We served with our boys. We did the best we could down in Chickamauga, in Falls Church, down in the yellow-fever districts, over in the Philippines, and in Japan. We tried to bring back just as many of them as we could.

Then a few weeks ago how many of our girls were discouraged when the messages began to come to them, from July 1: "You will receive from a benevolent Government, because of your age, $6 per month." We knew that our boys were standing by us. We knew that the girls were standing with us. But they, too, needed help. And then when we received, here in Los Angeles, that message from a nurse who is absolutely helpless and has no relatives, when she

wrote to us that letter that in all probability within a very short time she would be in the county hospital, then we began to wonder what would happen. Then came the Daughters of the American Revolution, saying they were standing behind us right along with the boys and the girls of 1898. [Applause.]

And so I thank you for all of the Spanish-American nurses all over the United States for this wonderful presentation you have made down at Patriotic Hall to remind us that you have not forgotten and that our grateful boys and girls will not forget either. I thank you. [Applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. I tried to marry one of those nurses during the war myself, but a fellow of Duluth, Minn., got her before I did. I practiced law for about 4 years afterward and divorced her. [Laughter.]

I am mighty delighted to have Comrade Kelly address you. She need not worry about that $6. If they don't look out and they reduce our dollar to about 10 cents in value, and then we pay the bondholders about 10 cents on the dollar, they won't like that, will they?

At this time I want to call upon one of the best friends the Spanish War veterans have in the United States, the governor or commandant, call him what you will, he is a comrade of ours, the commander of the soldiers' home at Sawtelle, Comrade Hadley. [Applause.]

Comrade HADLEY. Comrade Chairman, national officers of the Grand Army, Spanish War veterans, lady officers of the Auxiliary, comrades, ladies, and gentlemen of the convention: After listening to all the eloquence that has been broadcast here by the national commander of the Disabled American Veterans and newly elected department commander of the American Legion, I don't know why you want to listen to me.

His Honor, the Mayor, has welcomed and handed you the keys of the city of Los Angeles. Tony Entenza, chairman of this convention and past national commander of our own organization, the Spanish War Veterans, has presented you in your programs with a letter of welcome. These and other people have told you of the beauties of the scenery of this country and all that. As a veteran of both the Spanish War and the World War I am privileged also to bid you welcome to California, a spot where the birds sing and the flowers bloom throughout the entire year; a place where there is no need for an umbrella to keep the rain off you in the summer, and where you do not need snowshoes and goloshes in the winter, unless you have a wholesome desire to get into the snow and cold, when you can leave the blossoming orange groves and get up into the high Sierras in an hour or two, where you can romp around in the snow and freeze to death to your heart's content. God's country—that is California.

I especially desire, on the part of more than 3,000 disabled veterans, cared for by the Government at the National Military Home at West Los Angeles, to extend to you an invitation to meet them there. Over 1,000 of those 3,000 are in the hospital. A very large proportion of the remaining 2,000 are in barracks but are very badly disabled. They would like to see you. We want you to see them.

We want you to go out there and bring them a message of cheer, a personal message of cheer which your presence here in Los Angeles in a body has already conveyed.

Several of those being cared for at the home are women veterans of the Spanish War, who are sick in our hospital. And the invitation to go to the National Military Home includes the women delegates and other women of this convention. I assure you that if you can and will go out there, you will receive a real welcome.

We all hope you will have a successful and happy convention, a grand and glorious time, and we hope you will remain long enough with us so that you will see for yourselves at least some of the beauties of California. And when the time comes for you to leave for your homes, we shall bid you Godspeed and extend to you an invitation to return and visit with us again whenever it is possible for you to do so. I thank you. [Applause.]

Chairman ENTENZA. For a short space of time we will have Comrade Kingsbury make some announcements.

(Announcements.)

Chairman ENTENZA. Comrades and sisters, you have arrived at the end of my performance as general chairman of this committee, except for the fact that I shall be doing some work in committee and at other places where I can be of service to you. This part of my show has been pleasant to me. In some way or another I am overawed and extraordinarily delighted to see you have turned out in such large numbers. I am cognizant of the industrial and commercial condition of our Nation. I follow the reports of both the Labor Department and the trade-union movements in this country that have for their purpose the compiling of the unemployed. I understand what industry has done toward the man of age and the woman of age. I rather appreciate that in order to make a perfect system of perfection, that a man who has arrived at the age of 40 often has no particular place in this age of creative wealth. I further appreciate the fact there has been dereliction on the part of men who have to do with government, in that they have made no provision for the man of 50 in the scheme of things, whereby he can live and subsist decently, based upon the economic, the industrial, and the patriotic. I am fairly capable of measuring the justice of the legislation which will be introduced in the incoming Congress.

So I am going to bid you good-bye with the desire of seeing you much during the rest of the day, and I will introduce to you now, casually—you have already been indelibly impressed with his magnetism and splendor already—and I shall now turn this meeting over to the commander in chief, William J. Otjen, of the United Spanish-American War Veterans.

(The members rose, cheered, and applauded.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. My comrades, veterans of all wars, ladies of the auxiliary, guests: I feel it is a privilege to me to be commander in chief of this organization at this time. I feel that you are to be congratulated in being present in this encampment. I want to report that at this time we have the maximum strength ever achieved by the Spanish War Veterans. [Applause.]

Considering the distance, considering the time, considering the act which was passed to "maintain the credit of the United States,"

you have done remarkably well in the number that has traveled here and are attending this encampment.

You know, I think these Californians are wonderful people. In my official travels some spots have been delightful, in fact, they have all been fine. But so fine has been this California assemblage that this is my third visit here this year. The first time I came calling on the mayor with some very distinguished comrades with me, and as we entered the room Comrade Herrick sat himself into one of those chairs. The mayor glanced over our committee and he said, "We are awfully pleased to have you Civil War veterans with us." [Laughter.] As I look at Commander in Chief Martin and Department Commander Mennette, I consider it a distinct compliment that General Herrick and your commander in chief were considered as members of the Civil War veterans.

I deem it a privilege, Commander in Chief Martin and Department Commander Mennette, that we have you with us today. And I think as we gaze on these men who maintain the spirit of '61 to '65, that we can realize that love of country and patriotism does not harm or impede physical development and progress. And I think it was particularly appropriate that our Past Commander in Chief Grayson could so fittingly respond to these men who are here today.

It was a privilege to have that welcome from the mayor, and on behalf of we who have traveled from the East, particularly my friends from Oklahoma and Texas and some of the rougher spots of the country, I will say we appreciate your greetings.

I won't speak about the hotel, but I am going to assure you that barring earthquakes, we will turn your city back to you in good condition after this convention is over. [Laughter.] Some unofficial members of the local committees said that visitors here are apt to have illusions. They said they have even had visitors out here who imagined they felt earthquakes. Now, if you should imagine that such a thing was occurring during your visit here, on behalf of the unofficial members of the committee, I ask that before you announce that fact you investigate carefully what you have partaken of in the few hours preceding. [Laughter.]

You know, I said it has been a privilege to be in California. On my second visit I announced I was going to move here. Almost immediately my official duties took me to Florida, and when I saw the competition of the ladies who can sing so beautifully in Florida, who look so much like the lady who travels about with me and who so many people ask me if she is my oldest daughter or my youngest, that when I was in Florida do you know I had to pause and hesitate and I am still undecided, but I think by the time this convention is over, due to lack of funds, I will have to stay in California.

I want to express my thanks very thoroughly to the comrades who presented this very beautiful gavel to me. You know, I have admired Past Commander in Chief Entenza for years. I was senior vice under my good friend, Ed Matthias. I admired that judicial attitude so much. And my wife has so much as said, "Now, if you just had a black cord like Entenza has, or Matthias has, you would look all right." And now comrades, you have given it to me (referring to cord attached to end of gavel, which was placed about his neck).

I feel that we are going to have a wonderful encampment. These wonderful folks from California are going to give us a real entertainment.

I want to explain to those who may not know about it, that as I traveled through on the special train, I was very much bothered with hay fever. I was not shedding so many tears particularly over what had occurred in the past, and didn't sneeze so violently over anything that was being said, but as I passed over that last mountain range I so felt this spirit and air of California that it is almost wholly gone. Likewise, Commissioner Morgan informed me it wasn't pensionable, so he said I might as well drop it. [Laughter.]

You know, it is impossible for one from Oklahoma to adequately express or respond to such magnificent greetings as we have had today. I am going to call on one from California who is imbued with a spirit of that wonderful State and who, I know, can adequately express the response thereto. Fortune has given me, has given the Auxiliary this year, a wonderful lady as president of the Auxiliary. [Applause.] Much to my regret, ill fortune, during the course of the year, was with me, so that when I went east she went west, and when I went north she went south, so that I have barely had a chance to get acquainted with our national president. But I have known much of her work this year, and since she has been given with me a gavel with a string attached, which will prevent our respective husband or wife throwing them at us, I am going to ask our national president to respond to some of the greetings we have had today.

(The audience rose, cheered, and applauded.)

National President Anna C. Jesmier (U.S.W.V. Auxiliary). Commander in chief, commander in chief of the Grand Army, commander in chief of the Disabled Veterans, past and present national officers, distinguished guests, comrades, and sisters: It has been said that California is glad to have you here. And I know of no one that is quite as happy as I am today. Someone said to me, "Sister Anne, don't you feel sort of sorry because you are going to have a convention in your home State? You know, they do so many nice things for you when you are in other States where you are visiting." But I didn't know what they would do in other States, but I did know what they would do in California. And I am sure that our Californians have proved to you they are a group of men and women who know how to extend a cordial welcome to you.

At the time they were preparing for the convention, many times they came to me and asked me what I would like to have done. And so I would naturally tell them of the many things I felt should be done for the members who attend this convention, and I don't believe there has been a thing overlooked.

Not alone are these men and women of California glad to greet you as comrades and sisters from other States, but they are also glad to welcome you and to show their appreciation of the many kindnesses that you have shown to me during this year. And so, when they give you a cordial handshake and one of the big California smiles, remember this: That it means "Thank you" to you members of this wonderful Nation of ours for the many lovely things and for your cooperation with me during this year.

To those members who have extended greetings to us this morning, from the various organizations, we are grateful to you for your presence here and your cordial greetings. Also to the mayor of our city—we are all very fond of our mayor. And I know, in extending greetings to you, he meant them.

I know our time is short and I am going to be brief in my remarks. This afternoon, at 2, we are going to hold our convention in this room. A most cordial welcome is extended to all the comrades and also to their wives or relatives who are not members of the organization to be in attendance. Also, if you have friends in the city who you feel might be interested in patriotic work, we will have a talk this afternoon from about four of the chairmen of our national organizations—Americanization chairman, hospitalization chairman, child welfare chairman, and our legislative chairman. And I know you will go back to your homes realizing that the women of our organization are doing a most splendid work, and are trying to carry on in their small way in the interests of veterans and their dependents. At this time I am going to extend the thanks of the department president for this gavel, and I am going to appreciate this very much, because it came from part of the bed belonging to Comrade Entenza's grandfather, I believe. [Laughter.]

And so, to you, as a member of this department, not as your national president, I want to extend to you a most cordial welcome to this splendid department, and if there is anything we can do to make your stay more comfortable while you are here, just make your wants known. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief Otjen. We all know of the work our national president has done, and on behalf of the membership of the United Spanish War Veterans, permit me to express my thanks to the ladies' auxiliary and to their national president and officers.

It is close to noon. I am not going to talk to you very long. Suffice to say that you who came from the East and other sections of the country, have had a rough trip as you crossed some of the desert—some of the rough territory. May it be typical of the experience you have gone through this year? May those periods which have seemed so adverse lead to better things?

In the past few weeks I have had various consultations in Washington, in an attempt to have modified the provisions of the act and the regulations thereunder—the act passed in March. The advances from Washington, as they reached me, were that, due to the late tabulation of figures on Spanish War Veterans' pensions, that no action could be taken this month on the request which I had made there. There is, however, a letter that does not particularly refer to those matters from our National Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, and I deem it proper that that letter be read to this joint gathering at this time. Will you read that letter, Comrade Murphy?

Quartermaster General James J. Murphy (reading):

To the Commander in Chief.

My Dear Commander Otjen: On this, the thirty-fifth national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, I ask you, as their commander in chief, to convey to the veterans assembled in convention at Los Angeles my heartfelt felicitations.

The war in which you and your comrades participated was one of the great events in our history. It laid the foundation for a new national growth in

unity and strength, and through the commingling of men from the North and from the South did much to obliterate the rancors and hatreds engendered by the Civil War. It did much to widen the horizon of our national viewpoint. As examples, more thought was given to the welfare of neighboring countries and people; the door to China was opened and we built the Panama Canal.

When the World War came in 1917, the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Force, the Chief of Staff of this country, and many commanders of the Army and of its many corps, divisions, and brigades were Spanish-American War veterans, schooled by their training and experience in that war.

During the Spanish-American War men volunteered for medical experimentations, as a result of which the scourge of yellow fever, the dread of our Southern States, was stamped out and the medical profession gained a greater knowledge as to the causes and treatment of malarial infection and tropical diseases.

You have just cause to be proud of your services in the Spanish-American War; and the spirit that prompted you all to volunteer for the conflict of 1898 is one that is undying and I know that that same spirit is just as strong and assertive in these days of stress when when the Nation is going through experiences which try men's souls and demand equally great courage.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

[Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. I will take these matters up in more detail at some later meeting. Due to the lateness of the hour I will not attempt to discuss pension matters today.

I want to advise the comrades, also any of the ladies who may desire to attend, that the chairman of the national committee on legislation, Rice W. Means, will address the convention on Wednesday. Tomorrow is an open date.

I want to say today it is a pleasure to me, it is a pleasure to our organization, to see the unanimity of expression of the veterans of all wars. We greatly appreciate the message brought by Commander in Chief Conley of the Disabled American Veterans. We so highly regard those men who are typifying the maimed and broken bodies of that great struggle. And also the message of the department commander of the American Legion. Had there been as close unanimity of action in Washington last March as there had been in the past, and as expressed by veterans now, I doubt whether the act known as the "economy bill", would have passed. [Applause.]

Veterans surely have learned their lesson. And I appreciated the reference to those who are now serving us in Congress. I would say that you should all remember that this present Congress convenes again in January. Those of you who attend ball games just convey to those Representatives that you consider they have had two strikes; they will be given a chance at their third strike when Congress convenes in January. [Cheers and applause.]

The quartermaster general will announce the names of committees. A representative from each department is being placed on the committees on resolution and on enactments.

Quartermaster General MURPHY. The following committees are announced:

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES

Rufus E. Foster, Louisiana, chairman; Charles W. Bennett, California; H. L. Stephenson, Iowa; Guy B. Groff, Washington and Alaska.

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Junior Vice Commander in Chief Walter E. Lombard, Massachusetts (chairman); Charles L. Becker, Kentucky; Frank L. Finch, Michigan.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Past Commander in Chief William L. Grayson, chairman; Leon McCord, Alabama; Rawghlie Stanford, Arizona; W. J. McCain, Arkansas; Robert Wankowski, California; Clarence A. Long, Colorado; W. L. Mattocks, District of Columbia; William H. Marshall, Florida; James P. Jones, Idaho; Cornelius Kelly, Illinois; Floyd O. Jellison, Indiana; Hugh L. Stephenson, Iowa; Will Farley, Kentucky; George Holman, Michigan; Charles Traub, Mississippi; William H. Rapier, Louisiana; Carl A. Anderson, Nebraska; Bayard T. Garrabrant, New Jersey; Terence J. O'Donnell, New York; William F. Uhle, Oklahoma; George H. Carr, Oregon; Robert Gamble, Pennsylvania; Clement J. Jones, Tennessee; W. W. Herring, Texas; Paul H. Bryant, Utah; William L. Town, Vermont; William A. Seddinger, Virginia; J. K. Witherspoon, past commander in chief, Washington and Alaska; N. H. Ording, Wisconsin.

COMMITTEE ON ENACTMENTS

Past Commander in Chief Edward J. Gihon, chairman; Fred L. Simmerman, Arizona; John P. Foley, Arkansas; George A. Marshall, California; Henry A. Dunbar, Colorado; Madison L. Hill, District of Columbia; George W. Roberts, Florida; Charles M. Grisson, Idaho; John W. McConnell, Illinois; Guy A. Boyle, Indiana; Charles Brown, Iowa; Nick DeNunzio, Kentucky; Edward Kinkelspiel, Louisiana; Royal Palmer, Michigan; Charles Traub, Mississippi; H. O. Hendricks, Missouri; Horner Ramsey, Nebraska; William A. Wagner, New Jersey; G. Kemp, New York; George A. Waters, Oklahoma; James H. Robinson, Oregon; George Zane, Pennsylvania; Andrew J. Simonds, Tennessee; A. B. Cushing, Texas; Andrew Hanson, Utah; Frank L. Howe, Vermont; James Bannister, Virginia; Noah Shakespeare, Washington and Alaska; R. J. Strassburger, Wisconsin.

I have a letter here to the commander in chief:

As a personal friend of former President Theodore Roosevelt and General Harrison Gray Otis, I wish the Spanish War Veterans a most successful encampment, and I invite you personally, and any members of the Spanish War organizations, to visit my art gallery at Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif., to see Verestschagin's the cruiser *Don Juan* of Austria, sunk by Dewey at Manila Bay, and the bell of El Poso Rancho, San Juan Hill, brought to the United States by Col. Rob Church, of the Rough Riders, and Aguinaldo's flag, and other historical relics.

Please convey this invitation to the encampment.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK A. MILLER.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. All delegates have printed copies of the officers' reports. Without objection, they will be considered as read and accepted by the convention.

Is there anything further this morning? Remember the picture to be taken at the conclusion of this meeting. There will be no further session of the encampment this afternoon, and an open date tomorrow, but we assemble promptly at 9 Wednesday morning. Unless there is something which some comrade wishes to bring before the encampment, we will recess now until 9 Wednesday morning.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

REPORT OF WILLIAM J. OTJEN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, TO THE THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, U.S.W.V.

COMRADES: The past year has been a troublesome one for the veterans of the War with Spain. In the special session of Congress a bill was enacted which has been highly injurious to veterans generally, and to Spanish War veterans particularly. In our view, the

Veterans' Administration have gone further than the act itself, and the regulations thereunder, in their rating of veterans as to service-connected disabilities. The President has recognized the justice of the claim of the Spanish War veteran to being service connected as to the extent of disability and as to the impossibility of the establishment of that record by reason of the meager records existing. Every effort has been exerted by your national officers and your national committee on legislation to have the regulations under the economy bill modified. We have been successful to some extent and are hopeful that before the meeting of the encampment other modifications will be made, as we are still continuing our efforts along this line, but it is tragic that veterans of the War with Spain, so many years after their military service, should be subjected to legislation such as has been enacted, and it is gratifying to me that our organization is standing so unitedly and determinedly to wage a fight for humanity and relief for their injured comrades, and to that end are determined to continue the fight for a modification of this bill and the restoration of their pension rights. This unanimity of action will get results, but in this trying period we should stand together as never before, assist those who are ill and in need, and preserve the spirit of comradeship and high regard which we have felt for one another in the past and which will continue to grow as we grow older.

LEGISLATION

After the Milwaukee encampment, feeling that we needed strong and able representation on our national committee on legislation, your commander gave considerable thought to the membership of the national committee on legislation. As chairman of that committee, Past Commander in Chief Rice W. Means has given continuous service in your behalf throughout this past year. His report will be presented to the encampment and will cover this subject in more detail. Past Commander in Chief Edward S. Matthias was vice chairman, and the membership of the committee was as follows:

Past Commander in Chief George R. Lunn
Past Commander in Chief Fred W. Green
Past Commander in Chief William L. Grayson
Past Department Commander Alfred J. Kennedy
Past Department Commander William M. Louden
Past Department Commander Robert S. Cain
Past Department Commander Guy B. Groff
Department Commander Leon McCord
Comrade Rufus E. Foster
Comrade Lee Satterwhite

The national committee on legislation this year has been called to Washington frequently, and they have never failed to respond. They have given of their time and effort without reservation, and have whole-heartedly used every effort to present your cause. I wish to express my high appreciation of the earnest and sincere work which has been put forth by this committee, and I heartily commend their efforts to the organization.

The camps and departments and the membership as a whole have frequently been called upon for active effort and assistance, and

throughout the whole organization there has been a unanimity and a cooperation which has been highly gratifying to your national officers. We have had a set-back but the feeling of all is that if we determinedly continue this fight, that relief will soon be obtained, and the backing of such a loyal and numerous group of comrades throughout the Nation cannot but make their efforts felt. The legislative situation is one which will, I know, inspire us to the most active efforts that remedial legislation may result.

MEMBERSHIP

Notwithstanding the economic situation the membership strength has been maintained. This illustrates a splendid effort put forth throughout the country as a whole by our membership and the recruiting committees of the various camps. It illustrates the service rendered by the splendid body of department commanders and camp commanders who have served during the past year. Our membership at the beginning of the year was 125,824. It has been increased to 126,605. During the year 57 camps have been instituted and 2 applications for charter are in the process of being concluded, while 14 camps have either been disbanded or consolidated. There are many of those who served in '98 who are not members of the organization, and in a time like this we should have every eligible in the organization fighting with his comrades as he fought in '98. I hope that during the coming year all those who are not members of this organization, who are eligible thereto, will unite with us in preserving the memories of the War with Spain and in carrying on our fight for the injured and distressed.

VISITATIONS

Because of the legislative situation requiring my presence in Washington so much of the year, it has been impossible for me to visit as many of the departments as I would like to have visited. I have been able to visit the departments of Michigan, Colorado, Missouri, California, Texas, Kansas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Florida, Minnesota, Iowa, the District of Columbia, and Pennsylvania. Wherever I have been I have been impressed with the splendid spirit of our organization, the feeling of comradeship existent and the many courtesies shown me have made these visits highly enjoyable, and the contact with our members will ever be remembered.

I have visited a number of the veterans' homes and hospitals and was glad to do so at every opportunity. Every courtesy was shown me in the visitations to these homes and hospitals, and the cheerfulness manifested by the veterans therein, despite pain and suffering, was remarkable. The visitations and associations with the comrades during this past year will ever be remembered.

AUXILIARY

The auxiliary this year has been of great assistance to us. They have responded to every call and have put forth great efforts in support of our legislative efforts.

The national president of the auxiliary, Mrs. Anna Jesmier, and the chairman of the national committee on legislation of the auxiliary, Past National President Florence H. Becker, have given us very active and effective support.

In the auxiliary membership a field is yet available for much recruiting, and comrades can be of much assistance to their organization and to their cause by assisting in the building up of this wonderful organization. I want to express my appreciation to the officers, departments, and membership of the auxiliary for the assistance afforded in this trying year.

VETERAN COOPERATION

The veteran organizations of this country are in a very similar situation and have been, in general, similarly affected by legislation and regulations adopted this year. Our relations with the other veteran organizations have been most cordial and your commander in chief has used every effort to promote the friendly relations existing between these organizations. Veteran organizations have unitedly stood for the perpetuation and upholding of American institutions, and love of country and reverence for its ideals are as strong as in the days of their military service. When various organizations have been waging campaigns against veterans in general and veterans legislation in particular, it is gratifying to see a strong spirit of cooperation of different organizations of those who have seen service in time of war.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

It has been of great importance to us this year to have had the trained and experienced personnel in national headquarters, which was carried over from the past administration. Q.M. Gen. Jas. J. Murphy and his staff have had an extremely busy year. They have been called upon to do much extra work and have always willingly responded. My association with Comrade Murphy and the office staff has been very pleasant, and I wish to express my appreciation thereof. The adjutant general, J. Frank Ferguson, has been very diligent during this past year. Senior Vice Commander in Chief William H. Armstrong has been an active and tireless worker; and Junior Vice Commander in Chief Walter E. Lombard, by reason of his location in the New England States, has been frequently called upon for service in that area as well as in Washington. To these officers and to all of my staff I extend my thanks and sincere appreciation for the work they have given us this year.

At the conclusion of this encampment, when I turn the responsibilities of this office over to another, I will have completed a year which has been a strenuous one. It will be, however, a year of happy memories, of remembrances of the wonderful spirit shown by our comrades and the members of our organization, and a year of demonstration of affection for the organization by the various officers of the departments and of the national organization. The spirit manifested this year has been the impelling force which has carried this organization from a small beginning to its period of strength and

efficiency which is displayed today. I hope that it will continue in future years and that our membership as a whole will be ever ready to respond to the call for their comrades and for their country. It has been a privilege to serve this organization this year as its commander in chief. The continuous assistance afforded me has been greatly appreciated. The comradeship has been treasured, and the remembrance of the association during this year will ever remain with me, and I will hope to renew many of these associations and contacts in future years.

WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief.

REPORT OF SENIOR VICE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Comrade WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief, U.S.W.V.

COMRADE: I take pleasure in submitting the report for the year which I had the pleasure of serving under you as senior vice commander in chief.

In December 1932 I attended a meeting of the national legislative committee held at Washington, D.C., and participated in its work.

On February 21, 1933, I attended the dinner given the commander in chief by comrades of the Chicago camps at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

In March I was present at the splendid meeting of the council of administration held in Washington, at which time legislative matters were discussed at length and a definite future policy was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

On April 21, accompanied by the commander in chief, I attended the annual dinner of the camps in Milwaukee, held at the Hotel Pfister, which was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of Spanish War veterans ever held in that city.

On May 6, I attended the annual dinner of the Department of Minnesota, held at St. Paul, at which the commander in chief was present. This meeting was attended by several hundred good comrades of the Department of Minnesota and was indeed a wonderful gathering.

On June 2 I was given the privilege of addressing the Convention of the Wisconsin Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, held at Janesville, Wis.

On June 25 and 26 I represented the commander in chief at the annual encampment of the Department of Indiana, held at Indianapolis. An increased delegation was present at this encampment, and the splendid reports of the officers showed an increase in membership and a decided increase in activity and interest.

On June 27 and 28 I represented the commander in chief at the annual encampment of the Department of Ohio, held at Columbus, Ohio, which encampment was exceptionally well attended and the activities as recorded there spoke volumes for the strength and value of that department.

On July 10 to 12 I represented the commander in chief at the annual encampment of the New York Department, held in Glens Falls,



WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG
SENIOR VICE COMMANDER IN CHIEF



WALTER E. LOMBARD
JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER IN CHIEF



O. W. COURSEY
CHIEF OF STAFF



A. F. W. SIEBEL
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL



J. FRANK FERGUSON
ADJUTANT GENERAL



JAS. J. MURPHY
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL



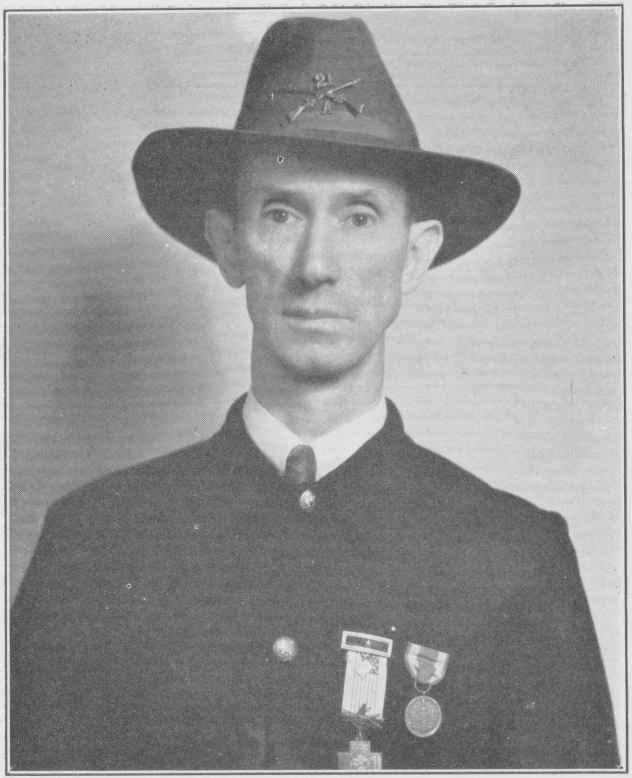
WILLIAM D. DOWNEY
INSPECTOR GENERAL



SMITH MCMULLIN
SURGEON GENERAL



C. G. NELSON
CHAPLAIN IN CHIEF



PHIL E. ZIMMERMAN
PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR



THOMAS H. BOYER
NATIONAL HISTORIAN



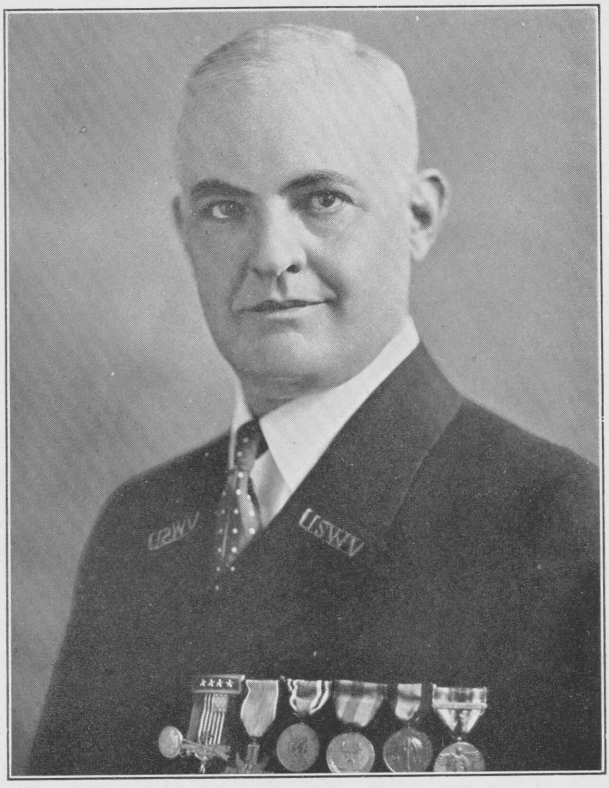
FRED KIRBY
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL



HARRY B. COULTER
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL



FRED R. MCKNIGHT
CHIEF MUSICIAN



RICE W. MEANS

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

N.Y. This splendid department shows a continuation of its fine record and is a most substantial part of our organization.

I also attended numerous individual camp meetings during the year and have enjoyed immensely the opportunities that have been afforded me to meet our comrades. On every hand the greatest of interest in the organization was exhibited, and I feel that the membership realizes more than ever before the necessity of concerted and militant work for the objectives we have set to gain.

I desire to record my appreciation of the fine leadership you have given to the organization the past year, and I know that the fine record you have made as our commander in chief will be a source of gratification to you and satisfaction to our membership.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG,
Senior Vice Commander in Chief.

REPORT OF JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Comrade WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief, U.S.W.V.

COMRADE: Complying with instructions from national headquarters dated June 3, 1933, and in compliance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the United Spanish War Veterans, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of my activities as junior vice commander in chief during my term of office.

On August 25, 1932, at Milwaukee, Wis., I was unanimously elected to the office of junior vice commander in chief, and it is my desire to take this opportunity to thank my comrades throughout the United States for the honor they so generously conferred upon me. I trust that my work throughout the year is sufficient to merit the confidence which they reposed in me.

During your term of office the organization has grown stronger and stronger, and wherever I have met the comrades from my own or other States, they have a great feeling of admiration and respect for you. To the best of my ability I have endeavored to promote the best interests of the organization and your administration of its affairs, my only regret being that I did not have the opportunity for doing more for my comrades throughout the Nation.

During the year I have corresponded constantly with several of the comrades in other States and have done all in my power to transmit information to them that they most desired in regard to pensions and other matters in which they were particularly interested.

Upon my return from Milwaukee it was my pleasure on August 29 to entertain Past Department Commander Groff, of Washington, and since that date I have repeatedly entertained other comrades visiting Boston.

On September 18 I attended at Fort Constitution, N.H., the reunion of my old B Battery, First Massachusetts Regiment Heavy Artillery, United States Volunteers, of which I was captain in 1898.

On October 25 I attended the meeting of the banquet committee at department headquarters making preparations for the visit of

you and your party at the annual banquet of the Department of Massachusetts.

On November 3 I attended an open meeting of the Allied Veterans' Council at Hudson, Mass., and spoke for the United Spanish War Veterans.

On November 5 I represented you at the annual dinner of the Department of Connecticut, United States War Veterans, held in New Britain, and the affair was a most enjoyable one, about 400 comrades and sisters being present, including Past Commander in Chief Charles W. Newton.

On November 9 I attended another meeting of the banquet committee at headquarters preparing for your visit to Boston.

On November 12 I spoke for our organization at the reunion of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, United States Volunteers.

On December 2 I acted on the reception committee to receive you and Mrs. Otjen, the Adjutant General and Mrs. J. Frank Ferguson. On this day the reception committee, with your party, drove to Concord, N.H., to visit the Department of New Hampshire, stopping on the way at Lexington Green and Concord Bridge, Mass., and dining at the Colonial Inn, in the last mentioned town. Upon arrival in Concord, N.H., the party was received by the officers of the Department of New Hampshire and there was a large attendance of comrades and sisters, many of whom had driven over a hundred miles to pay their respects to their commander in chief.

On December 3 the reception committee conveyed the commander in chief and party to the soldiers' home, Chelsea, and then to the luncheon at the Parker House, tendered to the commander in chief by his Honor Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston. Later in the day the annual dinner of the Department of Massachusetts was held in the banquet hall of the chamber of commerce, about 350 being present, all of whom were greatly interested in your remarks and those of Mrs. Otjen.

On December 4 the reception committee drove you and your party to Plymouth to see the Plymouth Rock and visit Camp No. 54, Department of Massachusetts, U.S.W.V., this camp serving lunch there. Afterward we returned to the Parker House for dinner and I left with you and your party for Washington on the 8 p.m. train to attend the meeting of the legislative committee.

On December 5 and 6 I attended the meeting of the legislative committee, leaving for home on December 7.

On February 11, 1933, I attended the public meeting of Post No. 1775, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and spoke for the United Spanish War Veterans.

On February 15 I visited Togus Home, Maine, and made the principal address for the Maine memorial exercises.

On February 16 I went to the capitol at Augusta, Maine, to hear National Commander Johnson of the American Legion address the Governor and legislature of that State.

On February 21 I attended the Men's Club, Church of Redemption, Back Bay, Boston, and spoke for the United Spanish War Veterans.

On February 22, with the Department of Massachusetts, I attended the reception of the Governor of Massachusetts at the State

House, Boston, later attending the council meeting, Department of Massachusetts, and in the evening attended the dinner of the department auxiliary at Cambridge, Mass., in honor of the national president of the auxiliary.

On February 23 I attended and spoke at the patriotic meeting of the Women's Relief Corps, Arlington, Mass.

On March 12 I left for Washington, meeting you and Colonel Means, Judge Matthias, Comrades Murphy and Mattocks, Past Commander in Chief Lunn and Department Commander Kennedy, of New York, this meeting being called in an effort to obtain an amendment to the economy bill, which would place the Spanish War veterans on the same basis as the Civil War veterans.

On March 13 and 14 I was still in Washington endeavoring to get in touch with Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, and have him present our desired amendment to the Senate, but without success.

On March 17 I spoke for the United Spanish War Veterans at the open meeting of Post No. 1775, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

On March 24 I again left for Washington to attend the Council of Administration, accompanied by Past Commander in Chief Gihon and Department Commander Pierce. This Council of Administration was most successful, and in my opinion should be continued each year. Department commanders were present from most of the States of the Union and expressed their various viewpoints. These department commanders were as fine a type of men as I have ever met in any previous gathering of any organization.

On April 26 I attended the reunion of B Battery, First Massachusetts Regiment Heavy Artillery, United States Volunteers.

On May 21 I attended the memorial services at St. Agnes Church, Arlington, and on May 28 attended in the morning the memorial exercises at St. John's Catholic Church, North Cambridge, and in the afternoon, memorial services at Harvard Church, Harvard University.

On May 30 I paraded in Arlington in the morning and in Lexington in the afternoon.

On June 9, 10, and 11 I was in attendance at the annual State encampment of the Department of Massachusetts, at which Judge Leon McCord represented the Commander in Chief and made a great impression upon the comrades of Massachusetts and the few visiting comrades from other States.

On June 14 I attended the annual banquet of the Veteran Association of National Lancers and spoke for the United Spanish War Veterans.

On June 16 I left for Waterville, Maine, to represent you at the annual State encampment of the Department of Maine, which was held the following day, June 17, leaving for home on the 18th. This encampment was well attended and the comrades present showed great enthusiasm for the future of the United Spanish War Veterans.

On June 23 I left for Newport, Vt., to represent you at the annual State encampment of the Department of Vermont, which was held on June 24, leaving for home on the 25th. Owing to the camps being so widely separated throughout the State, there was not a large attendance at this encampment, but the delegates did not appear to be disheartened, but showed a desire to increase the membership of

the department and gather into its folds about 50 percent of the veterans living in Vermont, who are not now members of the organization.

On June 6 I spoke for the United Spanish War Veterans before the Kiwanis Club of Arlington, Mass.

In addition to the above, I attended the institution of a new camp, No. 71, Department of Massachusetts, at Roslindale, and inspected Camps Nos. 5 and 10, respectively, of Waltham and Newton.

Have also, to date attended 24 camp meetings and 11 vicinity council meetings in different sections of Massachusetts, in all cases giving information to all present in regard to pensions and other matters of interest to comrades of our organization, and the same is true of the 10 dinners and other functions of the auxiliaries of Massachusetts attended by me.

I also attended 9 installations, 4 meetings of the '98 Square and Compass Club, 5 meetings and dinners of the Massachusetts Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and 12 committee meetings of the Department of Massachusetts, at most of which I spoke on matters relating to our organization.

During the year I have served as commander, Camp No. 66, of Arlington, and greatly increased its membership, and have also served on the finance committee of Vicinity Council No. 1, and as trustee for life of our Massachusetts Spanish War relief fund.

Have repeatedly visited department headquarters and informed those present as to what was being done in their behalf by our national legislative committee and our commander in chief in order that they might pass along this information to their various camps.

With attendance at whist parties, penny sales, harvest suppers, poverty parties, movie shows, and birthday parties of the various camps and auxiliaries, the year has thus far been a rather busy one, but yet it has been a pleasurable one, inasmuch as I felt that my comrades were benefiting by my activities.

Since the publication on March 31 of the veterans' regulations, I have given much time to preparing affidavits for comrades and sisters, to be forwarded to the Director of Pensions, all without expense to those needing such affidavits.

During the year I have written many articles for the public press regarding pensions and other matters relating to our organization, and have succeeded in having many of them published, although as a rule the subsidized metropolitan papers have barred the publication of any article favorable to the veterans.

At my suggestion the camps of this department have contributed a beautiful trophy to be competed for annually by Spanish War veterans in the Annual Rifle Tournament of the United Services of New England, of which I am president. By this means the organization will be kept constantly before the public.

On July 7 I left for Winston-Salem, N.C., to represent you at the Tenth Annual Encampment of the Department of North Carolina, at which about 200 comrades and sisters were present. This department, while small, is most progressive, and the comrades evinced a desire and intention of increasing the membership and the number of camps.

The encampment lasted 3 days, with excellent memorial services on the first day at the Centenary Methodist Church. The business

sessions were held in the Robert E. Lee Hotel, and were well conducted under the leadership of that earnest worker, Department Commander Daniel V. Carter. On the second day at the conclusion of the afternoon business session there was a parade, followed in the evening by a ball.

At the conclusion of the morning session on the third day there was a banquet and then sight-seeing trips.

The comrades were evidently well satisfied with my detail as your representative, for they passed the following resolution:

Whereas Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lombard, junior vice commander in chief, has been our honored guest during this encampment, and in the few hours he has been with us has completely won our hearts: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the tenth Annual Encampment of the Department of North Carolina, assembled at Winston-Salem, heartily endorses General Lombard for election to senior vice commander in chief at the next annual encampment of the national organization to be held in Los Angeles, Calif.

On July 15 and 16 I attended the annual encampment of the Department of New Hampshire, held at The Weirs, where I was cordially received as your personal representative.

There were 82 delegates present and many other comrades not delegates, all of whom were thoroughly interested in our organization and evinced a determination to build it up and make it a leader among veteran organizations.

My address to the encampment appeared to be entirely satisfactory, as a vote of thanks was made with the request that I prepare a copy of the same to be distributed among the various camps.

This is a very progressive department, but is somewhat handicapped in having its camps widely separated in a mountainous State, where the roads are generally impassable in December and January, when, according to our constitution and rules and regulations, the annual election and installation of camp officers must be held.

The encampment was of the opinion that better results would be obtained if a dispensation was granted by National Headquarters, permitting these elections and installations to be held in September and October, and I concur in this opinion and recommend that such dispensations be granted to any of the Northern States where the conditions are similar to those of New Hampshire.

It is recommended that in future when a comrade is detailed to represent the commander in chief at the annual encampment of a department, the department adjutant be instructed to forward to such representative full information as to the time and place the business sessions of the encampment will be held.

If this is done the representative will be saved much time, trouble, and annoyance.

Our quartermaster general, Comrade James J. Murphy, has extended me every courtesy during the past year and I consider him a most capable and efficient officer and it is my hope that he may continue to hold his present office as long as the organization exists.

In closing I desire to say that I consider it a privilege to have served with you during your administration.

Sincerely yours in F., P., and H.,

WALTER E. LOMBARD,
Junior Vice Commander in Chief.

REPORT OF NATIONAL CHIEF OF STAFF

Comrade WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief, U.S.W.V.

COMRADE: As national department chief of staff, I am pleased to report the activities of my department for the year, as follows:

On February 15, 1933, I had the honor of representing the commander in chief on the "Maine" Day program sponsored by Jack Foster Camp No. 3, U.S.W.V., Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S.Dak.; and while there to inspect the sanitarium, which is a branch of the National Soldiers' Home; also the State Soldiers' Home located in the same city. Formal report of this meeting and of these inspections was transmitted to you on February 17, 1933, and need not be repeated here.

During the year I delivered patriotic talks to the Kiwanis Clubs of Mitchell and of Sioux Falls, S.Dak.; also to several institutions of higher education, and to a few centralized rural communities. One patriotic talk was given to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and their wives. On May 30, I gave the Memorial Day address for the American Legion at Canova, S.Dak.

Pursuant to S.O. No. 118 (series of 1932–33), dated Washington, D.C., May 18, 1933, I represented the commander in chief at the annual encampment, U.S.W.V., in my home State, held at Hot Springs, S.Dak., June 18–20, inclusive. While there I delivered a short address for our deceased comrades, at the memorial services for the dead, held on Sunday evening. On Monday I addressed the auxiliary on "Great American Mothers" and the veterans on "The New Disease—Pensionitis." At least two of these addresses will appear in full in the published proceedings of the encampment. Monday evening I was selected as toastmaster for our annual banquet—the one outstanding event of our encampment each year. And on Tuesday noon I addressed the Kiwanis Club of Hot Springs. It made a strenuous 3 days.

And then again, on June 26–27, I had the honor, pursuant to S.O. No. 117, to represent the commander in chief on the program at the annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans of North Dakota, held at Minot. This meeting was rather informal, but it was wonderfully interesting. North Dakota has a law which other States should duplicate. It provides for a veterans' service commissioner. At present T. O. Kraabel, of Fargo, N.Dak., is holding this important position. He addressed the North Dakota veterans at their encampment on the workings of his department, and it was an unusually informational address. The convention was also addressed by Congressman William Lemke, of that State, and by Hon. John A. Simpson, of Oklahoma, national president of Farmer's Union. The Reverend Dr. Frank G. Beardsley, of Minot, gave a powerful address in memory of the deceased veterans. My address on Pensionitis was well received, and they are mimeographing copies to send to all veterans in the State. North Dakota needs an organized department auxiliary, which they will probably have before their meeting next year.

Thanking you for the honor of serving on your staff during the year, just closing, and for the honor of being ordered to represent you at various public gatherings, I am,

Yours in F., P., and H.,

O. W. COURSEY,
National Department Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL

Comrade WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief, U.S.W.V.

COMRADE: I wish to submit the following report for the year, 1932–33.

The first official visit I made after my appointment as adjutant general on November 14, 1932, I accompanied you to Wichita, Kans., to a department meeting of that department.

On November 26 I left Enid with you for a visit of the departments of the New England States, arriving at Washington, D.C., on Monday, November 28, at which time we made a legislative committee visit and consulted with them during the entire day until late in the evening of the 28th.

On the 29th of November we departed for New York, arriving at Brooklyn the 29th, and attended a regimental review the evening of the 30th, which was one of the most elaborate and instructive reviews, I am told, that has been held by that department to date.

On Thursday, December 1, I accompanied you on a trip to Boston, Mass.

On Friday, December 2, I accompanied you to the Department of New Hampshire. On Saturday, December 3, I accompanied you at a dinner given by the city of Boston in your honor.

On Sunday, December 4, I attended a dinner given by the Department of Massachusetts. Leaving Boston on December 5, arriving in Washington, D.C., December 6, at which time we met the entire legislative committee and remained with that committee the 6th, 7th, and 8th of December, arriving in Enid, Saturday, December 10. On January 6, I represented you in installing the officers of the Kay County, Oklahoma Unit at Ponca City.

On the 10th I represented you in installing the unit at Oklahoma City; on the 12th at Enid; on the 15th at Tulsa.

On Saturday, February 11, I represented you at a meeting of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at Arkansas City. On the 13th I again went to Arkansas City and installed the officers of their local organization. On Saturday, May 6, I represented you at the Rough Riders camp at Frederick, Okla., at which time a new camp was added to the Department of Oklahoma.

On June 11, 12, and 13, I attended the department encampment of Oklahoma.

On the 18th, 19th, and 20th I represented you at the department encampment of Kansas.

I have visited many departments and a great number of camps during the year and I find that while the legislative question is

uppermost in the minds of our veterans, yet a majority of the camps are in a healthy condition and are very enthusiastic and loyal.

Yours in F., P., and H.,

J. FRANK FERGUSON,
Adjutant General.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

Comrade WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief, U.S.W.V.

COMRADE: I have the honor to submit my report as quartermaster general for the year 1932–33.

The routine work of the office of quartermaster general has been augmented considerably this year because of the legislative situation. The additional activity and anxiety of our members increased the volume of correspondence this year beyond anything we had ever anticipated in the history of the organization. However, this great volume of correspondence has been handled without much additional help.

MEMBERSHIP

The very nominal increase in membership this year is due to two causes: First, the increasing death list; and, second, the inability of many of our comrades to pay dues because of the economic condition of the country, which necessitated their being dropped from membership in the camps.

While there were on July 1 approximately 60,000 Spanish War Veterans receiving benefits, the result of our labor, who were not members of the organization, it is believed that a great many of these comrades are in isolated communities and were, like many others, entirely dependent upon their pensions for a livelihood. Because of their isolation the only feasible method of securing their affiliation is through the membership-at-large roll. In view of the need of united effort to win back the benefits taken away by the passage of the economy act further effort will be made to enroll these comrades. I believe that in view of their loss of benefits many of them, like many comrades in cities where camps are located, will now realize the necessity of joining with us in the efforts which we will make during the next session of Congress. Had their names been on our rolls it would naturally have added strength to the organization in our recent fight.

The total membership this year is 126,605. (See exhibit A for details.)

During this year recruiting was continued as in the past by means of circular letters to all isolated comrades, the furnishing of pension lists to organized camps for the purpose of recruiting, and the furnishing of lists of pensioners residing in unorganized territory where departments contemplated the organization of new camps.

During the year there were 57 camps instituted. The following tabulated statement shows the number of camps instituted and reor-

ganized in each department and the number of charters approved and pending:

Camps instituted and reorganized

Alabama	1	New Jersey	1
Arkansas	2	New York	1
California	5	North Dakota	3
Florida	1	Ohio	1
Indiana	3	Oklahoma	2
Kentucky	14	Philippine Islands	6
Massachusetts	2	Tennessee	1
Michigan	2	Texas	3
Minnesota	2	Virginia	3
Missouri	2	West Virginia	2

Approved applications for charters pending

California	1	Philippine Islands	1

Camps disbanded or consolidated

Arizona	2	Michigan	1
Arkansas	3	Mississippi	1
California	1	Pennsylvania	1
Colorado	1	Texas	1
Georgia	1	Wisconsin	1
Kentucky	1		

While the opinion has been voiced by many who are conversant with the organization that we have reached the peak of our membership, it is my judgment that the industrial and economic condition of the country has forced many comrades to drop out of the organization. This condition is but temporary, and because of the fighting spirit being shown it is probable that many of these will again affiliate and enough new members be added to our rolls to carry on a natural increase.

MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE

The membership-at-large roll continues to be quite a factor in our organization, this year 1,299 new comrades being added to the roll. National headquarters has continued its policy of refusing to enroll comrades on the membership-at-large roll where the applicant resides at the location of a camp or where he is known to be conveniently located to a camp. It has also encouraged members at large to affiliate with camps, and this year 641 were transferred to camps in 47 departments.

The tabulation below shows the number transferred to the departments indicated:

Alabama	2	Iowa	6
Arizona	3	Kansas	9
Arkansas	13	Kentucky	9
California	50	Louisiana	5
Colorado	23	Maine	2
Connecticut	2	Maryland	2
District of Columbia	1	Massachusetts	18
Florida	20	Michigan	34
Georgia	5	Minnesota	11
Idaho	2	Mississippi	6
Illinois	20	Missouri	16
Indiana	14	Nebraska	3

New Hampshire	1	South Carolina	4
New Jersey	26	South Dakota	3
New York	36	Tennessee	5
North Carolina	8	Texas	70
North Dakota	14	Utah	1
Ohio	16	Vermont	2
Oklahoma	15	Virginia	11
Oregon	12	Washington and Alaska	7
Pennsylvania	14	West Virginia	14
Rhode Island	2	Wisconsin	6
Philippines	87	Wyoming	2
Potomac	1	Unattached	8

Opposition has been voiced in some departments to the membership-at-large roll, one department going to the extreme of adopting a resolution requesting that the roll be abolished and the rules and regulations be so amended at this encampment as to prohibit National Headquarters from continuing the roll. Such action, if carried out, would eliminate 11,304 members from the organization, and I dare say that not over 2 percent of the members who would thus be forced out of the organization would affiliate with camps.

In a previous report reference has been made to the benefit this roll has been to the organization, and a tabulation during the year 1930–31 showed that 58 comrades who were originally enrolled as members at large had transferred to camps and were that year serving either as commander, adjutant, or quartermaster of their camps. It is believed that a like number, or more, are this year serving as officers of camps. The total number transferred to camps since 1925 is 3,402. In that year 68 were transferred, but each year this number has increased until the present report shows a total of 641 so transferred. This record shows conclusively that these comrades join camps where available, and in a great many instances become officers of such camps; if not officers, they become active workers.

The following is the status of the membership-at-large roll at the close of business this year:

Number on roll last report		11,288
Number enrolled since last report	1,269	
Reinstated	30	
	1,299	
Lost since last report by—		
Honorable discharge and dropped	17	
Death	321	
Suspended	304	
Transferred	641	
	1,283	
Net gain since last report		16
Number on roll this report		11,304

FINANCES

The funds of the organization at the beginning of the fiscal year were continued on deposit with the Federal American National Bank & Trust Co., the same depository that the organization had used for many years.

On March 5 the President closed all the national banks in the country, and this bank, like many others, is now in the hands of a conservator. However, arrangements are now completed for the formation of a new bank, which will take in the Federal American and seven other banks in the District of Columbia. Under the arrangement, 50 percent of the deposits will be made immediately available, and the remaining 50 percent will be liquidated by the conservator. Deposits in the Federal American Bank & Trust Co. total approximately $10,000,000, of which $5,000,000 will be available for distribution to depositors, and that bank has assets totaling approximately $8,500,000 to be liquidated by the conservator and applied to the remaining 50 percent of deposits. Reliable authorities state that this bank will liquidate dollar for dollar. At the time the bank closed there was on deposit $51,906.41.

Because of the closing of this bank it was necessary to open a new account in the Liberty National Bank, where the active funds of the organization, amounting to $4,722.33, are now deposited.

A full and complete audit of the finances of the organization is shown in the auditor's report, which is incorporated in this report.

TRUST FUND

Securities of par value of $100,000 were, at the beginning of the year, in the hands of a trustee acting under a trust agreement dated September 17, 1930. The Milwaukee encampment authorized the commander in chief to withdraw from the hands of the trustee the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as he deemed necessary. Under authority of this enactment the commander in chief withdrew $10,000 from the hands of the trustee, leaving in the trust fund $90,000. This is set forth in the auditor's report.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Our service department has been a great boon to comrades since the Economy Act of March 20, 1933, was enacted. We were and are literally swamped with inquiries about what effect the new law would have on pensions and other benefits and with requests for addresses of former comrades. Thousands of comrades have been put in touch with former comrades who could give them valuable evidence toward establishing service connection of disabilities. Fortunately we have had the full cooperation of the Veterans' Administration in this matter, with the consequent result that every request for addresses of former comrades has been complied with, provided those inquired for were alive and on any roll of the Veterans' Administration.

In view of this increased demand for service, you directed the enlargement of the service department to take care of the many appeals being made by our comrades from the decision of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. This, of course, during the coming months of the succeeding administration will necessitate enlargement of office space and probably the addition of several stenographers and file clerks.

Prior to the enactment of the act of March 20, 1933, our activity in pension claims was about on a par with the preceding year, we having filed 1,510 claims up to March 18, 1933, and 1,269 claims were allowed to that date, amounting to $365,904 per annum.

All claims pending on March 20, 1933, were declared by the Veterans' Administration to be void. However, by act of June 16, 1933, all such claims in which all evidence had been filed by March 20, 1933, were revived, and they are now being adjudicated. They include all claims for original pension and increase, where the claimant had been examined, as well as all pending widows' claims where complete evidence had been filed.

Until very recently the Pension Bureau has devoted its entire activities to reviewing pension allowances with a view to adjusting same to the act of March 20, 1933, to the exclusion of considering pending claims, but it has now begun to function on the latter.

Comrades contemplating filing appeals should communicate with national headquarters and secure official blanks for appeal and power of attorney. It is advisable that they appoint this organization as their attorney and file their appeal through national headquarters.

SUPPLIES

Assistant Quartermaster General Harry B. Coulter has handled the supply department this year, as he has for many years past, to the entire satisfaction of officers of the organization. The following tabulation shows the business handled by his department:

Number of requisitions filled	817
Number of packages M.L. supplies mailed	1,273
Packages of free supplies mailed to new camps	52
Number of packages free forms, reports, etc	3,761

The above does not take into consideration the vast number of packages of forms, etc., sent out in the regular routine of office business.

An itemized inventory of all supplies on hand has been compiled and is attached to this report. An inventory of office equipment is also attached to this report.

MAILING LIST

Each year department and camp officers have been warned that it is essential for national headquarters to have on file, as soon as possible after the installation of officers, the full name and mail address of the commander, adjutant, and quartermaster of each camp. During the present year, when it was necessary to send out so many telegrams and communications in reference to legislation, many were returned, and some camps could not receive these communications.

As late as May 13 there were 24 camps in the organization that had not sent in their installation reports, and of these 24 there are still 20 missing. Without the names and addresses of camp officers national headquarters can communicate with the camp only through their department officers. Therefore department officers are urged to see that these reports are promptly forwarded to national headquarters.

SONS OF VETERANS

During the year the following camps of Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans were instituted:

John J. Brereton Camp, No. 17, Paterson, N.J.
Queen City Camp, No. 18, Cincinnati, Ohio.
General John A. Mather Camp, No. 19, Camden, N.J.
Fred Kull Camp, No. 20, Dover, N.J.
Carl C. Van Dyke Camp, No. 21, St. Paul, Minn.
Walter A. Clisbee Camp, No. 22, Brockton, Mass.
Gary Camp, No. 23, Gary, Ind.
Montclair Camp, No. 24, Montclair, N.J.
Morris E. DeCann Camp, No. 25, Philadelphia, Pa.
Milwaukee Camp, No. 26, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sergeant Frank B. Runey Camp, No. 27, Cambridge, Mass.
Major John C. Brandt Camp, No. 28, Waltham, Mass.
Major William J. Tobin Camp, No. 29, Stapleton, Staten Island, N.Y.
Major General Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 30, Indianapolis, Ind.
Suffolk County Camp, No. 31, Commack, N.Y.
Nassau County Camp, No. 32, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y.

This organization is showing much activity, and probably during the next few years will organize enough camps and departments to institute a national organization.

Departments have been organized in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

CONCLUSION

In this, the most trying year in the organization's history, where the work of national headquarters has been arduous and nerve-racking, you and the members of your staff have been very considerate, and the cooperation has been appreciated.

JAS. J. MURPHY, *Quartermaster General.*

EXHIBIT A.—*Membership Report*

	Camp report												Membership report					
	In good standing last half 1932	Delinquent last half 1932	Gain			Loss			Net gain	Net loss	In good standing last half 1933	Delinquent last half 1933	Total	In good standing last half 1932	In good standing last half 1933	Delinquent last half 1933	Total last half 1933	Gain	Loss
			Instituted	Reorganized	Total	Disbanded	Consolidated	Total											
Alabama	17		1		1				1		7	11	18	807	601	291	892	85	
Arizona	9	2				2		2		2	9		9	443	392		392		51
Arkansas	11	3	1	1	2	3		3		1	2	11	13	475	52	478	530	55	
California	98		5		5	1		1	4		74	28	102	14,426	10,266	3,815	14,081		345
Colorado	20						1	1		1		19	19	1,399		1,323	1,323		76
Connecticut	26										12	14	26	1,478	976	489	1,465		13
District of Columbia	7										7		7	2,428	2,455		2,455	27	
Florida	29		1		1				1		9	21	30	1,803	275	1,572	1,847	44	
Georgia	14	1				1		1		1		14	14	1,137		1,123	1,123		14
Idaho	7										4	3	7	450	223	260	483	33	
Illinois	85										59	26	85	6,870	5,220	1,370	6,590		280
Indiana	63		3		3				3		23	43	66	3,085	1,575	1,687	3,262	177	
Iowa	40										14	26	40	1,888	919	915	1,834		54
Kansas	35										28	7	35	1,734	1,506	260	1,766	32	
Kentucky	29		14		14	1		1	13		13	29	42	1,376	629	933	1,562	186	
Louisiana	10										10		10	1,433	1,442		1,442	9	
Maine	14										6	8	14	831	456	377	833	2	
Maryland	10										8	2	10	1,072	851	273	1,124	52	
Massachusetts	67		2		2				2		55	14	69	5,261	4,239	984	5,223		38
Michigan	48		2		2	1		1	1		45	4	49	4,650	4,536	96	4,632		18
Minnesota	24		2		2				2		26		26	1,820	1,852		1,852	32	
Mississippi	20	1				1		1		1	14	6	20	427	320	114	434	7	
Missouri	38	2	2		2				2		26	16	42	2,685	2,085	543	2,628		57
Montana	15										15		15	677	653		653		24
Nebraska	21										14	7	21	1,514	1,339	124	1,463		51
New Hampshire	10										10		10	482	473		473		9
New Jersey	45		1		1				1		29	17	46	3,458	2,588	1,023	3,611	153	
New Mexico	4											4	4	142		128	128		14
New York	95		1		1				1		87	9	96	10,947	10,618	466	11,084	137	
North Carolina	21	1									13	9	22	838	661	213	874	36	
North Dakota	5		3		3				3			8	8	185		245	245	60	
Ohio	90		1		1				1		65	26	91	9,208	7,743	1,470	9,213	5	
Oklahoma	21		2		2				2		14	9	23	1,055	795	414	1,209	154	
Oregon	23										23		23	1,802	2,004		2,004	202	
Pennsylvania	110	1				1		1		1		110	110	8,421		8,665	8,665	244	
Philippine Islands	17		6		6				6			23	23	1,238		1,378	1,378	140	
The Potomac	23										23		23	564	574		574	10	

Rhode Island	8											8	8	797		804	804	7	
South Carolina	13											13	13	480		503	503	23	
South Dakota	10										10		10	469	487		487	18	
Tennessee	15		1		1				1		7	9	16	1,129	521	653	1,174	45	
Texas	46		3		3	1		1	2		30	18	48	2,839	2,492	461	2,953	114	
Utah	5										5		5	385	326		326		59
Vermont	6											6	6	284		265	265		19
Virginia	17		3		3				3		20		20	1,131	1,205		1,205	74	
Washington-Alaska	[1] 27										27		27	3,699	3,404		3,404		295
West Virginia	17		1	1	2				2		14	5	19	924	626	354	980	56	
Wisconsin	44					1		1		1		43	43	2,542		2,517	2,517		25
Wyoming	10											10	10	396		376	376		20
Unattached	[2] 23										16	7	23	952	749	211	960	8	
Total	1,462	11	55	2	57	13	1	14	51	8	873	643	1,516	114,536	78,128	37,173	115,301	2,227	1,462
Members at large														11,288			11,304	16	
Grand total														125,824			126,605	2,243	1,462

[1] 1 camp transferred from unattached.
[2] 1 camp transferred to Department Washington-Alaska.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *July 24, 1933.*

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.:

We have made an examination of the books of account and records of the National Headquarters, United Spanish War Veterans, for the period from August 1, 1932, to and including July 20, 1933, and submit herewith our report, which includes the following exhibits and schedules:

Exhibit A. Balance sheet as of July 20, 1933.
Schedule 1. Investments.
Schedule 2. Capital account.
Exhibit B. Cash receipts and disbursements for the period August 1, 1932, to July 20, 1933.
Schedule 1. Supplemental report of cash receipts and disbursements for the period August 1, 1932, to August 25, 1932.
Exhibit C, Statement of income and expenses for the period August 29, 1932, to July 20, 1933.

We certify that we have made a detailed examination of the books of account and records of the national headquarters, United Spanish War Veterans. In our opinion, the balance sheet and related statement of income and expenses, subject to the comments herein contained, set forth the financial condition of the organization as of July 20, 1933, and the operations for the fiscal period then ended.

Respectfully submitted.

[SEAL]

COUNCILOR & BUCHANAN,
Certified Public Accountants.

COMMENTS ON BALANCE SHEET

Current assets.—

Cash on deposit in bank, $4,722.33.

Cash receipts, as represented on the books of account by written receipt stubs, were traced into the proper depository and were checked in detail as to classification.

Cash disbursements are made by check, on vouchers properly signed by at least two national officers. All canceled checks were examined as to payee's name, amount, signature, countersignature, and endorsement. Vouchers and supporting invoices or other evidence of indebtedness were examined as to amount and proper classification.

Balance on deposit in the bank was verified by direct communication with the depository.

Cash working fund, commander in chief, $1,000.

At the beginning of each new administration, a fund of $1,000 is given to the commander in chief as a working fund. It is replenished from time to time, as vouchers are presented. The balance on hand as of July 20, 1933, was not confirmed directly but the original check establishing the fund was verified.

Cash on hand (petty cash fund), $200.

The petty cash fund was verified by count.

Cash in hands of trustee, the Riggs National Bank:

Uninvested principal cash	$310.36
Income cash	1,411.45
	1,721.81

The trustee of the investment fund, the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C., was in possession on July 20, 1933, of cash in the above amounts, representing uninvested cash of the principal fund and collections of income not yet turned over to the national headquarters. Details were confirmed by direct communication with the trustee.

Inventory of supplies for sale to members (cost), $5,499.72.

An inventory of supplies for sale to members was taken by the assistant quartermaster general at the close of business, July 20, 1933. The inventory was priced at cost, and its accuracy was certified to by your quartermaster general, which is accepted by us as correct.

Interest accrued on securities owned, $626.99.

We have computed interest accrued on securities owned as of July 20, 1933. We did not include in this amount interest represented by the defaulted coupons of the State of Arkansas highway bonds. A detailed discussion of these bonds follows under the caption "Investments."

Former current assets in process of liquidation, $51,906.41.—

There is on deposit in the Federal-American National Bank & Trust Co., of Washington, D.C., the sum of $51,906.41, which was confirmed directly with the conservator of the bank. This bank closed on the bank moratorium date, March 4, 1933, and has since been under the direction of a conservator, with no withdrawals permitted. There are several plans under consideration at the present time for the reopening or merging of the closed bank with other local banks. Under these plans a substantial sum would be released at an early date to the National Headquarters, but we are unable to state what this account will ultimately liquidate for in cash.

Investments.—

Securities at par value, $90,000.

The organization established a trust agreement, with the Riggs National Bank, of Washington, D.C., acting as trustee, under date of September 17, 1930. Details of the investments, as shown in schedule A–1 of this report were confirmed directly with the trustee. The fund originally was set up at $100,000, but during the year 1933, on account of anticipated expenses in connection with legislation, it became necessary to sell bonds in the amount of $10,000. This action was anticipated and ratified at your last encampment wherein enactment no. 12 was passed as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the thirty-fourth national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans in convention assembled,* That pursuant to the terms of the trust agreement heretofore authorized by and executed upon the direction of the thirty-second national encampment, the commander in chief is hereby directed to withdraw from the hands of the trustee named in said trust agreement the sum of $25,000 or such portion of that sum as he deems necessary to meet the essential expense of protecting and safeguarding the pension rights of Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents."

Included in the list of bonds owned are highway bonds of the State of Arkansas in the amount of $10,000. These bonds mature on July 1, 1964. All interest on highway bonds was defaulted during 1933 by the State of Arkansas, and this default included the sum of $237.50 due your organization for July 1, 1933, coupons. We have examined a letter dated July 17, 1933, from the bond refunding board, State treasurer's office, State of Arkansas, wherein it is proposed to refund the highway bonds on a 3-percent basis and issue short-term notes for interest to May 1, 1933. This action was ratified by the Arkansas State Legislature under act 167. We are unable to state what market value the refunding bonds will have. All interest on other bonds, shown in schedule A–1, is paid up to the last coupon.

Fixed assets, $7,587.82.—

An analysis of all furniture and equipment was made for the fiscal period. Additions and retirements during the current year were examined in detail. The amounts as shown represent acquisition cost less trade-in allowances on assets retired.

Prepaid operating expenses, $161.41.—

Postage and stamped envelops on hand were inventoried and valued at $161.41 on July 20, 1933, by your quartermaster general.

Current liabilities.—

Advance payments by departments, camps, and members, $71.06.

We have verified advance payments sent in to National Headquarters as of July 20, 1933, and have set it up as current liability, to be repaid.

Fee due trustee of investment fund, $19.88.

The trustee has forwarded to us a statement of fees accrued to July 20, 1933, for services under the trust agreement.

Funds for specific purposes.—

Gorgas memorial fund, $12.90.

The organization has in its possession the above sum representing oversubscriptions to the fund, which have not yet been disposed of.

Deferred credit to income, encampment guaranty fund.—

Cash deposit to secure 1934 Pittsburgh encampment, $1,000.

The city of Pittsburgh has forwarded $1,000 to guarantee the 1934 convention expenses in that city. This sum will become income to the organization during the next fiscal year.

Capital account, $162,322.65.—

Details of the capital account, which represents the general fund and which may be used for unrestricted purposes, are shown in schedule A–2 of this report.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The net financial result for the period from August 1, 1932, to July 20, 1933, is an excess of income over expenses in the amount of $2,597.41 (exhibit C). This represents successful financial operations for the fiscal period to date.

EXHIBIT A—BALANCE SHEET, JULY 20, 1933

ASSETS

Current assets:		
Cash on deposit in bank	$4,722.33	
Cash working fund, commander in chief	1,000.00	
Cash on hand (petty-cash fund)	200.00	
Cash in hands of trustee, the Riggs National Bank:		
Uninvested principal cash	$310.36	
Income cash	1,411.45	
	1,721.81	
Inventory of supplies for sale to members (cost)	5,499.72	
Interest accrued on securities owned	626.99	
Total current assets		$13,770.85
Former current assets in process of liquidation:		
Cash on deposit with Federal-American National Bank & Trust Co. (in hands of conservator)		51,906.41
Investments:		
Securities at par value (schedule A-1)[1]		90,000.00
Fixed assets:		
Office furniture and equipment (cost):		
United Spanish War Veterans	$6,881.32	
United Spanish War Veterans' Auxiliary	706.50	
Total fixed assets		7,587.82
Prepaid operating expenses:		
Postage and stamped envelops on hand (cost)		161.41
Total assets		163,426.49

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current liabilities:		
Advance payments by departments, camps, and members	$71.06	
Fees due trustee of investment fund	19.88	
Total current liabilities		$90.94
Funds for specific purposes:		
Gorgas Memorial Fund		12.90
Total liabilities and specific funds		103.84
Deferred credit to income—Encampment Guaranty Fund:		
Cash deposit to secure 1934 Pittsburgh encampment		1,000.00
Capital account:		
(General fund for unrestricted purposes, schedule A–2)		162,322.65
Total liabilities and capital		163,426.49

[1] July 1, 1933, interest on $10,000 State of Arkansas highway bonds maturing July 1, 1964, was defaulted. Bonds are in process if being refunded by the State of Arkansas.

EXHIBIT A—SCHEDULE 1

Investments July 20, 1933

Description	Rate of interest	Date of maturity	Par value	Interest received Aug. 1, 1932–July 20, 1933
	Percent			
City of Akron, airport	4¾	Oct. 1, 1942	$10,000	$451.31
City of Chicago, North State Street Bridge	4	Jan. 1, 1949	10,000	368.89
City of Los Angeles, sewage disposal, class C	4¾	Feb. 1, 1959	10,000	444.20
City of New York, corporation stock	4	Nov. 1, 1956	4,000	142.31
Federal Land Bank bonds:				
Bank of Berkeley	4¾	Jan. 1, 1954	1,000	44.65
Bank of Columbia	5	May 1, 1941	10,000	463.89
Bank of Baltimore	4¾	Jan. 1, 1954	2,000	89.30
Bank of Louisville	4¾	do	2,000	89.30
Bank of New Orleans	4½	Jan. 1, 1943	10,000	446.40
Bank of Wichita	4¾	Jan. 1, 1954	5,000	223.25
State of Arkansas, highway	4¾	July 1, 1964	10,000	198.46
State of Louisiana, highway:				
Series B	5	Dec. 15, 1949	5,000	236.08
Series C	5	Mar. 15, 1946	5,000	184.76
United States Treasury bonds	3⅜	June 15, 1947	1,000	249.48
United States Treasury bonds, Fourth Liberty Loan	4¼	Oct. 15, 1938	5,000	206.28
Total investments			90,000	3,838.56

[1] July 1, 1933, interest on $10,000 State of Arkansas highway bonds was defaulted. Bonds are in process of being refunded at 3 percent per annum, and it is proposed to issue short-term notes to cover interest to May 1, 1933.

EXHIBIT A—SCHEDULE 2

Capital Account, July 20, 1933

Balance—July 31, 1932		$155,887.71
Additions for the fiscal period:		
Income of past administration, Aug. 1, 1932, to Aug. 25, 1932	$5,464.10	
Excess of income over expenses (exhibit C) Aug. 29, 1932, to July 20, 1933	2,597.41	
Total additions		8,061.51
		163,949.22
Reductions for the fiscal period:		
Expenses of past administration, Aug. 1, 1932, to Aug. 25, 1932	1,361.35	
Furniture and equipment retired:		
Typewriters	159.80	
Equipment in hands of national historian	104.77	
Equipment in hands of National Auxiliary	.65	
Total deductions		1,626.57
Balance—July 20, 1933		162,322.65

EXHIBIT B

Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Period August 1, 1932, to July 20, 1933

Cash balance July 31, 1932, per report of previous administration		$40,223.91
Cash receipts Aug. 1, 1932, to Aug. 25, 1932		5,579.23
		45,803.14
Cash disbursements Aug. 1, 1932, to Aug. 25, 1932		1,461.58
Cash received from previous administration		44,341.56

Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Period August 1, 1932, to July 20, 1933—Continued

Cash receipts from Aug. 29, 1932, to July 20, 1933:		
Per capita tax	$33,220.52	
Sales of supplies	10,612.51	
Dues from members at large	23,231.08	
Charter fees	255.00	
Payment for office supplies	2.35	
Sons of Veterans	573.80	
Returned checks made good	384.31	
Pittsburgh Encampment fund	1,000.00	
Trust fund interest	4,441.82	
Working fund—Past Commander in Chief George R. Lunn	1,000.00	
Interest on bank deposit	201.91	
Division of Colorado-Wyoming	1,679.33	
Proceeds from trust fund	10,000.00	
Refund of legislation expenses	18.00	
Refund—Arlington, Maine memorial expenses	2.37	
Refund—Purchase of supplies	50.71	
Miscellaneous receipts	62.57	
Total cash receipts		$86,736.28
Total cash to be accounted for		131,077.84
Cash disbursements from Aug. 29, 1932, to July 20, 1933:		
Purchases of supplies	6,551.35	
Printing and stationery	2,426.05	
Telephone and telegraph	469.69	
Headquarters traveling expense	2,686.75	
Postage and express	3,970.28	
Office supplies	235.26	
Overpayments by members	34.77	
Officers' salaries	6,900.00	
General office expense	538.99	
Extension expenses	6,143.17	
Service department expenses	4,738.25	
Auxiliary expenses	811.87	
Miscellaneous expenses	201.19	
Legislation expense	17,325.50	
Officers' expense	33.93	
Returned checks paid to bank	390.41	
Refund—members-at-large—dues	57.36	
Encampment expense	1,591.63	
Pay roll	7,704.50	
Past administration expenses	1,267.52	
Rent	2,950.00	
Refund of per capita tax—1932	617.10	
Commander in chief's office expenses	815.59	
Federal tax on checks	11.30	
Purchase of office equipment	273.10	
Commander in chief's working fund	1,000.00	
Sons of Veterans' expenses	226.46	
Puerto Rico relief fund	100.00	
Arlington, Maine memorial exercises	306.75	
Division Colorado and Wyoming	1,679.33	
Memorial tablet, Past Commander in Chief Ward	150.00	
Inspection of Soldiers' Home	30.00	
Refund on sale of supplies	.75	
Refund of charter fees	10.00	
Exchange on foreign checks	.25	
Los Angeles encampment fund	1,000.00	
Total cash disbursements		73,249.10
Cash balance July 20, 1933		57,828.74

Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Period August 1, 1932, to July 20, 1933—Continued

Cash balance July 20, 1933.	
Represented by:	
Cash on deposit in closed bank (in hands of conservator)	$51,906.41
Cash on deposit, Liberty National Bank	4,722.33
Cash working fund, commander in chief	1,000.00
Cash on hand, petty cash fund	200.00
Total	57,828.74

EXHIBIT B—SCHEDULE 1

Supplemental report of cash receipts and disbursements for the period August 1, 1932, to August 25, 1932

Cash on hand and in bank, August 1, 1932		$40,223.91
Receipts:		
Per-capita tax	$4,874.69	
Sale of supplies	359.41	
Members at large	213.25	
Charter fees	15.00	
Overpayments	38.40	
Refund on travel	2.33	
Sons of Veterans	8.75	
To cover checks	67.40	
Total receipts		5,579.23
		45,803.14
Disbursements:		
Supplies	184.32	
Printing and stationery	85.25	
Telephone and telegraph	23.07	
Headquarters traveling expenses	124.35	
Postage	11.55	
General office expense	31.56	
Auxiliary expense	3.65	
Miscellaneous	.95	
Legislation	143.80	
Officers' expense	40.00	
To cover checks	90.90	
Refund of dues to members at large	7.00	
Encampment expenses	237.46	
Officers' reports	477.72	
Total disbursements		1,461.58
Total cash on hand and in bank, Aug. 25, 1932		44,341.56
Represented by:		
Cash in bank		43,141.56
Cash working fund—commander in chief		1,000.00
Cash on hand—petty cash fund		200.00
Total		44,341.56

EXHIBIT C

Statement of income and expenses for the period Aug. 29, 1932, to July 20, 1933

Gross income from sales of supplies		$10,611.76
Cost of supplies sold:		
Inventory July 31, 1932 (cost)	$5,534.37	
Purchases	6,500.64	
Total supplies available for sale	12,035.01	
Inventory July 20, 1933 (cost)	5,499.72	
Total cost of supplies sold		6,535.29
Gross profit from sales of supplies		4,076.47

Statement of Income and expenses for the period Aug. 29, 1932, to July 20, 1933—Continued

Operating income:			
Per capita tax	$33,220.52		
Less refunds applicable to first 6 months of 1932	374.50		
		$32,846.02	
Dues from members at large		23,173.72	
Interest earned:			
From investments	3,838.56		
From deposits in banks	212.00		
		4,050.56	
Sons of Veterans	582.55		
Less expenses	235.21		
		347.34	
Charter fees		245.00	
Miscellaneous sources		62.57	
Total operating income			$60,725.21
Total net income			64,801.68
Expenses:			
Legislation expense		17,632.30	
Pay roll		7,704.50	
Officers' salaries		6,900.00	
Extension expense		6,175.67	
Service department expense		4,738.25	
Postage and express		4,043.80	
Rent		2,950.00	
Traveling expense:			
Headquarters	2,686.75		
Inspection of Soldiers' Home	30.00		
		2,716.75	
Printing and stationery		2,391.25	
Encampment expense		1,591.63	
Past administration expenses		1,267.52	
Office expense—commander in chief		1,058.19	
Auxiliary expense		811.87	
General office expense		538.99	
Telephone and telegraph		469.69	
Arlington, Maine Memorial Exercises		304.38	
Office supplies		232.91	
Miscellaneous expense		201.19	
Trustee's administration fee		150.30	
Memorial tablet for Past Commander in Chief Hamilton Ward		150.00	
Relief fund for Puerto Rico		100.00	
Officers' expenses		33.93	
Returned checks uncollected		29.60	
Federal tax on checks		11.30	
Exchange on foreign checks		.25	
Total expenses			62,204.27
Excess of income over expenses			2,597.41

REPORT OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Comrade WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief, U.S.W.V.

COMRADE: In compliance with rules and regulations I herewith submit to you my report as inspector general.

In November 1932 I sent to all department inspectors my Bulletin No. 1, requesting information and data not only in regard to their departments but also the institutions, both Government and State,

and I want to right here thank the inspectors for their promptness and cooperation. I also sent out in May 1933 Bulletin No. 2, to bring in the delinquents that had not as yet mailed in their reports.

I have always had an idea that the three big departments on the Pacific coast should have a national officer and that the departments should be visited, as on account of our being so far away from headquarters we do not often receive many distinguished officers from headquarters, and I am under the impression that my visits and time spent in these departments—Oregon, California, and Washington—have been of benefit to the organization and a great pleasure to myself.

In November 1932 I visited the Department of Oregon, and in March 1933 the Department of California, reports of which please find attached.

In my own Department of Washington and Alaska I have visited many camps and have had the privilege of installing the officers in several instances.

We have within this department three Government hospitals, one located at Medical Lake, which is for neurotic patients, and a hospital at Walla Walla, Wash., for the tubercular ones. The hospital at American Lake has 652 inmates as of June 30, 1933. The hospital at Walla Walla has about the same capacity, about 400 inmates. On account of the change in the policy of the Veterans' Administration all estimates and figures as to the number of inmates at the various institutions are merely a guess. In Seattle, Wash., there is the big marine hospital recently completed, with some 300 beds; at the present time Veterans' Administration has no patients there.

We have within our State 2 State soldiers' homes, 1 located at Retsil, near the Bremerton Navy Yard, and 1 at Orting. Spanish War veterans are commandants at both of these institutions who have recently been appointed; my contact with these homes was made before the change of the administration.

In Bulletin No. 1 I requested the department inspectors as far as possible to give us the data relative to the national hospitals and homes and also of the State soldiers' homes.

I personally inspected American Lake, Walla Walla; Letterman Hospital in California; and Sawtelle. The department inspectors inspected Denver, Colo.; Fort Lyon, Colo.; Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.; Tucson, Ariz. I also personally inspected the soldiers' homes in Washington, Oregon, and California, and the department inspectors of Nebraska, New Jersey, Colorado, Kansas, Texas, and Iowa. Their reports I have on file, but the data furnished by the inspectors, on account of the change of conditions in regard to the homes and hospitalization, are not reliable.

The following departments have made their annual reports:

Arkansas	Kansas	Maryland
Arizona	Philippines	New Jersey
Colorado	Michigan	Pennsylvania
New York	Wisconsin	Oklahoma
California	Iowa	Minnesota
Alabama	Rhode Island	Connecticut
Louisiana	South Dakota	District of Columbia
Texas	West Virginia	Florida
Washington and Alaska	Ohio	Maine
Potomac	Virginia	Indiana
Montana	Oregon	Missouri

The following unattached camps have rendered their reports:

John R. Lockett Camp No. 3, Carson City, Nev.
Chagres Camp No. 1, Canal Zone.
Condy J. Boyle Camp No. 2, Canal Zone.
George P. Farrell Camp No. 1, Wilmington, Del.
Colonel Charles Young Camp No. 23, National Military Home, Kansas.
Corporal William L. White Camp No. 10, St. Louis, Mo.
Ninth United States Volunteer Immunes Camp No. 12, New Orleans, La.
John R. Turner Camp No. 7, Seattle, Wash.
Columbia Camp No. 32, Vancouver, B.C.
Shanghai Camp, Shanghai, China.
William Fitzgerald Camp No. 22, Tientsin, China.
Lieutenant Colonel James Beck Camp No. 27, Kansas City, Mo.
Major William E. Almy, Camp No. 1, Puerto Rico.

On March 25, 1933, I attended the meeting of the council of administration at Washington, D.C. This was an inspiring gathering of the department commanders and council of administration. We had real live issues and, in my opinion, the result of that meeting preserved in the organic law the principle of pensions to veterans.

I desire to express my appreciation for the appointment of myself as inspector general. It has been both a pleasure and a privilege to have known and worked with the commander in chief and the members of the national organization. I have not been able to do all that I had planned on account of illness which has prevented me from doing many things which I had hoped to do.

Yours in F., P., and H.,

WM. D. DOWNEY,
Inspector General.

REPORT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

Comrade WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief, U.S.W.V.

COMRADE: In compliance with the rules and regulations, I submit herewith my report as judge advocate general, to the United Spanish War Veterans for the past year.

At your request I attended and spoke at the Maine memorial celebration in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, February 18, 1933. This was a joint meeting of all the veteran organizations of that city held principally to protest against the action of the National Economy League spreading propaganda for the repeal of our pension laws, and was well attended.

I accompanied you to the banquet arranged for your entertainment at Evanston, Ill., and another at Milwaukee, Wis., during the winter. At your direction I attended the department convention of the Department of Iowa at Oelwein, Iowa, on June 19, 1933, and the department convention of the Department of Nebraska at Hastings, Nebr., on June 20, 1933.

Early in your term you requested me to prepare a digest of the opinions rendered by my predecessors in office, which I have done and present the same under a separate report. I believe this digest will be of considerable help in solving the problems of the future, and relieving my successors in office of a considerable amount of work.

This has been my third term of service as judge advocate general of our organization, having served as such under Past Commander in Chief Oscar Taylor in 1912–13, under Past Commander in Chief Edward S. Matthias in 1930–31, and your present administration. I have endeavored to perform the duties assigned to me with a view to making your administration a successful one, and one that would be of benefit to the comrades.

During the year I have rendered 29 opinions, a digest of which is attached hereto.

Respectfully submitted.

A. F. W. SIEBEL,
Judge Advocate General.

DIGEST OF OPINIONS

Opinion no. 1: The office of "State field inspector for collection agencies" is a "public office." A camp is not authorized to endorse a comrade for "State field inspector for collection agencies" and directing copies of resolutions favoring him to be sent to State officials and camps violate section 2, article 2, constitution U.S.W.V. The designation "candidacy" applies to appointive office as well as elective. "Candidate" is one nominated or put forward or who offers himself for an elective office; an aspirant or applicant for any post or preferment depending on choice of others. Constitution prohibits promotion of candidacy of any person seeking office or promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public preferement.

Opinion no. 2: No authority for waiving or setting aside department bylaws by department commander.

Opinion no. 3: A resolution of department convention establishing permanent rule or conduct is a bylaw and requires approval of commander in chief before it has any effect. Resolution is a formal expression of an opinion and not permanent rule for guidance. Permanent rules are in form of a constitution, enactments, rules and regulations, or bylaws. A resolution of a department convention creating and establishing a permanent "service bureau" was not a temporary matter nor an expression of an opinion. All department bylaws and amendments thereof, before effective, require approval of commander in chief. A resolution which is in fact a bylaw, not approved by the commander in chief, is void and neither department commander nor council of administration should comply with the provisions thereof.

Opinion no. 4: No authority in Rules and Regulations for combination of any two department offices into one. No authority for a department commander to either handle or have custody of funds, such duties are delegated to a department quartermaster (sec. 166, par. h, Rules and Regulations). It is duty of department commander to appoint a department quartermaster and failure to do so is failure to comply with duties prescribed for him. Having no right to fill two offices at same time, a commander attempting to do so is not entitled to the emolument of an office he cannot legally fill.

Opinion no. 5: Department bylaws cannot be amended by resolution. The orderly way to amend bylaws is by enactment. Amendments do not take effect until approved by commander in chief. Original code of bylaws and amendments must be approved by commander in chief (sec. 191, Rules and Regulations). A department quartermaster must be appointed by the department commander. The assistant department adjutant and assistant department quartermaster must be appointed by department commander and department bylaw cannot authorize election by department encampment. Enumeration of method of selection excludes all other methods. National encampment at Milwaukee, on August 25, 1932, amended Rules and Regulations authorizing election of a department adjutant for period of not over 5 years by council of administration if department bylaws so prescribe. This amendment does not apply to two officials named "assistant department adjutant and assistant department quartermaster." No department bylaw can combine two offices into one.

Opinion no. 6: Ladies' Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans has not surrendered its sovereignty and no contract of control exists between it and the United Spanish War Veterans. United Spanish War Veterans has no lawful right of control over ladies' auxiliary nor of any functions carried on for or in the name of that organization.

Opinion no. 7: The form "By-laws for Camps", prepared by the national organization does not become effective automatically. Same is merely a "model of bylaws" and camps may adopt same or not. If camps never had bylaws, the provision in model code of camp bylaws authorizing "constructive resignation from office" is not in force, and a camp not having adopted such a bylaw cannot enforce it. Having no such bylaw, the only remedy against nonattending officer is the filing of charges under article 13 of Code of Discipline (Rules and Regulations, p. 235) and trial by court martial. A camp bylaw providing for "constructive resignation from office" for specified number of absences subjects the absentee to such penalties. A bylaw adopted cannot be retroactive and cannot affect officers neglecting to attend camp meetings prior to its adoption. But after its adoption it would affect officers elected prior thereto.

Opinion no. 8: There is no prescribed form to excuse an officer for his absence. Usual procedure when roll of officers is called and an officer appears to be absent who has sent an excuse, the adjutant or commander presents it and enters it on the record of the meeting. Excuse may be presented either verbally or in written form. Unless camp has bylaw authorizing absence to be considered a constructive resignation, office cannot be declared vacant by camp or commander. Only remedy then against nonattending officer is by court-martial proceedings under article 13 of Code of Discipline (Rules and Regulations, p. 235). If nonattending officer is non compos mentis, he cannot be tried and nothing in Rules and Regulations affects such an incident. Judge advocate has no authority to prescribe procedure where substantive law of the order does not prescribe it. Duty of making laws reserved for legislative departments.

Opinion no. 9: Constitution of United Spanish War Veterans prohibits organization entering the realm of partisan politics and prohibits members using United Spanish War Veterans for political purposes. This does not prohibit members of United Spanish War Veterans from going into politics in their individual capacities, but enjoins them to perform their duties as citizens and to perform such duty effectively. Our system of government requires participation in partisan politics. As an organization, we cannot call attention to men of that service or that war of candidacy of any person. The designation "Spanish-American War Veterans" is not using the name of our organization. A letter signed "Carter for Congress, Spanish-American War Club" is not using the name of our organization for partisan political purposes. We cannot prohibit use of any name except our own. United Spanish War Veterans does not prohibit any member in his individual capacity, sending political circulars to members of United Spanish War Veterans.

Opinion no. 10: A department bylaw may not prescribe that all camps of the United Spanish War Veterans located in the State shall be members of the department. Traveling camps are excepted therefrom, and Negro camps may be included in a separate Negro department (sec. 134, Rules and Regulations). Department bylaws cannot require approval of commander in chief to resolutions. A resolution is an expression of an opinion of an encampment and not permanent rule of conduct and requires no approval of commander in chief. A department bylaw cannot take effect upon its passage, but requires subsequent approval of commander in chief. Department marshal cannot be assigned, by department bylaw, duties of master of ceremonies at installation of officers, as such additional duties conflict with Book of Ceremonies, United Spanish War Veterans, page 50. Master of ceremonies must be appointed by installing officer. Book of Ceremonies is part of laws governing the organization. Department bylaws cannot be amended at special conventions of department. A proposed amendment to department bylaws need not be stated in call for a convention.

Opinion no. 11: Section 155, Rules and Regulations, enumerates list of department officers and such enumeration excludes all others. A department liaison and service officer is not authorized in a department. Election of such unauthorized officers in department convention is a nullity and a comrade pretending to fill same is without power or authority. Election of an officer not authorized should be declared null and void by department commander.

Opinion no. 12: An attempt to amend the Rules and Regulations at national convention without a formal amendment presented by passing a resolution or an alleged enactment directing someone to do the amending at some time thereafter, is void and of no effect. Last portion of enactment no. 1 passed at Milwaukee encampment, printed in General Orders, No. 1, series of 1932–33, is void. National encampment cannot shift its duty and responsibility of enacting laws to others nor can it shift the duty to prepare an amendment and insert into the Rules and Regulations. Such an amendment must be formally presented and adopted at the convention (art. 7, sec. 7, par. a, constitution United Spanish War Veterans). (2) Constitution of United Spanish War Veterans circumscribes subjects on which organization may legislate and sons of Spanish-American War veterans is not one of those subjects. Organization of Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans occupies same relative position to United Spanish War Veterans with reference to legislation as one nation does to another. United Spanish War Veterans may legislate and prescribe conduct of all members in their intercourse with those of other organizations but cannot control action of members of other organizations. Adoption of rules and regulations for Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans is in pursuance of a courteous request of sons to their elders, voluntarily given and voluntarily assumed by the respective organizations. (3) Enactment no. 3 adopted at Milwaukee convention, 1932, and printed in circular no. 1 is void, no formal amendment being presented. (4) Enactment no. 4 presented at same convention, printed in same circular, is in proper form. (5) Enactment no. 12 in proper form and regularly adopted.

Opinion no. 13: (2) A department code of bylaws is not a constitution, but bylaws. A constitution is the supreme enactment governing conduct of organization adopted by national organization. All laws authorized by a department are bylaws and must conform to supreme law of national organization. (3) A department bylaw cannot select name for the department, this being duty of commander in chief (sec. 135, Rules and Regulations). (4) A department bylaw cannot limit membership of organization to any particular race. Only manner in which a person, otherwise eligible to United Spanish War Veterans, may be excluded is at time vote is taken on application for membership (sec. 132, Rules and Regulations). (5) A department bylaw cannot establish a permanent department headquarters. Department headquarters must be located at place of residence of department commander or wherever he may designate by orders (sec. 14, Rules and Regulations). Under present law, department commander cannot be deprived of privilege of selecting department headquarters by a department bylaw. (5½) Amendment to bylaws cannot take effect upon passage but must be approved by commander in chief (sec. 191, Rules and Regulations). (6) Department bylaws cannot authorize department commander to designate the membership of council of administration. Department bylaws must prescribe membership of council in permanent form and not leave same to the whim of every incoming department commander. (7) If department bylaws give roster of officers, it must include department graves registration officer. (8) Departent bylaw placing an officer in charge of "permanent headquarters" where no such headquarters authorized is void. A department bylaw requiring an assistant department adjutant to give bond for $1,000 conflicts with Rules and Regulations which require (sec. 6) a bond "in a sum at least double the amount of funds and value of property he may be accountable for." (10) Department bylaws may not be amended at special convention.

Opinion no. 14: Disbanding a department before department commander's term expires does not confer past rank on such commander. Commander not serving entire term of department commander not entitled to rank as such.

Opinion no. 15: The United Spanish War Veterans has no constitutional authority to legislate for Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans or any other organization. The act of Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans submitting a constitution to United Spanish War Veterans for approval is an act of courtesy and Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans not obliged to abide by provisions thereof. Section 1 of article 3, of the constitution of Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans is conflicting in its terms with reference to eligibility for membership. In section 1 of article 4, of said constitution, the meaning of "community" is uncertain and unintelligible. In section 1 of article 6, of said constitution, authority for information is given to a department commander and then states that a camp may be "created and established at the approval of the commander in chief." Said conflicting terms do not make it clear who has the right to form, create, and establish a camp of Sons of Spanish-American

War Veterans. Article 7, entitled "Membership", does not treat of that subject but of the method of governing. Section 1 of article 7 authorizes adoption of rules for camps and requires submission thereof to commander in chief, who is authorized to approve same with advice and consent of national council of administration. Said procedure is cumbersome and requires unnecessary and lengthy procedure not required by the constitution of the United Spanish War Veterans. Article 9, section 3, of the constitution of Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans, the last clause thereof conflicts with the first and therefore section is meaningless. Section 9 of article 9 may have a meaning but same is difficult to learn in the language used. Section 1, article 5, of said constitution, naming camp officers, does not conform to provisions of section 6, article 2, of constitution naming the officers of the national organization and providing the general outline or provision for officers and committees for national organization shall apply generally to subordinate units. Section 2 of article 5, provides for selecting of officers not authorized. Section 10, article 10, authorizes president to appoint a committee of three nominee members to act as tellers in counting at election; this procedure contrary to usual practice and not recommended. Section 1 of article 12, pertaining to amendments is not clear and difficult to understand.

Opinion no. 16: A resolution passed by a department convention, in effect an amendment to bylaw, not in force until approved by commander in chief. An action by department in pursuance thereof in conflict with previous provisions of department bylaw void. No limitation in constitution or rules and regulations of United Spanish War Veterans of time in which amendments to bylaws should be presented to commander in chief for approval. Should be submitted within reasonable time.

Opinion no. 17: (2) Department bylaws should not be designated "Constitution and Bylaws." In the United Spanish War Veterans the constitution is the document adopted by the national organization and department cannot adopt another constitution. (3) Department bylaws cannot select name for department; commander in chief selects same. (Sec. 135, Rules and Regulations.) (4) Department encampment cannot provide that it shall be composed of "all camps of the white race of the Spanish War Veterans" located in the State. No bylaw may discriminate against any race. Rules and Regulations, section 132, provide what may compose a department. (5) An enactment of a department not in force until approved by commander in chief. (6) Department bylaws may not authorize a department commander to prescribe by general orders what shall constitute a department council of administration. Subject must be permanently settled by department bylaws. (7) Department bylaws naming department officers must include department graves registration officer. (Sec. 155, Rules and Regulations.) (8) Amendments to bylaws may not be made at special conventions. Proposed amendments to department bylaws need not be stated in call for convention.

Opinion no. 18: (1) A resolution of department convention amending bylaws is an enactment requiring approval of commander in chief. (2) Assistant department adjutant-quartermaster may not be elected by a department encampment, as such officers must be appointed by department commander (sec. 156, Rules and Regulations). (3) Department convention cannot by either resolution or enactment create an office not authorized by Rules and Regulations. Department liaison officer not authorized (sec. 155, Rules and Regulations). (4) Neither department resolution nor enactment can select the retiring department commander as official representative to the national encampment, as department commander and all past department commanders in good standing have equal rights and authorities; all are official representatives. (5) Department bylaws may not be amended at a special convention, but can only be amended at stated conventions; and proposed amendments need not be stated in the call for conventions. Department bylaws cannot be amended by a majority vote, but require two thirds of the members present and voting (sec. 191, Rules and Regulations).

Opinion no. 19: A department commander may, with the consent of the department council of administration, sign a depositors' agreement with a bank to secure release of part of department funds, participating in distribution of subsequent assets of the bank.

Opinion no. 20: A past commander in good standing of a camp that has become delinquent is not deprived of his rights and privileges as such; but after camp has been suspended, such past commander retains no rights and

privileges, even though his dues are paid in the camp in advance. He may, however, secure a transfer from the suspended camp, as provided in section 39 of the Rules and Regulations, and become a member of some other camp. Such past commander is not entitled to participate in a department convention. Neither is such past commander permitted to become a candidate for a department office.

Opinion no. 21: Approving department bylaws, Department of Colorado.

Opinion no. 22: Termination of membership in the organization. Only method of terminating membership is by discharge or by transfer certificate which transfers membership to another camp, and a past department commander also a life member of his camp sending a letter in which he "resigns" his membership, in answer to which a "discharge" certificate is issued and sent to him, terminates his membership, even though thereafter he refuses to accept the discharge certificate for the reason that he did not directly request it; requesting the acceptance of a "resignation" justifies termination of membership by a discharge.

Opinion no. 23: Approving department bylaws, Department of Illinois.

Opinion no. 24: Examining proposed charges and specifications against Department Commander of Pennsylvania; disapproving the form prepared by comrades of Pennsylvania, and preparing new forms and specifications.

Opinion no. 25: Department bylaws, Department of Florida; department named; department incorporated. The commander in chief selects the name of a department. "Department of Florida, United Spanish War Veterans, Inc.", is improper name for a department. A department or any other constituent portion of the United Spanish War Veterans has no right to incorporate under the laws of the State in which it exists; doing so subjects department to regulation by statutory laws of such State which usually conflict with the provisions of our Rules and Regulations. Amendments to department bylaws: Same can be enacted only at "stated" conventions and not at special conventions of the department. Amendments cannot go into effect until approved by the commander in chief. Department commander suspending department bylaw: Department cannot pass a bylaw authorizing department commander to suspend effect thereof until passed upon by department council of administration, or until it be resubmitted to a subsequent department convention, in pursuance of a vote of the council of administration. Department encampment is legislative branch of organization, department commander is chief executive officer, and interchange of authorities or duties not permissible. Amendments must be approved by the commander in chief and after so approved the department cannot postpone or suspend a bylaw or amendment. Department officers are those prescribed by section 155 of the Rules and Regulations and none other. Department service officer not authorized under Rules and Regulations. Section prescribing duties of department officer not authorized is void. Title to real estate: Incorporating of department not being permitted, suggestion that title to real estate be taken in the name of a comrade with a declaration of trust, for the benefit of the department. Suspending bylaws: Department bylaws, whether in emergency or otherwise, cannot be suspended. Any change in bylaws of department must be approved by the commander in chief. An enactment of the department suspending a bylaw would accomplish nothing until approved by the commander in chief, as any other amendment enacted.

Opinion no. 26: Reviewing amendments to Department of Missouri bylaws. Amendment providing for the election of a department adjutant by the department council of administration for a period of not to exeed 5 years, with authority to remove that officer, enacted in pursuance of amendment to Rules and Regulations adopted at the national encampment at Milwaukee, 1932, should be approved.

Opinion no. 27: Status of department commander temporarily absent from State during encampment. The Rules and Regulations do not authorize the termination of the department commander's office, merely because he is absent when his department encampment convenes at its stated convention. Retains title of past department commander. The presiding of the senior vice department commander at the stated convention gives him no past rank or additional title.

Opinion no. 28: Reviewing opinion no. 14 and reaffirming. Disbanding a department before department commander's term expires does not confer past rank on such commander. Question in review one of fact rather than law.

Opinion no. 29: Reviewing bylaws. A comrade having served as department commander may be reelected as often as the members of his department see fit to elect him. Department bylaws may not be amended at special convention of department. Does not require two-thirds vote of delegates present to amend; requires but two thirds of delegates present and voting.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

Comrade WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief, U.S.W.V.

COMRADE: In compliance with instructions from national headquarters, I have the honor to render, herewith, my report as surgeon general for the year just ended. There have been many changes made and some of them very recent, such as the recent changes made by the President and Congress, the full determination of which has not been made known at the time of writing this article. However, the changes made in our pensions are radical, so much so that it is difficult to forecast its full effect upon the personnel of our organization at this time.

I have had to depend upon the reports of the various department surgeons for the facts contained within the body of this report, and as their reports have been very incomplete, it would seem that it was impossible to get unified action from all of the department surgeons. I have made the first, second, and in many instances, the third request of department surgeons to render me the necessary required report in accordance with the new blank form no. 30, which has been made official and issued to me by the headquarters of the United Spanish War Veterans, Washington, D.C.

To date the department surgeons of the following departments have so far failed to report:

Colorado and Wyoming	Minnesota	Tennessee
Louisiana	New Hampshire	Washington and Alaska
Michigan	Philippines	

My office has no record of there being a department surgeon of the Department of Vermont. If this department has a department surgeon, I have not been able to obtain same, not even from our national headquarters. The reports of the department surgeons that I have received in several instances express considerable surprise that the reports requested cover such extensive grounds, as they, in judging the future by the past, had not expected such an extensive report by this office, as it had never heretofore made such requirements.

That the requested reports heretofore had been very abridged, at the same time commending the desired information that I was endeavoring to obtain, and commenting upon it as being very commendable. Several department surgeons have informed me that several camps in their department had not reported at the time of rendering their reports, and that they were compelled to close same without them.

This really seems to be more or less general in getting these reports from the camps. While we admit that the information which we have called for this year, some of it is really supposed to be obtained outside of the camps and department surgeons, and which I have found it to be a very difficult proposition.

The department surgeon of Texas states:

I appreciate very much the value of a compiled report such as you request from all of the departments, and it could have been had easily if a blank report such as yours could be handed each department surgeon early in the year. He would then know what is expected of him and inform himself. I hope that I am not out of place in suggesting that such be done in the beginning of the incoming year.

Therefore I would suggest that as this form is to be maintained by the medical department hereafter and trust that it will be made a part of the rules and regulations that not only each department surgeon, but that each camp surgeon or adjutant would most readily understand, at the beginning of their term of service, what would be expected of them in the way of reports hereafter, and which, no doubt, would greatly simplify the trouble we have had this year.

While these blank forms were first distributed in the early part of April 1933 and again June 7, 1933, and in numerous instances, at different times, to the different departments, rendered necessary by correspondence and requests.

I can assure Dr. L. B. Stephens, department surgeon, of Texas, that his suggestions are not only timely but are greatly appreciated, not only by myself, but, I am sure, by all concerned, and that the present difficulties may be obviated thereby in the future, and that a copy of these blank forms can be sent out by the new surgeon general as soon as he enters office, or at least the first of the year at any rate from headquarters at Washington, D.C., as they are kept in stock ready for issue when requested by the surgeon general's office.

In this connection I desire to especially mention the very full and able report of F. M. Roseberry, M.D., department surgeon, Department of Iowa, which shows that the doctor is a worker and that he has the best interests of the United Spanish War Veterans at heart. The copy of his report to his department commander was certainly very complete, containing very, very essential and valuable information, and which represented much work in compiling. It is a pleasure to deal with such efficiency.

From the incomplete reports rendered me the following information has been deducted:

Number of camps in departments		1,230
Number of camp surgeons		486
Number of deaths of comrades		1,551
Number of patients in State homes and hospitals		1,727
Number treated in Government hospitals		7,438
Number requiring operations in Government hospitals		2,536
Number of cases having complete recovery upon discharge from Government hospitals		313
Number died while in Government hospitals		256
Number that were denied hospitalization and died within 3 months		316
Number compelled to enter county hospital or free clinics		119
Number that are members of National or State homes		2,825
Number confined in hospital for insane		309
Number died in accidents:		
Auto	21	
Public carrier	5	
Other	72	
Total		98
Number reported in tubercular hospitals		94

Number reported blind:		
Totally	73	
Partially	458	
Grand total		531
Number of comrades residing at home in need of an attendant		564
Amount expended in relief to comrades		$27,776.38

I also find that in the majority of the departments, camp surgeons are ex-officio members of the relief committees of their camps. Character of charity and relief work—donation of money, supplies, such as food and clothing, remission of dues, and tentage and fuel. The general condition of health of comrades is reported as fair.

W. I. Longstreth, M.D., department surgeon, department of Missouri, states:

This report is made from the only information I have available, and it is the first time in my experience as a department surgeon that I have been called upon to fill out any sort of blank report, so I am wholly unprepared to furnish any information on the subjects as required, as you will note from my report.

I might add, as a bit of information, that one of the Veterans' Administration hospitals in this area has been closed; that there are still 3 Government institutions functioning, 1 at Leavenworth, Kans., which serves this department; 1 at Excelsior Springs; and 1 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Since the credit of the United States was so seriously in jeopardy, hospitalization has become more or less limited. The principal function of the department surgeon has been to furnish advice and instructions pertaining to matters of pension and hospitalization rights and benefits. The only direct relief of which I have knowledge is that carried on by the Women's Auxiliary. I have hopes that maybe, within the not too distant future, veterans' affairs may be readjusted in some manner more satisfactory than it appears they are now.

C. W. Sherfey, M.D., department surgeon, Department of Nebraska, reports:

Members in good standing, 1,449; estimated total number of department, 2,100. Three comrades died in State home, 3 in private hospitals, and 7 in United States Veterans' hospitals. Character of charity and relief work: Visitations and mostly food and clothing from members of camps and State and county aid given. Relief, $15,804.50; State aid administered through United Spanish War Veterans' department officers, and at least three times as much in local county relief through camp officers.

Remarks by Past Surg. Gen. Norman D. Harvey:

With regard to pension I, of course, must say that I consider the position that thousands of our comrades will be placed in as a most deplorable one, and in many instances will work additional hardship upon the welfare organizations of their communities.

Dr. Harvey is the present department surgeon of Rhode Island.

I have visited many camps of the United Spanish War Veterans during my incumbency at surgeon general. I shall not forget the very pleasing and pleasant reception held for me on August 30, 1932, by Camp No. 3, of Topeka, Kans., and again the reception held in my honor by Lawton Camp No. 1, of Denver, Colo. These have been very bright and pleasant spots in my memory of my official year.

In both instances the auxiliaries were very strongly represented, and I had the honor and pleasure of meeting in both camps some of the most active and prominent workers in our organization, individuals with national reputations. I shall long remember these two special meetings on my way home from Milwaukee, Wis., and the good cheer and fraternal spirit with which they imbued me.

I was directed by you, as commander in chief, under date of March 11, 1933, to visit Long Beach and surrounding area which was affected by earthquake, and report findings to your office, which was done. I visited Long Beach on March 16, 1933, where we found that much damage had been done by the earthquake, and in my final report to your office I stated that there had been no deaths of any members of the U.S.W.V. as far as I was able to ascertain, caused by the earthquake.

I was in attendance at the department convention, Department of California, at Stockton, Calif., from May 21 to 24, 1933, which was a very successful convention. Much enthusiasm and interest was shown by those in attendance. You addressed this convention, delivering an address that was greatly appreciated by all present and which the department has published in pamphlet form and disseminated throughout the entire Department of California. This address fully repaid those in attendance at the convention for being present.

I hope it will not be any great length of time when our membership will be placed back upon the old pension file the same as it was on March 15, 1933, as the new order of things is such a great change that it is working a complete revolution, consequently the allowances are not only inadequate but has created a state of dissatisfaction that should not exist.

There are so many comrades that have been practically cut off of the list, with no other means of support, and are too old to commence all over again. The forced deprivation, especially to the elderly ones, has caused and is causing much suffering and want, which I trust will soon be terminated by giving the members of the Spanish War veteran organization the pensions they should have and have had.

An elderly veteran of this section, 74 years of age, suffered a stroke of apoplexy on June 17, 1933. His condition was reported to the Veterans' Administration, San Francisco, Calif., asking authority for his admission to veterans' hospital, and reply was received that as he was receiving $60 pension up to the first of July 1933, he was not entitled to any hospitalization.

He was placed in county hospital, where he died June 27, 1933, and was buried June 29, 1933, with military honors. This was an old Spanish War veteran and it is possible that he may have been greatly helped had he been received in general hospital where he would have received the best of nursing and professional care, in fact, much better than it was possible for him to receive in an overcrowded county hospital.

The rank and file of our organization would have stood a 10 percent, 15 percent, and if necessary perhaps a 25 percent cut, temporarily imposed, say for a year or two, without any objections. They would have borne with that with a commendable pride that they were donating their mite to help their country in distress, but with the terrific deductions made it has been an entirely different thing. Let us hope that this may be remedied in the very near future.

Respectfully submitted in F., P., and H.

SMITH MCMULLIN, *Surgeon General.*

45189—34——9

REPORT OF NATIONAL PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR

Comrade WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief, U.S.W.V.

COMRADE: In compliance with custom and the regulations, I herewith submit the annual report of the national patriotic instructor:

Upon receiving my appointment as national patriotic instructor, I made a diligent study of the annual reports of my predecessors, which afforded me a clear vision of the possibilities and limitations of the position. Disregarding the limitations and handicaps and considering only the possibilities, I formulated a "seven-point" program of annual activities for my department. This was dispatched to all State patriotic instructors, department commanders, and in certain States, to each camp. During the months of December, January, and February, with my typewriter and two mimeographs, I laid down an intensive barrage in an attempt to inspire enthusiasm and activity for said program in every State department. In common with the experience of all of my predecessors, the results were most gratifying—and disappointing. In the latter respect, I am inclined to agree with one of my predecessors who stated it as his opinion that when department commanders of a certain mold find in their department a comrade who is physically and mentally deficient, he promptly appoints him department patriotic instructor.

It is my candid opinion that unless the national encampment by official action puts a stop to the practice of department commanders appointing irresponsible comrades to the important office of department patriotic instructor, then the office of national patriotic instructor should be abolished. The fact that 85 percent of the department patriotic instructors absolutely refuse to respond to any letter or suggestion from their superior is proof of my contention.

Qualifications of a department patriotic instructor: He should be a man of outstanding ability and reputation; he should be a scholar and historian; he should be a public speaker of some ability; he should be a human dynamo of energy; he should be a potential department commander; he should be a publicity man par excellence; he should be a good office equipment; his patriotism should be exemplary; he should not be a nit wit or loafer.

In view of our experience with the "dead", it is with pride and pleasure that I contemplate the wonderful cooperation given and the results attained by the following department patriotic instructors: Comrades C. B. Colborn, of Arizona; R. S. Stephens, of California; William R. Ambrose, of Minnesota; Harry Corcoran, of New Jersey; Louis H. Gould, of Texas; John V. Buckle, of Utah, and L. A. Meininger, of Wisconsin. Of that "roll of honor" any organization could be proud. In their celebration of McKinley's Birthday, these comrades gave the Spanish-American War and the U.S.W.V. the finest and most wide-spread publicity that we have enjoyed since that war ended.

M'KINLEY'S BIRTHDAY

I am thoroughly convinced that the annual celebration of the birthday of our late commander in chief, William McKinley, is our best educational opportunity. It was celebrated this year as never

before, and all to the glory of the United Spanish War Veterans. Several Governors were induced to issue proclamations asking all good citizens to join in the observance. In Kansas and other States, the schools, churches, and patriotic organizations observed the day in a big way, and thousands for the first time in their lives learned of the importance of the Spanish-American War in American history. I am hereto attaching and making a part of this report, a "9-minute" speech on the subject which was distributed nationally and used by hundreds of speakers on the occasion. The writer delivered it in Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's Congregational Church, also to the Kansas Day Club, the biggest political club in Kansas.

It is my sincere hope that the national encampment may take due cognizance of the importance of having McKinley's Birthday celebrated in a big way in each State annually on January 29.

PERSONAL ACTIVITIES

Attended receptions to Commander in Chief William J. Otjen at Enid, Okla., Wichita, Kans., and Lawrence, Kans. Paid official visits to numerous Kansas camps; paid official visit to Bates Camp, Kansas City, Mo.; participated in dedication of the Veterans' Memorial Lawn, Gage Park, Topeka, Kans., speaking on program with Admiral Coontz, Governor Landon, and Mayor Ketchum; represented Commander in Chief William J. Otjen at the annual encampment of the Missouri Department at Excelsior Springs, June 18 to 20.

CONCLUSION

On or about March 20 I suffered a physical break-down and since that time have been compelled to discontinue most of my activities in connection with my office. However, if I have given the organization a workable program, then I am well repaid for my efforts. I am attaching a copy of same herewith and offer same as an essential part of this report.

I take this opportunity to thank our Commander in Chief for the high honor he conferred upon me, likewise to offer my abject apology for accomplishing so little to his credit. To Quartermaster General James J. Murphy, and to Adjutant General Frank Ferguson, I extend greetings and sincerest thanks for their splendid cooperation with my department the past year.

Yours in F., P., and H.

PHIL E. ZIMMERMAN,
National Patriotic Instructor.

REPORT OF NATIONAL HISTORIAN

COMRADE WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief, U.S.W.V.

COMRADE: In compliance with rules and regulations, I herewith submit my report as national historian.

I only deal with 36 out of 48 departments which made reports or replied to the questionnaire. All data and information are therefore based upon that number.

Before beginning may I commend most heartily those who have responded and state most emphatically that all departments should render comprehensive reports at this time particularly and each year hereafter, as upon such information national headquarters will be able to more satisfactorily function.

These reports have been classified, so as to define the method by which information is secured, as will be noted by the following listings:

Reports and questionnaires.—District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Washington and Alaska, Wisconsin.

Reports only.—Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Philippines, Potomac, Tennessee, Texas.

Questionnaires only.—Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, West Virginia.

Twenty-one of the departments average 62 percent who are unable to work due to physical disabilities.

Of the same number (21), 3 will receive relief from State boards for veterans, 5 admittance to State soldiers' homes, 1 city soldiers' relief, and 12 no aid whatever.

One State only has legislation providing for needy veterans and only two expect such legislation.

One State expects the welfare board to specially care for deserving veterans, another is now working on joint veterans' relief in counties and cities, and two departments expect to assist needy comrades.

Twenty departments have made increases in membership, approximately 10-percent average, showing no intention to lie down and admit defeat.

Two departments report all veterans removed from hospitals and homes, and others from 2 to 50 percent.

Seventeen of the thirty-five departments report the activities to keep up the membership and make increases through drives, recruiting committees, lowering dues, by election of good substantial and hard-working officers, and preparing for intensive work at the coming 1934 elections. The increasing of membership is a prodigious task, but we are equal to it, as is illustrated by one department (New York)—they have 90 percent of their eligibles. If they can do this, many others can do likewise.

Publicity of sundry and various kinds is used by all 35 departments. However, many state much hardship is entailed to secure same in some directions—the public press. This must be secured, and if the proper kind is furnished they will gladly publish it. This is no doubt the outstanding feature of our future progress and will bring the desired results.

Such whole-hearted and detailed reports and replies to the questionnaire were furnished, we thank all, and ask that next year you keep up the good work. And to those who neglected this important duty, please fall into line, keep in step, and show a 100-percent condition.

During the present term of office which began late under this administration, the national historian performed the following duties:

On February 28 spoke before the Pleasantville, N.J., Kiwanis Club, as national historian. Subject, Red Hot with Patriotism.

March 25, 26, 27, attended national council of administration at Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., called for the first time in the history of the organization, except at the national encampments, by the commander in chief, Comrade William J. Otjen, to discuss and hear about what has become commonly known as "the economy act." This meeting was attended by representatives from most every department of the United Spanish War Veterans and nearly every national officer and the members of the national committee on legislation. The results of this council are of such importance and so much was accomplished it would take pages to present it to you; besides you have heard so much that you know almost as much as could be written. However, I must mention that wonderful comrade, the chairman of our national committee on legislation, and his associates, who through their untiring work and devotion to our cause have been instrumental in securing the benefits we have today.

Sunday, May 28, as national historian, was the speaker at the memorial services in First M. E. Church, Atlantic City, N.J.

June 16, 17, attended department encampment of New Jersey and had the honor of associating with Hon. Judge Leon McCord, of the national legislative committee, and a comrade of the department of Alabama, who represented the commander in chief. At Comrade McCord's request, I was further honored by accompanying him on his visit to the department convention of the ladies' auxiliary of the same department.

June 22, attended the annual encampment banquet as the guest of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at the Hotel Morton, Atlantic City, N.J.

June 23, 24, represented the commander in chief at the department encampment of Maryland at Baltimore, Md. July 3, 4, at department of Potomac encampment, at Petersburg, Va. Both these were well attended, and I remained throughout their entire sessions. Harmony prevailed and enthusiasm under present conditions was in evidence.

With the permission of the department commanders of each of the three preceding encampments, I had the distinct and honored pleasure granted me to ask those assembled to arise in token of their esteem and gratitude for that peerless comrade, Hon. Rice W. Means, and his committee for their wonderful work in our behalf.

Attended Flag Day exercises at Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Atlantic City, N.J. Also attended Maine Day, Muster Day, and Memorial Day exercises, and in reports from the majority of the departments these days were properly observed.

It would be a mere guess on my part to report the numbers who have passed on during these days of hardships and trying experiences, but the numbers have been amazing, and with the Government's attitude, they will no doubt increase greatly.

The pathetic conditions of our comrades, due to the unjust and inhuman method of removing their benefits, and the endeavor to isolate us in the minds of the public by using such opprobrious epithets as "Treasury raiders and racketeers" are the most insidious incriminations.

It has become fashionable to malign us, the ones who brought this country from fifth place to third among the nations of the world and added profits of untold millions of dollars and wealth to our country and to those now in positions of power and trust, and now with scores of veteran suicides, due to the ruthless hardships imposed upon us, but, with our dignified actions under these trying conditions, we are undoubtedly classed by our fair-minded countrymen as martyrs.

The Spanish-American War secured the most patriotic, robust, vigorous, and healthy of our land; many died in service, and those who returned to their homes were broken in health, fever stricken, and maimed. Now, after 35 years, they try to break our spirit for the proclaimed purpose of balancing the Budget and for economy (?) while thousands upon thousands of ornamental jobs are created.

The preelection campaign of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the preinaugural plans against us, and with that child of this ignominious wedlock, the Economy League, we refuse to accept the terms offered and are not broken in spirit. Our fight has just begun, we shall continue to the end and our watchwords are "victory" and those of Patrick Henry in the Assembly of the State of Virginia, "Give me liberty or give me death."

A booklet, Who's Who in the Department of Alabama, United Spanish War Veterans, suggested to the commander in chief, the publishing of a similar one for the national organization that would be interesting and worth while, but the limited time before the national encampment of 1933 prevents such action, so it is therefore suggested that the incoming administration take this under advisement.

May I, in closing, thank you for the privilege of serving the organization and yourself; and if in any way I have furthered the interests of my comrades through my humble efforts, I shall feel deeply grateful.

Respectfully submitted in F., P., and H.

THOMAS H. BOYER,
National Historian.

REPORT OF RICE W. MEANS, CHAIRMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

AUGUST 7, 1933.

WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief, U.S.W.V.

DEAR CHIEF: Upon receiving notice of appointment as chairman of the national committee on legislation I gave much thought to the legislative problems for the coming year. The Congress had created a special tribunal consisting of five Senators and five Congressmen whose authority was: "Such committee shall conduct a thorough investigation of the operation of the laws and regulations relating to the relief of veterans of all wars and persons receiving benefits on account of service of such veterans and report a national policy with respect to such veterans and their dependents, and shall also report and recommend such economies as will lessen the cost to the United States Government of the Veterans' Administration."

There are three learned jurists upon our national committee on legislation. You very kindly consented to call them to Washington for consultation as to the best plan and method of presenting the cause of Spanish War Veterans before the Joint Congressional Committee. When they had approved the proposed plan of presentation, the national legislative committee was called into session on December 5, 1932. There was in attendance, besides national officers and past commanders in Chief, the national president and chairman of the legislative committee of the auxiliary of the U.S. W.V. The entire legislative problem was discussed in detail. It was the unanimous opinion that the presentations to this joint committee should be a dignified one. The joint committee should be treated as a court. We had faith in our cause and knew that it was a meritorious one. Therefore, if the presentation could be made in a concise but complete manner, we were firm in the conviction that it would be successful.

Our cause was presented to the joint committee on January 11 and 12, 1933. Vice Chairman Matthias and Comrades Grayson, Foster, and McCord were designated to present certain phases of our problems. Our commander in chief and the writer also participated in the presentation.

Arrangements were made to have our full presentation printed as a public document. Fifty thousand were printed and circulated among our membership. We are deeply indebted to Senator Arthur Robinson of Indiana and his office force for sending out these public documents to our camp officers and committees.

Each member of the joint committee was contacted after the presentation and from the expressions made were thoroughly convinced that the merits of our cause were recognized by the committee and that the committee as a whole would recognize the justice of the claim of Spanish War veterans. Informal discussion by the legislative committee developed the thought that we were entirely satisfied with the result of the presentation of the cause of Spanish War veterans.

The continuous bombardment of the public with misrepresentations and vile falsehoods by the press and magazines of this country against the veterans generally was having its effect. Several attempts were made to stop this evil misrepresentation. The power of " big business " as represented by the United States Chamber of Commerce and its illegitimate child, the National Economy League, was being utilized to its full to break down and repeal all laws granting benefits to Spanish War and World War veterans.

On January 20 the chairman was permitted to speak over a nation-wide radio hook-up. This was not accomplished without much discussion between your chairman and the officers of the National Broadcasting Co. Finally, the time was fixed and the full facilities of the National Broadcasting Co. were given to our organization free of charge.

Your national legislative committee watched with interest the hearings and actions of committees as to independent offices appropriation bill. That is the bill which carries the appropriations for the Veterans' Administration. Although there were objections, Congress paid very little attention to these objections and passed the

appropriation bill carrying the full amount of funds appropriated for the use of the Veterans' Administration. The last official action of the then President, Herbert Hoover, was to veto that appropriation bill. It was a pocket veto and yet in doing so Mr. Hoover stated that he had been informed that the new Congress would materially reduce the amount of appropriations to veterans. That was the first clear indication your committee on legislation had as to the attitude of the incoming administration. Someone had evidently informed Mr. Hoover that the new admnistration was determined to radically reduce the amount of money to be appropriated for the care of veterans of this country.

Immediately after the inaugural of President Roosevelt a banking crisis arose and all banks of this country were ordered closed. Congress as well as the people generally were told through the columns of the press that the very financial structure of the Government itself was about to fail. Taking advantage of that situation the administration caused to be prepared and introduced a bill which subsequently became known as Public Law No. 2, which repealed all existing laws affecting Spanish War veterans and extended the right to the President of the United States to make regulations granting whatever he deemed fit and just to such veterans of any class under any conditions which might be outlined by the President of the United States in such regulations. This bill was entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government." Senators and Congressmen were told that it was absolutely necessary to preserve the credit of the United States that this so-called "economy bill" be passed. It was a difficult matter to procure a copy of the proposed bill. Quartermaster General Murphy at my request remained at the Printing Office until a copy of the bill was printed, whereupon he secured one of the first copies off the press and hastened to the hotel that we might examine the same.

The following morning the Finance Committee of the Senate was to consider this very same bill. A special committee of the House had been created to consider the bill. They did consider it for a period of 3 minutes and reported the bill favorably and the House of Representatives passed it within 2 hours thereafter. Over half of the Members of Congress had not read the bill and many of them had not even seen the provisions nor had they knowledge as to the contents of the bill, but under the whip of leaders were herded into immediate action and the bill passed the House of Representatives. Your chairman appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate that same morning and in the brief time allotted to him presented the injustices that would flow as the result of the passage of such a bill.

We are informed that our requested amendment to have Spanish War veterans treated the same as Civil War veterans was defeated by one vote in the Finance Committee. The bill was reported favorably with some corrective amendments and then was debated on the floor of the Senate. The Spanish War veterans' amendment was offered by Senator McGill, of Kansas. A Democratic caucus was called and before that caucus Senator McGill made a determined fight on behalf of Spanish War veterans. The President himself sent word

that he was opposed to the amendment. We had the full power of the new administration against us.

Senator Dill, of Washington, presented an amendment which was designed to protect all Spanish War veterans beyond the age of 62 years. That amendment was passed. The commander in chief and many members of the legislative committee were called to Washington during this fight. Your chairman was at the Capitol Building day and night, doing all he could to have amendments made to the bill that would somehow protect Spanish War veterans, he being fully aware the power of the new administration was sufficient to pass the bill and that our only hope lay in amending the same. The bill became a law as amended on March 20, 1933.

To L. W. Douglas, Director of the Budget, was assigned the task of preparing the regulations as authorized and directed by the National Economy Act. In truth and fact Mr. J. O'C. Roberts, Solicitor of the Veterans' Administration, was the author of the National Economy Act as well as the regulations issued under that authority.

Your chairman communicated with the President of the United States, requesting that he be given an opportunity to discuss the provisions of the proposed regulations before they were made public. He was assured by the President's secretary that such an opportunity would be given all representatives of recognized veteran organizations. On March 30, 1933, at 12:15 p.m., your chairman was notified by Mr. Douglas that he would meet with the representatives of veteran organizations at 1:30 that day. Your chairman was notified that he might have two members of our organization accompany him in an advisory capacity, whereupon Quartermaster General Murphy and Comrade W. L. Mattocks, editor of The National Tribune, were requested to accompany your chairman to that hearing. Mr. Douglas presided at the meeting. General Hines, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and Mr. Roberts, solicitor, appeared as his advisers. Mr. Douglas announced and explained that the regulations would be read by the solicitor, that they had already been read by the President of the United States and that they met with his approval. Eleven regulations in all were read. Upon completion of their reading your chairman protested their unfairness to Spanish War veterans. We pleaded for a regulation which would presume that the disabilities of all Spanish War veterans were service connected. It seemed to us at the moment the only possible relief that could be secured from the President of the United States. After much discussion the conference adjourned to meet the following day, March 31, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The greater portion of that night was spent by Comrades Murphy, Mattocks, and your chairman in a minute and careful examination of the proposed regulations that we might be prepared for any discussion the following morning. Upon assembling in the conference room of the office of the Director of the Budget next morning, Mr. Douglas announced that certain minor amendments would be made to the regulations already proposed, which were read and then he stated that there would be a new regulation known as regulation 12.

The reasons outlined for the issuance of regulation 12, as defined in the regulation itself, is as follows:

> And whereas, it is realized that veterans of the Spanish American War, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Philippine Insurrection, who have heretofore received a pension, having in mind the period of time which has elapsed since the cessation of hostilities, will be at a decided disadvantage in endeavoring to secure evidence showing that their injury or disease was incurred in line of duty in the active military or naval service.

Your chairman felt that if said regulation was administered in accordance with the spirit of that statement, Spanish War veterans generally would receive many millions of dollars more than was originally intended by the National Economy Act.

After the regulations were established as law by the signature of the President, the Veterans' Administration presented instructions to their examining boards to assist them in administering these new regulations. A new rating schedule was established. Although the National Economy Act was a cruel thing and the regulations of the President issued in pursuance thereto were unfair, the instructions issued by the Veterans' Administration were absolutely brutal.

Your chairman protested to General Hines as of date April 19, 1933. A copy of this protest was sent to the President, to every Senator and Congressman, and to most of our membership. A copy of the same is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit 1." General Hines did not make answer to that protest for a month thereafter. When he did make answer it was an evasive one. His answer and my reply thereto are attached hereto and are marked as "Exhibits 2 and 3." Here let me state that it is my honest belief that General Hines was not permitted discretion in this matter. He was ordered to cut $400,000,000 from the appropriation for the benefit of veterans as stated in the independent offices appropriation bill. He could not be lenient with Spanish War veterans and World War veterans and save that amount of money. His was a cruel task and no one better than himself understood its heartlessness. His orders came from a higher authority, of that I am convinced.

On March 26, 1933, you, as commander in chief, called into session the national council of administration as well as the national committee on legislation for discussion of the problems facing Spanish War veterans. Your report no doubt will cover the result of that meeting. There were many hearings before officers of the Veterans' Administration relative to acts of administration of that Bureau. Your chairman was present at all of these hearings affecting Spanish War veterans and usually was accompanied by Quartermaster General Murphy. We at all times were striving to preserve for Spanish War veterans the right to be examined and declared disabled to do manual labor, rather than to be subjected to the new rating schedule established by instructions which admittedly were not based upon the experiences of Spanish War veterans. Age was not considered at all as a factor in the creation of this new rating schedule.

By every possible means the national committee on legislation endeavored to present the true facts to the people of this country relative to the rights of Spanish War veterans. On October 1, 1932, the committee caused to be published Tax Truths to aid in this general effort to educate the American public as to the rights of

Spanish War veterans. Its efforts began to bear fruit before Congress adjourned. Members of your national committee on legislation had interviewed practically all Senators and many Congressmen relative to the possibility of an amendment at the special session of Congress restoring to Spanish War veterans the rights that had been so ruthlessly taken away. As a result of this campaign Senator Steiwer of Oregon on May 26, 1933, made a speech on the floor of the Senate which was effective, based upon statements submitted to him by the national committee on legislation. That brought about a discussion that forced consideration of our rights while the new independent offices appropriation bill was under discussion. Many Senators participated in this debate. There seemed to be a widespread opinion that something ought to be done to correct those injustices. This same feeling spread to Members of the House of Representatives.

The widespread discontent of Senators and Congressmen was evidenced by an amendment of the Senate to add $171,000,000 to the independent offices appropriation bill, of which $65,000,000 was to go to Spanish War veterans and their dependents.

The amendment to increase pension rates over those provided by the President's regulations was offered by Senator Connally, of Texas, himself a Spanish War veteran. This amendment was made possible by a vote upon a motion by Senator Trammel, of Florida, to suspend the rules so that such amendment would be in order. This required two-thirds vote and was adopted by a vote of 59 to 21.

When this amendment went to the House of Representatives, a caucus of the Democrats was called and a committee was appointed to wait upon the President and urge his acceptance of the Connally amendment or one of similar purport. This committee was headed by Representative Crosser of Ohio. This committee made little headway with the President. In fact, the full power of the President was exercised to prevent Congress from restoring the rights of Spanish War veterans which had been so ruthlessly taken away by the Economy Act.

The main support for the Connally amendment upon the first vote came from those administration Senators who had been trying to head off any curtailment of the drastic powers given to the President by the Economy Act.

Assurances were given on the floor that if the Senate would accept the Connally amendment in preference to the one offered by Senator Trammell, it would be acceptable to the President and would not be faced with the prospects of a veto.

So certain was this, that during the afternoon of June 2 (the date of passage of the amendment) Representative Byrns of Tennessee, leader of the House, and Representative Pou, chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee, sent word to the Senate and to the national legislative committee of the United Spanish War Veterans that if the Connally amendment was placed in the bill it would be accepted by the House, even were a rule necessary to do it, and with or without the President's approval.

The House of Representatives refused to concur in the Senate amendment. Conferees were appointed and much discussion had. Always the power of the President was used to defeat any liberali-

zation for Spanish War veterans. Mr. Pou, chairman of the Rules Committee, in the course of debate, said:

> Now something has been said with reference to Spanish-American War veterans. God knows, and I speak from the bottom of my heart, I would do much more for them if I had it in my power. But gentlemen, we have brought back to you a complete agreement * * *. It is either take that or else perhaps take nothing at all. * * * Certain it is that we have not gotten all I thought we were entitled to. God knows we have not. All I can say is there is going to be another day. This is not the end of the thing.

The President, having announced his unalterable opposition to the Connally amendment, friends of the veterans drafted a compromise in the nature of a substitute, known as the Steiwer-Cutting amendment. So far as Spanish War veterans' rights were concerned it was practically identical with the Connally amendment. The Steiwer-Cutting amendment was adopted by the Senate on two different occasions and always met with the refusal of acceptance by the House of Representatives.

For 4 days Congress was kept in session by the friends of veterans in a determined attempt to restore some of the rights to Spanish War veterans. The last day of Congress the compromised proposal finally submitted by the President was accepted by the Senate and became a law. This was known as the Byrns amendment, which provided for $30 a month for all veterans totally disabled, $15 for all such veterans over 62 years of age, and $15 for those who are 55 years of age or over and 50 percent disabled and who were in need as defined by the President.

Several amendments have been made in regulations and there has been a decided change in the instructions which control the acts of the agents of the Veterans' Administration in the administration of the laws affecting Spanish War veterans. The advantages thus gained can best be understood in the total amounts granted in appropriations for the benefit of Spanish War veterans and their dependents.

In the original appropriation act, which was vetoed by President Hoover, there was allocated to Spanish War veterans and their dependents the sum of $125,773,000. The officials of the Government in the secret hearing before the Senate Finance Committee were unanimous in their statement that $97,000,000 of this sum would be saved by the passage of the National Economy Act. That would have left $27,773,000 for Spanish War veterans and their widows if no amendments had been made and no liberalization effected as to regulations and instructions of the Veterans' Administration. The latest allocation of money appropriated for the benefit of veterans show that Spanish War veterans and their dependents would receive a total amount of $61,791,644 for the coming year.

Future possible action by the Congress of the United States will be enumerated in order of their desirability from the standpoint of our organization.

1. The Economy Act was conceived by evil influences. The United States Chamber of Commerce and its illegitimate child, the National Economy League, poured their vile misrepresentations and falsehoods into the avenues of propaganda in this country in an endeavor to poison the minds of the American people against all veterans.

The act was passed as the result of a great bank crisis. Members of Congress were emphatically told that it was necessary to pass this act to preserve the credit of the Nation. Its very title is a falsehood, "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government." The administration of the law has been cruel and heartless. That stain upon the honor of the United States Government can be washed away only by the repeal of the Economy Act.

2. At the time Spanish War veterans entered the Government service there was a definite fixed veterans' policy in this country. They willingly adhered to that policy and have done so from that time to this. Congress should grant benefits to Spanish War veterans in the same manner and in the same amounts as have heretofore or may hereafter be granted to Civil War veterans and their dependents.

3. The President of the United States gave as his reason for regulation 12 that Spanish-American War veterans "will be at a decided disadvantage in endeavoring to secure evidence showing that their injury or disease was incurred in line of duty in the active military or naval service." Congress should declare by legislative action that the disabilities of all veterans of the Spanish War, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Philippine Insurrection should be presumed to have been incurred in line of duty in the active military or naval service.

4. The Pension Committees of the Senate and House should report out a bill that would be as near as possible in language and terms as the 1926 act, granting benefits to Spanish War veterans and their dependents. Such a bill has been introduced by Senator McGill of Kansas and is known as "S. 1812."

5. An amendment either to Public Law No. 2 or to the next independent offices appropriation bill should be passed, which would in effect be:

> Notwithstanding any of the provisions of Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, any veteran of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion, and the Philippine Insurrection, who was receiving a pension at the time of the passage of said Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, shall in no event have his pension reduced more than 25 percent.

It is the belief of your chairman that our National Encampment should express to those friends of the Senate and the House who have stood the test of friendship our appreciation for their loyal patriotism in demanding that this country recognize its obligation to the men who served it in its time of need and their widows and dependents.

Permit me to express to you my appreciation for your courtesy and sympathetic understanding of the many problems confronting your chairman during the full year of your administration. At all times the action of the national legislative committee has been unanimous and the members of the committee deserve much praise for their efforts. I make this report with a consciousness of having done all within my power to preserve and to restore the rights of my disabled comrades of the Spanish War.

Sincerely yours,

RICE W. MEANS,
Chairman National Committee on Legislation.

EXHIBIT 1

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION,
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1933.

GEN. FRANK T. HINES,
Administrator of Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GENERAL HINES: In the name of the national committee on legislation, United Spanish War Veterans, and on behalf of all veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion, I earnestly protest against the issuance of Instruction No. 1, Veterans' Regulation No. 12, under authority of Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress. It, in effect, nullifies the regulation it is intended to interpret.

The President of the United States, in his special message to Congress asking the passage of the so-called "economy bill", stated, "We are unanimous in upholding the duty of the Government to care for those who suffered in its defense and for their widows and orphans." Also, "If the Congress chooses to vest me with this responsibility it will be exercised in a spirit of justice to all."

On March 30 the representatives of the veterans' organizations were called to the office of the Director of the Budget, Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, to consider the proposed regulations to be issued by the President pursuant to Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress.

Mr. Douglas presided at that meeting. You and the chief counsel of the Veterans' Administration appeared as his advisers. Mr. Douglas announced the regulations would be read and explained by the chief counsel; that they had already been read and considered by the President of the United States and had met with his approval. There were 11 regulations in all.

Upon completion of the reading of the regulations the representatives of Spanish War Veterans protested the unfairness of the proposed regulations. They set forth as briefly as possible the facts and figures, which indisputably proved Spanish War Veterans should not be classed under the same policy for the granting of benefits as the veterans of the World War.

Upon again assembling in the conference room of the office of the Director of the Budget the following morning, Mr. Douglas announced that another regulation would be issued which would be known as "Regulation No. 12." The reason outlined by the President for the issuance of regulation no. 12, as defined in the regulation itself, is as follows:

"It is realized that veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Philippine Insurrection, who have heretofore received a pension, having in mind the period of time which has elapsed since the cessation of hostilities, will be at a decided disadvantage in endeavoring to secure evidence showing that their injury or disease was incurred in line of duty in the active military or naval service."

To obtain the intent and purpose of Mr. Douglas in promulgating regulation no. 12, I quote his own words. He is the author of the following letter:

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, *September 8, 1932.*

HON. R. C. STANFORD,
Phoenix, Ariz.

DEAR JUDGE STANFORD:—I am writing this leter to advise you fully concerning my stand on legislation in regard to the Spanish-American War veterans.

It is not now, never has been, and never will be, my intention to require of the Spanish-American War veteran proof of a service-connected disability. I realize that, after the lapse of all these years since the Spanish-American War, it would be impracticable, if not utterly impossible, for the vast majority of these veterans to prove such service connection, although it actually exists.

I have not now, nor did I ever have, any idea of disturbing any legislation concerning the Spanish-American War veterans, except those economically independent.

Trusting that this satisfactorily explains my stand in regard to the matter of special interest to you and the hundreds of other Spanish-American War veterans throughout Arizona, I am.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. W. DOUGLAS.

It was the intent of the regulation to place Spanish War veterans in a separate and distinct class to be treated under a different policy and under different rules of procedure than that outlined for World War veterans. Instruction no. 1 is a violation of that intent and if permitted to be effective will tend to make regulation no. 12 a hollow mockery.

The regulation provides that veterans of the Spanish War who were in receipt of a pension on the date of enactment of Public Law No. 2 "shall be entitled to continue to receive a pension under this act at the rate being paid them on the date of enactment of Public Law No. 2, * * * it being presumed that the injury or disease causing the disability or death was incurred in the line of duty * * * but such presumption shall be rebutable." The only authority given to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs by the regulation is "to cause to be reviewed all such claims, and where on the basis of medical judgment or affirmative evidence it is determined that the injury or disease causing disability or death was not incurred in the line of duty in the active military or naval service, to discontinue payment of pension as of the last day of the calendar month during which such determination is made."

You, in the objectionable instruction, exceed the provisions of the law and instruct your office to not only review the file as provided by the regulation but also to rerate the veterans' disabilities, not in the method designated by previous laws upon which they are now receiving pension but according to a new scheme of rating schedules which were never intended to apply to Spanish War veterans.

Those of your office who were charged with the task of preparing this new rating schedule admitted that the conditions confronting Spanish War veterans were not considered at all. The age factor was not taken into consideration. In fact, they plainly stated that the new rating schedules were based upon the average experiences of World War veterans in their endeavors to secure work to purchase the necessities of life; also, that the average age of World War veterans was taken as the basis for the preparation of the schedules of rating. The average age of World War veterans is 21 years less than that of Spanish War veterans.

An examination will convince anyone that the new rating schedules are not based upon medical judgment, but were adopted solely because of the instructions to save money. You have been instructed to cut off $400,000,000 from the amounts paid to veterans, their widows, and dependents. I realize that to carry out that mandate you are compelled to turn a deaf ear to the call for justice and sympathy for the defenders of this Nation in its times of stress. The dollar sign has been substituted for justice and mercy.

Further: Instruction no. 1 states that the review will be made upon the evidence in the file at the time of the review. Spanish War veterans have never heretofore been required to present evidence of service connection. In fact, your own office has discouraged pensioners from attempting to file evidence to prove service connection for their disabilities. As late as December 13, 1932, the Director of Pensions stated in a letter to one of the beneficiaries of the Government who had sought advice as to how to proceed to prove his disabilities were service connected, as follows: "With regard to reports that all Spanish-American War veterans are to be deprived of their pensions to help balance the Budget, you are informed that action of this character has never been contemplated by the administrative branch of the Government."

Spanish War veterans are unfamiliar with the demands or requirements of your office as to what proof is necessary for service connection. They do not know whether it would require medical evidence, or lay evidence, or both. The Veterans' Administration has sent its men out into the field and encouraged World War veterans to make such applications. They have assisted them with the expenditure of millions of dollars to prepare that evidence. Now you intend to strike Spanish War veterans off the rolls without even giving them an opportunity to submit what evidence may be available after the lapse of thirty-odd years.

Common sense will dictate the impossibility of Spanish War veterans securing evidence within the brief time alloted to gather that evidence, especially when they are informed that the review will start immediately. Your legal department has informed me that it is the purpose of the Veterans' Administration to strike most all Spanish War veterans from the rolls unless there is something in the evidence at the present time which will show that the disease or injury was incurred in line of duty while in the service. The term "medical

judgment" is to be used as the excuse for nullifying the intent and purpose of regulation no. 12.

It is my belief that the American sense of justice and fair play will rebel at this display of administrative cruelty.

It is my purpose to present copies of this protest to the President of the United States, to all Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to have it read by as many American citizens as possible. I believe the Congress of the United States and the American people are in sympathy with the statement of Mr. Douglas, the Director of the Budget, when he said "It is not now, never has been, and never will be, my intention to require of the Spanish-American War veteran proof of a service connected disability." That was the purpose behind the creation of regulation no. 12.

I respectfully but vigorously protest any attempt to nullify that regulation by administrative action of the Veterans' Administration.

Respectfully submitted.

RICE W. MEANS,
Chairman, National Committee on Legislation.

EXHIBIT 2

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, May 20, 1933.

COL. RICE W. MEANS,
Chairman National Committee on Legislation,
United Spanish War Veterans, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR COLONEL MEANS: Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of April 19, 1933, wherein you take exception to instruction no. 1 issued pursuant to regulation no. 12, Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress. The regulation in question reads in part as follows:

"Veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection * * * who were in receipt of pensions * * * at the date of enactment of Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, shall be entitled to continue to receive a pension under this act at the rate being paid them on the date of enactment of Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, it being presumed that the injury or disease causing the disability * * * was incurred in the line of duty in the active military or naval service during * * * the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection * * * but such presumption shall be rebuttable and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be reviewed all such claims, and where on the basis of medical judgment or affirmative evidence it is determined that the injury or disease causing disability * * * was not incurred in the line of duty in the active military or naval service, to discontinue payment of pension as of the last day of the calendar month during which such determination is made."

The instruction to which you take exception provides in part as follows:

"1. Determinations relative to entitlement to pension necessarily will be made 'de novo,' under veterans' regulation no. 1, but subject to the provisions of veterans' regulation no. 12, on the evidence in file at time of review, but if additional information from the War or Navy Department is deemed necessary in making the determination such information will be secured.

"2. The disease or injury causing disability of a veteran of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, who was receiving pension on March 20, 1933, * * * will be presumed to have been the result of war service.

"3. The presumption that the disease or injury causing disability * * * was incurred in the active military or naval service during * * * the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion, the Philippine Insurrection * * * is, however, a rebuttable presumption and will be considered to be rebutted when, during the course of the review, the evidence of record in the particular claim under consideration establishes on the basis of medical judgment or affirmative evidence that the disease or injury resulting in disability * * * arose prior or subsequent to the period of active service * * *.

"5. Where determination of entitlement to disability pension is made under this instruction, the amounts payable and disability ratings shall be in accordance with the provisions of veterans' regulations nos. 1 and 3. * * *

"6. Should there be encountered any such claim of a veteran of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection * * * wherein from the evidence of record a determination can not be made concerning entitlement to benefits, under the instructions, a certification will be made to the Director of Finance, authorizing the continuance of payments at the rate in effect on June 30, 1933, until such time as a final review and determination as to the service connection of the injury or disease causing * * * disability is made.

It seems to me that the fore-quoted instruction fully carries into effect both the spirit and the letter of regulation no. 12. Under the instruction it is directed that a review of all claims of Spanish-American War veterans be made. It is further directed that for the purpose of such review the rebuttable presumption that the disability resulted from disease or injury incurred in line of duty in the active military or naval service established by regulation no. 12 will be for application. However, in connection with the review it is stated that where on the basis of medical judgment or affirmative evidence it can be determined that the injury or disease causing disability was not incurred in the line of duty in the active military or naval service, payment of pension will be discontinued as of June 30, 1933. The instruction specifically sets forth that if a determination cannot be made on the basis of the evidence in the file, pension will be continued to be paid until such time as a final determination can be made. In connection with the original review it is not contemplated that any evidence will be called for, except such as may be required from the War or Navy Department, but this does not mean that where upon the basis of the evidence in the file and in the exercise of medical judgment it cannot be determined that the disease or injury was not incurred in the line of duty in the active military or naval service that the case will not then be developed. Obviously, such procedure will be followed because veterans in such cases will continue to draw their present rate of pension, provided the granting of such pension was proper, until such time as the Veterans' Administration is in a position to make a final determination.

I am inclined to believe that much of your apprehension is due to misunderstanding and that to a great extent we are not far apart in our beliefs as to the principles which will obtain in reviewing these cases. I do believe, however, that we are far apart in our respective judgments as to the result of the review. Time alone, of course, will prove whether many Spanish-American War veterans will remain on the rolls or will be removed therefrom as a result of this review. The Solicitor of the Veterans' Administration in discussing this regulation with you, and its effect, was merely warning you that in his judgment as a result of the review a large percentage of Spanish-American War veterans would be removed from the pension rolls. This, however, as you were informed, was merely an estimate, and it is entirely possible that your idea as to the number of such veterans who will remain on the rolls is correct.

In your letter of April 19, 1933, you refer to a letter of September 8, 1932, received by the Hon. R. C. Stanford, Ellis Building, Phoenix, Ariz., from Mr. L. W. Douglas, the present Director of the Bureau of the Budget. This letter was written at a time when no such crisis faced the United States as confronted the country when the President presented his message to the Congress requesting the enactment of the bill which later was enacted into law as Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress. I feel quite sure that no one prior to the time of the development of economic conditions in this country to a point where it was necessary to recommend the proposed act "To maintain the credit of the United States Government" ever contemplated that relief to Spanish-American War veterans would be materially changed insofar as basic entitlement was concerned. Necessarily the letter of Mr. Douglas of September 8, 1932, 6 months earlier, could not be used as a true expression of what his reaction might be insofar as Spanish-American War veterans, or any other veterans, are concerned when the question was to choose between them and the welfare of the country as a whole. Insofar as this is concerned, however, I feel that you should take the same up with Mr. Douglas instead of with me.

I cannot find anything in instruction no. 1 which could in any way be interpreted as an act of administrative cruelty, nor can I concede that the instruction

is a violation of the intent of the regulation or that it will make in effect a "hollow mockery" of the same. I think I am safe in saying that it was the intention of Mr. Douglas, and certainly the understanding of the Solicitor of the Veterans' Administration and myself, that this regulation was not issued to the end that all Spanish-American War veterans would remain on the rolls until such time as the Government could prove conclusively, without any possibility of being wrong, that the disabilities from which Spanish-American War veterans were suffering were not incurred in line of duty in the active military or naval service. The spirit which actuated the preparation of this regulation, and I feel sure its approval, was to protect those Spanish-American War veterans in receipt of pension whose disabilities might, on the basis of the evidence in the file, be reasonably expected to have some relationship with disease or injury incurred in line of duty in the active military or naval service. Where, however, on the basis of the evidence in the file, either by the exercise of medical judgment or on the basis of affirmative evidence therein, it could be determined with reasonable certainty that the condition with which the Spanish-American War veteran was suffering was not incurred in the active military or naval service, it was not contemplated that such cases would remain on the rolls until such time as a futile effort was exhausted to obtain all possible evidence which might be available for the purpose of showing the veteran's condition from date of discharge to the present date in the hope that there might be a possibility of relationship between a condition which was incurred in line of duty in the active military or naval service and the present condition of the veteran. No such idea was in my mind, I am informed by the Solicitor that it was not his understanding that such was intended, and I feel sure that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget would corroborate my statement in this respect. There is attached for your information a copy of an order which was issued under date of May 9, 1933, covering a review of claims of Spanish-American War veterans.

You refer to the new rating schedule and state that you were informed that the average age of the Spanish-American War veteran was not taken into consideration in the building of the schedule, but rather that the average age of the World War veterans was used in arriving at the proper evaluation of disabilities. It should be understood that the rating schedule is a schedule for disabilities incurred in the line of duty in the active military or naval service and that it is equally applicable to Spanish-American War veterans as it is to World War veterans. The average age of Spanish-American War veterans was approximately the same as the average of World War veterans while they were serving in the active military or naval service, and there are many World War veterans today whose age approximates that of Spanish-American War veterans. The rating schedule evaluates diseases and injuries in terms of disablements, and I feel sure that it is as fair a measure of evaluation for men in the higher-age group as it is for men in the lower. The only age factor which is directed to be used under Public, No. 2 is the pension for Spanish-American War veterans over the age of 62, which has been determined by the President to be at the rate of $6 per month.

I note with interest your statement that your protest is being sent to the President of the United States, to all Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to others. I am perfectly willing that this should be done, for I have no intention of endeavoring to avoid in any way the responsibility for fairly and properly administering the provisions of the "Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government" without fear of criticism or protest. It is only in such a spirit that a measure which was required as a step toward balancing the budget of the United States, the necessity for which in these times of economic crisis, is so vital to the general welfare of the country can be administered.

Very truly yours,

FRANK T. HINES, *Administrator.*

EXHIBIT 3

MAY 23, 1933.

GEN. FRANK T. HINES,
Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

DEAR GENERAL HINES: On April 19, 1933, I wrote you a letter in behalf of all Spanish-American War veterans. You delayed answering the same until May 20. The answer was delivered to me on yesterday, May 22. When the answer finally arrived it proved to be evasive and purposely confusing as to the actions

of the Veterans' Administration in executing and administering the President's regulations, issued under authority Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress.

I wish to recall to you the fact that you sent your Assistant Administrator, Maj. O. W. Clark, as your representative to speak to the national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans in Milwaukee, Wis., on August 25, 1932. At that time he stated:

"General Hines asked me particularly to tell you that in his opinion you had nothing to fear from the so-called 'economy wave.' I know that the general himself would be the last person in the world to advocate withdrawing from the Spanish War veterans any benefit or privilege to which they are now entitled by law."

The portion of your letter which every Spanish War veteran will resent is:

"I feel quite sure that no one prior to the time of the development of economic conditions in this country to a point where it was necessary to recommend the proposed act 'To maintain the credit of the United States Government' ever contemplated that relief to Spanish-American War veterans should be materially changed insofar as basic entitlement was concerned. Necessarily, the letter of Mr. Douglas of September 8, 1932, 6 months earlier, could not be used as a true expression of what his reaction might be insofar as Spanish-American War veterans, or any other veterans, are concerned when the question was to choose between them and the welfare of the country as a whole."

And your concluding sentence:

"It is only in such a spirit that a measure which was required as a step toward balancing the Budget of the United States, the necessity for which in these times of economic crisis is so vital to the general welfare of the country can be administered."

Nowhere is there a statement questioning the equity and justice of the rights conferred upon Spanish War veterans prior to March 20, 1932.

The reason you assign for the enactment of Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder is that it was necessary to maintain the credit of the United States Government and balance the budget. The dollar sign was raised as the only excuse for the brutal treatment being accorded Spanish War veterans.

You must know that Mr. Bernard Baruch, the financial advisor of this Administration, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and its illegitimate child, the National Economy League, were busy for more than a year prior to the enactment of Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, in demanding in the name of economy that Spanish War veterans' rights be taken away.

At the time you sent Major Clark to make promises to the convention of Spanish War veterans and 2 weeks later when Mr. Douglas wrote the letter to Mr. Stanford, you both were in full possession of the fact that a demand had been made for the purpose of economy that rights should be taken from Spanish War veterans. You both promised faithfully that you would never consent to such action. You both have repudiated those statements and now in your letter you attempt to justify that repudiation.

It is now plainly stated there will be no relief for Spanish War veterans from this administration. Every word in your letter convinces me that it is the purpose of the administration to carry out those cruel regulations and instructions, notwithstanding in your own heart you know that by so doing you will be committing the greatest wrong and injustice that has ever been perpetrated by the United States Government from the day of its creation.

I am this day in receipt of a letter from a lady residing in Athens, Mich., wherein she states:

"My husband, Bert W. Abbot, has gone insane. He threatened to kill me. He received notice where his pension of $50 per month was taken away from him. It has turned his brain. He is in very poor health and we have nothing to buy us bread when his pension stops."

She further recites their efforts to prove service connection.

We are in receipt of so much evidence of the brutality, not only of the economy law itself, but the administration of the same that we are convinced if the American people could know the real facts pertaining to the misery, suffering and hopelessness they would unquestionably punish everyone connected with or responsible for the railroading of that bill through the Congress of the United States and the mandatory administration of the same.

Sincerely yours,

RICE W. MEANS,
Chairman, National Commitee on Legislation.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

AUGUST 23, 1933

The session was called to order at 10 a.m., Commander in Chief William J. Otjen presiding.

The colors were advanced and posted.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The invocation will be given by the Rev. Francis Moore.

Rev. FRANCIS MOORE. In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen. Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor, especially in the work of this session. And further us with Thy continual help, that in all of our work begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy name and help our fellow men, and finally, by Thy mercy, obtain eternal life through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. This is the opening of the second business day of the encampment. Owing to the fact that two sets of programs were put out, one fixing the time as 9 for the opening hour, and one fixing it at 10, we opened at 10 in order that all might have an opportunity to be present.

We have representatives today from the Army, the Navy, the Aviation Corps, and representatives from other organizations. At this time it is my pleasure to introduce to you the representative of the War Department, of the Army, Col. H. E. Yates, who will now address you. [Applause.]

Col. H. E. YATES (representative of U.S. War Department). Mr. Commander, comrades, the Secretary of War asked me to present to you his respects and his regrets that he, by the force of public business, is unable to be present here today.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War our land forces consisted of the Regular Army and the National Guard, both small in number. You are familiar with the difficulties we had at that time to raise and train the necessary number of men for the Spanish-American War.

A great many of you are also familiar with the difficulties that we had in raising an army for the World War. After the World War, President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker, and General Pershing sponsored a law known as the "National Defense Act." That law was passed by our Congress. It provided for a Regular Army of 280,000 and technical leadership; the National Guard and the Reserve Corps, composed of officers receiving training in time of peace for the large number of officers necessary in war. That is a very fine law.

You have all heard the word "appropriations." That is the difficulty with that law today, the lack of necessary appropriations to put it into effect as far as the land forces are concerned.

Each one of you gentlemen has been a soldier. You know perfectly well, from your experience, that you cannot learn the soldier game out of a book. We must provide a sufficient force in our Regular Army to have trained men for this covering force of which I just spoke, and also to give our officers of the Regular service, National Guard, and the Reserve that absolutely necessary experience with men.

We cannot count on allies to hold the enemy until we are ready. In fact, we do not want allies. Another thing is this: In every war that we have had we have taken the fight to our enemies. That is exactly what you did in the Spanish-American War. [Applause.] That is the American way we have always followed, and please God we will do that in the future. [Applause.] Hence, when we talked about defense we meant the ability to take the offense. [Applause.]

You who have fought for your country are the ones to tell your fellow countrymen of the needs of our country as far as our defense is concerned.

I wish to express the thanks of the Army for your outspoken support of the national defense. Thank you. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Colonel Yates, we highly appreciate your presence here today, and appreciate your message and hope you will remain with us and be with us throughout the day.

We have yet to decide who won the Spanish War, whether it was the Navy or whether it was the Army. [Laughter and applause.] It is quite a subject of debate still. We are honored today with a representative of the Navy. [Applause.]

Many of you saw the battleships yesterday, and possibly some of you saw more than were really there. [Laughter.] But Rear Admiral C. R. Train, commander of the battle fleet, United States Navy, is here representing the Navy, and I take great pleasure in presenting Rear Admiral Train. [Applause.]

Rear Admiral C. R. TRAIN (commander battle fleet, U.S. Navy). Commander in Chief Otjen, fellow veterans of the Spanish War [applause]; I am here today representing the Secretary of the Navy. It is quite unnecessary to tell you that to represent him is to every naval officer a distinct honor. Further, let me add that, as a veteran of the Spanish War, I consider the opportunity of being a part of your annual convention a privilege and a very great pleasure. [Applause.]

It would seem fitting at this moment to say a little about our distinguished Secretary of the Navy who, because of the great pressure of public business, in these fast moving times, is unable to take time to attend the annual convention of an organization in which he is deeply interested. Secretary Swanson served with the United States Senate for 23 years, where for many terms he was on the Naval Affairs Committee. Coming from Virginia, and fully realizing the strategic value of the Chesapeake Bay area, Mr. Swanson has ever been a strong partisan of the Navy. He has been a big-navy man all his life. So today, when navies have been passing through strenuous times, we have a sense of contentment in our hearts that the Navy, with Secretary Swanson at its head, need have little fear of not getting a fair deal; nor that the Nation's first line of defense will be allowed to deteriorate from its high standard. [Applause.]

My friends, a great deal of water has passed over the dam since you and I started to what was in those days of '98 a great adventure. A great universal cataclysm swept the world off its feet in 1914. This was followed closely by golden-lined pockets and happy, smiling faces. Those prosperous times and happy faces were soon swept aside by the misery of unemployment, bankruptcy, and starvation. Some say you and I have lived through wondrous times. Yes; quite

true, if the standards of perfect lives are to be measured by such varied conditions of existence. Nevertheless, here we are today gathered in Los Angeles with a smile on our faces and with a thank offering to God for our faith that in every cloud there is a silver lining, and that the sun of happier days is bursting upon us through the mist.

Thirty-five years ago, within a few weeks of today, I was a midshipman at the Naval Academy. The *Maine* had been sunk. War clouds hove in sight on the horizon and soon President McKinley, backed 100 percent by the American people, declared war upon Spain to rid this Western Hemisphere from European methods, which were not our methods, nor ever could be.

The senior class at the Naval Academy was graduated and assigned duty at sea. The second class, although not graduated, was sent off to the war; while the third class, which was my class, and the fourth or plebe class, were pathetically sent home! What an ignominious assignment for Uncle Sam's midshipmen, in the face of war! The Navy Department only smiled at our entreaties and said that we were too young and too inexperienced to be of use. Not satisfied with such treatment, fifteen of my class, all of us only kids—I being just short of 18—stormed the holy of holies, the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department and begged and implored to be sent to sea. After putting up with us for several days the officials decided that we were better off aboard ship than festering up the corridors of the old State War and Navy Building. So with sea orders in our pockets and our sea bags under our arms we boarded the next train out of Washington for our assignments at sea, believing full well that as soon as we trod the quarterdecks of our ships the Nation was safe from commerce-destroying tactics of the dons along the Spanish Main.

I am not going to bore you with the small part I took in the Spanish War, but will add that my ship had the unique experience of being hit with a 12-inch shell from the guns of Morro Castle at Havana—several days after the armistice had been signed. [Laughter.]

Unlike the World War, where several years of war had schooled our youth to expect hostilities at any moment, the Spanish War came like a bolt from the sky the instant that the telegraph flashed the news of the sinking of the *Maine*. Building up the spirit of the youth of the country for war was not possible nor necessary. Youth in 1898 required no schooling, they had never heard of the words "Red" or "Communism"—slackers did not exist. Millionaires and day laborers volunteered and fought side by side, and in this regard let me digress long enough to relate an example of the comradeship among all classes that existed in those days.

My much-respected father, late an admiral in the Navy, was at the time a captain commanding the U.S.S. *Prairie*, manned by Massachusetts Naval Reserves. Being a Massachusetts man himself, he took great pride and a fatherly interest in his crew. Consequently, he usually found himself as arbitrator between his crew and the severe discipline of his executive officer. One day in dealing out punishment to a young coal passer for a really serious offense in the eyes of military men, he turned to the young man, who was all begrimed and black from stoking fires, and cautioned him on his

conduct in the future. The young man, smiling through the coal dust said: "You are right Captain, and I appreciate your leniency, as I can now go back and tell your brother Arthur, who is my roommate at college, that you are a pretty fair skipper after all." [Laughter and applause.]

Now, I am sure all of you wonder what this has to do with national defense. I want to say now, and say it emphatically, that it has a great deal to do with national defense. The factors of national defense are of two kinds; first, actual military preparations for war, and second and just as important, the peacetime building up of the youth of the country, by veteran organizations such as yours, in patriotism and good citizenship. [Applause.] The very foundation of the country for tomorrow's strife is the youth of today, and who but you, who have suffered and toiled for your country in war, are better teachers or more readily listened to. As I have mentioned before, you in '98 were not tainted with doubts. You had one thought that permeated your being, and that was the thought that your country was in peril of overseas aggression, either by military force or by the forcing upon us of European ideas of government. The answer was a whole-hearted response to duty.

Today, my friends, as in the World War we will find some slackers. The education of that small unpatriotic percentage is a part of your program and mine. You who have sons, and I am afraid I must say also grandsons, who have a grave duty and responsibility in national defense. Educate these wayward youths who believe that no good lies within the order of government, who believe that "love of country" is a phrase of rhetorical license which bears no part in the rights to citizenship. This is one of the factors of national defense and, I hope, a part of your mission; just as that other factor, so prominently backed by your organization, is the education of the people that preparedness for war does not invite war but, to the contrary, is a factor against it. [Applause.]

The world is not yet ready for disarmament. No nation has made a more determined effort to reduce competitive armaments than the United States, but the eyes through which we see the future of the world are not the eyes through which Europe looks over the political horizon. As long as suspicion exists and Europe remains armed, then for the United States to sit idly by and allow armies and navies of the world to continue on to superior heights would indeed be an act of idealistic optimism. However, even now, when the President is endeavoring to build up the fleet and giving employment to thousands of men, pacifist organizations are decrying such expenditures. Herein again lies your road, you—and other veterans' organizations that have paid the price for the lack of preparedness—must continue the fight that the civilian may see the light.

Now, a word on the present status of your fleet. I am not giving out secrets, because the constutition of the fleet is laid down by treaty, and its present status is available to every man.

From the New York Herald Tribune of April 29, I quote the following:

A report of the General Board of the Navy advising that the growing inferiority of the American Navy is a matter of serious concern, and urging the construction of 43 warships before the end of the year, has been laid before

the leaders of the House Naval Affairs Committee. Submitted on September 17, 1932, but hitherto withheld from publication, the report said among other things that a vital military consideration of naval policy is the relative strength at which the Navy is maintained with respect to other leading navies of the world. For many years the growing inferiority of the American Navy had been a matter of serious concern. In various correspondence the General Board has pointed out the increasing gravity of the situation. The present relative inferiority of the American Navy is so great, and the protection of our national interests is so seriously jeopardized, as to be provocative of a national emergency, fraught with the gravest consequences to this Nation.

To meet this situation your Navy-minded President has stepped into the breach, and has allocated from the relief program $283,000,000 for the construction of new ships, and nine millions for the construction of aircraft. [Applause.] It is worthy of note that the President, in making this allocation of funds from a national relief program to the building up of the Navy, is not merely indulging his expressed determination to maintain this force in the best possible condition, nor is he making a mere gesture calculated to appease the desires of any special interest. It is difficult to imagine anything he could do which would be more in accord with the intent and spirit of the relief program which is designed to create work for the greatest possible number of people, to spread its benefits over the widest possible area, and to assist the return of normal prosperity by the creation of business and opportunity. The construction of a Navy meets every one of these requirements to an extent which can hardly be compared with any other project which might be suggested. Of the funds expended on the construction of naval vessels, more than 80 percent goes directly into the pocket of the laboring man in the form of wages, and it is only natural to expect that the same amount will shortly be put into the channels of business by that same laboring man in supplying his daily needs.

As for the remaining 20 percent, which represents the cost of material, it will be interesting to see where it goes. It is a matter of record that the materials purchased to construct and equip the naval vessel of today are drawn from 44 of the 48 States of the country. As is only natural, a great proportion of this material comes from the industrial States of the East, with Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, each providing more than $1,000,000 worth of material for a $15,000,000 ship. West Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, Michigan, Massachusetts, Maryland, Indiana, and Connecticut, all do better than a $100,000 business, and some of these as high as $600,000, in supplying the needs of the constructors. And the other States are not thereby neglected, for in the end, 44 out of the 48 will have profited by the construction of this ship, even if she never leaves the building ways.

The United States Naval Institute proceedings give an excellent analysis of the effects of this new building program upon the strength of the Navy. The analysis, based upon compilations made at the Navy Department, indicate that the completion of the 17 ships now under construction, and the 32 to be built, would still leave the fleet approximately 205,000 tons short of the limits fixed by the London Naval Treaty when that pact expires in December 1936.

Thus to bring the Navy up to the maximum strength allowed by the treaty, to which only Great Britain and Japan are the other full signatories, we should still have to build a considerable number

of ships in addition to those now under construction and those contemplated under the Public Works program.

At the present time, in aircraft carriers, we are short 69,000 tons, and are building 13,800 tons. Under the relief program we are to build 30,000 tons, leaving us still 25,000 tons short when the treaty expires.

In the heavy cruiser class, we are now short 87,000 tons, and are building 60,000 tons. No additional heavy cruisers are contemplated under the relief program, and in 1936 we shall be still 20,000 tons below our allowed treaty limit.

As to light cruisers, we are now short 73,000 tons, and are building none. The President's program permits us to built 40,000 tons, leaving a shortage in 1936 of 33,000.

In the destroyer class there exists our greatest deficiency. We are 150,000 tons below our allowed limit, this due to the fact that nearly all of our destroyers are over age, and 150,000 tons in that class means approximately 100 of these ships. We are building at present 12,000 tions and expect to construct under the relief program 32,000 tons, but even when this is completed we shall still be 107,000 tons short.

In submarines we are 28,000 tons under our limit and are building only 2,000. The new program calls for an additional 6,000 tons, with a remaining shortage of 20,000 when this is completed.

Under the provisions of the first naval limitation treaty, that negotiated at Washington, the United States could have begun replacing over-age battleships in 1931. This permission to build capital ships, however, was nullified by the agreement between the United States, Japan, and Great Britain which was made at London, in which treaty each agreed not to exercise the right to lay down capital ship replacement before December 1936.

It is in the destroyer class that we face our most severe shortage. Although the United States has a large number of destroyers, these are all, with the exception of four ships, now past the age when they can be expected to perform their duties with reasonable effectiveness. These ships are fragile in construction in comparison with other types, and this makes necessary the replacement of worn-out ships of this type more often than in the other more rugged classes. Only four of these ships have been built since 1923, and while we are either building or contemplate building 28 more, we shall be weakest in this class in 1936 unless further replacement of old ships is undertaken.

While we are falling so far behind in destroyer construction, it may be noted that Great Britain has 43 of these ships of recent construction, and a total of 159, while Japan maintains 71 which are completely effective, with a total of 102 of this class.

Now it will be plain to you that where we are up to our allowed treaty strength in capital ships, we are inferior in other types, both to England and Japan.

We are even now a poor third in all classes of ships except battleships, and, incidentally, let me say that we do not subscribe to the theory that the battleship is a weapon of the past. In all lighter types we are handicapped, and this is augmented by the fact that so many of our ships, especially the destroyers of wartime construction, are so old as to be of decreased effectiveness, while the other navies

have kept up their strength by replacing their worn-out ships with new.

It may be wearisome to you to have these facts constantly brought to your attention by naval authorities; certainly the situation is a distasteful one to us of the Navy, and one we do not contemplate with equanimity. But it is foolish to delude ourselves, and it is our duty not to delude you who depend on us. We should be failing in our duties to you if we failed to advise you to the best of our ability, and it is for that reason that I present to you the picture as it stands.

True it is that the newly authorized construction will put us in much better shape, and I do not hide from you the fact that the Navy is delighted; but it is also true that when this construction is completed, we shall still be outnumbered unless we keep on building up to our full treaty strength, at the same time as we replace the old ships that have now outlived their prime.

It is superfluous to point out to you that any navy which can come out only second best in conflict is a terribly expensive luxury to be supported by any country. [Applause.] It is equally obvious that a navy strong enough to effect its purpose, which is to prevent war, is a solid foundation on which to build your national security. And when I compare the navies of the world as to their strength or weakness, I wish especially to point out that we make our valuation by comparative strengths only. It is fatuous to suppose that we can say, "so and so many ships are enough"; they are not enough if the other fellow has more. And it is equally true that we do not need as many if the others are proportionately reduced. So I ask you to base your opinion as to our national strength on the comparison of actual figures; not on myth as to the superiority of Americans over every other nationality, not on pride as to our glorious past, but on the plain simple facts of what we possess.

You are anxious not to spend a single cent more than necessary on armaments, and the Navy is in complete sympathy with your desires. Every man of us realizes that taxes must be reduced in every safe and possible way. The subject of its cost has been one of the great talking points of those who believe a strong navy to be an unwarranted expense. And if you have read some of the supposedly authentic articles that I have read, you have been grossly deceived. It is generally stated that the cost of maintaining your present national defense forces is 70 percent of the total Federal tax. The truth is that your Navy has been costing you just 9 cents out of the dollar, the Army and Navy together have cost you 20 cents out of each dollar of taxes, and the rest of that 70 percent goes entirely to paying off the debts the Nation incurred to pay the cost of past wars.

So, while I ask you on the one hand not to be misled as to our present comparative strength, I ask you on the other hand not to be deluded as to the cost of security. You have paid in the past manifold for something you did not get; you paid for security, and fell short of getting it because you tried to buy something at too cheap a price. In the end you had to fight, and paid far more in that way than you would have had had you bought the bona fide article in the first place. Nine cents on the dollar is a cheap price to pay, in comparison with that which you now pay for past wars—wars which could have been avoided, if the country could only have

been persuaded in time to pay just a little bit more in order to get guaranteed service, instead of the inadequate force which failed in its underlying purpose to keep us at peace.

This may appear to you a very gloomy picture of the Navy. We cannot help, when we look at the comparative tables of the leading navies of the world, but become disheartened; but please do not for a moment believe that we of the Navy are downhearted. We feel that we have passed through the fire and, although singed in many categories of ships, we can smile and see ahead shipbuilding yards teeming with industry and a treaty navy in the making. Only a few weeks ago the naval policy of the United States was issued by the Navy Department over the signature of Secretary Swanson and bearing approval of President Roosevelt. It cites the fundamental naval policy—

to maintain the Navy in sufficient strength to support the national policies and commerce and to guard the continental and overseas possessions of the United States.

Under the first paragraph of the general naval policy are these words, sufficient to hearten the souls of all those that believe in preparedness—

to create, maintain, and to operate a Navy second to none and in conformity with treaty provisions.

Now, gentlemen, you who this day have turned your thoughts and efforts to national defense, bear these words of the approved naval policy in mind. Do not let them become empty slogans, for it is up to you, who live scattered throughout this broad land of ours, to impress on those you select to represent you in Washington that Uncle Sam must keep this one great national insurance policy paid up in full at all times, or be forever relegated to a position of backing up the country's policies with an unloaded gun.

Now, as I have said before, we are not a bit downhearted. The morale of your fleet is as high as it ever has been; the enlisted personnel is of a type never before equaled in intelligence and ability. The work of the fleet is to continue 100 percent, and I can assure you from personal experience as a flag officer in the battle fleet that, even though some of our tools become antiquated, our efforts to make up the deficiencies are multiplied a hundredfold; so that the working fleet—ships, guns, and personnel—is a team upon which the Nation can look with pride and with faith in its efficiency. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Admiral Train, we highly appreciate this address. As one who has served in the land forces, I will have to concede the Navy has come through today with flying colors. We also want to extend our thanks to you for your courtesies yesterday to those of us who visited the vessels. We shall be very glad to have you remain with us.

I wish to announce there are two other officers of the Navy present, whom I wish to introduce to you. Captain Calhoun, of the Navy. [Applause.]

Captain CALHOUN (United States Navy). Florida sends you greetings. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. And Lieutenant Green.

Lieutenant GREEN (United States Navy). Massachusetts has the same message—greetings. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Last year at Milwaukee I promised the ladies' auxiliary that if they had an increase of membership this year I would send them a very notable committee on greetings. So that the greetings committee may perform that duty, which I know each of them will enjoy, I am announcing the appointment of Past Commander in Chief Rice Means, Past Commander in Chief Edward S. Matthias, and Past Commander in Chief Jack Witherspoon to present greetings to the ladies' auxiliary. This committee may retire to perform their duties. [Applause.]

You know, at the time of the Spanish-American War we thought the Army and Navy were the only branches necessary to the service, unless we included the commissary department. At this time, however, they have added a branch of interest to all. We have with us today one whom I am pleased to present to you, Col. John K. Nissley, commanding officer, department of Aviation, Municipal Airport, Long Beach. [Applause.]

Col. JOHN K. NISSLEY (commanding officer, department of aviation, Municipal Airport, Long Beach, Calif.). Commander, United Spanish War Veterans, guests: First of all I want to put my rank right, I am simply a first lieutenant.

I wasn't very old when the Spanish War came along, but I was old enough to remember very distinctly the men of the Twentieth Kansas coming back. We were living at Topeka. That is one of my high lights of boyhood. At that time we didn't have a branch of the Army which I represent—aviation. And in the few minutes that I have the honor of speaking to you gentlemen, I want to draw just a rough picture of the organization of the Air Corps and what the different branches of that service are supposed to do.

The first and most important branch of the Air Corps is the bombardment. Their duty is to go in and destroy hostile installations. They are divided again into the heavy and light bombardment, and into the day and night.

The second branch is the pursuit. Their job is to keep the air free from enemy aircraft, so that the bombardment can get in and do their work. They are possibly the most spectacular branch on account of the very nature of their work.

The third branch of the force, as we call it, the offensive air force, is the attack. Attack aviation is something that has been developed since the war. At the World War attack aviation was taken care of by pursuit. The job of attack aviation is to attack and destroy troops, either in a camp or on the march; get them off the roads, so they can't get up to where they are going; to disorganize. Also, they are supposed to destroy any antiaircraft, searchlights, and anything that might hinder the operations of the bombardment.

The fourth branch is more or less a defensive branch, and that is observation. Their job is to take pictures, regulate artillery fire from the air, and sort of a general utility branch. They are equipped, of course, with machine guns. The observer, in case of attack, becomes a machine gunner. But that is only for defense. The pilot is also equipped with guns on the observation job, that are synchronized with the propeller, and he can also fire in the same manner as

a pursuit pilot who has only the front guns, or fixed guns. The observer's guns are movable, and he can fire in about an arc of 180 degrees.

The personnel of flying is made up of only the commissioned officers to man the planes, pilot and observer. There is one branch in the attack, the gunner in the rear seat being a noncommissioned officer; otherwise the personnel of the planes are commissioned officers. And that is where the Air Corps differs radically from the other branches. That is why it takes a different degree of discipline, a different kind, possibly—if you want to put it that way. It is more and more becoming a group proposition. The formations are getting larger, as you gentlemen will see at these air shows and flying generally over the country. Our formations are getting larger; but at the same time flying is an individual proposition, basically. And for that reason we have to develop a different type of discipline in the Air Corps than we have in the other branches.

That is about the picture, gentlemen, of the Air Corps as it is today. The flights that we have seen to this country recently of the Italian squadron that came over under General Balbo, with 24 planes, was a remarkable feat in aviation. And naturally to one in the Air Corps it makes us sit up and take notice. The other countries are going right ahead with their air forces. They are making huge appropriations, and they see the possibilities in this newest branch of national defense. And my only hope is that our country will take the necessary steps to keep our force, the air force, on a par at least with any country on the face of the globe. I thank you very much. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Thank you very much. We are very glad indeed to hear from the aviation department. They have you on the program as Colonel Nissley. I might say, though, that it isn't unusual for military men, when they attend these encampments, to advance rapidly in rank. [Laughter and applause.]

Now we have with us this morning a delegation from the California Legislature, who will extend greetings. As one who served in the Oklahoma Legislature—the Oklahoma Senate—I want to assure you gentlemen you should feel perfectly at home, for I appreciate we members of the legislature stand together. Heading that delegation is our comrade George B. Bowers, member of the California Legislature, who served in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana and Thirty-ninth United States Infantry. We are very glad to have these representatives of the California Legislature, and I take pleasure in introducing to your our comrade, George B. Bowers. [Applause.]

Comrade GEORGE B. BOWERS. Commander in Chief, by authority I present to you some resolutions. Before I proceed, I want to introduce to you the other members of this committee. First I will present to you the Honorable Kent H. Redwine, of Los Angeles [applause], and the Honorable James B. Utt, of Orange County [applause].

Comrade commander and comrades, it is well that you have come to California for this convention. I bring you greetings from the Legislature of California and also from his Excellency Governor Rolph. [Applause.] It is fitting, comrades, that you have come

to California, because 25 percent of the veterans of the United States live in the State of California. [Applause.]

The California Legislature has recognized that the Spanish-American War was the greatest war of history. [Applause.] For two reasons: First, because it was the only war of history that was fought by volunteers. [Cheers and applause.] Second, it was the only war of our history in which we came out a stronger and better nation. [Applause]. So the California Legislature has authorized a committee of prominent citizens to commemorate that war. It is now composed of some 80 men of the State who are most prominent. And within a few weeks we shall have Spanish-American War Week. The Governor of this State will issue a proclamation in which he will designate certain days and weeks in which we will honor my comrades. [Applause.]

I want to tell you something more that the California Legislature did for you, my comrades. At first we who fought were stunned when we heard what happened in Washington. We were stunned. But after we awakened we protested. The California Legislature passed a resolution unanimously protesting against the infamy that had been cast upon the veterans.

I present to the chairman a copy of that resolution. Moreover, to make the commemoration commission permanent, because we shall not permit your glories to die, we passed another resolution, and I hope that as long as California exists there will be this commission, a permanent one, to tell of the glories of the men who fought in the Spanish-American War. I present this to you, also.

Comrades, words fail me when I try to describe what has happened. You now have the pauper clause, and the State home is now an almshouse. The military hospitals are no longer open to you. But, my friends, that will be changed. [Cheers and applause.] That will be changed insofar as California is concerned, because we do not want the veterans to call their sons to a pallet in the poorhouse and say, "Look at me." We want that mother, who was a nurse, to continue as a Spartan mother, so that she can go out and tell her sons that they need not go back ashamed. But who has placed this infamy upon us? I speak because I am a veteran. [Applause.]

The veteran will be as generous as Christ, who died upon the cross. When He looked up He said, "Father, they know not what they do." [Applause.]

(NOTE.—The following two resolutions are those mentioned by Comrade Howe above:)

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION BY BOWERS, NEILSON, ET AL.

(Introduced and adopted May 12, 1933)

Whereas on the 20th day of March 1933 the Congress of the United States adopted an act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government"; and

Whereas such act conferred upon the President of the United States certain limited authority to modify veterans' relief legislation; and

Whereas on or about the 1st day of April 1933 the President of the United States, acting pursuant to provisions of said act, issued and promulgated regulations to take effect July 1, 1933, reducing allowances to veterans; and

Whereas it would appear that such regulations if not modified will affect many veterans residing in California who, because of disability or infirmity, are unable to obtain gainful employment; and

Whereas the allowances to many such veterans have been reduced to a point below the subsistence level, necessarily resulting in their becoming charges upon the State, county, and city in which they reside: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the President of the United States is hereby respectfully urged to consider modification of the regulations heretofore issued by him on or about April 1, 1933, to the end that allowances heretofore awarded to veterans unable to work may not be reduced to a point below the subsistence level, and that particular consideration be given in the case of veterans having disabilities arising directly out of war service; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is hereby instructed forthwith to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION No. 36

(Introduced by Mr. Dempster July 19, 1933)

Relative to modifying the text of Senate Joint Resolution No. 8, chapter 29, resolutions of 1933, relating to the Spanish War Commemoration Commission

Whereas the Spanish War Commemoration Commission provided for by Senate Joint Resolution No. 8, chapter 29, resolutions of 1933, to aid in compiling an honor scroll (commemoration tablet) is meeting with enthusiastic public approval; and

Whereas the patriotic subject matter of said honor scroll is greater in scope than the name of the commission implies; and

Whereas no State funds are required to continue the functions set forth in said Resolution No. 8: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That the name of the Spanish War Commemoration Commission be hereafter and is hereby designated as the "Commemoration Commission of the State of California"; said commemoration commission to serve the public policy, establish its own code of rules and regulations in conformity with the highest precepts of American integrity, subject to the approval and authority of the Governor of California.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. We certainly appreciate very highly the presence of the California legislature delegation, headed by Comrade Bowers and the resolutions presented. The framed one is a resolution inviting the comrades to this convention. These resolutions have strongly protested the modification of pensions and the repeal of the act, or rather the economy act. These will both be placed in our records, and we thank you very much and wish to extend our thanks. [Cheers and applause.]

I think when a legislature takes such action as that, and Colorado and Minnesota and a number of them have, we should show our appreciation by a rising vote.

(A rising vote of thanks was extended.)

Acting Marshal ORTHMAN. Commander in Chief, it gives me pleasure to introduce Congressman Hoeppel.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. We are surely glad to have Congressman Hoeppel here. He has been a friend to the veteran. At this time I want to inquire if Congressman Lundeen, of Minnesota, is in the audience. Provost Marshal, escort Comrade Lundeen to the platform. Are there any other Congressmen in the audience? [Cheers and applause.]

I am going to break into the regular order of the program, comrades, so that you may hear from these men who were our friends.

in time of need. [Applause.] In the order in which they reached us, I will introduce Congressman Hoeppel, of California, first. [Cheers and applause.]

Congressman HOEPPEL. I thank you very much, comrades. Comrade National Commander, distinguished guests, comrades and sisters, it is indeed an extreme pleasure for me to have the pleasure of speaking to you for just a few moments this morning. I only wish I had the time to give you the full details of what transpired in Congress. I will really touch upon the highlights.

Those of you who watched my record, and that of my good colleague Mr. Lundeen here, you will find I was 1 of the 19 that stayed with the veterans until the last ditch.

FROM THE FLOOR. We will stay with you, too!

Congressman HOEPPEL. I stayed with the veterans throughout the entire fiasco. And now I may request, comrades, inasmuch as the time is limited, that you kindly do not applaud because I want to give you the facts, and when I conclude, then if you are satisfied you can give me your applause.

I went to Washington 2 months ahead of time for the sole purpose of appearing before the Joint Veterans Commission in order to protect the interests of the veterans. I knew then—in fact they were courting with me for my vote for the speakership—and I knew something drastic and radical was contemplated for American war veterans. I went to the American Legion national chairman and suggested we accept a compromise in order that we at least could save our worthy veterans. He said, "Compromise! We'll not budge an inch." That is why you are in your present state today, because your legislators in Washington did not have the vision for a compromise. That same thought was expressed on the floor of the Congress in a caucus. Mr. Lundeen, are you a Democrat? [Laughter.] I can speak freely then, because he, as well as Republicans were not permitted in the caucus. It was expressed on the floor of the caucus by Mr. McDuffie, the chairman of the Joint Veterans Committee, that had the veterans accepted a compromise in the Seventy-second Congress, they would not have been suffering as acutely today as they are now suffering.

So our troubles, comrades and sisters, in the entire world are due to the fact the legislative representatives of the veterans in Washington were not alert to your situation. I liken them to this situation: The Economy League came in on a fine, nice new yacht; finest kind of machinery and a full crew of able-bodied men to work. We strolled into Washington on a water-logged ship, festooned with barnacles, which could not make any progress due to the noncooperation between the veteran groups. That is why we suffered the debacle. We were not united.

There were three groups that were united, but they were not the powerful organization. We must have complete unity if we are to have reestablished and again get back that which we once had, and we are going to get it, but it all depends on you.

One thing—I am speaking for the California conference—each and every one of you should be sure and see that you have a registration and get yourself on the Republican or Democratic ballot,

so you will be able to recognize and know your friends at the proper time. [Applause.]

I am telling you that I voted against the economy bill not because I am your comrade, not at all. Don't get that idea, that I voted against the economy bill because I am a comrade of yours. I voted against the economy bill because it was repugnant to the fair principles of American people, who believe in fair play for their veterans. And the economy bill as operative today is unfair to the veterans and unfair to the citizenship of America. Instead of pruning the veteran tree and cutting off abuses here and there, which we will admit there were, they lopped off various limbs. And who did they cut? In all the fighting in Congress I saw only one man, I saw the boys with whom I served in 1898. I saw you boys all the time. I saw you when I took the leadership in the floor of the caucus, where we combatted for 3 hours, trying to give you the Steiwer amendment. And again we had division among veteran circles.

Had the veterans of Congress stood pat for you we would have won the Steiwer amendment; but Wright Patman, Browning, Goldsborough, and a few others, who claimed to be committed to the interests of the veterans, permitted themselves to be swayed by the administration, and they voted and brought over great numbers of nonveterans to vote against the Steiwer amendment.

We need unity; we need unity in our organization, but more than unity we need the directional influence of intelligence and cooperation in the legislative bodies in Washington. I say that the veterans, all the veteran groups, should have one unified legislative committee or council, which will speak directly for all veterans. [Applause.]

I was in Washington last year lobbying, this year as a Congressman. I can tell you there are Members of Congress that just detest the sight of some of our legislative representatives. How are you going to get results when a Congressman is so aroused against our legislative representatives? I counsel and hope that every organization in America will forget everything but the one united front. Let us have new representatives in Washington. Let us have men that can make good and we will not have to make apologies that we are going to get something from now on. We should not have lost what we once had, had we been properly represented.

I have spoken too much at length. I know my time is limited.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. I just wanted to ask the Congressman if he is particularly referring to the representatives of the United Spanish War Veterans on that committee? If he is, I would like him to be specific.

Congressman HOEPPEL. I can state I never met any representatives of the Spanish War veterans while I was in Washington. When the important ballot of the Steiwer amendment, when the President's compromise was taking place—since I was asked that question I will tell you the truth—the committee was to meet on Saturday. I, on Friday, telephoned to the national headquarters of the U.S.W.V. at Washington. I said, "Send a man down to appear before the President." The girl answering the telephone said, "No one is here and will not be here until Wednesday." And the meeting was

to meet the next day. I got in touch with Mattocks, of the Tribune, and he made an effort to appear, and I think he did. I am telling you facts; take it as you will. There was no representative of the Spanish War veterans present on Saturday when the committee was meeting, to outline their program to meet the President's compromise.

But the Spanish War veterans are all right, get me. Our organization is all right. The D.A.V. is all right, the V.F.W. is all right. The lack of cooperation comes from the large body and that large body is all right. There is nothing wrong with the large body, but the trouble is in the hierarchy who established themselves in Washington, drawing 8, 10, or 12 thousand dollars a year all these years, who played politics and put the veteran in the background. [Cheers and applause.]

I am suggesting to each and every one of you to stay with your organization; build it up; bring in all the boys from the outside; stay with the national organization, but be sure and get yourselves united in your own local communities; get yourselves united in your State; get yourselves united nationally. And I will tell you, just a moment before I conclude, this is personal, I will give you the facts. The Congressmen, the Democratic Congfiressmen especially, they are all anxious to be reelected. They so expressed themselves in the caucus, and that is why they were willing to give you some concession in the President's compromise. Now, do not let them get away with the concession; make them meet you fairly and squarely and give you everything to which you are justly entitled, and it is within your power to do so. It is up to you. Get together. Forget factionism, forget this and that in the various veteran organizations. I know, I am past commander in all. Let us work in harmony and we will cooperate with each other and we will get a square deal and we will have the support of the American people and we want nothing further or more than a square deal.

I thank you each and every one, and I will be with you always.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. We appreciate the earnestness and support given us by Congressman Hoeppel during the session of Congress. I was surprised when he stated that he did not see Spanish War veteran representatives. Didn't you see Past Commander in Chief Entenza and Department Commander Bennett when they were in Washington during the council of administration meeting?

Congressman HOEPPEL. Mr. Bennett called on me very nicely, but he was a State representative. I mean national legislative members. I did not see Comrade Entenza.

FROM THE FLOOR. You tell us where you were.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. We will do so. All information will be given and at an early date, and I would like to have Congressman Hoeppel remain so he can be here when it is given.

At this time I would like to introduce Congressman Lundeen, who is here with a Minnesota delegation, and who has been a friend of the veteran all through the matters which have been presented. I take pleasure in introducing Congressman Lundeen. [Applause.]

Congressman LUNDEEN. Comrade Commander and comrades, since the organization to which I belong in Minnesota is one of the States

which stood by you in the legislature that has been referred to, I want to say I am proud to belong to a political organization that gave you 100 percent vote in the House of Representatives. [Applause.] Now, I wish to ask the national commander if it isn't a fact that Minnesota had the best percentage on votes on veteran legislation in the Union.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Washington.

Congressman LUNDEEN. All right, I am glad to know we have somebody running a race with us; they will have to go some. [Laughter.] We aim, and we did have, five Congressmen who voted with you not only against the cruel, inhuman, and brutal, and vicious economy act, but which voted against the economy act when it came back amended. And it is the amended bill that is cutting you today, don't forget that. And I want to say that I maintained all the way through this, that there is only one remedy for the economy bill, there is only one way to handle the economy act, and that is to kill it, repeal it, strike it off the books. [Cheers and applause.]

And if you will pardon me, I wish to have you know that a Minnesota Congressman, myself, introduced the first bill to repeal that act, and so far as I know it is the only bill in there to repeal it, and I hope you will back me up to see that an act not to maintain the credit of the United States, but an act which discredited this great country, shall be removed and repealed and stricken out. [Cheers and applause.]

Now, we had a structure of veteran legislation in America that has been built up over a period of 150 years, and no one Congress can have so much concentrated wisdom that they know all that went before them. [Applause.] I look forward to your passing a resolution here, unanimously I hope, favoring the repeal of the economy act. An let's show America that we Spanish War men are just as good fighting men today as we ever were. [Cheers and applause.]

I want to say another thing along that line, and that is, I look forward to the day, Mr. Commander in Chief—and you distinguished gentlemen who deserve so much credit for building this organization, and all of you, and all the comrades, even those who could not get here—I look forward to the day in this country when we will get back to the days of the veterans of the Civil War, both North and South, when for 50 years the service men of America rule this country, and they will rule it well. [Cheers and applause.]

Now, on back through the last six administrations, all civilians was the case. I want to say to you I look forward to the time when I hope to be in Washington when we send a soldier into the White House again. [Cheers and applause.] I favor the day in this country when we are not going to Congress pleading and begging with Congressmen. Who are these Congressman anyhow? They are representatives, your hired men. It is you who should tell them what you want; not to ask them to do something. You should go and tell them what you want. You are the rank and file. I don't believe in taking any talk from these gentlemen that listen to the Economy League and all that sort of thing. We want to show them there is something else running this country besides concentrated wealth, big business, and economy leagues. [Cheers and applause.]

And when that day comes we will have in the Congress of the United States, World War men, Spanish War men. And may I refer with just a bit of pride, and it will only take a moment—I know you have so many other things and I must be brief—I figured out and I think I am correct, that we have 21 Spanish War men, counting the late Senator Howell who is now gone from among us—so able a man, a distinguished Senator—we had 21 Spanish War men in Congress. I was a little disappointed when I saw that number, because I was in Congress once before when we had 35. But when I figured a little, I found that if the World War men send as many men to Congress in proportion to their number as we Spanish War men have, every Congressman and Senator in the United States Senate and in the House of Representatives will wear a soldier button. [Cheers and applause.] Then I believe these young World War men will do something. There isn't a finer body of men, unless it is the Spanish War men, in the country. They are getting to be 35 and 40 years of age, and they are facing the barb-wire of life, and the barrage of the difficulties that they have to face as citizens.

I believe they are going in with a common, united front with us. And do you know that soldiers—Spanish War men, World War men—united, these men who never lost a war, they will never lose any contest with their political foes in America, and let us unite for victory. I thank you.

(The comrades rose, cheered, and applauded.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. My comrades, we thank Congressman Lundeen very much for this address and for the services which he rendered in the House and during the session. We regret very much that the Senator referred to, Senator Arthur Robinson, is not here to address you. There is no more outstanding friend of the veterans.

From the floor: Let us just stand and give three cheers for Senator Robinson.

(The members rose and cheered.)

From the floor: Three cheers for Steiwer.

(The members cheered.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. We have a telegram from Edwin Neron, department commander, California-Nevada Veterans of Foreign Wars:

> Regret my inability of presenting Department of California and Nevada Veterans of Foreign Wars greetings in person, Wednesday morning session. Must leave for Milwaukee immediately. Junior Vice Commander Nichols will act in my place. Would appreciate any courtesy extended him. Wishing you harmonious and constructive conclave.

Department junior vice commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Nichols. [Applause.]

Junior Vice Commander NICHOLS (Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of California-Nevada). Comrade national commander, distinguished guests, comrades, visitors, it affords me a great deal of pleasure, on behalf of California-Nevada Veterans of Foreign Wars, to greet the Spanish War Veterans in their encampment in California today.

Comrade Neron has expressed his regrets by wire that he is unable to be here. He is on his way to Milwaukee, and I shall leave this

afternoon. I delayed my trip because I thought it would be real good fortune to stand before this body and look at you for a few minutes. I am mighty glad to hear Congressman Hoeppel says the V.F.W. is all right. We know it is, and we know there are a great number of Spanish War veterans who are members of our organization.

We just want to leave with you our best wishes and to renew again that pledge of friendship, cooperation, and comradeship that has always existed in the past years. Thank you. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. There is one enactment by the committee on enactments.

Comrade RICE W. MEANS. Commander in Chief, I desire to report to you and to the convention that we extended greetings to the ladies auxiliary and they are returning to us, and their national president and her escorts are here and I would, sir, like to present to you at this time the greetings committee of the ladies auxiliary.

(The comrades rose and applauded as the committee was escorted to the platform.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. My comrades, we are highly honored with the presence here this morning of a lady from California, the national president of the auxiliary, Mrs. Anna Jesmier. We welcome you. [Cheers and applause.]

National President ANNA C. JESMIER. Commander in Chief, national officers, comrades, my, what a wonderful looking bunch of men! [Laughter.] We know that you are busy, and we are also, and I shall not be with you but just for a few moments. Our convention would not be complete unless the national president could come and extend the greetings of her convention to you.

I am mighty glad to have the privilege of standing before you as a national president. We, as members of the auxiliary, follow, and you lead. During this past year I am sure that you will agree with me that we have had a most splendid leader in our Sister Becker, of Kentucky, as our legislative chairman. Everything within her power has been given to our organization and yours. Our women at all times are ready to work in the interests of the comrades, their widows, and dependents. And while we are not as large an organization as we should be, we hope that after you have attended this convention that you will return to your homes and see to it that you have your eligibles join with us, so that we might build up our organization, because in numbers there is strength. And we want to be ready to help you when the fight is on.

I have this morning a little gift that comes from the hearts of each sister of this wonderful organization of ours. And to you, Commander in Chief, this will be a constant reminder of the splendid group of women which I represent. You have been most kind this year to recognize the work of our women, and so many times you have mentioned their assistance to you and to the comrades. And so this is a little pure-gold gift, just as pure as the love and affection of those girls, who are the wives, mothers, and sisters of Spanish War veterans. Accept this in behalf of the members of the national auxiliary.

(Presentation of gift.) [Applause.]

I would like to introduce the balance of the committee. You know very well that our commander in chief could not have carried on this year as he has if he did not have the wonderful wife that Mrs. Otjen is. [Applause.] Mrs. Otjen was our national senior vice president many years ago, but did not find it was possible to continue on to national president. However, she has been a splendid support of the commander in chief, and she has encouraged him to carry on in this work. I am so happy this morning to have the privilege of presenting to you Mrs. Otjen, the wife of your commander in chief.

(The comrades rose and applauded.)

Then I would like you to see our "Georgia Peach", Sister Smith, of Georgia. [Applause.] And then the department president of California, Sister Winifred Ketchem, of Bakersfield. [Applause.] I am now happy to present to you a woman who has for many years coached me in the work of this organization and is a living monument to that son who gave his life in the Spanish war. I am glad we have with us a member of my auxiliary, Sister Rollins, a mother of a veteran.

(The comrades rose and applauded.)

Now, comrade commander in chief, I present to you and this convention two copies of my report and the reports of my officers and ask that they be incorporated as a part of these proceedings. [The reports will be found at the end of this day's proceedings.]

Sister Rollins. Our national president referred to you as being a fine body of men. I refer to you by saying, What a fine looking lot of boys I have got. [Applause.] And I also want to represent the Gold Star Mothers, and the American mothers of the boys who were in the World War. I had a son in both wars. [Applause.]

National President Jesmier. Last but not least, we, the members of the auxiliary, and mothers, feel that the daughters, the junior members of the organization, must be the ones to carry on. And I am happy to present to you this morning my two daughters.

(The comrades rose and applauded.)

And now, before I am finished, I have just a little gift I would like to present to the quartermaster general. I have had an opportunity to know a great deal about him this year, but there is one thing I cannot understand, how it is he writes his name the way he does. And it reminds me of a dachshund, so this morning, just to remind him that he should try just a little bit better and see if he can't make his name so that we can all read it, I have just this little gift for him.

(Presentation of small wooden dog.) [Laughter.]

Commander in Chief Otjen. We certainly appreciate the greetings from the auxiliary and certainly appreciate their representatives. Personally, the presentation they have made to me is most valuable. It will be priceless to me. And I am sure the guardian placed over the quartermaster will be most effective.

Is the chairman of the committee on enactments present? There is one enactment I would like to have presented at this time. The rest will be presented later

Past Commander in Chief GIHON (chairman committee on enactments). Commander in chief and comrades of the convention [reading]:

Be it enacted by the national encampment in convention assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Amend section 222, article 1, part 5, rules and regulations, by inserting after the words "judge advocate general" in the fourth line thereof the following: "surgeon general, chaplain in chief", so as to read:

"SEC. 222. How chosen. The chief of staff, adjutant general, quartermaster general, inspector general, judge advocate general, surgeon general, chaplain in chief, national patriotic instructor, provost marshal, national historian, assistant adjutant general, assistant quartermaster general, and aides-de-camp shall be appointed by the commander in chief."

All other officers shall be elected by the national encampment at its stated convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting, and shall be installed in office under the eleventh order of business to serve for the term of 1 year or until their successors are duly selected and installed.

Appointive officers need not be formally installed in office and shall serve until their respective successors are appointed: *Provided, however*, That the aides-de-camp in office at the end of the term of the commander in chief appointing them shall leave office with him. In case an officer elected is not present to be formally installed at the convention of the national encampment at which he is elected to office, the commander in chief shall obligate him to faithfully perform the duties, at the first convenient opportunity, or shall detail some other national officer to do so; and this shall as fully qualify him to assume and discharge the duties of his office as would a formal installation.

Your committee recommend it do pass.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. My comrades, the reason for my calling this up at this time is that this was adopted in Milwaukee a year ago by vote of the encampment. The judge advocate held the wording ineffective; it was necessary to have a corrected resolution. Therefore, this is presented so as to precede the nominations, and is simply in accordance with the enactment last year at Milwaukee.

Comrade AUGUST TOLLNER. I move it be adopted.

(The motion was duly seconded, was put to a vote, and carried.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Comrades, we have here this morning our acting commissioner of pensions, Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan will probably be able to give you some matters of interest. Is there any objection to hearing him?

VOICES. No!

Mr. E. W. MORGAN (Director of Pensions, Veterans' Administration). Comrade commander in chief, distinguished visitors, comrades of California and elsewhere, ladies and friends, it is a cause for gratification, after traveling for several days over plain and mountain and desert, to reach the land of the Golden West and the city where, I am advised, there are, on a "conservative estimate," 365 days of sunshine a year.

With much pleasure I bear greetings from the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, General Hines, himself a Spanish War veteran, and from Major Clark, Assistant Administrator, under whose able supervision pension claims are adjudicated, to the representatives of the more than 200,000 living Spanish-American War veterans out of the approximately 400,000 who volunteered their services to their country when such services were needed in the interest of justice and humanity. No attempt primarily was made by you

and your comrades to correct world conditions and establish a new order, but in those particular lands directly affected by this conflict the results accomplished and the stability of representative government speak for themselves. It is believed that changes brought about in many lines have had a marked influence on the development of better national and international conditions and relations.

The experiences of the last few months have been a great strain not only upon those veterans who have always given of their best when their country called, and upon the dependents of such veterans, but also upon those who have sympathetically and fairly tried to carry out the provisions and requirements of the Congress as indicated in Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, "An Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government", approved March 20, 1933; Public, No. 78, Seventy-third Congress, the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934", approved June 16, 1933; and the regulations issued under these acts.

All public laws granting pension based on service subsequent to April 20, 1898, were repealed by section 17 of Public, No. 2, and a provision was made for the review of all allowed claims under the repealed laws and an adjustment of pension in accordance with the new law. Under authority contained in section 1 of Public, No. 2, Veterans Regulations numbered 1 to 12, inclusive, were issued under date of March 31, 1933.

Veterans Regulation No. 1 relates broadly to the classes of veterans and dependents entitled to pension; to the conditions of title as affected by character and length of service; and to the rates for war-time service, peace-time service, and for disability or death not the result of service.

Public, No. 2 was amended by Public, No. 78, Seventy-third Congress, approved June 16, 1933, and a number of amended regulations were issued. These amended regulations, also some instructions issued, were in the line of clarification or liberalization of former regulations, with provision for higher rates of pension in thousands of cases.

The minimum and maximum monthly rates of pension provided by Public, No. 2 are for disability, from $6 to $275; for death, from $12 to $75.

The rates for veterans war-time service-connected disabilities run from $9 for a 10-percent disability, by added steps of 10 percent up to $90 for total disability, with higher rates for specified injuries, diseases, or conditions, up to $250.

The rates for veterans peace-time service-connected disabilities run about one half the rates for war-time disabilities—$6 for a 10-percent disability up to $45 for total disability, with higher rates for specified disabilities.

The rates which largely concern Spanish-American War veterans in connection with the review of their claims are those for disabilities not the result of service. These are—

1. For those Spanish-American War veterans who were over 62 years of age and were on the pension rolls on March 20, 1933, $15 a month.
2. For those veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, who served 90 days or more, were

honorably discharged, were on July 1, 1933, 55 years of age or over, 50 percent disabled, and in need as defined by the President, $15 a month.

3. For those veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, or the Philippine Insurrection, who served for 90 days or more, were honorably discharged, are permanently totally disabled, and in need, $30 a month.

The following limitations affect claims of those entitled to $15 by reason of being 55 years of age and 50 percent disabled, and those entitled to $30 by reason of permanent total disability:

(*a*) In service under an enlistment entered into subsequent to August 12, 1898, there must have been actual participation in the Boxer Rebellion or Philippine Insurrection in order to give title to pension.

(*b*) A veteran is considered as in need if he is an unmarried person whose annual income is $1,000, or less, or if he is a married person or is a person with minor children whose annual income is $2,500, or less.

(*c*) Disability due to misconduct may not be considered in estimating the degree of disability.

The basic rates for widows' pensions are $30 a month when death was due to a war-time service-connected disability; $22 when due to a peace-time service-connected disability; and $15 when death was not the result of service. There are limitations on title such as date of marriage, and so forth.

Veterans' Regulation No. 2, relates to effective dates of awards of pensions, discontinuance, and accrued pension; also procedure for filing claims and review of claims on appeal.

Veterans' Regulation No. 3 authorized and directed the adoption of a schedule for rating disabilities based upon the average impairments of earning capacity resulting from similar disabilities in civil occupations.

Veterans' Regulation No. 4 relates to "Protected Awards"; No. 5 to "Entitlement to emergency officers' retired pay"; no. 6 to "Eligibility for domiciliary or hospital care, including medical treatment"; no. 7 to "Eligibility for medical care for veterans of any war"; no. 8 to "Yearly renewable term insurance"; no. 9 to "payment of burial expenses of deceased war veterans"; no. 10 to "miscellaneous provisions" covering such matters as entitlement to pension, recognition of representatives of organizations, also attorneys and agents, and limitations affecting persons entitled to benefits under title I of Public, No. 2, as to participation in any determination or decision with respect to any clam for benefits under this title; and no 11 to "Disclosure of information and furnishing copies of records."

Veterans' Regulation No. 12 relates to "Presumption of entitlement to Pension for Spanish-American War veterans and certain widows, children and dependent parents of deceased World War veterans." This has been the subject of some misunderstanding and considerable criticism as to the conclusions arrived at on the required review of allowed claims.

It was found that in claims under the laws granting pensions based on service subsequent to April 20, 1898, a review was required under section 17 of Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, approved March 20, 1933, of 215,775 disability claims and 44,053 death claims, a total of 259,828. On account of the necessity for giving as careful study as possible to the effect of the new law and the regulations issued thereunder, the actual review of claims did not commence

until well into April. You are no doubt aware that after the original review of allowed claims began amended regulations were issued, instructions were approved, decisions were rendered, a revised schedule for rating disabilities was adopted, and a law was enacted—all affecting the rate of pension allowable or the procedure in certain cases, so that many thousands of claims had to be reviewed two or more times.

From statistics compiled as of July 31, 1933, it appears that of 184,802 disability claims reviewed and recorded, 74,941, or 40.55 percent had been allowed; 22,891, or 12.39 percent, had been discontinued; and 86,970, or 47.06 percent, had been continued at the old rate of pension until a determination could be made under regulation 12 as to service-connected disability.

Of 38,206 death claims which had been reviewed and recorded, 34,502, or 90.31 percent, had been allowed; and 3,704, or 9.69 percent, had been discontinued.

It will undoubtedly be found that in undertaking such a stupendous task, and in attempting to arrive at correct conclusions on many difficult questions, some mistakes have been made. It could hardly have been otherwise. Consideration will gladly be given to a request for information on any questionable action or on any point that is not understood.

And now some further observations as to regulation no. 12. The regulation itself is as follows:

Now Therefore, By virtue of the authority vested in me by said law the following regulation is hereby promulgated:

1. Veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, and every widow, child or children, dependent father or mother of a deceased World War veteran who were in receipt of pension or compensation at the date of enactment of Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, shall be entitled to continue to receive a pension under this act at the rate being paid them on the date of enactment of Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, it being presumed that the injury or disease causing the disability or death was incurred in the line of duty in the active military or naval service during either the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, or the World War, but such presumption shall be rebuttable and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be reviewed all such claims, and where on the basis of medical judgment or affirmative evidence it is determined that the injury or disease causing disability or death was not incurred in the line of duty in the active military or naval service, to discontinue payment of pension as of the last day of the calendar month during which such determination is made.

The regulation may be analyzed or divided as follows:

(a) Veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, who were in receipt of pension at the date of enactment of Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress (Mar. 20, 1933), shall be entitled to receive a pension under this act at the rate being paid them on the date of enactment of Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress.

(b) It is presumed that the injury or disease causing disability was incurred in the line of duty in the active military or naval service during the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection.

(c) The presumption of incurrence of disability in line of duty in the service shall be rebuttable.

(d) The presumption of service connection may be rebutted where, on the basis of medical judgment or affirmative evidence, it is determined that the injury or disease causing disability was not incurred in the line of duty in the active military or naval service.

(e) When it is determined that the injury or disease causing disability was not incurred in line of duty in the active military or naval service payment of pension to be discontinued as of the last day of the calendar month in which the determination is made.

It is a pleasure to state that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs approved on August 12, 1933, an opinion of the Solicitor rendered in response to a request by your commander in chief, that in any claim where the review required under section 17 of Public, No. 2, had not been completed prior to July 1, 1933, pension shall be paid at the old rate until the last day of the month in which the determination is made.

The disability which may be presumed to have originated in the service is that which is shown on medical examination and on which allowance of pension was based.

If a veteran has certain disabilities, and there is in his file nothing to show or indicate that such disabilities were due to causes originating in the service, and he has stated that the disabilities originated some years after his discharge from the service, there can hardly be a contention that he is entitled to a presumption of service connection. The evidence on file necessarily rebuts such a presumption.

Testimony has been submitted in numbers of cases to show that the veteran suffered in the service with a certain disability—say typhoid fever or malarial fever—when this has already been established by records or other evidence already on file. Such new evidence adds nothing of value to the case.

In many cases it is granted that certain disabilities shown are accepted under regulation 12 as having been presumptively contracted in the service in line of duty. Such a presumption is not necessarily of any value to a veteran, as the medical examination on which the disability must be rated shows either that a degree of disability entitling to a pension is not shown to exist, or if a ratable disability is shown the rate allowable is less than the $15 or $30 to which the veteran may be entitled on account of disability not the result of service. It is presumed that in the great majority of cases the veteran is concerned primarily with being awarded the highest rate of pension to which he may be entitled.

Many statements have been made that the Veterans' Administration and the Pension Service have, contrary to the presumptions applicable under regulation 12, called on pensioners to furnish direct proof of service connection of this disabilities. These statements are not correct. The idea of submitting evidence tending to show service connection of existing disabilities did not originate with the Pension Service or the Veterans' Administration, but probably with some service organization or organizations. This is no reflection whatever on any service organization or on any veteran. The idea was perfectly proper. However, if a veteran had been collecting and had in his possession evidence which he wished to have considered, it was only fair to the Government to promptly forward such evidence in order that it might be given consideration during the review of allowed claims required by the act approved March 20, 1933. This was all that was suggested in Circular Form P–109. It may be stated that much of the evidence that has been submitted is of little value as it is either too general and does not relate to specific disabilities; is not based on personal knowledge but on beliefs, opinions,

or conclusions; or merely confirms what is already established by evidence on file. Some of it is of undoubted value and has been the basis of favorable action in numbers of cases. The typical case of this character is where the veteran knows that he suffered with a certain disability while in the service, although not treated for it, owing, perhaps, to his position or his duties, but where he is fortunate enough to secure the testimony of some comrade whose definite statement of facts within his personal knowledge is conclusive.

With a hope that I may not weary you, may I make some brief observations on A Century of Progress.

Under an appropriation act approved March 2, 1833, a Commissioner of Pensions was provided for to execute, under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to the various pension laws as may be prescribed by the President of the United States. That was a little more than a hundred years ago. The first Commissioner of Pensions was James L. Edwards. He served from March 3, 1833, to November 26, 1850. The present Director of Pensions entered the service in 1890, in the Bureau of Pensions, and has been continuously in this branch of the service for nearly 43 years, or considerably more than one third of the century. In 1890 pensions were being drawn on account of service in the Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, and Civil Wars; also on account of service in the Regular Army and Navy.

The first Civil War Service Act was passed in that year, the first Indian War Service Act in 1892, and the first Spanish-American War Service Act for veterans in 1920. The Revolutionary War pensioners have disappeared from the rolls. The last survivor of the War of 1812 died in 1905, but there were, on June 30, 1933, carried on the rolls seven widows whose husbands rendered service in this war. The final survivor of the war with Mexico, Owen Thomas Edgar, died September 3, 1929. There were still carried on the rolls on June 30 of this year, 415 widows of this war.

There were carried on the rolls on June 30 veterans and dependents of other wars as follows:

Civil War:	
Veterans	23,877
Widows, etc	125,638
Total	149,515
Spanish War:	
Veterans	194,473
Widows, etc	38,797
Total	233,270
Indian wars:	
Veterans	4,774
Widows, etc	4,446
Total	9,220
Regulars:	
Veterans	19,559
Widows, etc	4,807
Total	24,366

The average death rate for veterans of the Civil War for the year ended June 30, 1933, was 600 per month. During the same period Spanish War veterans died at the average rate of 458 per month.

The average age of the Civil War veteran is close to 90 years. This war ended 68 years ago and if the average age of the Civil War "boy" was then only 21 years he would now be 89 or 90. The average age of the Spanish-American War veteran is close to 59 years.

The average monthly payment to all Spanish War pensioners for the year ended June 30, 1933, was about $9,750,000, or about $117,000,000 for the year.

It has been the policy of the Nation to deal generously with those who are called into its service, when the veteran by reason of disability due to injury, disease, or age becomes incapacitated for earning a support. Rates of pension and conditions of title have been increasingly liberal. The prospect of having to carry an excessive load on account of veterans' benefits has evidently caused apprehension for the future on the part of many of our citizen taxpayers and has resulted in a demand for a readjustment of benefits on a new basis. The final determination as to what is a proper basis will rest, as it always has, in the hands of the American people.

The problems now confronting the country are numerous and complex. It is believed that the Spanish-American War veteran, true to his past consistent record for unquestioned loyalty and patriotism, will join with others in making any reasonable sacrifice which may seem necessary under existing conditions. In the review of claims as required by Public, No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, it may be stated with confidence that it is the desire of the President to deal justly and fairly with such claims. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. As I stated before, the Commissioner of Pensions is not to be blamed for the act. His room is no. 1 conference room and his assistant is there and any of you who want to ask questions regarding pensions may have an opportunity. The Commissioner is here because we asked the Veterans' Bureau to have a representative here, so that you could have the opportunity of discussing these matters with a representative of the Veterans' Bureau while here, and as such he should be treated with all courtesy. [Applause.]

One question has been asked here, which is of general interest and I will ask Mr. Morgan to answer it at this time. This note was sent up: "Will the Veterans' Administration send hospital records to the Spanish War veterans asking for same?" Will you answer that?

Mr. MORGAN. I couldn't answer that because the hospitals do not come under us. But I see no reason why it should not be done. The conference room no. 1 is at the end of the gallery. I want to state just one thing: All this disapproval of legislation and so forth, I don't accept as personal at all. [Cheers and applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Supplementing the question which was asked there, I want to say that General Hines advised that the Department would send copies of any file to the pensioner, but that they would have to charge for making the copies, approximately 45 cents per page.

Comrade ROGERS (Berkeley, Calif.). May I ask Comrade Morgan, through the Chair, how many veterans are going to be left on the roll when they get through with it?

Commander in Chief OTJEN. My comrades, we will not attempt to take up general questions with the Commissioner at this time, but any of you who desire to do so, consult him at that room no. 1, conference, on the gallery.

There is with us today, in addition to the two Congressmen who addressed you, another friend of the veterans, Congressman Traeger of the State of California. [Applause.]

Congressman WILLIAM TRAEGER (California). Commander in chief and comrades, my vote is in the Congressional Record; take a look. You may remember a convention held here a few years ago. At that time I was sheriff of the county and offered to you the conveniences of the hotel over which I presided. I told you there were twin beds and running water in each room, and I am very grateful for the fact that very few of you took advantage of my offer.

I have no apologies to make for my record in Congress; I don't intend to. I voted against the economy bill and I said I would stay with the Steiwer amendment until hell froze over. I am going into the regular session of Congress to be told what to do by you men, as was suggested by my distinguished colleague, Congressman Lundeen. You have been told what you ought to do by both Congressmen who preceded me, and I believe that if we do appear in the regular session of Congress with a united front, we are going to have some of those regulations just described to you modified for your benefit. [Applause.] You want it modified and I am for that provision.

VOICES. Repealed!

Congressman TRAEGER. Well, that is a modification; if you look up the word, and I am for repeal. [Applause.]

You are now in my city and I am only too happy to add my word of welcome to the words that have been given to you already during the week. I do sincerely hope that in your deliberation here there will come something which will be beneficial to us in our work in the coming Congress. Have a good time. I haven't charge of the jail now, so you needn't be afraid of me. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. We are glad to have these Congressmen with us today. I wish we could have more of them.

So that you may know the program for today, following these addresses will be the nominations for the officers and selection of an encampment city.

At this time the chairman of the national committee on legislation, Rice W. Means, will address you on that subject.

(The comrades rose and applauded.)

Past Commander in Chief MEANS. I have been speaking almost continuously since leaving Washington, and will have to articulate slowly for fear of the possibility of losing my voice while at this convention. I wasn't in the room when the two Congressmen addressed you. [Laughter.]

My comrades, these are troublesome days. I ask that you give careful consideration to the immediate future. Men have come to

my office, and when I could not give them words of encouragement they have despondently said that they were going up on the Capitol grounds and commit suicide. It has been hard to change their viewpoint. When men are hungry—when the Government has failed in its obligation to them and when heartless and cruel hardships have been imposed upon them—it is very hard to think with consistency and right. You have all served this country of ours, and I know the people of the Nation will right your wrongs when they know the full truth.

The predatory financial interests of this country failed to pay their income taxes and thus avoided their solemn obligation of citizenship. They knew that from income taxes came the moneys that should flow rightfully to the veterans of this country. That is why they proposed the drastic cut in veterans' benefits. Every publicity agency—the press, the radio, and the magazine—was utilized to spread their vile misrepresentations and willful falsehoods in an endeavor to poison the minds of the American people. They taught our people to believe that only those who were actually injured in line of duty should receive benefits from the Government.

Upon being notified of my appointment as chairman of the national committee on legislation by Commander in Chief Otjen, I gave serious thought to the program for the coming year. The Congress of the United States had created a special committee consisting of 5 Senators and 5 Congressmen who were authorized and directed to define a veterans' policy and to effect possible economies. Your commander in chief had appointed three distinguished jurists on our national committee on legislation whose judgment and experience in life you and I respect. These judges—Matthias, Foster, and McCord—came to Washington at the request of our chief that we might discuss the proper method of presentation of our cause to that joint committee of Congress. After careful consideration they approved our proposed presentation, whereupon the entire national committee on legislation was called together. There was also in attendance many department commanders, the president of the auxiliary, the chairman of their legislative committee, as well as our own past commanders in chief.

We came to the conclusion that our previous demands upon Congress were just ones and that if our cause could be properly presented to the joint committee it would result in great benefit to our comrades. It was decided to present our cause in an orderly, dignified manner, treating the joint committee as a court, a special tribunal created by the Congress of the United States to hear and determine our cause. Fifty thousand copies of the hearings were printed as public documents and sent out to our officers and members so that one and all might know the arguments presented by the national committee on legislation. All of the Members from the Senate and House who composed that committee were contacted, and we were assured that our cause was a meritorious one. We felt that if the matter was left to that committee as then constituted the verdict would be a satisfactory one. A financial crisis came upon the Government like a hurricane in the night time. Members of Congress were told that the financial structure of the Government was about to collapse; every bank was closed, and it was thought the Nation itself would default in its financial obligations.

I have talked to many Senators and Congressmen and realize that they were under considerable pressure at that particular period. Some were honestly concerned as to the financial future of the Govment. Of course, there are some Congressmen—well, I will not stoop to the level of others—whom you can't talk to or reason with because reason has flown from their domes. [Cheers and applause.]

The national economy act was drawn by Mr. Roberts, chief counsel of the Veterans' Administration. A special economy committee had been designated by President Roosevelt, which consisted of Bernard M. Baruch, Swagar Sherley, and Congressman Lew Douglas. That committee had prevailed upon Roberts to draft that iniquitous measure. It was drafted and approved by them in secret session. Here and now I wish to say that was done without the knowledge of General Hines. He did not know of the bill or its contents until the night before the same was considered by the Finance Committee of the Senate. Baruch, who is the political representative of "big business", used the financial crisis as a club to force the passage of the economy act.

The administration was so frightened over the financial situation that the first Government bonds issued by the Treasury carried 4½ percent interest, notwithstanding at that time they could have borrowed all the money that was needed for 2 percent per annum.

A special committee was appointed by the House of Representatives to consider the economy act. They gave it a careful consideration of 3 minutes and reported it to the House and it was passed on the same day. Fifty percent of the Congressmen at the time they voted upon the bill had never seen it and did not know its provisions. [Shouts of boos and applause.]

It was a difficult matter to get a copy of the bill. I requested Jim Murphy to go to the Government Printing Office and stay there until one was available. No Congressman and no Senator except those in charge of the bill had a copy of the same. The first bill that came off the press was brought to me at 9 o'clock the night before it was passed by the House of Representatives. The following morning I went before the Finance Committee of the Senate and with all the power and strength I possessed recited the injustices that would inevitably flow as the result of the passage of such a bill. [Applause.]

I pleaded with them that we be treated under the same policy and receive the same amount as had heretofore or might hereafter be granted to Civil War veterans. Such an amendment was proposed in the Finance Committee. The power of the new administration, as well as the influence of international financiers, was used to defeat that amendment. We lost in the Finance Committee by one vote.

We prepared an amendment which was offered on the floor of the Senate. Your chief was in Washington; Matthias came, as well as every man we could get hold of whom we believed could be there in time to participate. Under the rules, it was impossible to amend the bill in the House of Representatives. Every effort, therefore, was devoted toward the passage of an amendment in the Senate. Before the Democratic Senate caucus, Senator Magill, of Kansas, carried on our fight. He fought valiantly, but the power

of the administration was too strong against him. I myself went on the floor of the Senate and battled with every bit of strength within me in an endeavor to amend the bill, so that this Government of ours would live up to its obligation to the men who served it in 1898. [Applause.]

It was finally forced through the Senate and subsequently became a law. The only amendment that was of value to us was the one proposed by Senator Dill, of Washington.

I communicated with the President of the United States, requesting that he give me an opportunity to be heard before the regulations were promulgated by him. His secretary replied that such opportunity would be given. Mr. Roberts and Lew Douglas prepared those regulations. I was informed to be present in the Office of the Director of the Budget at 1 p.m. on the day the regulations were to be discussed and would be permitted to bring two representatives of our organization with me. There were no members of the legislative committee available, so Bill Mattocks and Jim Murphy accompanied me. The national commander of the Disabled American Veterans was present representing his organization, as were the representatives of other recognized veterans' organizations.

We were told that the President had already seen the regulations and had approved them. The 11 prepared regulations were read to us. As fervently as possible I pleaded the cause of Spanish War veterans, showing how cruel and heartless it would be to require proof of service connection after more than 30 years had elapsed and the admission of the Government that there were no official records competent and sufficient to prove disabilities of Spanish War veterans were service-connected. After a 4-hour conference we adjourned until the following morning. Murphy, Mattocks, and I sat up most of the night, studying every detail of the proposed regulations that we might be prepared for the morning's work.

Upon reconvening in the same office the Director of the Budget made certain minor corrections in the regulations as proposed. He then presented a new and additional regulation to be known as "Regulation No. 12." Upon its being carefully read I was convinced that if it was administered in the spirit I had pleaded for, a great many of my comrades would be retained upon the rolls and would receive sufficient in the way of pensions to live on until we could convince the Congress that the act itself was vicious and should be repealed.

Unfortunately, the dollar sign took the place of humanity and justice in the administration of those regulations. I issued a vehement protest, in the name of our organization, against the instructions of the Veterans' Administration in the carrying into effect of regulation 12. You will find the same in my printed report as chairman of the national committee on legislation. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs waited 1 month before answering the same and when it came it proved to be an evasive one.

In regulation 12 the President had in effect stated that it was impossible for Spanish War veterans to prove service connection. The Veterans' Administration, through instructions to the field and office force, attempted to nullify that regulation. Notwithstanding this fact you were told this morning by Mr. Morgan, the representative of the Veterans' Administration, that there are now 86,000 of

my comrades still receiving their pension because of regulation 12. If I never do anything else, I thank the Lord that through my efforts many of my comrades receive benefits they otherwise would have had taken away. [Cheers and applause.]

Those instructions provided for a new rating schedule, which was not only unfair but vicious. Jim Murphy and I appeared at every hearing and continuously protested against that method of rating Spanish War veterans. They admitted to us that the new rating schedule was not drawn for Spanish War veterans and it was unfair to them because age was not considered as a factor in compiling that rating schedule. For many hours I talked with Hines and Roberts. Persuasion was attempted and then cuss words resorted to. When a man who doesn't know what he is talking about stands upon this floor and say, "Your representatives are doing nothing", I want to say to him, in your presence, that if he intimates I have not done everything I could for my comrades, he is a willful, damned liar. [Cheers and applause.]

There has never been a moment since I accepted the position as chairman of your committee on legislation that I havn't been fighting your cause. All the members of the national committee on legislation have been wonderful; there have been no disagreements; we have worked in unison, worked as we deemed best for your interests.

I want now to talk to you of our future course of procedure. I am sorry to have to tear my voice at this particular time, but I want no one to leave this hall with a misunderstanding of the situation.

During my service I commanded a great many men. In every army we have had these guardhouse lawyers who think they know more than anybody else. [Laughter.] While serving in the Philippines my company was assigned to the waterworks. We had a fellow in our company that was a kicker. He was so adroit that it became a science with him. Everything was wrong. No matter how you tried, in his estimation, it was wrong. Upon being assigned to the waterworks our men went across the river to the little town of Santolan. There gathering together what things we could find—we went to Manila and purchased the rest—we called in Quartermaster Sergeant Murray and told him that it was our desire that the first meal under the new conditions should be a good one. We wanted him to put the big pot in the little one. It would be the first time since leaving home that the men would be privileged to sit down to a table and eat off China dishes. We had employed Chinees cooks, not only to cook the meal, but to wait on the men. There was to be no such thing as seconds, every man was to have all he wanted. As I looked upon that table I thought that for once the kicker would not complain. I strolled down opposite to where he was sitting and said, "Brantner, what do you think of this meal?" Quicker than a flash he said, "Oh, this is all right, but the Lord only knows what we will get for supper." [Laughter.]

I have been too busy to reply to irresponsible critics. The Good Book says, "By their fruits ye shall know them." [Applause.]

I talked with General Hines and "Con" Roberts on last Tuesday morning—a week ago yesterday. I have abused Frank Hines more than any of you. I know he has had a cruel task to perform and no one knows it better than he does. He was under orders to cut from

veterans' appropriations the sum of $400,000,000. If he failed to carry out those orders he would be face to face with the question of resigning or being turned out. It was not a question of fairness or square dealing on the part of the Government with the veterans of this country; it was solely a question of dollars and cents.

I know this: Lew Douglas went to him and said, "General Hines, can't you ease up on the Spanish War veterans?" The General said, "Why certainly; I will be glad to, if you will just increase the appropriation. It is the money they want!" And then Douglas said, "Well, never mind; forget it." [Laughter.] It is a question of dollars and cents now!

When the economy bill was being considered at a secret meeting of the Finance Committee of the Senate they were informed that it was the purpose of the act to take away from Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents, the sum of $97,000,000. The total appropriation for Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents in the appropriation bill that was vetoed was the sum of $124,000,000. That would have left only the sum of $27,000,000. By our constant hammering and expounding the cause of Spanish War veterans we have had that allotment of funds materially increased. Under the new appropriation bill there has been allotted to Spanish War veterans, their widows and dependents the sum of $61,000,000. I have been told there will be a request for a deficiency of $10,000,000 more. If so, that would mean that we would have the appropriation increased already this year from $27,000,000 to $71,000,000. I give you my pledge that my voice will never be stilled until the amounts appropriated for Spanish War veterans shall equal and exceed the $124,000,000 as carried in the appropriation bill that was vetoed. [Cheers and applause.]

Mark you, the administration is not concerned as to the justice or the rights due Spanish War veterans; it is solely a question of "What does it cost?" It is always a question of dollars and cents that is the controlling consideration.

Within the past 10 days I was elected commander of the American Legion in the District of Columbia. [Applause.] Those fellows in Washington know what is going on. Ask the District of Columbia Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion, the D.A.V., and the Veterans of Foreign Wars—I am sure that they will tell you I am giving my best service to your cause.

Cooperation on the part of all veterans' organizations is much desired. The national commanders of the recognized veterans' organizations never met but once in an attempt at unified action, and that was when I was your commander in chief when they met upon my invitation. I would not have my comrades in the camps misunderstand the situation.

Somebody has said, "I am afraid Means will be giving all of his time and energy to the Legion." Yes; I am going to help the Legion. The question was propounded as to whether my affection for my comrades of the Spanish War is greater than that for the men who served under my command in the World War. My reply after due deliberation was, "My affection is like a product now prohibited by law. It gets finer and richer with age." You may rest assured I shall keep on battling. It matters not whether I hold an office or

not. The committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, constituting the Congress of the United States, will hear me, I am sure, at any appropriate time. You can gamble your last dollar I will be fighting for Spanish War veterans until this damnable outrage has been rectified. [Cheers and applause.]

Now a word of advice. At the first Colorado dinner Dr. Thornton stated that he had given perhaps a hundred affidavits to veterans, and he wondered if they had been beneficial. I have had the question propounded to me here: "What shall I do?" It was asked, "Shall I appeal my case? Shall I file affidavits?" I want to answer that question before leaving the platform and I hope you will carry the answer back to my comrades everywhere. Those affidavits have been of tremendous importance.

The American people were led to believe that no veteran should receive a pension from the United States Government unless he could prove that his disabilities were service-connected. The American people came to that conclusion as the result of this intense propaganda. We have to meet it. The President of the United States, in regulation 12, stated in effect that Spanish War veterans could not prove service connection because of the lapse of time and the nonexistence of medical records. His latest message to Congress, contained in a letter to Congressman Collier, chairman of the steering committee, stated that he recognized that Spanish War veterans were in a different class because of the peculiar conditions surrounding their service and their lives since being mustered out of the service. He stated, however, that what should be granted to Spanish War veterans should not be a precedent for other veterans.

I want you to tell the American people that Spanish War veterans have been mistreated as have no other veterans of this country since the beginning of the Nation. Convince them that an injustice has been done. I have faith in the American people. Once you sell them the thought that you have been treated unfairly, they will rise in their might and strength and punish those responsible for that mistreatment. Congressmen have big ears and they keep them close to the ground. We want them to hear the voice of the people and not the voice of the predatory financial interests of this country.

I would ask that you be fair to all Congressmen, talk reasonably with them, don't cuss them and abuse them to death. Remember they have hard problems confronting them. I want men to come back to Congress who will vote to give bread and butter to my comrades. When you talk with them be sure that they understand that when Spanish War veterans entered the service there was a well-established veterans' policy in this country; that when we came out of the service we adhered to that policy; that it was the only war in which this Nation has been engaged that there was not some act passed granting to the veterans an inducement for their enlistment. It is the only war for which Congress has not granted some benefit to the veterans as soon as they were mustered out. You cheerfully and willingly went back into civil life; the youth in you carried you along, but the hour has now come when the heavy hand of disease suffered and hardships endured are inevitably taking their toll. This is no time for the Government of the United States to fail in its obligation to you.

I want you to hold up your heads. Talk fairly and bravely to all citizens. Be proud of your service. Be proud of your organization. Let no one tell you your organization is all wrong. Stand up for the justice of your cause. Teach the American people that Spanish War veterans have been the most mistreated of any class of veterans this Nation has ever produced. I appeal to you to follow through on that course.

This question has also been propounded to me: "What do you think we will get from the next Congress?" I know there has been a tremendous change in sentiment. The thought is permeating the minds of every Senator and Congressman that at the next session of Congress there must be a change in the laws respecting Spanish War veterans, their widows and dependents.

Senator Dill said to me on the last day he was in Washington, "It is just a damned shame to make those men prove service connection." That is the thought I want to put over. I want you to take an appeal from any adverse decision in your case. File as many affidavits as possible, so that when the Veterans' Administration compiles the facts and figures for the use of Congress that body will understand that Spanish War veterans are really disabled because they served their country. We want to wipe out any necessity of proving service connection.

I would say to you that our program is as follows: The National Economy Act was conceived in iniquity, it was born as the result of misrepresentation and willful falsehoods. From the date of its birth to the present hour its administration has been cruel and heartless. It is a stain upon the honor of the United States Government. And that stain cannot be washed away until the Economy Act is repealed. [Cheers and applause.]

Secondly, I want the American people to know that when you men entered the service you asked for no favors, you asked for no special legislation, and when you came out you asked for none. When the World War came on, they received what? Compensation, increased pay, vocational training, hospitalization. Millions of dollars were expended going throughout the land trying to find those who were disabled that they might prove it. Every act was to aid the veteran. But no man stood upon the floor of the Senate and the House to suggest that those same things should come to the Spanish War veterans.

I have had men say, "Why didn't you ask for it?" I replied to them, "Because we have a contract with this Government of ours. We were accepted under the theory that the policy of the Government would be carried out, and we would be treated the same as Civil War veterans."

We are going to insist upon it. Every act we have caused to be passed by the Congress of the United States is based absolutely upon the previous policy toward the Civil War veterans. We now say to the Congress of the United States, "Live up to your promise; live up to your contract. Your obligation demands that Spanish War veterans shall be treated in the same way, and given the same amounts, as are given to Civil War veterans." [Applause.]

Next, my comrades, is that difficult question of service connection. I want the administration, I want the Congress, I want the American

public to know that so far as Spanish War veterans are concerned, they are put under such a handicap and hardship to prove service connection that that will not be asked of any Spanish War veteran. [Applause.] I propose to stand on that.

I cannot tell you just what we will get or just when we will get it. So when you go back, hold out no false promises, but be assured of this thing. The temper of that Congress is such that I feel confident in saying to you—and I look you in the eye and ask you to go back and tell my comrades the same thing—when the Congress does meet, we will receive additional relief. I wouldn't go so far as to say what it will be. That is always dangerous, these Congressmen will tell you. It is all right to stand up here and say "I am going to be for so-and-so", but when you meet in committee and talk with intelligent men and you meet all the obstacles in the way of passing legislation, it is different. I have been through all that mill and know what it is. Therefore, when the compromise comes, I cannot tell you now just what the result will be. All I can guarantee to you is that I will stand there and battle with all my might, and I will continue fighting until there is rewritten into law all your rights that have been so ruthlessly taken away. [Applause.]

Now, if I have said anything that anyone here does not like, it is perfectly all right. [Laughter.] You know, when these fellows begin to criticize, I just haven't time to stoop and get down to their level. I want to do what is right. If they will only do what is right, if they will only carry on in the same spirit and battle with us instead of going out by themselves and criticizing, it will be better. There are those who say they can do it a little better than anyone else. They come in the guardhouse lawyer class.

I want to see the organization grow. I want to see the best men you have and meet with them. We want to put our heads together. We must show a united front. We want to go down the line.

Do you realize that your organization has reached a place in the esteem of the American people beyond that of any similar organization? Do you realize that they are now looking up to us because of the fruits of your service? All you have to do is to meet the public half way, decently, and point out to them the errors of the last Congress, point out to them the necessities for bringing back the things that were so ruthlessly taken away, and they will assist you. My comrades, we will, as sure as I am standing here, have them with us. When you go back, take this word of encouragement, take this word of fight, take the argument that we will never give up until we put our rights back on the statute books. If you have that courage, if you have the will to win, winning is a simple matter. I might furnish the spark, but after all the strength lies right here and at home in the camps.

If you are willing to battle, if you will stick together at this time, if you carry on, then you will be doing something for your comrades. Oh, there are some who are not in the organization. I just pity them. I don't know why, but somehow they don't understand. Maybe they have been disgruntled because somebody has been elected camp commander that they didn't like. Maybe a sergeant at arms told them to sit down in the wrong place and they got uneasy and said they were all bums and no good. Maybe that is the reason. But if

you can reach them, tell them for me they are missing one of the sweetest treasures in life by not meeting with their comrades, by not touching flesh with them and feeling they are doing something for them.

I have struggled a good deal in my life for gold and public office, but I have never found real contentment and happiness until the last few years, when I found I could do something to help a poor devil who couldn't help himself. Some comrade of mine is in need, and if I can, by my feeble efforts, bring to him something that this Government owes him, O God, the only reward I ask, the only reward that I seek in the world, is the respect and affection of my comrades. [Applause.]

You have other business to do and I should not have injected myself here at this time. I would not have, except—well, never mind. [Laughter.] But let me say this—I want you to understand, I want you to know, that it is earnestly my desire to do my best for you. I don't care what any man says about me; if he says I am conscientiously doing my best, he is granting me a favor and I shall try to live up to it. And I ask you to get out and work in your department, in your camps; stand together, show a united front, and if you do that I guarantee you that when the end appears we will be the victor.

Carry this word back to my comrades: I wish every one of them for this year great happiness and much prosperity, and I am grateful to the commander in chief for permitting this interruption at this time.

(The comrades rose, cheered, and applauded.)

Commander in Chief Otjen. My comrades, there is here another veteran of another organization, who was present during the various battles in Washington. I wish to present at this time the last commander in chief of the Disabled American Veterans, who just recently retired, Comrade William Conley. [Applause.]

Past Commander in Chief Conley (Disabled American Veterans). Comrade Commander, may I raise my voice and eyes to the greatest commander of us all, and say I thank God for the privilege of calling the noblest veteran of all comrades my friend—Rice Means. [Cheers and applause.] That tribute to that man comes from one who had the privilege of sitting in Washington when this ignoble child was born, and who watched Rice Means hold the mother's head while he was trying to stamp on the father.

You can realize what I meant when I said the greatest regret I have is because I am not going to return to Washington for this fight in January, because I shall so miss seeing Rice Means mount his charger, draw his saber, and tear into the boy scout, Lew Douglas. [Laughter.]

Maybe I am saying things I shouldn't say. Maybe those things are unkind to say. But how can one keep the kindliness of heart when he sees his comrades suffering, dying of their own hands many times, because they no longer have the courage to see their children, their wives and their mothers deprived of a small gratuity—God knows how I hate that word.

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War have stood solidly with your program from its very inception and pledge you

anew that the Disabled American Veterans will stand, will never ask you what your program is, but will vote for it blindly, because we will know it is just. [Applause.]

When I heard Rice Means at the first conference the latter part of March, in the memorable battle at the Treasury Building, when we first heard the regulations read, when I heard him say that we ask but one thing and that is that the Spanish-American War veterans shall be taken out of the World War Veterans' Act and classified with the veterans of the Civil War, my heart went up in a cheer, and I can assure you that my two colleagues who sat with me—Tom Kirby and Ralph Chambers—are heartily and 100 percent in accord with that movement. [Applause.]

You have no place in the World War Veterans' Act. There is nothing comparable between your disabilities and those of the men who served a generation later. You are the fathers of those boys. You men suffered for them, but you were the inspiration that sent them on to do their duty and to cross the waters to fight a common foe, just as you did. Ah, the month of April has been a great month in this country, if you will realize. In April you men first were called to the colors, 35 years ago.

Thirty-five years ago you were called to the colors to cross the water to save the institutions which our forefathers had builded. April 6, 1917, 16 years ago, again the call came for the youth of our country, the manhood, the very bulwark of our country to give of its very all, if necessary, and again save the institutions of our country from a common foe and to cross the water to do so. And then, just this year, on the 1st day of April 1933, the President put his signature to the regulations, the first set of regulations governing the economy act, which was the greatest slap in the face to the very essence of our country, the very foundations, the bulwark of our country, our disabled, by both age and physical disability, the defenders of our country.

My comrades, at this time we lose faith, we lost face, I should say—as the Chinaman puts it—before our people. We hung our heads a bit in shame; we wondered what we had done in serving our country voluntarily to ever have brought upon us the ignominy of being told that we were Treasury raiders, profiteers. And then the thought came to us, "My God, it is but a few who are condemning. We may have lost our face, but God, we have not lost the power and the right of franchise. The polls are still ours!" [Applause.]

Faith in the holy name of economy! They brought about this so-called "economy act", the act to maintain the credit of the United States, and to establish that credit they said we must take $450,000,000 away from our veterans. They did that and said, "Now the Budget is balanced." And then the next day they voted $500,000,000 to send a bunch of acorn planters out into the wood. [Cheers and applause.] Now, if that is economy, my sense of economics is all wet. [Laughter.] And then to further the effrontery, the agony, I picked up a newspaper a few days ago and saw in big, blazing letters these words: "The boys in our conservation corps camps have gained an average of 5 pounds a month in the last 3 months—15 pounds." Then I wondered if Shylock was

demanding his pound of flesh from my disabled veterans. [Applause.] And at the same time these young men were gaining their 15 pounds, while many of my comrades—and when I say that I mean all of us—were being kicked out of the homes that the Government had told them were theirs and left on the corners to starve.

Was there anything in your obligation when you held up your hand and said "I will" that told you about a bread line? Was there anything there that told you that you were to hide that Dewey Medal under the lapel of your coat instead of upon your breast? Is there anything there that said the Congressional Philippine Medal should be hidden? Was there anything there that told us the Victory Medal should be hidden? Or that your Congressional Medal of Honor, or your Distinguished Service Cross men should walk up in a bread line?

God, I had wondered all during the last campaign just what was meant by the "forgotten man." And the 1st day of April I realized that we did have the forgotten man in this country. But, by God, if we allow ourselves to be forgotten we should be forgotten. [Applause.] These wars were not your wars, my friends. Not one of you had a damned thing to do with these wars, except to go out and win them. That is all you had to do. And now, as I stood before a group of officers of the Army and Navy in Cincinnati on April 6, on Army Day, I listened to General O'Ryan, and when I was called on I spoke a little later and the thought flashed through my mind, "Bill Conley, you have served many years in the Regular Army. You started as a kid. You lied to get into the Spanish-American War; then you had to lie when you reenlisted in the late war because you had a false enlistment, you had 2 years tacked on you that didn't belong there." [Laughter.] However, the file that I filled and the file that you men are filling now is a blanket file. If the file that you fill is vacant, who is going to fill that file?

The youth of our country are the ones that fight the wars, and the youth of our country have been brought up by you and by me. My son has been educated to step into my blank file. It is his ambition; but I am beginning to wonder now if I am as anxious to have him step in that blank file, vacated by me, as I was some time ago. Do I want to send him into the hell, into the suffering, into the deprivation, into the dangers that I had experienced and then have him come back probably with a befogged brain, with seared lungs, with blinded eyes; and after the hysteria of returning has subsided, have a grateful government forget him and have him step into a bread line because of the disability? I wonder if that boy in his own desire to go, I wonder if that great—you remember during 1917 that poster that showed Uncle Sam pointing with his finger and you remember his flashing eyes, so that no matter where you turned you couldn't escape those eyes, and he said, "I want you." And then it gripped you so that there was nothing you could do but go in tingling with a desire to carry one. I wonder if that boy is so desirous and whether he will have the same pulling power on him to step into that blank file, when he sees his dad with that cherished medal around his neck, or that distinguished cross on his breast wandering in a bread line or accepting charity from his government.

Now, let us be a little sensible about this thing. We were told that this was to preserve the credit of the United States. We are told this will relieve the taxpayer of the burden of carrying these men on their shoulders. And it means nothing of the sort. It means that they have simply shifted the burden of taxes from where it rightfully belongs, on the income taxpayer of the higher brackets, onto the local taxpayer, who is the home owner, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker. [Applause.]

And how well I can realize that last week our county board of supervisors informed us that we were in great danger of having our taxes raised from 88 cents per hundred to $1.60 per hundred, so that the destitute and unemployed would be taken care of this winter. And where are the destitute and unemployed coming from? The men who had served their country and had been cut off by this malicious, damnable act of March 20.

So, therefore, it is false economy. My friends, I have taken up your time more than I should have.

VOICES. Go on!

Comrade CONLEY. Again I state, it is such a privilege to have listened to the sage counsel of Rice Means in Washington. One of the first thing I did, when I got to Washington a year ago this month, was to get to Rice Mean's office to sit down and talk with him. I knew from him I would get the reasoning help to help me in helping my own organization. The greatest thing I have seen, the greatest news that I have received in some time is that Rice Means has stepped once more into the ranks of the American Legion. He is needed in there. [Applause.] Men of his type are needed there. [Cheers and applause.] I speak now as a Legionnaire. Lord, I speak of the aged, disabled veteran, also. I speak of the Spanish War veteran. I speak of the American legionnaire. We need men like Rice Means, and probably with men heading up the organization as Rice Means so capably will, the ambition of every one of us, who are leaders in our organizations, may be fulfilled, and that is that a common council will sit in Washington to arrive at a legislative program for the veteran. It matters not what veteran, but the veteran—all veterans. [Applause.]

When we realize our strength and stifle our selfish ambitions, the veterans of the United States will own, as they probably should, this country. It is our country. [Applause.] We have bought and paid for it with our blood, our bodies, our health, and our love! It is ours! Comrades, when you go back, remember what your commander said yesterday: That every Congressman that made his mistake at the last session has two strikes on him. And in January he goes to the bat for that third strike. He can either hit safely or he can strike out. [Laugher and applause.] If he hits safely and has had two strikes on him, if he hits safely this time, remember him kindly but watch him. [Laughter.] If he strikes out, then you know exactly what to do. And remember that every one of them comes up for election next November or whenever you hold your elections. And if you send one man by the strength of the veteran vote in Congress again—I speak of him who forgot the veteran—then you didn't get half what you deserve. [Laughter and applause.]

The constitutions of every one of the veteran organizations forbid our entering politics. Well, if that is the case, then to hell with the constitution. [Laughter and applause.] I once said on the floor of our national convention that if it was heresy, to make the most of it, and they did; they all seemed to like it pretty well. We are not a political body, but, by God, we are a body politic. Politics are ours; we are into it up to our necks. Let us stay in and get that which is rightfully ours.

Again, my comrades, I pledge to you that as long as Bill Conley has a voice he will follow behind the leadership of Rice Means. I will " dog rob " for him, if he wants me to.

(The members rose and applauded.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. My comrades——

Comrade SUTTER (California). In view of the misrepresentative criticisms made from the platform this morning, I would like to move you, and do so now, that this convention give to our national legislative committee a vote of confidence for what they have done, and that it be a rising vote.

Comrade SELLAR (California). I second the motion.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The motion is that a rising vote of confidence be given to the national legislative committee.

(The motion was put to a vote and carried, the members rising and applauding.)

My comrades, let us have no differences among the veterans. I cannot understand Congressman Hoeppel's position. He gave his vote in our favor. He was for us throughout, so let us be friends with him. In the sessions before the committee, when the Steiwer-Cutting amendment was up, when the Connally amendment was up, when the act was there in its original form, nearly every member of your committee was there. When the Steiwer-Cutting amendment was up, McCord, Grayson, Kennedy, Lunn, Mattocks, and Means, were there. The first day of that I was at the Florida encampment. I left that night, the first night, heading for Washington, and reached there and was there for the last 2 days. The only time I missed was that 1 day. But I want to say to you that, notwithstanding the fact with that number there. Congressman Hoeppel was not seen by a representative. I can readily understand it; there are more than 500 Representatives in the House and Senate. You just had a few days in which to work like you boys did in 1898 and we confined our attention largely to the foe and we didn't put in much time with our friends. We felt confident of them; and in the few days in which we worked devoted ourselves to trying to convince those who were working against us.

I want to say to Congressman Hoeppel that I regret exceedingly that I didn't have the opportunity of thanking him then, and if that opportunity wasn't given, I feel that when you looked into the faces of these boys as they greeted you here today, you were compensated for your actions in Congress, and I thank you for them. [Applause.]

Let us go out of here, comrades, united. Let us unite our strength. It is a time when we need to stand together.

We have now reached the time for the nomination of officers. Remember that nominating speeches for commander in chief are limited to 10 minutes. Seconding speeches for commander in chief are

limited to 5 minutes. Nominations are in order for commander in chief. The quartermaster general will call the roll of States.

Quartermaster General MURPHY. Alabama. (Alabama passed.)

Arizona. (No response.)

Arkansas. (Arkansas passed.)

California.

Comrade E. EARLE GREENE. I wish to allow Comrade Enfield a few moments.

Comrade ENFIELD. The Department of California, through its commander, Earle Greene, believes that under the head of nominations you are entitled to a word from California.

The Department of California never, in letter or in spirit, violates the ethics of hospitality. We recognize that we are now at the hour of battle and that this is a year of sacrifice. California had in mind the bravest, the stanchest, the most capable man should be sent to command the organization at this time. It has such a man; I shall not name him. We are going forward in a spirit of conciliation. We are going forward with the plan that has been formed, which we know will redound to the service of the United Spanish War Veterans. We are going along in harmony.

We did think, comrades all, that a past senior vice commander, a soldier, a citizen, a man the peer of any of our comrades, might at one time be entitled to acknowledgement in that high office, but we stay with you, and we say with the men who constiute our organization that at this time the plan that has been prepared is the right plan; and California, as I say, will go forward with this organization in the spirit of conciliation and I will not name that man. Thank you. [Cheers and applause.]

I forgot to mention, comrades, that California at this time yields to Wisconsin. [Applause.]

Comrade E. W. SIMMONS (Wisconsin). Fellow privates, it isn't going to be necessary for me to make a speech. In the first place, the fact is I cannot. You will find that out before I am through. The finest tribute that could be given to a man was given by the representative from California. California, we thank you.

But I have just a few things to tell you about our candidate from Wisconsin. Comrade William H. Armstrong, of the city of Racine, has been five times mayor of that city, three times elected without opposition, and has been a charter member of the Bancroft Camp of Racine; a past commander of that camp, past department commander of the State of Wisconsin, three times a member—he is also on your legislative committee. And boys, that is what interests us right now; it is dollars and cents we are going for.

We have heard the rules and regulations read to us. We have read them for ourselves, but it takes a Philadelphia lawyer to understand them. [Laughter.] We must have a man in there who understands his business. We must take concerted action. They have laid down rules for this pension that we are going to get back, and we are going to get it back. There is no question about that. Under the leadership of such men as Armstrong and men who have had the office of commander in chief for so many years, we are going to get it back. Boys, we have never made a mistake and we are not going to make one at this time.

William Armstrong, as I have said, is a past department commander and is now the senior vice commander in chief. He is a member of the Military Order of Serpents and is an accredited member at this convention, a delegate at this convention. He is a man that can meet with you and talk our language; he is a man who can meet with those higher-ups who have our future in their hands. He is a militant fighter and a fluent speaker and is liked and beloved by all.

More I cannot say except this: We invited you to the State of Wisconsin last year to the convention. We enjoyed the privilege of having you there. We had you there at Milwaukee. We did everything in the world for just two reasons: First, we deemed it a great honor to have you with us. We wanted you for years and we finally got you. Secondly, we wanted you to get acquainted with us and with our people.

And so, when we present somebody to you, you will know that you have got a friend, a man that will work for you and can live with you. And I take pleasure at this time to present to you Comrade William H. Armstrong, senior vice commander in chief, for the position of commander in chief for the ensuing year. [Cheers and applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The Chair at this time recognizes Past Senior Vice Commander in Chief Robert Wankowski, of California.

Past Senior Vice Commander in Chief ROBERT WANKOWSKI. Comrade Commander in Chief and comrades, I will say in one word something I would like to take all evening to say: I desire to second the nomination of Comrade Armstrong for our commander in chief for the ensuing year. [Cheers and applause.]

Comrade W. B. HODGE (Missouri). I rise to second the nomination of Comrade Armstrong.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Comrades, wait until the roll of States is called.

(Quartermaster General Murphy continued the roll call of States, with the following results:)

Comrade Gammons seconded for Connecticut.
Comrade Strobel seconded for District of Columbia.
Comrade Eads seconded for Florida.
Comrade Ralph Edmunds seconded for Idaho.
Comrade Hufton seconded for Illinois.
Comrade Aubrey Porter seconded for Indiana.
Comrade B. H. Patterson seconded for Iowa.
Comrade Walker Crossfield seconded for Kansas.
Comrade Becker seconded for Kentucky.
Comrade Lloyd seconded for Louisiana.
Comrade Wm. H. Ferris seconded for Maine.
Comrade Globe seconded for Massachusetts.
Comrade Harvey Ruggles seconded for Michigan.
Comrade George A. Moller seconded for Minnesota.
Comrade W. D. Hodge seconded for Missouri.
Comrade Homer Ramsey seconded for Nebraska.
Comrade Berry seconded for New Jersey.

Comrade INGALLS (New Mexico). I rise to move the nominations be closed and that Comrade Armstrong be elected by acclamation. [Laughter.]

Comrade James Roach seconded for New York.
Comrade John D. Cole seconded for North Carolina.
Comrade Scott Wehe seconded for Ohio.
Comrade Brandies seconded for Oklahoma.
Comrade Harry Reed seconded for Oregon.
Comrade William Best seconded for Pennsylvania.
Potomac seconded by Comrade Cropper.
Comrade Burdon Babcock seconded for Rhode Island.
Comrade Wayne C. Shearer seconded for Texas.
Comrade Cash seconded for Utah.
Comrade Charles Dean seconded for Virginia.
Comrade Aaron Light seconded for Washington and Alaska.
Comrade Menafee seconded for West Virginia.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON. When the roll of States was called, the department commander of Georgia was not in the room, and Georgia, through its representative, Comrade Simons, now desires to be recorded as seconding the nomination of William H. Armstrong, of Wisconsin.

Comrade JOE HINCHEL. I am chairman of the North Dakota delegation. We insist upon seconding the nomination of Comrade Armstrong.

Comrade H. M. Thompson seconded for Mississippi.
Comrade George Bowling of Nevada seconded.
Comrade Leon McCord seconded for Alabama.
Comrade John C. Foley seconded for Arkansas.
Comrade John H. Knight seconded for Arizona.
Comrade Clement Jones seconded for Tennessee.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Any other departments that passed who wish to second the nomination? [No response.] Nominations for commander in chief are closed.

Nominations are now in order for senior vice commander in chief. Nominating speeches for this office and the following ones will be limited to 5 minutes. The quartermaster will call the roll.

Quartermaster General MURPHY. Alabama.

Comrade CLEARY (Alabama). Comrade commander and comrades, I am from the home State of Alabama, the State that gave to the Nation Joe Wheeler and Richmond P. Hobson. I am here today to nominate a man for senior vice commander who is another of our illustrious sons, the son of a Confederate veteran, and we don't hold that against him. His father was on the staff of General Longstreet, but he himself joined the Stars and Stripes and fought in the Spanish-American War.

The man that I am going to nominate has been honored by his people, the people of Alabama. They love him. He was born there. He was born on the top of a mountain and he has been on the top of the mountain ever since. He is also the department commander of Alabama. And get this, comrades: He is a Democrat. [Laughter.] He is a Democratic national committeeman and he has got ears for the legislative body. He has got the ears of the executives more than any other man. He has been honored and, as I say, the

people of the State have honored him. We ourselves have honored him, and he holds high position in the State of Alabama. He holds the position in the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama. He is loved by the veterans also. They are with him. A short time ago there was a vote of confidence for the legislative committee, and he was one of them, and he stood side by side with Rice Means at Washington for days and weeks, fighting the cause of the Spanish War veterans.

And now, comrades, I think this is a time in our history when we need strong men, influential men, political men, oratorical men. The man I am going to nominate is all of these. He is a great lawyer; he is an influential man; he is an influential politician; he is a great orator. And, above all things, he is the greatest friend to you and me and all Spanish War veterans.

Now I have the great pleasure and privilege of recommending for your franchise Judge Leon McCord, of Alabama. [Cheers and applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Leon McCord has been nominated.

Quartermaster General MURPHY. Arizona. [No response.]

Arkansas.

Comrade JOHN FOLEY (Arkansas). I wish to second the nomination.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. In order to save time, the commander in chief inquires if there are any other nominations from any other departments for this office?

Comrade TYREE. I move the nominations be closed.

(The motion was duly seconded.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. It has been regularly moved and seconded that, in the absence of further nominations for this position, nominations be closed.

VOICES. Question!

(The motion was put to a vote and carried.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The quartermaster general will call the roll. Nominations are now in order for the position of junior vice commander in chief.

Comrade JONES. In order to keep the records clear, I move Comrade McCord be nominated by unanimous consent. We just merely closed the nominations.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Comrade Jones makes a motion that the nomination of Leon McCord for senior vice commander in chief be by unanimous consent of the encampment. It is so ordered. [Applause.]

Quartermaster General MURPHY. Alabama.

Comrade LEON MCCORD. Leon McCord, department commander, now yields to Pennsylvania.

Comrade WILLIAM J. BEST (Pennsylvania). Comrades, I think you can hear me without my having to go up there to the front. I am not going to take up much of your time. Pennsylvania has great pleasure in placing in nomination a man that is not only known in Pennsylvania, but is known all over this country. He is one of our leaders; has been for many years. He has passed through all the offices in the department, from the camp up. He has served on many committees in the national body. We call him Bob. You

know him as that, many of you. I am not going to go into a long discourse about him. As I said before, that is not necessary. But I take great pleasure in placing in nomination Robert S. Cain. [Cheers and applause.]

Quartermaster General MURPHY. Arizona. (No response.) Arkansas.

Comrade JOHN C. FOLEY. Arkansas yields to Texas.

Comrade WAYNE C. SHEARER (Texas). Texas takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Comrade Cain. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Without calling the roll, are there any other departments that have other nominations to make for the position of junior vice commander in chief? If not, we will declare——

FROM THE FLOOR. Move the nominations be closed for junior vice commander in chief.

(The motion was duly seconded, was put to a vote, and carried.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Nominations are now in order for the encampment city for 1935. As you remember, Pittsburgh is the encampment city for next year. The roll will not be called on this. Do any departments or any comrades want to present an invitation at this time?

Comrade HERRING (Texas). Comrades, Congress passed an act to maintain the credit of the United States. I think the United Spanish War veterans are interested more in passing an act now to maintain the honor of the United States. [Applause.]

I came here to invite you to San Antonio, Tex., in 1936.

FROM THE FLOOR. Thirty-five!

Comrade HERRING. Just one moment, comrades, I have the floor. I came to invite you in 1936, during our centennial celebration, when money should be easier, because even in San Antonio we are feeling the grip of "old man depression." However, with the propaganda of the National Economy League poisoning the public's mind against the Spanish War veterans, we cannot afford to give them the opportunity to point a finger of scorn or disdain at us and say no city in these United States will invite the United Spanish War Veteran encampment for 1935. You want to go to San Antonio, Tex., and depression or no depression we want you to come to San Antonio, Tex., in 1935. [Applause.] You will be welcomed by all, and will feel the throb of comradeship in the grasp of every hand and will see hearty welcome in the gleam of every eye. You will be glad to see your old friends, of course, and one is Senator Connally, who led the fight over President Hoover's veto of our bill. He fought our fight in the Senate committee for limiting all veterans' cuts to 25 percent. And contrary to, and strenuously opposing his Chief, President Roosevelt, the head of his party, he led the fight on the floor and brought out his own amendment, and then "Cactus Jack", old John N. Garner, Vice President of the United States, did the usual thing of casting a deciding vote in the Senate for the veterans of the wars of the United States.

And Wright Patman, of Texas, a veteran of the World War, will also be there to greet you. Many of you want to return to the old camping grounds at San Antonio, Tex. The sweetheart of the Army is patiently waiting for your return. You will want to

visit the missions, especially the Alamo, the cradle of Texas liberty, which has grown and prospered under six flags. You will be interested in seeing the largest Military Establishment in our country, the largest military flying field in the world. Our beautiful parks are not excelled anywhere.

You want to come to San Antonio, Tex., the historic city of romance and opportunity; where the sunshine spends the winter and moonshine spends the summer.

However, we in Texas, will vote to repeal the eighteenth amendment and our prohibition laws next Saturday, and next week the State of Texas will be all wet. [Laughter and applause.]

We have heard a lot of talk this week, and justly so, about California. I want you to come to Texas and let Texas speak for itself.

Now comrades, the good people of San Antonio, Tex., without any mental reservation or secret evasion of mind are determined to show you their full measure of devotion for the soldier boys of ninety-eight, and insist on making their entertainment of the United Spanish War Veterans encampment in 1935 the crowning jewel in a casket of real gems of entertainment for the United Spanish War veterans.

Depression or no depression, there will be no joker there based on medical judgment, and no needs clause. When you come to San Antonio, Tex., in 1935, we will entertain you in the regular Texas longhorn fashion and we will stay with you always.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. There is a mail invitation from camps in St. Louis and the Chamber of Commerce in St. Louis. Is the Missouri delegation, or anyone responsible here from that city?

Comrade HODGE (Missouri). The Missouri delegation does not sponsor that invitation because we knew nothing whatever about it until we came to the convention. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. That invitation will not be presented to the encampment.

Comrade HACKETT (San Juan Camp, Oklahoma). I move you that we accept the invitation from San Antonio, Tex., for that is my home, and the quartermaster general to be directed to cast a unanimous ballot of the delegates to the encampment, for 1935.

Comrade HILL (West Virginia). I second the motion.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. It is moved and seconded that the quartermaster general be directed to cast the votes of the delegates of the encampment tomorrow for San Antonio as the convention city for 1935. Are there any other nominations?

Comrades, I am informed the Department of California overlooked placing a nomination for junior vice commander in chief, and that they desire to do so. Owing to a misunderstanding, I feel they should be given an opportunity to make this nomination. I am recognizing Comrade Ehred, of California.

Comrade EHRED (California). At this time I desire to submit for your sincere consideration the name of a comrade who aspires to serve you in the capacity of junior vice commander. This comrade, by his devotion to duty and untiring zeal and unqualified executive ability, has endeared himself to all comrades who know him. He has the unanimous support of all the camps in California.

And I desire to advise you that the California delegation never craves nor seeks any recognition or any favor other than that you accept our candidate to serve you in that capacity. This comrade served in this Department of California as its commander during the years of 1922–23. And he served as commander of the camp in this State in 1924. During the year 1922 and 1923 he served you as adjutant general of the national department. At the present time he is assistant collector of customs in San Francisco, Calif. And permit me to advise you that over 50 percent of the employees in his office are Spanish-American War Veterans. [Applause.]

He was initiated into Liscum Camp No. 7, located at Oakland, Calif., in 1907, in which camp he is still a member. I wish to say to you, comrades, that we will make no mistake in selecting this valiant comrade to serve you in the capacity which he seeks. And I want to announce at this time that this comrade is none other than George A. Marshall. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Comrade George A. Marshall has been nominated for junior vice commander in chief. We did not call the roll of States at that time. Is there any other nomination for this position?

Comrade WADELL (Oregon). We comrades on the Pacific coast believe we are entitled to representation. I believe we have the largest membership, according to the size of locality. And since the commander in chief and the senior vice commander in chief are from one locality, it wouldn't be playing the game square if we did not have representation, also. I therefore wish to second the nomination of George A. Marshall for junior vice commander in chief. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Without calling a roll of States—I am simply doing this to save time—are there any other nominations for the office of junior vice commander in chief? If not, I declare the nominations for this office closed.

With this the case, it will be necessary to have a ballot. I would suggest, Comrade Hackett, you might as well let San Antonio be voted on when the ballot is printed. Will you withdraw the motion you made, directing the quartermaster to cast the ballot? Is it satisfactory to let the ballot be printed, bearing the name of the city?

Comrade HACKETT. It is satisfactory to me.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. That completes the roll of officers to be elected. The next thing I would ask is that the department commanders of the States who have these candidates, or the representatives of the candidates, supply us with tellers for the boxes. There will be six ballot boxes. We would like to have three tellers for each box. If each one of the candidates, or their representatives, will supply the names of the men they desire to serve to the quartermaster general, they will be provided so the election will take place tomorrow morning.

Comrades, that will be all we will attempt to take up at today's session of the encampment. You will remain in your places until the colors are retired.

(The colors were retired.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The encampment will be recessed until tomorrow morning at 9.

(Whereupon the session adjourned at 2 p.m.)

REPORT OF ANNA C. JESMIER, NATIONAL PRESIDENT, NATIONAL AUXILIARY, UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

AUGUST 1, 1933.

To the Officers and Members of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the National Auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans.

GREETINGS: Words fail me utterly when I try to express to you the deep appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the members of this organization when they elected me to the position of president of the national auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans, in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., in August 1932.

I selected as my installing officer Mary B. Hamilton, past national president, who was assisted by department drill team no. 1, of California. This installation was a colorful affair and the picture will remain forever in my heart and memory.

Not unmindful of the arduous duties awaiting me and realizing the grave responsibilities devolving upon the position, I willingly assumed the office and accepted the duties and responsibilities attendant thereupon. Every ounce of my strength and energy has been put forth to increase the prestige and interests of the organization and to add numbers to the roster, ever keeping uppermost in mind the needs of our comrades, their widows, orphans, and dependents.

Immediately after the close of the twenty-ninth annual convention, I arrived at national headquarters, Washington, D.C., for the purpose of conferring with the national treasurer, Carrie E. Nolan, and to ascertain the needs of the organization and to familiarize myself with the office routine.

ACTIVITIES OF THE YEAR

September 1932.—Visited national headquarters in Washington and while there issued general order no. 1.

Attended meetings of the following camps and auxiliaries:

Chas. O. Bear camp and auxiliary, Appleton, Wis.

District convention at Oshkosh, Wis.

Ben Daniels camp and auxiliary, Tucson, Ariz.

Conferred with Provisional President Viola Davis, Albuquerque, N.Mex., in regard to organizing another auxiliary so that there might be a department in New Mexico.

Visited the veterans' hospital, Albuquerque, N.Mex., and was a guest of the Woman's City Club of that city.

Received life membership in Roosevelt Auxiliary No. 5, Los Angeles, Calif.

Made official visitations to Roosevelt camp and auxiliary, and Los Angeles camp and auxiliary, both of Los Angeles, Calif.

Visited National Military Home, Sawtelle, Calif.

October.—Instituted the Major Cook auxiliary, Sawtelle, Calif., and installed the officers.

Attended meetings of the following camps and auxiliaries:

Clyde W. Holbrook camp and auxiliary, Venice, Calif.

Hamilton camp and auxiliary, Sawtelle, Calif.

Ensign Bagley camp and Helen Gould auxiliary, Pasadena, Calif.

Santa Fe trail camp and auxiliary, El Monte, Calif.

Hollywood camp and auxiliary, Hollywood, Calif.

Captain E. L. Baker camp and auxiliary, Los Angeles, Calif.

War Mothers' Auxiliary, Los Angeles, Calif.

Tom C. Galbraith camp, Compton, Calif., where I received an honorary membership in the camp.

November.—General Order No. 2 issued.

The following meetings were attended:

Rollins Noble camp and auxiliary, San Bernardino, Calif.
Lieutenant Bedwell camp and auxiliary, Riverside, Calif.
Fredericks camp and auxiliary, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mololas camp and auxiliary, Escondido, Calif.
Fred W. Green camp and auxiliary, Culver City, Calif.
Fernando Valley camp and auxiliary, Van Nuys, Calif.
Hamilton Fish auxiliary, El Paso, Tex.
Attended Armistice Day exercises, Los Angeles, Calif.
Assisted in exercises dedicating the Coliseum at Los Angeles, Calif., to the veterans of the World War.

December.—General Order No. 3 issued.

Visited national headquarters in Washington, D.C., and attended a meeting of the legislative committee called by the commander in chief.

Visited Chas. O. Bear camp and auxiliary, Appleton, Wis.

Visited the Colonel Jas. S. Pettit auxiliary, Washington, D.C.

January.—Following activities participated in:

Installed the officers of the following auxiliaries:

Major Cook, Hollywood; Capt. E. L. Baker, Roosevelt; Capt. Charles Clark, Glendale; Helen Gould, Tom C. Galbraith, Alhambra.

Attended the installation of the officers of several camps and had the honor of installing the officers of the Tom C. Galbraith camp, Compton, Calif.

Visited the McGraw auxiliary in Milwaukee, Wis., and had conference with department president Norma Y. Funk and sisters, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Attended the William McKinley banquet in Philadelphia, Pa., which is an annual event with this department, and this year their honor guest was Commander in Chief William J. Otjen. While in Philadelphia the memorial exercises honoring William McKinley were attended at the McKinley Monument. The memorial of the auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans, was also visited.

Attended all sessions of the Women's Patriotic Defense Conference, Washington, D.C.

Visited national headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Visited the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Washingto, D.C., placing a wreath for the national auxiliary.

February.—Visited national headquarters, Washington, D.C., and called a meeting of the finance committee to meet at these headquarters.

Attended Lincoln Memorial services at Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C., and the services commemorating the sinking of the U.S.S. *Maine*, held at the *Maine* shaft in Arlington National Cemetery, which borders closely on the banks of the peaceful Potomac. Attended also the *Maine* memorial services held by the Spanish War Veterans national organization in the Riding Hall, Fort Myer, Va.

Attended a meeting of the Colonel John Jacob Astor auxiliary, Washington, D.C.

Attended the banquet in Washington, D.C., to honor the commander in chief, Wm. J. Otjen, at the Hotel Mayflower.

Visited the home of George Washington at Mount Vernon, Va., and placed a wreath on the tomb of George and Martha Washington on behalf of the National Auxiliary Spanish War Veterans.

Following departments were visited: Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York.

March.—Visited national headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Official visitations were made to the following departments: District of Columbia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Arizona, Department of the Potomac, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Visited the General Nelson A. Miles Auxiliary, Washington, D.C.

Visits were also made to the following hospitals: Veterans' hospital and home, Hampton, Va.; United States marine hospital, New Orleans, La.; Beaumont hospital, El Paso, Tex.; United States veterans' hospital, Tuscon, Ariz.

While in Washington, D.C., much of 1 day was spent in the office of the National Tribune in conference with the editor, Capt. "Bill" Mattocks.

Participated in the inaugural parade of President Roosevelt, March 4, 1933, in Washington, D.C. with many past and present national officers.

April.—Early in the month of April I was invited to give a talk at the meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association of Los Angeles, and chose for my subject, "What Was Accomplished by the Spanish-American War?"

Following camps and auxiliaries were visited:
McKinley camp and auxiliary, Long Beach, Calif.
Admiral Schley camp and auxiliary, Los Angeles, Calif.
Camps and auxiliaries of San Diego district, Calif.
Laurens camp and auxiliary, San Luis Obispo, Calif.
Oakland district camp and auxiliaries, San Francisco, Calif.
Bakersfield district camps and auxiliaries, Bakersfield, Calif.
Received honorary membership in Roosevelt Camp No. 9, Los Angeles, Calif.
Attended convention of the comrades of the Department of New Mexico, making a special effort to form a department auxiliary.
Attended a mass meeting in honor of the national president of the American Legion, Mrs. Blackburn, at San Francisco.
Assited in annual muster day exercises at San Diego, Calif.
May.—Attended meeting of the Charles E. Dixon camp and auxiliary, Ontario, Calif., and of the Calumpit camp and auxiliary, Santa Ana, Calif.
Was a guest at the banquet given by the Department of California to the commander in chief, Wm. J. Otjen.
Attended the convention of the department of California.
Attended Memorial Day service at Methodist Church, Los Angeles, Calif., and Memorial Day services conducted by the Roosevelt camp and auxiliary at the Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, Calif.
June.—Attended the following department conventions: Arkansas, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Visited in St. Louis, Mo. Arrived at national headquarters to complete plans for the national convention.
Visited Veterans' hospital at Muskogee, Okla.
Attended Flag Day exercises in Little Rock, Ark.
July.—Issued General Order No. 4.
Participated in patriotic service, at the base of the Washington Monument, Washington, D.C.
Visited conventions of the department of Washington-Alaska and department of Oregon.

ACTIVITIES OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES

Americanization.—This work, although practically new, has shown progress during the past year.
National defense.—Attended the 3-day session and served as a member of the extension committee. A full report of this conference, written by Una McGrath, past department president of Illinois, is printed in national officers' report.
Hospitalization.—Commandants and governors of homes commend the splendid work of the women of our organization. When the members of this organization visit the homes and hospitals they not remember the comrades of the Spanish War but remember those of all wars, endeavoring at all times to bring a ray of sunshine and a moment of joy into the hearts of all veterans. The activities of this particular committee has become far-reaching in their scope, and are too numerous to briefly summarize.
Child welfare.—This work has not been confined to just the children of Spanish War veterans, but an active interest has been taken in all children. This committee has based its work on the idea that the children of today are the citizens of tomorrow, and its work has gone forward on an unselfish basis.
Legislation.—Under the capable leadership of our past national president, Florence H. Becker, our organization has again taken an active part in pension legislation for our veterans and dependents. Never has there been a call issued to the sisters of the organization to put their shoulder to the wheel that they have been found wanting. Always have they been ready to obey the call and willing to serve. Today we find the veterans and widows recipients of notices that their pensions have been cut, and in many instances have ceased entirely; while it is true that for the present we have lost the skirmish, it does not follow that we have necessarily lost the battle. Many a decisive battle has been won just when defeat seemed most imminent. We must ever be on the alert to assist the comrades in the fight to regain what is justly and rightfully theirs, and at no time in the history of our organization was concerted action in close harmony and understanding more necessary than it is now.
Further report on our legislative work will be given in detail in the report of the legislative chairman, Sister Becker.

MEMBERSHIP

Special stress has been laid on recruiting. Chief of Staff Carrie L. Krouse has written several letters during the year to the department chiefs of staff, encouraging drives for members and outlining methods for increasing interest in the organization. A dispensation to reinstate dropped members upon the payment of the regular initiation fee has been the means of bringing back to our organization hundreds of dropped members.

Many junior members have been added to the rolls of our auxiliaries and am happy to report a substantial gain in membership.

To stimulate interest, a prize was offered to the department gaining the greatest number of members numerically, and to the one gaining greatest in percentage.

CERTIFICATES OF REWARD

State:	Number	State:	Number
California	1	Kansas	1
Colorado and Wyoming	1	Michigan	1
Georgia	1	Mississippi	1
Indiana	1	North Dakota	1
Iowa	1	Virginia	1

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT

State:	Number	State:	Number
California	17	Minnesota	1
Colorado and Wyoming	1	Mississippi	2
Connecticut	1	Missouri	2
District of Columbia	3	New Jersey	1
Florida	2	New York	5
Illinois	1	North Carolina	4
Indiana	5	Ohio	2
Iowa	3	Oklahoma	2
Kansas	1	Pennsylvania	11
Louisiana	2	Tennessee	4
Massachusetts	2	Texas	2
Kentucky	1	Washington and Alaska	3
Michigan	5		

DEPARTMENTS ADDING NEW AUXILIARIES

State:	Number	State:	Number
Alabama	1	Michigan	2
Arkansas	1	Minnesota	1
California	1	Mississippi	1
Colorado and Wyoming	2	New Jersey	1
Florida	2	New York	1
Georgia	1	Ohio	2
Illinois	1	Pennsylvania	3
Indiana	2	Potomac	2
Iowa	1	Texas	1
Kansas	1	Virginia	1
Massachusetts	2	West Virginia	2

UNATTACHED

	Number		Number
State: Nevada	1	State: North Dakota	2

Department of Colorado and Wyoming dissolved June 19, 1933. There are now two new departments—department of Colorado and department of Wyoming.

FINANCE

In the month of February 1933, the finance committee, consisting of Past National Presidents Marie C. Williams, Wilhelmina K. Borgmeier, and Olive M. Ravens, was called to headquarters for the pur-

pose of planning ways and means for curtailing expenses and of increasing revenue. The results of this study and subsequent action may not be realized this year but if continued it is hoped will show very beneficial results in the treasury.

CONCLUSION

Upon my visits to the various departments I have been met by the representatives of the many patriotic organizations. A very close feeling exists between these groups of patriotic women. I believe there should be a closer contact with other patriotic organizations for, after all, our aims and objects are the same—fair treatment for our veterans—and we can work to a better end if we stand together in the interests of the veterans of all wars and cement with human kindness and friendship the tie that binds us in comradeship—service to our country and our flag.

When visiting in the different departments I have at all times given personal instructions as to the proper conduct of the business of the meetings, the floor work, and the ritualistic work of the officers, special attention being accorded to the smaller departments.

In the interest of economy only four general orders have been issued. The material which ordinarily would have been promulgated through general orders was sent out in monthly letters to department presidents. These letters contained information of value which the department president might incorporate in similar letters to her department or in her general order. It is felt that these letters have been the means of bringing the national president and the department presidents in closer relationship and has resulted in a better and fuller understanding of the needs of our organization.

To my official family and chairmen of the various committees, words fail me in expressing my appreciation of your whole-hearted cooperation and support. Your unselfishness in helping to carry on the ideals and principles of this organization have been without parallel.

To the sisters and comrades of the Department of California, your loyalty has been an inspiration to me and has made me feel that I really can be of service to our comrades and sisters.

We are grateful to the National Tribune, the voice of our organization, for the publicity given us and for the many courtesies extended to our auxiliary, department, and national officers. A toast to the National Tribune, may it grow in membership and increase in power.

My gratitude to the commander in chief, Wm. J. Otjen, cannot be adequately expressed. The many courtesies extended to me personally and to the national organization, his interest in the auxiliaries, and his readiness to give credit to the women who are so earnestly and nobly doing their part, even in a small way, in behalf of the veterans, the widows, orphans, and dependents, have been most gratifying.

The national auxiliary is grateful to Past Commander in Chief Rice W. Means, chairman of the legislative committee, and the members of his committee, who have made such a noble and spectacular fight for our veterans without expecting any reward for their services.

To the quartermaster general, James J. Murphy, my hand is extended in sincere thanks for his assistance during the past year. With such loyal support our organization could not but prosper.

If success has been attendant upon my efforts it has been due to the "stick-to-it-tiveness" of every member of my official family and every member of the entire organization, but I feel that I would not be doing myself nor the organization full justice were I not to pause for just one second to lay my hand on the shoulder of my national secretary, Edna E. Judd, and my national treasurer, Carrie E. Nolan, and say reverently, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

I feel that very rarely has one reaped such a golden harvest of high honors as has been my lot during the past year. To be elected to the highest position this beloved organization can bestow was, indeed, almost unbelievable, but added to this was the glorious fact that I started my year in the State of my birth, staunch Wisconsin, and shall end it in the State of my adoption, golden California.

As I retire from office, it is with a feeling of regret that I must relinquish the office to another. It has been a year which I shall remember with a great deal of pleasure and I thank you all from the innermost corners of my heart for the privilege of serving the splendid women of our organization and the comrades of the Spanish War veterans.

To my successor I pledge my local support and cooperation. I know that the membership will continue to assist the newly elected national president to carry on in the same loyal and true-blue spirit as they have in the past.

Carry on thru storm and danger
Carry on thru dark despair;
Carry on thru hurt and failure,
Carry on thru grief and care.
'Twas the message they bequeathed us
As they fell beside the way—
And for them and for their children,
We must carry on today.

Yours in F., P. & H.,

ANNA C. JESMIER, *National President.*

REPORT OF NATIONAL SECRETARY

EDNA E. JUDD

AUGUST 1, 1933.

To officers and members of the National Auxiliary, U.S.W.V.:

GREETINGS: Having had the honor to be appointed national secretary at Milwaukee, Wis., by our national president, Anna C. Jesmier, I was installed into office by Past National President Mary B. Hamilton. Knowing full well the responsibility which the office entailed, I was determined to do the very best I could to help make our national president's year a splendid success and do whatever was required of me to the very best of my ability. And if the service I have rendered our national organization this year has made me worthy of the honor our national president conferred on me, then I am happy and feel well repaid for the duties I have performed.

During the absence of our national president from her home I have tried to promptly and intelligently attend to all correspondence coming here.

On September 12 I had the pleasure of attending the Maj. William Kirk Auxiliary of Sioux City, Department of Iowa, where I was most royally entertained. This was the auxiliary I first joined when I came into our beloved organization. Also attended the Los Angeles and Hollywood Auxiliary.

In October, visited the Fredericks Auxiliary twice, William H. Cook, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Angeles Mesa, Helen Gould, El Monte, and Capt. E. L. Baker Auxiliary. Also took part in Columbus Day celebration and Tom C. Galbraith Camp when honorary membership was conferred on our national president.

In November, visited the San Bernardino, Riverside, Fredericks, Malolas, Culver City, Fernando Valley, and Joe Crail Auxiliary. Took part in American Citizenship League meeting, school of instruction, Armistice Day parade, and extended greetings of our national president to the San Dimas Juvenile Camp when flag was presented them by Roosevelt Camp, No. 9. Represented national president at Affiliated Society of Patriotic Organizations in southern California.

December, took part in flag presentation to Girl Scout troop of Horace Mann School.

January, assisted national president in the installation of William H. Cook Auxiliary. Attended installation of Los Angeles, Hollywood, Capt. E. L. Baker, Roosevelt, Inglewood, Pasadena, Compton, Monrovia, Alhambra, and installed the officers at Glendale, Culver City, and Venice.

February, instituted and installed the Admiral Schley Auxiliary, assisted by department and past department officers. Attended Schley, Fredericks, and Venice Auxiliary.

March, attended Schley Auxiliary twice, and Holbrook of Venice.

April, attended the conferring of honorary membership on our national president by Roosevelt Camp, No. 9. Attended San Diego, Alhambra Auxiliary. Put on muster day ceremony for Glendale. Extended the greetings of our national president to the American Legion Auxiliary national president and presented gift.

May, attended Fredericks, Los Angeles, and Santa Ana Auxiliary. Attended department convention, Memorial Day services and parade.

June, extended national president greetings to American Citizenship League. Installed historian and assistant guard of Capt. E. L. Baker Auxiliary. Extended national president greetings to the American War Mothers' department convention and presented gift. Extended greetings of national president to Citrus Belt Flag Day celebration at Pomona. Presented two certificates of merit to Sister Emma Wilson, of Huntington Park Auxiliary. Attended Pomona Auxiliary. Made a short talk on Volunteers at Hollywood Music and Fine Arts Club.

Have attended 31 social affairs in honor of national president, national and department officers.

Up to the present time there has been 596 letters go out from here, and I thank all department presidents and national officers for their

prompt replies to our communications and for the many greetings and good wishes. And to the many auxiliaries in my own department, words fail me to express my deepest appreciation for the many courtesies you have extended me at all times, and the many flowers and gifts received and to the many sisters for their personal good wishes.

To our national treasurer, Sister Carrie Nolan, I wish to thank her and express my love for her many courtesies to me through our association by mail, and to hope our friendship may continue through many years.

And to my beloved National President, Anna C. Jesmier, I want you to know it had been a real joy and pleasure to have worked with, and for you, and that the friendship we have formed these past years may continue for many years to come.

We have been friends together,
In sunshine and in shade
We have shared in many a pleasure
That time can never fade,
May nothing ever divide us
As swift years pass away,
May we be friends together,
Forever and a day.

Respectfully submitted,

EDNA E. JUDD, *National Secretary.*

REPORT OF NATIONAL TREASURER

CARRIE E. NOLAN

AUGUST 1, 1933.

To Officers and Members of the National Auxiliary, U.S.W.V.:

GREETINGS: I have the honor of submitting the following report for 1932–33.

Having been reappointed national treasurer August 24, 1932, at Milwaukee, Wis., and practically all routine business of the organization being conducted from national headquarters, business was continued.

MEMBERSHIP

There seems to be an increase in membership in most all departments, regardless of the drastic change in pension laws. The membership-at-large is as follows:

Members on roll last report	1,160
Members enrolled this administration	118
Total	1,278
Members transferred	10
Members dropped	31
Members deceased	18
Total loss	59

Cash receipts for this merbership-at-large roll, as shown in the financial report this year, amounts to $1,308.72.

This membership-at-large roll, as has been reported from time to time, is composed of widows drawing pensions and living in localities not accessible to auxiliaries. This membership is composed of widows from all parts of the United States, Cuba, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, Canada, Ireland, England, and most every country in Europe, extending into the isles of the sea. This membership, of whom the majority depend entirely upon their pension for a livelihood, will suffer to a certain extent from the drastic pension changes, but the auxiliary must build up the membership so as to offset this loss.

FINANCES

The comrades' headquarters are still partially financing these headquarters, but it behooves us to look forward and prepare for an entirely self-supporting day.

The funds of the national auxiliary on deposit in the Federal American National Bank & Trust Co., Washington, D.C., and drawing interest at the rate of 1 percent up to March 1933, when the bank holiday was declared by the President of the United States. It has not yet opened for business. Actually tied up in the bank is $11,237.53.

On March 21, 1933, we opened a new account with the Liberty National bank with a deposit of $554.04. The month of March the books necessarily had to be balanced as of both banks; thereafter the new account in the Liberty National Bank was segregated, and the books since were kept as of this account.

A detailed financial statement is made part of this report.

CORRESPONDENCE

I have dictated 2,308 letters this administration. We have sent out 4 general orders, 6 legislative letters, and a letter to the departmental presidents on national defense.

SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND

Loaned on account of this fund, $5,575, first loan being made October 1927. The standing of this fund will be included in the financial report; also the standing of individuals who enjoyed this privilege.

SUPPLIES

During the past administration 724 requisitions have been filled and shipped to the various departments and unattached auxiliaries.

I was honored by representing the national president at the department convention of Maryland, June 24, 1933.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report, Sister Jesmier, our national president, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for my appointment to this responsible position. It has been an honor and a pleasure to work with you, and I feel we have completed a happy, successful, and cooperative year and that I have found in you a wonderful friend.

Respectfully submitted in F., P., and H.

CARRIE E. NOLAN, *National Treasurer.*

	Auxiliary report													Membership report					
	In good standing first half 1932	Delinquent first half 1932	Gain			Loss			Net gain	Net loss	In good standing first half 1933	Delinquent first half 1933	Total	In good standing first half 1932	In good standing first half 1933	Delinquent first half 1933	Total first half 1933	Gain	Loss
			Instituted	Reorganized	Total	Disbanded	Consolidated	Total											
Alabama	9		1		1				1		7	3	10	244	267	30	297	53	
Arizona	9										8	1	9	253	246	10	256	3	
Arkansas	8	1	1		1				1		10		10	240	247		247	7	
California	87		1		1				1		88		88	5,701	5,660		5,660		41
Colorado-Wyoming	24		2		2				2		25	1	26	912	993	9	1,002	90	
Connecticut	24										24		24	1,200	1,171		1,171		29
District of Columbia	6										6		6	904	946		946	42	
Florida	25	1	2		2				2		28		28	781	710		710		71
Georgia	11		1		1				1		12		12	404	423		423	19	
Idaho	7										7		7	235	290		290	55	
Illinois	78	1	1		1	2		2	1	2	78		78	3,454	3,444		3,444		10
Indiana	52		2		2				2		36	18	54	2,035	1,573	483	2,056	21	
Iowa	28		1		1				1		29		29	1,230	1,204		1,204		26
Kansas	27		1		1				1		28		28	943	938		938		5
Kentucky	15	3				2		2		2	16		16	597	628		628	31	
Louisiana	10										10		10	474	466		466		8
Maine	10											10	10	298		298	298		
Maryland	7										7		7	361	380		380	19	
Massachusetts	62		2		2				2		57	7	64	3,604	3,316	271	3,587		17
Michigan	40		2		2				2		41	1	42	2,457	2,471	31	2,502	45	
Minnesota	15		1		1				1		15	1	16	883	882	13	895	12	
Mississippi	8		1		1				1		9		9	177	168		168		9
Missouri	25										25		25	1,247	1,182		1,182		65
Montana	10										10		10	283	277		277		6
Nebraska	15										10	5	15	700	448	258	706	6	
New Hampshire	7										6	1	7	214	187	17	204		10
New Jersey	37	1	1		1				1		38	1	39	1,457	1,456	10	1,466	9	
New York	68		2		2				2		68	2	70	3,352	3,437	32	3,469	117	
North Carolina	15										14	1	15	424	459	18	477	53	
Ohio	72		2		2				2		71	3	74	4,316	4,137	199	4,336	20	
Oklahoma	17										17		17	580	594		594	14	
Oregon	22										22		22	1,020	981		981		39
Pennsylvania	84	4	3		3				3		68	22	90	3,692	2,922	844	3,766	74	
Potomac	13		2		2				2		15		15	331	354		354	23	
Rhode Island	6										6		6	411	387		387		24
South Carolina	7										7		7	191	224		224	33	
South Dakota	10										10		10	299	293		293		6
Tennessee	6	1									4	3	7	307	211	130	341	34	
Texas	21		1		1	1		1	1	1	21		21	861	793		793		68
Utah	5										5		5	284	270		270		14

Vermont	4										4		4	137	122		122		15
Virginia	13		1		1				1		14		14	433	499		499	66	
Washington-Alaska	25										25		25	2,371	2,419		2,419	48	
West Virginia	7		2	1	3	1		1	2		9		9	224	324		324	100	
Wisconsin	34										34		34	1,717	1,673		1,673		44
Unattached	12	5	3		3				3		10	10	20	314	162	184	346	32	
Total	1,097	17	36	1	37	6		6	36	5	1,054	90	1,144	52,552	50,234	2,837	53,071	1,026	507
Members-at-Large														1,160			1,278	118	59
Grand Total														53,712			54,349	1,144	566

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

FLORENCE H. BECKER, P.N.P.

AUGUST 1, 1933.

To Officers and Members of the National Auxiliary, U.S.W.V.:

GREETINGS: I hereby submit the following report for 1932–33:

When I assumed my duties as chairman of the national committee on legislation I found our first duty with reference to matters of legislation to be one of cooperation with our comrades in procuring and announcing to our friends the attitude of the candidates for Congress respecting our legislation. The importance of the election of Senators and Representatives pledged to oppose the repeal of those laws providing benefits for Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents was realized by all. Our auxiliary responded splendidly to the appeal for that service. That many candidates disregarded their pledge after election is a matter of great regret.

Opportunity of the argument in favor of the continuation of the prevailing legislative policy affecting Spanish War veterans, their widows and dependents to the joint congressional committee came on January 12, 1933. This joint committee had been provided for as a result of the demand that changes in our legislative policy should not be made without a hearing. Those representing our organization upon that occasion were Commander in Chief William J. Otjen; Past Commander in Chief Rice W. Means, chairman of the national committee on legislation; Past Commander in Chief Edward S. Matthias, vice chairman of the national committee on legislation; Past Commander in Chief William L. Grayson; Past Commander in Chief George R. Lunn; Judge Rufus E. Foster; Judge Leon McCord; Past Department Commander William E. Louden; Department Commander Alfred J. Kennedy; and Past National President Florence H. Becker, chairman of the committee on legislation, national auxiliary.

It was urged that the legislation conferring rights and benefits upon Spanish War veterans, their widows and dependents, having been based upon a long-established policy, there should be no change in that legislative policy affecting them.

At the conclusion of the hearing all felt that a strong case had been presented in our behalf and that every argument that had been made against us had been fully met. The members of the joint committee indicated an interest in the matter of non-service-connected disabilities, the so-called " needs clause ", and the suggested plan of a straight 10 percent reduction, and upon their suggestion argument was made upon these points.

No decision was indicated by the members of the congressional committee, but their attitude seemed favorable to our cause and we hoped for a recommendation that Spanish War veterans, their widows and dependents, would not be adversely affected by any change of legislative policy.

This was the situation when the so-called " economy bill " was presented to Congress and its passage urged by the President. Without waiting the report of the joint congressional committee or its recommendations, which we felt would be favorable to us, the bill advocated by the President and which has been passed by Congress and is now a law, has the effect of repealing all legislation beneficial to Spanish War veterans, their widows and dependents.

When the appeal was made that influence be brought to bear upon Congress and particularly Members of the Senate to prevent the passage of the so-called "economy bill" or to so amend it as to permit our veterans, their widows, and dependents, to remain in the same class as those of the Civil War our members again made prompt and and vigorous response. But it was impossible to prevent the passage of that act, which repealed our pension legislation.

Following that adverse action the commander in chief called a meeting of the council of administration, the national committee on legislation, and the past commanders in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, to meet in conference in Washington, March 24. As chairman of your national committee on legislation I was permitted to be present during the deliberations of that convention.

Its announced purpose was to consider the emergency which had arisen by the reason of the very drastic legislation passed by Congress affecting veterans, their widows and dependents; to confer upon plans for the protection of their rights and to determine upon a future policy.

The engagements of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Frank T. Hines, being such that he would be unable to be present at any of the sessions, his invitation to meet him at his office was accepted. The commander in chief and others were afforded an opportunity to express the views of Spanish War veterans with reference to legislation recently enacted. They urged that an opportunity be given to review the regulations to be prepared under the authority conferred upon the President by recent legislation, before final adoption.

The convention announced its faith and belief in the justness of the legislation finally procured after years of extreme effort but now completely repealed. They directed attention to the fact that the new act authorizes the President to supplant the repealed legislation by regulations to be promulgated by him, and instructed their national officers to urge upon the President that the rights of Spanish War veterans, their widows and dependents, be preserved as declared in the legislation previously enacted by Congress. They went further and announced their purpose to present and urge upon Congress the reenactment of the laws granting benefits to Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents, which have been repealed.

The fine harmony of this meeting and the spirit of comradeship and cooperation manifested was most gratifying and should serve as an inspiration to all who are interested in the objects, aims, and purpose of our organizations. How fine it would be were it possible for the auxiliary to have a similar meeting and to pledge our wholehearted support to the program adopted. It was my privilege, representing you, to declare our hope and desire to work for and with the United Spanish War Veterans and to assist in every way possible to have restored all the rights which have been so ruthlessly destroyed.

The regulations promulgated by the President reduced the pensions of Spanish War widows materially. The widow of a veteran who died of a service-connected disability will receive $30 per month, but if the veteran died of a non-service-connected disability the widow will receive but $15 per month.

An amendment as originally prepared was procured which provided a presumption that the disability of Spanish War veterans is service connected, but instructions issued by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs practically nullified the supposed benefits of the presumption clause. Pensions of our veterans are placed upon a charity basis and regulated entirely by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under direction of the President.

Great was our disappointment when the valiant effort made near the close of the session of Congress to secure a partial restoration of what we had lost failed. The provision limiting a reduction of pensions was passed by the Senate, but was defeated in the House. The defeat was accomplished only by the strongest Executive influence and pressure.

A strong sentiment in favor of our veterans, their widows and dependents, was aroused which in itself encourages us to continue our efforts unabated.

Our organization must enthusiastically support the program announced by the national officers and national committee on legislation of the United Spanish War Veterans. That program provides for reenactment of the legislation for our veterans, their widows, and dependents, which have been so wrongfully repealed.

Already bills of such import have been introduced in the House and in the Senate. We must work for and with our veterans and assist in every way possible to restore the benefits and rights which have been so ruthlessly destroyed.

It has been a privilege to represent the auxiliary in the fight which has been made in such a worthy cause. I appeal to all to help meet the emergency confronting us. This can only be accomplished by the constant interest and aggressive action of our entire membership. With a determined effort on the part of our organizations we will meet it. The larger our membership the more effective the result will be.

I want to thank our national president, Anna C. Jesmier, for giving me the opportunity to serve our organization as chairman of the national committee on legislation. I have given my best. I express my deep appreciation to the department presidents for their promptness in responding to all calls, also to the department chairmen on legislation, the auxiliary presidents, and to the might of our organization, the rank and file.

To our commander in chief, William J. Otjen, our past commander in chief, Rice W. Means, chairman of the national committee on legislation, and his entire committee I want to say "Thank you" for permitting us to take part in the legislative program of this year. We hope we have helped, and in the name of the National Auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans, I pledge our whole-hearted support to the legislative program adopted. We want to be your partner in "carrying on." We will be successful through the "teamwork" which has been so effective in the past.

During the past year six special legislative letters have been issued giving instructions and up-to-date information relative to legislation. Numerous calls have been responded to where an opportunity would be given to present the legislative situation to our veterans and their auxiliary and to bring before the public the objects, aims, and purpose of our organization.

The movement to restore the rights and benefits of our former legislation will be strongly opposed by the influence which brought about the repeal of our legislation. Our very best efforts will be required to regain what we have lost. We have strong leadership, and my closing word is an appeal to all to organize for the contest just ahead and continue our active interest under that leadership, confident of ultimate victory, for our cause is just.

Respectfully submitted.

FLORENCE H. BECKER, P.N.P.,
Chairman National Legislative Committee.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION

AUGUST 24, 1933

The closing session of the Thirty-fifth Annual National Encampment was called to order at 9:05 a.m. by Commander in Chief Otjen.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. I will ask the Rev. Mr. Thumner, of the Department of Oregon, to invoke the Divine blessing.

Rev. Mr. THUMNER. Almighty God and Creator of heaven and earth, Thou in whose hands the destinies of every nation lie, we do thank Thee that through the men who love Thee this Nation has been called into existence.

We thank Thee for the great principles of religious and civil liberties that this Nation has accorded all its citizens. And we ask Thee to bring clearly to our minds Thy love through nature as we view the beautiful things in this State.

Lord, make the men who live here remember that their lives, their happiness their joy comes from Thee.

Bless this body, this organization that is represented here. May they indeed add to the great victories that this Nation has broadcast well. May we become patrons of true altruism.

Now as we go into session we plead that in the audit chamber of our national offices the sweet spirit of love for our country will prevail. O God, in these troublesome times may that spirit be in the men that have the power of this Nation.

Now we commend this session in Thy keeping. We ask it in the dear name of Him who said, "Love your enemies." Amen.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The quartermaster general will make the report for the credentials committee.

Quartermaster General MURPHY. The credentials committee reports that there are 1,104 registered delegates, as follows:

Past commanders in chief	8	Indiana	29
National officers	10	Iowa	24
Alabama	8	Kansas	16
Arizona	18	Kentucky	12
Arkansas	4	Louisiana	6
California	209	Maine	0
Colorado	22	Maryland	8
Connecticut	6	Massachusetts	40
District of Columbia	21	Michigan	42
Florida	12	Minnesota	12
Georgia	16	Mississippi	4
Idaho	11	Missouri	35
Illinois	72	Montana	6

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Nebraska	14	Rhode Island	3
New Hampshire	0	South Carolina	0
New Jersey	26	South Dakota	2
New Mexico	3	Tennessee	6
New York	76	Texas	26
North Carolina	4	Utah	16
North Dakota	3	Vermont	2
Ohio	77	Virginia	5
Oklahoma	13	Washington and Alaska	53
Oregon	27	West Virginia	3
Pennsylvania	62	Wisconsin	15
Philippines	2	Wyoming	4
The Potomac	3	Unattached camps	8

I will now read a letter from the Governor of California and other communications:

Thank you for your letter of August 9 inviting me to be present at your forthcoming national convention to be held in the Biltmore Hotel, August 20–24, and for your special invitation to be present at 9:30 a.m., Monday, August 21, when you have honored me by requesting me to make a brief address.

I am very disappointed that for that day important hearings have been scheduled to take place in my office, at which I must preside. There is no way to postpone or delay these official hearings, and I must necessarily be present at the Capitol.

I wish that it were possible to be with you at this coming memorable occasion, but official duties will prevent my attendance.

With my compliments and good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES ROLPH, Jr.,
Governor of California.

For the second time in the history of our organization I am, by order of my doctor, prevented from attending our national encampment. My message to the comrades is to carry on stronger than ever and victory will yet be ours. Love and best wishes to you all.

CHARLES W. NEWTON,
Past Commander in Chief.

It is my pleasure to convey to you the greetings of the United States Navy from Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois.

He wishes me to express his regret to Commander in Chief Hon. William J. Otjen, Past Commanders in Chief Lund, Mathias, Green, Grayson, and yourself and other of his friends and comrades at not being able to greet this encampment personally, due to assignment of duties at this time which requires his presence in Chicago.

Trusting you will execute this trust for me, I am,

Yours in F. P. and H.,

THEO. L. NEWELL.

Greetings to you and officers and comrades who have served so efficiently during this year of distress and heartbreak to many of our comrades. Permit me to urge that the constitution shall not be amended and that honorable discharge shall continue to limit eligibility to membership.

OSCAR T. TAYLOR,
Past Commander in Chief.

Circumstances over which I have no control prevented my attending annual encampment. Regret very much. Desired meet all my friends and renew acquaintances. Wish you would convey to officers and members of United Spanish War Veterans assembled my since good wishes for successful convention, pledging my loyalty and support to organization.

ALFRED J. KENNEDY,
Past Department Commander, New York.

Permit me to extend to our comrades of the Spanish-American War the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the national organiaztion of the American Legion. Regret that I cannot be with you in person. Hope you will have the best convention yet held. Carry on.

LOUIS JOHNSON, *National Commander.*

Sorry am not with you. Affectionate greetings to all.

C. M. CHRISTENSEN,
Secretary, Thirty-third Association.

Department of Louisiana extends best wishes for a harmonious convention, with great good accomplished for our membership.

JOHN T. WENTZ,
Department Commander.

Sorry cannot be with you. Wish you a most successful encampment. Best regards to all.

WM. H. KENYON,
Senior Vice Commander Bennington Camp No. 20.

Glad to learn that you are with our delegation. Extend my best to our comrades from North Carolina and to the encampment as a whole and assure them that my heart and mind will be with you every minute during your deliberations, and I regret that I cannot be with you in person.

D. V. CARTER,
Past Department Commander, Department of North Carolina.

I very much regret my inability to attend the national encampment. I wish to express to you and the rest of the national officers the sincere thanks of the 100-percent Department of South Dakota and to pledge the earnest support of every member of the department to the new officers elected. It is our sincere wish you have a wonderful and inspiring convention.

A. R. SCHLOSSER,
Department Commander South Dakota.

The city of Asheville, in western North Carolina, in the Land of the Sky, cordially invites you to hold your next convention here. If you see fit to accept our offer of hospitality, we shall place at your disposal every facility we can command to make your visit here pleasant and profitable.

And please remember that the latchstring is out 10 feet long whenever you or any member of your organization choose to come.

WICKES WAMBOLDT, *Mayor.*

I have just received your kind note of August 12, inviting me to deliver an address at the thirty-fifth annual national convention, to be held at the Biltmore Hotel on August 21 next.

I should dearly love to do this, but at this particular time it is utterly and absolutely impossible. To you and to your executive committee I express my very deep thanks for your consideration and the invitation. I wish for you a most auspicious and enjoyable occasion.

With my personal regards, I am,

HIRAM W. JOHNSON.

It is our great pleasure to join with the Asheville Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans in extending a cordial invitation to your organization to meet in Asheville in 1934. Our hotels are famed for their delightful hospitality, and

the beauty of our city is known far and wide. Our chamber of commerce will be more than pleased to render any assistance in arranging for the meeting should Asheville be chosen for the 1934 meeting place.

JOHN M. GEARY, *President.*

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Past Department Commander Marshall, of the Department of California, is recognized. [Applause.]

Past Department Commander MARSHALL (California). Comrade Commander in Chief and our comrades in convention assembled, I want to briefly express my appreciation for the honor which has been conferred upon me by the nomination accorded yesterday of junior vice commander in chief, and I want to thank my California delegation and the entire West for their wonderful expressions of support and aid.

I also want to say that, having been the adjutant general on occasion, I know somewhat the national convention temper and make-up, and while many changes have occurred since my incumbency in that position—where in the good old days I stayed up until 12 and 1 o'clock every night while at home, writing personally every letter which went out signed by the adjutant general, I find a different set-up with regard to the election of officers. We have only three these times to elect. Some of the most important appointments that can be accorded to the different departments are appointed. They are more important by far than my incumbency of the office of junior vice commander in chief, and for that reason and for the further reason that we have a wonderful man nominated for that position in the person of Comrade Cain, of Pennsylvania, I withdraw my nomination. I hope with the consent of my delegation and the West, and hope that we will all come together again in the city of Pittsburgh in 1934. Thank you. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. My comrades, with the withdrawal of Past Department Commander Marshall as a candidate for the junior vice commander in chief, there is no contest. Therefore, if any of the comrades cares to make a motion——

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON. Certainly, my friends and comrades, we are all delighted that we are not going to have a contest at this glorious and harmonious encampment. [Applause.] We came here as comrades, loving each other with a keen affection, and we return to our homes without any scars.

I want to make this motion at this time, that the quartermaster general be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this convention for William H. Armstrong, of Racine, Wis., as commander in chief; for Leon McCord, of Montgomery, Ala., as senior vice commander in chief; and for Robert S. Cain, of Pittsburgh, Pa., as junior vice commander in chief; and that we cast also the ballot of the convention for San Antonio, Tex., as the convention city for 1935.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. You have heard the motion, and it has been regularly seconded, that the quartermaster general cast the unanimous ballot for William H. Armstrong for commander in chief, Leon McCord for senior vice commander in chief, and Robert S. Cain for junior vice commander in chief, and that San Antonio be selected as the encampment city for 1935.

(The motion was put to a vote and carried.)

Quartermaster General MURPHY. Comrade Commander in Chief, by direction of the convention, I cast the ballot of 1,104 registered

delegates for William H. Armstrong for commander in chief, Leon McCord for senior vice commander in chief, Robert S. Cain for junior vice commander in chief, and San Antonio, Tex., as the convention city for 1935. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. On the casting of the vote by the quartermaster general, I declare duly elected William H. Armstrong as commander in chief, Leon McCord, senior vice commander in chief; Robert Cain, junior vice commander in chief; and San Antonio as the meeting place for 1935.

We will now have the report of the committee on resolutions, Past Commander in Chief William L. Grayson, chairman.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON (chairman committee on resolutions). My comrades, I don't want you to become alarmed at this large and voluminous stack of papers here, because your committee has labored very zealously to boil down the resolutions so that they will be complete and understandable and not scattered. We are shooting this year with a 75 gun and a particular objective.

I want to say, before presenting this report, that we have had over 80 resolutions before the committee. The committee met on Tuesday and was continuously in session that day. These reports that will be submitted to you, I am glad to say, are submitted with the unanimous approval of the committee on resolutions. We had a very harmonious session. There was nothing unpleasant. Everybody was in a good humor and everybody desired in his way to do something for the organization.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. I desire to announce that the presentation of these resolutions by the committee will be a motion for their adoption. Therefore, after the resolution is read, if there is no objection made to the resolution it will be declared adopted, after being read.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON (continuing):

RESOLUTION NO. 1

On March 26, 1933, pursuant to the order of Commander in Chief Otjen, the national council of administration, the past commanders in chief, and national committee on legislation assembled in Washington, D.C. At the close of their deliberations they issued a statement reaffirming their faith and belief in the righteousness of the legislation theretofore enacted in behalf of Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents. They made the further announcement as follows:

"At the time Spanish War veterans enlisted in the service there was in existence a national policy, definite, certain, and fixed, in the granting of benefits to veterans and their dependents of prior wars. When Spanish War veterans were discharged from the service they willingly accepted that policy and have closely and faithfully adhered to it ever since. The Congress and the people of the United States have recognized that policy as an integral part of the contract of enlistment. A change in that policy will cause untold suffering and hardship to the families of the soldier of America's only Army composed entirely of volunteers.

"The act of Congress, H.R. 2820, recently passed and signed by the President, repeals pre-existing laws and destroys the rights which should belong to those veterans by reason of their service.

"During the World War a new policy was declared by the Congress, the benefits of which were never accorded to the veterans of the Spanish-American War. On the contrary the rights of Spanish War veterans under the prior policy have been reaffirmed by the Congress of the United States by the act of 1920 and subsequent acts. Spanish War veterans have faithfully lived up to the terms of their contract and now ask the United States Government to perform its obligation under that contract.

"The new act authorizes the President to supplant the repealed legislation by regulations to be promulgated by him. The national officers of our organization are hereby directed to urge upon the President that the rights of Spanish War veterans be preserved as declared in the legislation previously enacted by Congress.

"It is hereby declared to be our purpose to present to and urge upon the Congress of the United States the reenactment of the laws granting benefits to Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents, which have been repealed."

Resolved, by the Thirty-fifth Annual National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans, That we unqualifiedly approve and endorse said statement and the action taken by the representatives of our organization.

[Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. My comrades, that resolution being a resolution of a policy of this organization, I deem it of such importance that I am going to call for a rising vote rather than to follow the procedure I outlined. All in favor stand. [The audience arose.] Any opposed stand. [No delegate arose.]

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON. This, I conceive, my comrades to be one of the most important resolutions presented for your consideration.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

Resolved, by the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, United Spanish War Veterans, That we condemn the enactment of the provisions contained in the so-called "economy act" affecting Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents.

We deplore the representations made in the title of that act when it was denominated "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government." The wrongs committed in its name can be righted only by its repeal.

[Applause.]

It was enacted at the behest and under the powerful influence of the National Economy League, an organization under the leadership of men who have profited greatly from the service and sacrifice of those against whom, through means of publicity under their control, they have sought by subtle misrepresentation to arouse and array the sentiment of the people of this country.

We resent the hasty and ill-considered action by which the long-established legislative policy respecting veterans was disregarded and Executive orders substituted for legislative action.

The regulations thus far promulgated furnish the most forceful argument against the action of Congress whereby it surrendered its constitutional powers and prerogatives to the executive branch of the Government, and in favor of the prompt restoration of those powers to the legislative branch of the Government. The regulations promulgated by the President recognized the fact that Spanish-American War veterans "will be at a decided disadvantage in endeavoring to secure evidence showing their injury or disease was incurred in line of duty in the active military or naval service", and directed that a presumption should be recognized that such disability was incurred in line of duty in the active military or naval service; but so far as those regulations were favorable, they have been modified or entirely nullified by administrative action. Regulations were substituted for legislation and then those regulations were nullified by the action of the Veterans' Administration.

Even in cases of conceded service-connected disability there are numerous instances of unjust treatment through a system of rating manifestly unfair and apparently adopted for the sole purpose of economy and not in the interest of justice to veterans, their widows, and dependents.

We have insisted, and still insist, that Congress should grant benefits to Spanish War veterans in the same manner and the same amount as have heretofore or may hereafter be granted to Civil War veterans, their widows, and dependents, in accordance with the definite, fixed veterans' policy established prior to the time when Spanish War veterans entered the service.

We heartily commend the action of those Members of Congress who remained steadfast for the preservation and maintenance of the rights of Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents. We are especially grateful to those Members of Congress who, in spite of great adverse pressure, remained true to their pledge to oppose the repeal of previously enacted legislation regarding Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents.

We urge the prompt reenactment of that legislation and call upon the President and all Members of the Senate and House of Representatives to actively support the movement to restore all the rights and benefits of which Spanish War veterans, their widows, and dependents have been deprived by the passage of the so-called "economy act."

We favor the fullest cooperation with all veterans' organizations and associations friendly to the interests of those who have served their country in time of peril, in every proper effort to safeguard those interests and to protect their rights. All veterans' organizations should so coordinate their efforts in all matters in which they have a common interest. In such movement we pledge the friendly and active cooperation of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The resolution is adopted.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON. When the substance of that resolution is put into effect, and it is my honest judgment it will be next January, then happy days will be here again. [Cries of "Hurrah", and applause.]

RESOLUTION NO. 3

Be it resolved, That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, called upon to make available to any veteran applying therefor the file or copy thereof in said office pertaining to the claim of such veteran in order that he may properly and most effectively prepare for a review of his case, where such is required.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The resolution is adopted.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON (continuing):

RESOLUTION NO. 4

We feel keenly the adverse attitude of certain newspapers and periodicals which in many instances have failed to impartially state the situation affecting veterans' affairs, and the disinclination of that portion of the press to assist in presenting fairly and impartially the cause of the service men of this country: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we voice our gratitude to the National Tribune and express our appreciation for the service it is rendering and has constantly rendered in the effort to preserve the rights of veterans, their widows, and dependents, and restore the benefits of which they have been so unjustly deprived.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The resolution is adopted.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON (continuing):

RESOLUTION NO. 5

Whereas unprecedented conditions in the United States require the full force of the National Government and the loyal support of her citizens for their correction; and

Whereas we approve and endorse the efforts of the President to restore national prosperity through a wise and constructive administration of the National Recovery Act; and

Whereas we further approve and endorse the efforts of the Government in cooperating with the several States to suppress, by prompt and vigorous action and severe punishment, crimes of violence such as kidnaping, racketeering, and banditry frequently resulting in murder: Therefore be it

Resolved, That, as veterans, with absolute and unyielding devotion to our country, we pledge our fullest cooperation to the President in the accomplishment of these great purposes so vital to the life of our Nation and the preservation of our institutions and ideals.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The Chair recognizes Judge Rufus E. Foster of New Orleans to explain this resolution. [Applause.]

Comrade RUFUS E. FOSTER (New Orleans). Comrades, it is hardly necessary to move the adoption of that resolution as we are all service men and believe in upholding any good policy of the Government, regardless of what we may think of any other policy that we condemn.

I am not here for that purpose, but I want to tell my comrades some of the provisions of the National Recovery Act, of which I believe many of them are in ignorance. I am not to talk about that part of the act that relates to the adoption of codes and the regulation of business, but section 2 of that act provides for public work. Under that provision $3,300,000,000 are appropriated to aid the States in public work such as extension of their good-roads systems, the building of necessary improvements in their cities, playgrounds, courthouses, city halls, schoolhouses; anything that may be approved as being worthy and necessary.

Now, under the provisions of that part of the act, ex-service men are given the preference over all others in employment, to be paid for out of that vast appropriation of $3,300,000,000. The act so specifically states the money is to be spread throughout the length and breadth of the United States. It is more than that, to be spread throughout every community in every State, so far as possible, so that when paid to the labor it will percolate down through the activities of that special community, going to the butcher and baker and landlord and bring back prosperity, as the expenditure of such an amount of money must necessarily do.

The provision is this, that ex-service men with dependents—Spanish War, World War—have the preference in the employment by contractors doing that work, and there is no latitude for the contractor. When he obtains a contract he must go to a local committee set up in that county and he must select his labor from a list furnished by that committee, and these are no idle words in the act, and every effort of the administration is being directed to make that act effective and to give the ex-service men the preference they are entitled to.

For that purpose a Reemployment Service has been set up as a Bureau of the Department of Labor. Every State has a director of reemployment. In appointing those directors many ex-service men have been selected. I have been selected as the reemployment director for Florida. It is the policy of the Reemployment Service to include on these local committees ex-service men as chairmen or as members.

What I want to most forcefully impress upon you all is that when you go back, you camp commanders, you department commanders, you as individuals, should get in touch with the reemployment director in your State. You should see that the veterans are registered with these local committees for employment, and then you may be assured that every veteran who is competent to do any of this work will be put on the job at real wages—not under the relief program, mind you, not something given to him because of his necessities, or to supply a few mouthfuls of food for his family; but so that he may go to work and so that he may earn for himself the

wages, and those wages will be just as high as the conditions of the work and the locality permit.

There is nothing in the act about minimum wages. That will be included in the contracts and it will carry from 30 cents, 50 cents, up as high as $1.20 an hour, according to the class of labor and the demands for it.

That is the message that I want to give you. It is instructive, and I am quite sure that there are hundreds of you here who have never heard of those provisions of the National Recovery Act. Therefore, I move the adoption of this resolution. [Applause.]

Comrade FAUST (California). What effect will registering with those local boards have upon a veteran who is receiving a pension?

Comrade FOSTER. None whatever.

Comrade FAUST. Are you sure?

Comrade FOSTER. None whatever.

Comrade FAUST. Does he have to take a physical examination?

Comrade FOSTER. He has to be competent to do the work. A man with one leg couldn't be expected to dig a ditch. But if he is physically competent that is all that is necessary. It makes no difference whether he has a pension or whether he is receiving compensation.

Comrade FAUST. What about the age?

Comrade FOSTER. That has nothing to do with it. Competency is the sole test.

Comrade HOUSE (California). I just want to say this, that if we are going to have any such work as that to be satisfactory it will be necessary to move it from the hands of the National Chamber of Commerce and its branches. They are prejudiced against the veterans. [Applause.]

Past Department Commander HILL (West Virginia). I would like to ask: Does that resolution contain a stipulation to the effect that veterans will be given a preference in employment on this contract work?

Comrade FOSTER. It is the law itself. It is incorporated in the law. It is not a regulation made by the President or the Department of Labor. It is right there in the act enacted by Congress. No resolution is necessary to that effect.

Comrade ARMSTRONG (Arizona). Do the regulations say you can't draw a pension if you draw any pay from any State, municipality, National Government or anything that they own majority interest in? Would a pensioner be allowed to draw his pension?

Comrade FOSTER. It has nothing to do with a pension. You must understand this, gentlemen. While that is a provision of the act, and I think it will clear up any misapprehension in your minds, the money is coming from the private contractor who gets the work. He is obliged to employ you and he pays you. The money does not come direct from the Government or from the State. He gets his contract to do a certain job and he is paid, and out of what he is paid he pays his labor and for his materials. Therefore, whether you draw a pension has nothing whatever to do with your preference under the act, and it is not a regulation. Do I make that clear?

AUDIENCE. Yes.

Comrade FOSTER. It doesn't depend upon the whim of any official in Washington. It is there in the law.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The resolution is adopted.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON (continuing):

RESOLUTION NO. 6

Be it resolved, That we express our grateful appreciation for the fine hospitality which we have enjoyed in Los Angeles during the past week.

We realize that the general committee, under its capable chairman, A. P. Entenza, has labored faithfully and well under adverse conditions. They are entitled to the sincere gratitude of all of us as their guests.

To all who have participated in making this convention a success and our stay here so pleasant, we extend our thanks.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The resolution is adopted.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON (continuing):

RESOLUTION NO. 7

National defense consists of two elements, the resources of government in men and treasure; one consists of the emotions of the heart to defend our national honor through the sacrifice of life if necessary; the other to always maintain, at a national expense, an adequate force on land and sea.

The program operative to increase the strength of the Navy gives confidence to the Nation that we shall soon have a first line of defense demanded by our extensive coast line and the international responsibility to preserve our credit and our pledges to our weaker neighbors to protect them in the inviolability of their territory. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily commend the present movement to build and maintain our Navy to the point of strength and efficiency where it will be second to the navy of no nation. What we urge is adequate national defense by air, land, and sea in full and complete compliance with the National Defense Act of 1920.

The young manhood of America constitutes the strongest force in our national defense. It is upon their patriotism that the safety of our Nation in the future must depend. They will judge their security of care by our Government in the future by its actions in the past. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we deplore any action taken at any time by those in authority in national affairs which has a tendency to create the impression upon the minds of the young men of America of ingratitude of the Nation to those who in the past have rendered service in time of national peril, for our national security must rest upon sacrifice through patriotism and not upon those who profit by war.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The resolution is adopted.

Comrade WADDELL (Oregon). I desire to speak upon the resolution that you said was adopted.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Were you on your feet at the time I stated that?

Comrade WADDELL. Yes, Comrade.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. I will withdraw that statement, and Comrade Waddell is recognized.

Comrade WADDELL. Comrade Commander, comrades, I move you that that resolution be amended to state the combination of any two navies of any two nations. [Laughter.] If we are going to have a war in the future, it is not going to be with any single nation or any double nation but it will be a triple nation.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. There is no second to the amendment. The resolution is therefore adopted.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON. The following resolutions have been submitted to and considered by the committee. These resolutions have to do with matters of detail, and it is recommended that they be approved and referred to the incoming national administration:

1. A resolution protesting discrimination against disabled veterans in the Civil Service.

2. A resolution urging provision for the optional retirement of veterans in the Civil Service upon reaching the age or time limit, and that such retirement be not mandatory.

3. A resolution urging greater liberality in regulations regarding passports for veterans in the Philippine Islands.

4. A resolution urging the facilitation of the naturalization of service men of foreign birth now in the Philippine Islands.

5. A resolution directing the Spanish War veterans who are physicians have the same consideration as any other profession or trade seeking Government positions.

6. A resolution concerning the expense of domiciliary care.

7. A resolution providing for a past rank lapel button.

8. A resolution providing for the procurement of headstones for certain service men therein referred to.

9. A resolution providing for the retirement of commissioned officers at a grade next higher than they held immediately prior to the time of retirement without increased pay.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The recommendation will be followed.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON. Many resolutions were presented to and considered by the committee which, for reasons apparent on their face, could not be presented to nor considered by the convention. And as to these the committee recommends leave to withdraw. Included therein are the following:

1. A resolution proposing expansion of membership of Spanish War sons organization to include daughters.

2. A resolution opposing the very action referred to in the preceding resolution.

3. A resolution favoring a "Needs" clause in future legislation.

4. A resolution reducing the per capita tax, and another providing for the refund of per capita tax, and still another providing for a moratorium upon the payment of per capita tax.

5. A resolution directing the procurement of copies of the Congressional Record for each camp applying therefor.

6. A resolution urging the support of Spanish War veterans for the erection of a Roosevelt memorial at Buffalo.

7. A resolution extending pension rights to *Maine* survivors.

8. A resolution providing for the donation of $1,000 to the department of Florida from the national treasury.

9. A resolution providing for the discontinuance of members-at-large.

10. A resolution relative to the State home of Wisconsin.

11. A resolution urging provision for personal hearings before rating boards.

12. A resolution urging the erection of an unknown soldier's tomb in memory of the Spanish-American dead.

13. A resolution urging encouragement of a certain local broadcasting station.

14. A resolution providing mandatory exemption of those at home from per capita tax.

15. A resolution urging certain boycotts.

16. A resolution urging the removal of Hines and Douglas from the positions they occupy.

17. A resolution concerning evasion of income tax.

18. A resolution urging the repeal of laws exempting bonds from taxation.

19. A resolution urging mandatory provisions for employment through action of the Government of all persons over 45 years of age.

20. A resolution directing a change in the construction of the ribbon portion of our badge.

21. A resolution providing in detail the method of united political action by veterans.

22. A resolution urging the gainful employment of young men by the Government for Army service covering certain periods.

23. A resolution urging condemnation of the treatment of Jews by the Hitler government.

24. A resolution providing in detail a method for the departments through committees to secure information relative to cases of hardship produced by the economy act and giving publicity thereto.

25. A resolution protesting the Japanese treaty.

26. A resolution respecting World War medals.

Many of these resolutions have reference to matters purely governmental and political, and in the view of the committee, are not matters to be promoted or considered by us as a veterans' organization. We believe our efforts to be most effective if confined to matters of most vital importance to our organization and members as an entirety. [Applause.]

Past Commander in Chief CHAUNCEY W. HERRICK assumed the chair.)

Comrade PLAISTED (Arizona). I would like to ask a question. It is this:

> Going back to the resolution where it urges that cooperation be had between the various veteran organizations in all matters affecting the welfare of the veterans, I would ask if that recommendation would go so far as to cover the formation of local veteran committees of all the veteran organizations in the districts, that when the proper time came, we might be able to deal with these Congressmen and Senators who would pass such vicious and inhuman legislation as the national economy act. I would like to know if that cooperation could stand.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON. May I direct the comrade's attention to the concluding paragraph of resolution No. 2 (reading):

> We favor the fullest cooperation with all veterans' organizations and associations friendly to the interests of those who have served their country in time of peril, in every proper effort to safeguard those interests and to protect their rights. All veterans' organizations should so coordinate their efforts in all matters in which they have a common interest. In such movement we pledge the friendly and active cooperation of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Past Commander in Chief HERRICK. Unless there is objection, those resolutions will be withdrawn.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON. Now, my comrades, may I, as the chairman of your resolutions committee, express to you my grateful appreciation for the kind attention that you have given to me while I read these resolutions, and for your approval of the work of your committee. Your committee worked hard on these matters.

They may not be perfect, but I will illustrate by telling you this little story:

Down South was an old darkey who owned a cow and he wanted to sell it. He went to one of the white folks down there and said, "Boss, I want to sell you this cow", and the white man asked, "What kind of a cow is it, what breed is it?"

He said, "Naturally, Boss, I don't know."

"Well, can't you tell me how old the cow is?"

He said, "No, Boss; I really don't know how old the cow is."

The white man said: "Can you tell me how much milk she can give?"

He said: "I can't tell you, but she is a good-natured cow and she will give you all she can."

[Laughter.]

So you had a good-natured chairman and a good-natured committee and you are in a fine mood this morning. We gave you all we could and we thank you, and we now ask that you discharge your committee. [Applause.]

Past Commander in Chief HERRICK. Comrades, this completes the report of the resolutions committee and the Chair will be glad to receive a motion for its discharge with the thanks of the organization.

Comrade WILLIAMS (Department of Ohio). I move that the committee be discharged and that they receive a standing vote of the organization for their wonderful efforts.

Past Commander in Chief HERRICK. It has been moved and seconded that the resolutions committee be discharged with thanks.

(Rising vote of thanks to the resolutions committee.)

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON. Now in the name of this committee, I thank you.

(Commander in Chief Otjen resumed the chair.)

Comrade BABCOCK (Rhode Island). I move that the first group of resolutions passed here be sent to each department as soon as possible for their use.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. That will be done without a motion, comrade.

Is the committee on enactments ready to report?

Past Commander in Chief EDWARD J. GIHON (chairman committee on enactments). Commander in Chief, my comrades, your committee on enactments, Edward J. Gihon, past commander in chief, chairman; Past Department Commander Guy A. Boyle, secretary; and Comrades Long (Colorado), Rapier (Louisiana), Shakespeare (Washington and Alaska), Ramsey (Nebraska), Palmer (Michigan), Uhle (Oklahoma), Kelly (Illinois), Roberts (Florida), Zane (Pennsylvania), Zimmerman (Arizona), Kemp (New York), Griffin (Idaho), and Foley (Arkansas) respectfully recommend as follows upon enactments submitted to this convention:

Be it enacted by the national encampment in convention assembled and by authority of same, as follows:

Amend section 141, article 2, part 4, of the rules and regulations by substituting a colon for the period after the word "orders" in the sixth line thereof and then adding thereto the following:

"*Provided, however*, That the department may in their bylaws authorize the selection of a permanent department headquarters by the department council of administration, and if, in pursuance thereof, the council makes such selection, department headquarters shall remain at the place selected until the department council of administration shall select some other place."

So as to read as follows:

"SEC. 141. Headquarters: The office of the chief executive of a department shall be styled department headquarters and shall be located at the place of residence of the department commander, or, as otherwise designated by him in orders: *Provided, however,* That departments may in their bylaws authorize the selection of a permanent department headquarters by the council of administration, and if in pursuance thereof the council makes such selection, department headquarters shall remain at the place selected until the council of administration shall select some other place."

The committee recommends it ought to pass.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. All those in favor of the enactment say "aye"; contrary, "no." The enactment is adopted.

Past Commander in Chief GIHON. That was enactment no. 1. Enactment no. 2 was adopted yesterday.

ENACTMENT NO. 3

Be it enacted by the national encampment in convention assembled and by authority of same, as follows:

Amend section 180, article 7, part 4 of the rules and regulations as follows, by adding thereto the following:

"It shall be the duty of said committee to see that each of said officers is charged with everything for which he is justly chargeable and that nothing is approved on the credit side of the account for which he is not justly entitled to credit; said committee shall allow credit for such expenditures only, which are duly authorized by the bylaws of the department or enactment of department encampment; and shall disallow each item of the account or accounts submitted to it for audit which it shall decide is not so authorized. After the debit and credit are thus made up, the committee shall ascertain the balance remaining in the hands of such officer to be delivered by him as authorized by the department bylaws. In its report, said committee shall specify each item which it has disallowed and state the reason for such disallowance."

So as to read as follows:

"SEC. 180. The committee on auditing, constituted as shall be prescribed in the bylaws of the department, shall audit, or cause to be audited, the books, records, and supplies of the department adjutant and the department quartermaster, and for this purpose shall require a copy of the annual reports from said officers and a supplemental report to within 1 day before the stated convention, with balanced bank book. The committee shall require said officers to turn over to it all books and papers in their possession containing such accounts. Said committee shall submit a report in writing to the stated convention of the department encampment.

"It shall be the duty of said committee to see that each of said officers is charged with everything for which he is justly chargeable, and that nothing is approved on the credit side of the account for which he is not justly entitled to credit; said committee shall allow credit for such expenditures only which are duly authorized by the bylaws of the department or enactment of department encampment, and shall disallow each item of the account or accounts submitted to it for audit which it shall decide is not so authorized. After the debit and credit are thus made up, the committee shall ascertain the balance remaining in the hands of such officer to be delivered by him as authorized by the department bylaws. In its report said committee shall specify each item which it has disallowed and state the reason for such disallowance."

The committee recommends it ought to pass.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. All in favor of the adoption of this enactment say "aye"; contrary, "no." The enactment is adopted.

Past Commander in Chief GIHON (continuing):

ENACTMENT NO. 4

Be it enacted by the Thirty-fifth National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans in convention assembled, That, pursuant to the trust agreement heretofore authorized by and executed upon direction of the Thirty-second National Encampment with the Riggs National Bank in Washington, D.C., the

commander in chief is authorized and directed to withdraw from the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C., named as trustee in said trust agreement of the trust fund so trusteed, the sum of $25,000, or such portion of that sum as the commander in chief deems necessary to meet the essential expenses of protecting and safeguarding the pension rights of Spanish War veterans, their widows and/or dependents, and to restore those benefits of which they have been deprived.

The committee recommends it ought to pass.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Before I put that to a vote, Comrades, to those of you who have not read the printed reports, I wish to call your attention to the fact that the last encampment at Milwaukee authorized the withdrawal of $25,000 from the trust fund. For any of you who are unaware of it, we had at that time $100,000 in securities in our trust fund. During the course of the year our bank funds, which had been carried for years in a bank in Washington, were tied up. That bank closed in March like all the rest of the banks in the country. In that bank there were approximately $50,000 of the organization's funds.

We have just received papers, and have executed them, which will make $25,000, one half of our deposit, immediately available. A telegram received from Washington advises that the balance will be payable in the very near future, so we are confident that no loss will result by reason of the funds in that bank.

However, the funds were not available. Your commander in chief withdrew one security from the trust fund, sold a bond of $10,000, and it was utilized during the year. There is in your trust fund at this time $90,000 in securities, and this enactment will authorize the incoming commander in chief to withdraw as much as $25,000 from that trust fund.

In connection with some of the things that were said yesterday I want to call your attention to the fact that a statement was made (it didn't refer particularly to the veterans of the Spanish War) that the veterans were paying high salaries, $8,000, $10,000, $12,000 a year. This commander in chief happens to be somewhat Scotch. He reduced the salaries of the national officers this year, but never has there been salaries paid such as were referred to there. There is but one salaried official in your official family. Your national committee on legislation receives no compensation whatsoever. Your commander in chief receives no compensation whatsoever, and on the reports which are printed and are available to you, you will find it set out in detail, and the auditing committee will follow this committee.

I go into this explanation so that all of you may understand there is nothing which is not available for your information, and we want everything made known. [Applause.]

With that the case, are you ready to vote on this enactment? All in favor of the adoption of this enactment say aye; contrary, no. The enactment is adopted.

Past Commander in Chief GIHON (continuing):

ENACTMENT NO. 5

Be it enacted by the national encampment in convention assembled and by authority of same, as follows:

Amend section 56, article 9, part 2, of the rules and regulations by adding thereto:

"Paragraph C: Camps located in the northern portion of the United States, where owing to climatic conditions the members cannot assemble in December, may hold the annual election and installation of officers in September or October, providing special dispensation be recommended by the department commander and granted by the commander in chief."

So as to read as follows:

"SEC. 56. Term of office. (*a*) The elective officers of a camp shall be chosen annually at the first stated meeting in December by the ballots of the members in good standing present and voting, to serve together with the appointive officers designated by the commander-elect for 1 year from the date of their installation in office, or until their successors are duly chosen and installed, unless they sooner resign or are removed: *Provided*, That upon the institution of a new camp the officers elected and appointed upon institution shall hold their offices as follows: If the camp is instituted after September 1 in any calendar year, the terms of such officers shall expire upon the installation of the officers elected and appointed in December of the year following; but if the camp is instituted prior to September 1 in any calendar year, the terms of such officers shall expire upon the installation of the officers elected and appointed in the December next following the institution of the camp.

"(*b*) The provisions of subsection (*a*) of this section shall apply to the election of trustees, except that the term of office shall be 3 years, and that upon the institution of a new camp one trustee shall be elected for a term of 1 year, one for a term of 2 years, and one for a term of 3 years.

"(*c*) Camps located in the northern portion of the United States, where owing to climatic conditions the members cannot assemble in December, may hold the annual election and installation of officers in September or October, providing special dispensation be recommended by the department commander and granted by the commander in chief."

Your committee recommends it ought to pass.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. All in favor of the adoption of this enactment manifest by saying aye; contrary, no. The enactment is adopted.

Past Commander in Chief GIHON. After thorough consideration your committee recommends "leave to withdraw" upon proposed enactments, as follows:

A proposal to amend the constitution that those serving in the Moro Provinces after July 4, 1902, might be admitted to membership.

A proposal to so amend the rules and regulations as to include a new department officer, a service officer.

A proposal to amend the constitution that soldiers that served during the War with Spain were discharged "without honor" and are upon the pension rolls might be admitted to membership.

A proposal to so amend the rules and regulations as to provide a national service officer.

A proposal to so amend the rules and regulations as to provide for a camp surgeon or hospital steward.

Several proposals to so amend the constitution and rules and regulations as to permit partisan political activity.

A proposal to so amend the rules and regulations as to create a publicity bureau and appropriating $30,000 for same.

A proposal to so amend the rules and regulations as to create an advisory council in connection with the Sons of United Spanish War Veterans.

A proposal to so amend the rules and regulations as to change the per capita tax assessments of the Sons of United Spanish War Veterans.

A proposal to change the rules and regulations of the Sons of United Spanish War Veterans in relation to camp representation

in department conventions of the Sons of United Spanish War Veterans.

A proposal to change the initiation fees in camps.

As I stated in the beginning, the committee begs leave to withdraw these propositions.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The committee recommends and asks your leave to withdraw these suggestions.

Comrade HERRING (Texas). I am not entirely familiar, but the one enactment there that they are asking leave to withdraw having to do with the men who fought in the Moro Provinces after the cessation of hostilities——

Commander in Chief OTJEN. If you pause just a moment, I will have that read so they will all understand.

Past Commander in Chief GIHON (reading):

A proposal to amend the constitution so that those serving in the Moro Provinces after July 4, 1902, might be admitted to membership.

Now, the committee discussed this proposition very fully, and we are of the opinion——

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Let the past department commander be heard. I just wanted it read so the comrades would be familiar with the matter.

Comrade HERRING. My opinion is that the membership should be extended at least so far as under the recent regulations they are entitled to pensions as veterans of the Philippine Insurrection.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. I will ask the chairman of the committee to give the committee's views on this matter.

Past Commander in Chief GIHON. I will say, Comrade, that the committee discussed this matter for quite a time and, recognizing the fact that very few of these men mentioned enlisted after July 4, 1902—practically all of them enlisted before that date—they would be eligible to membership. Furthermore, the Government recognizes July 4, 1902, as the end of the Spanish War proper. Our rules and regulations recognize the same thing. It is therefore deemed inadvisable to make any such change. There has been no real demand for it anyway.

Comrade HERRING. Then all who fought in the Moro Province after that time had enlisted prior?

Past Commander in Chief GIHON. Practically all.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Leave to withdraw has been granted on the suggested enactments. Any objections? Leave to withdraw the suggested enactments is granted.

Past Commander in Chief GIHON. Commander in Chief, may I also extend to you the thanks and the appreciation of my committee for the honor that was conferred upon them in appointing them to this important committee. I have served on many committees, but I have never served on a better committee than the one that you appointed to the enactment committee, on which we have served in the past few days.

Every enactment was voted upon after discussion, unanimously, and every member of the committee was loyal, and I want, too, to express to them my own personal thanks and appreciation for their loyalty to this committee. Thank you. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. I recognize Past Department Commander Herring of Texas.

Past Department Commander HERRING. I move that you give the committee a rising vote of thanks for their splendid service.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. It is regularly moved and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be given to the committee on enactments in appreciation of their services. All in favor of that stand.

(The motion was carried by a rising vote.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. We will at this time hear the report of the committee of appeals and grievances. The Chair recognizes Edward S. Mathias, past commander in chief, chairman of that committee. [Applause.]

Past Commander in Chief EDWARD S. MATHIAS (chairman committee of appeals and grievances). Commander in Chief, my comrades, you have observed from the statement of the chairman of the committee on resolutions, and just now the chairman of the committee on enactments, that they have had a glorious and most harmonious session that brought forth reports which you have unanimously approved.

Representing the grievance committee, I am positive in advance of receiving your unanimous approval also. [Laughter.] We had most harmonious sessions and have brought forth a report.

You recall, I suppose, that the grievance committee really is to take care of controversies within the organization. We discovered that the only controversies and the only grievances were directed toward a common enemy. [Applause.] I have received many, many letters during the past months with reference to our legislative program, but when it was announced that I was to serve also as chairman of the grievance committee at this convention, there was an additional flood of letters from comrades who seemed to conceive that the grievance committee was to deal with all your troubles. [Laughter.] Well, when it was found that there were to be no grievances presented within the organization, Bill Grayson immediately seized and bound the chairman of the grievance committee and put him to work on the resolutions committee, and I think you have seen a demonstration of what happens when an unyielding Republican and an unreconstructed Democrat like Bill Grayson can get together upon resolutions. [Laughter] It is illustrative of just what is happening and what is going to happen so far as "unyielding Republicans" and "unreconstructed Democrats", so-called, are going to do on this legislative program from this on. [Applause.]

You have heard a great deal about matters of legislation and a great deal of gratification to all concerned that in this convention there is but one objective—in this organization there is but one objective. If I might digress for just a moment upon this matter of grievance, I can illustrate, I think, one grievance.

I don't like to refer to a representative of our host city, but I do this as just illustrative of what I want to say.

I heard, as you did, that pussyfooting speech of Rice Means yesterday. [Laughter.] Probably the greatest speech in behalf of veterans, the greatest of the many fine speeches that Rice Means has made upon that subject. [Applause.] But one of the local papers

this morning said that he made a few remarks in rebuttal to certain things. [Laughter.] I had no intention of elaborating upon that speech; being a member of the judiciary, I wouldn't be privileged to use the vigorous language that Rice Means did, because he has no such responsibility. [Laughter.] I couldn't use language adequate to the occasion, but I want to call attention to that statement in a local publication that is illustrative of one of the statements made in these resolutions as to the attitude of certain portions of the press and periodicals in this country, the best illustration I know. [Applause.] A newspaper, a part of the host in the convention city, giving such an unfair, absolutely untrue report of the convention, as you found in that paper this morning. [Applause.] And if the representative of that paper is here, I want him to publish my remarks, and if they are not satisfied with those, I will go over them and add some more to them. [Cries of "Hurrah"; "What paper?"] It wouldn't be courteous to mention the name of the paper. You can very readily find out. I merely spoke of that to make a point. I hope you don't misunderstand my purpose in the matter.

What I wanted to say was that it has been demonstrated in this convention that this organization is prepared to move forward upon the program upon which it has entered. There will be no turning back. There will be no sidestepping. This organization has demonstrated here today that it presented a united front. There is no discordant element in this organization so far as the leadership at Washington is concerned, those who have represented your organization in the past. I might refer to the suggestion as to new faces or something of that character in a speech which I didn't hear and probably ought not to refer to, but I have a copy of it in my pocket. It is of some interest and it is of some importance and of some value to have some people down at Washington to see some Congressmen and some Senators and know the promises that they have made. Some of those Congressmen and some of those Senators I admit don't want to see anybody to whom they have made an unfulfilled promise. [Applause.]

This convention has demonstrated it is a unit upon the program that is before us, and when we leave this convention the word must go out, back to your departments, back to your camps, back to your comrades—yes, and to the auxiliary, because they are an important part in this movement—back to them, that these organizations are prepared to move forward to the accomplishment of the great objective upon which we are thoroughly united. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Since the chairman of the committee on appeals and grievances announced they had no appeals to consider, I know we will find it easy to adopt that report. [Laughter.] I know we will also find it easy to adopt the remarks that he made afterward.

While we didn't pass upon appeals and grievances, I want to extend the thanks of the convention to the chairman and members of the committee who were ready to serve if needed.

Is the committee on auditing ready to report? The Chair recognizes Junior Vice Commander in Chief Lombard, chairman of the auditing committee.

Junior Vice Commander in Chief LOMBARD (chairman, auditing committee). Comrade commander in chief and comrades, your auditing committee, appointed in accordance with section 255, article 3 of the rules and regulations, submits the following report of their audit of the books of the adjutant general and quartermaster general:

We find that the books and records are accurately kept; that the receipts and disbursements received and expended during the year are correct as reported, and that the balances as indicated and printed in the reports show that the books of the quartermaster general were audited by certified public accountants in accordance with the rules and regulations and closed by him as of July 20, 1933.

All books and records examined by us indicate a high state of efficiency in the quartermaster general's office, and it is not too high praise of our able quartermaster general to say that it has never been our pleasure at any time to have examined books and records which show a greater evidence of efficiency.

We are glad to commend our loyal and faithful quartermaster general to the comrades of this great organization.

WALTER E. LOMBARD, *Chairman.*
FRANK L. FINCH,
CHARLES L. BECKER.

The books show that in addition to the trust fund of about $90,000 of investments, we have at the present time a balance on hand August 24, 1933, of $9,933.45, in the commander-in-chief's working fund $1,000, and cash on deposit in the Federal-American National Bank now in process of liquidation, $51,906.41.

I want to thank at this time Past Department Commanders Finch and Becker for their assistance in going over the books of the adjutant general and the quartermaster general.

I would like now, Commander in Chief, to have the auditing committee discharged.

Comrade REED (Oregon). I move that the report of the auditing committee be accepted and approved and the committee discharged with thanks, a rising vote of thanks for the committee.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Is there a second?

So that it may not be misunderstood, the liquidation of the bank mentioned in the auditing committee's report is the bank I referred to previously. The papers that have been executed and forwarded make one half that money available now, and they considered the balance would be available in the course of the next few weeks.

Any discussion? All in favor of the adoption of that manifest by rising; contrary same.

(The motion was carried by a rising vote.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. The report is adopted.

The Pennsylvania drum corps, which won the trophy, would like to give the encampment a display of their skill. [Applause.]

(Selections by Pennsylvania drum corps.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. We congratulate the drum corps of the Department of Pennsylvania on winning this trophy.

We are nearly through with the proceedings of the encampment. I will ask that all who possibly can, remain, because it will not last very much longer and we have appreciated very much the highly intelligent, earnest consideration you have given to the proceedings of this encampment.

Comrade BEVERLY (California). Comrade Commander, inasmuch as we have received such ruthless comment from the Associated

Press, we undoubtedly will continue to, and inasmuch as the remarks of our national commander and our own Tony Entenza, who has the courage to get up on his feet and tell the man he is a damn scamp when he means a damn scamp and not a pussyfooter—I want to make a motion at this time that if it is within the judgment of this national convention and the comrades here assembled, we have a copy of Rice W. Means' speech, that was made here yesterday, put into print.

I know that I have carried your remarks and Tony Entenza's into the homes of hundreds of my comrades in California, and behind the shirt of all of those men there has been a word and a message left that has gone down to the bosom of their souls. Therefore, I move you that this convention, if it is within your judgment and ways and means, arrange that every comrade in the national organization receive a copy of that speech that was made yesterday.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Your motion was that the speech be printed?

Comrade BEVERLY. That was the motion.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the speech made by Rice W. Means, yesterday, be printed and distributed.

(The motion was put to a vote and carried.)

Commander in Chief OTJEN. It will be done, comrades; it is so ordered.

A digest of all of the opinions of former judge advocates general, in other words, a digest of all opinions handed down during the course of preceding years, has been prepared and will be available for distribution in the course of a short time. It was prepared by Judge Advocate General Siebel, was turned over to the officers at the encampment, and is made a part of the proceedings.

(The report appears following this day's proceedings.)

Chief of Staff Shepherd of the Legion of Valor men desires to very briefly extend greetings of that organization to the encampment. [Applause.]

Chief of Staff SHEPHERD (Legion of Valor). Comrades Assembled, it is my great pleasure to bring to you the greetings of the national commander, Major Cooper of the Legion of Valor of America, who will hold their next convention in New York. Being chief of staff of southern California, I bring to you the greetings of our chapter of the Legion of Valor and Roy Reeves, commander.

I would like to introduce to you at this time our national color bearer from San Jose. [Applause.] We had on the platform just a minute ago Companion Bradfield. Our legion is composed of the Congressional men and the Distinguished-Service-Cross men. I thank you. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Are there any others of the Legion-of-Valor men on the platform or here?

Chief of Staff SHEPHERD. I would just like to say that while we were assembled in Stockton, I took a snapshot picture of our Commander in Chief Otjen, which proved to be very successful, and I enlarged it to an 8 by 10, and in my ramblings yesterday I laid it down on a chair. Someone has a very fine picture of our commander and I will have to make another for him.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. Your commander in chief always has been very valorous in pictures. [Laughter.]

I am sure that our encampment and all of us appreciate the attendance of these men who achieved the Congressional Medal. Too few of them were given in '98. If all of the men who ought to have been decorated had received medals, this platform would not have held them; those that would have had them in this delegation who are present today, but we appreciate and honor the men who did receive those wonderful decorations. Thank you, comrade. [Applause.]

We are approaching the place for the conclusion of the encampment and the installation of officers. There has been no intention on the part of the commander in chief to exclude anything which is desired to bring before the encampment. Is there anything which we have overlooked which has not been brought before you?

DELEGATE. Let us hear from Past Commander in Chief Entenza.

Commander in Chief OTJEN. A request has been made that we hear from Past Commander in Chief Entenza. [Cries of "Hurrah" and applause.]

As chairman of the committee which worked so splendidly for our entertainment here, and as one who has been with us and working with us for years, I take pleasure in asking Past Commander in Chief Entenza to address you at this time. [Applause.]

Past Commander in Chief A. P. ENTENZA (California, chairman convention committee). Commander in chief and comrades, it is going to be quite difficult for me to say very much to you this morning. I have been helping a comrade of mine find his false teeth that were left in my room last night. [Laughter.] And along with a photograph of the commander in chief that was lost by Comrade Shepard. I would like to have you return them to this committee if you find either the photograph or the teeth. [Laughter.] We have had many mentions of lost and found articles during the convention, but up to this time no one has lost any money. [Laughter.]

I understand that you are about to adjourn. You will never know how much the comrades of California appreciated your presence in our city. This is the first time that you have gathered together in a metropolitan area since Philadelphia. Milwaukee, of course, is the fifth-rate city in America and, of course, does not class with Philadelphia, the populations being much different. [Laughter.]

The reason I make that reference, so far as I am personally concerned I have lived in Milwaukee and enjoyed it very much, but we have tried to give you a convention with what I have chosen to say upon the income of a cigarette paper. We have no money. It has been almost impossible for us to receive moneys from any of the former sources of money-lending and money-soliciting. As a consequence of that, our program has been somewhat shortened.

But the most pleasurable quantity coming through the workings of this committee has been the splendid manner in which you have received the meager entertainment which we have given here. It shows you, too, hold the sportsmanship that the committee held in in anticipation of your arrival. You have smiled with us. You went to our barbecue and got nothing to eat. We understand that. [Laughter.]

I read a poem the other day written by a friend of mine of San Juan Hill, setting forth the Battle of Bull Run. That barbecue we had was a "bull-less" barbecue. You understand what I mean. [Laughter.]

Our newspapers, regardless of the comment by our good friend, Mathias, have been very kind to us, indeed. There is no time in the history of this organization (and I have been affiliated for over a quarter of a century) where we have received so much splendid comment as we have in our metropolitan newspapers. Smaller cities, of course, have more column space. They have more reporters and solicitors out of employment and can give us much of their valuable columns. But the work has been splendidly contributed to by all of the newspapers with the exception of one that he referred to this morning. As a resident of Los Angeles and having no use for it anyhow, of course, I don't care what you say about it. [Applause.]

I would like to mention and make a correction to you comrades in the controversy yesterday, and I am sorry, indeed, that I could not officiate as referee. Some remark was made relative to my position in this matter, and I think the Congressman was asked whether or not he saw me in Washington. No; not yet, but I am going to try to get there next year if you fellows will help me out. [Applause.]

I am not on your legislative committee, comrades; so naturally the Congressman could not have been looking for me. It is 10 years since I served on that committee, but I think the national organization, the comrades of mine throughout this country, realize that I tried to do the same part in endeavoring to bring forth the best for you that they have been doing. That is my duty, but I am busy out here in California trying to make a living, and I want to tell you now, frankly, it is hard to do. I have got them coming now, however; I am going to take care of them from now on. There is a fellow with $2.50 cash in my office right now and I am going right over. [Laughter.]

And you lawyers in the audience, let me tell you that it is quite a large fee out here. [Laughter.]

Commander in Chief Otjen, I think I may say to you, through this committee that had charge of this gathering, we are happy indeed to think that the convention has been a source of happiness to you. I reiterate now, as I did in Stockton during your visitation, that you are a high character of gentleman. You have had much to contend with during the year, and to think that we have been able to make your convention as pleasant as we have makes the committee happy.

I believe that all the people of the city of Los Angeles will feel more kindly toward you as the result of your comportment. I want to report that, regardless of uncouthness of our former experiences in life, the manager reports that you didn't as much as kick a cuspidor over in this wonderful hotel. [Laughter.] There have been no immoral solicitations of any kind in the corridors among the beautiful gatherings of women, and all in all it has made me very happy.

If at any time you decide to come to California, write to me and I will get a real-estate man attached to you so that you won't bother me. That is part of our advertising. We are permeated

with it, and it is a percentage country more or less, and I will send you yours if you will send me the man.

I will meet you in Pittsburgh, Pa., next year and, if perchance you remember me now (I am sure you will), I hope to have a candidate for you for junior vice commander in chief, United Spanish War Veterans, and I want you to remember that since I came from Detroit, the State of Michigan, and other places that I have lived, I am going to have this outstanding Spanish War veteran as a candidate for that menial position. If you remember it, signify it by clapping your hands now so I can get it in the record. [Applause.]

There has been a program arranged by which we would, of course, have a joint installation. I appreciate the hour having been set for that installation being late; I take it that there has been some change and very likely the change will be mentioned to you. At the present moment you are quite anxious to go. If any of you men are lingering in the city, I would like to have you (and this I am saying seriously to you), without charge, call on me at my offices in the Subway Terminal Building and I will be glad indeed to be of any social assistance to you that I can. [Laughter.]

I know many of you, and I have been very busily engaged shaking your hands and talking about old times. I have attended many of your dinners in the evening, and I have tried to keep the poker games limited to 10 cents throughout the building. To my great surprise, I heard there was a game last night of folks from Iowa and they were playing for corn. [Laughter.]

All in all it has been most splendid. I have a political message I would like to have told you, about what my idea happens to be in the inauguration of the new program of dynamic force during the coming Congress. I am not always on all fours nor to the square of the manner in which these things have been placed before the House of Representatives heretofore. Sometimes I have been wrong; in fact, probably in the majority of cases I have been proven wrong because the other side has been more or less very successful.

But I have taken the cue from the commander and from the few remarks of Past Commander in Chief Gihon, of Boston, as well as Mathias, and I am in harmony with the movement that will get back to my comrades something that has been ruthlessly taken from them by an act of Government.

I thank you for this call, my comrades, even for a moment, and I appreciate that we will probably meet together again next year in Pittsburgh, Pa. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief OTJEN. That committee on entertainment functioned wonderfully. I enjoyed being with them very much. My only criticism of all of them is that the printed program says that I shall expire about 8:30 and they shortened it by 6 or 7 hours.

But while, as the Santa Fe says, "The chief is still chief", I want to extend to the comrades here, to those throughout the country, my sincere thanks for what you have done this past year. As Comrade Entenza said, he wasn't on the national committee on legislation. I didn't confine myself to him this year.

I told the national council of administration, when they had their session, that if there had been time when the economy bill hit the

floor, every commander in the country would have been called to Washington or would have sent his representative at that time. I did have them later to adopt the policy which we followed, and I highly appreciated Past Commander in Chief Entenza's coming with them at that time.

Looking back on the past year, I do not see where any mistakes of any seriousness were made. Were I to appoint your national committee on legislation again, as I did it at that time, I would have appointed a splendid corps of men to represent you. [Applause.] Seeing them in Washington, knowing how they performed, I want to now express my thanks to them, to you who assisted so nobly throughout the country, and to express to you my faith that we are going to go on to victory under the splendid leadership of the men you have selected to lead you this year.

I am hoping to meet the great majority of those that I have contacted in the various departments at succeeding national encampments.

At this time I am going to call upon Past Commander in Chief Grayson, who has been selected as the installing officer, to take charge of the installation.

In addition to the committee generally, I want to thank the very efficient Comrade Kingsbury, secretary of the committee, and Comrade Ziegler, for they have been working at all times for the local committee.

At this time I will ask Past Commander in Chief Grayson to come forward, and to him, as the installing officer, I pass the badge of commander in chief, to be conferred on my successor.

(The audience arose and applauded.)

(Past Commander in Chief Grayson assumed the chair.)

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON. My comrades, I feel keenly the honor that is mine in being selected as the installing officer and I am going to take this opportunity and privilege of calling on my dear friend, Comrade Edward S. Mathias, to act as master of ceremonies. [Applause.]

I spoke advisedly when I said "my dear friend." You know, his father and mine opposed each other in '61 to '65, but I would be perfectly willing to swap places now. I have a dear affection for the gallantry of his father, and I believe that he has the same respect for mine, and then, you know, Ed and I got together in 1898. Then through the providence of God, we both had boys in the World War. [Applause.]

I want you fellows to get this: That you by your service wove the Blue and the Gray into the Khaki and made this Nation largely what it is today; and so it is in that spirit of comradeship that I ask my dear friend to present for installation the commander in chief elect, the senior vice commander in chief elect, and the junior vice commander in chief elect. [Applause.]

Past Commander in Chief EDWARD S. MATHIAS. Installing Officer, through force of habit over a number of years, I obey your command [laughter] and will present for installation the following officers who have been elected to the respective positions in this organization: William H. Armstrong as commander in chief [applause]; Judge Leon McCord—down home he is just an ordinary, every day Com-

rade Leon McCord—[applause] whom you have elected your senior vice commander in chief; Bob Cain—it says here Robert S. Cain, but that is a mistake, it is Bob—was elected your junior vice commander in chief [applause]. Installing Officer, I present them for installation.

Past Commander in Chief GRAYSON. You will each raise your right hand and repeat the oath of office.

Now, my comrades, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I declare the elected national officers of the United Spanish War Veterans duly and legally installed. And, now, Comrade Commander in Chief, I pin upon your breast the badge of authority as our leader and I present you with the gavel, the symbol of your authority in the national organization, United Spanish War Veterans. Use your authority fearlessly and impartially with charity and patience and for the highest good of the organization and each individual member thereof.

And now, Bill and Leon and Bob, God bless you. I want you to know that these men (I am sure I voice their sentiment) are going to be behind you in your honest, intelligent, and courageous leadership. This is a great pleasure for me. I look to the future with that confidence that brooks no opposition. Under the leadership of these men, I predict that the United Spanish War Veterans will go on to greater achievement and higher attainment and that when we meet at Pittsburgh, you men who stand before me will thank these men for their efforts in your behalf. [Applause.]

(Commander in Chief William H. Armstrong assumed the chair.)

Commander in Chief ARMSTRONG. My comrades, I have not the command of words that would properly express my sincere appreciation of the honor that you have today conferred upon me in selecting me as your commander in chief. But I will make you this promise, that during the ensuing year I will devote every ounce of energy and of ability and time that I have to furthering the interests of you comrades, and will endeavor to bring back to our comrades of the Spanish-American War that which was taken away through the act called the National Economy Act. I hope that I will have, I believe that I will have, the united effort the militant support of every comrade who has a membership in our organization. As your commander in chief, I could not be successful in any effort unless back of that effort I can have the united, militant support of every member of the organization.

If you will go from this encampment imbued with the spirit and the enthusiasm that you have exhibited at the sessions of the encampment, and will carry back to the men who have been unable to be here that enthusiasm, and will work as we are planning to work for the next few months, I have every confidence that there will be restored to you and to our other comrades, to the men today who are looking to this organization for relief and succor in their hour of distress, that we will bring back to them that pension which has been all that stood between them and the poorhouse over the hill. [Applause.]

I thank you, my comrades, and assure you that every effort will be used by me, and I hope that I shall have your united support, in keeping from our comrades that stain which has been attempted

to be placed upon their brow by men who know nothing of the trials and vicissitudes of life because of their extreme wealth, having that stain of being sent to the poorhouse or to live upon friends or neighbors in their communities.

Let them be placed where they should be placed—upon the pension roll of a Nation that should be grateful for the service that those men have given to them.

My comrades, I hope that as you leave this encampment meeting you will carry with you the splendid words that have been pronounced by Rice Means and Ed Mathias and Bill Grayson and the others who have appeared before us; that you will carry not those words alone, but the thoughts that they have given you, back to your camps and through your camps to the communities.

If the press of the Nation has so changed its policies from the days of Greeley and Watterson and the other men who were outstanding in making a press for America, that they will not give to the people of America the information upon which they can base their own judgment, then I say to you that there devolves more and more upon you and your comrades the duty of distributing to the men and women and boys and girls of your communities that information that will demonstrate to them that the men who went forth at their country's call to defend and protect all that we hold sacred in America, that will demonstrate to them that the service men must be taken care of in the time of their distress. We must not permit the moneyed interests of this Nation or the press of this Nation to take from the boys and girls of today, the coming generation, that spirit of patriotism and Americanism with which you and I were imbued when we entered into the service in 1898 and which was carried on into the hearts and into the breasts of the men who entered the service in 1917 and 1919. That is just as important to the welfare and to the success and to the maintenance of the United States of America—to maintain that spirit of patriotism—as it is to protect the physical welfare of our comrades and our people.

My comrades, in closing, I can but repeat my pledge to you that my time from now until the encampment at Pittsburgh is your time and that I shall leave no stone unturned to bring back to my comrades that which is so necessary to bring to them in the evening of their lives, a little of the happiness and peace and contentment that we are entitled to during the last days of our lives upon this earth.

(The audience arose and applauded.)

Commander in Chief Armstrong. Our senior vice commander in chief says he was from Alabama but now he is from the United States. [Laughter and applause.]

Senior Vice Commander in Chief Leon McCord. My comrades, I conclude that this is not the time to attempt to make a speech, if I could make one. I feel that it is the hour of pledging. I know, and want you to realize that I know, that it was not that you sought just to honor someone from the far South. I know that you believed that I would do those things and aid in doing those things that you and I are so much interested in at this time. It isn't just a question of pension, and I wouldn't have you feel that we go away with that. These newspapers so many times and in so many places speak as if we had become pension-grabbers. It isn't that. That isn't the issue, and they shall not put us in the corner on that issue.

But if this Government ever permits that man or his widow, one who has marched under that flag, to come to the sunset of life a mendicant, begging for bread, then the children of the Nation will no longer honor that flag and that Nation which it represents. [Applause.]

So just now, as we become almost the seniors and the G. A. R. is going back to the shadows, it isn't a question just for pension. And you who lurk in the shadows that would make of my comrades something to be scoffed at, something to be spit upon and beat, we say to you now that this is a fight for the flag. It is a fight for this great Nation. It is a fight for patriotism. And we say to you that we are going to fight on until we see to it that the man or the woman who is a pensioner goes back to what we contend it should be—the honor roll of this Republic. [Applause.]

A little story is told of two Irish boys. They were going through no man's land in the night, and they came upon seven or eight Germans who were asleep. They were attracted to them by one fat German snoring. They leaned over them and one Irish lad whispered to the other, "Shall we put the bayonet to them or shall we shoot them?" and the other lad said, "Hell, no; we will wake them up and fight with them." [Laughter.]

Let me, my comrades, not attempt to speak at this time. Let me pledge, and I pledge to you, Bill Armstrong, my commander in chief, that when you need me not in the line just to speak, but to fight—let me say I speak for my good friend, Judge Rufus Foster; let me say I speak for General Bill Brayson; let me say I speak now for the entire South—that when your commander in chief and my commander in chief, Bill Armstrong, calls us, you will see Old Dixie looming from the South. [Cries of "hurrah!" and applause.]

Boys, I am deeply grateful from the bottom of my heart. I am grateful to you for this splendid, for this distinct honor for my section, and may God bless and keep you and yours.

(The audience arose and applauded.)

(Cries of "Bob Cain".)

Commander in Chief Armstrong. I was just thinking about that. I was wondering whether we had better get a good kitchen chair and let Bob stand on it, so you can all see the medals of valor. Our Junior Vice Commander in Chief Bob Cain!

(The audience arose and applauded.)

Junior Vice Commander in Chief Robert S. Cain. By privilege of the convention and the ladies of our auxiliary who are here, I was always tall enough to get into the service. I need no chair.

As a junior officer, I feel I should have very little to say. I want to thank the convention for the honor and for the privilege of an extension of work for you. And at this time I want to direct just a few of my words to the splendid hosts of this convention, the Department of California.

As in the old days our forefathers "rushed", if you please, from the East, when they heard that gold was down in California, so we have been fortunate to come to these golden shores, and I want to thank the gentleman from California who, in the interests of harmony, withdrew his name and allowed me to win a fight unopposed through his graciousness, and we shall carry back, we of the

East, the golden glow of comradeship in our hearts for the Department of California. [Applause.]

The commander in chief and the senior vice have told you the objective that this army must reach, and we will reach that objective. Sometimes I am sort of a bolshevik, if you please. I don't always follow the beaten path of politics—yes, and not even the Spanish War veterans—and I want to say to you men now, and I hope there are men here who are eligible to join this organization that are not in it—when I talk about a man, I like to have him be present—comrades, we are facing a battle. If I have anything to say (I have a small amount to say in this organization), when this battle is over, I would close the books of this organization to the men who are eligible to it and who have seen fit to be slackers for 35 years. [Cries of "Hurrah!"]

We are in a battle. We fear no one. The cause is right and just, and I am going to close my remarks by bringing out of the past the name of a man, a soldier, and an American, the greatest one that ever lived, in my mind. "We shall only fear one thing, one spirit, and that is God, and we shall fight and take our own part." Theodore Roosevelt said those words.

(The audience arose and applauded.)

Commander in Chief ARMSTRONG. I would like to present to you at this time our Past Commander in Chief Ed J. Gihon, of Boston, Mass. [Applause.]

Past Commander in Chief EDWARD J. GIHON. Commander in Chief, my comrades of the convention, 24 years ago, at about this time, I got aboard the train in Boston, the greatest city in the Union. [Laughter.] If there seems any doubt about that, perhaps we take second or third place.

I am reminded of a story of the time of the *Shamrock-Columbia* boat race. We were very enthusiastic at that time over that race, in Boston, and a great crowd was standing before the board of the Boston Globe on Washington Street, and among them were two Irishmen, Pat and Mike. The bulletin board showed, of course, that the *Columbia* was winning. Pat said to Mike, "Well, Mike, of course we want the *Columbia* to win, but, by God, the *Shamrock* will come in next." [Laughter.]

I was on the train for the city of Tacoma, Wash., to attend the convention of our organization. After passing through Chicago and walking through the train, I found a young couple sitting in the corner of our car, a young man whom I had never seen before, but with him was a very charming young lady, and, of course, you know me; wherever I see a charming lady I immediately become interested, and I made it my business to become acquainted and find out who they were. I learned that the young man was the department commander of Oklahoma and the young lady with him was his charming wife. I believe they were on their honeymoon.

At any rate, a friendship began there which has grown and grown and grown ever since, until today I doubt if any two comrades could be any closer to each other than Comrade Otjen, of Oklahoma, and Gihon, of Massachusetts, and if I had a brother I couldn't possibly think more of him than I do of this wonderful young fellow, and I prophesied to you on many occasions that if he ever became com-

mander in chief of our organization he would make good, and I believe you agree he has made good as a man of ability and a man of exceptional honor. However, I don't know whether you all know of his military record. I am not going into that fully; but just one thing.

Otjen was in the Forty-third Regiment, and a section of his company under command of Sergeant Carson, of Massachusetts, was surrounded by the enemy for several days and they ran out of ammunition; they ran out of food. But they refused absolutely to surrender, and I think there were something like two thirds of those men killed or wounded. The leader, Sergeant Carson, was awarded the Medal of Honor for that great act of his at that time. I have always felt all those men who survived should have been presented with a Medal of Honor, and if that would have been done, Comrade Otjen would have been on the platform with the other brave men as a Medal-of-Honor man.

A year ago I had the pleasure and the honor of being selected by you to install Comrade Otjen in office, and today you give me the extreme pleasure and honor of pinning upon his breast our medal representing loyal service to our organization. I will ask Comrade Otjen to come to the front.

Bill (addressing Past Commander in Chief Otjen), I can't imagine anything more pleasing to me than having the pleasure of pinning upon your breast this pin representing loyalty to the United Spanish War Veterans. [Applause.]

Past Commander in Chief Otjen. I certainly thank Past Commander in Chief Gihon. My thanks go out to this organization. It has been a wonderful thing this year to meet you, to be with you. The bright spots are meeting the wonderful men and the wonderful women that are in this organization.

As Comrade McCord said, Dixie is going to respond. My comrades, both Mrs. Otjen and myself are still at the service of the United Spanish War Veterans. We are going to stay right in the line actively and I hope to see you all again. God bless you. [Applause.]

(The audience arose and applauded.)

Commander in Chief Armstrong. Comrades, I desire to announce at this time the appointment of the utmost faithful and loyal Comrade James J. Murphy as quartermaster general for the ensuing year.

(The audience arose and applauded.)

Comrade E. C. Kingsbury (California). Commander in chief, my comrades, due to the fact that there have been a number of the comrades who desired to get away in advance of this evening's meeting which was scheduled on the program, it was thought advisable to change the arrangement for the installation of these officers to this hour instead of going ahead with the plan for the joint installation of the newly elected officers of the United Spanish War Veterans and of the auxiliary tonight.

The matter was put before the sisters in a meeting an hour ago, and they yielded and said that they would be very glad to go ahead with their installation in the room in which they are meeting, beginning at 8 o'clock tonight in order that they might carry through some of the plans that they had in mind and for that reason did not want to come in and have a joint installation here this morning.

So when you leave this room after adjournment today, there will be no further meeting of the United Spanish War Veterans, and those who want to stay for the installation in the ladies' meeting may do so by going to their meeting tonight at 8 o'clock.

I want to take this opportunity also to express to you the appreciation of the local committee for the wonderful support and cooperation that you have given to us during this meeting. Necessarily there have been some miscarriages, in the sense that our program has not gone as smoothly, perhaps, at points, as we had anticipated, not due to the fault of you comrades or the sisters, but due to the fact that it is humanly impossible to carry through all plans that are made. We have found that in all of our lives, and we shall always find it.

But I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the way in which you have received what we have provided for you, for the disposition that you have shown; the fact that you have made no complaints, you have proven yourselves the good sports that you did in 1898 and I am sure that you will always be so because you are Spanish-American War Veterans and my comrades. [Applause.]

Commander in Chief ARMSTRONG. My comrades, there being no further business to come before this encampment, we will proceed to close. I will call upon Rev. Father Francis Moore for the closing prayer.

Rev. Father FRANCIS MOORE. Almighty God and Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for the great privilege we have had in being gathered here together for the sessions of this convention, and we would bespeak for everybody present and for those who could not come Thy special blessing.

Grant that as we go to our various homes we may carry with us the spirit born here in these strenuous times when all strength to forward our cause is so intensely needed.

We beseech Thee to bless the retiring officers and let Thy blessing rest upon those who have now taken the helm of our ship. Bless all the homes here represented.

And now may the peace of God which passes all understanding keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and of His Son, Jesus Christ, Our Lord, and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you and remain with you always. Amen.

Commander in Chief ARMSTRONG. Provost Marshal, you will retire the colors.

(Retirement of colors.)

Commander in Chief ARMSTRONG. I now declare this thirty-fifth annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans duly and legally closed.

(The encampment adjourned sine die at 12:10 p.m.)

DIGEST OF OPINIONS OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATES GENERAL, 1904–33

45189—34——16

INTRODUCTION

This digest of opinions rendered by the various judge advocates general of the United Spanish War Veterans has been prepared in pursuance of the recommendations of many of my predecessors. Some of them have urged the necessity thereof so that subsequent holders of this office might have the benefit of the labor of their predecessors, and that there might be harmony in conclusions.

Many of the incumbents of the office referred to rendered no digest of their opinions for publication in the proceedings, and since their original opinions have been lost, it has been impossible to incorporate the fruits of their work in this digest. Some of them, in response to requests, did furnish digests; consequently, I have been enabled to include their services in this work. Some of the incumbents, when making their reports, instead of giving a digest of their opinions reported the subject matter with reference to which those opinions were rendered, and therefore we do not have the benefit of the law that was involved in the propositions they solved.

There will be found conflict of opinions, but it must be borne in mind that some were rendered under different rules and regulations. Prior rules and regulations prohibited what was subsequently permitted, or permitted what was subsequently prohibited. Hence, there must necessarily be conflicting opinions where the organic law was different at various periods. Rendered upon the same organic law, it will be seen that opinions have generally been consistent and in harmony, thereby creating a maximum of cooperation and a minimum of dissension.

During the period of our existence we have had different codes of laws for our guidance, the rules and regulations adopted in 1904; those of 1907; those of 1920 and 1930; together with the constitution adopted at the seventeenth national convention at Scranton, Pa., in 1915, as well as other minor amendments to each set. These different issues must be consulted in connection with the opinions rendered at different periods to understand their correct application to facts presented.

This digest consists of two main parts, one arranged alphabetically and the other chronologically. It is far from perfect, and repeated perusal brings constant improvements. It has taken many months of labor to secure and arrange the material, make the digest, and prepare the present form. But, while it is not perfect, it is a beginning, and I trust it will relieve my successors in office of the necessity of spending the time that some of the perplexing problems heretofore presented have demanded of the comrades who have gone before. May it be of service for many years to come.

A. F. W. Siebel,
Judge Advocate General, 1913, 1931, 1933.

Chicago, *August 1, 1933.*

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ABSENCE of an officer, no prescribed form for excuse of (Siebel, 1933).
ACTIVE MEMBER does not include "life member" (Siebel, 1913).
ADJUTANT of a camp must keep descriptive book and enter all data for each recruit admitted (Meier, 1925).
of department and department quartermaster, office of cannot be held by one comrade (Siebel, 1931).
of department, office of cannot be combined with a quartermaster into one office, and department bylaws cannot require approval of council of administration in the selection of adjutant (Siebel, 1931).
department bylaws may not provide for election of (Graves, 1932).
of a department, after the amendment of August 13, 1932, at national encampment at Milwaukee, may be elected by council of administration for a period of 5 years if department bylaws so prescribe (Siebel, 1933).
AFFIDAVITS of members who signed charges against the accused should not be received in evidence (Siebel, 1931).
AIDES-DE-CAMP, commander in chief has full power to appoint and remove at pleasure. A comrade in good standing, appointed as such by commander in chief, who has not declined the appointment, is entitled to act as such until the term of his commander in chief expires unless sooner removed by the officer appointing him (Comstock, 1915).
AIDE-DE-CAMP, national, selected to install camp officers although junior vice commander is present is not an irregularity (Curtin, 1916).
volunteer, not commissioned because official of United States, not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Taylor, 1912).
volunteer, who served on staff of major general of Army without commission, not eligible to active service in U.S.W.V. (Rausch, 1923).
ADJOURNMENT, camp bylaw providing motion for, shall be in order at any time conflicts with rules and regulations providing "no motion to adjourn shall be entertained until all the orders of business have been taken up and closed" (Siebel, 1913).
AMALGAMATION AGREEMENT between U.S.W.V. and Veterans' Army of the Philippines, only past commanders in chief of Veterans' Army of Philippines are entitled to have same rank in U.S.W.V. There is no power to confer rank of past commander in chief upon one who has not been commander in chief (Matthias, 1928).
AMENDMENTS TO CAMP BYLAWS require two-thirds vote of members in good standing (Siebel, 1913).
must be passed by two thirds of members in good standing and voting (Siebel, 1913).
notice of action on, must be given at next preceding regular meeting and camp bylaw cannot fix any other time for such action (Siebel, 1913).
AMENDMENTS TO DEPARTMENT BYLAWS require approval of commander in chief (Siebel, 1913).
must be approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1931).
require two thirds of all members present and voting at stated convention (Graves, 1932).
require approval of commander in chief before effective (Graves, 1932).
bylaws cannot be amended at special convention of department, and a proposed amendment to bylaw need not be stated in call for convention (Siebel, 1933).
cannot take effect upon passage but must be approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1933).
should be submitted to commander in chief for approval, but there is no limitation of time in the constitution or rules and regulations within which this should be done; should be submitted within reasonable time (Siebel, 1933).
may not be made at special convention (Siebel, 1933).
need not be stated in call for convention (Siebel, 1933).
cannot be amended at special convention, can only be amended at stated convention, and proposed amendments need not be stated in call for convention (Siebel, 1933).
cannot be effected by a majority vote but require two thirds of members present and voting (Siebel, 1933).

AMENDMENTS TO DEPARTMENT BYLAWS—Continued.
bylaws may be altered, amended, or repealed by two-thirds vote of members present and voting at stated convention and bylaw prescribing two-thirds vote at stated convention to amend is void (Siebel, 1931).
AMENDMENTS passed to rules and regulations in conflict with prior camp bylaw voids such bylaw (Siebel, 1913).
to rules and regulations require two-thirds vote in one encampment to become effective (Haunson, 1921).
to rules and regulations at national convention without a formal amendment presented by passing a resolution or an alleged enactment directing someone to do the amending at some time thereafter is void and of no effect (Siebel, 1933).
APPROVAL of a department bylaw by a commander in chief which bylaw conflicts with the constitution or rules and regulations is of no force and such bylaw is void (Siebel, 1931).
ARREARS, camp bylaw providing member who is in arrears 1 year shall be dropped is void as member must be suspended 1 year before he can be dropped (Siebel, 1913).
ARRESTED COMRADE, elected a delegate to a convention and thereafter arrested or indicted by civil authorities is without authority to wear any insignia of organization and right to wear any insignia is inseparable from right to exercise vote in any convention of the U.S.W.V. and he is ineligible to vote until that cloud is lifted (Neville, 1924).
ASSESSMENTS, council of administration without power to levy a $5 assessment on camps (Kennedy, 1922).
Department encampment fund cannot be levied on camps (Siebel, 1933).
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT of department must be appointed by department commander and cannot be elected (Siebel, 1933).
and assistant department quartermaster, election of is not authorized by amendment of rules and regulations passed at national encampment August 25, 1932. These must be appointed by department commander (Siebel, 1933).
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER may not be elected by a department encampment as same must be appointed by commander (Siebel, 1933).
ATTENDANCE, officer not attending, cannot be ousted from office by camp in absence of bylaw authorizing (Taylor, 1912).
AUXILIARIES, ladies' auxiliaries can have no official connection with nor become a part of municipal councils (Rausch, 1923).
Ladies Auxiliary of U.S.W.V. has not surrendered its sovereignty and no contract of control exists between it and U.S.W.V., and U.S.W.V. cannot control any of its functions (Siebel, 1933).
BADGE, past rank should not be worn with badge of an active officer holding office (Taylor, 1912).
comrade holding two offices may wear badges of each office at same time (Siebel, 1913).
camp may prescribe payment of sufficient muster fee to warrant the furnishing of badge as well as button (Matthias, 1927).
camp is not required to provide a badge for each recruit at its own expense (Matthias, 1927).
no permanent order should be issued requiring camp to procure at its expense badges for recruits (Matthias, 1927).
a female ex-Army nurse holding honorary membership in U.S.W.V. not entitled to wear active membership badge (Curtin, 1916).
BLACKBALLS, camp bylaws cannot prescribe different number than prescribed by rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
BOND of quartermaster cannot be definitely fixed by camp bylaw, camp fixes same by vote (Siebel, 1913).
bonding of camp officers by blanket bond where it appears that department bylaws prescribe that council may discontinue such procedure, council has such right (Meier, 1925).
of quartermaster should be filed and held by department commander and bylaw cannot require same to be filed and held by adjutant (Siebel, 1931).
department bylaw requiring bonds of all officers having custody of funds to be filed with department quartermaster is void, as same should be filed with commander (Siebel, 1931).

BOND—Continued.
of an assistant department adjutant cannot be fixed at a definite sum by department bylaw, as rules and regulations require that a bond be given for at least double amount of funds and value of property he may be accountable for (Siebel, 1933).
BOOK OF CEREMONIES is part of law governing organization (Siebel, 1933).
BURIAL SERVICES contained in book of ceremonies prepared for sole use at funerals of deceased comrades and where term "comrade" appears in rules and regulations, ritual, and book of ceremonies, it is limited to a member of our organization (Rausch, 1923).
BYLAWS OF CAMP in conflict with subsequent amendment to rules and regulations is void (Siebel, 1913).
must be consistent with rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
must be approved by department commander (Siebel, 1913).
unattached, and amendments thereto must be approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1913).
cannot be suspended (Siebel, 1913).
to amend same requires two-thirds vote of members in good standing (Siebel, 1913).
authorizing vacating elective office for three consecutive absences of incumbents does not conflict with art. 13, code of discipline (Entenza, 1920).
model form of, prepared by national organization does not become effective automatically (Siebel, 1933).
if camps never adopted the provision in model code of bylaws authorizing constructive resignation from office, it is not in force and camp not adopting same cannot enforce it (Siebel, 1933).
BYLAWS OF COUNCILS must be adopted by council members themselves, conform to and consistent with rules and regulations and bylaws of department in which council is located, thereafter approved by department commander, and then ratified by a majority of the members of each constituent camp voting at a stated meeting (Graves, 1932).
BYLAWS OF DEPARTMENT inconsistent with rules and regulations unconstitutional (Taylor, 1912).
require approval of commander in chief (Siebel, 1913).
may be added to or amended only at stated conventions of the department encampment by two-thirds vote, subject to approval of commander in chief (Meier, 1925).
may not be amended by majority vote at a department convention nor at any stated convention (Matthias, 1926; Siebel, 1933).
a department encampment adopting what they designate a "resolution", which is in fact a department bylaw enacted for the government of camps within department, is not a resolution but a part of code of bylaws and does not go into effect until approved by commander in chief (Matthias, 1928; Siebel, 1933).
cannot permit what national constitution or rules and regulations prohibit nor prohibit what national constitution or rules and regulations expressly permit (Matthias, 1928; Siebel, 1933).
cannot be amended at special convention but only at stated convention by two-thirds vote of members present and voting (Matthias, 1928).
passed, increasing per capita tax for a term prior thereto, is void (Groff, 1929).
cannot be amended by majority vote of members present but requires two-thirds vote of members present and voting (Siebel, 1931, 1933).
providing that all camps within department may adopt the same for the local camp government is void, as local camps do not adopt department bylaws but are subject thereto without any action on their part (Siebel, 1931).
and amendments thereto not effective until approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1931).
giving composition of roster of officers must comply with rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).
cannot leave selection of place where convention is to be held to department commander, as department encampment at its next preceding stated convention makes such selection. If department encampment

BYLAWS OF DEPARTMENT—Continued.

fails therein, department commander with advice and consent of department council of administration selects place of convention (Siebel, 1931).

cannot prescribe that office of department adjutant and department quartermaster may be held by one comrade (Siebel, 1931).

cannot omit either an elective or an appointive officer prescribed by rules and regulations, nor can it combine any two of the offices for one comrade (Siebel, 1931).

providing that when department commander wishes to resign he shall tender resignation to department senior vice commander who in turn shall notify each member of council of administration who shall meet and appoint senior vice commander to act as commander is void as vacancy is automatically filled (Siebel, 1931).

prohibiting election of commander to succeed himself is void (Siebel, 1931).

cannot prescribe amount to be collected from members within department for national per capita tax, same is fixed either by convention of a department or permanent bylaw thereof (Siebel, 1931).

may be altered, amended, or repealed by two-thirds vote of members present and voting at stated convention of department and bylaw prescribing a two-thirds vote at stated convention to amend is void (Siebel, 1931).

giving composition of council of administration may be amended by striking out therefrom "all past commanders of any department" and such bylaw may also provide that quorum thereof shall consist of 25 members representing at least 5 different camps (Siebel, 1931).

providing that any officer or member who shall initiate, assist, or participate in what may be in any wise connected with any legislation purporting to be in the interest of veterans of the Spanish-American War, and in which the name of this organization shall be used in any manner to promote same or in any wise connected therewith without endorsement, consent, and direct authority of all elective officers of department shall be dishonorably discharged or suffer such other penalty as a courtmartial may direct, is void, being an addition to the code of discipline which contains all offenses and prescribes all punishment, and department bylaws cannot add thereto (Siebel, 1931).

copying verbatim that portion of part 4 of rules and regulations governing the affairs of department should comply with those provisions of rules and regulations contained therein wherein departments are enjoined to pass certain bylaws and prescribe certain things (Siebel, 1931).

should definitely fix the ratio for selecting delegates and alternates for department encampments. This is not left with the department convention to fix yearly (Siebel, 1931).

prescribing that any member of department shall be eligible for any department office should except the offices of judge advocate, department surgeon, and department chaplain, as those three require special qualifications (Siebel, 1931).

providing for temporary chairman should name those officers named in section 163 of rules and regulations which includes past commander in chief (Siebel, 1931).

pertaining to committees should prescribe the number constituting the committees named in rules and regulations where the number is not specifically provided for therein, and authority given committees should conform to that given by rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).

merely readopting that portion of rules and regulations authorizing the creating of committees without naming the committees desired and without naming the composition thereof is incomplete (Siebel, 1931).

should not be called "constitution and bylaws" (Siebel, 1931).

cannot specify objects of organization different than set forth in constitution (Siebel, 1931).

authorizing the handling of supplies must conform with rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).

naming holidays to be observed by organization should not omit those prescribed in rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).

BYLAWS OF DEPARTMENT—Continued.
amendments of, must be approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1931).
in conflict with the constitution or rules and regulations and nevertheless approved by commander in chief are void and of no effect (Siebel, 1931).
providing that no comrade shall hold an elective office both in department and camp is void (Siebel, 1931).
providing that department commander may not hold office for more than 1 year is void even though same has been approved by previous commander in chief (Siebel, 1931).
may definitely fix amount of department per capita tax (Siebel, 1931).
creating liaison officer is void as such officer is not known to rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).
creating department officers should include "department graves registration officer and as many district inspectors as there are districts in department" (Siebel, 1931).
may not prohibit a department commander or camp commander being reelected to two consecutive terms (Siebel, 1931).
conferring all rights and duties of an office to officers pro tempore is void as rules and regulations gives such no right to speak nor vote on questions presented (Siebel, 1931).
providing for appointment of a committee on legislation and authorizing same to endeavor to obtain legislation in the State and also in Congress of United States confers authority reserved for national committee on legislation and is void (Siebel, 1931).
definitely fixing amount of national per capita tax is void, that power resting with National Encampment (Siebel, 1931).
requiring a quartermaster's bond to be filed with and held by adjutant is void, rules and regulations requiring same to be held by department commander (Siebel, 1931).
cannot authorize department commander to select date for holding convention of department (Graves, 1932).
no authority for waiving or setting aside by department commander (Siebel, 1933).
a resolution establishing permanent rule of conduct for a department is not a resolution, but a bylaw, and requires approval of commander in chief (Siebel, 1933; Matthias, 1928).
no authority for combination of any two department offices into one (Siebel, 1933).
cannot be passed authorizing department commander to either handle or have custody of funds. Such duty rests with quartermaster (Siebel, 1933).
cannot be amended by resolutions (Siebel, 1933).
do not take effect until approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1933).
original code as well as amendments to must be approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1933).
passed after amendment to rules and regulations passed August 25, 1932, may authorize election of department adjutant for 5 years by council of administration (Siebel, 1933).
cannot take effect upon their passage but require subsequent approval of commander in chief (Siebel, 1933).
cannot be amended at special convention of department and a proposed amendment to bylaws need not be stated in call for convention (Siebel, 1933).
giving roster of officers must include department graves registration officer (Siebel, 1933).
placing an officer in charge of "permanent headquarters" where no such headquarters exist is void (Siebel, 1933).
may not be amended at special convention (Siebel, 1933).
amendments to should be submitted to commander in chief for approval but there is no limitation of time in the constitution or rules and regulations within which this should be done; should be submitted within reasonable time (Siebel, 1933).
cannot discriminate against any race (Siebel, 1933).
not in effect until approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1933).
may not be amended at special convention (Siebel, 1933).

BYLAWS OF DEPARTMENT—Continued.
cannot be amended at special convention, can only be amended at stated convention and proposed amendments need not be stated in call for convention (Siebel, 1933).
amendments to cannot be affected by a majority vote but require two thirds of members present and voting (Siebel, 1933).
CAMP BYLAWS, two-thirds members required to pass an amendment to must be in good standing (Siebel, 1913).
are void if in conflict with amendments to rules and regulations subsequently passed (Siebel, 1913).
cannot legislate for another camp (Siebel, 1913).
cannot permit members to pay dues monthly (Siebel, 1913).
cannot exempt members from penalty of being fined by courtmartial (Siebel, 1913).
cannot exempt members from payment of fines imposed by courtmartial (Siebel, 1913).
cannot prescribe method of combining with other camps, removing, etc., except as rules and regulations provide (Siebel, 1913).
cannot prescribe punishment a courtmartial may impose (Siebel, 1913).
must be consistent with rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
must be approved by department commander (Siebel, 1913).
cannot be suspended (Siebel, 1913).
amendment of, requires two thirds of members in good standing (Siebel, 1913).
providing for removal of elective officers absenting themselves for three consecutive meetings not in conflict with art. 13 of code of discipline (Entenza, 1920).
CAMP COLORS smaller than those provided for parades and other outdoor ceremonies not permitted by rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).
CAMP COMMANDER, office of, cannot be declared vacant by camp in absence of bylaw authorizing it. Only procedure then to be followed is courtmartial (Taylor, 1912).
has sole power to appoint tellers in camp bylaw, cannot take away that right (Siebel, 1913).
must enforce within his camp the lawful order of his superiors (Meier, 1925).
election of, requires majority of votes cast and return of tellers thereon is final when accepted by majority vote of camp unless bylaws thereof provide otherwise (Matthias, 1926).
CAMP PROCEDURE: All camp bylaws must prescribe some manual of parliamentary authority for (Siebel, 1913).
"CANDIDACY" applies to appointive office as well as elective (Siebel, 1913).
CANDIDATE is one nominated or put forward or who offers himself for an elective office, an aspirant or applicant for any post or preferment depending on choice of others (Siebel, 1933).
CAMP should not be designated a "lodge" (Siebel, 1913).
name and number shall be approved by commander in chief and numbers assigned be consecutive in order of granting charters (Meier, 1925).
attached to one department cannot be transferred to another (Curtin, 1916).
CAMPS within confines of department, except Negro camps, shall be attached to department (Siebel, 1913).
CAPTAIN of United States Army transport from declaration of war until July 4, 1902, not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. unless he held a commission or enlisted in United States revenue-cutter service, the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during said period (Curtin, 1916).
CEREMONIES, BOOK OF, is part of laws governing organization (Siebel, 1933).
"CHAIRMAN" OF CAMP DELEGATION has no power to fill vacancy in delegation; entire delegation acts therein (Siebel, 1933).
CHALLENGE of a member of a courtmartial admittedly the prosecuting witness against accused on a pending felony charge should be sustained (Kennedy, 1922).

CHAPLAIN: Universal practice sanctions custom of chaplains to uncover when called upon to say the benediction or ceremonies at the graves of departed comrades. In actual service is not considered under arms and only officers with side arms remain covered during ceremonies for funeral (Graves, 1932).

CHARGES against member receiving less than two thirds of votes voting on same can again be presented at a subsequent meeting and another vote taken thereon (Siebel, 1913).

preliminary consideration of charges by camp is a preliminary investigation and does not preclude subsequent action of same kind. Such investigation is no trial and puts no one in jeopardy (Siebel, 1913).

cannot be preferred by a person who was a member of the U.S.W.V. but had requested an honorable discharge which was mailed to but not received by him, as such discharge became effective from date of execution and excomrade not eligible to prefer charges (Kennedy, 1922).

and specifications should be corrected to comply with R & R by setting forth the rank of accused and signature of comrade preferring charges (Kennedy, 1922).

CHARTER, lost by camp can be replaced by copy certified to by commander in chief, containing same names as original charter (Siebel, 1913).

CIVIC ORGANIZATION; United Spanish War Veterans is (Taylor, 1912).

CLERK; retired from active service in United States Army in 1897, with no service between 1898 and 1902 but restored to active service in Army as clerk, not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Taylor, 1912).

CODE OF DISCIPLINE contains all the offenses cognizable by courts-martial and department bylaws cannot create additional offenses (Siebel, 1913).

COLLECTION of funds by one department of another department, request for should go through national headquarters and bear endorsement of commander in chief (Siebel, 1913).

COLLECTION AGENCY, national encampment is not and should not be (Alcorn, 1918).

COLORS FOR CAMP smaller than those provided for parades and outdoor ceremonies by rules and regulations not permissible (Siebel, 1931).

COLORS FOR DEPARTMENT: Color shall be cherry-red and incorrect to have silk of reverse side blue (Taylor, 1912).

COMMANDER IN CHIEF has sole right to create unattached camps and department bylaws cannot deprive him thereof (Siebel, 1913).

charges (see above) and specifications must be in writing, signed by comrade preferring same (Matthias, 1928).

approving a department bylaw clearly in conflict with constitution or rules and regulations, bylaw is void and of no effect (Siebel, 1931).

COMMISSIONS to elective or appointive officers of departments or camps not provided for by rules and regulations (Alcorn, 1918).

COMMITTEE, camp bylaw cannot prescribe fine for member refusing to serve on (Siebel, 1913).

of a department provided for soliciting funds from other departments in appointing other committees and as members thereof naming comrades of other departments are presumed to have secured permission of comrades so appointed (Siebel, 1913).

or committees created by department bylaws in pursuance of provisions of rules and regulations without specifying the number and duties thereof, where such is required by rules and regulations, bylaw is incomplete (Siebel, 1931).

"COMRADE": Where this term appears in Rules and Regulations, Ritual, and Book of Ceremonies, it is limited to a member of our organization (Rausch, 1923).

COMRADE dropped from camp of Spanish War Veterans for nonpayment of dues prior to amalgamation of various organizations into United Spanish War Veterans not required to pay arrearages in camp of Spanish War Veterans dropping him before becoming member of United Spanish War Veterans (Curtin, 1916).

CONFESSION alone cannot prove the corpus delicti (Kennedy, 1922).

CONSOLIDATION OF CAMPS, terms of all officers of each camp end upon consolidation and each is given credit for full term of service, and commander of each is entitled to past rank of his original camp (Taylor, 1912).

prior to September of any year, officers of consolidated camp elected prior to that time serve only until first meeting of following January and immaterial whether officers installed prior to September 1 or after (Taylor, 1912).

CONSTITUTION cannot be adopted by a department; can only adopt bylaws (Siebel, 1931).

prohibits promotion of candidacy of any person seeking public office or promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public preferment (Siebel, 1933).

a department code of bylaws is not a constitution but bylaws (Siebel, 1933).

department bylaws should not be designated as "constitution" and "bylaws." A department cannot adopt a constitution, as "constitution" implies a supreme law passed by the supreme authority, and the supreme authority in the U.S.W.V. is the national encampment (Siebel, 1933).

CONTEMPT, "summary trial" cannot be had for "contempt" in violation of article 12, Code of Discipline, when not committed in presence of court (Kennedy, 1922).

cannot be predicated upon failure of accused to appear for trial. Willful contempt implies "actual" not "constructive" service of summons (Kennedy, 1922).

CONTRACT NURSE in United States Army during period of war not eligible to membership (Curtin, 1916).

CONVENTION of a department in which persons were wrongfully permitted to participate is a de facto convention and proceedings thereof should be allowed to stand (Siebel, 1913).

majority of members enumerated in section 142, rules and regulations to be present to constitute a quorum at (Meier, 1925).

bylaws of department cannot leave selection of place where convention is to be held to department commander, as department encampment at its next preceding stated convention makes such selection. If department encampment fails therein, department commander, with advice and consent of department council of administration, selects place of convention (Siebel, 1931).

department commander cannot call special convention on his own volition; must be called with advice and consent of council (Siebel, 1931).

department bylaw cannot authorize commander to select date of convention of a department (Graves, 1932).

department encampment selects city for next stated convention and, if it becomes expedient to change same, department commander, with consent of department council of administration, by two-thirds vote, may change place of (Graves, 1923).

CORPORATION, constitution and rules and regulations do not permit camps or departments to form corporation and forming same is in violation of rules and regulations (Groff, 1929).

a camp or municipal council cannot incorporate under State law, as such act subjects such corporation to provisions of the statutes then in existence or thereafter passed by such State, and such statutes might be and usually are in conflict with the provisions of rules and regulations governing camps and councils (Siebel, 1931).

CORPUS DELICTI cannot be proved by confession (Kennedy, 1922).

COUNCILS shall arrange for observance of Memorial Day and other occasions requiring participation of constituent camps that compose council and perform such other duties as may be specified in bylaws thereof but cannot encroach upon duties or powers of national encampment or of national or department officers (Meier, 1925).

have no authority other than prescribed in rules and regulations and their bylaws, which must be approved by department commander (Meier, 1925).

COUNCILS—Continued.
only two kinds are created by constitution and rules and regulations—municipal and vicinity—and a "county council" as such is unknown and creating a "county council" is simply creating a vicinity council unless boundaries coincide with that of a city (Siebel, 1931).
bylaws of, must be adopted by council members themselves and conform to and be consistent with rules and regulations and bylaws of department in which council is located, approved by department commander, and thereafter ratified by a majority of the members of each constituent camp voting at a stated meeting (Graves, 1932).
amendments to bylaws of councils may be made by two-thirds vote of members present and voting, and then approved by department commander (Graves, 1932).
COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION has no power to levy assessment of $5 on camps (Kennedy, 1922).
of a department cannot be constituted by including sitting and past commanders not holding department office (Kennedy, 1922).
vesting, with discretionary powers not authorized by Rules and Regulations is void (Meier, 1925).
member of, must be prescribed by department bylaw and cannot be left to be designated by department commander (Siebel, 1933).
proxy not allowed in department (Siebel, 1913).
department bylaw may not authorize a department commander to prescribe by general orders membership of. Subject must be permanently settled by department bylaws (Siebel, 1933).
senior vice camp commander not member of department council of administration during absence of camp commander or his inability to attend (Curtin, 1916).
COUNTY COUNCIL. Only two kinds of councils are created by constitution and rules and regulations—municipal and vicinity—and a "county council" as such is unknown, and creating a "county council" is simply creating a vicinity council, unless boundaries coincide with that of a city (Siebel, 1931).
COURT MARTIAL. In matter of charges preferred against a department commander, evidence should be submitted to commander in chief that certain necessary technicalities were complied with before authorization of (Taylor, 1912).
camp bylaw cannot exempt members from penalty of being fined by (Siebel, 1913).
camp bylaw cannot prescribe punishment for (Siebel, 1913).
stenographer for, must be comrade of the U.S.W.V. in good standing and, where such is not available, proceedings should be taken in longhand (Alcorn, 1918).
to convict under article 2 of code of discipline, a comrade must be knowingly and intentionally guilty (Alcorn, 1918).
a challenge of a member serving on a court martial who is admittedly the prosecuting witness against the accused on a pending felony charge should be sustained (Kennedy, 1922).
the evidence touching eligibility of a member of court challenged is an essential part of the record (Kennedy, 1922).
failure to append full list of witnesses to "conclusion" is ground for a continuance (Kennedy, 1922).
charges cannot be preferred by a person who was a member of the U.S.W.V. but had requested an honorable discharge which was mailed to but not received by him, as such discharge became effective from date of execution, and ex-comrade not eligible to prefer charges (Kennedy, 1922).
"summary trial" cannot be had for "contempt" in violation of article 12, code of discipline, when not committed in presence of court (Kennedy, 1922).
specified rank is prerequisite to eligibility to serve on general court martial (Kennedy, 1922).
preliminary proceedings are necessary before trial of a comrade whose rank entitles him thereto (Kennedy, 1922).

COURT MARTIAL—Continued.
section 284 of rules and regulations, 1920 issue, requires 7 days' notice of time and place of trial, together with an attached copy of the charges and specifications given to accused by judge advocate of court by delivery in person by officer of the day or by mailing by registered letter to the last known address with personal receipt demanded therefor. If personal service is made, officer of the day certifies such delivery, which is prima facie evidence of service. Service by registered mail showing the receipt signed by accused is conclusive proof of service. If notice with attested copy of charges and specifications cannot be made by reason of accused having absconded and whereabouts unknown, affidavit of such fact by judge advocate of court or officer of the day shall be equivalent to service of notice and delivery of charges. Judge advocate of court shall attest copy as a true copy of all notices and charges and specifications to be served by registered mail or personally. When personally served officer of the day should certify delivery of true copy. Unless rules and regulations provide otherwise, United States Army court-martial regulations govern. Technical compliance not always essential, substantial compliance sufficient. Accused should be informed by summons or notice with attested charges and specifications, and time and place at least 7 days prior to trial (Meier, 1925).
object of reviewing record of, is to ascertain whether proceedings were regular and no injustice done to accused (Matthias, 1928).
record must show notice given to accused as required and an opportunity to appear and defend (Matthias, 1928).
record must disclose approval of department commander. If same was omitted, record may be returned and corrected (Matthias, 1928).
proceedings of, need not adhere to legal technicality but essential provisions of rules and regulations must be followed (Matthias, 1928).
charges and specifications for, must be in writing, signed by comrade preferring same and record must show specified notice given the accused with an opportunity to appear and defend.
record of proceedings must be made and approved by department commander and in certain cases approved by commander in chief (Matthias, 1928).
record of, must show order or certified copy showing appointment of members of court and must disclose the evidence, or at least a summary thereof, tending to show accused guilty of offense charged. Statement of accusation cannot take place of evidence, no matter how strongly stated nor how often repeated (Matthias, 1928).
sentence of dishonorable discharge should not be approved in absence of record disclosing that sentence is justified (Matthias, 1928).
record of, should contain a notice to the accused and charge should acquaint accused in substance of proof that he will be obliged to meet (Groff, 1929).
before national organization has jurisdiction with reference to misconduct of members a charge of some kind should be preferred; and, if dishonorable discharge is imposed, commander in chief reviews proceedings (Payne, 1930).
a demurrer made by accused should be disposed of by court, but accused proceeding to trial on merits of an offense may be presumed to have thereby waived the demurrer, but record must so indicate and must also disclose an arraignment of the accused and a plea to the specifications and charges. Record of, must be authenticated by president of the court and the judge advocate of the court and order appointing the court must also detail the judge advocate. Signature of president of court to the proceedings without signature of a judge advocate detailed as such is not sufficient. A person signing the record of, and designating himself as judge advocate without disclosing an order of the department commander appointing the members of the court, is void and of no effect (Siebel, 1931).
a demurrer to a charge alleging that complainants have a complete and adequate remedy in the civil and criminal courts of State or Federal jurisdiction where a defendant may have his constitutional guaranty of right of trial by jury and asking that charges be dismissed and for other proper relief should be overruled as showing no defense

COURT MARTIAL—Continued.
and charges, if otherwise regular, require an answer in the jurisdiction wherein which they are submitted and to which the defendant submits himself by becoming a member of the organization wherein action is taken against him. Each charge and specification must necessarily stand or fall by its own language and all reasonable intendments that may be drawn therefrom, and if charges and specification as stated do not constitute an offense, a demurrer thereto should be sustained by the court (Siebel, 1931).
a judge advocate not being appointed by the order, no method is prescribed by which a court can organize itself (Siebel, 1931).
Rules and Regulations prescribe that rules of procedure in, shall be the same as those of United States Army and section 95 of United States Army Court-Martial Manual provides appointment of a judge advocate who prepares the records of its proceedings, reads the appointment order, swears the members of the court, the reporter, interpreter, witnesses, and arraigns the accused and, in conjunction with president of the court, authenticates the record by his signature, and at end of trial transmits same to reviewing officer and that judge advocate administers the form of oath therein prescribed to members of court and members of court administer oath to judge advocate (Siebel, 1931).
in proceedings an attorney who is member of the organization may represent the accused but attorney not member of organization may not (Siebel, 1931).
affidavits of individual members who signed charges against the accused, not proper evidence in trial; depositions may be taken (Siebel, 1931).
offenses committed more than 2 years before issuing order convening court are outlawed unless accused absented himself from jurisdiction of, for a period of time which after being deducted from the entire period would bring offense within 2-year limitation period, or some other manifest impediment existed preventing trial by court. "Impediment" does not include concealment of offense by accused but means such impediments as operate to prevent the military court from exercising its jurisdiction (Graves, 1932).
accused has right to plead statute of limitations in bar and can do so under plea of not guilty (Graves, 1932).
CREDENTIALS should not be delivered to delegate becoming delinquent after his election (Siebel, 1913).
committee on, department bylaws cannot leave it to such committee "to determine the rights of delegates and alternates" (Siebel, 1931).
DEATH of president of municipal council affects its rights and obligations in no way (Siebel, 1913).
of president of municipal council, vice president then takes his place (Siebel, 1913).
ends the term of a camp commander and thereafter he should be designated as a past commander in any records referring to him (Siebel, 1931).
of camp commander, adjutant must report to department headquarters promptly and vacancy thereby occurring cannot be carried to end of term for which decedent had been elected (Siebel, 1931).
of camp commander before end of term, senior vice commander thereafter functions temporarily but long enough to call for an election to fill the vacancy (Siebel, 1931).
of department commander while in office confers no past rank as such (Graves, 1932).
of department commander, department encampment cannot confer rank of past department commander on such deceased comander (Graves, 1932).
DEBTS. A comrade borrowing $600 from his camp, suspended for nonpayment of dues, must be reinstated upon tendering 1 year's dues to his former camp and requesting reinstatement, and, if accompanied by a request for transfer, certificate thereof must be issued. Camp cannot demand repayment of loan before reinstating or before issuing transferring certificate. Loan by camp to comrade not an indebtedness recognized by rules and regulations. Only indebtedness recognized are initiation fee, dues, per capita tax, fines, and relief funds (Siebel, 1931).

DELEGATES for national or departmental encampments, members in hospitals and soldiers' homes considered as part of membership in determining number of (Taylor, 1912).
to national as well as department encampment must be in good standing when credentials are deliverable (Siebel, 1913).
becoming delinquent not entitled to credentials (Siebel, 1913).
not in good standing not entitled to represent a camp (Siebel, 1931).
comrade elected a delegate who is indicted for a crime or arrested by civil authority is without authority to wear any insignia of organization and the right to wear any insignia is inseparable from right to vote in any convention of the U.S.W.V. until that cloud is removed (Neville, 1924).
from a camp elected to a department convention cannot be prohibited from being seated as such because the camp failed or refused to comply with a resolution of a department encampment requiring the furnishing of a complete roster of the camp with names, addresses, etc. (Meier, 1925).
and alternates to department encampment are elected annually and their term continues until their successors are duly chosen (Matthias, 1928).
each camp should have at least one, and an alternate, for each delegate (Siebel, 1931).
ratio of, from camps to department encampment provided by department bylaws (Graves, 1932).
department commander cannot fill vacancy in delegation from camp (Siebel, 1913).
one member of a camp to department convention can elect himself its delegate (Siebel, 1913).
to department encampment, bylaws should not provide for "choosing" same but should provide for electing them, as well as alternates (Graves, 1932).
and alternates elected should be on the basis of number of members in good standing as shown by semiannual report filed for the last semiannual term preceding the semiannual term in which is to be held the stated convention (Graves, 1932).
DELINQUENT. Failure to pay dues quarterly in advance makes member (Siebel, 1913).
members retain all rights not taken away by rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
delegates of camps failing to pay additional assessment for U.S.W.V. Review are delinquent and should not be seated in convention (Siebel, 1913; this ruling made under old rules and regulations not now in force).
DEMURRER made by an accused on trial before court martial should be disposed of by the court. An accused, however, proceeding to trial on the merits of an offense may be presumed to have thereby waived the demurrer but record of trial must indicate that accused went to trial and must also disclose an arraignment of the accused and plea to the specifications and charges (Siebel, 1931).
DEPARTMENT has not right to designate which camps shall be attached to it (Siebel, 1913).
camp attached to one department cannot be transferred to another (Curtin, 1916).
commander in chief has sole right to create unattached camps and department bylaws cannot deprive him of that right (Siebel, 1913).
all camps within confines of department except Negro camps shall be attached to department (Siebel, 1913).
once created by a commander in chief, no camp within the territorial jurisdiction thereof is privileged to remain unattached except traveling camps (Rausch, 1923).
name of, is selected by commander in chief (Siebel, 1931).
doesn't necessarily include all camps within a State as traveling camps may be excepted as well as Negro camps which may be included in a Negro department (Siebel, 1931).
name of, is selected by commander in chief (Graves, 1932).
all camps within a State not necessarily camps of department (Graves, 1932).

DEPARTMENT—Continued.
name of, is selected by commander in chief (Graves, 1932).
may not include all camps within the State (Graves, 1932).
does not necessarily include all camps located within a State comprising department as Negro camps and traveling camps may be excepted (Graves, 1932).
does not necessarily comprise all camps in a State constituting it as traveling camps may be excepted and Negro camps therein may be attached to a separate department (Siebel, 1933).
DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT must be appointed by department commander (Meier, 1925).
and department quartermaster, office of cannot be held by one comrade (Siebel, 1931).
office of, cannot be combined with department quartermaster into one office and department bylaws cannot require approval of council of administration in the selection of adjutant (Siebel, 1931).
department bylaws may not provide for selection of (Graves, 1932).
assistant must be appointed by department commander and cannot be elected (Siebel, 1933).
after the amendment of August 15, 1932, at national encampment at Milwaukee may be elected by council of administration for a period of 5 years if department bylaws so prescribe. This amendment does not apply to assistant department adjutant or assistant department quartermaster (Siebel, 1933).
DEPARTMENT BYLAWS cannot go into effect until approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1913).
cannot legislate on subject beyond which national encampment has legislated thereon (Siebel, 1913).
cannot alter rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
may be added to or amended only at stated conventions of the department encampment by two thirds vote, subject to approval by commander in chief (Meier, 1925).
may not limit membership of camps to white males (Meier, 1925).
must be consistent with rules and regulations (Meier, 1925).
may not be amended by a majority vote at convention of department, nor amended at any but stated convention (Matthias, 1926).
a department adopting what is designated a resolution but is in fact a bylaw is not a resolution and not effective until approved by commander in chief (Matthias, 1928).
may not be amended at a special convention; can only be made at stated convention by two thirds vote of members present and voting (Matthias, 1928).
passed increasing per capita tax for prior term is void (Musroff, 1929).
cannot be amended by majority vote of members present but require two thirds of members present and voting (Siebel, 1931).
providing that all camps within department may adopt the same for the local camp government is void, as local camps do not adopt department bylaws but are subject thereto without any action on their part (Siebel, 1931).
and amendments thereto not effective until approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1931).
giving composition thereof must comply with rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).
cannot leave selection of place where convention is to be held to department commander, as department encampment at its next preceding stated convention makes such selection. If department encampment fails therein, department commander, with advice and consent of department council of administration, selects place of convention (Siebel, 1931).
cannot provide that office of department adjutant and department quartermaster may be held by one comrade (Siebel, 1931).
cannot omit either an elective or an appointive officer prescribed by rules and regulations, nor can it combine any two of the offices for one comrade (Siebel, 1931).

DEPARTMENT BYLAWS—Continued.

providing that when department commander wishes to resign he shall tender resignation to department senior vice commander, who in turn shall notify each member of council of administration, who shall meet and appoint senior vice commander to act as commander is void as vacancy is automatically filled (Siebel, 1931).

prohibiting election of department commander to succeed himself is void (Siebel, 1931).

cannot prescribe amount to be collected from members within department for national per capita tax; same is to be fixed either by convention of a department or by permanent bylaw (Siebel, 1931).

may be altered, amended, or repealed by two-thirds vote of members present and voting at stated convention of department and bylaw prescribing a two-thirds vote at stated convention to amend is void (Siebel, 1931).

giving composition of council of administration may be amended by stiking out therefrom "all past commanders of any department", and may also provide that a quorum thereof shall consist of 25 members representing at least five different camps (Siebel, 1931).

providing that any officer or comrade who shall initiate, assist, or participate in what may be in any wise connected with any legislation purporting to be in the interest of veterans of the Spanish-American War and in which the name of this organization shall be used in any manner to promote same or in anywise connected therewith without endorsement, consent, and direct authority of all elective officers of department shall be dishonorably discharged or suffer such other penalty as a court martial may direct is void, being an addition to the code of discipline which contains all offenses and prescribes all punishment, and department bylaws cannot add thereto (Siebel, 1931).

copying verbatim that portion of part 4 of rules and regulations governing the affairs of a department should comply with those provisions of rules and regulations contained therein wherein departments are enjoined to pass certain bylaws and prescribe certain things (Siebel, 1931).

should definitely fix the ratio for selecting delegates and alternates for department encampments. This is not left to the department convention to fix yearly (Siebel, 1931).

prescribing that any member of the department is eligible for any department office should except the offices of judge advocate, department surgeon, and department chaplain, as those three require special qualifications (Siebel, 1931).

providing for a temporary chairman should name the officers named in section 163 of rules and regulations, which includes past commander in chief (Siebel, 1931).

pertaining to committees should prescribe the number constituting the committees named in rules and regulations where the number is not specifically provided for therein, and authority given committees should conform to that given by rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).

merely readopting that portion of rules and regulations authorizing the creating of committees without naming the committees desired and without giving their composition is incomplete (Siebel, 1931).

should not be called "constitution and bylaws" (Siebel, 1931).

may be adopted by department but not a "constitution" (Siebel, 1931).

cannot specify objects of organization different than set forth in constitution (Siebel, 1931).

authorizing handling of supplies must conform with rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).

naming holidays to be observed by organization should not omit those prescribed in rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).

amendments to, must be approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1931).

in conflict with constitution or rules and regulations and nevertheless approved by a commander in chief are void and of no effect (Siebel, 1931).

providing that no comrade shall hold an elective office both in department and camp thereof is void (Siebel, 1931).

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DEPARTMENT BYLAWS—Continued.
providing that a department commander may not hold office for more than 1 year is void even though same has been approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1931).
combining office of department adjutant and department quartermaster is void (Siebel, 1931).
may definitely fix amount of per capita tax (Siebel, 1931).
creating liaison officer is void as such officer is not known to rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).
creating department officers should include "department graves registration officer and as many district inspectors as there are districts in the department" (Siebel, 1931).
may not prohibit a department commander or camp commander being reelected to two consecutive terms (Siebel, 1931).
conferring all rights and duties of an office to officers pro tempore is void as rules and regulations give such no right to speak nor vote on questions presented (Siebel, 1931).
providing for appointment of a committee on legislation and authorizing same to endeavor to obtain legislation in the State and also in Congress of United States confers authority reserved for national committee on legislation, and is void (Siebel, 1931).
definitely fixing amount of national per capita tax is void, that power resting with national encampment (Siebel, 1931).
requiring a quartermaster's bond to be filed with and held by adjutant is void, rules and regulations requiring same to be held by department commander (Siebel, 1931).
cannot authorize department commander to select date for holding convention of department (Graves, 1932).
may not provide for election of department adjutant (Graves, 1932).
may not be amended by a majority but require two thirds of all members present and voting at stated convention (Graves, 1932).
no authority for waiving or setting aside, by department commander (Siebel, 1933).
cannot be amended by resolutions (Siebel, 1933).
amendments to, do not take effect until approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1933).
passed after amendment to rules and regulations passed August 25, 1932, may authorize election of department adjutant for 5 years by council of administration (Siebel, 1933).
may not prescribe that all camps of U.S.W.V. located in a State shall be members of department, traveling camps being excepted and Negro camps may be included in a separate Negro department (Siebel, 1933).
cannot take effect upon passage but require subsequent approval of commander in chief (Siebel, 1933).
cannot be amended at special convention of department and a proposed amendment to bylaws need not be stated in call for convention (Siebel, 1933).
giving roster of officers must include department graves registration officer (Siebel, 1933).
may not be amended at special convention (Siebel, 1933).
amendments to, should be submitted to commander in chief for approval but there is no limitation of time in the constitution or rules and regulations wherein which this should be done; should be submitted within reasonable time (Siebel, 1933).
cannot be amended at special convention, can only be amended at stated convention and proposed amendments need not be stated in call for covention (Siebel, 1933).
amendments to, cannot be effected by a majority vote but require two-thirds of members present and voting (Siebel, 1933).
DEPARTMENT COLORS are cherry red and cannot be blue on reverse side (Taylor, 1912).
DEPARTMENT COMMANDER may succeed himself (Siebel, 1913).
is charged with the knowledge of camps under his jurisdiction, records of department being sufficient notice (Siebel, 1913).
may not on his own volition call special conventions; same must be called by him with advice and consent of council (Siebel, 1931).

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER—Continued.
has authority to dissolve a vicinity council but has no authority to dissolve municipal council (Siebel, 1931).
permitting persons not entitled thereto to participate in a convention commits a breach of duty for which he should be tried by court martial under articles 2 and 13 of code of discipline, Rules and Regulations (Siebel, 1913).
Rules and Regulations require that he render a report to the department encampment but require no action to be taken thereon by the encampment (Comstock, 1915).
cannot prescribe the composition of a department encampment (Meier, 1925).
has right to appoint a committee of three on orphans' homes, one for 1 year, one for 2 years, and one for 3 years, if department bylaws so provide (Matthias, 1926).
DEPARTMENT COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION, senior vice camp commander not a member of, during absence of camp commander or his inability to attend (Curtin, 1916).
cannot change his findings in approving organization of new camp in municipality of over 10,000 inhabitants on ground that camp already located there objects to same; the instant case being where commander had first approved formation and camp ready for institution (Curtin, 1916).
cannot be authorized by department bylaws to prescribe membership of council of administration (Siebel, 1933).
DEPARTMENT CONVENTION in which persons were wrongfully permitted to participate is a de facto convention and proceedings thereof should be allowed to stand (Siebel, 1913).
Rules and Regulations do not give a department commander right to select date of, but gives same to him with advice and consent of council of administration (Siebel, 1931).
DEPARTMENT ENCAMPMENT cannot compel a camp to pay per capita tax on members exempt therefrom who voluntarily pay dues to their respective camps (Kennedy, 1922).
not the function of a department commander to prescribe the composition of (Meier, 1925).
officers enumerated and delegates and alternates constitute (Matthias, 1928).
meeting of, is a convention thereof (Matthias, 1928).
continues throughout the year and composed of officers and delegates elected to serve until their successors are chosen (Matthias, 1928).
ratio of representation in, should be determined on basis of number of members in good standing as shown by camps' semiannual report filed June 30 if department encampment is held thereafter (Groff, 1929).
DEPARTMENT ENCAMPMENT REPRESENTATION, a department bylaw cannot fix basis of, must be fixed at stated convention by two-thirds vote (Siebel, 1913).
department commander cannot fill vacancies in (Siebel, 1913).
DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, department bylaw cannot require permanent, to be established at any location nor can it direct future department commander to establish headquarters at specified location, but bylaw which recognizes authority of a department commander to select his own headquarters but also provides that an office shall be maintained at Albany to be known as "Albany office", and not as headquarters office, does not contravene rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).
department bylaws may not prescribe permanent, and commander in chief cannot grant dispensation therefor (Graves, 1932).
are located at residence of department commander or wherever he may direct within the department (Graves, 1932).
DEPARTMENT LIAISON OFFICER not authorized by Rules and Regulations and bylaw creating same is void (Siebel, 1931).
not known under Rules and Regulations and department bylaw creating same is void (Siebel, 1931).
and service officer not authorized for a department and bylaw prescribing same is void (Siebel, 1933).
is not authorized and cannot be created by department bylaws (Siebel, 1933).

DEPARTMENT MARSHAL cannot be assigned by department bylaws to perform duties of master of ceremonies at installation of officers as installing officer has sole authority to appoint master of ceremonies (Siebel, 1933).

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS cannot be elected by a majority of votes cast, must be elected by a majority of members present (Siebel, 1913—changed by code of 1930).

two offices cannot be combined into one by department bylaw (Siebel, 1933).

are prescribed by section 155, Rules and Regulations, which excludes all other officers, and department liaison and service officer not authorized in department and election of is a nullity and such election should be declared of no effect by department commander (Siebel, 1933).

prescribed by department bylaws must follow section 155, Rules and Regulations (Siebel, 1933).

DEPARTMENT QUARTERMASTER handles funds of department and department bylaw cannot authorize department commander to handle and have custody of funds (Siebel, 1933).

duty of department commander to appoint, and failure to appoint one is failure to comply with duties prescribed (Siebel, 1933).

handles and has custody of funds and department commander has no right to have custody of same.

office of, cannot be combined with any other office in department and department commander cannot serve as such; failure to fill office by the department commander is failure to comply with duties prescribed (Siebel, 1933).

must be appointed by the department commander (Siebel, 1933).

assistant, cannot be elected and must be appointed by department commander (Siebel, 1933).

DEPOSITOR'S AGREEMENT, department commander has authority to sign, with a bank, and with the approval and consent of a majority of members of council of administration (Siebel, 1933).

DESCRIPTIVE BOOK, camp adjutants must keep, and enter all data available pertaining to each recruit admitted (Meier, 1925).

DISCHARGE, to entitle member to a certificate of, he must be in good standing; that is, he must have paid dues for entire term in which he requests certificate (Siebel, 1913).

becomes effective from date of execution of certificate, and thereafter the ex-comrade is ineligible to prefer charges against member of U.S.W.V. (Kennedy, 1922).

from navy reading "inaptitude discharge 26 Oct. 1901" is not an honorable discharge and one reading "bad conduct discharge 16 August 1908" is not an honorable discharge and possessor thereof not eligible to membership (Siebel, 1931).

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE, where court martial imposes, commander in chief reviews proceedings (Payne, 1930).

DISPENSATIONS, commander in chief only authorized to grant in specific cases, for suspension of methods of procedure established for governing the order and cannot grant dispensation limiting or abridging the authority of a department commander (Graves, 1932).

granted by commander in chief automatically expire on termination of his office (Graves, 1932).

DONATIONS toward a fund in a camp may be voluntarily made by members thereof but no special assessment can be levied on them therefor and a vote passed in camp by a majority vote levying such special assessment is void and need not be complied with. Officer insisting upon payment thereof by members violates his oath of office and subjects himself to liability for court martial (Siebel, 1931).

DROPPED MEMBER should first secure honorable discharge from former camp, which discharge should be presented to camp he makes application for membership to (Taylor, 1912).

camp bylaw cannot provide that member 1 year in arrears is dropped, as member must be suspended 1 year before he can be dropped (Siebel, 1913).

no camp can be compelled to again take in a previously dropped member (Siebel, 1913).

DROPPED MEMBER—Continued.
cannot demand reinstatement. Must make application as an original member (Siebel, 1913).
camp cannot by bylaw prohibit a, from applying for reinstatement a second time (Siebel, 1913).
rejoining his camp several years later, having been dropped for nonpayment of dues, he retains former rank (Siebel, 1931).
may become member of camp dropping him or member of any other camp by being first reinstated in camp that dropped him by paying the required dues and receiving a certificate of honorable discharge, upon which he may thereafter make application to join any other camp (Siebel, 1913).
comrade dropped from camp of Spanish War Veterans for nonpayment of dues prior to amalgamation of various organizations into U.S.W.V. not required to pay arrearages in camp of Spanish War Veterans dropping him before becoming member of U.S.W.V. (Curtin, 1916).
an applicant for membership failing to say that he was formerly a member of a camp, when he had been a member of Spanish War Veterans from which he was dropped, does not make false or fraudulent representations (Curtin, 1916).
DUES are payable quarterly in advance, and camp bylaws cannot permit payment thereof monthly (Siebel, 1913).
adjutant must record receipt of same in detail. Has no right to record total receipts of quartermaster (Siebel, 1913).
quartermaster must give camp adjutant detailed report of receipts and must be so recorded; adjutant should not merely record total (Siebel, 1913).
of member coming by transfer from another camp during same term in which transfer certificate was issued do not commence until beginning of following term (Siebel, 1913).
cannot be made less by camp bylaw than fixed by rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
ELECTION of department officers cannot be by majority of votes cast, but must be by majority of members present (Siebel, 1913—changed by code of 1930).
three trustees must be elected at institution of camp (Siebel, 1931).
camp bylaws cannot provide for tellers for election of camp officers. Rules and Regulations give camp commander sole power to appoint (Siebel, 1913).
camp bylaw cannot prescribe different number of black balls to reject than prescribed by rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
of a candidate by the use of some proxies, election not invalid where the absence of such proxy votes would not affect the election (Kennedy, 1922).
of a camp commander requires majority of votes cast, and return of tellers thereon is final when accepted by a majority vote of camp, unless bylaws of camp provide otherwise (Matthias, 1926).
comrade holding office may be re-elected to succeed himself and bylaw prohibiting same is void (Siebel, 1931).
officers for the department must be chosen by ballot by the department encampment at its stated convention by a majority of the vote of members present and voting (Siebel, 1931).
ELECTRICIANS serving on vessel, not enlisted men nor officers, not eligible to membership (Siebel, 1913).
ELIGIBILITY, a person retired from active service in United States Army in 1897, with no service between 1898 and 1902, but restored to active service in Army as clerk, not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Taylor, 1912).
electricians service on vessel, neither enlisted men nor officers, are not eligible to membership (Siebel, 1913).
men who served the United States Government in the Military Postal Service, detailed to handle mail in military camps during War with Spain, but not enlisted in Army or Navy, not eligible to membership (Siebel, 1913).
general order cannot make men on retired list of Army eligible (Skipwith, 1914).

ELIGIBILITY—Continued.

a person who served on English ship chartered by United States Government, having received discharge from British Government, not eligible (Comstock, 1915).

one who had left because of sickness before being mustered and never having been mustered, is not eligible (Comstock, 1915).

a cabin cook on the U.S.S. *New Orleans*, discharged "by reason of undesirability", received no honorable discharge and not eligible to membership (Comstock, 1915).

person not having honorable discharge not eligible to U.S.W.V. (Comstock, 1915).

a soldier enlisting in Regular Army January 28, 1899, and honorably discharged January 27, 1902, is eligible to active membership (Comstock, 1915).

true test for determining, is an honorable discharge from service. Without such discharge a seaman in the transport service is not eligible to U.S.W.V. (Alcorn, 1918).

a female nurse though regularly discharged from the United States Army between April 1898 and July 1902 not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Haunson, 1921—law changed since decision was rendered).

a sailor who purchased his discharge during period of Spanish War is eligible for membership in U.S.W.V. in the absence of fraud in securing same (Haunson, 1921).

bylaw limiting to white males is invalid (Kennedy, 1922).

national Guardsmen, as such, in absence of muster into Federal service during eligibility period, not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Kennedy, 1922).

service on a lighthouse tender under jurisdiction of Lighthouse Board does not qualify for membership (Kennedy, 1922).

provisions being incorporated in the constitution must be strictly interpreted and admit of no liberal construction (Rausch, 1923).

interpreters with units of the military forces of the United States during the Spanish-American War are not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. unless they rendered service of such character as brings them under section 2, article 3 of constitution (Rausch, 1923).

to make person eligible to U.S.W.V. he must have served prior to July 4, 1902 (Rausch, 1902).

translator who served under War Department not eligible to membership (Neville, 1924).

interpreter who served under War Department not eligible to membership (Neville, 1924).

contract nurses not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Neville, 1924—law changed since rendition of opinion).

a person twice honorably discharged from United States Army, reenlisting and convicted of desertion, then whose citizenship is later restored by President, is not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Meier, 1925).

veteran honorably discharged, reentering service and then dishonorably discharged, although leading honorable life thereafter, not eligible to membership (Matthias, 1926).

applicant for membership must be honorably discharged from United States Army, and if deserting thereafter and never receiving honorable discharge, not eligible (Matthias, 1927).

a person dishonorably discharged in pursuance of trial by court martial, subsequently pardoned by President, not eligible for membership as having no honorable discharge (Matthias, 1927).

Philippine Scouts in service of United States prior to 1901 are eligible to membership (Payne, 1930).

person holding a discharge reading "Inaptitude discharge 26 Oct. 1901" or "Bad conduct discharge 16 Aug. 1908" not eligible to membership (Siebel, 1931).

a captain of United States Army transport from declaration of war until July 4, 1902, not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. unless he held a commission or enlisted in United States Revenue Cutter Service, the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of United States during said period (Curtin, 1916).

ELIGIBILITY—Continued.
quartermaster's clerk assigned to duty as paymaster's clerk during period of Spanish-American War not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Curtin, 1916).
contract nurse in United States Army during period of war not eligible to membership (Curtin, 1916).
a person serving three full enlistments and deserting during fourth and not yet apprehended by United States Government is not honorably discharged from last enlistment and not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Graves, 1932).
EMERGENCY FUND, collection of, by department not authorized by rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
EMOLUMENTS of an office cannot be paid to comrade not legally filling same; department commander cannot act as department quartermaster (Siebel, 1933).
ENCAMPMENT, failure to observe purely formal ceremonies does not invalidate (Kennedy, 1922).
ENCAMPMENT FUND cannot be levied on camps by department (Siebel, 1933).
ENGLISH SHIP, man serving on, which was chartered by United States Government, and British Government issuing discharge to such person, he is not eligible to U.S.W.V. (Comstock, 1915).
EVIDENCE touching eligibility of member of court martial challenged is an essential part of record (Kennedy, 1922).
camp records themselves are the "best evidence" of their contents (Kennedy, 1922).
"Opinion evidence" concerning ownership of money is incompetent (Kennedy, 1922).
copies of instruments are inadmissible in absence of proof of verity and explanation of failure to produce originals (Kennedy, 1922).
in court martial proceedings may be taken by deposition, but affidavits of members who signed the charges cannot be accepted (Siebel, 1931).
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL is unknown to rules and regulations (Graves, 1932).
EXEMPT MEMBERS voluntarily paying dues to their respective camps, department encampment cannot compel payment of per capita tax for (Kennedy, 1922).
FALSE OR FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATION, an applicant for membership failing to say that he was formerly a member of a camp, when he had been a member of the Spanish War Veterans, from which he was dropped, does not make (Curtin, 1916).
FEMALE NURSE, ex-Army, holding honorary membership in United Spanish War Veterans not entitled to wear active membership badge (Curtin, 1916).
even though honorably discharged from the United States Army, having served between April 1898 and July 1902, not eligible for membership in United Spanish War Veterans. (Haunson, 1921—law changed since opinion was rendered).
FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS of members of camp consist of fees, dues, and fines imposed by court martial and no camp can levy a special assessment on its members (Siebel, 1931).
FINES cannot be levied by camp, can only be done by court martial (Siebel, 1913).
can only be imposed by court martial and not by camp bylaw (Siebel, 1913).
cannot be imposed on camp members by bylaw for failure to serve on a committee (Siebel, 1913).
cannot be imposed by a vote of camp, must be by court martial (Siebel, 1913).
FUNDS or subscriptions requested by one department of another, request for should go through national headquarters and bear endorsement of commander in chief (Siebel, 1913).
solicited by one department of members of another department without approval of department commanders of both departments and commander in chief not permitted (Siebel, 1913).
naming commander in chief and department commanders of departments from which funds are to be solicited by a committee from the soliciting department is no evidence of having gone through channels,

FUNDS—Continued.
and no such evidence of approval as members at large are entitled to for their own protection and as is contemplated by rules and regulations (Siebel 1913).
for expense of department encampment cannot be levied on camp (Siebel, 1933).
department has no right to levy an emergency fund, revenues authorized are limited to those prescribed in rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
authorized by department bylaw to be in custody of two comrades while not illegal might cause dispute and trouble (Siebel, 1933).
camp failing to pay additional assessment for United Spanish War Veterans Review is delinquent and delegates therefrom should not be seated in convention (Siebel, 1913—ruling made under old rules and regulations, not now the law).
in the absence of a camp bylaw prohibiting expenditures for specific purposes, may be expended for any legitimate purpose, except those acquired by solicitation or donation for relief purposes, there exists a moral obligation that such funds be held sacred for that purpose (Rausch, 1923).
accepted by a camp from a member in advance for dues, or a regular monthly installment, is held by camp as trustee for such member (Rausch, 1923).
authorized by a department bylaw to be raised in a manner not authorized in rules and regulations cannot be permitted (Meier, 1925).
FURLOUGH is a camp function which requires no approval by department headquarters and a furlough cannot be granted if the comrade is situated at any place where a camp is in close proximity (Alcorn, 1918).
GOOD STANDING, failure to pay dues quarterly in advance makes member not in (Siebel, 1913).
delegates to national as well as department encampments must be in, when credentials are deliverable (Siebel, 1913).
members not in, and subject to suspension, but not having received notice from quartermaster, have all privileges of camp not specifically taken away by rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
of members sentenced by court martial to dishonorable discharge is restored where findings are set aside and prior rank restored (Rausch, 1923).
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, members of, are eligible to honorary membership in United Spanish War Veterans (Comstock, 1915).
GRAVES REGISTRATION OFFICER is a department officer (Siebel, 1931).
HEADQUARTERS, department bylaws may not prescribe permanent department headquarters, and commander in chief cannot grant dispensation therefor (Graves, 1932).
are located at residence of department commander or wherever he may direct within the department (Graves, 1932).
department bylaw cannot require permanent headquarters to be definitely established at any location, nor can it direct a future department commander to establish department headquarters at specified location, but bylaw which recognizes authority of a department commander to select his own headquarters, but also provides that an office shall be maintained at Albany, to be known as "Albany office", and not necessarily as headquarters office, does not contravene rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).
bylaws of department cannot establish permanent headquarters, same must be located at place of residence of department commander or wherever he may designate by orders and, under present law, department commander cannot be deprived of the right of selecting headquarters by a bylaw (Siebel, 1933).
HOLIDAYS, observance of, provided for by department bylaws should conform to rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).
HONORABLE DISCHARGE, a comrade having complied with rules and regulations is entitled to and if commander of camp upon such application refuses to grant same he should seek release through the department to which he belongs (Alcorn, 1918).

HONORABLE DISCHARGE—Continued.
a discharge reading "Inaptitude discharge 26 Oct. 1901" is not an honorable discharge; a discharge reading "Bad conduct discharge 16 Aug. 1908" is not an honorable discharge and possessor not eligible to membership in United Spanish War Veterans (Siebel, 1931).
HONORARY MEMBERS, camp bylaw cannot provide eligibility other than prescribed by rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
a marine shot at Veracruz cannot be placed on the list of (Comstock, 1915).
members of Grand Army of the Republic are eligible to become (Comstock, 1915).
not entitled to wear uniform of United Spanish War Veterans (Curtin, 1916).
not entitled to a transfer (Kennedy, 1922).
constitution does not permit enrollment of Mrs. John W. Thurston, deceased, as (Neville, 1924).
cannot, by camp bylaw be permitted to actively participate in business of camp at any time (Meier, 1925).
a person may be, of two or more camps at same time (Graves, 1932).
HOSPITALS, members in, are considered in fixing strength of camp when selecting delegates (Taylor, 1912).
INCORPORATE, camps nor departments not permitted to (Groff, 1929).
neither camps, municipal councils, nor other subdivisions of our organization can lawfully; such act would subject the incorporating body to government by the provisions of the statutes of the State in which the corporation would be formed, and such statutes might be, and usually are, in conflict with the provisions of rules and regulations governing the constituent body of the United Spanish War Veterans (Siebel, 1931).
INDEBTEDNESS of a member to his camp must be paid before a transferring certificate should be issued to him (Rausch, 1923).
INSIGNIA. Sale of a display card bearing the insignia of the U.S.W.V. without permission of the proper authority is illegal and if such sale is by a member of the order, charges should be preferred (Alcorn, 1918).
there is no national law in existence that affects the wearing of the insignia of the U.S.W.V. by others than those entitled to wear it (Alcorn, 1918).
right to wear, is inseparable from the right to exercise a vote in the organization and a comrade indicted for a crime or arrested by the civil authorities is without authority to wear any insignia of our organization, and therefore ineligible to vote in any convention of the U.S.W.V. until that cloud is removed (Neville, 1924).
INSPECTIONS, reports of, should be made to persons specified in rules and regulations and bylaw deviating therefrom is void (Siebel, 1931).
INTERPRETATION. Enumeration of certain matters in rules and regulations implies exclusion of all others of same class (Siebel, 1913).
INTERPRETERS with units of the military forces of the United States during Spanish-American War not eligible to membership unless they rendered service of such character as will bring them under section 2, article 3 of constitution (Rausch, 1923).
who served under War Department not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Neville, 1924).
INVESTIGATION. Preliminary consideration of charges by a camp is a preliminary investigation and does not preclude subsequent action of same kind (Siebel, 1913).
is no trial and puts no one in jeopardy (Siebel, 1913).
JOURNAL of proceedings of a department in absence of lawful modification is conclusive evidence of transactions enumerated and not subject to collateral attack but subject to modification by a regularly called department encampment only (Kennedy, 1922).
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL ought not to be asked for an opinion pending before court martial until record of finding is presented (Siebel, 1913).
does not have original jurisdiction over controversies arising in camps or in departments (Meier, 1925).

JUDGE ADVOCATE OF A COURT MARTIAL must be appointed by the order appointing the court, and where the record does not disclose the appointment of one the record is insufficient even though some person signs it as judge advocate. The judge advocate and president of the court must sign the proceedings. A judge advocate not appearing to have been appointed by the order, no method is prescribed by which a court can organize itself. Judge advocate who prepares the records of its proceedings, reads the appointment order, swears the members of the court, the reporter, the interpreter, witnesses, and arraigns the accused, and, in conjuction with the president of the court, authenticates the record by his signature, and at the end of the trial transmits the same to the reviewing officer (Siebel, 1931).

swears members thereof and members of court swear judge advocate (Siebel, 1931).

JUDGE ADVOCATE OF A DEPARTMENT is proper legal adviser of department and camp officers and comrades (Meier, 1925).

has no authority to prescribe procedure where substantive law of the order does not prescribe it. Duty of making laws is reserved for legislative departments (Siebel, 1933).

opinions requested by vicinity council should be referred to (Curtin, 1916).

LADIES' AUXILIARIES can have no official connection nor become part of a municipal council (Rausch, 1923).

LADIES' AUXILIARY OF U.S.W.V has not surrendered its sovereignty and no contract of control exists between it and U.S.W.V., and U.S.W.V. cannot control any of its functions (Siebel, 1933).

LIAISON OFFICER, department, not authorized by rules and regulations and bylaw creating same is void (Siebel, 1931).

and service officer is not authorized for a department and bylaw prescribing same is void (Siebel, 1933).

is not authorized and cannot be created by department bylaw (Siebel, 1933).

LEGION OF SPANISH WAR VETERANS, camps of, may secure charters from U.S.W.V. and charter members thereof are selected by such camps provided names selected were members in good standing on October 6, 1906, the date of amalgamation (Siebel, 1913).

LEGISLATION by national encampment precludes department from legislating beyond limits gone by national encampment on same subject (Siebel, 1913).

committee on, created by department bylaws and authorizing same to endeavor to obtain legislation in State and also in Congress of United States confers authority reserved for national committee on legislation and is void (Siebel, 1931).

department bylaws may not confine "legislative efforts" to department commander, council of administration, and legislative committee, as legislative committee is required to promote passage of such legislation as may be recommended to it by department encampment, council of administration, or department commander. Department commander and council of administration can only recommend to legislative committee and not promote the same at their own initiative (Graves, 1932).

duty of making laws is reserved for legislative departments and judge advocate has no authority to prescribe procedure where substantive law of the order does not prescribe it (Siebel, 1933).

LIFE MEMBER is not authorized by rules and regulations and camp bylaw attempting to create same is void (Siebel, 1913).

transferring to another camp terminates same (Curtin, 1916).

LIGHTHOUSE TENDER, service on, and under jurisdiction of lighthouse board does not qualify for membership in U.S.W.V. (Kennedy, 1922).

LOANS. A comrade borrowing $600 from his camp, suspended for nonpayment of dues, must be reinstated upon tendering 1 year's dues to his former camp and requesting reinstatement and if accompanied by a request for transfer, certificate thereof must be issued. Camp cannot demand repayment of loan before reinstating or before issuing transferring certificate. Loan by camp to comrade not indebtedness recognized by rules and regulations. Only indebtedness recognized by rules and regulations are initiation fee, dues, per capita tax, fines, and relief funds (Siebel, 1931).

LODGE, camp should not be designated as (Siebel, 1913).
LOST CHARTER of camp can be replaced by certified copy, certified by commander in chief, but must contain same names as original (Siebel, 1913).
MARSHAL of department cannot be assigned by department bylaws to perform duties of master of ceremonies at installation of officers as installing officer has sole authority to appoint master of ceremonies (Siebel, 1933).
MASTER OF CEREMONIES, department marshal cannot be compelled to perform duties of, by department bylaws, as installing officer has right to appoint master of ceremonies (Siebel, 1933).
MEETINGS, special, can be called only in accordance with rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
members required to call special meeting need not be in good standing (Siebel, 1913).
special, need not be called by camp commander except on request of seven members. Five members, to constitute a quorum, must be members in good standing (Siebel, 1913).
camp bylaws must fix definite time, cannot be left to action of camp (Siebel, 1913).
notice of, need only be given to members in good standing (Siebel, 1913).
MEMBERSHIP, nurse not eligible to, in U.S.W.V. (Taylor, 1912).
paymaster's clerk not eligible to, in U.S.W.V. (Taylor, 1912).
volunteer aide-de-camp not commissioned because an official of United States Government not eligible to (Taylor, 1912).
a person retired from United States Army in 1897 with no service between 1898 and 1902 but later restored to active service in Army in capacity of a clerk not eligible to (Taylor, 1912).
cannot be held in more than one camp (Rausch, 1923).
may not be limited by department bylaws to white males (Meier, 1925).
can only be regulated by use of the ballot (Meier, 1925).
of departments consists of all camps then and thereafter located therein as long as charters thereof remain unrevoked (Meier, 1925).
veteran honorably discharged, reentering service and dishonorably discharged, although leading honorable life thereafter not eligible to (Matthias, 1926).
applicant for, must have honorable discharge from, United States and if he deserted and never received such, not eligible to (Matthias, 1927).
applicant honorably discharged from United States reentering service and then dishonorably discharged, not eligible to (Matthias, 1927).
person dishonorably discharged in pursuance of trial of court martial, subsequently pardoned by President of United States not eligible for, as having no honorable discharge (Matthias, 1927).
bylaws cannot confine, to white race (Groff, 1929).
when presenting application for, bylaw cannot require statement from comrade presenting same as to whether applicant is member of Caucasian race or giving the race to which he belongs (Groff, 1929).
Philippine Scouts in service of United States prior to 1901 eligible to (Payne, 1930).
one holding a discharge reading "inaptitude discharge, Oct. 26, 1901" or "Bad conduct discharge, Aug. 16, 1908" not eligible to (Siebel, 1931).
cannot be limited to any particular race by department bylaws, only manner in which same may be limited is by vote taken on application.
MODEL BYLAWS for camps prepared by national organization do not become effective automatically, same merely a model for camps which may adopt same or not (Siebel, 1933).
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL has no power to levy per capita tax on camps within its jurisdiction. Expenses of, falls on various camps pro rata. (Taylor, 1912.)
no provision for adoption of bylaws by (Taylor, 1912).
camps of, wishing to delegate other functions than those in article 1, part 4 of rules and regulations procedure provided for in article 2, part 4, in re vicinity councils should be followed (Taylor, 1912).
legislative body of municipality dealing directly with each individual camp rather than organization as a whole, action by, not necessary (Taylor, 1912).

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—Continued.

no right or function should be taken from individual camp and maintenance of body representing camps in aggregate should have as little power and exercise that power at least expense possible (Taylor, 1912).

council organized in territory covering five boroughs of city of New York should be, and not a vicinity council (Taylor, 1912).

its rights and obligations not affected by death of its president (Siebel, 1913).

death of its president, vice president takes his office (Siebel, 1913).

after amendment of 1912 leaving it optional with camps to belong to councils, councils remained in status quo until camps withdrew (Siebel, 1913).

camps sending delegates to meeting of, evidence intention to maintain council and are bound by lawful acts of its delegates and of such council (Siebel, 1913).

in considering quorum for, "all members" are the members of such camps as belong and no others (Siebel, 1913).

acts of, only affect camps belonging to it (Siebel, 1913).

formal seating of representatives to, not necessary and allowing representatives to participate in meeting constitutes an admission to membership therein (Siebel, 1913).

only camps of the organization in good standing can comprise a (Rausch, 1923).

ladies' auxiliaries can have no official connection with or become part of (Rausch, 1923).

must have sanction and approval of department (Neville, 1924).

cannot drop the word "United" in a proposed council and it cannot do indirectly what it cannot do directly (Neville, 1924).

must have sanction and approval of department (Meier, 1925).

shall arrange for observance of Memorial Day and other occasions calling for participation of constituent camps composing it, and perform such other duties as specified in bylaws thereof but shall not encroach upon duties or powers prescribed for national or department officers or national encampment (Meier, 1925).

has no authority or duty other than stated in rules and regulations and as may be prescribed by bylaws thereof which must be approved by department commander or, if constituent camps are unattached, by commander in chief (Meier, 1925).

must be formed if and so long as there are two camps within a municipality (Matthias, 1927).

no camp can withdraw from (Matthias, 1927).

must be established when there are two or more camps within boundaries of one city and continue there as long as two or more camps remain (Matthias, 1927).

if new camp instituted in municipality, it becomes constituent camp of (Matthias, 1927).

no provisions in regulations for camp of one city to become constituent member of, of another city (Matthias, 1927).

commander for time being for each constituent camp is member thereof and thereafter provides for one delegate from each constituent camp and more if authorized in bylaws of council (Matthias, 1927).

cannot be organized in territory larger than a city (Matthias, 1927).

and vicinity councils are the only councils created by constitution and rules and regulations. "County council" is unknown and forming a council in the county is forming a vicinity council unless boundaries of the county coincide with boundaries of a city in which event it becomes a (Siebel, 1931).

implies a territory corresponding with the limitations of "any city or other municipality." "Other municipality" is limited in its meaning by the phrase preceding it, "any city" and "other municipality" limits the territory to that of a city, town, or village (Matthias, 1927; Siebel, 1931).

existing in a city permitting another camp of a neighboring city to join, thereby automatically creates a vicinity council, since municipal council must exist within limits of a city. If subsequently the last-mentioned camp withdraws from council, leaving only the two camps of the city, council thereby again reconstitutes itself a (Siebel, 1931).

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—Continued.
department commander has no authority to dissolve a, but may dissolve a vicinity council (Siebel, 1931).
while rules and regulations do not authorize municipal council or vicinity council to levy an assessment on constituent camps, yet rules and regulations inferentially authorize them (Graves, 1932).
bylaws of, should properly provide for certain annual dues or fees to be paid into council by constituent camps and, if bylaws do not so provide, council has inherent power and authority to levy assessment against constituent camps to pay all bills incurred to promote objects of organization (Graves, 1932).
MUNICIPALITY is a town, city or other district having the powers of local self-government; a municipal corporation (Matthias, 1927).
the phrase "or other municipality" section 223, rules and regulations, does not authorize organization of municipal council in territory larger than a city (Matthias, 1927; Siebel, 1931).
MUSTER DAY fixed by bylaw on other than April 21 is void (Graves, 1932).
MUSTER IN. Public ceremony is permissible (Curtin, 1916).
NAME of a department is selected by commander in chief (Siebel, 1931).
of department is selected by commander in chief (Graves, 1932).
for department cannot be selected by department bylaws; that duty rests with commander in chief (Siebel, 1933).
of department can only be selected by commander in chief (Siebel, 1933).
NATIONAL GUARD MEN as such and in absence of muster into Federal service during eligibility period are not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Kennedy, 1922).
NAVY, paymaster's clerk in, not an officer of, in general use of that word but is an officer only within the purview of certain congressional acts. (Siebel, 1913).
NEGLECT OF DUTY by officer for 3 months, bylaw cannot provide for declaring his office vacant; court martial should prescribe for punishment. "Neglect of duty" here does not mean "nonattendance" (Siebel, 1913).
NEW CAMP, department commander cannot change his findings in approving organization of, in municipality of over 10,000 inhabitants on ground that camp already located there objects to same, the instant case being where commander had first approved formation and camp ready for institution (Curtin, 1916).
NOMINATIONS cannot be closed save by the act of balloting on election night (Comstock, 1915).
cannot be made of absent members (Comstock, 1915).
comrade already holding an office in camp cannot be nominated for another office therein (Comstock, 1915).
NONATTENDANCE, officer not attending cannot be ousted from office by camp in absence of bylaw authorizing (Taylor, 1912).
camp bylaw cannot declare elective office vacant for, unless power is given by department or camp bylaws (Siebel, 1913).
camp officer subject to court martial for (art. 13, pt. 6 of Rules and Regulations) (Siebel, 1913).
to authorize declaring elective office vacant for, bylaws should provide for unreasonable number of inexcusable absences (Siebel, 1913).
in the absence of a bylaw authorizing vacating office for, only remedy is filing charges against officer under article 13, code of discipline, and trial by court martial (Siebel, 1933).
bylaw of camp cannot be retroactive and cannot affect officers neglecting to attend camp meetings prior to its adoption but, after adoption would affect officers elected prior thereto (Siebel, 1933).
if officer nonattending is *non compos mentis* and no bylaw is in force authorizing vacating for, such officer cannot be tried by court martial (Siebel, 1933).
NON COMPOS MENTIS, an officer who is, cannot be tried by court martial for nonattendance and, if no bylaw is in force authorizing vacating of office for same, situation cannot be remedied (Siebel, 1933).
NOTICE, department commander is charged with notice of the records of his department (Siebel, 1913).
section 284 of rules and regulations, 1920 issue, requires 7 days' notice of time and place of trial by court martial, together with an unattached copy of charges and specifications given to accused by judge advocate of court by delivery in person by officer of the day or by

NOTICE—Continued.
mailing by registered mail to the last-known address, with personal receipt demanded therefor. If personal service is made, officer of the day certifies such delivery, which is prima facie evidence of service. Service by registered letter showing a receipt signed by accused is conclusive proof of service. If notice with attested copy of charges and specifications cannot be made by reason of accused having absconded and whereabouts unknown, affidavit of such fact by judge advocate of court or officer of the day shall be equivalent to the service of notice and delivery of charges (Meier, 1925).
judge advocate of court should attest copy as a true copy of all notices and charges and specifications to be served by registered mail or personally (Meier, 1925).
accused should be informed by summons or notice with attested charges and specifications and time and place, at least seven days prior to trial (Meier, 1925).
NURSE is not included among those who served in military establishment of United States who are eligible to active membership in U.S.W.V. (Taylor, 1912).
contract, in United States Army during period of war not eligible to membership (Curtin, 1916).
a female ex-Army, holding honorary membership in U.S.W.V. not entitled to wear active membership badge (Curtin, 1916.)
female, not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V., even though regular discharge was issued (Haunson, 1921; law amended since opinion was rendered).
contract, not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Neville, 1924; changed by subsequent law).
OFFICE, comrade may hold camp and department office at same time (Siebel, 1913).
two cannot be combined into one by department bylaws (Siebel, 1931).
two department offices cannot be combined into one by department bylaws (Siebel, 1933).
department bylaws cannot combine two into one (Siebel, 1933).
OFFICE, ELIGIBILITY FOR, rules and regulations fix same (Siebel, 1913).
OFFICE, TERM OF, consolidation of two or more camps prior to September 1; officers of consolidated camps elected prior to that date serve only until first meeting in following January and immaterial whether officers were installed prior to September or after (Taylor, 1912).
officers of camps instituted after September 1 of any year hold over until first meeting in second January following (Siebel, 1913).
OFFICERS, paymaster's clerk in Navy not an officer within general use of that word, but in an officer of Navy within purview of certain congressional acts (Siebel, 1913).
of the Navy are included in general designation "sailor" (Siebel, 1913).
installed by national aide-de-camp when junior vice commander is present is not an irregularity (Curtin, 1916).
elective, of camp shall be chosen annually at first stated meeting in December and installation at first stated meeting in January (Meier, 1925).
for a department prescribed by bylaws thereof must conform to rules and regulations (Siebel, 1931).
there is no prescribed form to excuse absence of, usual procedure adjutant or commander presents excuse when absentee's name is called and enters same on record. An excuse may be presented verbally or in writing (Siebel, 1933).
for department are prescribed by section 155, rules and regulations, which exclude all other officers and department liason and service officer not authorized in department and election of is a nullity and such election should be declared of no effect by department commander (Siebel, 1933).
of department prescribed by department bylaws must follow section 155, rules and regulations (Siebel, 1933).
OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE, neither department resolution nor enactment can select the retiring department commander as to the national encampment as department commander and all past department commander in good standing have equal rights and authorities; all are official representatives (Siebel, 1933).

OPINION OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL should not be requested on matter pending before court martial appointed by department commander until record is presented (Siebel, 1913).
ORDER OF BUSINESS cannot be permanently transposed by camp bylaw; same must be done by vote of camp as occasion requires (Siebel, 1913).
for stated conventions of department encampment as near as practicable as at national encampment should prevail, with the necessary modifications (Siebel, 1931).
PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE, all camps must pass bylaw prescribing some manual of (Siebel, 1913).
PAST COMMANDER, on request receiving honorable discharge and later joining another camp, retains rank of (Siebel, 1931).
dropped by his camp for nonpayment of dues and several years later again joining his camp in compliance with rules and regulations retains former rank (Siebel, 1931).
PAST RANK, incumbent must serve full term to acquire (Schroder, 1905).
comrade serving remainder of term of one who resigns, is removed, or dies in office acquires (Schroder, 1905).
commander vacating chair before expiration of term not entitled to (Taylor, 1912).
vice commander filling vacancy entitled to (Taylor, 1912).
officers serving to period of consolidation of two or more camps are entitled to (Taylor, 1912).
if camp commander of consolidating camp is elected commander of consolidated camps, he enters on next term of office as such (Taylor, 1912).
officers elected in camps instituted after September 1 of any year must hold until first meeting in second January following to be entitled to (Siebel, 1913).
in absence of camp bylaw authorizing camp to declare a vacancy, only method of depriving commander of right to is by sentence of court martial under article 13, code of discipline (Taylor, 1912).
commander must serve full term of remaining portion of unexpired term to be entitled to (Siebel, 1913).
a senior or junior vice commander finishing the term of a commander is entitled to, of commander (Haunson, 1921).
of a department commander transferring from one department to another remains the same (Kennedy, 1922).
of commander in chief can only be given to members of veterans army of the Philippines who held that office; there is no authority to confer rank of past commander in chief upon one who has not filled that office (Matthias, 1928).
of camp commander dying in office is that of past commander and camp is authorized to carry him on the roll as such (Siebel, 1931).
department commander dying in office is not a past department commander (Graves, 1932).
the death of department commander, department encampment cannot confer rank of past department commander on such deceased comrade (Graves, 1932).
disbanding department before commander's term expires does not confer on him, and commander not serving entire term not entitled to (Siebel, 1933).
PAYMASTER'S CLERK not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Taylor, 1912).
in Navy not an officer of the Navy in general acceptance of that designation; is an officer of the Navy within the purview of certain congressional acts (Siebel, 1913).
not serving on high seas is not a sailor (Siebel, 1913).
in United States Navy, and serving on high seas is a sailor within meaning of terms as used in Rules and Regulations (Siebel, 1913).
PER CAPITA TAX cannot be levied on camps by municipal council (Taylor, 1912).
installment of payable on day following end of term based on report for last day of said term and should accompany return; but no installment of, required by new camp rendering report at end of semiannual term for a portion of term in which organized (Taylor, 1912).
may not be levied by an officer, right is vested in national or department encampment (Taylor, 1912).

PER CAPITA TAX—Continued.
no authority in Rules and Regulations whereby a division per capita tax may be levied or collected (Taylor, 1912).
may be suspended to national headquarters by an enactment on the ground of an emergency (Geleerd, 1917).
should be omitted for comrades in national and State soldiers' homes and inmates of hospitals for insane or incurables, but such camps must pay on remaining members (Geleerd, 1917).
national and department, is payable on the 1st day of January and July of each year and based upon semiannual report next preceding the payment due, and per capita tax from departments to national headquarters is payable in like manner (Alcorn, 1918).
cannot be levied by department encampment on exempt members who voluntarily pay dues to their respective camps (Kennedy, 1922).
became fixed at rate named in encampment at Chattanooga immediately but no change could be made in the department per capita tax until the department had acted on same or met and failed to act (Neville, 1924).
cannot be increased for a prior term by a bylaw adopted subsequently thereto in department (Groff, 1929).
national, the amount of, cannot be prescribed in department bylaws (Siebel, 1931).
Department bylaw may definitely fix the amount of department (Siebel 1931).
POLITICS, constitution prohibits organization entering partisan, and prohibits members using U.S.W.V. for political purposes. This does not prohibit members of U.S.W.V. from going into politics in their personal capacities (Siebel, 1933).
U.S.W.V. does not prohibit any member in his individual capacity sending political circulars to members of U.S.W.V. (Siebel, 1933).
POSTAL SERVICE: Men who served in military to handle mail in camps during war with Spain, but not enlisted in Army or Navy, not eligible to U.S.W.V. (Siebel, 1913).
men who served in, may be made eligible for membership in U.S.W.V. by amendment to Rules and Regulations (Siebel, 1913. Ruling made prior to adoption of present constitution).
PREFERENCE LAWS: The act of July 7 giving preference to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines in appointment contemplates preference of these veterans in retention in service as well (Entenza, 1920).
PREJUDICE: A challenge of a member of a court martial who admittedly is prosecuting witness against the accused in a pending felony charge should be sustained (Kennedy, 1922).
PROCEDURE: Except as specifically provided in Rules and Regulations matters should come up from members through the camp commander to the department commander and then after advice from the judge advocate of department appeal may be taken to commander in chief or to committee on appeals and grievances who may refer matter to the judge advocate general (Meier, 1925).
PROCEEDINGS, Journal of, in absence of lawful modification is conclusive evidence of encampment transactions and not subject to collateral attack but is subject to modification by a regularly called department encampment only (Kennedy, 1922).
PROXY not allowed at department council of administration (Siebel, 1913).
votes in violation of rules and regulations, section 148 (Kennedy, 1922).
votes used in the election of a successful candidate will not invalidate election where the result would have been the same without the use of proxy votes (Kennedy, 1922).
PUBLIC MUSTER-IN ceremony permissible (Curtin, 1916).
PUBLIC OFFICE, State field inspector for collection agencies is a (Siebel, 1933).
QUARTERMASTER must give notice of delinquency before member can be suspended (Siebel, 1913).
of department handles and has custody of funds and department commander has no right to have custody of same (Siebel, 1933).

QUARTERMASTER—Continued.
department, office of, cannot be combined with any other office in department and department commander cannot serve as such. Failure to fill office by the department commander is failure to comply with duties prescribed (Siebel, 1933).
of department must be appointed by department commander (Siebel, 1933).
QUORUM, camp cannot require more than five members for (Siebel, 1913).
five camp members necessary to constitute, must be in good standing (Siebel, 1913).
camp, consist of five members in good standing (Siebel, 1913).
department bylaws cannot deviate from rules and regulations in prescribing what shall be (Siebel, 1913).
of a municipal council, the designation "all members" means the members of such camps as belong and no others (Siebel, 1913).
department bylaws prescribing that 10 members of council of administration shall constitute a, are void (Meir, 1925).
department bylaws may provide that 25 members of council of administration representing at least 5 different camps shall constitute a (Siebel, 1931).
department bylaws providing that 10 members shall constitute a, at a convention conflicts with rules and regulations and is void (Siebel, 1931).
RANK, transfer of a past department commander from the department in which rank originated to another department does not change his (Kennedy, 1922).
a comrade sentenced to dishonorable discharge, where sentence is set aside, prior rank is restored (Rausch, 1923).
RECEIPTS, camp adjutant has no right to merely record total of the quartermaster. He must record same in detail (Siebel, 1913).
RECRUIT, person elected to membership is designated a (Siebel, 1913).
is only one that may be charged "registration fee" (Siebel, 1933).
designation of, shall not depend upon notification of his election (Siebel, 1913).
failing to appear for muster forfeits fees and bylaw attempting to pay back same or portion of it is void (Siebel, 1913).
REGALIA. There is no law prohibiting manufacture or sale of, or designs of U.S.W.V. (Curtin, 1916).
REINSTATEMENT, after suspension, upon payment of amount due camp without any action commander declares delinquent reinstated (Taylor, 1912).
application for, is required (Taylor, 1912).
application for, requires same procedure as new application except no initiation ceremony (Taylor, 1912).
no camp can prescribe how member shall be reinstated in another camp (Siebel, 1913).
comrade suspended should be reinstated without ballot or payment of dues as per section 2, article 13, part 5. If comrade has been dropped, ballot should be taken as prescribed for admission of recruits (Comstock, 1915).
camp cannot nullify rules and regulations by motion to reinstate all suspended and dropped members upon payment of $1.50 or any other sum less than a sum aggregating one year's dues (Alcorn, 1918).
fee of $3 provided by rules and regulations for can only be changed by amendment thereto (Rausch, 1923).
REPRESENTATION of camps to department encampments should be determined on basis of number of members in good standing as shown in semiannual report filed June 30 if convention is held thereafter. (Groff, 1929).
registration fee cannot be charged members on reinstatement or coming by transfer; only recruits can be charged (Siebel, 1933).
RESOLUTIONS of a department convention, amending bylaws, are enactments requiring approval of commander in chief (Siebel, 1933).
of departments need not have approval of commander in chief (Siebel, 1913).

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.
a department encampment adopting what is designated a resolution which is, in fact, a department bylaw enacted for government of camps therein is not a resolution but a bylaw and is not in effect unless approved by commander in chief (Matthias, 1928).
may be passed by a majority vote (Graves, 1932).
need not be approved by commander in chief (Graves, 1932).
of a department establishing permanent rule of conduct are bylaws and not resolutions and require approval of commander in chief (Siebel, 1933).
are formal expressions of an opinion and not permanent rules for guidance (Siebel, 1933).
of a department creating and establishing a permanent service bureau was not a temporary matter nor an expression of an opinion (Siebel, 1933).
of a department convention which are in fact bylaws but not approved by commander in chief are void and neither department commander nor council of administration should comply with the provisions thereof (Siebel, 1933).
passed by a department convention, in effect amendments to bylaws, are not in force until approved by commander in chief and an action by department in pursuance thereof in conflict with previous provisions of department bylaw is void (Siebel, 1933).
REVENUE cannot be raised from sources other than those authorized in Rules and Regulations and department bylaw prescribing other methods is void (Meier, 1925).
ROSTER of camps with a complete list of members, giving names, addresses, company, troop or battery, may be demanded by department encampment by resolution and must be furnished, but department commander, by general order, may not prevent delegates from camps receiving such a request but refusing to comply therewith from being seated at a department encampment (Meier, 1925).
department encampment may by motion or resolution direct department commander to require camp adjutants to furnish roster with complete data so far as available but department commander cannot punish such camps refusing to furnish such roster by refusing to seat the delegates of such camps at department encampment (Meier, 1925).
RULES AND REGULATIONS may not be suspended by national encampment at convention except for definite purpose and by two-thirds vote of members present and voting (Curtin, 1916).
amendments to, require a vote of two thirds in one encampment (Haunson, 1921).
to effect an amendment to, at national convention requires a formal amendment presented and passed (Siebel, 1933).
an attempt to amend, at national convention without a formal amendment presented, by passing a resolution or an alleged enactment directing someone to do the amending at sometime thereafter is void and of no effect (Siebel, 1933).
SAILOR includes an officer of the Navy (Siebel, 1913).
paymaster's clerk not serving on high seas is not a sailor (Siebel, 1913).
paymaster's clerk in United States Navy serving on high seas is within meaning of that term as used in rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
as used in rules and regulations does not require that sailor be enlisted (Siebel, 1913).
who bought his discharge between April 1898 and July 1901, said discharge being honorable and no frauds shown, is eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Haunson, 1921).
SEAMAN in the transport service, without honorable discharge, is not eligible to U.S.W.V. (Alcorn, 1918).
SENIOR VICE COMMANDER functions temporarily as camp commander when his commander dies but must call for an election to fill the commander's position promptly (Siebel, 1931).
not member of department council of administration during absence of camp commander or his inability to attend (Curtin, 1916).
SHOES, tan, not allowed with any uniform (Siebel, 1913).

SOLDIERS' HOMES, members in, are considered in fixing strength of camp when electing delegates (Taylor, 1912).

SONS OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS is a subject with reference to which U.S.W.V. has no authority to legislate and adopting rules and regulations for them is an act of courtesy and of no binding force (Siebel, 1933).

U.S.W.V. has no constitutional authority to legislate for, and their act in submitting a constitution to us for approval is an act of courtesy and they are not obligated to abide by the provisions thereof. Certain sections of constitution of, submitted for examination are void in conflicting with its own terms and repugnant to certain other provisions thereof. (See opinion no. 15, Siebel, 1933.)

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS cannot be levied on members of a camp even though the majority thereof vote in favor thereof. Such vote is void and no member is compelled to pay the same. An officer insisting upon payment thereof violates his obligation and subjects himself to trial by court martial. Voluntary donations, however, may be made (Siebel, 1931).

SPECIAL MEETINGS can be called only in accordance with rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).

of camp, call for need not be made by members in good standing (Siebel, 1913).

need not be called by camp commander except on request of seven members. Five members to constitute a quorum must be members in good standing (Siebel, 1913).

STATE FIELD INSPECTOR FOR COLLECTION AGENCIES is a public office (Siebel, 1933).

STEAMSHIP *St. Louis* was chartered from International Navigation Co. and converted into an auxiliary cruiser and served from April 30, 1898, until September 2, 1898; crew thereof not enlisted but individual members of crew were permitted to enlist if they desired. A number of them enlisted and have been admitted to U.S.W.V. and such a member is entitled to his transfer upon request (Meier, 1925).

STENOGRAPHER for court martial must be a comrade of the U.S.W.V. in good standing and, where one is not available, proceedings should be taken in longhand (Alcorn, 1918).

SUCCESSION IN OFFICE, department commander may succeed himself (Siebel, 1913).

department bylaw prohibiting a comrade to succeed himself is void (Siebel, 1931).

SUSPENSION. Suspended member upon payment of amount due camp is reinstated without action of camp, commander declaring delinquent reinstated (Taylor, 1912).

member suspended ceased automatically to be a comrade at termination of 1 year unless reinstated (Taylor, 1912).

to be reinstated, suspended member must make application therefor (Taylor, 1912).

application for reinstatement requires same procedure as new application except suspended member need not go through initiation ceremony (Taylor, 1912).

member not in good standing and subject to suspension, but not having received notice from quartermaster, has all privileges of camp not specifically taken away by rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).

attempt to suspend without previous notice by quartermaster of no effect (Siebel, 1913).

Rules and Regulations must be followed to suspend (Siebel, 1913).

of a member can only be imposed when he owes for not less than 6 months or where quartermaster imposes a fine and same remains unpaid for 30 days (Siebel, 1913).

is not permitted for nonpayment of money due camp unless it is for dues or fines (Siebel, 1913).

comrade cannot be suspended pending investigation of his conduct by committee (Siebel, 1913).

vote of camp not required to suspend delinquents (Siebel, 1913).

SUSPENSION—Continued.
comrades reported for suspension for nonpayment of dues are reported by the trustees to the camp and not to the camp commander. Commander then ratifies or gives effect thereto by declaring reported comrades suspended; commander has no discretion, he must declare comrades reported by trustees suspended (Siebel, 1913).
of Rules and Reguations not permitted except for definite purpose and by two-thirds vote of members present and voting (Curtin, 1916).
cannot be imposed for nonpayment of dues unless the comrade owes for the current quarter, the preceding quarter, and all or a portion of the second preceding quarter (Kennedy, 1922).
TAN SHOES not allowed with any uniform (Siebel, 1913).
TELLERS, camp bylaws cannot provide for; rules and regulations give camp commander sole power to appoint (Siebel, 1913).
TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN, department bylaws providing for, should name those officers named in section 163 of rules and regulations which includes past commander in chief (Siebel, 1931).
TERM OF OFFICE, camps consolidating prior to September 1 of any year, officers of, serve until first meeting in following January whether installed prior to September 1 or after (Taylor, 1912).
elective officers of camps instituted after September 1 of any year serve until first meeting in second January following, otherwise not entitled to past rank; same constitutes 1 term (Siebel, 1913).
department bylaw providing officer cannot succeed himself is void (Siebel, 1931).
TRANSFER, before certificate of, can be issued to member, applicant must be in good standing; that is, must have paid dues for entire term in which request is made (Siebel, 1913).
certificate presented to another camp in same term in which certificate is issued and comrade becomes a member of that camp in that term, he cannot be required to pay dues to the receiving camp until beginning of following term (Siebel, 1913).
camp issuing certificate of, has no right to demand fee for transfer (Siebel, 1913).
application of life member to transfer to another camp; accepting him terminates life membership (Curtin, 1916).
honorary member not entitled to (Kennedy, 1922).
of a past department commander from the department in which rank originated to another department does not change his rank (Kennedy, 1922).
cannot be issued from the camp until applicant has discharged all indebtedness to the camp (Rausch, 1923).
a comrade having paid 1 year's dues in advance does not prevent him from transferring to another camp (Rausch, 1923).
comrade paying dues in advance and requesting, to another camp, which is accomplished, is not entitled to refund of dues paid for any time accruing after date of transfer. Neither is the camp to which he transfers entitled to the dues paid by him to the former camp (Meier, 1925).
of a member who has paid his dues in advance, first camp is not required to pay such dues to transferring member or to camp to which he transfers (Matthias, 1928).
a comrade of a camp, whose service was upon the S.S. *St. Louis*, where instead of receiving a discharge was given a release from service, the S.S. *St. Louis* having been converted into an auxiliary cruiser during period of the Spanish-American War and its crew having been permitted to enlist and some of them having done so and such individual having become a member of the U.S.W.V. is entitled to a transfer upon request. (Meier, 1925).
of a member cannot be granted while charges requiring a general court-martial are pending against him (Groff, 1929).
TRANSLATOR who served as such under War Department not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Neville, 1924).
TRUSTEES, three must be elected at institution of camp (Siebel, 1913).
camp must have a board of three at all times (Siebel, 1913).

UNATTACHED camps are such as are not within confines of organized department (Siebel, 1913).
a department cannot compel a camp to become (Siebel, 1913).
bylaws of unattached camps, and amendments thereto, must be approved by commander in chief (Siebel, 1913).
commander in chief has sole right to create unattached camps and department bylaws cannot deprive him of that right (Siebel, 1913).
department once created by commander in chief, no camp within the territorial jurisdiction thereof is privileged to remain, except traveling camps (Rausch, 1923).
UNIFORM, bylaw prescribing special, should conform to rules and regulations (Siebel, 1913).
khaki substituted for blue and gray should not be of woolen material (Siebel, 1913).
tan shoes are not allowed with any, prescribed (Siebel, 1913).
honorary members not entitled to wear, of U.S.W.V. (Curtin, 1916).
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS is a civic organization (Taylor, 1912).
use of letters "U.S.W.V." permissible on pennants for graves of members of Kearsarge's Naval Veterans Association (Curtin, 1916).
VACANCY in office of department commander is automatically filled and department bylaw cannot require action of council of administration to fill the same (Siebel, 1931).
in office of department to be filled by department council of administration must be selected by a majority of its members and not by a vote of the majority of the quorum present. Affirmative vote of a majority of entire council necessary to effect an election and not a mere majority of quorum (Siebel, 1931).
created by death of commander, duty of camp to fill same at earliest opportunity and adjutant must report such death to department headquarters, and vacancy cannot be carried to end of term (Siebel, 1931).
occurring by reason of death of commander before expiration of his term, after his death an actual vacancy exists but his term ends with his death. Thereafter senior vice commander functions as commander temporarily and he should call for an election at earliest opportunity (Siebel, 1931).
VACATING OFFICE, in absence of camp bylaw authorizing camp to declare a vacancy, only method of depriving commander of right to past rank is by sentence of court martial under article 13, Code of Discipline (Taylor, 1912).
bylaw vacating office because incumbent also holds office in department is void (Siebel, 1913).
camp commander cannot declare elective office vacant for nonattendance unless power is given by department or camp bylaws (Siebel 1913).
camp bylaws providing commander may declare elective office vacant should also provide a method to declare his own office vacant, preferably by action of camp (Siebel, 1913).
camp bylaw may not provide for, of officer who neglects his duty for 3 months. Penalty for "neglect of duty" should be prescribed by courtmartial. "Neglect of duty" here does not necessarily mean nonattendance (Siebel, 1913).
cannot be accomplished where a legal election has been held, in absence of department or camp bylaws (Skipwirth, 1914).
of officers absenting themselves from three consecutive meetings without acceptance by camp or written excuse, camp bylaw does not conflict with article 13, Code of Discipline (Entenza, 1920).
provision of model code of bylaws authorizing, for failure to attend three consecutive stated meetings does not violate provisions of constitution or rules and regulations (Matthias, 1928).
camp may pass bylaw, of nonattending officer but cannot be retroactive and affect officers neglecting to attend camp meetings prior to its adoption but, after its adoption, would affect officers elected prior thereto (Siebel, 1933).
for nonattendance not authorized unless a bylaw is in force authorizing same (Siebel, 1933).

VETERINARY SURGEON, contract, not eligible to membership in United Spanish War Veterans (Taylor, 1912).
VICE COMMANDER filling unexpired term of commander entitled to past rank (Taylor, 1912).
VICINITY COUNCIL, territory within which, is formed need not be greater than territory in which a municipal council must be formed (Taylor, 1912).
council organized in territory covering five boroughs of city of New York should be a municipal council and not a, (Taylor, 1912).
opinions requested by, should be referred to judge advocate of department (Curtin, 1916).
may be formed of camps in same vicinity but not in same municipality (Matthias, 1927).
joining a, is optional with camp and it has right to withdraw (Matthias, 1927).
a council formed within the boundaries of a county is a, unless boundaries of a county coincide with that of a city. Any territory included in a council beyond the boundaries of a city makes it a vicinity council. (This means including camps located beyond the boundaries of a city, Siebel, 1931.)
"county council" is a vicinity council and camps constituting it may withdraw at any time and may thereafter refuse to pay any more per capita tax but such withdrawing camp may not then participate in appropriations made for the vicinity council from the county in which it is located. If appropriations are made by a State for the benefit of the territory corresponding to that covered by the vicinity council prior to the withdrawing of such camp, the withdrawing camp has no right to participate in the appropriations thereafter. (Siebel, 1931.)
a municipal council existing in a city, subsequently taking in a camp of a neighboring city, automatically thereby creates a. If subsequently the last-mentioned camp withdraws, leaving only the camps of the original city therein, council thereby again reconstitutes itself a municipal council. (Siebel, 1931.)
a set of bylaws adopted while vicinity council is in existence subsequently continues to govern a municipal council, created by camp of a neighboring city withdrawing from council whereby a municipal council is again reestablished, so far as such bylaws are applicable, and department commander directing the dissolution of municipal council for the reason that it had no bylaws transcends his authority. (Siebel, 1931.)
may be dissolved by a department commander but a municipal council may not. (Siebel, 1931.)
VOLUNTEER AIDE-DE-CAMP not commissioned because an official of United States, not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. (Taylor, 1912.) who served on staff of a major general of the army without commission is not eligible to active membership in U.S.W.V. (Rausch, 1923.)
WAIVING BYLAWS of a department or setting same aside cannot be done by department commander. (Siebel, 1933.)
WHITE RACE, bylaws limiting eligibility to, are invalid. (Kennedy, 1922.)
camp bylaw cannot confine membership to, (Groff, 1929.)
WITNESSES, failure to append full list of, to "conclusion" on charges is ground for a continuance. (Kennedy, 1922.)

DIGEST OF OPINIONS RENDERED BY JUDGE ADVOCATES GENERAL, UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Compiled by A. F. W. Siebel, August 1, 1933

1904

First National Encampment, St. Louis, Mo.

No opinions reported.

1905

Second Annual Encampment, Milwaukee, Wis.

Judge Advocate General—William J. Schroder

Past officer—what constitutes: Judge Advocate General Schroder reports his interpretation of what constitutes. On motion adopted by convention, requirements are: To serve his full term. In event of dying, removal from office, or resigning, sucessor filling remaining portion of full term given rights and prerogatives of "past officer."

No further opinions reported.

1906

Third Annual Convention, Washington, D.C.

No opinions reported.

1907

Fourth National Encampment, Cedar Point, Sandusky, Ohio

Judge Advocate General—John Lewis Smith

No opinions reported.

1908

Fifth National Encampment, Boston, Mass.

Judge Advocate General—John F. McGrath

Holding that under evidence submitted, Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Camp No. 9, Washington, D.C., applied for charter in District of Columbia and not in Virginia.

No further opinions reported.

1909

Sixth National Encampment, Tacoma, Wash.

Judge Advocate General—Edward H. White

No opinions reported.

1910

Seventh National Encampment, Denver, Colo.

Judge Advocate General—Jay H. Upton

No opinions reported.

1911

Eighth National Encampment, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Judge Advocate General—Maurice Smith

Opinions transmitted to headquarters but not printed in proceedings.

1912

Ninth National Encampment, Atlantic City, N.J.

Judge Advocate General—Oscar T. Taylor

Opinion no. 1.—Section 2, article 9, part 1, of rules and regulations, commander vacating chair before expiration of term not entitled to rank of past commander; vice commander who fills vacancy becomes commander, serving to end of term—has rank of past commander.

Opinion no. 2.—Article 1, part 4, of rules and regulations, municipal council has no power to levy per-capita tax upon camps within its jurisdiction. Expenses of council fall on various camps of council pro rata; there is no provision for adoption of bylaws by a municipal council.

Opinion no. 3.—A comrade suspended from a camp is reinstated upon payment of amount due to camp without any action by camp, commander merely declaring delinquent reinstated.

Opinion no. 4.—Comrade regularly suspended ceases automatically to be a comrade at termination of 1 year from date of suspension unless in meantime pays amount due at suspension plus dues accrued subsequently but not exceeding in aggregate amount 1 year's dues; and to be readmitted to active membership, application for reinstatement required. Application requiring same procedure as new application except applicant need not go through initiation ceremony.

Opinion no. 5.—Subsection (d), section 8, article 1, part 6, of Rules and Regulations advising court martial for trial of comrade be appointed by department commander and advising course of procedure in conduct of court.

Opinion no. 6.—Color of silk for department encampment, color shall be cherry red and incorrect to have the silk of reverse side blue.

Opinion no. 7.—Holding United Spanish War Veterans is a civic organization.

Opinion no. 8.—Installment of per capita tax payable on day following end of term based on report for last day of said term and should accompany return; that no installment of per capita tax required of new camp rendering report at end of semiannual term for a portion of term in which organized.

Opinion no. 9.—Where camps of a municipality wish to delegate other functions to its municipal council then those included in article 1, part 4, of Rules and Regulations, procedure provided for in article 2, part 4, relating to vicinity councils should be followed.

Opinion no. 10.—A nurse not included among those who served in Military Establishment of the United States who are eligible to active membership in U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 11.—No officer of organization has any right to levy a per-capita tax, right being vested in and exercised by national encampment or a department encampment. There is no provision in Rules and Regulations whereby a division per capita tax may be levied or collected.

Opinion no. 12.—Former comrade who wishes to make application to camp for membership should first secure honorable discharge from the camp to which he formerly belonged which discharge should be presented to camp to which he is making application for membership.

Opinion no. 13.—Where legislative body of municipality deals directly with each individual camp rather than organization as a whole, not necessary that municipal council should act for said camps.

Opinion no. 14.—In absence of camp bylaw authorizing camp to declare office vacant, only method of depriving commander of his right to rank of past commander is by sentence of court martial, finding commander guilty after trial on charges preferred under article 13 of Code of Discipline.

Opinion no. 15.—Members in hospitals and soldiers' homes to be included in voting strength of camp when it elects delegates for national or departmental encampment.

Opinion no. 16.—Contract veterinary surgeon is eligible to active membership in U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 17.—No provision in Rules and Regulations whereby an officer can wear the badge indicating present rank and past rank owing to the fact that at some time in the past he has held another office than the one which he holds at time of wearing badge.

Opinion no. 18.—Bylaws of department inconsistent with Rules and Regulations held unconstitutional. Not necessary that territory included within the vicinity in which camps wish to form a vicinity council are located should be greater than the territory in which a municipal council must be organized. Desirable that no right or function should be taken from individual camp and that maintenance of a body representing camps in the aggregate should have little power and exercise that power at the least expense possible. That a council organized in the territory covering the five boroughs of the city of New York should not be a vicinity council but that said council should be a municipal council as per part 4, article 1, Rules and Regulations.

Opinion no. 19.—In matter of charges preferred against a past department commander, no evidence was submitted to the commander-in-chief that certain necessary technicalities had been complied with and that it is necessary that this should be submitted before commander-in-chief is authorized to appoint court martial for consideration of such charges.

Opinion no. 20.—Upon concolidation of two or more camps, the terms of all officers of each of said camps necessarily end and all of such officers serving to the end of the term must be given credit for full-term service and commander of each of said camps is entitled to rank of past commander of his original camp and, if elected to office of commander of consolidated camp, he enters upon next term of office as such.

Opinion no. 21.—A paymaster's clerk not eligible to membership in U.S.V.W.

Opinion no. 22.—Advising submission of certain matters to committee on appeals and grievances.

Opinion no. 23.—A volunteer aide-de-camp not commissioned because of fact that he was at the time an official of the United States Government is not eligible to active membership in the U. S. W. V. under any interpretation of the provisions of sec. 2, art. 3, part 1, of Rules and Regulations.

Opinion no. 24.—An applicant for membership in U.S.V.W. retired from active service in United States Army in 1897 and who at no time served during period of time from 1898 to 1902 was restored to active service in the Army but who, on the other hand, served in Cuba and the Philippines in capacity of a clerk, not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 25.—Where consolidation of two or more camps occurs prior to September of any year, the officers of such consolidated camp elected prior to that time serve only until first meeting in January of the following year and it is immaterial whether said officers are installed prior to September 1 or thereafter.

Opinion no. 26.—Passing on regularity of charges.

1913

Tenth National Encampment, Buffalo, N.Y.

Judge Advocate General—A. F. W. Siebel

Opinion no. 1.—Elective officers of camps instituted after September 1 of any year hold over until the first meeting in the second January following; otherwise not entitled to past rank. Said period constitutes one term.

Opinion no. 2.—The judge advocate general ought not to be asked to render an opinion on a matter pending before a court martial appointed by a department commander until the record of the finding of such court is regularly presented to him, having taken its regular course. While a question of law is before department commander, the judge advocate general should not be asked to rule on it.

Opinion no. 3.—Failure to pay dues quarterly in advance makes a member delinquent and not in good standing. Delegates to national as well as department encampments must be in good standing when their credentials are deliverable. Members becoming delinquent after election as delegates, not entitled to credentials. A delegate not in good standing not entitled to represent a camp. Members not in good standing and subject to suspension but

not having received notice from quartermaster have all privileges of camp not specifically taken away by rules and regulations. Attempt to suspend without previous notice by quartermaster of no effect.

Opinion no. 4.—(1, 2) Department has no right to designate which camps shall be attached to it. Commander in chief has sole right to create unattached camps and department bylaw cannot deprive him of that right. All camps within confines of department, except Negro camps, shall be attached to the department. Unattached camps are such as are not within confines of organized department. Department cannot compel a camp to become unattached. (3) Proxy not allowed in department council of administration. (4) Department bylaw cannot fix basis of representation to department encampment; same must be fixed at stated convention by two-thirds vote. (5) Department commander cannot fill vacancies in delegations from camp. One member of a camp to department convention can elect himself its delegate. (6) Part of camp delegation at department convention cannot vote full quota. (7) No enactment of a department can go into effect until approved by commander in chief. (8) Department officers cannot be elected by majority of votes cast, they must be elected by a majority of members present. (9) Department commander may succeed himself. Legislation by national encampment precludes a department from legislating beyond limits gone by the national encampment on same subject. Department cannot alter rules and regulations. (10) Comrades may hold a camp and department office at same time. Rules and regulations fixes eligibility of camp officers. (11) Bylaw attempting to vacate office held by member in camp when initiated into department office, void. (12) Bylaws prescribing special uniforms should conform to Rules and Regulations. (13) Khaki uniform substituted for blue and gray should not be of woolen material. (14) Tan shoes are not allowed with any uniform prescribed.

Opinion no. 5.—Commander must serve full term, or remaining portion of an unexpired term to be entitled to rank of past commander. While holding two offices a comrade has the right to wear two badges, each showing the rank in its respective division of the U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 6.—(1) Special meeting can be called only in accordance with rules and regulations. (2) Camp cannot require more than five members for a quorum. (3) Three trustees must be elected at institution of a camp. (4) Camp bylaws cannot provide for tellers for election of camp officers; rules and regulations give camp commander sole power to appoint same. (5) Bylaw of camp providing certain classes as eligible to honorary membership and omitting others prescribed in rules and regulations is void. (6) Camp cannot enact bylaw prescribing different number of black balls to reject than prescribed by rules and regulations. (7) In order to suspend a member rules and regulations must be followed. (8) Bylaws providing that member who is in arrears 1 year shall be dropped is void, as member must be suspended 1 year before he can be dropped. (9) No camp can prescribe how a member shall be reinstated in another camp. No camp can be compelled to again take as a member one previously dropped. A dropped member cannot demand reinstatement, he must make application as an original member. Camp cannot by bylaw prohibit a dropped member from applying for reinstatement a second time. (10) The two thirds required to pass an amendment to a camp bylaw must be in good standing. (11) All camp bylaws must prescribe some manual of parlimentary authority for camp procedure.

Opinion no. 7.—(1) If camp enacts portions of rules and regulations governing camps and such portion of rules and regulations is subsequently amended, bylaw becomes void insofar as it conflicts. (2) Delinquent members retain all rights not taken away by rules and regulations. The members required to call special meeting of a camp need not be in good standing. (3) A person elected to membership shall be designated a "recruit" and such designation shall not depend upon notification of such election. (4) A camp cannot legislate for another camp. (5) A camp cannot by a bylaw permit members to pay dues monthly. Dues are payable quarterly, in advance. (6–7) Camp bylaw cannot exempt members from penalty of being fined by court martial. (8) Camp cannot prescribe methods of combining with other camps, removing, etc., except as rules and regulations provide. (9) Camp cannot prescribe the punishment a court martial may impose. (10–11–12) No question of rules.

Opinion no. 8.—No authority in rules and regulations authorizing camp commander to declare elective offices vacant for nonattendance; such right must be conferred by department or camp bylaws. Nonattending camp officers subject to

court martial under article 13, part 6, rules and regulations. To authorize vacating elective camp officers for nonattendance, bylaw should provide an unreasonable number of absences and absence should be inexcusable.

Opinion no. 9. —A lost camp charter can be replaced by a certified copy thereof, certified to by commander in chief, but must contain the same names as the original charter.

Opinion no. 10.—(1) Camp bylaw must fix definite meeting time; leaving meeting time to action of camp is improper. (2) Camp commander need not call special meeting except on request of seven members. (3) Five members to constitute a quorum must be members in good standing. (4) Camp bylaws must be consistent with rules and regulations. (6) Fines cannot be levied by a camp; this must be done by a court martial. (7) Only cases in which member may be suspended for money due his camp is when he owes for not less than 6 months dues and where a court martial imposes a fine which remains unpaid for 30 days. No suspension is allowed for money due a camp for other purposes than dues or fines. (8) A camp must have a board of three trustees at all times. (9) No question of law. (10) Camp bylaw cannot definitely fix amounts of quartermaster's bond; camp must fix it by vote. (11) Stricken out. (12) Camp should not be designated a "lodge." (13) A fine can only be imposed on a member by a court martial and not by camp bylaw. (14) Bylaw attempting to fine member for failure to serve on a committee is void. (15) Suspension can only be imposed for nonpayment of dues or sentence of court martial. Comrade cannot be suspended pending investigation of his conduct by a committee. (16) In order to entitle a member to a discharge certificate he must be in good standing; that is, he must have paid dues for the entire term which he requests the certificate. (17) Camp bylaw cannot make permanent transposition of order of business; that must be done by vote of the camp at such times as occasion requires. (18) Camp bylaw providing that a motion to adjourn shall be in order at any time is void, as rules and regulations provide that "no motion to adjourn shall be entertained until all the orders of business have been taken up and closed." (19) Amendments to bylaws must be passed by two thirds of the members in good standing and voting. Notice of action on amendments must be given at next preceding regular meeting and camp bylaw cannot fix any other time for such notice. (20) Notice of special camp meeting need only be given to members in good standing. (21) Camp adjutant has no right to merely record the total receipts of the quartermaster; he must record same in detail. (22) Quartermaster must give camp adjutant detailed report of receipts and must be so recorded. Commander in chief must approve bylaws of all unattached camps before same can be effective.

Opinion no. 11.—Electricians serving on a vessel, but who are neither enlisted men or officers are not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 12.—In re opinion no. 9, camps of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans may secure charters from U.S.W.V. and charter members thereof are selected by such camps, provided the names selected are names of members in good standing on October 6, 1906, the date of amalgamation with that organization.

Opinion no. 13.—Doctrine of law—enumeration of certain matters implies exclusion of all others of same class, applies to rules and regulations. Term, "An active member," does not include a "life member." "Life member" is not authorized by rules and regulations and camp bylaw attempting to create such is void.

Opinion no. 14.—Paymaster's clerk in Navy not an officer of the Navy in the general meaning of that designation. Is officer of the Navy within the purview of certain congressional acts. "Sailor" includes an officer of the Navy. Paymaster's clerk not serving on high seas, is not a sailor. Paymaster's clerk in United States Navy and serving on high seas is a sailor, within the meaning of that term as used in the rules and regulations. Term "sailor" in rules and regulations does not require that sailor be enlisted.

Opinion no. 15.—Before transfer certificate can be issued to member he must be in good standing; that is, he must have paid dues for entire term for which request is made. If transfer certificate is presented to a camp in same term in which it is issued and comrade becomes a member in that term, he cannot be required to pay dues to the receiving camp until beginning of following term.

Opinion no. 16.—Requests for funds or subscriptions by one department of another department should go through national headquarters and bear the endorsement of commander in chief.

Opinion no. 17.—(1) No question of law. (2) Camp bylaw cannot prescribe less dues than amount fixed by rules and regulations. (3) Camp issuing a transfer certificate has no right to demand fee therefor. (4) Bylaws and amendments thereto, of unattached camps, must be approved by commander in chief before becoming effective; those of attached camps, by department commander.

Opinion no. 18.—Bylaws of camp providing commander may declare elective office vacant should also provide a method to declare his own office vacant, preferably by action of the camp.

Opinion no. 19.—A department committee provided for soliciting funds from other departments in appointing other committees and as members thereof naming comrades of other departments, are presumed to have secured permission of comrades so appointed. No funds should be solicited by one department or members of it from another department or members of it, without the approval of the department commanders of both departments and also of the commander in chief. Naming the commander in chief and department commanders of departments from which funds are to be solicited by a committee from the soliciting department is no evidence of having gone through channels and not such evidence of approval as members at large are entitled to for their own protection and as is contemplated by the rules and regulations.

Opinion no. 20.—(1) Five members of camp provided for quorum, must be in good standing. (2) Recruit failing to appear for muster forfeits fees and bylaw attempting to pay back portion of it is void. (3) Vote of camp not required to suspend delinquents. (4) Bylaw providing officer who neglects duty of his office for 3 months may have his office declared vacant by camp is void. He should be court-martialed. But the bylaw may provide for removal from office for absence from a certain number of meetings designated in the bylaw, it being in the nature of a contract. (5) Comrade cannot be fined by vote of camp; must be court-martialed. (6) Camp cannot suspend its bylaws. (7) The two thirds necessary to amend camp bylaws must be members in good standing.

Opinion no. 21.—Charges against member receiving less than two thirds of votes voting on same can again be presented at a subsequent meeting and another vote taken thereon. Preliminary consideration of charges by a camp is a preliminary investigation and does not preclude subsequent action of same kind. Such investigation is no trial and puts no one in jeopardy.

Opinion no. 22.—Bylaws of a department and amendments thereto must be approved by commander in chief before becoming effective. A resolution of a department need not have the approval of the commander in chief. (2) Section 5, article 5, part 3 of Rules and Regulations specifies what shall constitute a quorum and department bylaws cannot deviate. (3) Department has no right to levy an "emergency fund." Revenue act of Rules and Regulations places limit on assessments permitted, which cannot be exceeded nor other funds exacted than those specified in Rules and Regulations.

Opinion no. 23.—Comrades reported for suspension for nonpayment of dues are reported by the trustees to the camp and not to the commander. Commander then ratifies or gives effect thereto by declaring comrades reported suspended. Commander has no discretion, he must declare all reported by trustees suspended.

Opinion no. 24.—Camps failing to pay additional assessment for U.S.W.V. Review are delinquent and delegates therefrom should not be seated in convention. The records of a department is notice to department commander and he is charged with knowledge of them. Department convention in which persons were wrongfully permitted to participate is a de facto convention and proceeding thereof should be allowed to stand. Department commander permitting persons not entitled thereto to participate in a convention commits breach of duty for which he should be tried under articles 2 and 13 of the code of discipline, Rules and Regulations.

Opinion no. 25.—Death of a president of a municipal council affects its rights and obligations in no way. On death of president of municipal council, vice president takes his place. After amendment of 1912, leaving it optional with camps to belong to councils, councils remained in status quo until camps withdrew. Camps sending delegates to meeting of municipal council evidences its intention to maintain council and is bound by lawful acts of its delegates and of such council. "All members" in considering quorum of municipal council are the members of such camps as belong and no others. Acts of council only affect camps belonging to it. Formal seating of representatives to

councils not necessary, and allowing representatives to participate in meeting constitutes an admission to membership therein.

Opinion no. 26.—Men who served the United States Government in the military postal service, detailed to handle mail in military camps during our war with Spain, but who were not enlisted in the Army or Navy, not eligible to U.S.W.V. Rules and regulations of U.S.W.V. may be amended so that men who served in military postal service during War with Spain may be admitted to membership in U.S.W.V.

1914

Eleventh National Encampment, Louisville, Ky.

Judge Advocate General—George U. Skipwith

(Report in Proceedings gives subject of opinion but, in most instances, no digest)

Opinion no. 1.—In absence of department or camp bylaws, elective offices cannot be declared vacant where a legal election has been held.

Opinion no. 2.—General Order No. 2 department of Columbia illegal in providing eligibility of the retired list of the Army.

1915

Twelfth National Encampment, Scranton, Pa.

Judge Advocate General—Paul Comstock

Opinion no. 1.—Comrade suspended should be reinstated without ballot or payment of dues as per section 2, article 13, part 5. If comrade has been dropped, ballot should be taken as prescribed for admission of recruits.

Opinion no. 2.—Concerning eligibility to active membership of one who served on English ship chartered by United States Government, person having received discharge from British Government. Held not eligible to membership.

Opinion no. 3.—Eligibility of one who had left camp because of sickness before being mustered, was never mustered, consequently never discharged. Held not entitled to membership.

Opinion no. 4.—The name of a marine shot at Vera Cruz cannot be placed on a list of honorary members.

Opinion no. 5.—There can be no legal and final closing of nominations in a camp save by the act of balloting election night, hence nominations at camp elections cannot be closed on nomination night. It is not legal to nominate an absent member and one already holding an office cannot be nominated for another office.

Opinion no. 6.—Members of the Grand Army of the Republic are eligible to honorary membership in the U.S.W.V. under amendment to section 3, article 13, part 1, rules and regulations, said amendment having been passed by Tenth Annual Encampment.

Opinion no. 7.—Commander in chief has sole power to appoint and remove at his pleasure aides-de-camp. Any comrade who is in good standing and has been appointed by the commander in chief and has not declined the appointment is entitled to act until the term of his commander in chief expires unless sooner removed by the officer appointing him.

Opinion no. 8.—Rules and regulations do not provide that any action should be taken on the report of the department commander to a department encampment but that the department commander must render a report.

1916

Eighteenth Annual Encampment

Judge Advocate General—John T. Curtin

Opinion no. 1.—The use of letters "U.S.W.V." permissible on pennants for graves of members of Kearsarge's Naval Veterans Association.

Opinion no. 2.—A captain of United States Army transport from declaration of war until July 4, 1902, not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V. until he held

a commission or enlisted in United States revenue cutter service, the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of United States during said period.

Opinion no. 3.—Quartermaster's clerk assigned to duty as paymaster's clerk during period of Spanish-American War not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 4.—Camp attached to one department cannot be transferred to another.

Opinion no. 5.—Opinions requested by Vicinity Council should be referred to Judge Advocate of Department.

Opinion no. 6.—A female ex-army nurse holding honorary membership in U.S.W.V. not entitled to wear active membership badge.

Opinion no. 7.—Comrade dropped from camp of Spanish War Veterans for nonpayment of dues prior to amalgamation of various organizations into U.S. W.V. not required to pay arrearages in camp of Spanish War Veterans dropping him before becoming member of U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 8.—An applicant for membership failing to say that he was formerly a member of a camp when he had been a member of the Spanish War Veterans from which he was dropped, does not make false or fraudulent representations.

Opinion no. 9.—A national aide-de-camp selected to install camp officers though junior vice commander is present is not an irregularity.

Opinion no. 10.—Life membership in camp not transferable, said membership terminates upon application for transfer which is accepted in another camp.

Opinion no. 11.—Honorary members not entitled to wear uniform of U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 12.—Public muster-in ceremony permissible.

Opinion no. 13.—Department commander cannot change his findings in approving organization of new camp in municipality of over 10,000 inhabitants on ground that camp already located there objects to same. The instant case being where commander had first approved formation and camp ready for institution.

1917

Nineteenth Annual Encampment

Judge Advocate General—Meyer Geleerd

Opinion no. 1.—On the ground of an emergency, per capita tax to national headquarters may be suspended by an enactment.

1918

Twentieth Annual Encampment

Judge Advocate General—Albert D. Alcorn

Opinion no. 1.—Bylaws of Scout Young Camp No. 2 of Portland, Oreg., read in connection with rules and regulations provide that the trustees are the proper custodians of property, reserve or building fund. The quartermaster cannot retain the custody of investment bonds without amendment of the bylaws.

Opinion no. 2.—Camp cannot nullify rules and regulations by motion to reinstate all suspended and dropped members by payment of $1.50 or any other sum less than a sum aggregating 1 year's dues.

Opinion no. 3.—No action can be taken with reference to certain communication relating to legislation tending to protect the permanency of the position of honorably discharged soldiers in civil service unless the commander in chief desired to embody the recommendation in his report.

Opinion no. 4.—Rules and regulations do not provide for issuance of commissions to elective or appointive officers of departments or camps.

Opinion no. 5.—National and department per-capita tax is payable on the 1st day of January and July of each year and based upon semiannual report next preceding the payment due and per-capita tax from departments to national headquarters is payable in like manner.

Opinion no. 6.—A stenographer taking proceedings of court martial should be a comrade of the U.S.W.V. in good standing, and where a comrade stenographer is not available, the proceedings should be taken in longhand.

Opinion no. 7.—A comrade who has complied with rules and regulations is entitled to an honorable discharge and, if the commander of the camp upon the comrade's application refuses to grant him such a discharge, he should seek release through the department to which he belongs. National Encampment is not and should not be made a collection agency.

Opinion no. 8.—Granting of furlough is a camp function which requires no approval by the department headquarters, and a furlough cannot be granted if the comrade is stationed at any place where a camp is in close proximity.

Opinion no. 9.—Membership of the organization is limited to persons defined in section 2, article 3, Rules and Regulations, and true test for determining the eligibility is an honorable discharge from service. Without such discharge a seaman in the transport service is not eligible for admission.

Opinion no. 10.—In order to convict a comrade under article 2 of the code of discipline, a comrade must be knowingly and intentionally guilty.

Opinion no. 11.—The sale of a display card bearing the insignia of the U.S.W.V., without permission of the proper authorities, is illegal and if such sale is by a member of the order, charges should be preferred.

Opinion no. 12.—There is no national law in existence that affects the wearing of the insignia of the U.S.W.V. by others than those entitled to wear it.

1919

Twenty-first Annual Encampment, San Francisco, Calif

Judge Advocate General—Antonio P. Entenza

No opinions reported in proceedings.

1920

Twenty-second Annual Encampment, St. Louis, Mo.

Judge Advocate General—Antonio P. Entenza

Opinion no. 1.—Reports the writing of an opinion on question of whether the act of July 7, giving preference to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines in appointment, contemplated the preference of these veterans in retention in service over others, decided that if the act referred to were construed to mean simply preference in appointment, the benefits derived from this piece of legislation by the veterans would amount to but little, and the purpose of the act would be defeated; for removal from office after a short period of employment would work more injustice and hardship to the veterans than any benefits that could probably accrue to them by reason of preference in appointment.

Opinion no. 2.—A camp bylaw providing for the removal of officers from office who absented themselves from three consecutive meetings without procuring acceptance by the camp, or a written excuse, was consistent and did not conflict in any way with article 13 of the Code of Discipline.

1921

Twenty-third Annual Encampment

Judge Advocate General—John P. Haunson

Opinion no. 1.—A sailor who bought his discharge from service is eligible to U.S.W.V. if no fraud or improper motive was used in procuring his discharge.

Opinion no. 2.—A senior or junior vice commander finishing the term of commander is entitled to past rank.

1922

Twenty-fourth Annual Encampment, Los Angeles, Calif.

Judge Advocate General—Thomas J. L. Kennedy

Opinion no. 1.—Eligibility—Bylaws. Held that a camp bylaw limiting eligibility to "white males" is invalid, in view of Rules and Regulations, section 116, and Constitution, article III and article IV, section 3.

Opinion no. 2.—Department encampments—Neglect of formalities—Proxy voting—Conclusiveness and amendment of journal—Call. Held that failure to observe purely formal ceremonies does not invalidate an encampment; that the counting of proxy votes in violation of Rules and Regulations, section 148, was harmless error, the successful candidate having received sufficient valid votes to effect his election; that the journal of proceedings of a department, in the absence of lawful modification (Rules and Regulations, sec. 165 b, k), is conclusive evidence of encampment transactions, not subject to collateral attack and that it is subject to modification by a regularly called (Rules and Regulations, sec. 145) department encampment only.

Opinion no. 3.—Transfer. Held that an honorary member is not entitled to a transfer.

Opinion no. 4.—Eligibility—National guardsmen—Lighthouse tenders. Held that national guardsmen, as such, in the absence of muster into Federal service during eligibility period, are ineligible to active membership, and that service on a lighthouse tender under jurisdiction of lighthouse board does not qualify one for active membership under Constitution, article III, section 2.

Opinion no. 5.—Suspension. Held that suspension for nonpayment of dues cannot be imposed unless the comrade owes for the current quarter, the preceding quarter, and all or a portion of the second preceding quarter (Rules and Regulations, secs. 104, 106; Constitution, art. VI, sec. 11).

Opinion no. 6.—Assessments—Per capita tax. Held that, in view of Constitution, article VI, section 9, a department council of administration is without power to levy a $5 assessment on camps, there being no national legislation sanctioning the same; and that Rules and Regulations, section 105, precludes a department encampment from compelling payment of per capita tax on exempt members voluntarily paying dues to their respective camps.

Opinion no. 7.—Past rank—Transfer. Held that upon transfer to another department, the status of a past department commander in respect to both the department of origin and the department of adoption is the same as though the past rank were acquired in the department of adoption.

1923

Twenty-fifth Annual Encampment, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Judge Advocate General—G. E. Rausch

Opinion no. 1.—In the absence of camp bylaws, the camp, by majority vote, may at its discretion expend its funds for any legitimate purpose. Where, however, funds have been acquired by solicitation or donation by outside sources for relief purposes, there exists a moral obligation of the highest degree that such funds shall be held sacred for this purpose.

Opinion no. 2.—Any money accepted by a camp from a member for dues in advance of a regular quarterly installment is held by the camp as trustee for such member.

Opinion no. 3.—Only camps of the organization in good standing can comprise a municipal council, and that auxiliaries to camps can have no official connection with nor become part of a municipal council.

Opinion no. 4.—The provisions governing the eligibility of membership to our organization, being incorporated in the Constitution, must be strictly interpreted and admit of no liberal construction; that, therefore, interpreters with the units of the military forces of the United States during the Spanish-American War are not eligible to membership unless they rendered service of such character as will bring them under section 2, article III, of the Constitution.

Opinion no. 5.—That once the commander in chief has exercised the authority granted him in section 32, article I, part 4 of the Rules and Regulations and has created a department, no camp within the territorial jurisdiction of such department is privileged to remain unattached, unless it be a "traveling camp."

Opinion no. 6.—The reinstatement fee of $3 provided by the rules and regulations is subject to change by an amendment thereto only.

Opinion no. 7.—The membership of our organization is strictly limited to section 2, article III, of the constitution, which provides that service must have been rendered prior to July 4, 1902.

Opinion no. 8.—A volunteer aide who served on the staff of a major general of the Army, without commission, is not eligible to active membership in our organization.

Opinion no. 9.—The burial services contained in the book of ceremonies were prepared for the sole use at funerals of deceased comrades, and where the term "comrade" appears in the rules and regulations, ritual, and book of ceremonies, it is limited to a member of our organization.

Opinion no. 10.—Setting aside of findings and sentence of dishonorable discharge restores the comrade to good standing in the camp and to the rank he held prior to such findings and sentence.

Opinion no. 11.—A comrade cannot hold membership in more than one camp and cannot be issued a transfer from the camp where he holds membership until he has discharged all indebtedness to the camp. The payment of 1 year's dues in advance does not prevent him from transferring to another camp.

1924

Twenty-sixth National Encampment, Michigan City, Ind.

Judge Advocate General—Hugh O. Neville

Opinion no. 1.—Municipal councils must have the sanction and approval of the department. They cannot drop the word "United" in a proposed council and cannot do indirectly what they cannot do directly. (The subject matter of the opinion indicates a municipal council of the U.S.W.V. had dropped the word "United" and were organized for political purposes.)

Opinion no. 2.—A person who served as a translator and interpreter under the War Department was not eligible to membership in the organization.

Opinion no. 3.—A comrade mustered into Camp No. 1, Department of Puerto Rico, and for a long period had been a member thereof; his eligibility was questioned. Held that inasmuch as there was nothing to show that he was not properly mustered into the camp, eventually the committee, acting upon the information before them, concluded that he was eligible and advised the camp that if the comrade came within the provisions of article 3, section 2 of the constitution, he was entitled to active membership.

Opinion no. 4.—The per capita tax became fixed at the rate named in the encampment at Chattanooga, immediately, but that no change could be made in the department per capita tax until each department had acted on same, or met and failed to act (Secs. 97, 186, Rules and Regulations).

Opinion no. 5.—A comrade under indictment for crime or arrested by the civil authorities is without authority to wear any insignia of our organization and the right to wear any insignia is inseparable from the right to exercise a vote in the organization and, therefore, he is ineligible to vote in any convention of the U.S.W.V. until that cloud is removed.

1925

Twenty-seventh Annual Encampment, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Judge Advocate General—Otto W. Meier

Opinion no. 1.—A person having been honorably discharged from the United States Army on two different occasions, reenlisting and then deserting, tried by court martial, found guilty of desertion and sentenced, who subsequently has the loss of his citizenship remitted by order of the President, is not eligible to membership in the U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 2.—A camp cannot, by a bylaw, grant permission to an honorary member to actively participate in the business of the camp on any designated occasion or at specified meetings, as being in conflict with section 4, article 3 of the constitution.

Opinion no. 3.—Section 13 of rules and regulations, 1920 U.S.W.V., prescribes that name and number of a camp shall be approved by commander in chief and numbers assigned shall be consecutive in the order of the granting of charters.

Section 55 of rules and regulations provides for an election of commander, senior vice commander, junior vice commander, officer of the day, officer of the guard and trustees, and other officers to be appointed by the commander. The elective officers of a camp shall be chosen annually at the first stated meeting in December as prescribed by section 56 of rules and regulations. Annual in-

stallation of officers of camp shall take place at the first stated meeting of January as per section 61 of rules and regulations.

Each camp shall be provided with a copy of the constitution, rules, and regulations of the organization, and all references in bylaws should be to said rules and regulations.

Opinion no. 4.—Section 284 of the rules and regulations, 1920 issue, requires 7 days' notice of time and place of trial, together with an attested copy of the charges and specifications given to the accused by the judge advocate of the court by delivery in person by officer of the day, or mailing by registered letter to last known address with personal receipt demanded therefor. If personal service made, officer of the day certifies such delivery which is prima facie evidence of service. Service by registered mail showing a receipt signed by accused conclusive proof of service. If notice with attested copy of charges and specifications cannot be made by reason of accused having absconded and whereabouts unknown, affidavit of such fact by judge advocate of court or officer of the day shall be equivalent to the service of notice and delivery of charges.

Judge advocate of court should attest the copy as a true copy of all notices and charges and specifications to be served by registered mail or personally. When personally served, officer of the day should certify delivery of true copy. Unless rules and regulations provide otherwise, United States Army court-martial regulations govern.

Technical compliance not always essential. Substantial compliance with rules and regulations usually sufficient. Accused should be informed by summons or notice with attested charges and specifications and of the time and place at least 7 days prior to trial, section 284 rules and regulations.

Department judge advocate is the proper legal advisor of department and camp officers and comrades. The judge advocate general does not have original jurisdiction over controversies arising in camps or in departments.

Opinion no. 5.—A comrade paying camp dues in advance and requesting a transfer to another camp, which is accomplished, is not entitled to a refund of the dues paid for any time accruing after the date of the transfer, neither is the camp to which he transfers entitled to the dues paid by him to the former camp.

Opinion no. 6.—A department encampment, by resolution adopted, may require camps to furnish department headquarters with a complete roster of the members of each camp, giving name and address of each comrade, together with company, troop or battery and regiment or ship but a department commander may not, by general order, prevent delegates from camps receiving such a request but refusing to comply therewith from being seated at a department encampment.

Adjutant of each camp must keep a descriptive book, prescribed by authority of national encampment, in which shall be entered all data for which provision is made for each recruit admitted to membership so far as facts are ascertainable (sec. 68, Rules and Regulations). It is the duty of camp commander, as far as possible, to enforce within his camp the lawful order of his superior officers (sec. 65, Rules and Regulations). Adjutants can only report such data relative to membership as they are able to ascertain.

Opinion no. 7.—Sections 142 and 146, Rules and Regulations, require a majority of members enumerated in section 142 to be present at a convention of the department encampment to constitute a quorum and sections 150 and 153 of Rules and Regulations only majority of members to constitute a quorum for meeting of department council of administration.

Opinion no. 8.—A department encampment has the right, by motion or resolution, to direct the department commander to require camp adjutants to forward to department headquarters a complete list of their members, with their home addresses, business addresses, and military service, and it is the duty of the department commander to enforce the lawful acts of the encampment by appropriate orders. A department commander cannot, however, for the refusal to submit such rosters, punish such refusing camp by refusing to seat the delegates of such camp at the department encampment. It is not the function of a department commander to prescribe the composition of a department encampment (sec. 48 and sec. 142, Rules and Regulations). The report called for by the action of the department encampment is not a report required by rules and regulations; does not become such by reason of the motion or resolution being a legal enactment of the department encampment. The procedure for enforcing such action of department encampment is not found in

section 10 of article 6 of the constitution, nor in section 19, article 3 of Rules and Regulations. Adjutant of each camp must keep descriptive book. It is duty of camp comander to enforce within his camp the lawful orders of superior officers. (Balance of opinion same as no. 6.)

Opinion no. 9.—A comrade of a camp was refused a certificate of transfer for the reason that he did not have a discharge from service. He had served on the steamship *St. Louis* and instead of receiving discharge was given a release from service. The steamer *St. Louis* was chartered from the International Navigation Co. and converted into an auxiliary cruiser and served from April 30, 1898, until September 2, 1898. The crew of said vessel was not enlisted but individual members of crew were permitted to enlist if they so desired and a number of them did so, the comrade in question having so enlisted was a regular member of the U.S.W.V. and entitled to transfer upon request.

Opinion no. 10.—A department commander has the right to appoint a committee of 3 on orphans' homes, 1 for 1 year, 1 for 2 years, and 1 for 3 years, if the department bylaws so provide. The department council of administration was within its rights in deciding to discontinue the bonding of camp officers by blanket bond where it appears the department bylaws prescribe that the council may take such action. Official opinions should be requested and rendered through regular channels. Except as specifically provided in rules and regulations, matters should come up from members through the camp commander to the department commander and then after advice from the judge advocate of the department, appeal may be taken to the commander in chief or to the committee on appeals and grievances who may refer the matter to the judge advocate general.

Opinion no. 11.—Department bylaws prescribing that 10 members of council of administration shall constitute a quorum violates section 153 Rules and Regulations. Department bylaws conferring "decision" in the council of administration, investing power in the department commander to raise revenue from sources other than those authorized in the rules and regulations are void. Vesting council of administration with discretionary powers not authorized by rules and regulations is void. Department bylaws may be added to or amended only at stated conventions of the department encampment by a two-thirds vote subject to approval by commander in chief (sec. 191, Rules and Regulations).

Opinion no. 12.—Municipal councils must have the sanction and approval of the department under which they operate. Councils shall arrange for the observance of Memorial Day and such other occasions as call for the participation of the constituent camps that compose the council and perform such other duties and exercise such general powers as may be specified in the bylaws thereof, but councils shall not encroach upon the duties or powers prescribed for the national encampment or national officers nor, if within the territorial limits of a department, upon the duties or powers prescribed for the department encampment or department officers (sec. 125, rules and regulations). A municipal council has no authority or duty other than that stated in the rules and regulations and may be prescribed by the bylaws thereof which must be approved by the department commander or if the constituent camps are unattached by the commander in chief (sec. 128, rules and regulations).

Opinion no. 13.—Department bylaws may not limit membership of camps to white males. The class of membership can only be regulated by the use of the ballot. Department bylaws must be consistent with rules and regulations. When a department officially constituted, all camps then and thereafter located therein shall remain under the jurisdiction of such department so long as charter thereof remains unrevoked, except as provided in section 134, rules and regulations.

1926

Twenty-eighth Annual Encampment, Des Moines, Iowa

Judge Advocate General—Edward S. Matthias

Opinion no. 1.—A veteran honorably discharged, reentering service and then dishonorably discharged, although leading an honorable life thereafter, is not eligible to membership in the organization.

Opinion no. 2.—In the matter of the election of a camp commander section 59 of rules and regulations provides "a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary for a choice, and the return of the tellers thereon shall be final

when accepted by a majority vote of the camp, unless the bylaws of the camp otherwise provide.

Opinion no. 3.—Department bylaws may not be amended by a majority vote at a convention of the department nor can they be amended at any but a stated convention.

1927

Twenty-ninth Annual Encampment, Detroit, Mich.

Judge Advocate General—Edward S. Matthias

Opinion no. 1.—A camp is not required to provide a membership badge for each recruit at its own expense. A camp may prescribe for the payment of a sufficient muster fee to warrant it in furnishing a badge, as well as a button. No peremptory order should be issued requiring camp to procure, at its expense, badges to be furnished its recruits.

Opinion no. 2.—An applicant for membership must have been honorably discharged and if he deserted and never received such a discharge, he is not eligible for membership. If he is honorably discharged, reenters the service, and then is dishonorably discharged, he is not eligible to membership.

Opinion no. 3.—A person dishonorably discharged in pursuance of a trial by court martial but subsequently pardoned by the President of the United States, he is not eligible for membership as having no honorable discharge.

Opinion no. 4.—Section 123 of rules and regulations not only authorizes but requires the establishment and continued existence of a municipal council whenever and so long as there are two camps within a municipality. Vicinity councils may be formed of camps in the same vicinity but not in the same municipality. The joining of a vicinity council is optional with a camp, and the right of withdrawal therefrom is expressly granted. No camp can withdraw from a municipal council.

Opinion no. 5.—When two or more camps of the United Spanish War Veterans exist within the boundaries of one city, a municipal council must be established and continued so long as there are at least two camps in such municipality. If new camp is instituted in such municipality, it becomes a constituent camp of the municipal council. There is no provision in the regulations for the camp of one city to beccme a constituent member of the municipal council of another. Section 126 of rules and regulations prescribes the composition of the council and provides that commander for time being of each constituent camp is a member thereof and therefore provides for one delegate from each constituent camp and more if so prescribed in the bylaws of the council thereafter adopted. The adjutant of the camp would not automatically be a delegate to the council but a delegate only in the event that bylaws adopted so provide. The phrase "or other municipality" in section 223 of rules and regulations does not serve to authorize the organization of a municipal council in a territory larger than a city. The ordinary meaning of the word "municipality" is a town, city, or other district having the powers of local self-government; municipal corporation.

1928

Thirtieth Annual Encampment, Habana, Cuba

Judge Advocate General—Edward S. Matthias

Opinion no. 1.—The object in providing for a review of a record of court martial is to ascertain whether proceedings had were regular and no injustice done the accused. Record must show notice given to accused as required and an opportunity to appear and defend. The record must disclose approval of department commander. If latter was omitted, record may be returned and corrected.

Opinion no. 2.—Delegates and alternates to a department encampment are elected annually, and the term of office continues until their successors are duly chosen. The officers enumerated and delegates and alternates elected constitute the department encampment. The meeting of the department encampment is a convention thereof. This distinction also exists between national encampment and the convention (sec. 3 of constitution).

Opinion no. 3.—A comrade paying his dues in advance and before the term for which dues are paid expires transfers to another camp, the first camp is not required to withdraw from its treasury the dues paid by the transferring member for a period running after the date of the transfer.

Opinion no. 4.—A department encampment adopting what they designate a resolution, but which is in fact a department bylaw enacted for the government of camps within the department is in fact not a resolution but a part of code of bylaws and does not go into effect until submitted to the commander in chief and receives his approval. A department bylaw cannot permit what the national constitution or rules and regulations prohibit, or prohibit what the national constitution or rules and regulatons expressly permit.

Opinion no. 5.—The provision of the model code of bylaws (sec. 5, art. 5) reading "The failure of any officer to attend three consecutive stated meetings shall constitute the constructive resignation of such officer and the camp may thereupon accept such resignation and proceed to fill such vacancy", does not violate any provision of the constitution or rules and regulations.

Opinion no. 6.—In court-martial proceedings, legal technicality need not be adhered to, yet the essential provisions of rules and regulations must be followed. Charge and specifications must be in writing, signed by comrade preferring same, and record must show that specified notice was given the accused with an opportunity to appear and defend. Record of proceedings must be made and approved by department commander and then "in certain cases" approved by commander in chief. Must show order or certified copy showing appointment of members of the court. Must disclose the evidence or at least a summary thereof tending to show accused guilty of offense charged. Statement of accusation cannot take place of evidence, no matter how strongly stated or how often repeated. A sentence of dishonorable discharge should not be approved in absence of record that discloses that sentence is justified.

Opinion no. 7.—In provisions of amalgamation agreement between the United Spanish War Veterans and the veteran army of the Philippines, only past commanders in chief of veteran army of the Philippines are entitled to have rank of past commanders in chief of United Spanish War Veterans. There is no power to confer the rank of past commander in chief upon one who has not been commander in chief.

Opinion no. 8.—Department bylaws may not be amended at a special convention. Amendments thereto may be made only at stated conventions by two-thirds vote of members present and voting.

1929

Thirty-first Annual Encampment, Denver, Colo.

Judge Advocate General—Guy B. Groff

Opinion no 1.—A camp may not, by a bylaw, provide "no one but a member of the white race can become a member of this camp", and such a provision is void.

Opinion no. 2.—A provision of a bylaw requiring a comrade who recommends an applicant for membership who is not of the caucasian race to endorse above the name of the applicant on the application a statement that the applicant is not a member of the caucasian race and giving the race to which the applicant belongs, etc., is in conflict with the constitution and rules and regulations.

Opinion no. 3.—A department bylaw cannot be passed increasing the per-capita tax for a period prior to the adoption of such a bylaw.

Opinion no. 4.—The record of the proceedings of a court martial should contain a notice to the accused, and charge should acquaint the accused in substance of the proof that he will be obliged to meet.

Opinion no. 5.—The ratio of representation in department encampments should be determined on the basis of the number of members in good standing, as shown by the camp's semiannual report filed June 30 if the department encampment is held sufficiently late in July to give the camp an opportunity to advise the department of its semiannual report.

Opinion no. 6.—The constitution and rules and regulations do not provide permission for a camp or department to incorporate itself. Such incorporation would be in violation of rules and regulations and cannot be legally permitted.

Opinion no. 7.—A comrade who has charges preferred against him by members of his camp requiring a general court martial, while the same are pending, cannot have request for transfer granted.

1930

Thirty-second Annual Encampment, Philadelphia, Pa.

Judge Advocate General—Thomas W. Payne

Opinion no. 1.—Philippine Scouts in the service of the United States prior to 1901 are eligible to membership in the U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 2.—Before the national organization can have jurisdiction with reference to misconduct of members, a charge of some kind should be preferred. If dishonorable discharge is imposed, a commander in chief reviews proceedings.

1931

Thirty-third Annual Encampment, New Orleans, La.

Judge Advocate General—A. F. W. Siebel

Opinion no. 1.—(1) The name of a department is selected by the commander in chief (sec. 135, Rules and Regulations). (2) All camps within a State not necessarily belong to the department composed of such State as section 132 excepts "traveling camps" and also by section 134 of Rules and Regulations, Negro camps in a State may be included in Negro departments. (3) No question of law. (4) No question of law. (5) No question of law. (6) Department bylaws cannot be amended by a majority vote of all members present but require two-thirds vote of the members present and voting (sec. 192). (7) A provision in proposed department bylaws directing that "all camps within the department may adopt the same for the local camp government" is void as local camps have no rights to adopt department bylaws, such laws automatically governing camps within the department. (8) Bylaws of a department and amendments thereto are not effective until approved by commander in chief (sec. 191, Rules and Regulations). (9) Department bylaws giving composition of department encampment must comply with section 142 of Rules and Regulations. (10) Department bylaws cannot leave the selection of the place where the convention is to be held to the department commander, as the department encampment at its next preceding stated convention makes such selection. If department encampment fails so to select, a department commander with the advice and consent of department council of administration may select the place of the convention. (11) Section 204 of Rules and Regulations prescribed "order of business" for stated conventions of the national encampment and section 147 of Rules and Regulations provides that same order of business prevail at stated conventions of department encampment as near as practicable and with necessary modifications to adapt them to the department. (12) A department bylaw prescribing officers for a department must adhere strictly to sections 155 and 156 of Rules and Regulations. (13) Department bylaws cannot prescribe that the office of department adjutant and department quartermaster may be held by one comrade. Department bylaw cannot omit either an elective or an appointive officer prescribed by Rules and Regulations nor can it combine any two of the offices for one comrade. (14) A proposed department bylaw providing that, when a department commander wishes to resign he shall tender his resignation to the department senior vice-commander who in turn notifies each member of the council of administration, who shall meet with him and appoint the senior vice commander to act as department commander, is void as section 160 of Rules and Regulations prescribes that, in case of a vacancy occuring in the office of the department commander, the senior vice commander is automatically appointed to fill that office. (15) A proposed bylaw prescribing that a department commander shall serve only for one term and not be eligible to succeed himself is void and in conflict with section 151 of Rules and Regulations, as by terms of same any comrade in good standing is eligible for any office with no prohibition on re-election of same individual. (16) Department bylaws cannot prescribe the amount to be collected from members within the department for national per capita tax. Department per capita may be fixed either by the convention of a

department through its department encampment or by a permanent bylaw. (17) Department bylaws may be altered, amended, or repealed by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any stated convention of the department encampment and a bylaw which prescribes a two-thirds vote at any stated convention of the department encampment is void.

Opinion no. 2.—Section 2 of article 3 of the constitution of the U.S.W.V. provides that any person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United tates, reentered the same, and subsequently receiving a discharge which is not honorable shall not be eligible to membership in the organization and a discharge from the Navy given after a previous honorable discharge for previous enlistments, reading "inaptitude discharge, October 26, 1901", "honorable discharge June 26, 1907" and "bad-conduct discharge August 16, 1908" indicates that the discharge given was not an honorable discharge and person named is not eligible to membership in U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 3.—A smaller set of colors in camp ceremonies than those provided for parades and other outdoor ceremonies is not permissible. Section 359 of Rules and Regulations prescribing the size, color, and so forth, having definitely prescribed what size, color, and so forth, shall be used, there is no authority to deviate therefrom by the use of smaller flags.

Opinion no. 4.—Only two "councils" are created by the constitution and Rules and Regulations and those two "councils" are "municipal" and "vicinity" subdivisions (sec. 1, art. 2, Rules and Regulations, p. 3), hence "county" councils in differentiating between any other kind of council is unknown to the constitution or Rules and Regulations and a "county" council referred to in a proposed department bylaw is simply a "vicinity" council. Vicinity councils may be formed within vicinities comprising any territory such as counties or a larger or a lesser portion of a department, and when a vicinity council covers the same area as the county, it may be called a county council, but a county council is a vicinity council and not a municipal council. A municipal council implies a territory corresponding with the limitations of "any city or other municipality." "Other municipality" is limited in its meaning by the phrase preceding it "any city" so that municipal council cannot extend beyond the limits of a city or a municipality corresponding to it. "County" council therefore being a vicinity council, any camp constituting the same may withdraw in accordance with the provisions of Rules and Regulations. When a camp has lawfully withdrawn from a vicinity council, it may refuse to pay any more per capita tax due such council but such withdrawing camp may then not participate in appropriations made for the vicinity council from the county in which it is located. If an appropriation is made by a State for the benefit of the territory corresponding to that covered by the vicinity council prior to the withdrawing of such camp, the withdrawing camp has no right to participate and accepting an appropriation would violate section 2 of constitution of U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 5.—Department bylaws prescribing membership of council of administration may be amended by striking out therefrom "all past commanders of any department" and such bylaws may also provide that a quorum in council of administration shall consist of 25 members representing at least five different camps.

Opinion no. 6.—A department bylaw providing that "any officer or comrade who shall initiate, assist, or participate in or be in anywise connected with any manner to promote the same, or be in anywise connected therewith American War and in which the name of this organization shall be used in any manner to promote the same, or be in anywise connected therewith without the endorsement, consent, and direct authority of all the elective members of this department then serving, shall be dishonorably discharged or suffer such other penalty as a court martial may direct" is void, as the code of discipline, article 1, section 268, Rules and Regulations, is the entire code of discipline defining all offenses and no department bylaws can create additional offenses.

Opinion no. 7.—Section 116 of Rules and Regulations requires every camp before it is chartered to fix the amount of fees and annual dues. This section was enacted by the national encampment in pursuance of the authority conferred by article 6, section 9, of the constitution and is the only medium provided for casting financial obligations upon camp members; that is, by bylaw regularly adopted (except fines and per capita tax.) This requirement is reiterated in section 103, Rules and Regulations, fixing a minimum amount for various charges that may be imposed and definitely provides for items

for which financial charges may be made and contains no authority for levying special assessments and the levying of special assessments by a camp on its members is therefore unauthorized even though the majority of camp members vote favorably upon such a special assessment. Such vote is void and no member is compelled to pay the same and any officer insisting upon such payment violates his obligation and subjects himself to trial by court martial. Voluntary payments in shape of donations may be made, but no financial obligation can be exacted from the members in the form of an assessment, whether funds collected thereby are deposited to the credit of the general fund or disposed of in any other manner.

Opinion no. 8.—It is not permissible to incorporate a camp or a municipal council under the laws of the State wherein such subdivision of our organization is located. Incorporating under the laws of a State subjects such corporation to the provisions of the statutes then in existence or that may thereafter be passed by the State, and such statutes might be and usually are in conflict with the provisions of the rules and regulations otherwise governing municipal councils and camps, and having incorporated, endless confusion might ensue by a municipal council so subjecting itself to the laws of its local State contrary to the provisions of the constitution and rules and regulations of U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 9.—A proposed set of department bylaws, copying verbatim that portion of part 4 of Rules and Regulations governing the affairs of departments, should comply with those provisions of the rules and regulations contained therein wherein departments are enjoined to pass certain bylaws and prescribe certain things. (2) Department bylaws should definitely fix the ratio for the selection of delegates and alternates for the department encampment. It is not left to the department convention to fix such ratio yearly. (3) A department bylaw prescribing that any member of the department shall be eligible for any department office should except the office of judge advocate, department surgeon, and department chaplain, as those three officers must present qualifications required by article 5, section 154, Rules and Regulations (4) "Department graves registration officer" is a department officer prescribed by section 155 of the 1930 edition of Rules and Regulations. (5) A vacancy in a department office to be filled by the department council of administration must be selected by a majority of its members and not by a vote of the majority of the quorum present (sec. 160, par. (b), Rules and Regulations). The affirmative vote of a majority of the entire council is necessary to effect an election and not merely a majority of the quorum. (6) A department bylaw providing for a temporary chairman should name those officers named in section 163 of Rules and Regulations which include past commander in chief. (7) Department bylaws pertaining to committees should prescribe the number constituting the committees names where the number is not specifically provided for in rules and regulations authority given such committees by the department bylaws should conform to that given by the rules and regulations. (8) Where the rules and regulations authorize department to create committees, the mere readoption of that portion of rules and regulations without naming the committee desired and the composition thereof avails the department nothing.

Opinion no. 10.—Review of court-martial record. (2) A demurrer made by an accused should be disposed of by the court. An accused, however, proceeding to trial on the merits of an offense may be presumed to have thereby waived the demurrer, but the record must so indicate and must also disclose an arraignment of the accused and a plea to the specifications and charges. The record must be authenticated by the president of the court and the judge advocate of the court and the order appointing the court must also detail a judge advocate. The signature of the president of the court to the proceedings without the signature of a judge advocate detailed as such is not sufficient. A person signing the record and designating himself as judge advocate without an order of the department commander appointing the members of the court is void and of no effect. (3) A demurrer to a charge alleging "that complainants have a complete and adequate remedy in the civil and criminal courts of the State or Federal jurisdiction where a defendant may have his constitutional guaranty of right of trial by jury and asked that the charges be dismissed and for other proper relief" should be overruled as charges presented, if otherwise regular, require an answer in the jurisdiction within which they are submitted and to which the defendant submits himself by becoming a member of the organization wherein the action is taken against him. Each charge and specification must necessarily

stand or fall by its own language, and all reasonable intendment that may be drawn therefrom and if such charges and specifications as stated do not constitute an offense, a demurrer thereto should be sustained by the court. (4) Certain specifications and charges are void as not properly presenting offenses. In the absence of a judge advocate not being appointed by the order, no method is prescribed by which a court can organize itself. The Rules and Regulations of the U.S.W.V., section 278, prescribe that the rules of procedure in court martial in the organization shall be the same as those of the United States Army and section 95 of United States Army Court Martial Manual provides, amongst other things, for the appointment of a judge advocate who prepares the records of its proceedings, reads the appointment order, swears the members of the court, the reporter, interpreter, witnesses, and arraigns the accused, and, in conjunction with the president of the court, authenticates the record by his signature, and at the end of the trial transmits the same to the reviewing officer. The same manual prescribes form of oath to be administered to the judges of the court by the judge advocate. Section 285 of Rules and Regulations prescribes who may represent an accused on trial by court martial and permits an attorney who is a member of the organization but does not permit an attorney who is not a member. Affidavits of individual members who signed the charges against the accused should not be received in evidence. Depositions may be taken in accordance with section 288, Rules and Regulations.

Opinion no. 11.—A proposed set of department bylaws should not be named "constitution and bylaws." A constitution of the entire organization is that adopted by the national organization and a department can only adopt bylaws. Department bylaws cannot specify objects of the organization deviating from the object set forth in the constitution of the U.S.W.V. (2) Each camp of a department should have at least 1 delegate and 1 alternate. (3) Section 143 of Rules and Regulations does not give a department commander the right to select the date of the stated convention but gives that right "to the department commander with the advice and consent of the department council of administration" (sec. 143, Rules and Regulations). (4) A department commander may not, of his own volition, call special conventions. Such may be called, "with the advice and consent of the department council of administration" (sec. 144 Rules and Regulations). (5) No question of law. (6) Department bylaws cannot leave it to the committee on credentials "to determine the rights of delegates and alternates." (7) Elective officers for the department must be chosen by ballot by the department encampment at its stated convention by a majority of the vote of members present and voting (sec. 156, Rules and Regulations). (8) Section 182 of Rules and Regulations pertaining to committee on resolutions provides that such committees shall be constituted as shall be prescribed in the bylaws of the department by reason whereof the department bylaws should provide the method for the appointment of that committee. (9) Section 167 of Rules and Regulations provides for inspections and to whom reports shall be made and a bylaw prescribing reports to be made to persons not authorized in the Rules and Regulations is void. (10) A department bylaw authorizing the handling of supplies must conform with Rules and Regulations. (11) Department bylaw naming holidays to be observed by the organization should not omit those prescribed by sections 7 and 8 of article 7, part 1, page 7, of Rules and Regulations. (12) Amendments to bylaws, before effective, must be approved by commander in chief.

Opinion no. 12.—A department bylaw clearly in conflict with the constitution or Rules and Regulations and approved by a commander in chief is void and of no effect. A department bylaw providing that no comrade shall hold an elective office both in the department and a camp thereof is void and in conflict with section 154, Rules and Regulations. A provision of department bylaws that a department commander may not hold office for more than 1 year or term is void and of no effect even though the same has been approved by a previous commander in chief.

Opinion no. 13.—Approving amendment to bylaw of department of New York. Section 147 of Rules and Regulations leaves matter of selecting location of department headquarters solely to department commander. A bylaw cannot definitely establish permanent headquarters or direct future department commanders to establish department headquarters at a specified location but a bylaw of a department which does not curtail his right of selection, that provides that office shall be maintained also at Albany to be known as "Albany office" and not as "Headquarters office" in case commander does not select

Albany as his headquarters, and only such business as commander designates shall be transacted at Albany office, does not conflict with section 141 of Rules and Regulations.

Opinion no. 14.—A department bylaw providing for combining of office of department adjutant and department quartermaster is void. Requiring the consent and approval of the council of administration of a department before a department commander may select his adjutant is in conflict with section 156, Rules and Regulations, authorizing department commander to appoint his adjutant without restrictions.

Opinion no. 15.—A department bylaw may definitely fix the amount of per capita tax for the department (secs. 98, 186, Rules and Regulations).

Opinion no. 16.—Two camps existing in the city of Providence, R.I., forming a municipal council and subsequently permitting a third camp from a neighboring city to join the council, automatically thereby created a vicinity council since a municipal council implies the existence of the constituent camps within the limits of the city. If subsequently the last-mentioned camp withdraws from the council, leaving only the two camps of the city of Providence, council thereby again reconstitutes itself a municipal council. A set of bylaws adopted while the vicinity council was in existence continue to govern the municipal council subsequently created by the withdrawing of the third camp and while that condition existed, the municipal council authorized the preparation of a new set of bylaws for its government so far as it was applicable to the then existing conditions, and a department commander directing the dissolution of the municipal council for the reason that it had no bylaws transcended his authority. A department commander, in accordance with the provisions of section 131 of Rules and Regulations may dissolve a vicinity council but has no authority to dissolve a municipal council.

Opinion no. 17.—A department bylaw attempting to create "a department liaison officer" violates section 155 of Rules and Regulations, and such portion of the bylaw is void. Department bylaws prescribing department officers should include therein a department graves-registration officer, and as many district inspectors as there are districts in the department. (2) Department bylaws may not prohibit a department commander or camp commander being reelected to two consecutive terms, sections 53, 154, Rules and Regulations, making all comrades eligible to any office. (3) Department bylaws conferring all the rights and duties of the office to officers pro tempore is void as in conflict with section 154 of Rules and Regulations which gives him no right to speak or vote on questions presented. (4) Department bylaw providing for appointment of a committee on legislation and authorizing such committee to endeavor to obtain legislation in the State and also in the Congress of the United States, confers authority reserved for the national committee on legislation and is void (section 251, Rules and Regulations). (5) Department bylaw definitely fixing the amount of national per capita tax is void as such is an exclusive authority delegated to the national encampment. (6) Department bylaw requiring a quartermaster's bond to be filed with and held by the adjutant conflicts with section 161 of Rules and Regulations providing such bond to be held by the commander. (7) Requiring all officers having custody of funds to file their bonds with the department quartermaster is void for the same reason.

Opinion no. 18.—Past commander requesting an honorable discharge from the camp of which he is a member and receiving the same, and later joining another camp retains the rank of past commander. A past commander dropped by his camp for nonpayment of dues and several years later again joining his camp in compliance with the requirements of the Rules and Regulations retains his former rank of past commander (secs. 33, 110, Rules and Regulations). A dropped member may become a member of the camp dropping him or a member of any other camp by being first reinstated in the camp that dropped him by paying the required fees and upon making such payment receiving a certificate of honorable discharge upon which he may thereafter make application to join any other camp in the manner prescribed by section 33 of Rules and Regulations.

Opinion no. 19.—It is duty of camp to fill vacancy created by death of its commander at earliest opportunity. Camp adjutant must report death of commander promptly to department headquarters and such vacancy may not be carried for the balance of his term. Section 56 of Rules and Regulations prescribes period of time for service for camp commander and does not mean

that he may serve for term for which he is elected after he dies in office. His term ends with his death. "Temporary inability" during which a senior vice commander is authorized to fill the office of commander (sec. 66, Rules and Regulations), includes the period ensuing upon death of commander. The senior vice commander should function as commander temporarily while a vacancy exists but should call for an election of camp commander at earliest opportunity. The rank of a camp commander dying in office can be no other than past commander. Nothing but court martial can take away rank of past commander. Camp is authorized to carry a commander dying before his term ends on roll as past commander.

Opinion no. 20.—A comrade borrowing $600 from his camp, suspended for nonpayment of dues, and within 1 year after such suspension tendering 1 year's dues to his former camp and requesting reinstatement and a transfer such request should be complied with. The loan of $600 by the camp to the comrade is an indebtedness not recognized by Rules and Regulations. The only indebtedness recognized are initiation fees, dues, per capita tax, fines, and relief funds. Loans, if such are authorized by the camp, are not governed by Rules and Regulations and must be disregarded with reference to reinstatement and transfer of a suspended member.

Opinion no. 21.—Department bylaws providing that at a convention of a department 10 members shall constitute a quorum, is in conflict with section 146 of Rules and Regulations, and is void. Department bylaws should comply with the requirements of the Rules and Regulations in the manner of appointing members of committees, prescribing numbers to serve thereon, etc.

1932

Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment, Milwaukee, Wis.

Judge Advocate General—Frank B. Graves

Opinion no. 1.—(1) Name for department is selected by commander-in-chief (2) All camps within a State not necessarily camps of that department (exceptions, traveling camps and Negro camps attached to other departments). (3) Each camp entitled to 1 delegate and 1 alternate for the ratio provided by department bylaws. (4) Department bylaw cannot authorize department commander to select date for holding department encampment. (5) Pointing out conflict of certain sections of department bylaws for Indiana. (6) Pointing out conflict of certain sections of department bylaws for Indiana. (7) Pointing out conflict in designating certain sections of department bylaws. (8) Department bylaws may not confine "legislative efforts" to department commander, council of administration and legislative committee, it being the duty of the legislative committee to promote the passage of such legislation as may be recommended to it by the department encampment, council of administration or department commander. Department commander and council of administration can only recommend to legislative committee and not promote the same at their own initiative. (9) Pointing out conflict in designation of certain numbered sections.

Opinion no. 2.—(1) The selection of the name for a department rests upon the commander-in-chief. (2) Department bylaws may not include all camps within the State constituting it as rules and regulations exclude traveling camps and Negro camps attached to other departments. (3) Omitted. (4) Department bylaws may not be amended by a majority vote but require two thirds of all members present and voting at stated convention. Resolutions may be passed by a majority vote. (5) Amendments to department bylaws effective only when approved by commander in chief. Approval of resolutions not so required. (6) Pointing out time wherein department convention must be held. (7) Department bylaws should not provide for the choosing of delegates to department encampments but should provide for electing same and also for the electing of alternates. (8) Delegates and alternates elected should be on the basis of the number of members in good standing as shown by the semiannual report filed for the last semiannual term preceding the semiannual term in which is to be held the stated convention. (9) Pointing out conflict in designation of numbers for certain sections. (10) Pointing out conflict in designation of numbers for certain sections. (11) Section of bylaw relative to "disbursement of funds" should properly be under separate heading

from bylaw relating to "custody of funds." (The objection not to legality but too restrictive as applied to substance of section.) (12) An annual muster day fixed on other than April 21 is void.

Opinion no. 3.—While rules and regulations do not directly and expressly authorize municipal or vicinity councils to levy an assessment on constituent camps, certain sections inferentially intimate such may be done. Section 127 creating treasurer; section 130 providing camps withdrawing from vicinity councils shall be liable for their proportion of all obligations lawfully contracted; section 131, subsection (c), if there be a deficit at dissolution of council pro rata assessment shall be leved on and paid by such camps. Bylaws of council should properly provide for certain annual dues or fees to be paid into council by each constituent camp and if bylaws do not so provide, council has inherent power and authority to levy assessment against constituent camps to pay all bills incurred for promoting objects of organization.

Opinion no. 4.—Rules and regulations do not prescribe whether chaplain on any occasion where he might be called upon to say the benediction or ceremonies at the grave of departed comrade should uncover or keep his hat on, however, universal practice sanctions custom of chaplains to uncover on such occasions. Chaplain should therefore uncover at graves of officers or enlisted men's funerals and should uncover at benediction or ceremonies at grave. In actual service chaplain is not considered as being under arms (as he wears no side arms) and only officers with side arms remain covered.

Opinion no. 5.—A person may be an honorary member of two or more camps at the same time.

Opinion no. 6.—A department commander dying in office is not a past department commander. A department is without authority or jurisdiction to confer the rank of past department commander on a deceased department commander who did not serve to the end of his term.

Opinion no. 7.—With reference to bylaws of councils, such must be adopted by council members themselves and conform to and be consistent with rules and regulations and bylaws of department in which council is located, thereafter must be approved by department commander, and thereafter ratified by a majority of the members of each constituent camp voting at a stated meeting. Section 128, council bylaws must first be approved by the delegates to the council at stated meeting, then copies of proposed bylaws approved by the members of each constituent camp, then must receive approval of department commander or, if camp unattached, of commander in chief. Amendments to bylaws of councils may be made by two-thirds vote of members present and voting and thereafter, if approved, in same manner as original bylaws.

Opinion no. 8.—A person serving three full enlistments and deserting during fourth enlistment and not yet apprehended by United States government, was not honorably discharged during his last enlistment, and not eligible to U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 9.—Offenses committed more than 2 years before the issuing of order convening a court are outlawed unless the accused absented himself from jurisdiction of court martial for period of time which, if deducted from the entire period, would bring offense within two year limitation period or some other manifest impediment existed preventing trial by court. "Impediment" does not include concealment of his offense by accused but means such impediments as operate to prevent the military court form exercising its jurisdiction as, for instance, being continually a prisoner in hands of enemy or imprisoned under sentence of a civil court for crime, and the like. Accused has right to plead statute of limitation in bar and can do so under plea of not guilty.

Opinion no. 10.—A department encampment selects the city for next stated convention and, if it becomes expedient to change place from that designated by department encampment, department commander with consent of department council of administration by two-thirds vote thereof, shall change such place.

Opinion no. 11.—A department "executive council" is unknown to the rules and regulations, should be "council of administration."

Opinion no. 12.—A department bylaw cannot make all camps in state comprising department camps thereof as section 134 rules and regulations excludes Negro camps attached to other departments and section 132 rules and regulations and also excepts traveling camps unless temporarily attached. Department bylaws may not prescribe a permanent department headquaters and commander in chief cannot grant dispensation therefor. Department headquaters are located at residence of department commander or wherever he may direct

within the department. Commander in chief under section 3, article 7 of constitution only authorized to grant dispensations in specific cases for suspension of methods of procedure established for governing the order and cannot grant dispensation limiting or abridging the authority of a department commander. A dispensation granted by commander in chief automatically expires on termination of his office.

1933

Thirty-fifth Annual Encampment, Los Angeles, Calif.

Judge Advocate General—A. F. W. Siebel

Opinion no. 1.—The office of State field inspector for collection agencies is a public office. A camp is not authorized to endorse a comrade for State field inspector for collection agencies and directing copies of resolutions favoring him to be sent to State officials and camps violates section 2, article 2, constitution U.S.W.V. The designation "candidacy" applies to appointive office as well as elective. "Candidate" is one nominated or put forward or who offers himself for an elective office; any aspirant or applicant for any post or preferment depending on choice of others. Constitution prohibits promotion of candidacy of any person seeking office or promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public preferment.

Opinion no. 2.—No authority for waiving or setting aside department by department commander.

Opinion no. 3.—A resolution of department convention establishing permanent rule of conduct is a bylaw and requires approval of commander in chief before it has any effect. Resolution is a formal expression of an opinion and not permanent rule for guidance. Permanent rules are in form of a constitution, enactments, rules and regulations, or bylaws. A resolution of a department convention creating and establishing a permanent service bureau was not a temporary matter nor an expression of an opinion. All department bylaws and amendments thereof, before effective, require approval of commander in chief. A resolution which is in fact a bylaw, not approved by the commander in chief, is void and neither department commander nor council of administration should comply with the provisions thereof.

Opinion no. 4.—No authority in rules and regulations for combination of any two department offices into one. No authority for a department commander to either handle or have custody of funds; such duties are delegated to a department quartermaster (sec. 166, par. h, Rules and Regulations). It is duty of department commander to appoint a department quartermaster, and failure to do so is failure to comply with duties prescribed for him. Having no right to fill two offices at same time, a commander attempting to do so is not entitled to the emolument of an office he cannot legally fill.

Opinion no. 5.—Department bylaws cannot be amended by resolutions. The orderly way to amend bylaws is by enactment. No amendments take effect until approved by commander in chief. Original code of bylaws and amendments must be approved by commander in chief. (sec. 191, Rules and Regulations). A department quartermaster must be appointed by the department commander. The assistant department adjutant and assistant department quartermaster must be appointed by department commander, and department bylaw cannot authorize election by department encampment. Enumeration of method of selection excludes all other methods. National encampment at Milwaukee on August 25, 1932, amended Rules and Regulations authorizing election of a department adjutant for period of not over 5 years by council of administration if department bylaws so prescribe. This amendment does not apply to two officials named "assistant department adjutant and assistant department quartermaster." No department bylaw can combine two offices into one.

Opinion no. 6.—Ladies' Auxiliary of U.S.W.V. has not surrendered its sovereignty and no contract of control exists between it and U.S.W.V. U.S.W.V. has no lawful right nor control over Ladies' Auxiliary, nor of any functions carried on for or in the name of that organization.

Opinion no. 7.—The form "Bylaws for Camps", prepared by the national organization, does not become effective automatically. Same is merely a "model of bylaws", and camps may adopt same or not. If camps never had bylaws, the provision in model code of camp bylaws authorizing "constructive resignation from office" is not in force, and camp not having adopted such a

bylaw cannot enforce it. Having no such bylaw, the only remedy against nonattending officer is the filing of charges under article 13 of code of discipline (rules and regulations, p. 235) and trial by court martial. A camp bylaw providing for "constructive resignation from office" for specified number of absences subjects the absentee to such penalties. A bylaw adopted cannot be retroactive and cannot affect officers neglecting to attend camp meetings prior to its adoption. But after its adoption it would affect officers elected prior thereto.

Opinion no. 8.—There is no prescribed form to excuse an officer for his absence. Usual procedure when roll of officers is called and an officer appears to be absent, who has sent an excuse, the adjutant or commander presents it and enters it on the record of the meeting. Excuse may be presented either verbally or in written form. Unless camp has bylaw authorizing absence to be considered a constructive resignation, office cannot be declared vacant by camp or commander. Only remedy then against nonattending officer is by court-martial proceedings under article 13 of code of discipline (rules and regulations, p. 235). If nonattending officer is non compos mentis, he cannot be tried, and nothing in rules and regulations affecting such an incident. Judge advocate has no authority to prescribe procedure where substantive law of the order does not prescribe it. Duty of making laws reserved for legislative departments.

Opinion no. 9.—Constitution of U.S.W.V. prohibits organization entering the realm of partisan politics and prohibits members using U.S.W.V. for political purposes. This does not prohibit members of U.S.W.V. from going into politics in their individual capacities, but enjoins them to perform their duties as citizens; and to perform such duty effectively, our system of government requires participation in partisan politics. As an organization we cannot call attention to men of that service or that war of candidacy of any person. The designation "Spanish-American War veterans" is not using the name of our organization. A letter signed "Carter for Congress, Spanish-American War Club", is not using the name of our organization for partisan political purposes. We cannot prohibit use of any name except our own. U.S.W.V. does not prohibit any member, in his individual capacity, sending political circulars to members of U.S.W.V.

Opinion no. 10.—A department bylaw may not prescribe that all camps of the U.S.W.V. located in the State shall be members of the department. Traveling camps are excepted therefrom, and Negro camps may be included in a separate Negro department (sec. 134, rules and regulations). Department bylaws cannot require approval of commander in chief to resolutions. A resolution is an expression of an opinion of an encampment and not permanent rule of conduct and requires no approval of commander in chief. A department bylaw cannot take effect upon its passage but requires subsequent approval of commander in chief.

Department marshal cannot be assigned by department bylaw duties of master of ceremonies at installation of officers, as such additional duties conflict with Book of Ceremonies, U.S.W.V., page 50. Master of ceremonies must be appointed by installing officer. Book of Ceremonies is part of laws governing the organization. Department bylaws cannot be amended at special conventions of department. A proposed amendment to department bylaws need not be stated in call for a convention.

Opinion no. 11.—Section 155, rules and regulations, enumerates list of department officers, and such enumeration excludes all others. A department liaison and service officer is not authorized in a department. Election of such unauthorized officers in department convention is a nullity and comrade pretending to fill same is without power or authority. Election of an officer not authorized should be declared null and void by department commander.

Opinion no. 12.—An attempt to amend the rules and regulations at national convention without a formal amendment presented, by passing a resolution or an alleged enactment directing someone to do the amending at some time thereafter, is void and of no effect. Last portion of enactment no. 1 passed at Milwaukee encampment, printed in General Orders No. 1, series of 1932–33, is void. National encampment cannot shift its duty and responsibility of enacting laws to others, nor can it shift the duty to prepare an amendment and insert into the rules and regulations. Such an amendment must be formally presented and adopted at the convention (art. 7, sec. 7, par. a, constitution U.S.W.V.). (2) Constitution of U.S.W.V. circumscribes subjects on

which organization may legislate, and sons of Spanish-American War veterans is not one of those subjects. Organization of sons of Spanish-American War veterans occupies same relative position to U.S.W.V. with reference to legislation as one nation does to another. U.S.W.V. may legislate and prescribe conduct of all members in their intercourse with those of other organizations but cannot control action of members of other organizations. Adoption of rules and regulations for sons of Spanish-American War veterans is in pursuance of a courteous request of sons to their elders voluntarily given and voluntarily assumed by the respective organization. (3) Enactment no. 3, adopted at Milwaukee convention, 1932, and printed in circular no. 1, is void, no formal amendment being presented. (4) Enactment no. 4 presented at same convention, printed in same circular, is in proper form. (5) Enactment no. 12 in proper form and regularly adopted.

Opinion no. 13.—(2) A department code of bylaws is not a constitution, but bylaws. A constitution is the supreme enactment governing conduct of organization adopted by national organization. All laws authorized by a department are bylaws and must conform to supreme law of national organization. (3) A department bylaw cannot select name for the department, this being duty of commander in chief (sec. 135, rules and regulations). (4) A department bylaw cannot limit membership of organization to any particular race. Only manner in which a person, otherwise eligible to U.S.W.V., may be excluded is at time vote is taken on application for membership (sec. 132, rules and regulations). (5) A department bylaw cannot establish a permanent department headquarters. Department headquarters must be located at place of residence of department commander or wherever he may designate by orders (sec. 14, rules and regulations). Under present law, department commander cannot be deprived of privilege of selecting department headquarters by a department bylaw. (5½) Amendment to bylaws cannot take effect upon passage but must be approved by commander in chief (sec. 191, rules and regulations). (6) Department bylaws cannot authorize department commander to designate the membership of council of administration. Department bylaws must prescribe membership of council in permanent form and not leave same to the whim of every incoming department commander. (7) If department bylaws give roster of officers, it must include department graves registration officer. (8) Department bylaw placing an officer in charge of "permanent headquarters", where no such headquarters authorized, is void. A department bylaw requiring an assistant department adjutant to give bond for $1,000 conflicts with rules and regulations which require (sec. 6) a bond "in a sum at least double the amount of funds and value of property he may be accountable for." (10) Department bylaws may not be amended at special convention.

Opinion no. 14.—Disbanding a department before department commander's term expires does not confer past rank on such commander. Commander not serving entire term of department commander not entitled to rank as such.

Opinion no. 15.—The U.S.W.V. has no constitutional authority to legislate for Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans or any other organization . The act of Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans submitting a constitution to U.S.W.V. for approval is an act of courtesy and Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans not obliged to abide by provisions thereof. Section 1 of article 3 of the constitution of Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans is conflicting in its terms with reference to eligibility for membership. In section 1 of article 4 of said constitution the meaning of "community" is uncertain and unintelligible. In section 1 of article 6 of said constitution authority for formation is given to a department commander and then states that a camp may be "created" and established at the approval of the commander in chief. Said conflicting terms do not make it clear who has the right to form, create, and establish a camp of Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans. Article 7, entitled "Membership" does not treat of that subject but of the method of governing. Section 1 of article 7 authorizes adoption of rules for camps and requires submission thereof to commander in chief, who is authorized to approve same with advice and consent of national council of administration. Said procedure is cumbersome and requires unnecessary and lengthy procedure not required by the constitution of the U.S.W.V., article 9, section 3, of the constitution of Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans, the last clause thereof conflicts with the first and therefore section is meaningless. Section 9 of article 9 may have a meaning, but same is difficult to learn in the language used. Section 1, article 5, of said constitution, naming camp officers, does not conform

to provisions of section 6, article 2, of constitution naming the officers of the national organization and providing the general outline or provision for officers and committees for national organization shall apply generally to subordinate units. Section 2 of article 5 provides for selecting of officers not authorized. Section 10, article 10, authorizes president to appoint a committee of three nominee members to act as tellers at counting of election; this procedure contrary to usual practice and not recommended. Section 1 of article 12 pertaining to amendments is not clear and difficult to understand.

Opinion no. 16.—A resolution passed by a department convention, in effect an amendment to bylaw, not in force until approved by commander in chief. An action by department in pursuance thereof in conflict with previous provisions of department bylaw void. No limitation in constitution or rules and regulations of U.S.W.V. of time in which amendments to bylaws should be presented to commander in chief for approval. Should be submitted within reasonable time.

Opinion no. 17.—(2) Department bylaws shoulds not be designated "constitution and bylaws." In the U.S.W.V. the constitution is the document adopted by the national organization and department cannot adopt another "constitution." (3) Department bylaw cannot select name for department; commander in chief selects same (sec. 135, rules and regulations). (4) Department encampment cannot provide that it shall be composed of "all camps of the white race of the Spanish War Veterans" located in the State. No bylaw may discriminate against any race. Rules and regulations, section 132, provide what may compose a department. (5) An enactment of a department not in force until approved by commander in chief. (6) Department bylaw may not authorize a department commander to prescribe by general orders what shall constitute a department council of administration. Subject must be permanently settled by department bylaws. (7) Department bylaws naming department officers must include department graves registration officer (sec. 155, rules and regualtions). (8) Amendments to bylaws may not be made at special conventions. Proposed amendments to department bylaws need not be stated in call for convention.

Opinion no. 18.—(1) A resolution of department convention amending bylaws is an enactment requiring approval of commander in chief. (2) Assistant department adjutant-quartermaster may not be elected by a department encampment as such officers must be appointed by department commander (sec. 156, rules and regulations). (3) Department convention cannot by either resolution or enactment create an office not authorized by rules and regulations; department liaison officer not authorized (sec. 155, rules and regulations). (4) Neither department resolution nor enactment can select the retiring department commander as official representative to the national encampment as department commander and all past department commanders in good standing have equal rights and authorities; all are official representatives. (5) Department bylaws may not be amended at a special convention but can only be amended at stated conventions and proposed amendments need not be stated in the call for conventions. Department bylaws cannot be amended by a majority vote but require two thirds of the members present and voting (sec. 191, rules and regulations).

Opinion no. 19.—A department commander may, with the consent of the department council of administration, sign a depositors' agreement with a bank to secure release of part of department funds, participating in distribution of subsequent assets of the bank.

Opinion no. 20.—A past commander in good standing of a camp that has become delinquent is not deprived of his rights and privileges as such, but after camp has been suspended, such past commander retains no rights and privileges, even though his dues are paid in the camp in advance. He may, however, secure a transfer from the suspended camp as provided in section 39 of the Rules and Regulations and become a member of some other camp. Such past commander is not entitled to participate in a department convention. Neither is such past commander permitted to become a candidate for a department office.

Opinion no. 21.—Termination of membership in the organization: Only method of terminating membership is by discharge or by transfer certificate which transfers membership to another camp, and a past department commander, also a life member of his camp, sending a letter in which he resigns his membership, in answer to which a discharge certificate is issued and sent to

him, terminates his membership even though thereafter he refuses to accept the discharge certificate for the reason that he did not directly request it; requesting the acceptance of a resignation justifies termination of membership by a discharge.

Opinion no. 22.—Department bylaws, Department of Florida: Department name; department incorporated; the commander in chief selects the name of a department; "Department of Florida, U.S.W.V., Inc.", is improper name for a department. A department or any other constituent portion of the U.S.W.V. has no right to incorporate under the laws of State in which it exists; doing so subjects department to regulation by statutory laws of such State which usually conflict with the provisions of our rules and regulations. Amendments to department bylaws: Same can be enacted only at stated conventions and not at special convention of the department. Amendments cannot go into effect until approved by the commander in chief. Department commander suspending department bylaw: Department cannot pass a bylaw authorizing department commander to suspend effect thereof until passed upon by department council of administration, or until it be resubmitted to a subsequent department convention, in pursuance of a vote of the council of administration. Department encampment is legislative branch of organization, department commander is chief executive officer, and interchange of authorities or duties not permissible. Amendments must be approved by the commander in chief and after so approved the department commander cannot postpone or suspend a bylaw or amendment. Department officers are those prescribed by section 155 of the Rules and Regulations and none other; department service officer not authorized under rules and regulations; section prescribing duties of department officer not authorized is void. Title to real estate: Incorporating of department not being permitted, suggestion that title to real estate be taken in the name of a comrade with a declaration of trust, for the benefit of the department. Suspending bylaws: Department bylaws, whether in emergency or otherwise, cannot be suspended. Any change in bylaws of department must be approved by the commander in chief. An enactment of the department suspending a bylaw would accomplish nothing until approved by the commander in chief, as any other amendment enacted.

Opinion no. 23.—Reviewing amendments to department of Missouri bylaws. Amendment providing for the election of a department adjutant by the department council of administration for a period of not to exceed 5 years, with authority to remove that officer, enacted in pursuance of amendment to rules and regulations adopted at the national encampment at Milwaukee, 1932, should be approved.

Opinion no. 24.—Status of department commander temporarily absent from State during encampment. The rules and regulations do not authorize the termination of the department commander's office, merely because he is absent when his department encampment convenes at its stated convention. Retains title of past department commander. The presiding of the senior vice department commander at the stated convention gives him no past rank or additional title.

Opinion no. 25.—Reviewing bylaws. A comrade having served as department commander may be reelected as often as the members of his department see fit to elect him. Department bylaws may not be amended at special convention of department. Does not require two-thirds vote of delegates present to amend; requires but two thirds of delegates present and voting.

Opinion no. 26.—Reviewing bylaws, department of Washington and Alaska. Amendments may be made by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting at an encampment, and not by a majority vote. Departments cannot prescribe by their bylaws, conditions not prescribed by the rules and regulations on subjects covered by the rules and regulations. An enactment is of no force or effect until approved by the commander in chief. Chairman of a delegation to encampment may not fill vacancies in the offices of delegates; delegates as a body elect other delegates to fill vacancies occurring at a convention, provided delegates chosen are comrades in good standing. Additional levy of 25 cents per member for use in entertaining of department encampment not provided for by rules and regulations. Registration fee of 25 cents for members gained by reinstatement or transfer not in conformity with rules and regulations, such fee may be charged for recruit, who is defined as applicant who stands elected to membership but not mustered in.

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GENERAL ORDERS, 1932–33

GENERAL ORDERS

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1
Series 1932–33

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
Washington, D.C., August 25, 1932.

AMERICANISM

Americanism is an unfailing love of country, loyalty to its institutions and ideals, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag, and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

NOTE.—The above definition of Americanism is to be repeated in unison at every meeting of a camp.

1. Having been duly elected and installed as commander in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans at the stated convention of the thirty-fourth national encampment held in Milwaukee, Wis., August 21–25, 1932, I hereby assume command.

APPOINTMENTS

2. The following appointments are hereby announced:
Adjutant general—J. Frank Ferguson, department of Oklahoma.
Quartermaster general—Jas. J. Murphy, department of the District of Columbia.
National chief of staff—O. W. Coursey, department of South Dakota.
Inspector general—W. E. Downey, department of Washington and Alaska.
Judge advocate general—A. F. W. Siebel, department of Illinois.
National patriotic instructor—Phil E. Zimmerman, department of Kansas.
Assistant adjutant general—Fred Kirby, department of Oklahoma.
Assistant quartermaster general—Harry B. Coulter, department of the District of Columbia.
Chief musician—Fred R. McKnight, department of Indiana.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Past Commander in Chief Rice W. Means, chairman.
Past Commander in Chief Edward S. Matthias, vice chairman.
Past Commander in Chief George R. Lunn.
Past Commander in Chief Fred W. Green.
Past Commander in Chief William L. Grayson.
Alfred J. Kennedy, department of New York.
William M. Lowden, department of Indiana.

Rufus E. Foster, department of Louisiana.
Robert S. Cain, department of Pennsylvania.
Guy B. Goff, department of Washington and Alaska.
Leon McCord, department of Alabama.
Lee Satterwhite, department of Texas.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Past Commander in Chief Charles W. Newton, chairman.
Past Commander in Chief Carmi A. Thompson.
Past Commander in Chief John J. Garrity.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Commander in Chief William J. Otjen.
Senior Vice Commander in Chief William H. Armstrong.
Junior Vice Commander in Chief Walter E. Lombard.
C. D. Lamson, department of Maryland.

NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Past Commander in Chief C. W. Herrick, chairman.
A. McD. Brooks, department of Colorado and Wyoming.
V. C. Murphy, department of Arizona.

ENACTMENTS

3. The following enactments were adopted at the stated convention of the thirty-fourth national encampment:

ENACTMENT NO. 1

Amend section 156 of the Rules and Regulations by inserting after the word "practicable", in line 6, the following: "Provided that departments may in their bylaws provide for the election and removal of the department adjutant by the council of administration; the term of such office not to exceed 5 years." Amend section 141 of the Rules and Regulations to permit departments to designate permanent headquarters.

ENACTMENT NO. 2

Amend the Rules and Regulations of the Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans, as follows:

Page 4, article 3, section 1 (eligibility to membership).—Male descendants, whether through the paternal or maternal line, all sons of the men who served during the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition, who have attained the age of 12 years, shall be eligible to membership in this organization: *Provided, however,* That eligibility to membership herein shall be restricted to the sons and legally adopted sons of men who were honorably discharged from the service of the Army or Navy of the United States of America.

Page 6, article 6, section 1, to read as follows: A camp may be formed by authority of the department commander, United Spanish War Veterans, and created and established with the approval of the commander in chief, United Spanish War Veterans, but no camp shall be chartered unless the petition for said charter shall have been signed by at least 10 applicants whose qualifications shall have been previously determined and accepted by the department commander of each department of the United Spanish War Veterans and approved by the commander in chief, United Spanish War Veterans. A minimum charter fee of $10 shall accompany each application for a camp charter.

(*a*) For a department or State organization when there shall have been not less than five camps established and in actual operation. A minimum charter fee of $25 shall accompany each application for a department charter.

(*b*) For the national organization when there shall have been not less than 10 of the departments or State organizations in as many of the States of the United States of America created and in actual operation. A minimum charter fee of $50 shall accompany the application for the charter of the national organization.

Page 11, article 10, section 2. The initiation fee for charter members shall be fixed at $3 for each applicant to the charter and $3 for each applicant for membership after the said charter shall have been closed.

Section 3. At the end of each semiannual term ending June 30 and December 31 of each year there shall be paid to national headquarters a per capita tax of 25 cents on each member.

ENACTMENT NO. 3

Amend article 1, section 221, page 185 of the rules and regulations by striking out the election of surgeon general and chaplain in chief, adding to section 222 by the appointment of the surgeon general and chaplain in chief.

ENACTMENT NO. 4

Amend section 2, article 3, page XIII of the constitution to read as follows:

Eligibility to active membership.—Officers, soldiers, and sailors, of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States of America, including acting

assistant surgeons, contract doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, all officers and enlisted men in the United States Revenue Cutter Service on vessels temporarily under the control of the War or Navy Departments, all commissioned medical officers of the United States Marine Hospital Service, all officers and enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts and other organizations of native troops maintained by the War Department in the Philippine Islands, and all paymasters' clerks actually on duty in the field or aboard ship, who served at any time during the war between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, or at any time during the war for the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippine Islands; including the China Relief Expedition, prior to July 4, 1902, and who either have been honorably discharged from the service or still continue in the same, and all women who served honorably, under contract or by appointment, as Army nurses, chief nurses, or superintendents of the Army Nurse Corps, at any time between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902 (add the following to the present constitution), "and those who are subsequently discharged 'without honor', who are receiving a pension for services rendered during the period heretofore stated, and by the approval of the department commander", shall be eligible to active membership in the United Spanish War Veterans: *Provided, however*, That no person shall be admitted to active membership who, upon investigation, is found to be of bad moral character or of low repute in the community in which he resides.

(This enactment, being an amendment to the constitution, will have to be passed by the next stated convention before becoming effective.)

ENACTMENT NO. 12

Be it enacted by the Thirty-fourth National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans in convention assembled: That pursuant to the terms of the trust agreement heretofore authorized by and executed upon the direction of the Thirty-second National Encampment, the commander in chief is hereby directed to withdraw from the hands of the trustee named in said trust agreement the sum of $25,000 or such portion of that sum as he deems necessary to meet the essential expense of protecting and safeguarding the pension rights of Spanish War Veterans, their widows, and dependents.

RESOLUTIONS

4. The following resolutions were adopted at the stated convention of the thirty-fourth national encampment:

RESOLUTION NO. 1

National Defense

Whereas our Nation has sustained great losses in men, money, and equipment in each of its wars because of an utter lack of preparedness; and our own comrades of the Spanish-American War suffered untold hardships and serious permanent injury to their health by reason thereof; and

Whereas we believe that the sacredness of the lives and homes of our people are far above any mere monetary consideration and that they should be amply guarded by the maintenance of an adequate military and naval establishment, and the education of our people as to the necessity for making provisions for the national defense; and

Whereas certain individuals and groups, mistakenly or deliberately, seek to weaken the forces of our Nation and interests inimical to the well-being of the citizens of the United States are constantly engaged in seeking to tear down our institutions built up by years of arduous labor and at cost of precious blood and many heroic lives; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Thirty-fourth National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, That it most sincerely and earnestly urges upon the President and the Congress of the United States of America that all efforts be used to provide and maintain an adequate Military and Naval Establishment, including adequate air force, active and reserve, for the national defense upon a plane second to none.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

Whereas certain groups organized for the declared purpose of reducing expenditures of the Federal Government propose to bend their efforts and energies toward, among other things, what we believe to be an unfair, unjust, and wholly indefensible assault upon pension legislation secured on behalf of the veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the China Relief Expedition, their widows and orphans, and war services connected therewith, which legislation has been most carefully considered by Congress and only obtained after years of patient and earnest presentation of the just claims of these veterans; and

Whereas the said groups, and other kindred agencies, propose to endeavor to eliminate all such pensions where direct and connected proof of service disability cannot be established; and

Whereas it is a well-recognized fact that, due to lack of proper sanitation and hospitalization facilities, to improper food, and to the climatic conditions under which service in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition was rendered, practically every soldier, sailor, marine, or other person engaged suffered from either dysentery, malaria, yellow fever, typhoid, or a combination thereof or other disease; and

Whereas, due to the haste, confusion, lack of preparedness, the use of the contract doctor system, and the immense burden imposed upon the ill-equipped medical department of those campaigns, no adequate records were made or kept; and

Whereas it would be a practical impossibility to establish service-connected disability, however, certainly such disability existed, owing to the lack of proper hospital records and the loss or destruction in many instances of even such meager records as were kept; and

Whereas 34 years after said service to prosecute and establish required proof would entail lengthy and costly litigation; and

Whereas it is a violation of Federal law to make available to a veteran for proof against the Government even such incomplete and inadequate records as may be in possession of any department of the Federal Government;

And whereas the veterans of these wars are now dying at the rate of 500 a month and in a great majority of cases leaving their dependents without other means of support, most of these veterans having now attained or are approaching the age of 60 years;

And whereas many of these veterans, if deprived now of their pensions, would be compelled to apply for admission in national soldiers' homes, thereby continuing a cost to the Government in all probability equal to the amount of economies that might be effected by the unjust discontinuance of pensions;

And whereas we believe the American people, when apprised by proper presentation of the righteousness and the justice of the acts of Congress heretofore passed granting pensions to such veterans; be it

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly protest any change in the present pension laws affecting veterans of the wars, campaigns, and expeditions mentioned, which would adversely affect or reduce benefits now granted by Federal laws; and be it

Resolved further, That we urge our national officers and our national legislative committee to appear before such committee or committees of the National Congress as are or may be designated to consider such proposals or amendments, and vigorously by every honorable means resist any such amendment or change;

That they likewise earnestly make presentation of the facts and merits of our cause to the President of the United States and the appropriate departments of our National Government; be it further

Resolved, That our national officers and legislative committee outline and furnish to the several departments, in turn to be supplied to all camps, a plan of concerted action in the premises to the end that we may present an effective and united front throughout the Nation by direct personal contact, by publicity and other means to protect our comrades in the continued enjoyment of these merited and just benefits which constitute an obligation on the part of our National Government which it cannot ignore with honor.

RESOLUTION NO. 3

Whereas the work of the national legislative committee during the past year under the chairmanship of Comrade Edward S. Matthias has been marked by the highest possible degree of loyalty, intelligent and effective leadership, crowned with success in opposing most objectionable amendments to our pension laws;

And whereas the efforts of the committee have had the full support and active cooperation of our national officers, backed by the departments, camps, and individual comrades everywhere; be it

Resolved, That the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans do hereby tender to Comrade Matthias and all who so ably assisted him our thanks and enduring gratitude; be it further

Resolved, That we urge upon the incoming national officers, the legislative committee, and all departments, camps, and members of the organization that they continue unabated these efforts, that we may successfully repel any new assaults on these laws.

RESOLUTION NO. 4

Whereas no action is being taken by the thirty-fourth national encampment looking to the refund of any part of the national per capita tax to the several departments of the United Spanish War Veterans for the present year; be it

Resolved, That the same amount of the national per capita tax which was provided to be refunded for the year 1931 by the action of the New Orleans national encampment be set apart by national headquarters in a special legislative fund, namely, 10 cents on each member of the organization for which national per capita tax is paid for the period ending June 30, 1932; and also a like amount of all national per capita tax paid for the period ending December 31, 1932; such fund or so much thereof as may be necessary to be used in carrying on our legislative program for the coming year.

RESOLUTION NO. 5

Whereas we are facing in the next year what may prove to be the most vital legislative battle in the history of our organization; and

Whereas it is the desire of this organization to employ every resource and honorable means at its command in waging such effort to protect legislation beneficial to our comrades: Be it

Resolved, That upon application of the national legislative committee, the absolute necessity being shown for the use of any part of the principal of the trust fund trusteed for the benefit of the national organization in the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C., for the prosecution of our legislative program, and upon the approval, further of the national council of administration, that such necessary withdrawal and use of such fund, or any part thereof, is hereby authorized upon the certification of a copy of this resolution, and the application and approval thereof to the trustee of said fund in accordance with the provisions of the terms of said trust agreement.

(As this resolution conflicts with Enactment no. 12 and does not conform to the provisions of the trust agreement, this resolution is declared inoperative.)

RESOLUTION NO. 6

Whereas the United States Government has become signatory to the Kellogg-Briand World Peace Pact providing for disciplining of any nation signatory thereto which may in future violate the terms or provisions of said pact, by concerted action of the nonoffending signatory nations thereto; and

Whereas these unrestricted provisions for international discipline may create a situation where the United States would be called upon to participate in a foreign war against its will and contrary to the desires of its citizens, to the possibility of which condition we are unalterably opposed: Be it

Resolved by the Fourteenth Annual National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, That we favor and earnestly urge that appropriate steps be taken without delay to secure an amendment to or obligatory interpretation of said Kellogg-Briand Pact providing that the United States can only be called upon to participate in a concerted trade embargo as a dis-

ciplinary measure against any offending nation, reserving the decision upon the resorts to armed action by the United States at all times to the free sovereign determination of the United States through and by the means therefor provided by the Federal Constitution: Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be presented to the President of the United States, to the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, and that our national officers be authorized to favor the action herein suggested wherever and whenever they can aid in the promotion of its adoption.

RESOLUTION NO. 7

Whereas the memorial services in Arlington National Cemetery and the surrounding cemeteries held on May 30 of each year are conducted by the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Day Corporation, a joint veterans' organization composed of representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, and Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and such services include the placing of flags and appropriate floral emblems on each grave of veterans of all wars, including graves of Confederate veterans of the Civil War; and

Whereas Arlington Cemetery, the National Cemetery of the United States, is the last resting place of thousands of deceased veterans of all wars and from every State in the Union, it is peculiarly appropriate that services be held at that cemetery on each Memorial Day which will reflect its national character; and

Whereas funds for defraying the expenses of conducting the services and decorating the graves of veterans have been appropriated each year by the Congress of the United States, but only after constant vigilance on the part of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Day Corporation: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the United Spanish War Veterans, in national convention assembled this 24th day of August 1932, hereby endorse and urge the enactment of such legislation by the Congress of the United States as to make permanent the authorization for yearly appropriations to defray the expenses of the said Memorial Day Services, such appropriations to be made payable to the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Day Corporation.

RESOLUTION NO. 8

Whereas the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, just drawing to a close, has been a most happy and successful one, due largely to the splendid arrangements, excellent convention facilities provided, and the fine hospitality the city of Milwaukee and its people have uniformly shown us, and

Whereas credit is justly due the public officials of the city of Milwaukee and to its citizens as a whole, and to the department officials, the local camps of the United Spanish War Veterans, and their auxiliary, the convention committees, both veteran and civic, the convention secretary of the chamber of commerce, and the fine cooperation of the press of the city and its representatives, for these very pleasant conditions and results for the encampment: Be it

Resolved, By the delegates to the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, in convention assembled, that we do hereby tender our highest appreciation and thanks of the encampment; to the mayor of the city of Milwaukee, Hon. Daniel W. Hoan, and the city officials of the city for their cordial welcome to the convention and the courtesies extended to the delegates and visitors attending the encampment; to the citizens of Milwaukee for their generous hospitality and patriotic interest in our encampment; to the department officials; the local camps and their auxiliaries of the United Spanish War Veterans, the Milwaukee auditorium board; the general convention committee, the local convention committees and officials, and to Col. Chas. M. Pearsall, of the national home, and his staff, for the complete and splendid arrangements for the accommodations and entertainment of the encampment; to the press of Milwaukee and press representatives and the press services for their cooperation and excellent publicity accorded their encampment, and to all others who have contributed to the enjoyment of our brief stay in the city of Milwaukee in any manner. We shall be glad to come again.

PERSONAL

5. I highly appreciate the honor conferred upon me by my comrades. I further recognize that action as a call to active service in a critical time and the responsibility is assumed with a full realization thereof.

The action in Milwaukee was by unanimous vote of that large gathering. May that unanimity be a prelude to united and harmonious action all along the line throughout the year in the support of our legislative matters, the further development of our strength as an organization and in uniting us in stronger ties of comradeship.

The auxiliary has been of great assistance to our organization and can be of even greater assistance in the present emergency. Where auxiliaries are not established let us use every effort to organize them.

Give publicity to your meetings and gatherings that all Spanish War veterans may know thereof, as every survivor of '98 should be working with us. The call to the colors from '98 until now has never failed to bring response. It is again sounded, calling for the united and earnest efforts of all comrades to make this a year of continued success and still higher achievement for the United Spanish War Veterans.

WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2
Series 1932–33

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
Washington, D.C., December 1, 1932.

AMERICANISM

Americanism is an unfailing love of country, loyalty to its institutions and ideals, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag, and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

NOTE.—The above definition of Americanism is to be repeated in unison at every meeting of a Camp.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS

To all comrades of the United Spanish War Veterans and sisters of the Auxiliary:

For the Christmas season I convey to you my wishes for a Christmas season that will be a happy and joyous period, and a New Year of greater prosperity.

Let us remember and call on any of the comrades or sisters who may be sick or suffering and try to make them happier.

May we have continuance of the united and inspiring service to our organization which we have had in the past and continue our devotion to our flag and country.

ONE HUNDRED PERCENT DEPARTMENTS

1. In addition to those already published, the following have paid per capita tax and rendered reports for the last half of 1932 on all active camps in their departments:

California	Maine	Ohio
Connecticut	Maryland	Oklahoma
Florida	Massachusetts	Philippine Islands
Idaho	Nebraska	South Dakota
Illinois	New Jersey	Virginia
Kansas	New Mexico	West Virginia
Kentucky	New York	Wisconsin

CHARTERS APPROVED

2. The following applications for charters have been approved:
Florida.—Wauchula.
Kentucky.—Central City.

Massachusetts.—Roslindale.
Michigan.—South Haven, Cadillac.
Missouri.—Excelsior Springs, Louisiana.
New Jersey.—Audubon.
North Dakota.—Bismarck.
Philippine Islands.—Fort Stotsenburg.
Virginia.—Alexandria, Bristol.
West Virginia.—Clarksburg, Bluefield.

NEW CAMPS INSTITUTED

3. The following new camps have been instituted:
California.—Sonora Camp No. 127, Sonora, September 17, 1932; by Junior Vice Department Commander Percy C. Church.
Veterans Colony Camp No. 128, Pismo Beach, October 8, 1932; by Department Commander Charles W. Bennett.
Florida.—Wauchula Camp No. 36, Wauchula, September 14, 1932; by Junior Vice Department Commander Thomas H. Eads.
Indiana.—John Van Horn Camp No. 44 (reorganized), May 22, 1932; by Past Department Commander W. S. Shepherd.
Kentucky.—Central City Camp No. 35, Central City, October 8, 1932; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.
Massachusetts.—Westfield Camp No. 70, Westfield, September 18, 1932; by Department Commander Frederick E. Pierce.
Daniel J. Ahern Camp No. 71, Roslindale, September 28, 1932; by Senior Vice Department Commander W. G. Funk.
Michigan.—South Haven Camp No. 65, South Haven, October 16, 1932; by Department Commander Frank L. Finch.
Charles S. Medbury Camp No. 66, Cadillac, November 20, 1932; by Department Commander Frank L. Finch.
Mississippi.—William J. Cleveland Camp No. 21, Bay St. Louis, July 23, 1932; by Past Department Commander L. M. Gipson (North Carolina).
Missouri.—Frank S. Colburn Camp No. 51, Excelsior Springs, October 8, 1932; by Department Commander Frederick Wollman.
Pike County Camp No. 52, Louisiana, October 30, 1932; by Department Commander Frederick Wollman.
Philippine Islands.—Echague Camp No. 34, Echague, July 12, 1932; by Past Commander Gustave F. Schlachter.
Cuyo Camp No. 35, Cuyo, Palawan, September 3, 1932; by Past Commander Mamerto Garcia.
West Virginia.—Clarksburg Camp No. 7, Clarksburg, October 5, 1932; by Past Department Commander Roy C. Hale.
Mercer Camp No. 21, Bluefield, November 6, 1932; by Department Commander W. P. Sympson.

CAMPS DISBANDED

4. In accordance with the rules and regulations and upon the recommendation of the department, the following camps have been disbanded:
Arkansas.—Carlisle Burbanks Camp No. 10, Helena, as of October 24, 1932.
Milton A. Elliott Camp No. 14, Camden, as of October 24, 1932.
Joseph T. Trice Camp No. 15, Jonesboro, as of October 24, 1932.

CHANGE IN LOCATION

5. The following change in location is announced:
California.—Malolos Camp No. 122, San Marcos, to Vista, as of August 3, 1932.

LEGISLATION

6. During this session of Congress legislation will be given the most careful attention. Past Commander in Chief Rice W. Means, chairman of the national committee on legislation, will be continually in Washington, and the national committee on legislation will be called whenever necessary. Should the situation require action on the part of any comrades or camps or departments they will be called upon, and if you should be called upon for any action in your vicinity, I know that you will appreciate the necessity for immediate attention

thereto and will give to it the same earnest effort which has been given in the past. You will be advised from time to time as to any action or proposed action by Congress which affects the veterans of the Spanish War.

TAPS

Past Commander in Chief Hamilton Ward, U.S.W.V., October 8, 1932, at Buffalo, N.Y.

Past Commander in Chief Thomas F. Lynch, U.S.W.V., November 7, 1932, at Brooklyn, N.Y.

Past Department Commander Albert Michaud (District of Columbia), June 30, 1932, at Washington, D.C.

Past Department Commander Samuel G. Mawson (District of Columbia), June 4, 1932, at Washington, D.C.

Past Department Commander Edward M. Reynolds (Montana), September 21, 1932, at Missoula, Mont.

Past Department Commander Claude V. Kintner (Arizona), September 25, 1932, at Tucson, Ariz.

Past Department Commander W. O. Rees (Oklahoma), October 26, 1932, at Okmulgee, Okla.

Past Department Commander William H. Lyons (Kentucky), October 1, 1932, at Newport, Ky.

Past Department Commander Alfred F. Gravelle (New Hampshire), June 15, 1932, at Nashua, N.H.

Past Department Commander Burt N. Dyer (Maine), October 20, 1932, at Bath, Maine.

Comrade W. H. Tucker, former National Historian (Ohio), July 1, 1932, at Sandusky, Ohio.

TO THE 1932 CAMP OFFICERS

7. The commander in chief and national headquarters deeply appreciate the efforts you have made and the work you have performed for your respective camps during your tenure of office. This has entailed much work and necessitated much self-sacrifice.

May the conscientiousness of a duty well performed be with you, and remember that your camp and department will value your assistance, counsel, and active efforts in the coming years.

CAMP OFFICERS FOR 1933

8. Camps will during the month of December elect 1933 officers, in accordance with the rules and regulations. The success of a camp may depend upon the officers elected. As the responsibility of the organization rests upon them, too much care cannot be given to the selection of such officers. Ability, willingness to serve, and devotion to the purposes of the organization should be regarded as the essential qualifications for camp officers. All other considerations should be secondary to the continued progress of the camp and the accomplishment of the purposes to which we are committed.

IMPORTANT

Immediately after the installation of camp officers, department and national headquarters should be promptly advised. It is important that national headquarters have the full name and mail address of the commander, adjutant, and quartermaster.

PER CAPITA TAX

9. National and department per capita tax is due and payable for the first half of 1933 on January 1, 1933, based on the membership report as of December 31, 1932. The national per capita tax is 20 cents per member. Camps attached to departments will forward per capita tax to their department headquarters. Under no circumstances will such camps forward per capita tax direct to national headquarters.

Unattached camps will forward per capita tax and semiannual reports direct to national headquarters. Per capita tax is 20 cents for each member as shown by the membership report as of December 31, 1932.

Transportation

10. The adjutant general, J. Frank Ferguson, of Enid, Okla., is designated as director of transportation for the 1933 encampment, or any other travel functions necessary for the organization.

Auxiliary

11. The auxiliary is of great assistance and I ask all comrades to assist in building up the auxiliary wherever possible. Remember that in addition to the wives of comrades other relatives are qualified for membership therein. Their growth and the building up of the auxiliary adds very much to our strength as an organization.

Warning

12. The adjutant of Roosevelt Camp No. 1, Oklahoma City, Okla., requests publication of the following:

"James L. Doolan is traveling over the country in a Buick sedan, California license no. 104665, and securing loans which he does not repay as he agrees to."

Long Beach Camp No. 94, Department of California, requests publication of the following:

"George T. Townsen, alias Benedict, who is no longer in good standing in Long Beach Camp No. 94, Department of California, and his wife and two children are traveling in an old Ford car and borrowing money from comrades of other camps on the strength of his pension certificate, but fails to repay on pension day. He has a throat infection and his wife does all of the talking. Do not loan money to them."

Harry C. Egbert Camp No. 1, Department of Ohio, requests publication of the following:

"A person representing himself to be George Meyers, of Harry C. Egbert Camp, No. 1, Department of Ohio, has been making loans and asking for relief throughout Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia. He has also appeared before Maj. Harold C. Megrew Camp, at Indianapolis, Ind., requesting the adjutant to write to Egbert Camp for a transfer and asking for loans on the strength of this request. He also poses as a bonus marcher and attempts to borrow money from individual members of the United Spanish War Veterans. This man is an imposter. From his actions, it is evident that at some time he was a member of our organization. However, he has assumed the name of a member of Harry C. Egbert Camp and casts reflections not only on this comrade but on our entire organization."

Thirty-first United States Volunteer Infantry

13. A meeting of the Thirty-first Infantry Association will be held at the next departmental convention, U.S.W.V., at Indianapolis, Ind., in June 1933 to form plans for the reunion to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, next September. All former Thirty-first United States Volunteer Infantry comrades are requested to communicate with the secretary, L. H. Fuchs, 5059 North Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Lost Past Department Commander's Jewel

14. Past Department Commander H. O. Hendricks lost his past department commander's jewel at the Milwaukee convention. If anyone found such a jewel he will confer a favor by communicating with Comrade H. O. Hendricks, 2614 Lyndhurst Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Information

15. Any comrade who knew Eugene Frank Rondeau, who enlisted from Pittsfield, Mass., and served during the Spanish-American War, will please communicate with Comrade Charles O'Brien, adjutant, Richard H. Dowling Camp, No. 35, Municipal Hall, Dunham Street, Pittsfield, Mass. This information is desired to complete widow's claim for pension.

All former members of the Seventh United States Cavalry are requested to write to Comrade Morgan S. Smith, 104 Magee Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Object, forming veteran association of this regiment.

Comrade L. L. Patsell, R.F.D. 6, box 324, Roanoke, Va., would like to hear from any of his comrades who served with him in Company F, Twenty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, in the Philippines.

Comrade W. R. Duke, Wichita Falls, Tex., urges all comrades who served in the Forty-fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, to immediately write him stating what company they served in.

Will anyone having any information relative to Florance or Florry Sullivan, who served in Battalion H, Fifth United States Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., in 1897, kindly communicate with his widow, Mrs. Bertha M. Sullivan, 235 Penn Avenue, Dover, N.J.

By order of—

WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief.

J. FRANK FERGUSON,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3
Series 1932–33

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
Washington, D.C., February 13, 1933.

AMERICANISM

Americanism is an unfailing love of country, loyalty to its institutions and ideals, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag, and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

NOTE.—The above definition of Americanism is to be repeated in unison at every meeting of a camp.

ONE HUNDRED PERCENT DEPARTMENTS

1. The following departments have paid per capita tax and rendered reports for the first half of 1933 on all active camps in their departments:

Louisiana	Utah	New Jersey
Maryland	Massachusetts	Idaho
District of Columbia	Connecticut	
Rhode Island	California	

The departments are listed in the order in which per capita tax and reports were received at national headquarters.

APPOINTMENT

2. The following appointment is hereby announced:

National Historian.—Past Department Commander Thomas H. Boyer, Department of New Jersey.

DEPARTMENT DISBANDED

3. Under the provisions of the rules and regulations the commander in chief on January 6, 1933, dissolved the Department of Colorado and Wyoming and in its place organized the Department of Colorado and the Department of Wyoming.

DEPARTMENTS ORGANIZED

4. *Colorado.*—On January 21, 1933, Past Department Commander William J. O'Brien, by direction of the commander in chief, called a convention for the purpose of electing officers for the Department of Colorado (organized by order of the commander in chief Jan. 6, 1933). The officers were duly elected and installed. The commander of the department is Comrade Clarence A. Long, 120 West Caramillo Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Wyoming.—On January 28, 1933, Past Department Commander Louis Knicker, by direction of the commander in chief, called a convention for the purpose of electing officers for the Department of Wyoming (organized by order of the commander in chief Jan. 6, 1933). The officers were duly elected and installed. The commander of the department is Comrade J. E. Frisby, 1212 South Cherry Street, Casper, Wyo.

Charters Approved

5. The following applications for charters have been approved:
Alabama.—Scottsboro.
California.—Palo Alto.
Indiana.—Spencer.
Minnesota.—Faribault.
North Dakota.—Jamestown, Grand Forks.
Oklahoma.—Sulphur, Durant.
Philippine Islands.—Santa Maria, Tuguegarao, Manila.
Tennessee.—Wartburg.
Virginia.—Norton.

New Camps Instituted

6. The following new camps have been instituted:
New Jersey.—Audubon Camp, No. 32, Audubon, December 1, 1932; by Department Commander Fred D. Shadell.
North Dakota.—Levi M. Parsons Camp, No. 7, Bismarck, November 19, 1932; by Department Commander Marcus M. Chatfield.
Fort Seward Camp, No. 8, Jamestown, January 13, 1933; by Department Commander Marcus M. Chatfield.
Oklahoma.—Sulphur Camp, No. 10, Sulphur, January 7, 1933; by Junior Vice Department Commander A. H. Denham.
Tennessee.—Morgan Camp, No. 33, Wartburg, January 28, 1933; by Past Department Commander W. T. Kennerly.
Virginia.—James E. King Camp, No. 20, Alexandria, November 5, 1932; by Department Commander John E. Jarvis.
Colonel S. V. Fulkerson Camp, No. 21, Bristol, November 24, 1932; by Junior Vice Department Commander G. W. Cummings.

Camps Disbanded

7. In accordance with the rules and regulations and upon the recommendation of the department, the following camps have been disbanded:
Georgia.—James M. Kimbrough, Jr., Camp No. 17, Griffin, as of January 3, 1933.
Michigan.—William H. Dean Camp, No. 60, State Soldiers' Home, as of November 3, 1932.
Pennsylvania.—George D. Snyder Camp, No. 133, Jersey Shore, as of September 29, 1932.

Change in Name

8. The following change in name is announced:
California.—J. J. Borree Camp, No. 65, Hayward, to Admiral W. T. Sampson Camp, No. 65, as of January 3, 1933.

Change in Location

9. The following change in location is announced:
California.—Charles A. Lindbergh Camp, No. 103, Arcadia, to Monrovia, as of January 4, 1933.
New Jersey.—Col. William A. Kreps Camp, No. 24, Mount Ephraim, to Audubon, as of May 12, 1932. From Audubon to Glendora, as of November 27, 1932.

Legislation

10. The national committee on legislation presented the cause of the Spanish War veterans to the joint committee of Congress on January 11, 12, and 13. Full opportunity was given us to present our case and we consider that a very good showing was made. We are now getting out a summary of the presentation in pamphlet form and these will be sent to the departments and camps.
No report of the committee has as yet been made, and you will be advised as to action upon their part, but we do not anticipate any action on veterans' legislation at this session of Congress.

To 1933 Camp Officers

11. The commander in chief congratulates the officers who have assumed office in their respective camps for the year 1933, and wishes for them a most successful and harmonious year. In accepting the office of commander of a camp a great honor is conferred. Your comrades have given you the privilege of further serving them during the year. The camp commanders will be called upon to exercise great judgment and to act in many emergencies. Their labors can be lightened by the hearty cooperation of all officers.

Installation Reports

12. As this order goes to press national headquarters has less than 50 percent of the installation reports of camps. In the case of some departments, not one installation report has been received. If these installation reports are not received by national headquarters the commanders, adjutants, and quartermasters of the camps will not receive official communication from national headquarters, due to the fact that their addresses are not on file.

To Camp Officers

13. When national headquarters sends any camp officer a copy of a letter addressed to a comrade it is notice to such camp that national headquarters desires to know if the comrade in question is a member in good standing of the camp, and national headquarters should be so advised. A simple notation on the copy of the letter to the effect that the comrade is or is not a member would suffice.

To Camp Commanders

14. The attention of camp commanders is called to the provisions of article XXV of the Code of Discipline, which requires the code to be read to or by all recruits within 1 month of the time of their admission to membership.

Compilation of Federal Laws

15. A book entitled "Federal Laws Relating to Veterans of Wars of the United States" has been published as Senate Document No. 131, Seventy-second Congress, first session, and in accordance with Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 29, approved June 27, 1932, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is charged with the distribution of this book, one copy to be furnished, upon written application, to each camp and each department of the United Spanish War Veterans.

The application must be addressed to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and signed by the commander of record, and forwarded through national headquarters for endorsement. This is a requirement of the Veterans' Administration in accordance with arrangements made between the Veterans' Administration and the veterans' organizations.

These books are issued to camp and department commanders as commanding officers of camps and departments, and must be turned over to their successors. In no case is the book to be considered the personal property of the camp or department commander.

Individuals not entitled to receive a copy free may purchase same from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.; price, $1 each. Make remittance by money order payable to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and send direct.

Radio Plays

16. The J. Walter Thompson Co., advertising Fleischman yeast, have been putting on a series of radio plays depicting great moments in history.

Last year a number of Spanish War incidents featured these plays, among them the Trip of the Oregon Around the Horn, and the Sinking of the Merrimac, by Hobson.

We have requested them to put on some Spanish War veteran plays during this year and they advised us that on April 16 they will put on the Message to Garcia, and on June 25, Roosevelt at San Juan Hill. These are about one half hour in length and are broadcast over the National Broad-

casting stations, and will be of interest to our memberships and their friends. At a later date we will publish the time for broadcasting these plays so that all who desire may listen in.

Inspection Reports

17. The inspector general has sent out a bulletin to all departments and unattached camps requesting that their inspection reports be in his hands by March 1. Up to January 21 only 5 unattached camps and 1 department had made report. Departments and unattached camps will comply with the request of the inspector general as contained in bulletin issued from his office. Insp. Gen. William G. Downey may be addressed at Sheriff's Office, Seattle, Wash.

Discharge Found

18. National headquarters has the discharge certificate of John P. Williams, Sixth United States Infantry. Comrade Williams can secure return of this by identifying same, giving company he served in, birthplace, date of enlistment, date of discharge, and occupation at time of enlistment.

Information

19. Comrade William A. Lawless, 25 Mill Creek Street, Gallipolis, Ohio, would like to hear from comrades who served with him in Company F, Eighth United States Infantry, especially Comrades Martin H. Kreke, Harry Miller, and Charles McDonald.

Will anyone knowing the whereabouts of Comrade John Watkins, late of Troop D, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, communicate with Comrade Jonas C. Hedjerson, Ronnebyredd, Sweden.

Taps

Past Department Commander Joseph E. Clark (Washington and Alaska), September 25, 1932, at Bremerton, Wash.

Past Department Commander Charles F. Rudd (Virginia), January 29, 1933, at Portsmouth, Va.

Past Department Commander Jackson Arnold (West Virginia), January 6, 1933, at Weston, W.Va.

Past Department Commander William G. Laird (Rhode Island), December 7, 1932, at Newport, R.I.

Past Department Commander William H. Anderson (Potomac), October 31, 1932, at Newport News, Va.

Department Historian Charles W. Bowers (Maryland), November 28, 1932, at Baltimore, Md.

Department Chief of Staff Thomas H. Chilton (Texas), November 11, 1932, at Sweetwater, Tex.

Comrade Samuel Johnson, Ninth United States Volunteer Immunes Camp No. 12, unattached, New Orleans, La., January 17, 1933, at New Orleans, La.

Comrade Richard S. Claiborne, Paris Camp No. 1, unattached, Paris, France, October 23, 1932, at Paris, France.

Comrade W. A. Schwallie, Theodore Roosevelt Camp No. 1, unattached, Honolulu, Hawaii, November 17, 1932, at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Comrade Jefferson Harrison, Capt. John Buck Camp No. 24, unattached, Tacoma, Wash., December 1, 1932.

Comrade Ralph Osborne, Condy J. Boyle Camp No. 2, unattached, Cristobal-Colon, Canal Zone, November 23, 1932, at Ancon, Canal Zone.

Comrade Edward Roberson, Ninth United States Volunteer Immunes Camp No. 12, unattached, New Orleans, La., November 27, 1932, at New Orleans, La.

William J. Otjen,
Commander in Chief.

By order of—
J. Frank Ferguson,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4
Series 1932–33

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
Washington, D.C., March 30, 1933.

AMERICANISM

Americanism is an unfailing love of country, loyalty to its institutions and ideals, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag, and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

NOTE—The above definition of Amercanism is to be repeated in unison at every meeting of a camp.

ONE HUNDRED PERCENT DEPARTMENTS

1. In addition to those already published, the following have rendered reports and paid per capita tax on all active camps in their department:

New Hampshire	Oregon	South Dakota
Ohio	Philippine Islands	West Virginia

CHARTERS APPROVED

2. The following applications for charters have been approved:
California.—Burlingame.
Kentucky.—Stanford, Stearns, Leitchfield, Elizabethtown, Glasgow, Franklin.
Minnesota.—Fergus Falls.
Ohio.—Beverly.
Philippine Islands.—Antimonan.
Texas.—Marshall.

NEW CAMPS INSTITUTED

3. The following new camps have been instituted:
Alabama.—Charles Q. Beech Camp, No. 18, Scottsboro, February 6, 1933; by Past Department Commander H. A. McConville.
California.—Palo Alto Camp, No. 129, Palo Alto, February 27, 1933; by Past Commander Guy Frank Pettit.
Indiana.—Ralph Greene Camp, No. 89, Spencer, February 1, 1933; by Department Commander John W. Metzger.
North Dakota.—Hastings Henry Hamilton Camp, No. 9, January 29, 1933; by Department Commander Marcus Chatfield.
Oklahoma.—Durant Camp, No. 5, Durant, February 4, 1933; by Past Department Commander Fred. W. Hunter.
Philippine Islands.—Gen. J. Franklin Bell Camp, No. 36, Fort Stotsenburg, January 7, 1933; by Past Department Commander E. I. Totten.
Capt. John F. Green Camp, No. 37, Santa Maria, February 12, 1933; by Department Adjutant Higinio Pasis.
Texas.—Marshall Camp, No. 56, Marshall, March 10, 1933; by Past Commander J. L. Cramer.
Virginia.—Convention Camp, No. 22, Norton, March 6, 1933; by Department Commander John E. Jarvis.

CAMP DISBANDED

4. In accordance with the rules and regulations, and upon the recommendation of the department, the following camp is disbanded:
Texas.—Charles T. Hazlewood Camp, No. 43, Mineral Wells, as of March 22, 1933.

CHANGE IN NAME

5. The following change in name is announced:
Pennsylvania.—Gen. H. W. Lawton Camp, No. 19, Wilkes-Barre, to Lieut. Erskine L. Solomon Camp, No. 19, as of February 27, 1933.

UNATTACHED CAMPS TRANSFERRED TO DEPARTMENTS

6. Columbia Camp, No. 32, unattached, Vancouver, B.C., to department of Washington and Alaska, and reassigned no. 11, March 1, 1933.
Frank Banks Camp, no. 26 (colored), unattached, Junction City, Kans., to department of Kansas, and reassigned no. 47, February 23, 1932. (Note—Publication of this transfer was omitted from G.O. no. 5, series 1931–32.)

Legislation

7. You have received information and will receive other communications respecting matters of legislation. Every effort has been put forth and will be put forth to protect the rights for Spanish War veterans and their dependents. No regulations have yet been promulgated by the President under the authority conferred upon him by the act recently passed. We have been assured that as soon as a tentative draft of these regulations has been prepared we will be permitted to inspect them and afforded an opportunity to state our objections to any part thereof that is unsatisfactory, or to the regulations as a whole. We have also been assured that a hearing will be granted by the President before these regulations are promulgated. We will use every effort to secure the adoption of regulations which will be fair and just to the veteran of the War with Spain and his dependents. Though our pension legislation has been swept away, we feel that the cause of the Spanish War veteran has so much merit that regulations will be adopted which will preserve to the veteran of that war and his dependents some of the benefits which they now have. It is impossible to give any definite information until these regulations are announced.

When these regulations are issued they will be printed by our headquarters and a copy of them, or a résumé of that part affecting Spanish War veterans, will be sent to the departments and camps. The chairman of the national committee on legislation, Past Commander in Chief Rice W. Means, will be continuously in Washington and constantly on the alert to secure every possible protection of our interests. Such action as may be deemed essential by the various departments will be promptly called for.

Los Angeles Convention

8. The stated convention of the thirty-fifth national encampment will be held in the city of Los Angeles, Calif., August 20–24, 1933, these dates having been approved by a majority vote of the national council of administration.

Announcement of headquarters hotels will be made in the next general orders.

Meeting of National Council of Administration

9. Your commander in chief called the members of the national council of administration to meet with the national committee on legislation in Washington, D.C., on March 25, 1933, and to devise means and measures to secure the adoption of favorable regulations under the act recently passed by Congress. Such meeting was held pursuant to that call and a policy and plan of action were agreed upon, a statement of which has been sent to department and camp officers in a separate communication. Senators and Members were contacted in an effort to acquaint them with our claims and to enlist their active interest in and support of our cause.

Department commanders have been directed to arrange meetings at the earliest possible date so that all members of our organization may be fully informed with reference to our present attitude and also our future legislative policy.

It is of the utmost importance that our entire membership have this information and be prepared for united action.

Muster Day

10. In accordance with section 8, part 1, of the Rules and Regulations, annual muster day will be observed by the camps on their nearest meeting date to April 21.

This event should be appropriately observed by renewing the obligation to country, comrades and their dependents. The renewal of such obligation has a deeper significance this year than in previous years and should spur us on to further strengthening our organization to enable us to reenact legislation for the benefit of our comrades and dependents.

Campaign Hats

11. The manufacturer of campaign hats has furnished national headquarters with a new quotation. Single campaign hats can now be purchased for $2.50,

postage prepaid; in lots of six or more 10 percent discount. When ordering be sure to give size of each hat. Send all orders and remittance to cover same to G. W. Alexander & Co., Reading, Pa.

Information

12. Comrade Edgar Wilson, 209 East Seventh Street, Shawnee, Okla., would like to get into communication with his brother, Charles Lawson Wilson, who served in the Hospital Corps during the Spanish-American War.

Anyone having information concerning Wallace J. Marvin and any former members of Company C, Forty-first United States Volunteer Infantry, will please communicate with Comrade John B. Ritch, Box 972, Lewistown, Mont.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Edward F. Connors, formerly of Company H, Forty-third United States Volunteer Infantry, will please communicate with Charles F. Russell, 529 Park Avenue, Revere, Mass.

Keep Up the Fight

Your commander in chief and your national committee on legislation have experienced the same disappointment which you feel in regard to the action unexpectedly taken by Congress which has swept away the legislation which we had believed would safeguard the rights of Spanish War veterans and their dependents. Every effort was made to prevent such adverse action. Every effort will now be made to restore those rights and protect our interests. In the meantime our members should inform their Congressmen and Senators of the effect of the recent action upon them individually and urge their Congressmen and Senators to use their influence with the President and his advisers to aid in securing the adoption of regulations which will have the effect of preserving the rights of Spanish War veterans and their dependents as declared in legislation previously enacted by Congress.

Taps

Past Department Commander Lee H. Harris (District of Columbia), January 14, 1933, at Washington D.C.

Past Department Commander John A. Thayer (West Virginia), February 21 1933, at Charleston, W.Va.

Comrade Charles O. Devorss, chief musician (Kansas), February 8, 1933, at Wichita, Kans.

Comrade Richard S. Claiborne, Paris Camp, No. 1, unattached, Paris, France, October 23, 1932, at Paris, France.

Comrade Elmer Kernan, chaplain, William Fitzgerald Camp, No. 22, unattached, Tientsin, China, January 15, 1933, at Tientsin, China.

William J. Otjen,
Commander in Chief.

By order of—
J. Frank Ferguson,
Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 5
Series 1932–33

National Headquarters,
United Spanish War Veterans,
Washington, D.C., May 18, 1933.

Americanism

Americanism is an unfailing love of country, loyalty to its institutions and ideals, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag, and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

Note.—The above definition of Americanism is to be repeated in unison at every meeting of a camp.

One Hundred Percent Departments

1. In addition to those already published, the following have rendered reports and paid per capita tax on all active camps in their Departments:

Florida, Georgia, New York, The Potomac, Texas, Virginia.

CHARTERS APPROVED

2. The following applications for charters have been approved:
Arkansas.—Bentonville.
California.—Oakland.
Kentucky.—Morgantown, Bardstown.
Texas.—Brackettville, Natalia.

NEW CAMPS INSTITUTED

3. The following new camps have been instituted:
California—San Mateo-Burlingame Camp No. 130, San Mateo, April 24, 1933; by Past Commander J. M. Acuff.

(NOTE.—Application for above camp was approved for Burlingame. Location was changed by resolution of the camp and institution took place at San Mateo.)

Kentucky.—Stanford Camp, No. 36, Stanford, April 1, 1933; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.
Stearns Camp, No. 37, Stearns, April 2, 1933; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.
Glasgow Camp, No. 38, Glasgow, April 3, 1933; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.
Franklin Camp, No. 39, Franklin, April 4, 1933; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.
Leitchfield Camp, No. 40, Leitchfield, April 5, 1933; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.
Hardin County Camp, No. 41, Elizabethtown, April 20, 1933; by Department Adjutant L. S. Truman.
Capt. N. T. Howard Camp, No. 42, Morgantown, April 29, 1933; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.
Bardstown Camp, No. 43, Bardstown, May 1, 1933; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.
Minnesota.—William H. Caine Camp, No. 8, Faribault (reorganized), March 25, 1933; by Department Commander F. E. Smith.
Maj. A. B. Cole Camp, No. 33, Fergus Falls, April 8, 1933; by Past Department Commander Albert E. Myers.
Ohio.—Maj. J. H. Hovey Camp, No. 117, Beverly, April 9, 1933; by Department Historian James T. Roberts.
Philippine Islands.—Tuguegarao Camp, No. 38, Tuguegarao, March 12, 1933; by Past Commander Gustav F. Schlachter.
Texas.—Capt. Armstead L. Fisher Camp, No. 57, Natalia, April 23, 1933; by Department Aide Frank S. Booher.
Las Moras Camp, No. 58, Brackettville, April 30, 1933; by Department Aide Frank S. Booher.

CAMPS DISBANDED

4. In accordance with the rules and regulations, and upon the recommendation of the departments, the following camps are disbanded:
Kentucky.—Horace J. Cochran Camp, No. 24, Maysville, as of April 20, 1933.
Wisconsin.—Col. Charles Young Camp, No. 47 (colored), Veterans' Administration Home, Milwaukee, as of April 14, 1933.

CHANGE IN LOCATION

5. The following change in location is announced:
California.—Fernando Valley Camp, No. 90, Van Nuys to Reseda, as of May 1, 1933.

CHANGE IN NAME

6. The following changes in names are announced:
Kentucky.—Col. R. L. Ewell Camp, No. 7, London, to London Camp, No. 7, as of April 14, 1933.
South Dakota.—Jack Foster Camp, No. 3, Hot Springs, to Capt. Jack Foster Camp, No. 3, as of April 21, 1933.

LEGISLATION

7. Comrades, this is a trying period for veterans. Pensions, which have long been your security and on which the very existence of many depended, will cease for a large number with the payments for the month of June

(payable July 1). Never have cuts in payments been so brutal and heartless, never have the defenders of the country been so ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of so-called "economy" as now.

Spanish War veterans are hard hit under the new economy law, and in the regulations issued by the President, as amplified by the instructions of the Veterans' Administration. Even the widows have not been spared. The blow is a cruel one.

The situation resulting from the new economy law cannot be permitted to exist. Your national officers and national committee on legislation have worked faithfully and tirelessly in their efforts to prevent the blow. Some concessions have been obtained. Your committee has never relaxed its efforts and never will until the pensions which have been taken from us are restored.

Every man and woman connected with our organization and its auxiliary must do his or her part. There must be no laggards. If there was ever a time for solidarity, for concerted action, and for every shoulder at the wheel, it is now.

We must restore our pension laws, so inhumanely taken from us in a moment of national distress.

But you must do your share. We are fighting for you. You must back up that fight. Success depends upon it. We must present a solid front. We must have strength and numbers.

Be active in the organization—get new members. Don't depend on somebody else to carry on your fight while you stay on the sidelines. Get out and do your part. You didn't shirk in '98, and you can't now.

Memorial Day

8. We approach another Memorial Day, the day set aside for reverencing the memory of those who have defended the Nation in time of war. Your commander in chief urges that services be held in each community and each and every member of the United Spanish War Veterans participate in such services.

Memorial Day this year has a peculiar significance to Spanish War veterans. With the passing of years the observance of Memorial Day has had an ever increasing depth of meaning to the comrades of our organization. The ceremonial tributes of flowers and flags are appropriate remembrances, but they are the least of our offerings. The true memorial is in our hearts. It means all that inspires full recognition of lofty acts and deeds so that we join in a heart service in honor of and with affectionate remembrance of the comrades who have answered the call of the Supreme Commander in war and in peace, and a great thankfulness for the possession of our association and comradeship.

Per Capita Tax

9. Per capita tax for the last half of 1933 is due and payable on July 1 on the membership as of June 30, 1933.

As the books at national headquarters will have to close earlier this year on account of the distance to the convention, it is urged that per capita tax be sent in just as soon as possible, as membership reports are made up from per capita tax returns.

Members at Large

10. Members at large who do not hold membership cards showing dues paid to December 31, 1933, should immediately make remittance for their dues. Members at large do not pay per capita tax.

Department Historians

11. Each department historian will send to National Historian Thomas H. Boyer, 1211 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, N.J., a copy of the report which he will render to his department in accordance with section 173 of the Rules and Regulations.

Department Patriotic Instructors

12. Each department patriotic instructor will send to National Patriotic Instructor Phil E. Zimmerman, 1350 Fillmore Street, Topeka, Kans., a copy of the report which he will render to his department in accordance with section 171 of the Rules and Regulations.

Department Inspectors

13. Each department inspector will send to Inspector General William D. Downey, sheriff's office, Seattle, Wash., a copy of the report which he will render to his department in accordance with section 167 of the Rules and Regulations.

Department Surgeons

14. Each department surgeon will send to Surgeon General Smith McMullin, 560 Second Street, Yuba City, Calif., a copy of the report which he will render to his department in accordance with section 169 of the Rules and Regulations.

Department Chaplains

15. Each department chaplain will send to Chaplain in Chief Chester Nelson, Eau Gallie, Fla., a report covering such activities of his office as he feels should be incorporated in the report of the chaplain in chief.

Warning

16. Father Ed. Kelly Camp, No. 113, Department of Illinois, requests the publication of the following:

"Edward Ball has been dropped for nonpayment of dues. Since he left Chicago he is borrowing money from other camps by showing what purports to be a paid-up membership card in Father Ed. Kelly Camp. All camps are notified that no courtesies should be shown this man on the strength of membership in said camp."

Information

17. Will any members of Company A, Twenty-seventh Infantry, who were in camp on Mataling River, below the falls, communicate with Comrade R. H. Dickerson, R.F.D. No. 2, Hampton, Va. He is especially anxious to hear from Sergeant Vicroy, Corporals Gay, Knoe, and Land, and Artificer Gore.

Comrade Andrew F. Miller, box 294, Calumet, Minn., would like to hear from Albert C. Wright, formerly of Company A, Thirty-fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, and Comrade Otis Orton, who served in a Wisconsin regiment and once lived at Hillsdale, Wis.

Comrade William B. Reed, R.F.D. No. 3, Lafayette, Ala., would like to hear from former members of Company I, Thirtieth United States Infantry, who remember when he was sick with fever on Malahi Island.

Comrade Cooper Hall, Sparta, Ill., would like to hear from former members of Company H, Forty-second United States Volunteer Infantry.

Comrade David H. Morris, Windsor, Ill., would like to hear from former members of Company H, Ninth United States Infantry, especially Trumpeter William H. Osborn.

Anyone knowing the present address of Quincy R. Shoemaker, Company B, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, please communicate with Comrade Myron McKeever, post-office box 1043, San Francisco, Calif.

Comrade W. Shaw Howard, 3206 Wilmot Avenue, Columbia, S.C., would like to hear from Comrade T. A. Butler, who served in Company H, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers.

Taps

Past Department Commander S. Johnson Poe (Maryland), April 10, 1933, at Washington, D.C.

Past Department Commander John D. Driscoll (New York), May 9, 1933, at Elmira, N.Y.

Comrade Julius Romhild, Theodore Roosevelt Camp, No. 1, unattached, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 6, 1933, at Honolulu, Hawaii.

William J. Otjen,
Commander in Chief.

By order of—
J. Frank Ferguson,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6
Series 1932–33

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
Washington, D.C., June 16, 1933.

AMERICANISM

Americanism is an unfailing love of country, loyalty to its institutions and ideals, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag, and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

NOTE.—The above definition of Americanism is to be repeated in unison at every meeting of a camp.

ONE HUNDRED PERCENT DEPARTMENTS

1. In addition to those already published, the following have rendered reports and paid per capita tax on all active camps in their departments:

Arkansas	Kentucky	Montana
Colorado	Maine	Nebraska
Illinois	Michigan	Wisconsin
Iowa	Vermont	
Wyoming	Minnesota	

CHARTERS APPROVED

2. The following applications for charters have been approved:
Arkansas.—Camden (reorganized).
Indiana.—Hartford City.
Kentucky.—Hazard, Paintsville, Louisa, Morehead, Whitesburg.
New York.—Beacon.

NEW CAMPS INSTITUTED

3. The following new camps have been instituted:
Arkansas.—Col. Rice W. Means Camp, No. 19, Bentonville, April 30, 1933; by Past Department Commander Rudolph Miller.
Milton A. Elliott Camp, No. 14, Camden (reorganized), June 5, 1933; by Department Commander M. E. Bradford.
Kentucky.—Perry County Camp, No. 44, Hazard, June 8, 1933; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.
Louisa Camp, No. 45, Louisa, June 12, 1933; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.
Morehead Camp, No. 46, Morehead, June 12, 1933; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.
Paintsville Camp, No. 47, Paintsville, June 13, 1933; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.
Philippine Islands.—Manila Camp, No. 39, Manila, May 14, 1933; by Past Department Commander E. I. Totten.

CONSOLIDATION

4. The following consolidation of camps is reported:
Colorado.—Lamar Camp, No. 17, Lamar, and Gen. Frank T. Hines Camp, No. 32, Fort Lyon, to be known as "Gen. Frank T. Hines Camp, No. 17", Fort Lyon, on May 8, 1933. The new camp will carry the date of institution as that of the senior camp, May 6, 1922.

DISBANDED

5. In accordance with the rules and regulations and upon the recommendation of the department commander, the following camp is hereby disbanded:
Mississippi.—Liddell Camp, No. 16, Carrollton, as of June 14, 1933.

CHANGE IN NAME

6. The following change in name is announced:
Nebraska.—Roosevelt Camp, No. 14, Scottsbluff, to Theodore Roosevelt, No. 14, as of June 9, 1933.

National Encampment

7. The stated convention of the thirty-fifth national encampment will be held at Los Angeles, Calif., August 20–24, 1933. Past Commander in Chief A. P. Entenza is general chairman of the Los Angeles encampment committee.

Headquarters hotels have been announced, as follows: National Headquarters, U.S.W.V., Biltmore Hotel; National Headquarters, Auxiliary, Biltmore Hotel; Military Order of the Serpent, Alexandria Hotel; Naval and Military Order, Biltmore Hotel; Spanish War Nurses, Clark Hotel.

A rate of one fare for the round trip has been granted by the railroads on the identification certificate plan. The rate will apply for diverse routes. Stopovers will be allowed on both going and return trips. Final limit of tickets will be October 1.

Railroad identification certificates in sufficient quantities are being forwarded to the various department headquarters for transmission to their respective camps. Camp officers will secure certificates from department headquarters. Unattached camps will be supplied by national headquarters direct. Members at large will be supplied with certificates upon request for same.

Los Angeles Hotels

8. All requests for reservations must be made through Comrade O. C. Wamsley, chairman housing committee, United Spanish War Veterans, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Registration of Delegates

9. The registration office for the purpose of registering delegates and those entitled to a vote by reason of present or past rank will open at 10:30 a.m., Saturday, August 19. Delegates and those entitled to a vote are urged to register without unnecessary delay upon their arrival in Los Angeles.

Delegates and alternates of the various camps are urged to report as soon as possible after their arrival to their respective department headquarters.

Closing of Registration

10. The registration of delegates will close at 5:30 p.m., on Wednesday, August 23. Department and camp officers will give due notice of this announcement to all delegates and those entitled to a vote by reason of present or past rank.

Department Commanders, Attention

11. Immediately upon arriving in Los Angeles department commanders will report to the office of the adjutant general, advising him the location of department headquarters and the department commander's hotel and room number.

Each department commander will furnish the adjutant general with the names of two comrades who will be available for service on committees if needed.

Convention Committees

12. The following appointments are hereby announced:

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Past Commander in Chief William L. Grayson, chairman.

ENACTMENTS COMMITTEE

Past Commander in Chief Edward J. Gihon, chairman.

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Junior Vice Commander in Chief Walter E. Lombard, chairman.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Past Commander in Chief Edward S. Matthias, chairman.
Past Department Commander C. W. Bennett.
Past Department Commander F. A. Houx.
Past Department Commander Guy B. Groff.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Adjutant General J. Frank Ferguson, chairman.
Quartermaster General James J. Murphy.

WARNING

13. John A. Logan, Jr., Camp No. 17, Danville, Ill., requests publication of the following:

"One Arthur E. Kenneway has borrowed money on the strength of a receipt of John A. Logan, Jr., Camp. This man was once in the Danville Home, but has never been a member of John A. Logan, Jr., Camp, and any receipt he has is forged."

INFORMATION

14. Comrade Abraham H. Broking, Jr., Bokoshe, Okla., would like to hear from any comrades who served with him in Company M, Sixteenth United States Infantry, during 1902, 1903, and 1904.

TAPS

Past Department Commander Fred Arnold (Wisconsin), June 7, 1933, at Hines, Ill.

Past Department Commander Elwood L. Clark (Oregon), May 23 1933, at La Pine, Oreg.

Department Adjutant E. A. Hempstead (Minnesota), June 3, 1933, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Comrade Harry O. Sasse, Chagres Camp, No. 1, unattached, Gatun, Canal Zone, May 16, 1933, at Ancon, Canal Zone.

WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief.

By order of—
J. FRANK FERGUSON,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7
Series 1932–33

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
Washington, D.C., July 20, 1933.

AMERICANISM

Americanism is an unfailing love of country, loyalty to its institutions and ideals, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag, and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

NOTE.—The above definition of Americanism is to be repeated in unison at every meeting of a camp.

ONE HUNDRED PERCENT DEPARTMENTS

1. The following departments have paid per capita tax and rendered reports for the last half of 1933 on all active camps in their departments:

Louisiana	South Dakota	Minnesota
Montana	Washington and Alaska	
Utah	Oregon	

The departments are listed in the order in which per capita tax and reports were received at national headquarters.

NEW CAMPS INSTITUTED

2. The following news camps have been instituted:

Indiana.—Converse Lucas Camp, No. 90, Hartford City, May 7, 1933; by Senior Vice Department Commander A. D. Porter.

Kentucky.—Whitesburg Camp, No. 48, Whitesburg, June 16, 1933; by Department Commander Charles L. Becker.

New York.—Sidney A. Scofield Camp, No. 126, Beacon, June 4, 1933; by Senior Vice Department Commander James E. Roach.

DISBANDED

3. In acordance with the rules and regulations and upon the recommendation of the department commander, the following camps are hereby disbanded:

Arizona.—Leonard Wood Camp No. 12, Ajo, as of July 15, 1933.

Albert M. Jones Camp No. 13, Glendale, as of July 15, 1933.

California.—East Oakland Camp No. 96, Oakland, as of June 30, 1933.

Mississippi.—Liddell Camp No. 16, Carrollton, as of June 14, 1933.

CHANGE IN NAME

4. The following change in name is announced:

Ohio.—J. Rush Lincoln Camp No. 60, Sidney, to Col. W. T. Amos Camp No. 60, as of June 20, 1933.

CHANGE IN LOCATION

5. The following change in location is announced:

Tennessee.—Scott County Camp No. 27, Huntsville, to Oneida, as of July 5, 1933.

APPOINTMENTS

6. The following appointments are hereby announced:

Provost Marshal.—Comrade Arthur C. Jewell, Department of California.

Appeals and Grievance Committee.—Judge Rufus E. Foster (inadvertently omitted in General Orders No. 6).

Reception Committee.—Past Department Commander Robert S. Cain, chairman; Past Commander in Chief Charles W. Newton, Past Commander in Chief Fred W. Green, Past Commander in Chief John Lewis Smith, Past Department Commander Otto Raths.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

7. Reports from the committee in charge of the arrangements for the national encampment indicate that all details have been completed for a very fine convention. Los Angeles expects to live up to its former reputation as an entertaining city. The organization is passing through its most trying period, and every comrade who can possibly made the trip to California should attend this encampment.

A tentative program has been sent out by the chairman of the Los Angeles convention committee, Past Commander in Chief A. P. Entenza. The program in itself is very elaborate, and our comrades will have plenty to interest them every day of the convention. Los Angeles, noted for its ability to entertain, evidently will attempt to outdo itself during this convention.

Make your reservations early to secure the best accommodations. Send all requests for reservations to Comrade O. C. Wamsley, chairman, housing committee, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

Date.—August 20–24, 1933.

Fare.—One fare for the round trip on the identification-certificate plan. Members of camps will be furnished with identification certificates through their camps. Camps will secure certificates from their department officers. Members at large will be furnished their certificates direct from national headquarters upon application.

Consult your local ticket agent as to diverse routes, dates of sale of tickets, and time limits.

Resolutions

8. Departments and camps having resolutions for presentation at the Los Angeles encampment will send same, in triplicate, to national headquarters on or before August 9. After that date they should be sent to the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. Resolutions to be considered by the resolutions committee must be in the committee's hands not later than August 20.

Meeting of National Council of Administration

9. A meeting of the members of the national council of administration attending the national encampment in Los Angeles will be held in the Biltmore Hotel at 4:30 p.m., August 20, 1933. Notice will be posted in the lobby of the Biltmore Hotel on August 20, as to the room in which the meeting will be held.

Registration of Delegates

10. Attention is again called to the closing date for registration. Registration of those entitled to vote will close at 5:30 p.m., on Wednesday, August 23. This is absolutely necessary in order that voting rolls be prepared in time for the opening of the Thursday session of the convention.

Pension Appeals

11. Our organization is maintaining a service bureau for the assistance of our members in presenting their claims for pension and locating former comrades.

This service bureau will continue to assist in the presentation of these claims and where members desire to appeal from action of the Veterans' Administration on their claims, we will handle these appeals for our members whenever they desire it. It is probable that a great number of appeals will be handled during the next few months and every effort will be used to handle these appeals and duly present them and secure the award which the particular appeal merits. No charge is made for this service, but since it is at the expense of this organization, it is for our members, and any comrade requesting the service department to attend to their appeal must enclose a statement from one of the officers of the camp to which he belongs, certifying that the appellant is in good standing in that camp at the present time.

The handling of these appeals will be quite an extension of the service heretofore rendered the members of this organization in pension matters, but it will be made.

Spanish War Veterans' Day at Chicago World's Fair

12. Wednesday, August 16, 1933, has been officially designated as United Spanish War Veterans' Day at the Century of Progress in Chicago. This will be sponsored by the Department of Illinois and a program will be put on there in the interest of the Spanish War Veterans. Comrades are urged to attend wherever possible.

Regimental Reunion

13. The eighth annual reunion of the Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry will be held at Sterling, Ill., Monday and Tuesday, August 14 and 15, 1933. Headquarters will be at the Coliseum, corner of Third Street and Third Avenue.

Information

14. Comrade Frank Lilley, 2744 Frederick Street, Shreveport, La., would like to hear from any comrade who served with him in Company H, Fifth United States Infantry, 1901 to 1903, or Company F, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, 1903 to 1906.

Comrade Joseph P. Finn, Company F, Fourteenth United States Infantry, died at the naval hospital, San Diego, Calif., in 1930. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of any of his relatives please communicate with Comrade Samuel R. Enfield, Commander Admiral Schley Camp, No. 126, 448 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

PERSONAL

15. In closing my administration as commander in chief of this splendid organization, I want to express my appreciation for the unified support given national officers during this trying year.

Our organization has responded nobly to the different calls for action, and comrades and departments have afforded every assistance within their power. I feel confident that the aggressive and determined spirit manifested in each camp and department cannot but prevail, and that in the battle for humanity which is being waged by this organization success will not be long deferred.

The many courtesies shown me and the good wishes offered during the past year will ever be appreciated, and I will hope to renew the pleasant acquaintances formed this year during succeeding encampments of our organization. I hope to see many of you in Los Angeles and to have the privilege of greeting you there.

TAPS

Past Commander in Chief Charles F. Cramer, U.S.W.V., June 25, 1933, at Sandusky, Ohio.

Past Department Commander Roland M. Parrott (Department of North Carolina), July 4, 1933, at Raleigh, N.C.

WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief.

By order of—
J. FRANK FERGUSON,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8
Series 1932–33

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS,
Washington, D.C., August 24, 1933.

AMERICANISM

Americanism is an unfailing love of country, loyalty to its institutions and ideals, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag, and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

NOTE.—The above definition of Americanism is to be repeated in unison at every meeting of a camp.

OFFICERS ELECTED

1. The following officers were duly elected and installed at the stated convention of the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, United Spanish War Veterans, held in Los Angeles, Calif., August 20–24, 1933:

Commander in chief.—William H. Armstrong, Department of Wisconsin.

Senior vice commander in chief.—Leon McCord, Department of Alabama.

Junior vice commander in chief.—Robert S. Cain, Department of Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

2. The following is a supplemental financial report at the close of business August 24, 1933:

Supplemental report (July 21 to Aug. 24, 1933)

Auditor's report:		
Cash on hand and in bank July 20, 1933		$4,922.33
Receipts (July 21 to Aug. 24, 1933):		
Per capita tax	$8,463.00	
Supplies	371.39	
Members at large	177.50	
Charter fees	15.00	
Overpayments	27.20	
Sons of Veterans	43.50	
Returned checks covered	29.60	
Total receipts to Aug. 24, 1933		9,127.19
Grand total		14,049.52
Disbursements (July 21 to Aug. 24, 1933):		
Pay roll	292.50	
Supplies	7.15	
Printing and stationery	117.98	
Telegraph and telephone	74.89	
Headquarters' travel	574.25	
Office supplies	36.41	
Officers' salaries	287.50	
General office expense	41.56	
Extension	80.00	
Service	262.30	
Auxiliary	155.00	
Miscellaneous	13.10	
Legislation	118.08	
Encampment	938.65	
Commander in chief's office	159.62	
Sons of Veterans	38.58	
Officers' encampment reports	360.25	
Rent (July and August)	550.00	
Office equipment	8.25	
Total disbursements to Aug. 24, 1933		4,116.07
Cash balance on hand Aug. 24, 1933		9,933.45
Commander in chief's working fund		1,000.00
Cash on deposit with Federal-American National Bank (in process of liquidation)		51,906.41

WALTER E. LOMBARD, *Chairman.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

3. San Antonio, Tex., was selected as the city in which to hold the stated convention of the Thirty-seventh National Encampment, 1935.

By order of—

WILLIAM J. OTJEN,
Commander in Chief.

J. FRANK FERGUSON,
Adjutant General.

[Last order, series 1932–33]

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