

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 3, 1918.*

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Victor Murdock, of Kansas, to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

## UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

Nelson E. Lurton, of Missouri, to be marshal of the United States Court for China.

## POSTMASTERS.

## KENTUCKY.

John G. Roberts, Bardwell.  
Edith Porter, Beaver Dam.  
Barbra A. Rasnick, Benham.  
Ben J. Purdy, Bloomfield.  
William C. Morris, Bowling Green.  
Frank C. Sloan, Burnside.  
James M. Turner, Cadiz.  
Harry H. Grobmyer, Carrollton.  
Robert A. Field, Catlettsburg.  
James T. Stiman, Clay.  
William G. Dorman, Corinth.  
W. Logan Wood, Danville.  
Gilbert Adams, Flemingsburg.  
J. Ray Graham, Fulton.  
John O'Reilly, Hardinsburg.  
Spalding Trafton, Henderson.  
Albert Doom, Kuttawa.  
Garnet S. Morris, La Grange.  
Eugene W. Hackney, London.  
Harry K. Anderson, Madisonville.  
Mark F. Kehoe, Maysville.  
Alvares T. Dockery, Morgantown.  
Squire Turner, Mount Sterling.  
Edgar C. K. Robertson, Murray.  
Floyd J. Laswell, Owensboro.  
John J. Berry, Paducah.  
Frank K. Wylie, Princeton.  
Robert L. Brown, Somerset.  
James T. Wilhoit, Versailles.  
George W. Snyder, Warsaw.  
John A. Hines, Wickliffe.

## NEBRASKA.

Lucien E. Hart, Bartley.  
Warren B. Beach, Bigspring.  
Thomas T. Osterman, Blair.  
George W. Gilliland, Bradshaw.  
Flora Moulds, Brady.  
Lyman H. Eastman, Campbell.  
William C. Tredway, Cedar Rapids.  
Gustav A. Koza, Clarkson.  
Gilbert R. Eno, Collegeview.  
Patrick H. Green, Creighton.  
Harrison D. West, Crofton.  
Samuel S. Farrens, Decatur.  
Mary E. Rushart, Fort Crook.  
Catherine M. Coleman, Greenwood.  
Stephen C. Lynde, Hartington.  
Hiram V. Cameron, Herman.  
Sadie E. Flaherty, Hyannis.  
Lester J. Zook, Johnson.  
John Cain, Kenesaw.  
Edward W. Roche, Kimball.  
Claude J. Brown, Lynch.  
Charles J. Hultberg, Lyons.  
Frederick H. Davis, Madison.  
William McMichael, Maywood.  
William N. Corder, Morrill.  
Thomas A. Davis, Neligh.  
Iram A. Manchester, North Loup.  
Robert Dunlay, Orleans.  
Christine V. Kildare, Paxton.  
James B. McDonald, Pierce.  
Fred Nelson, Potter.  
Thomas A. Kelly, Republican City.  
John C. Dullaghan, Rushville.  
Arthur G. Schoeneck, Scribner.  
Henry C. Burritt, Shelby.  
William D. Bradstreet, Spencer.  
Carl H. Olderog, Springfield.  
Roscoe Buck, Springview.  
Thomas A. Sharp, Stanton.

Benoni S. Keck, Stromsburg.  
Edgar D. Wright, Tecumseh.  
John Canfield, Tekamah.  
Clyde L. McCord, Tilden.  
Byron Busby, Wakefield.  
Andrew J. Caldwell, Walthill.  
Joseph I. Corley, Weeping Water.  
Morton T. Kilmer, Western.  
Clinton Fry, Winside.  
Mary M. Fitzgerald, Winnebago.

## WITHDRAWALS.

*Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate October 3, 1918.*

## CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Maj. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, for reappointment for a period of four years from November 22, 1917.

## POSTMASTERS.

## NEBRASKA.

Orla W. Rich to be postmaster at Wisner, Nebr.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

John A. Hornaday, jr., to be postmaster at Beaufort, N. C.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, October 3, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite Spirit, Father of all souls, through whose eternal energy, wise and beneficent purposes, our Republic lives, with its sacred institutions, high ideals, and consummate genius, we thank Thee for its glorious past, its hopes for the future. Unite us in the bonds of fraternity and Christian patriotism. Put forth Thy healing hand and restore our people to health, our Army, Navy, marines, and aviators, that the glorious work in which we are engaged, at home and abroad, may not be stayed; that order may be established and a permanent peace be secured in all the world for Thy sake, for humanity's sake, for Christ's sake. Amen.

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

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. GILLETT rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Massachusetts rise?

Mr. GILLETT. I want to ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to address the House for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I want to appeal to the leader on the other side of the House to know if he will not inform the House as to what the program is for the next few days. There is great restlessness on both sides, I suspect, and I do not believe there is a quorum in the city. Personally, I do not blame the Members who are away, because this liberty-bond campaign made great pressure on them, and I have told men on this side for the past week that as soon as the power bill was over there apparently would be nothing important to be done until the appropriation bill would be ready, about 10 days from now, and that men might go, and I know that a great many on this side, and no doubt on that side, have gone with that understanding. Therefore it seems to me we should come to some agreement, if possible, and I would be glad if the gentleman leading would tell us what the program is.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. I quite agree with the gentleman. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts. I do not think we ought to arrest absentees. Following this bill the Committee on Rules, as I understand, expects to bring in a rule preparatory to taking up the bill establishing a sanitarium in Kentucky. After that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] has the public-health bill. It ought not to take long for either of those measures, and after that the Committee on Military Affairs has several little

bills which the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT] assures me can be disposed of in one day.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I have a little bill on the calendar which the Treasury Department is very anxious to have passed. It is an important bill, but carries no appropriation. It means much to the coinage of the country, and until it is passed the coinage will be greatly hindered. I have been trying for several days to get that bill up, and I would like very much to have it passed within a few days.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Yes.

Mr. GILLETT. The bill the gentleman refers to is on the Unanimous Consent Calendar?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Yes.

Mr. GILLETT. It would be wise to fix a day when we could take up the whole Unanimous Consent Calendar. It does not need a quorum, because with one objection it goes over, and it does not make any difference whether a quorum is present or not; and as to that bill and the bills from the Committee on Military Affairs, it ought to be understood that they are really to be considered by unanimous consent. Otherwise we have got to bring a quorum back here.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit me?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I would like to say to the gentleman that there is a bill here, reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, at the instance of the Treasury Department and the Public Health Service, calling for authorizations to construct hospitals and sanitariums in different parts of the country to take care of the sick and disabled soldiers and sailors.

It is a very important measure, it seems to me, and it ought to be considered at as early a day as possible. Then there is another bill reported by our committee which gives to the President the power to declare certain rental areas where governmental work is in progress, and where rents are too high, and where profiteering is going on in that line, the power to declare rental areas and fix the rent, which is also, as I consider it, a very important measure and ought to be considered by Congress—those two.

Mr. GILLETT. Could not those bills wait for 10 days until a quorum would be back here to pass the appropriation bill and then they would take very little time, and could we not now have an agreement to go away Saturday night, at least a quorum could be called in, perhaps in 10 days? I do not think it will hasten matters to take them up now. They have got to go through the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes; but the gentleman knows that it takes some time to get to other places. If the gentleman will permit me, I wanted to say this further, of course, it is utterly immaterial: If we could have some definite understanding, 10 days would not make much difference, if we have some definite agreement that at that time they could be taken up and disposed of. They are very important, because as I understand 14,000 discharged soldiers and sailors are coming back now who need sanitarium treatment, and there is absolutely no place for them.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes.

Mr. KEATING. I wanted to ask the gentleman what had become of the millions of dollars appropriated for the construction of hospitals in the Army appropriation bill?

Mr. DOWELL rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Iowa rise?

Mr. DOWELL. I desire to make inquiry of the leader on the other side with reference to when this appropriation bill will be reported to the House?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] advises me that his committee is working day and night and can not have it ready before a week from next Monday.

Mr. DOWELL. Is it possible, instead of having a recess now, after a number of Members have had to cancel engagements, to pass this legislation and take a recess for a certain time after the passage of the appropriation bill?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. That may be possible.

Mr. DOWELL. Those who live within the radius of a few hundred miles from Washington can go home and come back in 4 or 5 days, but there are those who can not go home at all if we have a recess for 8 or 10 days and then have to reassemble again. Is it not possible to pass this legislation now, and then take a definite recess after the passage of the appropriation bill?

Mr. SIMS. Until after the election.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. I think we can dispose of all the bills that have been mentioned by Monday night and then probably recess for the rest of the week.

Mr. DOWELL. May I inquire of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee as to when this deficiency bill can be reported and passed?

Mr. SHERLEY. I am very glad to make a statement to the House. There are pending before the Committee on Appropriations estimates that total considerably over \$7,000,000,000. In order to examine those estimates with any degree of care it is necessary to review in large measure the matters that were considered by the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations in connection with the regular appropriation bills for the support of the Army, and to some extent of the Navy, because manifestly you can not consider intelligently the need for a deficiency appropriation without making an inquiry into the moneys that were appropriated previously for such purpose and the total expenditure that is necessary for the fiscal year for which provision is being made.

The Committee on Appropriations have been working every day, starting at 10 o'clock in the morning and sitting most nights as late as 11 o'clock and sometimes as late as 12 o'clock. I believe the investigation that is being conducted there will result in the committee being able to report a bill with a reduction of considerably over \$1,000,000,000, and perhaps over \$2,000,000,000, from the estimates that have been submitted. Personally, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I am not willing to report to this House that bill or any part of that bill without such consideration as the committee are able to give it, whether it happens to take a week or two weeks or a month. My primary responsibility is in the consideration of these huge sums. The committee owes that to the House and it owes it to the country. Speaking for myself, and as far as I am able to control the action of the committee, I propose to continue the hearings day and night in order to get through that bill and to report to the House a measure that will at least reflect the careful judgment of the committee. I trust that by this continuation of work, if I am able to stand the strain of day and night hearings, we may be able to report the bill about a week from Monday. The House itself can judge as to what time will probably be necessary for the consideration of the bill after it comes on the floor.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I understood from conversation with the gentleman that he deemed it absolutely necessary that certain items of this bill be reported and passed as soon as possible?

Mr. SHERLEY. I think that is unquestionably true.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Let me ask the gentleman if it will not be practicable to bring in a bill containing those absolutely necessary items and pass that bill at once, and then postpone the other items which are not so immediately necessary and which require very careful investigation, reporting a bill containing those items at a later date?

Mr. SHERLEY. There are, of course, a number of items coming from the civil departments of the Government that the committee can easily determine on their face need not to be considered at once, but they are minor both in number and in amount. In order to determine what is necessary to be voted for the Army and the Navy it is necessary to consider all the Army and Navy items, and in order intelligently to bring in the things that are necessary we must consider the whole bill.

There is another consideration that I am sure the House will appreciate. The short session of this Congress begins the first week in December and ends on the 4th of March. In that time the Congress will be required to report all the bills for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. It is going to be a herculean task for the committees dealing with appropriation bills to prepare and report those bills within the life of the short session. Therefore it is highly desirable that there should not now be thrown over onto the short session any work which can be considered and disposed of during the present session. The House is aware of the very large military program that the country has undertaken. Particularly in connection with artillery it is necessary to make provision many months in advance in order to get production. It is also true of a great many other items, and I repeat that the Committee on Appropriations would be derelict in its duty if it permitted any considerations personal to its membership or to the membership of the House to delay for a single day the consideration and reporting of this bill.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?



Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, it is very evident that it will be difficult at any time from now on until election day to get a quorum of the House. Even when the appropriation bills are brought in it will be difficult to secure a quorum. Members from the far distant parts of the country have generally remained here in the hope that the business of the House would be disposed of in time to give them a few days home in the campaign before election. It is hardly fair to those Members to have recesses in the immediate future and then insist on taking up business that will demand a quorum at a later period. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that in view of the situation it is the duty of all Members on both sides to assist in disposing of the bills that are essential and necessary without raising any question that will call for a quorum if that can be avoided. I think it is the duty of gentlemen on both sides to compose their differences, to each yield a little, in order that there shall be no question raised that will require a quorum. Under these circumstances we can not afford to quibble over minor matters. When there is not some question of principle or some very important question of policy involved it seems to me we ought to agree with regard to those matters and pass these bills whether we entirely approve all of their provisions or not. We can consider them within the next few days by continuous work until we have cleaned up the calendar so far as the legislation that is of immediate and pressing importance is concerned—the bills from the Military Committee and the other bills that have been referred to. We should also take up the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and if possible the Private Calendar, under a unanimous-consent agreement. I hope that gentlemen on this side and gentlemen on the other side as well will be willing to have this legislation considered and that of pressing importance passed, though there may be some details of it that they do not approve of. There is no great principle involved in these bills. They are largely of detail and administration, and they ought to be disposed of. Clearly they can not be disposed of if Members are going to insist on raising the point of no quorum—insist on having a quorum here.

Mr. DOWELL. Will the gentleman allow another question?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. Is it the intention of the gentleman to ask for a recess after the passage of the appropriation bill?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. After the passage of the \$7,000,000 appropriation bill it is the intention to ask for a recess until after election. I think that will probably be two weeks before election.

Mr. DOWELL. I take it that the appropriation bill will be called up immediately after it is reported, and then upon its passage the majority will ask for a recess?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Upon its passage the majority will ask for a recess until after election.

Mr. McARTHUR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. McARTHUR. On what date does the gentleman intend to call Members back; on what date will the House reassemble?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. A sufficient length of time after election to enable everybody to remain at home and vote. I would suggest to the gentleman from Massachusetts that we run along until to-morrow night and dispose of as many of the propositions that are pressing as possible. It may be possible to arrange for three-days recesses over the most of next week, if not over the entire week.

Mr. MONDELL. If that is done the Unanimous Consent Calendar, which is very important, can be disposed of.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Yes; I think we ought to have a day on that.

Mr. GILLET. I will cooperate with the gentleman, and I think we ought to dispose of these bills which have been suggested, and also the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and I think we ought to have a day for the Private Calendar and clear up everything so there will be nothing left but the appropriation bill.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. It looks as if we might commence to recess Monday night.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I would like to suggest to the gentleman from Illinois that he now ask that to-morrow or next day be set aside for bills on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. I do not want to ask that until we get through with these pressing war propositions.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I want to say that some of the measures on the Unanimous Consent Calendar are war propositions.

Mr. DENT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Yes.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, day before yesterday I asked unanimous consent that the Military Committee be given the right of way to call up and consider until disposed of bills on both calendars reported by the Military Committee. There are 10 of these bills, and the most of them are simple bills which have been recommended by the War Department since the passage of the appropriation bill on July 9, when the conferees tacked onto that bill substantially all of the war legislation that had been recommended up to that date. These are such bills as I think can be disposed of in one day if the House will give it one day's consideration. They are such bills as the pay of nurses in captivity; the correction of a mistake in the pay of the chief Army nurse made in the appropriation bill; authority to take over the soldiers' home at Hampton, Va., for hospital purposes during the war, to be returned back at the close of the war; amending the fiftieth article of war, which gives the commanding general in the field the authority to remit a sentence without waiting for an order to come from the President across the seas.

All these are matters of which I imagine there can be no controversy at all. I think we can pass them all in one day.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield in that particular?

Mr. DENT. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why not have them placed on the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and if unobjectionable they will be passed without controversy in the same order with other bills.

Mr. DENT. The gentleman knows that the Unanimous Consent Calendar sometimes gets into a tangle and the bills might never be reached.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why not agree that the entire calendar shall be called through, beginning on a certain date, and that calendar alone considered, and there will be no disposition not to give consideration to these bills.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Let me call the gentleman's attention to the fact that it might not be possible to call the Unanimous Consent Calendar through.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is evident that we can not do anything on this proposition.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that Members might arrive at a conclusion quicker to go on with the business and let each gentleman think out his own scheme and suggest it to his neighbor and bring it up again.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I think the way to dispose of this question of recess is to dispose of the business that we have pending, and then you will have no question about a recess. If there is any business pending that ought to be enacted, let us enact it. A great many who have been here all the time and never have been away are just as anxious as those who have been away most of the time.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. No; I can not yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I was just going to suggest night sessions.

Mr. MADDEN. A great many of us can not register unless we are present in person to register. Our registration will be about the time when this appropriation bill comes up. I think we are entitled to as much consideration as those who are anxious to get away. We are willing to go and come back, but in the meantime we are not willing there should be a recess for three days at a time, or any other time, while there is a great appropriation bill for \$7,000,000 pending to be considered. That is the way I feel about it, and I shall not consent to any such recess.

#### DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Assistant Secretary of War, which was read and ordered to be printed in the RECORD and, under a previous order, to lie temporarily on the Speaker's table:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, September 27, 1918.

HON. CHAMP CLARK,  
Speaker House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: With reference to House resolution No. 390, Sixty-fifth Congress, second session, requesting the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House of Representatives the number of men (with the name and home address of each) who on June 5, 1917, were between the ages of 21 and 31 years and who since that date have been commissioned or enlisted, either in the active or in any of the reserve forces of the Military or Naval Establishments, and assigned to clerical work in their respective departments, or in

offices elsewhere, where such service is not directly rendered to and as a part of units of the Army and Navy employed in active or field operations, and who have received deferred classification by reason of being already in the military or naval service of the United States, I beg leave to submit to you the accompanying lists, setting forth the information desired with respect to the Military Establishment.

In submitting this report I desire to call attention to the fact that the statements from the respective bureaus furnishing the information contained herein were received on various dates between June 14 and September 26, 1918, and that while the figures given are correct for the dates on which the statements were made, they can be regarded as only approximate for this date, due to subsequent changes.

Very respectfully,

BENEDICT CROWELL,  
Acting Secretary of War.

A LIST OF NAMES OF PERSONS IN THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT COMING WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 390, SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

Theodore R. Eichholz, first lieutenant, 3446 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
John Graham, jr., first lieutenant, 32 Summit Street, Chestnut Hill, Pa.  
Jason S. Day, first lieutenant, 1723 G Street NW., Apartment 4, Washington, D. C.  
Donald K. Shepard, second lieutenant, 647 Elizabeth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Walter F. Flynn, second lieutenant, 29 West Fifty-second Street, New York City.  
Harry S. Davidge, captain, 2318 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
Phillip W. Kniskern, captain, 4558 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
Samuel L. Avis, first lieutenant, Jamestown, N. Dak.  
Ira F. Bennett, first lieutenant, 5807 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
Winthrop F. Howe, first lieutenant, 46 Municipal Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Charles E. Johnson, first lieutenant, 29 Johnson Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.  
Edwin Randall, first lieutenant, 53 Bluff Avenue, La Grange, Ill.  
James R. Rubey, first lieutenant, 401 Wolvin Building, Duluth, Minn.  
Peter L. Sala, first lieutenant, 204 East Cleveland Street, Stockton, Cal.  
Carl C. Ade, second lieutenant, 344 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.  
William E. Ralls, second lieutenant, Alamogordo, N. Mex.  
Ralph C. Robinson, second lieutenant, Richmond Highland, King Co., Washington, D. C.  
William E. Shivers, second lieutenant, P. O. Box 716, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Joseph B. Montgomery, captain, 603 Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C.  
Robert E. Crawford, captain, Witaker-Glessner Co., Wheeling, W. Va.  
Ervin H. Clausen, captain, 236 Chattanooga Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
Benjamin H. Namm, major, 452 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Audley C. Bennett, first lieutenant, 908 Wood Street, Wilkesburg, Pa.  
Adelbert C. Eastburn, first lieutenant, Ashburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.  
Llewellyn C. Hardesty, first lieutenant, 349 Summit Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Owen W. Kennedy, first lieutenant, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Donald B. Wood, first lieutenant, 2650 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
George E. May, first lieutenant, 562 Third Avenue, Troy, N. Y.  
Samuel G. Hibben, first lieutenant, 5599 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Frederick W. Kuehle, first lieutenant, 2834 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.  
Harry P. Williams, first lieutenant, Patterson, La.  
Myron W. Jones, second lieutenant, 259 Garland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.  
Waldo M. Slaton, second lieutenant, 1016 Eula Street, Birmingham, Ala.  
Ralph F. Brown, second lieutenant, 1000 Columbus Savings & Trust Building, Columbus, Ohio.  
Sidney L. Carter, first lieutenant, Juneau, Alaska.  
Frank W. Hoover, captain, 4409 Iowa Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
Thomas C. Wurts, first lieutenant, 1164 Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Raymond E. Hoyt, second lieutenant, 7919 Franklin Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Albin Pearson, second lieutenant, 10719 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Enlisted men.

Stanley M. Adamski, private, 2306 South Whipple Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Earl Barham, private, 2004 Broad Street, Nashville, Tenn.  
Clayton W. Beebe, private, 152 Park Place, East Aurora, N. Y.  
Abraham S. Beldemann, sergeant, first class, 440 Swede Street, Norristown, Pa.  
Lyle C. Borland, sergeant, first class, 418 Coffeen Street, Watertown, N. Y.  
Henry J. Brockhagen, sergeant, 4850 North Spalding Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Brittain R. Chew, sergeant, Cornell Road, Chestnut Ridge, Glassboro, N. J.  
Jesse L. Cohen, private, Mora, Minn.  
James G. Cole, private, 382a Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Robert G. Cole, private, 923 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
Alfred F. Conway, master engineer (senior grade), 55 Speedwell Avenue, Morristown, N. J.  
Walter B. Davis, private, 633 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
Edgar H. Gibbons, sergeant, 616 Monroe Street, Denver, Colo.  
William E. Graves, private, 5327 Larchwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Frank V. Harney, sergeant, first class, 333 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.  
Arthur M. Hess, master engineer (junior grade), 1207 Logan Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Park S. Hite, master engineer (senior grade), The Alabama, Washington, D. C.  
Ferdinand Holschub, wagoner, 4034 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Everett C. Howard, sergeant, 1444 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Thurston B. Johnston, master engineer (junior grade), 502 Eleventh Street NE., Washington, D. C.  
William P. Johnson, sergeant, first class, 4231 Westminster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
William J. Kerchner, sergeant, 340 South Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.  
William B. Kerr, private, 1224 Hamilton Terrace, Roanoke, Va.  
Anton F. Landgraf, jr., private, 514 West Poepping Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
Herbert W. Luton, sergeant, route 2, East Nashville, Tenn.  
William F. MacDermott, master engineer (senior grade), 483 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Herbert P. Miller, wagoner, 310 Ideal Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Paul E. Miller, corporal, 310 Ideal Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Leo J. Molloy, sergeant, Ten Hill, station D, Baltimore, Md.  
William E. Moser, private, 4268 Arsenal Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
William C. Noland, sergeant, 84 Adams Street, Wilmington, Del.  
James M. Reese, sergeant, first class, 1314 West Fifth Street, Wilmington, Del.  
William W. Sall, sergeant, 2468 Ontario Road, Washington, D. C.  
Alfred A. Siegel, private, 2330 North Avers Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
Fred C. Stade, private, first class, 2329 North Kimball Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Vaughn L. Steventon, corporal, 1729 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
William J. Sullivan, sergeant, 251 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.  
Roy A. Sweet, wagoner, Queen Anne Road, Teaneck, N. J.  
James Tracey, corporal, Marysville, Kans.  
Winfield S. Trone, wagoner, Water Street, Spring Road, Pa.  
Edward A. Vickery, private, 907 Clerk Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Harry S. Welsnerth, private, Wenonah, N. J.  
Leader E. Wetterau, master engineer (junior grade), 1816 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.  
Leighton C. Whittaker, private, 5809 Cedarhurst Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Ubert H. Swett, sergeant, Queen Anne Road, Teaneck, N. J.  
Frank W. Whitmore, corporal, 528 Harrison Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.  
Reed M. Wilson, private, 5519 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
Michael J. Wolfe, jr., master engineer (junior grade), 1529 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Total, 48.  
The Four hundred and thirty-seventh Engineers (depot) has been a part of the operating force of the general Engineer depot in the city of Washington. Two hundred and thirty-six enlisted men, members of the Four hundred and thirty-seventh Engineers, were engaged on clerical work in the conduct of the depot's business. This office construes the services of men in the general Engineer depot, which is supplying war material exclusively, in the subdepots at the ports of embarkation and at cantonments and those assigned to departmental headquarters as being rendered directly "to and as a part of the units of the Army and Navy employed in active or field operations."

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Enlisted men attached to Eight hundred and seventeenth Depot Aero Squadron.

[Name and address.]

Earl E. Abbey, 903 East Seventh Street, Lansing, Mich.  
George E. Anderson, 1202 East Oak Street, Brainerd, Minn.  
Oscar B. Archer, Holland, Tex.  
George Auld, 526 West One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.  
Robert R. Baker, 1541 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.  
William Francis Baker, 134 Burkley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
James Barton, 1106 Pike Street, Seattle, Wash.  
Ernest Bauer, New York City, N. Y.  
Joe B. Beck, Winifred, S. Dak.  
Bernard E. Bee, 515 Paschall Street, San Antonio, Tex.  
Gilmore G. Bice, 6108 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Bennett G. Blair, Logan, Utah.  
Alfred H. Bleck, 613 East Ninth Avenue, Spokane, Wash.  
Lloyd F. Bowell, Plymouth, Ind.  
Carey E. Bowles, 166 West Prairie Street, Benton, Tex.  
Wayne F. Bowman, Leano, Tex.  
Wayne R. Brittain, Esbon, Kans.  
Murray B. Brooks, 514 East Park Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.  
Wynfham E. Brown, Arlington, Tex.  
Hubert J. Buckley, Booneville, N. Y.  
Jesse Burkhardt, New Palestine, Ind.  
Willard G. Carter, 110 West Eleventh Street, Muncie, Ind.  
David L. Cook, 101 Murray Avenue, Jamestown, N. Y.  
Homer W. Courtney, Konowha, Okla.  
Kyrán J. Daugherty, Waggoner Hotel, Lewiston, Ill.  
Walter H. Daw, 587 North Fifth Street, West Provo, Utah.  
James W. Day, 2509 Thomas Avenue, Dallas, Tex.  
William J. De Montigny, 15 Elm Street, Milford, N. H.  
Homer C. Detrick, Box 587, Okmulgee, Okla.  
William T. Ditto, Hardensburg, Ky.  
Hardy A. Dodd, Marshall, Tex.  
Dale M. Dunbar, Okmulgee, Okla.  
Thomas Ewart, Cream Ridge, N. J.  
Joseph A. Faddell, Huntsville, Tex.  
Homer J. Ferguson, McPherson, Kans.  
Assad George Ferris, 300 East Eighth Street, Austin, Tex.  
Michael T. Flynn, 910 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Cyril DeW. Fochlinger, 320 North First Street, Oskaloosa, Iowa.  
Henry E. Ford, Portland, Oreg.  
Ira E. Forsyth, Walton, N. Y.  
Phillip F. Fossa, 98 Bridge Street, West Springfield, Mass.  
George G. Fox, 1015 North Stanton Street, El Paso, Tex.  
Joseph Fusco, 87 Whalley Avenue, New Haven, Conn.  
Robert W. Gibson, Gaffney, S. C.  
Elga M. Glendy, 717 Columbia Street, Waterloo, Iowa.  
Fred S. Hage, 2570 Third Street, San Diego, Cal.  
Edward J. Haley, 7614 Susquehanna Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Leroy W. Hall, Rural Route No. 8, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
George Hamilton (no address).  
Walter Hannefield, 1422 Indiana Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.  
Harry A. Hanlen, Yester Hotel, Seattle, Wash.  
Hans M. Hansen, Tyler, Minn.  
Allan H. Hardy, Sixth Avenue, Clinton, Iowa.



Karl V. Harris, 902 South Lindsay Street, Gainesville, Tex.  
 Arthur K. Haynes, 802 Crosby Street, San Antonio, Tex.  
 Victor B. Hermans, 186 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Fred H. Herweg, 219 Second Avenue, Peoria, Ill.  
 Almon H. Hickman, Lambert, N. C.  
 George H. Hodge, 305 Orchard Street, New Haven, Conn.  
 Thomas G. Hoover, Pittsfield, Ill.  
 Roy C. Hughes, 1432 West Washington Street, Petersburg, Va.  
 Elmer P. Juul, Forty-seventh Street and Caswell Avenue, Austin, Tex.  
 Leslie L. Keil, 1346 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Henry H. Keith, 1214 Broadway, Beaumont, Tex.  
 Louie V. Kelly, Verba, Ala.  
 Walter A. Kibbey, 35 Langdon Street, Cambridge, Mass.  
 James A. Kommer, 1319 Western Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Albert E. Lee, 1315 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Walter F. Light, Woodland, Cal.  
 Darryl J. Linbarger, Clarion, Iowa.  
 Olney A. Long, Georgetown, La.  
 Patrick D. Love, Ocean Side, Cal.  
 George McCollister, Iowa City, Iowa.  
 Eugene E. McGoldrick, 199 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Edward J. McManes, 1009 Avenue "I," West Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 John E. McNamara, 27 Truxton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Dwight H. Mahan, 31 Tenth Street, Ivywild, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 Thomas O. Marjason, 1923 Lane Avenue, Elkhart, Ind.  
 Francis W. Manowski, Old Bridge, N. J.  
 Oren Metzger, R. F. D. No. 1, Rossville, Ind.  
 Ollie F. Miles, 809 West Perry Street, Frankfort, Ind.  
 John R. Miller, 2520 Chester Avenue, Bakersfield, Cal.  
 Joseph Mochnaly, 439 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y.  
 Oscar D. Montgomery, Hico, Tex.  
 James M. Morrow, 9 Lancaster Avenue, Monroe, N. C.  
 William L. Mulligan, 53 Fourteenth Street, Troy, N. Y.  
 Arthur Murray, Graham, Va.  
 Maurice D. Neidig, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Alexander H. Nell, 70 Worth Street, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Olin C. Nicholas, 1323 Summit Avenue, Springfield, Mo.  
 Robert G. Nicholas, Peace Street, Canton, Miss.  
 Robert E. Norfleet, 1312 Denver Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Bige L. O'Neill, Eustace, Tex.  
 Granville P. Patterson, 128 West Pike Street, Canonsburg, Pa.  
 Fredell D. Polk, 1315 Calder Avenue, Beaumont, Tex.  
 Harry W. Porter, 926 Washington Avenue, Waco, Tex.  
 Henry G. Prather, 1593 Calder Avenue, Beaumont, Tex.  
 Cline K. Ralford, Lifton, Ga.  
 Paul Ravesties, Jr., 985 Peabody Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Jesse H. Reed, 1156 Park Street, Beaumont, Tex.  
 John Rocco, Sonora, Cal.  
 Clair P. Rockwell, 241 West Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.  
 John M. Roney, Watson, N. C.  
 William P. Ropert, 187 Lock Street, Lockport, N. Y.  
 William Ross, 502 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Roscoe Runge, Mason, Tex.  
 Edward K. Sawyer, Walla Walla, Wash.  
 Fred W. Schmidt, Jr., 1021 Baxter Avenue, Louisville, Ky.  
 Herbert H. Schoepp, Alma, Wis.  
 Herwin M. Schultz, 3522 Wendelkin Street, Dallas, Tex.  
 Van C. Smathers, Canton, N. C.  
 George R. Smith, El Campo, Tex.  
 Leo H. Smith, Dayton, Ohio.  
 Charles R. Stone, 921 Main Street, San Antonio, Tex.  
 Lorraine C. Strubinger, Barry, Ill.  
 Otto, Stvan, 3447 West Boulevard Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Grayson F. Thompson, Pennington Gap, Va.  
 Marcus A. Tyler, 429 North Street, San Antonio, Tex.  
 Jacob Van Dyke, 1432 Washington Avenue, Grand Haven, Mich.  
 Reuben C. Waltz, 31 Judson Street, Pontiac, Mich.  
 Herbert B. Ward, 1023 South Alamo Street, San Antonio, Tex.  
 Francis P. Wetzel, 929 Princeton Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 James Wiley, 8002 Franklin Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Fred S. Williams, Lees Summit, Mo.  
 Robert F. Williams, 1141 Walnut Street, Gadsden, Ala.  
 Alvin A. Wolf, Cotton Exchange Building, Dallas, Tex.  
 Roscoe M. Wolf, 335 Allegheny Street, Jersey Shore, Pa.  
 Jesse M. Wolfson, 415 Avenue C, San Antonio, Tex.  
 Lawrence N. Zant, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

## SOUTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Enlisted men attached to Depot Squadron No. 815.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

Thomas T. Adams, sergeant, first class, Rocky Mount, Va. (Franklin County).  
 Floyd K. Harper, sergeant, first class, 15 Minden Avenue, Birmingham, N. Y.  
 John A. Olson, sergeant, Hampton, Va.  
 Harold B. Hayes, corporal, 2137 N Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Paul A. Agard, private, 92 Laurel Street, South Manchester, Conn.  
 Herman J. Barditsky, private, 236 Harvard Street, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Clyde D. Becholdt, private, 124 West Second Street, Portland, Ind.  
 Edw. A. Brahm, private, 4918 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Frank P. Byrne, private, Longyear Street, Bessemer, Mich.  
 Stanley P. Davis, private, 228 South Garland Street, Youngstown, Ohio.  
 Joseph F. Dodson, private, 4704 Simpson Avenue, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Eugene A. Goldbeck, private, 204 Villita Street, San Antonio, Tex.  
 Henry G. King, private, Call Junction, Tex.  
 Samuel N. Loughner, private, 708 Johnson Street, Wilkinsburg, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Eugene R. McCarty, private, Slocomb, Ala.  
 Herbert P. Mason, private, Plattsburg, N. Y.  
 Harry F. Miller, private, 2231 Arlington Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Charles J. Molloy, private, 1111 Valley Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Paul H. Parle, private, 684 Oakland Avenue, Pontiac, Mich.  
 William S. Rafter, private, 299 Linnes Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.  
 George L. Richardson, private, 13 North Center Street, Merchantville, N. J.  
 William J. Nolan, private, 1343 Scott Street, Covington, Ky.  
 Harry W. Rosso, private, 30 Leicester Court, Detroit, Mich.  
 Daniel H. Siegel, private, Lincoln and Frankstown Avenues, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## DIRECTOR OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

## Air Service, Eastern Department.

William Walzer, master signal electrician, 881 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 George W. Bicknell, master signal electrician, 23 James Street, Springfield, Mass.  
 Joseph N. Bailey, sergeant, first class, 190 Owl Street, Meriden, Conn.  
 Henry P. Beck, sergeant, first class, 1367 Clay Avenue, New York City.  
 Harold Bottomly, sergeant, first class, 261 Union Station Building, Washington, D. C.  
 Lawrence Dieringer, sergeant, first class, 816 Fulton Avenue, New York City.  
 John L. Du Fief, sergeant, first class, 1424 Thirty-fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Eugene W. Evans, sergeant, first class, 336 Center Street, Findlay, Ohio.  
 Henry L. Freese, sergeant, first class, 192 East Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Elmer E. Higgins, sergeant, first class, 149 Bryant Street, Rahway, N. J.  
 James J. Hill, sergeant, first class, 15 Wyoming Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 Emil R. Johnson, sergeant, first class, 28 Union Street, Uniontown, Pa.  
 Newell F. Johnstone, sergeant, first class, 251 Adams Street, Bay City, Mich.  
 Walter A. Keefer, sergeant, first class, 2028 First Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Emmitt F. Lanier, sergeant, first class, Millen, Ga.  
 William L. Louis, sergeant, first class, 676 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City.  
 John J. Machacek, sergeant, first class, Islip, Long Island, N. Y.  
 Richard H. McDonald, sergeant, first class, 343 East Eighty-first Street, New York City.  
 George M. Meyer, sergeant, first class, 1118 Fifth Street, Warsaw, Wis.  
 David Miller, sergeant, first class, 344 Frederick Street, Detroit, Mich.  
 George T. Swain, sergeant, first class, California Hall, Berkeley, Cal.  
 Edward C. Bartlett, sergeant, 2071 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 John D. Clarke, sergeant, 75 Brookside Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 John J. Conners, sergeant, White Plains Road, Tuckahoe, N. Y.  
 Arthur G. Davis, sergeant, South Ostelic, N. Y.  
 Wilbur J. Driver, sergeant, 381 Convent Avenue, New York City.  
 John H. Hughes, sergeant, 510 New Street, Macon, Ga.  
 William D. Kizziah, sergeant, Spencer, N. C.  
 Arthur Klein, sergeant, 809 Pittston Avenue, Scranton, Pa.  
 Arthur A. Plotke, sergeant, 819 Leland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Harry M. Vivian, sergeant, 128 Park Street, Nanticoke, Pa.  
 Maurice Braverman, corporal, 468 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Arthur E. Brennan, corporal, 1302 Girard Street, Washington, D. C.  
 William H. Davis, corporal, 320 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Walter C. Griffith, corporal, 135 Hawkins Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 John A. Johnson, corporal, 18 Gantier Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.  
 Arthur C. Klages, corporal, 25 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.  
 Edwin S. Ladley, corporal, West Chester, Pa.  
 Louis L. Libowitz, corporal, 5 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.  
 John H. Moran, corporal, Berwyn, Pa.  
 Clarence P. Paynter, corporal, Winchester, Ky.  
 Daniel E. Pennick, corporal, Apartment 410, Wardman Courts, Washington, D. C.  
 Benjamin A. Smith, corporal, 1453 Elmwood Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.  
 Raymond A. Smith, corporal, 171 Pacific Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 Ralph C. Trovillion, corporal, Galconda, Ill.  
 Robert A. Trovillion, corporal, Galconda, Ill.  
 Harry Venig, corporal, 1648 Calwell Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Edward M. Wales, corporal, 102 First Street, Troy, N. Y.  
 Tom M. Walworth, corporal, 41 Broad Street, Hillsdale, Mich.  
 Harold S. Argue, private, 103 Walnut Street, Jenkintown, Pa.  
 Earl G. Coleman, private, 6827 Ridgedale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 William P. Hayworth, private, 322 West Gaston Street, Greensboro, N. C.  
 John C. Kenly, private, 189 Clairmont Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 Emil Luthaus, sergeant, first class, 312 Doty Street, Madison, Wis.  
 Graydon C. Oliver, private, 1301 O Street, Sacramento, Cal.  
 Thomas X. O'Brien, private, 34 High Street, Amesbury, Mass.  
 Joseph E. Adams, private, 1436 Euclid Avenue, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Arthur M. Apmann, private, 68 Wayne Street, Jersey City, N. J.  
 Wallace C. Atkinson, private, R. F. D. No. 1, Meridan, Idaho.  
 Albert A. Ayre, private, 1709 Lamont Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 John W. Barbuti, private, 453 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York City.  
 Henry C. Barnes, private, Allegan, Mich.  
 John W. Bates, private, 125 Fourth Avenue, Scottsdale, Ohio.  
 Alfred J. Beckert, private, 504 Mount Troy Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Efford A. Beverly, private, Breckenridge, Mich.  
 Francis W. Billings, private, Greenwich, Mass.  
 Elias H. Blackburne, private, Mill Hall, Pa.  
 Frank J. Borichia, private, 120 Weyl Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Phil E. Bornstein, private, 534 North Meridan Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Neil E. Bowman, private, 302 Clairmont Avenue, Ashland, Ohio.  
 Thomas E. Bradley, private, 100 East Cawfield Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 Isaac Brumbaugh, private, 2601 Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Max Burmeister, private, Route No. 9, Danville, Ill.  
 Chas. H. Cahill, private, 41 Summer Street, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Clarke M. Caldwell, private, 848 South Cecil Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Henry L. Callahan, private, 41 Sterling Street, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Frank H. Carter, private, 307 East Twenty-second Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Robert M. P. Carter, private, Dundas, Ill.  
 Robert W. Carrier, private, 306 North Rowe Street, Ludington, Mich.  
 Arthur M. Carrow, private, 3 Walnut Street, Agawam, Mass.  
 Earl H. Chase, private, 29 Summer Street, Newport, N. H.  
 Joseph Chester, private, 82 Crystal Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Jonathan S. Christie, private, 1712 Westmoreland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 William M. Clearwater, private, Victor Place, New York, N. Y.  
 Daniel Campian, private, 180 Hodge Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Ben Cohen, private, 1709 Illinois Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

- Philip Cohen, private, 807 Second Street, Elizabeth, N. J.  
 Albert H. Clogston, private, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Joseph J. Connery, private, 737 Moosic Street, Scranton, Pa.  
 Ralph C. Cook, private, Franklin, Pa.  
 Fidel Corero, private, 43 York Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Edward C. Cressel, private, 403 Winslow Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 John G. Cummings, private, 925 Ashboro Avenue, Greensboro, N. C.  
 William M. Davies, private, 521 West Baca Street, Trinidad, Colo.  
 James B. Dempsey, private, 820 Linderwood Street, Topeka, Kans.  
 George S. Denzler, private, Valhalla, N. Y.  
 Arthur A. Diamond, private, 1165 Longfellow Avenue, New York City.
- Joseph C. Doyle, private, 10 Summer Street, Peabody, Mass.  
 George P. Dutton, private, 912 Kennedy Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Edward F. Esser, private, 1803 Maple Street, Houston, Tex.  
 Harold V. Feinkark, private, 188 Wolcott Street, New Haven, Conn.  
 Stephen H. Fellows, private, 5 Idlewild Street, Allston, Mass.  
 David E. Finley, Jr., private, 629 Montgomery Avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
 Augustus S. Flack, private, 199 West Twenty-second Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Howard W. Foster, private, 224 Lillian Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 William J. Forrest, private, 145 Brown Street, Pittsfield, Mass.  
 Lester R. Ford, private, 46 Irving Street, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Valentine Franz, private, 2601 Phillips Street, New Orleans, La.  
 Benny A. Friedman, private, San Antonio, Tex.  
 Walter B. Fulton, private, 614 Wieses Street, Reading, Pa.  
 Joseph Hooker, private, 70 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.  
 John W. Hopps, private, 261 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (H. J. Heinz Co.).
- Ralph R. Howell, private, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Llewelyn Jones, private, Devils Lake, N. Dak.  
 Fred Katzner, private, 2000 Brookfield Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
 Newton E. Keen, private, 1728 Lipscomb Avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.  
 Harvey J. Keenan, private, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
 Walter F. Kelly, private, 31 Parker Street, Central Falls, R. I.  
 Fred R. Koch, private, 3900 Spokane Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Samuel G. Koelkebeck, private, 6537 South May Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Charles M. Koozts, private, 1147 Wrightman Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 David B. Kopp, private, 873 East Two hundred and twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
- Harry J. Kranz, private, 510 Spring Street, Hot Springs, Ark.  
 William W. Kraus, private, 146 Vista Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.  
 John J. Kralik, private, 2511 Steinway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Enoch Laby, private, 582 Pleasant Street, Belmont, Mass.  
 Ralph M. Lane, private, St. Louis Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
 William M. Lapidus, private, 1613 Locust Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Claude J. Lapp, private, Richmond, Mich.  
 William H. Leonard, private, 913 North Third Street, Pottsville, Pa.  
 John E. Lynch, private, 12 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.  
 Attilio Lipari, private, 2071 Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.  
 John D. Long, private, Williamsport, Md.  
 Ernest R. Lovett, private, 117 1/2 Commercial Avenue, Elkhart, Ind.  
 William G. Luckel, private, 117 North Street, Newark, N. J.  
 Austin E. Lutz, private, Fritztown, Pa.  
 James R. McNutt, private, 962 Congress Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Walter M. McCarter, private, 1771 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Elmer P. McIntosh, private, R. F. D. No. 1, East Falls Church, Va.  
 William G. McMorran, private, Bakerstown, Pa.  
 Joseph J. McSweeney, private, 1101 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass.
- Arthur S. MacGregor, private, 703 Y. M. C. A., Detroit, Mich.  
 Henry G. Marks, private, 103 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.  
 Wells Martin, private, 6700 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
 Aaron J. Mathers, private, 66 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
 Arthur V. May, private, 257 South Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Glen E. Miller, private, 715 East One hundred and nineteenth Street, Portland, Oreg.
- Frederick S. Minassian, private, 1814 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Walter A. Miner, private, 513 East One hundred and seventy-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
- Claude E. Moore, private, 150 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.  
 Alfred A. Morris, private, 237 Eighth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.  
 Edmund R. Morton, private, 73 West Lacross Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa.  
 Robert L. Mullen, private, 3915 Grenet Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 William F. Murray, private, 928 North Main Street, Delphos, Ohio.  
 Henry A. Nelson, private, 904 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- Floyd B. Newell, private, 936 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.  
 Calvin A. Newton, private, Belmont, N. Y.  
 Eugene J. Nolan, private, 21 Leslie Street, Newark, N. J.  
 Frank J. Novotny, private, 1861 Avenue A, New York City, N. Y.  
 Homer Peele, private, Wright's Hotel, 42 Brinkmeyer Avenue, Raleigh, N. C.
- Albert H. Peterson, private, South Ozone, Long Island, N. Y.  
 Nathan B. Pont, private, Stanton, Nebr.  
 Charles J. Pournairat, private, 715 Hope Street, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Thomas J. Purcell, private, 2334 California Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Hugh N. Quigg, private, Livermore, Ky.  
 Leo J. Quinlan, private, 163 First Street, Pittsfield, Mass.  
 Fred W. Rade, private, 35 East Twenty-eighth Street, Bayonne, N. J.  
 Levin Rank, private, 3536 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Charles H. Rawlins, private, Newark, Del.  
 Walter H. Redman, private, 16 William Street, East Orange, N. J.  
 Solomon J. Rehmar, private, 1714 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Frederick A. Repard, private, 216 West Seventieth Street, New York, N. Y.
- William L. Rifenberck, private, Compton, Cal.  
 John C. Ritzel, private, Brookville, Ind.  
 Sydney J. Rogers, private, 73 Frost Street, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Clyde O. Rowley, private, 439 South Platt Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.  
 Ralph A. Sawyer, private, Atkinson, N. H.  
 John M. Sauer, private, 1726 B Street NW, Washington, D. C.  
 Samuel Shuiman, private, 1400 Girard Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Addison F. Smith, private, Wewoka, Okla.  
 James B. Smith, private, Frederickston, Ohio.  
 William W. Smith, private, 101 North Second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 George H. Spaeth, private, 1563 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.  
 Wesley Spaeth, private, 1563 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.  
 William T. Speer, private, 215 East Waterman Street, Wichita, Kans.  
 Samuel T. Squire, private, Box 12, Deans, N. J.
- Lawrence Stage, private, 33 Oakland Avenue, Warwick, N. Y.  
 Harry R. Stevens, private, 101 East Monmouth Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Louis J. Stern, private, 567 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
- John M. Stetson, private, 2102 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 William M. Sullivan, private, 224 East Ida Street, Boise, Idaho.  
 William D. Terry, private, 6 Richfield Street, Mohawk, N. Y.  
 Malcolm Thomson, private, 22 Monument Avenue, Swampscott, Mass.  
 George C. Turner, private, 395 East Center Street, Bridgeport Turnpike, Logan, Utah.
- Edward A. Tibbals, private, Milford, Conn.  
 William J. Tighe, private, 438 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 George R. Van Ness, private, 1164 Forrest Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 John M. Vandergrift, private, 315 Central Park W., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Francis Vanderwerker, private, 303 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
- Leroy G. Walton, private, 24 Fairfield Street, Haverhill, Mass.  
 Arthur B. Weaver, private, Lawrence, Kans.  
 Volney H. Wells, private, 342 Craig Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 James E. Wills, private, 941 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- Loren H. Wittner, private, Rockport, Ill.  
 Elmer Woolston, private, 1522 North Twenty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Chester H. Yeaton, private, 909 Colfax Street, Evanston, Ill.  
 Harry B. Zimmerman, private, 321 Coltart Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 George F. Zuckweller, private, 910 South Fifth Street, Pekin, Ill.  
 Arthur C. Russell, sergeant, first class, 226 Thirty-fifth Street, Newport News, Va.
- Roy G. Duer, sergeant, first class, Fletcher, Ohio.  
 John E. Pierson, corporal, 949 Nebraska Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.  
 Clyde Hunter, corporal, 118 Fifth Street, Garden City, N. Y.  
 Ralph Harler, corporal, Hodson, Mont.  
 Henry A. Olsen, private, first class, 211 Tomkins Street, Olean, N. Y.  
 Arthur E. Brown, private, first class, 211 Tomkins Street, Olean, N. Y.
- Dexter C. Hayden, private, 146 West Eightieth Street, New York City.  
 Albert J. Kroger, private, 118 Seventh Street, Garden City, N. Y.  
 Richard F. Decker, private.
- William Gehron, private, 230 E Street NE., Washington, D. C.  
 Eugene W. Goodwin, private, 471 Sea View Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 John W. Gower, private, Springfield, Ohio.  
 Clifton Gray, private, 2316 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Wolf H. Grossheim, private, 227 Waller Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 William Hanson, private, 219 Weifield Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 George H. Hargitt, private, 1228 Goodfellow Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.  
 John W. Harper, private, 3030 O Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 James B. Harper, private, 122 South Brooklyn Street, Wellsville, N. Y.
- Louis W. Hodous, private, 3304 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Robert E. Hollahan, private, 7033 Parnell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Carroll Reber, Jr., private, second class, 23 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

## CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

(Eight hundred and sixteenth Depot Aero Squadron, Chicago, Ill.)

(List of men who on June 5, 1917, were between ages of 21 and 31 years.)

## Assigned to squadron.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

- Joseph K. Fair, sergeant, first class, Brownstown, Ill.  
 Edward A. Kludt, sergeant, first class, 864 Helan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 Thomas P. Coan, sergeant, 4112 Crystal Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Roy L. Gardner, sergeant, Paris, Tenn.  
 William Handley, sergeant, Joplin, Mo.  
 William M. Konen, sergeant, 2538 West Sixty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.
- Thomas S. O'Brien, sergeant, 5406 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Raymond G. Reinhard, sergeant, 6611 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Edward T. Ryan, sergeant, Alexandria Hotel, Chicago, Ill.  
 Hubert S. Well, sergeant, 4946 Washington Park Court, Chicago, Ill.  
 Kinser Wireman, sergeant, East Point, Ky.  
 Conrad H. Kimmel, chauffeur, first class, 202 McDongal Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Neil C. Montis, chauffeur, Attica, Ind.  
 Webb E. Reggs, chauffeur, 318 South Fifth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Louis Bro, corporal, 5540 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Norbert J. Cavanagh, corporal, 6248 Lakewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Richard J. Danaher, corporal, 6827 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 William E. De Veney, corporal, 2146 West Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
- Enoch J. Egginton, corporal, New York, N. Y.  
 Frank Henry, corporal, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Clarence E. Hughes, corporal, Mount Nebo, W. Va.  
 Ira T. Hughes, corporal, 60 South Kensington Avenue, La Grange, Ill.  
 Iorwerth Jones, corporal, 338 North Austin Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.  
 Arthur C. Krampf, corporal, 213 North Pearl Street, Havana, Ill.  
 Charles F. McLane, corporal, 52 Celander Avenue, La Grange, Ill.  
 Edward H. Quinn, corporal, 719 Independent Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
 Budd L. Sholts, corporal, 428 Belden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Raymon M. Smith, corporal, 502 North Eighth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
- Myron F. Sutherland, corporal, 216 South Cuyler Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
- William Deane, private, first class, 60 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Karl A. Fries, private, first class, Punta Gorda, Fla. (On duty at S. M. A., Urbana, Ill. Required information has been requested. Data will be forwarded as soon as received.)
- Robert McNerny, private, first class, 6148 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Robert S. Carvey, private, 6 Keystone Apartments, Richmond, Ind.  
 Ordello L. Doty, private, 15103 Lake Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.  
 Nathan H. Livesay, private, 291 Delman Avenue, Evansville, Ind. (On duty at S. M. A., Urbana, Ill. Required information has been requested. Data will be forwarded as soon as received.)
- Platt McCartney, private, 1930 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, Colo. (On duty at S. M. A., Urbana, Ill. Required information has been requested. Data will be forwarded as soon as received.)



John B. Morrison, private, 389 Taylor Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (On duty at S. M. A., Urbana, Ill. Required information has been requested. Data will be forwarded as soon as received.)

William C. Duffus, jr., private, 700 North Washington Street, Lansing, Mich.

Blaire B. Gernon, private, 2104 South St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Robert C. Hammill, private, 88 North Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Mads C. Larsen, private, R. F. D. Route B, Fresno, Cal.

Leroy O'Keefe, private, 6230 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph L. Scala, private, 148 Eugenie Street, Chicago, Ill.

James L. Summit, private, Pesotum, Ill.

George K. York, private, 5007 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

*Attached to squadron—Unassigned.*

Charles L. Aidt, sergeant, first class, 628 North Fremont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Harry E. Aidt, sergeant, first class, 628 North Fremont Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Charles L. Anderson, sergeant, first class, 223 Keap Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harry R. Austin, sergeant, first class, 108 Walnut Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Eugene P. Greenwood, sergeant, first class, 112 Fairy Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Louis Schapiro, sergeant, first class, 500 Hopkins Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James G. Smith, sergeant, first class, 101 West Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Shirley W. Bale, sergeant, 968 John River Street, Detroit, Mich.

Russell F. Cate, sergeant, 620 Keefer Place, Washington, D. C.

Gordon H. Colborne, sergeant, 686 Seyburn Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

William H. Currie, sergeant, 1561 Beaubien Street, Detroit, Mich.

Edward C. Du Bois, sergeant, 1350 Jerome Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Morris Glick, sergeant, 1431 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Henry Greenberger, sergeant, 320 Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio.

Wallace N. Guthrie, sergeant, 83 Kimberly Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

William J. Kennedy, sergeant, 330 Taylor Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Michael Kronman, sergeant, 753 Jennings Street, New York, N. Y.

Raymond A. Lemmon, sergeant, 1613 Library Street, McKeesport, Pa.

Ralph Levinson, sergeant, 511 North Seventh Street, Steubenville, Ohio.

Elmer E. Little, sergeant, 1 North Melter Street, Johnstown, N. Y.

Carl E. Miller, sergeant, 465 South Broadway, Dayton, Ohio.

Frank R. Millerschin, sergeant, 1465 Carmen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

John F. Moakler, sergeant, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Walter L. Moran, sergeant, 449 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ralph P. Ripley, sergeant, 74 Liberty Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

Louis Rosenberg, sergeant, 623 Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lewis B. Sandner, sergeant, 88 West Street, Gloversville, N. Y.

Wilbur C. Snyder, sergeant, 210 East Fulton Street, Gloversville, N. Y.

James H. Young, jr., sergeant, 114 Oakview Avenue, Edge Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robert S. Walling, sergeant, McMinnville, Tenn.

Grover C. Andrews, corporal, 59 East Palmer Street, Detroit, Mich.

Dwight W. Coburn, corporal, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Edmund F. Drows, corporal, 919 Seventeenth Street, Detroit, Mich.

John C. Johnson, corporal, 102 Sixth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Bernard A. Kearns, corporal, 406 Silvester Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Roy J. Lamore, corporal, 1274 Brush Street, Detroit, Mich.

Urban F. Schwartz, corporal, 917 Chestnut Street, Adrian, Mich.

John E. Sullivan, corporal, 901 Sixteenth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Russell R. Williams, corporal, 139 Pasadena Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

Edward H. Frederick, private, first class, 2415 East North Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Arthur W. Green, private, first class, on furlough; no service record received.

Manley A. Spears, private, first class, Ohio, Mich.

Lloyd D. Holton, private, first class, 3 Gurnsey Street, Roslindale, Mass.

George H. Wesemann, private, first class, 5557 De Giversville Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Ernest F. Shelton, private, first class, Fulton, Ky.

Nels J. Ahlberg, private, 5096 Second Street West, Murray, Utah.

Frank P. Albus, private, 715 Seneca Street, Detroit, Mich.

John L. Anderson, private, 111 South Franklin Street, Muncie, Ind.

Ernest P. Ansterburg, private, Concord, Mich.

Allan G. Armstrong, private, 1601 De Bree Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Harold G. Armstrong, private, 170 Hague Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Clyde C. Ashcom, private, 173 D Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Frank H. Bacon, private, 315 South Fifth Avenue, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Rueben W. Baesean, private, 810 Grand Avenue, Wausau, Wis.

Guy H. Baldwin, private, 604 East Fifth Avenue, Flint, Mich.

Leland F. Ball, private, 1133 Euclid Street, Washington, D. C.

Arthur E. Bartz, private, 537 Bellevue Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Arthur P. Batchelder, private, 38 Clement Avenue, Peabody, Mass.

Frederick W. Bauer, private, 36 Webb Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Vernon C. Baughn, private, 144 West Pleasant Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Wallace L. Bean, private, 609 North Main Street, Princeton, Ind.

Warren J. Beauchamp, private, 608 North Davis Street, Helena, Mont.

Abraham S. Bender, private, 6160 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

Hugh D. Bender, private, 124 Tenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Frederick W. Berndt, private, 118 Davison Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

Emmett Berry, private, 22 Storm Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Charles A. Berterman, private, 51 Wellington Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Richard F. Bloedel, private, 1600 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.

Lawrence J. Bondy, private, 445 Parker Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

James B. Book, jr., private, 1815 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

John E. Borah, private, Grinnell, Kans.

Gustave A. Bostrom, private, 150 Stoughton Street, Quincy, Mass.

Robert E. Boyd, private, 685 Twenty-fifth Street, Ogden, Utah.

Joseph Boyer, jr., private, 165 Parker Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Joseph W. Bradley, private, 1606 Eighth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

E. John Brandeis, private, care of Brandeis Stores, Omaha, Neb.

Albert C. Bremer, private, 55 Treacy Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Marshall H. Brigham, private, 211 Waugh Street, Columbia, Mo.

Carlton L. Brown, private, 1640 Indianola Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Thomas B. Brownlee, private, 1217 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

Burton H. Brydges, private, Lake Island, N. Y.

Benjamin H. Bugbee, private, 229 Jackson Street, Trenton, N. J.

Edward C. Burgess, private, 152 West Grand Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

Lawrence Burnett, private, 139 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.

Albert C. Byron, private, 241 Bay Street, Saginaw, Mich.

Donald Cameron, private, 1675 Riverdale Street, West, Springfield, Mass.

William E. Cameron, private, Cornwall, Ontario, Canada.

William F. Campbell, private, 546 East Buchtel Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

Percy R. Carr, private, 172 Green Street, Pontiac, Mich.

Clifford R. Carter, private, 40 Bridge Street, Newton, Mass.

Frank B. Cassidy, private, 49 Watson Street, Detroit, Mich.

Ernest J. Catudal, private, 113 Horton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Walter R. Caveney, private, 514 Ivy Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Delbert W. Chambers, private, 224 West Fifth Avenue, Flint, Mich.

George E. Chandler, private, R. F. D. No. 1, Lawsonham, Pa.

John W. Clement, private, 119 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Leo F. Corcoran, private, 184 Magazine Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Edward L. Cudahy, private, 111 Beldler Street, Muskegon, Mich.

Henry W. Cutchin, private, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Louis J. Dame, private, 335 Twenty-second Street, Detroit, Mich.

William C. Dandeno, private, 23 Waterman Street, Providence, R. I.

Edmond C. Datson, private, 635 Oak Hill Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

Leonard S. Davey, private, 1600 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.

Clem H. Deck, private, 1414 North Park Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Frank M. Denman, private, Pittsford, Mich.

Herbert J. Dietrich, private, 515 Clearview Avenue, Crafton, Pa.

Daniel S. Dolan, private, 1127 North Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Francis P. Donnelly, private, 360 Center Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Mylo B. Downs, private, 1615 Herbert Street, Lansing, Mich.

George E. Duffy, private, 23 Buena Vista Avenue, West, Detroit, Mich.

Carl F. Duhme, private, 2441 Highland Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Alexander Dzielwit, private, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

George W. Eckelberry, private, 303 West Eighth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Harry H. Eckert, private, 939 Fulton Road Northwest, Canton, Ohio.

Robert B. Edison, private, 904 Oakwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Joseph G. Eichenbaum, private, 854 Fox Street, New York, N. Y.

Raymond Ellis, private, R. F. D. No. 2, Morristown, Pa.

Harold G. Engle, private, 424 College Avenue, Beaver, Pa.

Richard F. Ennis, private, 6625 Landsdowne Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gunnar Ericson, private, 114 Banner Street, Hartford, Conn.

Donald G. Evans, private, 37 West Hills Street, Champaign, Ill.

George M. Fagan, private, 1930 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Floyd H. Flatt, private, 1353 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Charles C. Folght, private, 600 East Pittsburgh Street, Greensburg, Pa.

Edwin M. Foley, private, 160 West Walnut Street, Stockton, Cal.

R. W. Foley, private, 416 Dove Street, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Robert V. Fonger, private, 3866 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

William M. Frankeberg, private, 17 Race Street, Uniontown, Pa.

Austin P. Freeley, private, 916 Albany Street, Boston, Mass.

Franz C. Friederich, private, 201 Josephine Street, Detroit, Mich.

Aubrey R. Furnas, private, 25 Seventeenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Wilbur P. Gallatin, private, 835 McKenzie Street, York, Pa.

Lloyd W. Ganschow, private, 42 Thirteenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

John H. Garlinger, private, 413 Pennsylvania Avenue, Elmira, N. Y.

Harry J. Garnett, private, 306 Lansing Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Edward Gedemer, private, 1935 Asylum Avenue, Racine, Wis.

George J. Geiser, private, 1000 Huber Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Clinton P. Gleadell, private, 386 Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

John J. Goode, private, 815 West Fifty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.

John J. Gormley, private, 2348 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harold Graves, private, 32 Marshall Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

Charley A. Gray, private, Kenwood, La.

Walter J. Griggs, private, 995 South Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

Lloyd G. Grinnell, private, 243 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Robert N. Griswold, private, Lodi, Cal.

Daniel Grossman, private, 951 Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Walter Guibord, private, 917 Harrison Street, Flint, Mich.

Andrew W. Hagemann, private, 421 Clark Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Herbert Hagen, private, Mary Street, Bessemer, Mich.

Glenn M. Haldeman, private, 1006 West California Street, Urbana, Ill.

Robert G. Hamilton, private, 457 Thirty-eighth Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Othel C. Hamp, private, 1086 Mount Clair Heights, Detroit, Mich.

Richard B. Hart, private, 45 Granger Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

John P. Hauch, private, 2129 North Uber Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oliver H. Hause, private, 254 South Lowry Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.

Curtis Hawes, private, 424 East One hundred and forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Walter D. Heaphy, private, 91 Goddard Street, Providence, R. I.

Simon M. Hennessy, private, 27 Mount Calm Avenue, East Detroit, Mich.

Aloysius J. Hesse, private, Mankato, Minn.

Wilfrid A. Heyl, private, 535 Gross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William P. Hickey, private, 440 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass.

Charles J. Hillsman, private, 507 South Grant Street, Springfield, Mo.

Mitchell B. Hlssong, private, 409 South Pine Street, Lima, Ohio.

Morris J. Hoenig, private, 50 Sixteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Benjamin G. Hoffman, private, 90 Avolan Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

Otis E. Hoffman, private, 124 North Carter Street, Madison, Wis.

Thomas G. Hoffman, private, 171 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ralph W. Hook, private, 120 West Fayette Street, Uniontown, Pa.

Eugene C. Hopkins, private, 1017 West Illinois Street, Urbana, Ill.

Robert F. Hopwood, jr., private, 222 East Fayette Street, Uniontown, Pa.

Byrne V. Hueber, private, 243 Baker Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

John A. Hunter, jr., private, 413 West Main Street, Gastonia, N. C.

William Isenberg, private, 413 West Main Avenue, Gastonia, N. C.

Adolph Jacobson, private, 224 Davison Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

Louis Jarmulski, private, 122 South Twelfth Street, Maywood, Ill.

- Alexander A. Jenkins, private, 168 Kenilworth Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
Edward Jenkins, private, 2 Arden Street, New York, N. Y.  
Lewis G. Jenks, private, 123 East Atlantic Avenue, Hadden Heights, N. J.  
John G. Johnson, private, 7 Beatrice Avenue, Lynn, Mass.  
Arthur J. Jones, private, 221 Thirtieth Street, North Bergen, N. J.  
Walter P. Jones, private, 101 Linwood Avenue, Providence, R. I.  
Joseph M. Kane, private, 7306 Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Merrill W. Kane, private, 747 McFarlan Street, Flint, Mich.  
Joseph M. Kavanaugh, private, 4025 Northminster Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Alfred E. Kefgen, private, Smithcreek, Mich.  
Harry J. Kelley, private, 117 Trowbridge Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Lawrence J. Kelly, private, 2937 Merwyn Avenue, Sheraden, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Earl A. Kenney private, 75 Calvert Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Leo J. Kiernan, private, 1520 Poplar Street, Port Huron, Mich.  
Ashley H. Kilburn, private, 4 Brooks Apartments, Flint, Mich.  
Thomas W. Kimmerly, private, 1184 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.  
Chiles C. King, private, 248 Medbury Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
Fred Klotzer, private, Bussey Street, East Dedham, Mass.  
Harris S. Knight, private, 5 Shore Avenue, Salem, Mass.  
Ernest J. Kock, private, 4955 St. Anthony Court, Chicago, Ill.  
John H. Kossow, private, 473 Sixteenth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Daniel F. Krueger, private, 1011 Buffum Street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Joseph Kublak, private, 1315 Holcomb Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
John P. Kuplerski, private, 998 Farnsworth Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Gustave Kurz, private, 713 Third Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Arthur F. La Budde, private, Elkhart Lake, Wis.  
Herbert M. Laib, private, Y. M. C. A., Port Huron, Mich.  
Albert Lambert, private, 11017 Liberty Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.  
Walter J. Langdon, private, 123 West Sixth Street, Flint, Mich.  
Chandler H. Lapsley, private, 707 Church Street, Selma, Ala.  
Francis M. Lechluder, private, 1521 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Everett S. Lee, private, 810 West Nevada Street, Urbana, Ill.  
Walter E. Lee, private, 36 Mary Street, Waycross, Ga.  
Maurice H. Leeb, private, 6908 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Earl M. Leety, private, 7129 Hermitage Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Lloyd L. Leshler, private, Iowa Falls, Iowa.  
Benjamin W. Lewis, private, 404 Belmont Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.  
George Long, private, 552 Emerson Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Judson W. Lord, private, 3966 1/2 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
Amos D. Lutes, private, 234 West Bethune Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Henry A. Lynch, private, 39 Harrison Avenue, Beachbluff, Mass.  
George D. Lynn, private, 27 Calvert Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
Robert F. McClure, private, 5448 Black Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Ernest W. McCraw, private, 59 Tremont Street, Lawrence, Mass.  
Harrison M. MacDonald, private, 87 Bay State Avenue, West Somerville, Mass.  
Alva E. McGeath, private, 920 Liberty Street, Flint, Mich.  
George E. McGill, private, 317 East First Street, Monroe, Mich.  
William T. McGregor, private, 810 Freeman Street, New York, N. Y.  
Thomas W. McKay, private, Alhambra Court, Columbus, Ohio.  
John R. McMullen, private, 309 Camp Avenue, Braddock, Pa.  
Kyle McMullen, private, Harris, Ill.  
James M. Mactaggart, private, 1020 Long Building, Kansas City, Mo.  
Anthony C. Maitre, private, 610 Campbell Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
Robert H. Mangan, private, Graystone, R. I.  
Broas Mann, private, 324 State Street, Belding, Mich.  
Phillip Martsoff, private, 1441 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.  
George H. Mason, private, State Street, Clyde, Ohio.  
John C. Matson, private, Berkey, Ohio.  
John R. Maust, private, 61 South Gallatin Avenue, Uniontown, Pa.  
Gustavus H. May, private, Saylorville, Ky.  
Joseph R. Meyer, private, 734 River Road, Avalon, Pa.  
Horace S. Maynard, Jr., private, 122 East Seminary Street, Charlotte, Mich.  
Samuel F. Mays, private, 107 South Main Street, Miamisburg, Ohio.  
Clarence M. Melanson, private, 1 Myrtle Square, Gloucester, Mass.  
Ralph T. Menke, private, 177 John River, Detroit, Mich.  
Lee P. Miller, private, 3027 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.  
Marion D. Mills, private, 103 Norwood Avenue, Hillsdale, Mich.  
Albert H. Mitchell, private, 724 Fourth Street, Marietta, Ohio.  
Herbert C. Moore, private, 105 South Richardson Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.  
Timothy M. Moynihan, private, 3818 Parker Avenue, Norfolk, Va.  
Arthur B. Mulso, private, 1359 Van Dyke Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Roy J. Murbach, private, Berkey, Ohio.  
William E. Murphy, private, 231 Spruce Street, North Abington, Mass.  
Ardie R. Neely, private, Y. M. C. A., Franklin, Pa.  
Charles K. Neill, private, 814 Bryson Street, Youngstown, Ohio.  
David A. W. Nelson, private, 21 Rowena Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Arthur T. E. Newkirk, private, 271 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J.  
Andrew J. Noe, private, 5603 Hughes Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
Cecil S. Ober, private, 2043 Bellefontaine Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Stanley Olewinski, private, 1130 Joseph Campam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
Harold L. Osgood, private, 22 Mays Street, Portland, Me.  
Herbert H. Pallat, private, 23 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Leroy E. Parcells, private, 135 Clinton Avenue, New Haven, Conn.  
Harry F. Pardick, private, 349 McDougall Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
Paul W. Parker, private, 499 Center Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.  
Donald F. Patterson, private, 311 East Aurora Street, Ironwood, Mich.  
Wilfrid E. Pearson, private, 44 Forest Place, Pittsfield, Mass.  
Allen C. Peas, private, 42 Watson Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Ernest Petersen, private, 910 Wolfram Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Bertill Peterson, private, 621 Lyman Avenue, Kenosha, Wis.  
John Pingree, Jr., private, 712 Twenty-fifth Street, Ogden, Utah.  
Fred W. Plant, private, 25 Williams Street, Pontiac, Mich.  
William Priebe, private, 29 Van Court Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
Bruno R. Priezt, private, 713 St. Clair Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
Herbert E. Quattlander, private, 2848 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.  
Maurice E. Reagan, private, 806 South Third Street, Champaign, Ill.  
Charles Reinhardt, private, 442 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Richard A. Rice, private, 410 Asher Street, Lafayette, Ind.  
Edward M. Riley, private, 324 Pennsylvania Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Otto F. Rochelle, private, 228 Madison Avenue, Clifton, N. J.  
Walter T. Rock, private, 44 Plum Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Jesse A. Romig, private, 1006 West California Street, Urbana, Ill.  
John W. Kowan, private, 515 North Fifth Avenue, Wilmington, N. C.  
Dyer V. Sackley, private, 2949 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
Emil J. Samel, private, 7 Dalzelle Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Emerson L. Saxe, private, Chazy, N. Y.  
William E. Schebler, private, 5426 Walnut Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Martin H. Schmalz, private, 1022 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
George R. Schmidt, private, 1253 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
August Scholtus, private, 211 Waverley Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.  
Ernest Schonhut, private, 129 Jefferson Street, Youngstown, Ohio.  
William H. Schumacher, private, 407 East Kersley Street, Flint, Mich.  
Charles Schwab, private, 3438 Fleming Avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Sol M. Schwarzhild, private, Gresham Court Apartments, Richmond, Va.  
Norman R. Scovill, private, 32 Highland Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.  
N. Willard Scripter, private, 547 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.  
Armory D. Seaver, private, Orleans, Vt.  
Benjamin Segal, private, 1516 Baymiller Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Francis M. Shaefer, private, Y. M. C. A., Lansing, Mich.  
Joseph F. Sheets, private, 523 Lincoln Way, La Porte, Ind.  
James Sherry, private, 70 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.  
Albert E. Sidnell, private, 347 North Third Street, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.  
Stirling S. Silliphant, private, 342 Euclid Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
Brooker M. Silver, private, 184 Bagg Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Roy L. Simmons, private, 882 Vermont Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
Howard H. Smart, private, 501 East Green Street, Champaign, Ill.  
Daniel W. Smith, private, 968 Bridge Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
John E. Smith, private, 62 Rimmon Street, Manchester, N. H.  
Louis M. Smith, private, 315 North Chestnut Street, Derry, Pa.  
Philip H. Smith, private, 832 Buckingham Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
Walter K. Smith, private, 282 West Haines Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Frank T. Stack, private, 84 Marston Court, Detroit, Mich.  
Clifton C. Stafford, private, 6 Oread Street, Worcester, Mass.  
Wilbert E. Stanger, private, 309 Central Way, Wilmerding, Pa.  
Sumner A. Steele, private, 76 Beresford Street, Highland Park, Mich.  
John T. Stewart, private, 24 North Tenth Street, Hamilton, Ohio.  
Joseph E. Stewart, private, 72 Elmhurst Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.  
Charles Stoiber, private, 701 Twenty-fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Henry S. Stout, private, 59 Central Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.  
Reginald B. Stull, private, 725 East Second Street, Bloomington, Ind.  
James F. Stutz, private, 15 West Harris Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
Guy W. Sullivan, private, 620 South Charlotte Street, Escanaba, Mich.  
Timothy J. Sullivan, private, 13 Cowpersthalte Street, Cambridge, Mass.  
Earl X. Taylor, private, 291 South Eighteenth Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
Frank I. Taylor, private, Tarrytown, N. Y.  
Harry S. Thompson, private, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 92, Allen, Mich.  
Albert D. Tingley, private, 76 Park Place, Pawtucket, R. I.  
Benjamin J. Tobin, private, 250 Calvert Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Fred Tourin, private, 2076 Daley Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
Francis L. Treasure, private, 801 Grandview Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.  
Harold C. Utley, private, Kapac, Mich.  
Peter A. Van Der Male, private, 108 Purifiers Avenue, Jackson, Mich.  
Sydney A. Vaughn, private, 38 Pearl Street, Everett, Mass.  
Nathaniel S. Vial, private, 412 East Green Street, Champaign, Ill.  
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Joseph P. Walsh, private, 562 West One hundred and ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y.  
Bernard J. Walter, private, Mount Carmel, Ill.  
Joseph Walter, private, 29 Henry Street, Detroit, Mich.  
Charlie B. Ward, private, Nashville, N. C.  
George D. Warden, private, 641 Fairview Avenue, Warden, Ky.  
James J. Watson, private, 1424 Sheffield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Rolla D. Watson, private, 2455 Summit Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
Henry H. Well, private, 2627 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
Carl J. Weis, private, Duaine Street, Clyde, Ohio.  
Alfred G. Wellons, private, Grand Junction, Hardeman, Tenn.  
Leon S. Wescoat, private, 2848 North Twenty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Harry H. Wheeler, private, Homestead Boulevard, Long Meadow, Mass.  
Horace E. Wheeler, private, Sandy, Utah.  
Ralph R. Whiting, private, 621 Sheridan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
Warren J. Williams, private, 168 Beresford Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.  
Charles W. Wittman, Jr., private, 2836 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.  
Edward T. Wohlbold, private, 1005 South Floyd Street, Louisville, Ky.  
Ray J. Wolfslayer, private, 1261 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.  
Gordon C. Young, private, 61 Clark Street, Paterson, N. J.  
Irvin L. Young, private, 807 Beach Street, Flint, Mich.  
Mayo N. Zeigler, private, 303 West Van Buren Street, Battle Creek, Mich.  
*One hundred and thirtieth Aero Squadron.*  
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Wayne P. Joy, private, 1153 Sherman Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Harold V. McCormick, private, first class, 3110 Woodburn Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Thomas J. Mulligan, private, 745 North Bancroft Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.  
*Six hundred and seventy-seventh Aero Squadron.*  
Frederick W. Bringman, private, 1620 West Fifth Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
*Eight hundred and seventy-first Aero Squadron.*  
Glen D. Carver, private, 1320 East Third Street, Dayton, Ohio.  
*Twelfth Company, Third Motor Mechanics.*  
Charles L. Roush, sergeant, 403 Broadway, Shelbyville, Ind.  
*Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps.*  
George W. Blackwell, private, first class, 172 West North Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.



## EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

(Headquarters, 104 Broad Street, New York City. 814th Depot Aero Squadron.)

[Following are the names and addresses of all men assigned and attached to depot squadron between the ages of 21 and 31 years on June 5, 1917, not including the enlisted men on duty at Washington, D. C.]

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David E. Dobson, Old Bridge, N. J.  
John J. Fitzpatrick, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Frank B. Horne, Methuen, Mass.  
Theobald S. Kessler, Liberty, N. Y.  
Ralph B. Miller, Kansas City, Kans.  
Thomas R. Renn, Greensboro, N. C.  
Leo G. Theiner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*D. M. I., Buffalo, N. Y.*

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Reid Coleman, 9400 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
James V. Davison, Winthrop Street, Toledo, Ohio.  
Charles Hafner, 335 Point Street, Camden, N. J.  
Alvin S. Hatch, 2336 Grandview Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Paul M. Ludt, 1527 Florencedale, Youngstown, Ohio.  
Dewitt B. Macomber, Rochester, N. Y.  
Robert M. Meehan, 85 North Kendall Street, Battle Creek, Mich.  
Clyde L. Moore, Lowellville, Ohio.  
Norman H. Richards, 114 Newton Street, South Hadley Falls, Mass.  
Robert O. Wheeler, 621 Breckenridge Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

*Aero Engineering Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.*

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Edward J. Cole, 430 York Avenue, New York City, N. Y.  
Bernard Coleman, 846 Kelly Street, New York City, N. Y.  
Jay W. Donley, 619 Climax Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Charles Gendron, 5053 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Albert E. Hendershot, 573 Bennett Street, Luzerne, Pa.  
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Oscar R. Somesson, 1017 Green Street, Erie, Pa.  
John J. Teschke, 483 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
John A. Vance, 401 Madison Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Stanley Waring, 322 Hazelwood Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.

*West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Tyrone, Pa.*

J. Cyril McGarrigle, 3748 Manayunk Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

*West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Mechanicsville, N. Y.*

Lee Cadien, Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.

*Willys-Morrow Co., Elmira, N. Y.*

Harry W. Paton, 208 Elm Street, Elmira, N. Y.

*J. G. White Engineering Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.*

Henry Stoll, 510 West One hundred and eighty-fourth Street, New York City.

Alexander Vessie, 34 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*United States Industrial Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.*

John R. Hutson, 1904 Oak Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
Van D. Lott, Young Men's Christian Association, Columbia, S. C.  
Jose Vargas, 240 West One hundred and twelfth Street, New York City.

*Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y.*

Carl R. Bausch, 15 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

*D. M. E., Pittsburgh, Pa. (S. C. Gen. Lab.).*

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Ray F. Heck, 360 Third Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Albert W. Pfaff, Wenatchee, Wash.

Raymond R. Toole, Bloomfield, Mo.

James C. Edmonds, 3226 Western Avenue, Mattoon, Ill.

*Union Switch & Signal Co., Swissvale, Pa.*

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Oscar B. Conklin, R. F. D. No. 1, Wyoming, Pa.  
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Thompson Cummings, Cornell Avenue, West View, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Lewis L. Davis, 2 Maplewood Avenue, Crafton, Pa.  
Thomas William Davies, 532 Woodbourne Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Charles W. Elicker, 3134 Landis Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
James D. Grant, New Brighton Road, New Avon Heights, Pa.  
Oran W. Panner, 482 East Washington St., Rochester, Pa.  
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Fred M. Richey, 329 Lehigh Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
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*Standard Aircraft Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J.*

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Junius M. Jackson, 476 North Second East Street, Provo, Utah.  
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Lorenzo F. Gardner, jr., Mantua, N. J.  
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 Lyle T. West, Glenville, W. Va.

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 John M. Walton, Lake Placid, N. Y.

*Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y.*

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 William E. Conner, 9 Cherry Street, Waterbury, Conn.  
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 Harry D. Hynds, 1111 North Thirty-second Street, Billings, Mont.  
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 Frank O. Peterson, 415 Adams Street, Helena, Mont.  
 John Senchak, 521 John Street, Whiting, Ind.  
 Chester A. Shells, Lakota, N. Dak.  
 Oscar O. Auvil, Entiat, Wash.  
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 Benjamin C. Mohrman, Ohio, Ill.  
 Jacob Myers, 421 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
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 Ralph F. Olney, Berkley Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Chauncey O. Phelps, Utica, Ill.  
 Edward W. Phillips, 313 Sixth Street, Wallace, Idaho.  
 Herbert D. Robertson, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.  
 Herman J. Voxland, Kenyon, Minn.  
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*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.*

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 George B. Cremer, 1611 Briggs Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.  
 Edward V. Creed, 75 Lincoln Street, Detroit, Mich.  
 John D. Fitzpatrick, 287 1/2 West Main Street, Meriden, Conn.  
 James W. Flagler, Y. M. C. A. Building, Detroit, Mich.  
 Wilbur D. Flickinger, Columbiana, Ohio.  
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 Walter L. Hellman, Litzitz, Pa.  
 Paul W. Jenkins, Center and Bellefield Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
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 Harry M. Johnston, Lincoln Way, McConnellsburg, Pa.  
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 Nicholas V. Cummings, sergeant, first class, Turtle Creek, Pa.  
 Lewis M. Stewart, sergeant, 335 Ridgewood Avenue, Glenridge, N. J.  
 William D. Cody, sergeant, 325 Commercial Street, Whitman, Mass.  
 Louis Silverman, sergeant, 21 Lyon Street, New Haven, Conn.  
 Oliver G. Gagne, sergeant, 77 Seymour Street, Rosindale, Mass.  
 Israel Trieger, sergeant, 12 Normandy Street, Rosindale, Mass.  
 Lee Robinson, sergeant, High Knob, Ky.  
 William F. Damesyn, sergeant, 315 St. Ann Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Charles S. Zimmerman, sergeant, Beaver Street, Glenfield, Pa.  
 Charles H. Smith, corporal, 35 Washington Street, Middletown, N. Y.  
 Howard A. Smith, corporal, 89 Oakes Street, Binghamton, N. Y.  
 John F. Traylor, corporal, 715 East Eighth Street, Trenton, Mo.  
 Fred W. Strobel, corporal, 1037 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.  
 James A. Hopkins, corporal, 85 Excelsior Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Jesse C. Stewart, corporal, New Cumberland, W. Va.  
 George H. Williams, corporal, 773 Somerset Street, Johnstown, Pa.  
 Joseph A. Leva, corporal, 282 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Milton Freedman, corporal, 906 Dickswell Avenue, Hamden, Conn.  
 Bryden Pease, private, first class, 312 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.  
 Beverley Tobin, private, first class, 280 Giffords Lane, Staten Island, N. Y.



Jesse W. W. Spann, private, first class, 1814 Woodlawn Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

William R. Fluty, private, first class, 24 Pitcher Street, Detroit, Mich.

John Young, private, first class, 142 Fifth Street, McDonald, Pa.  
Paul C. Leonard, private, first class, 1067 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

Samuel P. Mills, private, first class, 10 Prospect Street, Newport, Vt.  
Louis J. Potash, private, 196 Medford Street, Somerville, Mass.

Albert F. Murray, private, 21 Norway Street, Boston, Mass.  
Raymond D. Fales, private, 111 Jersey Street, Boston, Mass.

Harold G. Britton, private, R. F. D. No. 3, Lewis, Kans.  
David M. Hawkins, private, 198 Park Avenue, Nutley, N. J.

Richard A. MacGlashan, private, 1 Myrtle Street, Boston, Mass.  
Percival F. Oreclupp, private, 36 Spring Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Arthur T. Messom, private, 50 Canal Street, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

John T. McManus, private, 71 North Main Street, Webster, Mass.  
Nicanor L. Diaz, private, 840A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John I. Cox, private, Sheridan, Ind.  
John F. Cleary, private, 1506 North Alden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Martin A. Campbell, private, 261 Granite Street, Rockport, Mass.  
Francis M. Beaudry, private, 191 South Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles E. Anderson, private, R. F. D. 107, Barrington, R. I.  
Patrick G. Whalen, private, Main Street, Boylston, Mass.

Lloyd M. Crowther, private, 19 Rutland Street, Brockton, Mass.  
Norman F. Silsby, private, 180 Savan Hill Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

Frank W. Morrill, private, 41 Norfolk Avenue, Swampscot, Mass.  
Edward A. Murphy, private, 172 Concord Street, Lowell, Mass.

John R. Cody, private, 1198 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Jerome C. Kitterley, private, 171 McClure Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1. In accordance with the resolution of June 10, 1918, in the House of Representatives of the United States concerning the enlisted men within the draft age engaged upon clerical work (file reference L. C. 324.72/8), the returns for the Ordinance Department are listed below:

A. Enlisted detachment, Washington, D. C.

[Name and home address.]

Sergt. Lewis T. Balcke, 342 Buena Vista Avenue, Pekin, Ill.  
Sergt. Bradford M. Ballard, Maple Street, Darien, Conn.

Pvt. Dana L. Blackmarr, 107 Clay Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Pvt. M. L. Boat, Pella, Iowa.

Sergt. Stanley R. Brenner, Witmer, Lancaster County, Pa.  
Ord. Sergt. Edw. M. Bullard, 3 Duncan Place, Jacksonville, Ill.

Ord. Sergt. W. C. Ehlers, 2801 Victor Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
Pvt. Percy R. Clark, 602 North Twelfth Street, Salina, Kans.

Pvt. Charles Danish, 815 Hawthorn Avenue, Portland, Ore.  
Corpl. Albert S. Evans, 312 South Main Street, Scranton, Pa.

Ord. Sergt. Claiborne W. Gooch, 1020 Federal Street, Lynchburg, Va.  
Ord. Sergt. Edw. Gutel, General Delivery, Odell, Ill.

Corpl. George D. Hall, 146 South Fourth Street, Columbia, Pa.  
Pvt. S. H. Hall, Leesburg, Va.

Sergt. Russell A. Hey, 120 East Fischers Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Sergt. Lawrence P. Jackson, 417 South Liberty Street, Jackson, Tenn.

Pvt. Richard W. Jarvis, 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, Bayonne, N. J.  
Pvt. Arthur S. Jenkins, Leesburg, Va.

Corpl. Charles P. Jensen, 1727 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
Pvt. Malcolm P. Junkin, 1513 Webster Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Sergt. Hyman Kaplan, 64 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Frank J. Kavaney, 66 Carew Street, Springfield, Mass.  
Pvt. William A. Keltz, 1515 Gratz Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. George R. Koeln, 3540 Magnolia Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.  
Ord. Sergt. Orlando C. Maiden, 4808 Morris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. First Class, John J. Mangan, 156 Hill Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
Pvt. F. E. Martin, 136 Sargent Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Pvt. Rufus E. Morrell, 715 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.  
Corpl. Glendile J. Murphy, South Farms, Middletown, Conn.

Sergt. Joseph H. Neumeier, 6513 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Donat J. Paradis, 23 Walnut Street, Lewiston, Me.  
Pvt. William B. W. Paul, 3 Dunreath Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Corpl. Arnold Peterson, 746 East Fifteenth Street, Portland, Ore.  
Pvt. H. A. Poindexter, 4614 Florida Avenue, St. Elmo, Pa.

Sergt., First Class, Hoffman Potter, 411 Cherry Street, Elizabeth, N. J.  
Pvt. Paul Sachs, 2115 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. Perry E. Schantz, Zionsville, Pa.  
Ord. Sergt. Archibald L. Smith, 84 West Second Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. Oram P. Smith, 3037 O Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
Ord. Sergt. Russell E. Snyder, 700 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Ord. Sergt. Norman E. Stoodt, 8112 Hough Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Corpl. Walter Strong, 1013 Tenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Sergt., First Class, Clifton Sutherland, Sutherland, Va.  
Pvt. Gerald Swinnerton, 1196 West Lafayette Street, Detroit, Mich.

Pvt. Anthony Samporo, 1170 Castleton Street, Staten Island, N. Y.  
Corpl. Edward E. Thompson, 3141 Mount Pleasant Street, Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Ambler J. Towson, 244 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.  
Corpl. Harold D. Walsh, 602 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Pvt. Albert E. Warren, Leesburg, Va.  
Pvt. William Wenz, 116 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Pvt. Clarence O. Williams, Buffalo, Ohio.  
First Class Pvt. Elmer E. Wright, 1224 Sixth Street SW., Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Harold A. Young, 836 Barnwell Street, Columbia, S. C.  
Pvt. Edwin H. Frank, 151 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Ralph A. Broadwater, 512 Main Street, Sistersville, W. Va.  
Pvt. Harry M. Cochran, 1836 Meridian Place, Washington, D. C.

Sergt. Howard Drews, 1846 North Marvin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pvt. Charles F. Pease, 93 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Total, 58.

B. District offices, Boston.

Pvt. Carl Bauer, 63 Mozart Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
Corpl. Alfred D. Boote, 33 North Munn Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Corpl. Mitchell Bernson, 21 Nevada Street, Winthrop, Mass.  
Pvt. William J. Burke, 4402 West Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. Francis B. Cloonen, 25 Common Street, Waltham, Mass.  
Ord. Sergt. William Crilley, Danbury, Iowa.

Pvt. John H. Connolly, 11 Bickford Street, Beverly, Mass.

Pvt. Peter Doherty, 249 Putnam Street, New Haven, Conn.  
Pvt. Carl F. Erickson, 63 South Whipple Street, Lowell, Mass.

First Class Sergt. Martin L. Gallagher, Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

First Class Sergt. Niles W. Goward, North Easton, Mass.  
Pvt. Russell G. Harper, Belleclaire Hotel, New York City.

Sergt. Justin G. Holt, 56 Binal Avenue, Somerville, Mass.  
First Class Sergt. John F. Mann, 79 Gainsboro Street, Boston, Mass.

Pvt. James A. Howe, 536 Pleasant Street, Belmont, Mass.  
Corpl. Clair W. Dudlow, 647 Pickford Place NE., Washington, D. C.

Sergt. Walter T. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Little River, Kans.  
Ord. Sergt. Viuton L. Knight, 85 East Main Street, Plainville, Conn.

Pvt. Edward A. Leslie, 22 Arcola Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
Pvt. Benjamin D. Littlefield, 4 Main Street, Framingham, Mass.

Pvt. Ephraim R. Litman, 1900 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
Pvt. Harry Lustig, 227 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York City.

Pvt. Clifford W. Maker, Central Square, Framingham, Mass.  
Pvt. Chauncey G. Nichols, 218 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

Pvt. Howard R. Snedeker, 444 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Ord. Sergt. Robert P. Stewart, 629 Stockton Street, Flint, Mich.

Pvt. Frank O. Stubbs, 42 Cedar Street, Haverhill, Mass.  
Total, 27.

Chicago.

Pvt. William V. Baldwin, North Wilbraham, Mass.  
Sergt. Frank S. Bott, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Alvin V. Buits, Sedgwick Co., Cheney, Kans.  
Pvt. H. L. Cagney, 6325 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. Ray J. Eckenrode, 612 North Lincoln Avenue, Scranton, Pa.  
Pvt. William Frisch, 103 Ninth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Pvt. William Goldblom, Buell, Mo.  
Pvt. Carl Kurrle, Dallas City, Ill.

Pvt. William C. Lawhead, Clearfield, Pa.  
Pvt. Harry Lehrhaupt, 25 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York City.

Sergt. M. S. Levin, 911 South Sixth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Sergt. Edward S. McKee, 316 Twenty-second Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

Pvt. William D. Nannery, 6241 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
Pvt. James J. Redding, 110 East Center Street, Danville, Pa.

Pvt. Justin M. Selig, 2041 Troga Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pvt. Louis Weinstein, 1205 Tinton Avenue, New York City.

Sergt. H. J. C. Oltmans, 2337 Andrews Avenue, New York City.  
Total, 17.

Bridgeport.

Sergt. John H. Blest, 127 South Sixth Avenue, Coatesville, Pa.  
Pvt. Paul T. Bullock, Grand Junction, Colo.

Pvt. Stephen J. Clark, North Colony Street, Meriden, Conn.  
Pvt. Samuel H. Cocks, 51A Winfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Pvt. Ben A. Kinon, 493 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Pvt. Thomas B. Monohan, 74 Orchard Street, Carbondale, Pa.

Pvt. Hiram B. Seward, 115 South Hawthorne Lane, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Pvt. Roy E. Simpson, 716 Slater Street, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Total, 8.

Cincinnati.

Pvt. James T. Barrett, Brookline, Mass.  
Pvt. Harry Blatt, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Pvt. Chester A. Craig, Silver Lake, Ind.  
Sergt. of Ordnance Robert H. Claffin, 276 South Hague Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Sergt. of Ordnance Earl F. Coffin, 1120 West Street, Wilmington, Del.  
Pvt. William H. Crone, 427 East Thirteenth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pvt. Robert A. Davies, Rockville, Conn.  
Pvt. Cornelius E. Eash, Topeka, Ind.

Ord. Sergt. Donald A. Eddy, Hillsdale, Mich.  
Ord. Sergt. Frederick V. Geier, 2301 Grand View Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pvt. Arthur R. Goslyn, 124 East Robbins Street, Covington, Ky.  
Pvt. David S. Horwich, 1236 South Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. of Ordnance Edmund B. Jermy, 621 Jefferson Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Corpl. Edward B. La Mar, Aurora, Ind.  
Pvt. Henry G. Lombard, 724 Fifteenth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Pvt. John C. Mounts, Kansas City, Mo.  
Pvt. Howard A. McClay, Wyoming Avenue and B Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ord. Sergt. George Meyerratken, Twelfth and Lee Streets, Covington, Ky.

Sergt. of Ordnance (first class) Clarence W. Salisbury, Seventh and East Reserve Streets, Vancouver, Wash.

Total, 19.

Cleveland.

Corpl. Vincent P. Boudren, 17 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.  
Pvt. (first class) Bernard O. Boudren, 17 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.

Corpl. Claude C. Ferris, 316 Lawrence Street, Marietta, Ga.  
Pvt. Edward C. Hughes, 551 Keifer Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. Herbert Kropp, 1007 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
Corpl. Thomas P. O'Connor, Tiffin, Ohio.

Pvt. William H. Power, 152 East Eighteenth Street, Erie, Pa.  
Pvt. Edward Prior, 38 Mithoff Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. Oscar D. Rickley, Bluffton, Ohio.  
Pvt. Clark H. Robinson, 51 North Harris Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. Walter M. Zuber, 148 Thurman Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.  
Total, 11.

Detroit.

Sergt. John F. Broerman, 1462 West Seventy-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. Carl E. Blair, 2124 East One hundred and seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. Wm. L. Carroll, 749 North Hewitt Avenue, Hastings, Nebr.  
Ord. Sergt. George W. Contante, 1641 Hobart Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Edmund E. Clapsadel, Snover, Mich.  
Pvt. Arthur G. Hyland, Radford Street, Dover, Del.

Pvt. Martin Klingemann, San Marcos, Tex.  
Pvt. Maurice W. Lamson, 2400 South Washington Street, Saginaw, Mich.

Pvt. George L. Mitchell, 1559 East Eighty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. John L. Onslow, 21 North Washington Square, New York City.  
 Pvt. Charles J. O'Brien, 23 Clay Street, Cors, N. Y.  
 Pvt. Harold A. Pickerill, Shellsburg, Iowa.  
 Pvt. Wilfrid N. Waitz, 15 West First Street, Oil City, Pa.  
 Pvt. William J. Whalen, 265 Jefferson Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Total, 14.

*New York.*

Pvt. Rudolph H. Balzer, 131 Mountain Way, Rutherford, N. J.  
 Pvt. David S. Barr, 64 West One hundred and eighteenth Street,  
 New York City.

Pvt. Emanuel M. Biron, 45 North Windsor Avenue, Atlantic City,  
 N. J.

Pvt. Victor Bowman, 3647 Broadway, New York City.

Pvt. Thomas K. Carpenter, 505 North Rodney Street, Wilmington,  
 Del.

Pvt., First Class, Edgar Cartwright, Cedar Street, New Rochelle,  
 N. Y.

Pvt. Carl S. Christoph, 841 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

Pvt. Joseph A. De Boves, 391 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Charles P. Errington, 80 West One hundred and sixty-ninth  
 Street, New York City.

Corpl. Robert H. Foresman, 96 Lockwood Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Sergt. Charles Frost, 364 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergt. Hugh Green, 16 Buchanan Street, Astoria, L. I.

Pvt. Frank E. Fox, 814 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

Pvt. Irving Grossman, 1854 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Pvt., First Class, Joseph G. Haft, 175 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Lou Harris, 137 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Walter Henn, 247 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. William J. Hinson, 1808 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.

Corpl. Jonathan R. Hodgson, Townsend, Del.

Pvt. Lewis E. Hollander, 161 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York  
 City.

Pvt., First Class, Oscar M. Johnson, 158 Hemlock Street, Brooklyn,  
 N. Y.

Abraham D. Kaplan, 1842 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Pvt. Russell W. King, 25 Fairview Avenue, Dover, N. J.

Corpl. Frank Kodet, 318 East Seventy-first Street, New York City.

Pvt. George Kuhnel, 625 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington,  
 D. C.

Sergt. Frank W. Lahey, 1514 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Richard B. Lawson, Upperville, Va.

Pvt. Hugh T. McGill, 42 Dutch Kill Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Pvt. (First Class) Harry J. Muller, 78 Harmon Street, Brooklyn,  
 N. Y.

Corpl. Harry V. O'Neill, 596 West One hundred and seventy-eighth  
 Street, New York City.

Sergt. Lawrence F. Patterson, Hotel Cumberland, New York City.

Pvt. John A. Peterson, 179 Hickory Street, Norwich, Conn.

Pvt. Nelson Quinter, jr., 2 Eathan Avenue, Westfield, Mass.

Pvt. Charles William Ramsey, jr., 214 West Eighty-fifth Street, New  
 York City.

Pvt. Frederick Schott, 430 East One hundred and forty-fourth Street,  
 New York City.

Sergt. George C. Stebbins, 14 Albemarle Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

Pvt. John L. Stoneman, 75 Post Avenue, New York City.

Corpl. Elmer J. Stutesman, 2123 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Justus Von Lengerke, jr., 211 Highland Avenue, Orange, N. J.

Pvt. Gerhard N. Weertz, 147 Cooper Street, Peoria, Ill.

Pvt. Jack N. Well, 198 Avenue B, New York City.

Pvt. (First Class) Louis E. White, 1080 East Twenty-fourth Street,  
 Paterson, N. J.

Pvt. Richard T. Williams, 36 Gaylord Avenue, Plymouth, Pa.

Pvt. Wallace J. Young, 1431 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Total, 44.

*Philadelphia.*

Pvt. (First Class) Howard C. Burrows, Oreland, Pa.

Pvt. Arthur I. Bellen, 608 Flot Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

Pvt. Oliver P. Bennett, Mapleton, Monona County, Iowa.

Pvt. James M. Boland, jr., 238 East Northampton Street, Wilkes-  
 Barre, Pa.

Pvt. Edwin J. Burke, 623 Carmen Street, Camden, N. J.

Sergt. Robert F. Cunningham, Middletown, N. Y.

Corpl. Julius Carosini, 1654 Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Earl B. Palmer, 4235 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. George J. Cotton, 528 Parker Avenue, Collingdale, Pa.

Pvt. Elbert L. Davies, 30 Maple Street, Montrose, Pa.

Pvt. Samuel R. Dorfman, 53 Bridge Street, Paterson, N. J.

Pvt. Rudolph S. Dornberger, 207 North Craig Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pvt. Alfred C. Egan, 300 Dickinson Street, Springfield, Mass.

Pvt. John F. Ewert, 722 North Fifteenth Street, Camden, N. J.

Pvt. Edmund Fixmon, 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York  
 City.

Pvt. Thomas P. Galvin, 2410 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Eugene E. Geary, 314 Franklin Avenue, Wilkensburg, Pa.

Pvt. Bernard Gilbert, 611 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Henry J. Gullitz, 174 Clinton Street, New York City.

Pvt. Frederick W. Harvey, 4241 Osage Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. (First Class) Raymond J. Hardman, 4525 North Twentieth  
 Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph F. Haggeman, West Port, Conn.

Ord. Sergt. Arthur Jones, 239 Ashley Street, Plymouth, Pa.

Ord. Sergt. Arthur Kirk, 1160 Thirty-first Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Corpl. August L. Kirchner, 200 Best Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pvt. Alvan R. Kirchner, 190 North Laurel Street, Hazelton, Pa.

Pvt. John S. Kolstad, jr., 1312 Blair Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Benjamin Laskin, 414 South Sixtieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Walter L. Lewis, 1007 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington,  
 D. C.

Pvt. Henry S. Moulthrop, 221 West Long Avenue, Du Bois, Pa.

Pvt. (First Class) Saul N. Necton, 26 Way Wave Avenue, Winthrop,  
 Mass.

Ord. Sergt. Lloyd Patterson, 310 Aycrigg Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Pvt. Randall R. Sayre, 14 North Oakland Avenue, Sharon, Pa.

Pvt. Christopher F. Seyfarth, 1318 Eighth Street, Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Herman L. Silvers, 715 Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Paul F. Stopenhagen, 450 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergt. Henry N. Tift, 309 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York City.

Sergt. George I. Tofias, 98 Devon Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Ord. Sgt. Harrison F. Wilmot, 261 Hawthorne Street, Malden, Mass.

Pvt. (First Class) Edw. C. Willover, 549 Buttonwood Street, Norris-  
 town, Pa.

Pvt. Charles Weber, 1235 Taney Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Total, 41.

*Pittsburgh.*

Pvt. Charles R. Anthony, Climax, Pa.

Pvt. Albert N. Becker, 1139 Woods Run Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sergt. James E. Cole, 5625 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago.

Corp. John P. Dromey, 1911 East Seventy-fourth Street, Chicago.

Pvt. Delbert D. Graham, 117 V Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Allen H. Lemmon, 1016 Stricker Street, North, Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. Charles H. Lickle, Y. M. C. A., Wilmington, Del.

Pvt. John B. Lodge, 5244 Webster Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ord. Sergt. Lawrence L. Neumann, 517 Second Street North, New  
 Ulm, Minn.

Pvt. Paul W. Reed, 423 First Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Pvt. Alfred H. Beyam, 2008 Van Buren Street, Wilmington, Del.

Sergt. Loddie C. Valgle, 8107 Lucia Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ord. Sergt. Herbert J. Williams, 2419 Silver Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. John A. Wilson, 19 Emily Street, Crafton, Pa.

Corp. Morris Kohner, 3225 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Total, 15.

*Rochester.*

Pvt. Charles W. Cameron, Rochester, N. Y.

Sergt. Lisle L. Dorr, Watertown, N. Y.

Corp. Abraham Drucker, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. John F. Fassett, Lakewood, Ohio.

Pvt. Ralph F. Horton, Ilion, N. Y.

Pvt. Alfred C. Nichols, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sergt. Joseph M. Patterson, Watertown, N. Y.

Pvt. Donald M. Smith, Elizabeth, N. J.

Pvt. John P. Straub, Marietta, Pa.

Pvt. Paul Voelker, Newark, N. J.

Total, 10.

*Ottawa.*

Pvt. Thomas A. Avera, 421 South Church Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Pvt. Leslie B. Aycock, 321 Nash Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Sergt. James R. Barr, 704 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Louis J. Berall, 207 West One hundred and eighteenth Street,  
 New York City.

Pvt. Ray C. Blackstone, 56 Stevens Street, Newark, Ohio.

Ord. Sergt. Lyle G. Hall, 330 Main Street, Ridgway, Pa.

Pvt. Edwin C. Reamer, Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va.

Pvt. (First Class) George J. Rooney, 1247 Turner Avenue NW.,  
 Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ord. Sergt. Reginald D. Smith, 42 West Seventy-fourth Street, New  
 York City.

Sergt. Blodgett Sage, 331 Quincey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corp. Sidney Smith, 114 South Archibald Street, Fort William,  
 Ontario, Canada.

Pvt. James T. Tyree, Howell Street, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Total, 12.

Grand total, as detailed in (A) and (B), 276.

R. B. LOCKE.

*First Lieutenant, Ordnance Reserve Corps.*

## OFFICE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

Roger Amery, captain, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Carl M. Tichenor, lieutenant colonel, 1123 St. Clair Avenue, Detroit,  
 Mich.

John C. P. Bartholf, captain (born New York City).

Griffith C. Evans, captain, Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.

John F. Gallagher, captain (born at Lockhart, Tex.).

William Houghteling, captain, 1403 Twenty-first Street, Washington,  
 D. C.

Louis Carl Kinney, captain, 1504 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Henry T. Lewis, captain (born at Jeddo, Pa.).

Thomas H. McConnell, captain, Washington, D. C.

John A. McCullough, captain, 2408 Maplewood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Charles C. Merz, captain, 2525 Talbott Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Veon Irwin Moncrieff, captain, Kutztown, Pa.

Frederick Eugene Pernot, captain, 2809 Stuart Street, Berkeley, Cal.

Carl Henry Amon, first lieutenant, 221 Sherman Avenue, New York  
 City.

Maurice J. Carey, first lieutenant, 3607 North Percy Street, Philadel-  
 phia, Pa.

Andrew T. Cassell, first lieutenant, 2515 Gough Street, San Fran-  
 cisco, Cal.

Jay Howard Cather, first lieutenant, 258 Union Station, Washington,  
 D. C.

Christopher A. Cheney, first lieutenant, 2089 Marshall Avenue, St.  
 Paul, Minn.

Frederick F. Christine, first lieutenant, 2043 North Twelfth Street,  
 Philadelphia, Pa.

Lee A. Christy, first lieutenant, 1221 Thirteenth Street NW., Wash-  
 ington, D. C.

Stephen M. Clement, first lieutenant, 776 Yale Station, New Haven,  
 Conn.

Alexander L. Dade, jr., first lieutenant, Rockwell Field, San Diego,  
 Cal.

Charles M. Dickson, first lieutenant, Hicks Building, San Antonio,  
 Tex.

Lionel Edward Drew, first lieutenant, 230 E Street, Savannah, Ga.

Clayton Du Bois, first lieutenant, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street,  
 New York City.

Quilla C. Duke, first lieutenant, Lakeview, Tex.

William H. Fitzpatrick, jr., first lieutenant, 2037 Seneca Street, Buf-  
 falo, N. Y.

Tod Ford, first lieutenant, 257 South Grand Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

John Oscar Fuchs, first lieutenant, 257 Union Station, Washington,  
 D. C.

Howell Gilbert, first lieutenant, 541 Paris Avenue SE., Grand Rapids,  
 Mich.

Arthur Gwynne, first lieutenant, 69 Woodland Avenue, Summit, N. J.

Daniel F. B. Hickey, first lieutenant, 41 Hawthorn Avenue, Stamford,  
 Conn.

Harold Deville Hynds, first lieutenant, 115 Fenimore Street, Brook-  
 lyn, N. Y.

Paul Peter Immel, first lieutenant, 2717 Richmond Street, Chicago, Ill.

George Walter Janda, jr., first lieutenant, Mandan, N. Dak.

Arnold Joerns, first lieutenant, 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Chi-  
 cago, Ill.

Carl Duncan Kelly, first lieutenant, New Willard Hotel, Washington,  
 D. C.

William L. Kenly, first lieutenant, the Woodward, Connecticut Avenue,  
 Washington, D. C.



- William R. Kiefer, first lieutenant, 221 West Columbia Street, Springfield, Ohio.
- Lea Richmond Leshar, first lieutenant, Huntingdon, Pa.
- Clay Littleton, first lieutenant, 930 Longmeadow Street, Springfield, Mass.
- Stanley Dinsmore Livingston, first lieutenant, 1710 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Charles S. MacDonald, first lieutenant, 4714 Dover Street, Chicago, Ill.
- Russell MacDonald, first lieutenant, 307 West Baltimore Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- John Francis McGough, first lieutenant, 344 Sayborn Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- Lanier P. McLachlen, first lieutenant, Tenth and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
- Rupert Leroy Maloney, first lieutenant (Antwerp, N. Y., birthplace).
- Neal D. Mathews, first lieutenant (Harmonsborg, Pa., birthplace).
- Richard Stanley Merrill, first lieutenant, 1794 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.
- Carl A. Miller, first lieutenant, 195 Broadway, New York City.
- Holeslaus E. Mostowski, first lieutenant, 869 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- Joseph M. Mulford, first lieutenant, 16 East Del. Street, Chicago, Ill.
- William Nisley Neldig, first lieutenant, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
- Cheever Herbert Newhall, first lieutenant, 262 Beacon Street, Chestnut Hill, Boston, Mass.
- Davis Munson Osborne, first lieutenant, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass.
- J. Brooks R. Parker, first lieutenant, Stafford, Pa.
- William M. Penick, first lieutenant, 5440 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Rudolph S. Rauch, first lieutenant, care of J. H. French, Haverford, Pa.
- Jacob Schapiro, first lieutenant, 41 Park Row, New York City.
- John B. Sbober, first lieutenant, 1025 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Eugene Sibley, first lieutenant (born, Portland, Oreg.).
- Jacob S. Sides, first lieutenant, 617 Forrest Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Robert R. Sizer, first lieutenant, 53 East Seventy-third Street, New York City.
- John Eyre Sloane, first lieutenant, 965 Madison Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
- Granville Smith, jr., first lieutenant, Commonwealth National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.
- Harold Reed Smoot, first lieutenant, 26 Wolcott Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Albert W. Stevens, first lieutenant, Hotel Stevens, Seattle, Wash.
- Joseph C. J. Strahan, first lieutenant (born, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
- George Marquis Sunday, first lieutenant, 142 Metropolitan Tower, New York City.
- Sidney Taylor Thomas, first lieutenant, McLean, Va.
- George J. Waters, first lieutenant, 120 Broadway, Room 1661, New York City.
- Paul Thorne Weeks, first lieutenant, 3112 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Walter Cromwell Wood, first lieutenant, 484 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
- Harry C. Sigourney, first lieutenant, 809 C Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Edwin F. Atkins, second lieutenant, 10 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
- Frederick B. Andrews, second lieutenant, 539-540 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.
- Roger Wilson Andrews, second lieutenant, 1741 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Leonard Bacon, second lieutenant, Solway, N. Y.
- Herbert Hewitt Balkam, second lieutenant, 2523 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- James I. Barry, second lieutenant, 280 Fish Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Isaac W. Baugh, second lieutenant, 3613 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- John J. Bennet, second lieutenant, 242 Seventieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Benjamin Betts, second lieutenant (born, Tonawanda, N. Y.).
- Wells Blanchard, second lieutenant, 1541 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Charles Sanders Bouchard, second lieutenant, 10 Parkvale Avenue, Allston, Mass.
- Walter M. Boyden, second lieutenant, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Frederick Lyons Brown, second lieutenant, United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.
- Homer Darling Burch, second lieutenant, 1664 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
- Thomas J. Cannon, second lieutenant (born, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
- Alexander G. Churchward, second lieutenant, 1625 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Glenn Scott Cobb, second lieutenant, 8 Central Place, Toledo, Ohio.
- Wayne Melsner Cory, second lieutenant, Kingman, Ind.
- Vernon Edward Daniels, second lieutenant, 1710 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
- Davis Reese Danner, second lieutenant, 2205 Ruskin Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
- William Henry Davis, second lieutenant, 800 L Street, Washington, D. C.
- Magruder Dent, second lieutenant, 907 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.
- Robert Lee Dillenbeck, second lieutenant, Room 715, Harrington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- Frank Bernard Donovan, second lieutenant, 100 Cathedral Parkway, New York City.
- Robert Henry Douitt, second lieutenant, 2108 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Philip Drinker, second lieutenant, 119 D Street, Washington, D. C.
- Marion O. Dunning, second lieutenant, Ridgeland, S. C.
- Edwin Reinhert Eek, second lieutenant, 1347 Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Clifford Hinds Erb, second lieutenant, 1138 North Main Street, Rockford, Ill.
- Oscar Ross Ewing, second lieutenant, Miller Road, Morristown, N. J.
- William E. Fitzpatrick, second lieutenant, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
- Henry M. Ford, second lieutenant, 1837 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Frank C. Franzen, second lieutenant, 62 Bagg Street, Detroit, Mich.
- Horace Weir Frost, second lieutenant, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.
- Wallace J. Frost, second lieutenant, 356 Union Station, Washington, D. C.
- George A. Garrett, second lieutenant (born, La Crosse, Wis.).
- Bernard E. Granville, second lieutenant, New York Friars' Club, New York City.
- Washington M. Gray, second lieutenant, 24 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Warren Kamball Green, second lieutenant, United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.
- Hayes Hall, second lieutenant, 119 D Street NE., Washington, D. C.
- James Ellinwood Halsted, second lieutenant, 261 Union Station, Washington, D. C.
- Harold W. Harrison, second lieutenant, 2964 Coleridge Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
- Henry Fuller Hauserman, second lieutenant, 7020 Burham Court, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Harris Masden Hayden, second lieutenant, 209 Maple Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.
- Albert J. Hoffman, second lieutenant (born, Evanston, Ill.).
- Wayne Moore Holmes, second lieutenant, 47 East Woodruff Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
- Albert Lynn Hopkins, second lieutenant, 1297 John R. Street, Detroit, Mich.
- Francis Kitchell Howell, second lieutenant, 123 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
- Elisha H. Howes, jr., second lieutenant, 6327 Sherman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Earl Evert Ives, second lieutenant, General Delivery, Stillwater, Okla.
- Albert Ridgely Johnson, second lieutenant, Pueblo, Colo.
- Ivan Roberts King, second lieutenant (Galesburg, Ill., birthplace).
- Lewis Peniston Kinsey, second lieutenant, 1845 Collinwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
- Thomas Knap, second lieutenant (born, Ogdensburg, N. Y.).
- James Elisha Knox, second lieutenant, 601 South William Street, Johnstown, N. Y.
- Frank F. Koibe, second lieutenant, 55 Wall Street, New York City.
- Claude Archer Labelle, second lieutenant, 48 Kent Street, Brookline, Mass.
- Charles Howard La France, second lieutenant, 240 Exchange Street, Geneva, N. Y.
- William F. Lake, second lieutenant, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
- Royal Levy, second lieutenant, Company M, Three hundred and fifth Infantry, Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.
- Dean A. Lewis, second lieutenant, 30 William Street, Northampton, Mass.
- James Clifford Lewis, second lieutenant, Apartment 5, The Norwood, 1343 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
- Richard H. McDonald, second lieutenant, 595 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Edw. C. McKinney, second lieutenant, 3356 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
- Albert Joseph McLaughlin, second lieutenant, 523 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Sherman E. McNamara, second lieutenant, 9 Hughes Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Walter P. McQuade, second lieutenant, 501 Eighth Street, Washington, D. C.
- Daniel Males, second lieutenant, 1743 F Street, Washington, D. C.
- Edw. Joseph Malone, jr., second lieutenant, 35 Lombardy Street, Newark, N. J.
- George Earl Marshall, second lieutenant, Miami Hotel, Dayton, Ohio.
- Raynor Mend, second lieutenant, 3090 Heath Avenue, New York City.
- Frank R. Meyers, second lieutenant, 79 Arch Street, Akron, Ohio.
- James Moore, 2d, second lieutenant, Fallsade Avenue, Englewood, N. J.
- Russell D. Morrill, second lieutenant (born, Stuart, Va.).
- Frank John Murphy, second lieutenant, 119 D Street NE., Washington, D. C.
- Walton H. Mason, second lieutenant, 8 Wendell Street, Cambridge, Mass.
- Carleton Allen Parker, second lieutenant, ———.
- George H. Piau, second lieutenant, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- John W. Rogers, second lieutenant, 144 South College Street, Washington, Pa.
- Ferdinand W. Scharen, second lieutenant, 57 Ashford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Edward Schoeppe, second lieutenant, 1036 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Mich.
- Arthur A. Schupp, second lieutenant, 606 South Jefferson Avenue, Saginaw, Mich.
- Hally Mering Scott, second lieutenant (born Shandon, Ohio).
- Carl Louis Stucklen, second lieutenant, 26 Esmond Street, Boston, Mass.
- William Smith, second lieutenant, 1423 T Street, Washington, D. C.
- Edward Stevens, second lieutenant, 103 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.
- Francis Fleminis Taggart, second lieutenant, 6 Alden Place, Boston, Mass.
- Willard E. Talbot, second lieutenant, no address; transferred, second lieutenant, Ordnance, December 20, 1917.
- John William Thomas, second lieutenant, 2118 O Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Avery Tompkins, second lieutenant, 1820 I Street, Washington, D. C.
- William Belcher Tyler, second lieutenant, 49 Florence Street, San Francisco, Cal.
- Walter F. Vich, second lieutenant, 3710 Wyoming Street, St. Louis, Mo.
- Charles Ray Vincent, second lieutenant, 1615 A Street Cano Apartments, Washington, D. C.
- Wilbert H. Vitoske, second lieutenant, 4902 Georgia Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- Howard R. Watt, second lieutenant, 919 Main Street, Norristown, Pa.
- Edgar Raymond Whitledge, second lieutenant, 2183 East Eightieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Claude Ernest Wickizer, second lieutenant, Three hundred and ninth Trench Mortar Battery (born Argus, Ind.).
- Wayland Wells Williams, second lieutenant, 1748 Q Street, Washington, D. C.
- Ernest H. Wilson, second lieutenant, 2042 West Grace Street, Richmond, Va.
- Total, 173.

## WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Enlisted men attached to Eight hundred and eighteenth Depot Aero Squadron.

Edmondo Agostini, 207 East Twenty-sixth Street, Norfolk, Va.  
 Peter A. Anderson, 6046 Lawton Avenue, Oakland, Cal.  
 Lyman C. Armstrong, Fellows, Cal.  
 John B. F. Bacon, Martinsburg, W. Va.  
 John L. Baldwin, 119 Washington Street, Boonton, N. J.  
 Karl A. Boonton, Wayne, W. Va.  
 John S. Boyce, 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Robert W. Boyd, 1137 Fourth Street, Chico, Cal.  
 Archibald J. Bush, 523 Seventh Street, Huntington, W. Va.  
 Robert C. Carr, 1306 Main Street, Houston, Tex.  
 Douglas S. Cohen.  
 Darrell V. Cole, Hawthorne, Cal.  
 Clinton A. Colver, R. F. D. 4, Allentown, Pa.  
 Meredith C. Conley, 521 East Clinton Street, Frankfort, Ind.  
 Russell H. Conn, Van Wert, Ohio.  
 William L. Cotten, Donaldsonville, Ga.  
 Gaston L. Damare, 1917 Keleric Street, New Orleans, La.  
 Toney Dankness, 1212 Summer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 John W. Ellis, 1014 Myrtle Street, Oakland, Cal.  
 Claude H. Fageoi, 5512 Manila Avenue, Oakland, Cal.  
 Herbert I. Falk, Sacramento, Cal.  
 Harry E. Fletcher, 10 North Owens Lane, Mobile, Ala.  
 Harry A. Fore, 3010 Colby Street, Berkeley, Cal.  
 Frank L. Fox, Route No. 12, Lancaster, Ohio.  
 Delmar J. Frazier, Berkeley, Cal.  
 Taylor E. Graves, 267 West Seventy-second Street, New York City.  
 Elmodus Gregory, Cash, Ark.  
 Lawrence E. Handley, 2424 Pearson Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.  
 James H. Hannigan, 513 Silver Lake Street, Athol, Mass.  
 George J. Hoffman, 341 Alpha Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 John A. Kennedy, jr., Menlo, Ga.  
 Floyd W. Knecht, 21 Chestnut Avenue, Nazareth, Pa.  
 Percy C. Lange, 3317 Holmead Place, Washington, D. C.  
 Leo J. Leary, 31 Court Street, Medford, Mass.  
 Robert E. Lee, Clo, Ala.  
 Charles D. Levandowski, 2550 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Theodore D. Lindbald, Turlock, Cal.  
 Joseph T. McCann, 837 Fallowfield Avenue, Charleroi, Pa.  
 Gurnie E. Mahan, 129 Porter Street, San Antonio, Tex.  
 Albert J. Mass, 1022 Poplar Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Rae, Maxwell, Glendive, Mont.  
 Fred Mittenberg, United States Army.  
 William H. Nelson, Delavan, Wis.  
 John H. Paize, Newark, Cal.  
 Peter T. Pakenaz, 651 Lawton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 Thomas B. Parker, Maysville, Ky.  
 Erwin F. Perkins, 2617 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.  
 Lewis J. Phillips, 1009 Twenty-third Street, Camden, N. J.  
 Oscar W. Phillips, 1643 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.  
 Casimer Plotrowske, 1329 Pinewood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.  
 Arthur Plank, 3242 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 John C. Ploh, 15712 Finch Avenue, Harvey, Ill.  
 Richard W. Powell, 24 Morgan Street, Montgomery, Ala.  
 William S. Powers, 564 East Main Street, South Norristown, Pa.  
 Frederick B. Pierson, 19 Hamilton Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.  
 James N. Stafford, 248 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Philip G. Tankersley, Attalla, Ala.  
 William Unkle, North State Road, Westerville, Ohio.  
 Leonard M. White, 1726 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.  
 Benson M. Wood, Effingham, Ill.  
 Ennis Woodruff, care of Midland Co., Public Service Corporation, San Luis Obispo, Cal.  
 Edward C. Warth, Harbeville, S. C.

## Office Chief Signal Officer.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

John M. McGregor, first lieutenant, 196 Monroe Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Madison E. Brainerd, second lieutenant, 314 Western Avenue, Albany, N. Y.  
 Robert E. Keggin, sergeant, first class, 1014 Twenty-second Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Harry J. Graham, sergeant, first class, 501 Forrest Avenue, Mishawaka, Ind.  
 William A. Nedrien, sergeant, 47 Eagle Street, Salamanca, N. Y.  
 William C. Becker, sergeant, 1909 Pulaski Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Frank E. Buckley, sergeant, Essex, Mass.  
 Lewis E. Dillman, sergeant, 815 Sixty-sixth Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Roy D. Shill, sergeant, 330 North Second Street, West Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Oscar G. Lemcke, sergeant, 3610 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Leslie E. Meade, sergeant, Bartland, Mich.  
 Maurice Simons, sergeant, 1422 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Phillip Stein, sergeant, 5301 Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 John S. Poole, corporal, Franklin, La.  
 Edw. B. Nerney, corporal, 4928 Washington Court, Chicago, Ill.  
 Malcolm B. Wiseheart, private, first class, Shawneetown, Ill.  
 Raymond B. Alexander, private, first class, 1210 Washington Street, Waco, Tex.  
 John O. Dorsch, private, first class, 841 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 William G. Halsey, private, first class, 216 Tuam Avenue, Houston, Tex.  
 George F. Turner, private, first class, 89 Hague Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 John W. Trenkenschuh, private, 613 Fourth Street NE., Washington, D. C.  
 John H. Mathews, private, Yates City, Ill.  
 Kenneth C. Browne, private, 1511 Twenty-second Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Gomer B. Davies, private, 470 East One hundred and sixty-first Street, New York City.  
 Walter G. Ford, private, 2919 Twelfth Street NE., Brookland, D. C.  
 Raymond Gilleaudeau, private, 336 East Boston Post Road, Marmaroneck, N. Y.  
 Frank D. Milne, private, 155 Hilton Street, Elizabeth, N. J.  
 James St. L. O'Toole, private, 1321 Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

## DIVISION OF PURCHASE, STORAGE, AND TRAFFIC.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

Henry Cape, jr., first lieutenant, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.  
 Hugh A. Carithers, first lieutenant, Winder, Ga.  
 J. E. Craig, captain, 11 Broadway, New York City.  
 Robert S. Davis, jr., second lieutenant, 3519 Locust Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Warren Gilbert Davis, second lieutenant, 11 Catherine Street, Worcester, Mass.  
 James B. Dickey, first lieutenant, 401 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
 Leslie Clarence Dodge, private, 1339 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
 F. E. Du Bois, captain, 467 Spring Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Stephen Gardner Duncan, captain, 6386 Church Street, Overbrook, Pa.  
 Raymond Flynn, second lieutenant, 30 Newberry Street, Boston, Mass.  
 Antonio Garcia, second lieutenant, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.  
 H. M. Gay, second lieutenant, 5127 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.  
 Seabry S. Gould, jr., first lieutenant, Seneca Falls, N. Y.  
 James Maurice Grier, first lieutenant, 77 Kendell Avenue, Bellevue, Pittsburgh.  
 H. A. Houston, first lieutenant, 1303 Fairmont Street, Washington, D. C.  
 John H. Johnson, first lieutenant, 39 Claremont Avenue, New York City.  
 Thomas R. Jones, captain, 226 South Carolina Street, Arkansas City, Kans.  
 Ben Lazard, second lieutenant, 1727 Peters Avenue, New Orleans, La.  
 Antonio Lazo, captain, 108 East Eighty-second Street, New York City.  
 Richard R. Lee, second lieutenant, 1756 North Normandee Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Alvin M. Lightburne, first lieutenant, 2608 East Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
 John Norman McMath, second lieutenant, 373 Oxford Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Robert C. Martin, first lieutenant, 2205 East Eighty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Walter Sandes Marvin, first lieutenant, 155 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 H. H. Morse, first lieutenant, Excelsior Springs, Mo.  
 William L. Nicoll, first lieutenant, Newburgh, N. Y.  
 J. Brooks B. Parker, first lieutenant, Strafford, Pa.  
 W. M. Penick, first lieutenant, 3624 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Miles Ross, second lieutenant, 305 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York City.  
 Leonard F. Ruoff, second lieutenant, 3146 Nineteenth Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Charles B. Shaeffer, second lieutenant, 2905 Troost Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
 P. J. Shaw, captain, 2001 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.  
 H. R. Smoot, first lieutenant, 26 North Walcott Avenue, Salt Lake City.  
 Chauncey Seymour Shaw, captain, 3924 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C.  
 William R. Stanert, second lieutenant, Audubon, Camden County, N. J.  
 William S. Witham, jr., second lieutenant, 672 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

## Office of the Provost Marshal General.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

H. E. Stephenson, captain, 732 Colings Avenue, Collingswood, N. J.  
 Claude A. Hope, captain, New York City, N. Y.  
 R. H. Hill, captain, New Castle, Ky.  
 Dorrance D. Snapp, captain, 705 Western Avenue, Joliet, Ill.  
 Breckenridge Jones, captain, Huntington, W. Va.  
 J. J. Mackay, jr., first lieutenant, Raleigh, N. C.  
 Jesse I. Miller, first lieutenant, Lexington, Ky.  
 James H. Hughes, jr., first lieutenant, Wilmington, Del.  
 James B. King, first lieutenant, Muskogee, Okla.  
 Roy L. Deal, first lieutenant, R. F. D. No. 4, Alexandria, Va.  
 David A. Pine, first lieutenant, 2109 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Stanley H. Udy, first lieutenant, 605 Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago, Ill.  
 Webster W. Holloway, first lieutenant, Kansas City, Kans.  
 William K. Gilmore, first lieutenant, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Carew F. Martindale, first lieutenant, Lansing, Mich.  
 M. H. Lancheimer, second lieutenant, 1746 Lanier Place NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Buz M. Walker, jr., second lieutenant, Storkville, Miss.  
 Total, 17.

## Office of director of Tank Corps.

E. D. Gunning, captain, Jackson, Miss.  
 William R. M. Very, first lieutenant, 135 West Sixteenth Street, New York City.  
 Frank G. Barrie, sergeant, 347 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.  
 John C. Lowe, sergeant, 518 Shaw Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.  
 J. J. Nicolaidis Phidias, sergeant, 814 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Robert West, sergeant, 618 E Street NE., Washington, D. C.  
 Roger M. Rittase, sergeant, 473 West King Street, York, Pa.  
 Vernon J. Wilson, sergeant, 100 Watkins Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.  
 Total, 8.

## Committee on classification of personnel.

C. Sidney Garrison, first lieutenant, Lincolnton, N. C.

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

[Name, rank, and home address.]

George H. Adams, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Austin C. Alden, second lieutenant, 35 Schuyler Street, Boston, Mass.  
 Gardner Alden, captain, 4026 Illinois Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
 Ernest G. Allen, second lieutenant, R. F. D. No. 3, Jonesboro, Ga.  
 Frank T. Allen, second lieutenant, Lisbon, N. Dak.  
 Fred W. Allen, second lieutenant, no record.



- Ivan A. Allen, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Carl W. Allison, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Reuben L. Anderson, second lieutenant, 5616 Glenwood, Chicago, Ill.  
 George G. Andrews, captain, Cornell Club, New York City.  
 Buron N. Armstrong, second lieutenant, 1508 South Adams, Fort Worth, Tex.  
 Gordon S. Bader, second lieutenant, Wahpeton, N. Dak.  
 Charles W. Bailey, first lieutenant, no record.  
 William L. Bainton, first lieutenant, 369 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York City.  
 Raymond C. Baker, second lieutenant, Jermyn, Pa.  
 William A. Baker, first lieutenant, 218 East Jefferson Street, Springfield, Ill.  
 Howard Baldensperger, captain, 1927 G Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Howard M. Baldwin, second lieutenant, R. F. D. No. B, Gilroy, Cal.  
 John K. Bangs, jr., second lieutenant, 12 East Thirty-first Street, New York City.  
 James K. Bannerman, first lieutenant, Harlin Court, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Frank Fergus Banting, second lieutenant, 2017 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 William F. Barnaby, first lieutenant, 91 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 George T. Barnes, first lieutenant, Petersburg, Va.  
 Carl J. Barnet, first lieutenant, 1693 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.  
 Eugene M. Barnhart, first lieutenant, 1011 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.  
 John McF. Barr, captain, Cherokee Drive, Louisville, Ky.  
 William Evans Barrett, second lieutenant, 3200 Porter Street, Richmond, Va.  
 Le Roy Barton, captain, 2006 Benson Avenue, New York City.  
 Herbert T. Bassett, second lieutenant, Swarthmore, Pa.  
 Arthur E. Bateman, first lieutenant, 121 Raymond Street, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Karl E. Battley, first lieutenant, 50 Inwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Harry C. Baujan, first lieutenant, 202 East Second Street, Beardstown, Ill.  
 George B. Baxter, second lieutenant, 2115 North Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Donald W. Bay, first lieutenant, 2540 Broadway, Toledo, Ohio.  
 Edwin A. Bayer, first lieutenant, 785 Lake Shore Road, Grossepointe, Mich.  
 Edward Seaton Beatty, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Arthur A. Beaudry, first lieutenant, 57½ Saratoga Avenue, Cohoes, N. Y.  
 Alfred C. Bedford, captain, 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Emil G. Beer, second lieutenant, 38 Nineteenth Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.  
 Ernest M. Belanger, second lieutenant, 39 Spring Street, Wincoski, Vt.  
 William C. Belknap, first lieutenant, 82 North Pine Avenue, Albany, N. Y.  
 William H. Benduhn, first lieutenant, 4940 North Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Roy E. Berridge, second lieutenant, 28 Nathan Street, Ashtabula, Ohio.  
 Hubert W. Beyette, second lieutenant, San Angelo, Tex.  
 John O. Birmingham, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Palmer Blackburn, second lieutenant, 15 Wesley Apartment, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Clarence J. Blake, second lieutenant, 1206 Oliver Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Arthur B. Blanchard, first lieutenant, 8 Irvington Street, Boston, Mass.  
 Charles H. Blewett, second lieutenant, 1428 Beach Street, Biloxi, Miss.  
 Leonard A. Bonner, first lieutenant, 1901 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
 Herb V. Book, second lieutenant, 385 Burns Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 Edgar M. Bosley, first lieutenant, 89 East Warren Street, Detroit, Mich.  
 Lawrence R. Boutchard, first lieutenant, 1132 Second Street, Newport News, Va.  
 Carl H. Bowen, captain, 290 Depew Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 John W. Boyd, first lieutenant, 45 Wesley Avenue, Boston, Mass.  
 John T. Boyle, second lieutenant, 201 North Jennings Street, Anthony, Kans.  
 Lyman E. Brackett, first lieutenant, 327 Jefferson Street, Rochester, Ind.  
 John E. Bradstreet, first lieutenant, 335 Ridge Avenue, Winnetka, Ill.  
 Hallick M. Brady, second lieutenant, 3628 Jackson Street, Omaha, Nebr.  
 Harry N. Brandenburg, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Herman L. Brandt, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Anthony P. Braun, second lieutenant, 18 Dakota Avenue, Wahpeton, N. Dak.  
 William J. Briscoe, captain, 4148 Eighth Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Roland H. Brock, second lieutenant, 568 South Street, Athol, Mass.  
 Charles F. Brown, second lieutenant, 4251 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 William C. Brown, jr., first lieutenant, 248 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.  
 Wylie S. Brown, second lieutenant, 618 North Weaver Street, Gainsville, Tex.  
 Ridgely D. Bryan, first lieutenant, 205 Hammond Court, Washington, D. C.  
 Willis R. Bryant, first lieutenant, 408 Queen Ann Avenue, Seattle, Wash.  
 Dean W. Buchan, second lieutenant, 257 Byron Street, Palo Alto, Cal.  
 Edwin Budd, second lieutenant, R. F. D. No. 1, Elizabeth, N. J.  
 William L. Bull, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Paul W. Burbank, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Sam H. Burchard, first lieutenant, Gonzales, Tex.  
 B. Bernei Burgunder, first lieutenant, no record.  
 John J. Burke, second lieutenant, 10623 Columbia Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 M. Purlier Burkholder, first lieutenant, 89 East Seventeenth Street, Chicago Heights, Ill.  
 Edv. L. Burmeister, first lieutenant, 1724 Center Street, Ashland, Pa.  
 Ralph H. Burnett, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Edw. B. Busby, first lieutenant, 5839 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Charles W. Butler, first lieutenant, 152 Horton Street, Detroit, Mich.  
 Laurence Butler, captain, Jenkintown, Pa.  
 Lester B. Butterworth, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Walter S. Byrne, second lieutenant, 521 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Charles M. Cabaniss, first lieutenant, 1103 South Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Robert R. Cahn, first lieutenant, 816 Racine Street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 James H. Cain, second lieutenant, Auburn, Ga.  
 Albert A. Campbell, second lieutenant, 92 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Hugh Campbell, first lieutenant, Paris, Ky.  
 Leonard B. Campbell, second lieutenant, 82 Chapin Street, Providence, R. I.  
 George P. Capen, second lieutenant, 479 Sherman Street, Canton, Mass.  
 H. A. Carithers, jr., first lieutenant, Winder, Ga.  
 Charles C. Carter, second lieutenant, 2060 Sixteenth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.  
 William F. Casey, first lieutenant, 69 Charlton Street, New York City.  
 Robert H. Chamlee, first lieutenant, 617 First Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Raymond W. Charlton, captain, 1628 Columbia Road NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Henry W. Chase, second lieutenant, 319 Fifteenth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Chester H. Childs, second lieutenant, 215 Windson Road, Waban, Mass.  
 Auguste Chouteau, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Alfred P. Christenson, second lieutenant, 421 Church Street, Salinas, Cal.  
 Wilmer H. Christian, second lieutenant, 807 East Main Street, New Albany, Ind.  
 Dwight N. Clark, first lieutenant, Norfolk, Conn.  
 Fred Geo. Clark, captain, 1087 West Eleventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Mills G. Clark, first lieutenant, 230 V Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Lyle C. Clarke, second lieutenant, 420 Fourth Street, Baraboo, Wis.  
 Joseph M. Clavin, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Edward M. Cohen, first lieutenant, 451 College Street, Athens, Ga.  
 James Maurice Collins, second lieutenant, no record.  
 R. P. Compton, second lieutenant, 315 West Pleasant Street, Springfield, Ill.  
 Bernard L. Connell, first lieutenant, 1105 Vine Street, Scranton, Pa.  
 Lewis H. Connor, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Charles W. Conway, second lieutenant, 640 North Avenue, Westfield, N. J.  
 Andrew R. Cooper, first lieutenant, 59 West Tenth Street, New York City.  
 Gilbert R. Cordin, first lieutenant, 16 Harvard Avenue, Providence, R. I.  
 Herman R. Cornell, first lieutenant, Shawano, Wis.  
 Claude H. Cragoe, first lieutenant, Oakfield, Wis.  
 D. J. Crawford, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Donald D. Crawford, first lieutenant, 1728 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 James R. Crawford, second lieutenant, 909 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 J. C. Crittenden, second lieutenant, Shellman, Ga.  
 Ralph Upton Cross, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Herbert W. Crowhurst, second lieutenant, Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Alex. H. Cummings, second lieutenant, 858 Eighteenth Street, Oakland, Cal.  
 Jordan, Cummer, second lieutenant, 25 Davenport Street, Detroit, Mich.  
 Glen M. Curlee, second lieutenant, 815 West Taylor Street, Kokomo, Ind.  
 Geo. H. Dalzell, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Wm. J. Davidson, first lieutenant, 1421 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Daniel M. Davis, captain, 556 East Spring, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Dudley H. Davis, first lieutenant, 1002 Sixteenth Street, Lynchburg, Va.  
 Barton R. Dawes, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Jack J. Dean, second lieutenant, Palestine, Tex.  
 Alvin W. Deifel, second lieutenant, Margaret Street, St. Paul, Minn.  
 Frank I. DeHaven, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Samuel S. DeHoff, second lieutenant, 178 Harney Street, Omaha, Nebr.  
 Bruce J. Dellett, second lieutenant, 151 Oak Street, Birmingham, N. Y.  
 James Demarest, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Wm. M. Denny, second lieutenant, 1204 Crockett Street, Sherman, Tex.  
 Eugene S. DesPortes, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Frank A. De Vertes, captain, no record.  
 Adrian G. Devine, first lieutenant, 19 Portsmouth Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Donald S. Davor, captain, 126 North Main Street, Chambersburg, Pa.  
 Howard F. Diehl, first lieutenant, 28 North Whittenburgh Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.  
 Charles W. Dietz, captain, 46 Bryant Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 James I. Dodds, first lieutenant, North Hero, Vt.  
 Jos. A. Donington, second lieutenant, 217 Chestnut Street, Rosalo Park, N. J.  
 Arthur T. Donnelly, second lieutenant, 7 Baldwin Street, Newark, N. J.  
 Frank H. Donovan, first lieutenant, 101 North Common Street, Lynn, Mass.  
 J. Fred Dorn, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Arthur K. Dowd, first lieutenant, 38 Fulton Street, Weehawken, N. J.  
 William H. Drale, first lieutenant, 4157 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
 Carlyle B. Drummond, first lieutenant, Hamilton Apartments, Omaha, Nebr.  
 Philip S. Duff, second lieutenant, 1104 Third Avenue, Nebraska City, Nebr.  
 George B. Drummond, second lieutenant, Oakwood Place, Eau Claire, Wis.  
 Francis E. Duffy, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Fred Edwood Du Bois, captain, no record.  
 Francis M. Duquet, second lieutenant, 593 Riverside Drive, New York City.  
 Crawford M. Earle, jr., second lieutenant, 327 South Church Street, Spartanburg, S. C.

- Willard H. Eckman, first lieutenant, Gordon Heights, Wilmington, Del.  
 Eugene T. Edwards, second lieutenant. No record.  
 Lemuel E. Edwards, second lieutenant. No record.  
 Fred H. Elcher, second lieutenant, 816 Dueber Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio.  
 H. E. Edwards, captain, 138 Bellevue Avenue, Melrose, Mass.  
 J. Lester Elsner, captain, 247 Broad Street, Redbank, N. J.  
 H. A. Eldredge, captain, 240 High Street, Newburyport, Mass.  
 Thomas J. Eline, first lieutenant, 1133 East One hundred and forty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 John C. Elliot, second lieutenant, United States Army.  
 Walker T. Elliot, second lieutenant, 1434 Robinwood Street, Lakewood, Ohio.  
 Paul R. Ellis, second lieutenant, Uvalde, Tex.  
 Donald P. Ellyson, first lieutenant, 814 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.  
 John G. Endicott, second lieutenant, Carmi, Ill.  
 Washington A. Endicott, first lieutenant, 1513 D Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 Jeffery H. Englehart, second lieutenant, 1239 Madison Avenue, New York City.  
 Robert G. Ernst, second lieutenant, 1201 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J.  
 James H. Erwin, first lieutenant, 521 Seventh Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 Walter J. Etu, second lieutenant, 1347 Depot Street, Calumet, Mich.  
 Sheldon R. Evans, captain, 1 Yeager Avenue, Kingston, Pa.  
 De Witt Everest, first lieutenant, 200 Second Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.  
 Johnson K. Fahy, second lieutenant. No record.  
 Thomas S. A. Fairbairn, second lieutenant, 539 Ashland Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 John J. Farrell, captain, 313 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Theodore C. Fedders, second lieutenant, 50 Otis Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 James W. Feeney, first lieutenant, 5 Holt Road, Andover, Mass.  
 Max Fichtenbaum, first lieutenant, 608 Blanco Street, Waco, Tex.  
 E. R. Finkenstaedt, captain, 901 Fifth Street, Bay City, Mich.  
 John W. Finkenstaedt, captain, 901 Fifth Street, Bay City, Mich.  
 John A. Finnicum, first lieutenant, 116 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.  
 George J. B. Fisher, first lieutenant, 820 Federal Street, Camden, N. J.  
 Sidney L. Fisher, second lieutenant, 9811 North Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Harry Ed Flaherty, second lieutenant. No record.  
 Lamar L. Flaven, second lieutenant, 1560 Downing Street, Denver, Colo.  
 Franklin T. Fletcher, first lieutenant, 1408 State Street, Eau Claire, Wis.  
 Walter F. Fling, first lieutenant, 135 Hawthorn Street, Toledo, Ohio.  
 Raymond Flynn, second lieutenant, 151 Blotchley Avenue, New Haven, Conn.  
 William J. Foster, captain, Reserve Corps, no record.  
 Chester R. Fouts, second lieutenant, 618 First Avenue North, Fargo, N. Dak.  
 Harry L. Fraser, second lieutenant, El Paso, Tex.  
 Myer Drost Freeland, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Fred W. Fritts, first lieutenant, 109 Vine Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 W. F. Fryburg, second lieutenant, Great Falls, Mont.  
 George G. Fuller, first lieutenant, 253 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
 George V. Fuller, second lieutenant, no record.  
 William J. Gainey, second lieutenant, 86½ Fulton Street, Auburn, N. Y.  
 Ben Gallagher, first lieutenant, Omaha, Nebr.  
 Antonio F. Garcia, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Claude R. Garmany, second lieutenant, 16 Mitchell Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Thomas J. Garner, first lieutenant, Woodward, Ala.  
 Howard M. Gay, second lieutenant, 4310 North Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Huntington Gilchrist, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Thomas K. Givens, first lieutenant, 614 Frederica Street, Owensboro, Ky.  
 Silas N. Glisson, second lieutenant, Girard, Ga.  
 John S. Gordon, second lieutenant, 2065 Oakland Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.  
 Joseph C. Gorey, second lieutenant, 354 West Fiftieth Street, New York City.  
 Frank E. Grace, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Arthur J. Graf, first lieutenant, Amboy, Ind.  
 Paul C. Graney, first lieutenant, 30 Seymour Street, Auburn, N. Y.  
 Harold R. Grant, second lieutenant, 2309 Washington Circle, Washington, D. C.  
 Frank H. N. Grant, second lieutenant, 1712 North Olive Street, San Antonio, Tex.  
 Samuel Grass, first lieutenant, 145 Auburn Avenue, New York.  
 Frank P. Gravelle, first lieutenant, Ardmore, Pa.  
 William Sproull Graves, second lieutenant, 204 East Fourth Street, Rome, Ga.  
 John B. Greata, second lieutenant, 1316 Terry Avenue, Seattle, Wash.  
 Frank J. Green, first lieutenant, 23 Harvard Street, Charlestown, Mass.  
 William B. Greenlaw, first lieutenant, 1064 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Ky.  
 John E. Greenough, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Arthur S. Greenwood, first lieutenant, Lake Mills, Wis.  
 Richmond G. Gresham, first lieutenant, Gresham Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C.  
 James S. Griffin, second lieutenant, 2825 West Thirty-seventh Street, Denver, Colo.  
 William E. Griffin, captain, no record.  
 H. Phillip Grossman, second lieutenant, 1340 South Albany Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Ernest A. Guilmet, first lieutenant, 712 South Akard Street, Dallas, Tex.  
 Abraham G. Guinn, second lieutenant, Benton, Tenn.  
 Albert P. Gumaer, captain, 1612 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Ford L. Gunn, first lieutenant, 119 Tenawee Street, Lansing, Mich.  
 William H. Hagan, first lieutenant, 206 Church Street, Mobile, Ala.  
 Sherman P. Haight, captain, Reserve Corps, 61 Worth Street, New York City.  
 William Haight, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Charles E. Hall, first lieutenant, 521 Arnet Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Richard H. Hall, Jr., first lieutenant, 3745 McKinley Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Cornelius H. Halsted, first lieutenant, Morris Avenue, Morristown, N. J.  
 Age H. Hansen, first lieutenant, 119 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 James M. Hansen, second lieutenant, 372 Seyvurn Street, Detroit, Mich.  
 James E. Hardwick, first lieutenant, 1615 South Tenth Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.  
 Denis Harrigan, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Addison L. Harvey, second lieutenant, Logan, Iowa.  
 George L. Harvey, first lieutenant, 536 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J.  
 William Sherman Hatch, captain, 820 Hamilton Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
 John Y. Hay, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Ralph S. Hayes, first lieutenant, 223 Goodman Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Curt E. Heckel, second lieutenant, 1565 Genesee Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Ralph J. Hefferman, second lieutenant, 706 East Grove Street, Bloomington, Ill.  
 Charles P. Hefley, first lieutenant, 2231 Broadway, Logansport, Ind.  
 Lawrence J. Heller, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Wilbur J. Helmer, first lieutenant, 2970 Edge Hill Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.  
 Ober S. Herr, second lieutenant, 56 West Main Street, Westminster, Md.  
 Fred Herrigel, Jr., first lieutenant, 866 Bergen Street, Newark, N. J.  
 Jasper T. Heirs, first lieutenant, Trumbo Street, Charleston, S. C.  
 Albert E. Higgins, second lieutenant, 40 Mesmer Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Chester D. Hilton, second lieutenant, 41 Palmer Avenue, East Delaware, Mich.  
 William W. Hobbizell, Jr., first lieutenant, 1900 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
 William H. Hoch, first lieutenant, Main Street, Whitesville, Mass.  
 Arthur Hohlt, first lieutenant, 1702 Key Street, Brenham, Tex.  
 Reuben A. Holden, Jr., first lieutenant, 2020 Vernon Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Andrew E. Holmes, second lieutenant, no record.  
 William S. Holmes, second lieutenant, 602 South Fourth Street, Grand Forks, N. Dak.  
 Thomas B. Hopkins, first lieutenant, R. F. D. No. 6, Cleburne, Tex.  
 Walter S. Howard, captain, 1333 East Main Street, Muncie, Ind.  
 Harry R. Howe, first lieutenant, 105 Palmyra Street, Watertown, Mass.  
 Lloyd A. Howell, second lieutenant, no record.  
 James A. Howland, first lieutenant, 937 East Fourteenth Street, Chester, Pa.  
 Philip E. Hubbard, second lieutenant, 97 South Main Street, Middletown, Conn.  
 William D. Hudson, second lieutenant, Sparta, Tenn.  
 Arthur W. Hughes, first lieutenant, 27 Federal Street, Brunswick, Me.  
 Robert B. Hughes, first lieutenant, 1550 North Sixty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Robert E. Hull, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Daniel R. Hurley, first lieutenant, 1214 Lexington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 T. J. Israel, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Walter C. Jacobs, second lieutenant, no record.  
 William Norman Jeavons, first lieutenant, Arlington Road, Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 William R. Jobs, second lieutenant, 3236 Pasco Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Colin H. John, first lieutenant, 1054 East Cantrell Street, Decatur, Ill.  
 Alfred H. Johnson, second lieutenant, 5128 East Thirty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Elias A. Johnson, first lieutenant, 2351 North Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Robert P. Johnson, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Seale B. Johnson, second lieutenant, 174 Hurt Street, Jackson, Tenn.  
 Stoddard F. Johnson, second lieutenant, no record.  
 George E. Johnson, second lieutenant, 1740 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Bernard T. Jones, first lieutenant, 107 Rochester Street, Polton, N. J.  
 Edward L. Jones, captain, 45 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.  
 Thomas H. Joyce, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Louis P. Kalb, major, 1422 Buchanan Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Varney Kaminsky, second lieutenant, 400 East Gaston Street, Savannah, Ga.  
 Alfred G. Kay, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Cletus Keating, captain, 425 West End Avenue, New York City.  
 Fred W. Keller, first lieutenant, Mallon, Wis.  
 Walter J. Kemp, first lieutenant, 121 North Main Street, Tipton, Ind.  
 Martin H. Kennelly, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Arthur W. Kidd, second lieutenant, 2535 Cleveland Avenue, New Orleans, La.  
 Fred W. Kenny, captain, no record.  
 John R. Kilpatrick, major, 1245 University Avenue, New York City.  
 Arthur C. King, captain, 709 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Roswell P. Kinney, second lieutenant, 576 Lenox Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 Maurice H. Kirby, first lieutenant, 7707 Jones Road, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Frank R. Kissing, second lieutenant, 189 St. James Place, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Anch Kline, first lieutenant, 357 Buckhill Street, Easton, Pa.  
 Lewis A. Kniffen, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Eric L. Kohler, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Daniel E. Koshland, second lieutenant, 3800 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 George F. Kryda, first lieutenant, 3649 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 George H. Kunz, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Robert E. Knuster, second lieutenant, 523 Fountain Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Richard K. Lackey, second lieutenant, 107 North Twelfth Street, Richmond, Ind.  
 Karl B. Lamb, captain, 360 West Twenty-second Street, New York City.  
 Waldo Lampe, second lieutenant, 420 Benteau Street, Detroit, Mich.  
 Frank W. Landenberger, first lieutenant, 711 Wildwood Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 Darrell T. Lane, second lieutenant, Seneca, Nebr.



Charles O. Lanphier, first lieutenant, 1120 South Seventh Street, Springfield, Ill.  
 William E. La Roe, second lieutenant, 1007 Van Trump Court, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Gustav F. Lawrence, second lieutenant, Fargo, N. Dak.  
 Rheel W. Leary, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Milton M. Lefkowitz, first lieutenant, 2320 Cleveland Avenue, Canton, Ohio.  
 Arthur Milton Lehr, first lieutenant, Carver Hotel, Sharon, Pa.  
 Arthur M. Levy, second lieutenant, 558 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Howard L. Lewis, second lieutenant, no record.  
 A. M. Lightburne, first lieutenant, 2608 East Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Milton C. Lightner, first lieutenant, 105 East Fifteenth Street, New York City.  
 A. L. Lincoln, jr., captain, 61 Walnut Street, Brookline, Mass.  
 Edw. J. Lindsay, second lieutenant, 212 Washington Avenue, Iowa Falls, Iowa.  
 Clarence Lineberger, first lieutenant, Gastonia, N. C.  
 Leroy B. Lindsey, second lieutenant, 924 Mallet Street, West Toledo, Ohio.  
 William C. Linthieum, first lieutenant, 2926 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 H. A. Lipinsky, second lieutenant, 315 South Jefferson Street, Huntington, Ind.  
 D. R. Livengood, first lieutenant, 608 Cottage Grove Avenue, South Bend, Ind.  
 Robert L. Lehse, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Wallace W. Longfellow, first lieutenant, 1462 Hopkins Street, Lakewood, Ohio.  
 Jutta A. Longmoore, second lieutenant, 15 Charles Street, Johnsbury, Vt.  
 Thompson Lothrop, first lieutenant, 81 Breckenridge Street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Charles W. Lotte, captain, 581 Broadway, Patterson, N. Y.  
 Stuart F. Louchhelm, captain, 1809 Spring Garden Street, Redbank, N. J.  
 William C. Lowdon, second lieutenant, 2308 Lipscomb Street, Fort Worth, Tex.  
 Glen E. Luke, second lieutenant, 866 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 Karl M. Lyons, first lieutenant, 417 Poplar Street, Warren, Pa.  
 Herbert Geo. McNemy, second lieutenant, 740 Riverside Drive, New York City.  
 William G. McCarthy, first lieutenant, Cambridge, Mass.  
 John M. McIntosh, second lieutenant, 7341 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 James M. McKay, second lieutenant, Army.  
 Harold D. McKinnon, second lieutenant, Madison, S. Dak.  
 J. B. McLaughlin, jr., second lieutenant, 616 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.  
 Bernard McMahan, second lieutenant, 2131 Derby Street, Berkeley, Cal.  
 Patrick McMullan, second lieutenant, 2708 Seneca Street, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 James B. McPherson, first lieutenant, 415 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York City.  
 Thomas F. Maher, second lieutenant, 43 Carolina Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Lawrence S. Man, first lieutenant, 203 Twelfth Street, Canton, Ohio.  
 Henry M. Marke, jr., first lieutenant, 128 West Hattie Street, Forth Worth, Tex.  
 Verne Marshall, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Herman J. Martin, first lieutenant, 955 Cherry Street, Huntington, Ind.  
 Robert C. Martin, first lieutenant, 688 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 William W. Matthews, second lieutenant, 205 Church Street, Vidalia, Ga.  
 Henry May, jr., first lieutenant, 311 Depew Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Edward L. Mayer, first lieutenant, 1321 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Don M. Meadors, second lieutenant, 215 West Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Clarence C. Meleney, first lieutenant, 509 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Ward Melville, first lieutenant, 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Victor H. Mertz, second lieutenant, San Benito, Tex.  
 Erwin A. Meyers, captain, 1818 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Charles O. Miller, first lieutenant, 1117 Eighth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 William S. S. Milius, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Floyd R. Miller, second lieutenant, 12 Clinton Avenue, Ossining, N. Y.  
 Frank J. Miller, first lieutenant, 2301 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
 Raynor M. Miller, second lieutenant, 327 North Main Street, Kenton, Ohio.  
 Steven H. Miller, second lieutenant, 605 South Twenty-fourth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 J. Willis Misamore, first lieutenant, Angola, Ind.  
 Lee G. Moffett, first lieutenant, 412 East First Avenue, Monmouth, Ill.  
 Aaron C. Moore, second lieutenant, 3 Division Street, Oil City, Pa.  
 Harold C. Moore, second lieutenant, 1717 Twenty-first Street, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 James G. Moore, first lieutenant, 532 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 William E. Moore, first lieutenant, Cowan, Ind.  
 Thomas H. Morrell, first lieutenant, 162 North Twenty-ninth Street, West Logan, Utah.  
 Sampson R. Morrow, second lieutenant, Adairville, Ky.  
 Howard H. Morse, first lieutenant, 1830 Kenyon Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 George F. Moulton, second lieutenant, 1801 Fremont Street, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Harry C. Murphy, first lieutenant, 107 Bull Street, Charleston, S. C.  
 Harry G. Murphy, second lieutenant, 469 East One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York City.  
 S. Fulton Murphy, second lieutenant, 1001 Restriction Street, Plainview, Tex.  
 Joseph Murray, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Edw. S. Neilsn, captain, 104 Tenby Road, Llanerch, Pa.  
 James H. Newton, first lieutenant, Halycon Dale, Ga.  
 Benjamin H. Nicholson, first lieutenant, 328 Whitney Street, Jackson, Mich.

Thomas A. Nicolet, first lieutenant, 129 Thompson Street, Springfield, Mass.  
 William L. Nicoll, first lieutenant, R. F. D. No. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.  
 George F. Niebling, first lieutenant, Delaware Street, Woodbury, N. J.  
 John K. Nightingale, jr., first lieutenant, Warwick Neck, R. I.  
 Carl Nilson, second lieutenant, 222 F St. Joe, Lansing, Mich.  
 Richard C. Noel, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Guy H. Northcutt, first lieutenant, Marietta, Ga.  
 Harry H. Nugent, second lieutenant, 5847 Maple Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Philip J. O'Brien, second lieutenant, 242 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City.  
 William N. O'Brien, first lieutenant, 673 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J.  
 Louis J. O'Connell, first lieutenant, 1316 Spear Street, Logansport, Ind.  
 David P. Ogren, first lieutenant, 115 Barrows Street, Jamestown, N. Y.  
 John A. Oliver, second lieutenant, Fairmont Park College, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 John C. Orcutt, captain, Chester, Vt.  
 J. Robert Orton, captain, Forrest and Alaska Avenues, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Orville R. Osmun, second lieutenant, Gobleville, Mich.  
 Benjamin E. Ostrom, second lieutenant, 402 Hall Street, East Savannah, Ga.  
 James B. O'Toole, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Donald K. Packard, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Mitchell Park, second lieutenant, Big Springs, Tex.  
 Henry R. Parker, second lieutenant, R. F. D. No. 1, Letchatall, Ala.  
 Stanley Partridge, captain, 1010 Mount Curve Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Edw. S. Patterson, second lieutenant, no record.  
 James H. Patterson, second lieutenant, 1518 R Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Anthony F., Patton, second lieutenant, 359 Hart Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 F. L. Pearce, first lieutenant, 215 Spruce Avenue, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.  
 Francis A. Perry, second lieutenant, 312 Central Avenue, Needham Heights, Mass.  
 J. B. Peterson, second lieutenant, 3848 Pillsbury Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 John Picarelli, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Harris P. Pierson, second lieutenant, 1725 Barrone Street, New Orleans, La.  
 Harry E. Pine, jr., first lieutenant, 4720 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 W. D. Platner, second lieutenant, 110 Glenn Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 Paul W. Platter, first lieutenant, 4830 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Tex.  
 Leo A. Pollock, second lieutenant, 528 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York City.  
 Russell S. Racy, second lieutenant, no record.  
 I. Charles Racoosin, first lieutenant, 389 Clay Street, Detroit, Mich.  
 G. F. Rankin, second lieutenant, Glouton, Ala.  
 George A. Rasche, second lieutenant, Reagan, N. Dak.  
 J. S. Raymond, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Harold C. Rees, first lieutenant, 10 Parker Avenue, Meridan, Ky.  
 Malcolm C. Rees, second lieutenant, 51 Orchard Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
 Leland S. Reeves, second lieutenant, 2809 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 William F. Rennie, second lieutenant, 1033 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.  
 John Q. Richardson, first lieutenant, 1019 North Chicago Street, Pontiac, Ill.  
 A. P. Riggs, second lieutenant, The Walsingham, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Thomas C. Roberts, second lieutenant, no record.  
 George G. Robertson, first lieutenant, 470 Andover Street, Lowell, Mass.  
 H. Stuart Robertson, second lieutenant, 250 Eleventh Avenue, New York City.  
 Oliver S. Robinson, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Ralph D. Robinson, second lieutenant, 227 Meggs Avenue, Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 Glenn W. Rogers, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Kenneth D. Ross, second lieutenant, 615 West First Street, Grand Island, Nebr.  
 Miles Ross, jr., second lieutenant, 100 Livingston Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.  
 Hampton Rowland, second lieutenant, Beechaven Street, Athens, Ga.  
 W. G. Norman Rukert, captain, no record.  
 Henry B. Sanford, second lieutenant, 408 Park Avenue, West Mansfield, Ohio.  
 Frank J. Santry, first lieutenant, 2113 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Leo A. Santry, second lieutenant, 2113 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Paul Sawrie, second lieutenant, 572 Poplar Street, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Robert P. Schenck, captain, 54 Glenwood Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.  
 V. Earl Shirey, captain, Berryville, Va.  
 V. Earl Shirey, second lieutenant, West Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.  
 Theodore Schumann, captain, New York Athletic Club, N. Y.  
 Hugh W. Searles, first lieutenant, Grottoes, Va.  
 Charles A. Semler, first lieutenant, Cambridge City, Ind.  
 Lyne T. Shackelford, first lieutenant, 351 St. Mark's Place, Staten Island, N. Y.  
 Fred D. Shandorf, second lieutenant, Browns Valley, Minn.  
 Ralph B. Sharbrough, second lieutenant, Fort Gibson, Miss.  
 Cornell D. Shea, first lieutenant, 934 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.  
 William H. Sheldon, second lieutenant, 324 Art Street, Fremont, Ohio.  
 Charles R. Sherman, first lieutenant, 214 East St. Joe Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Max Silverman, second lieutenant, 1825 Natrona Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Arthur J. Simon, second lieutenant, no record.  
 French C. Simpson, first lieutenant, Alexandria, Va.  
 John W. Slacks, second lieutenant, Sax City, Iowa.  
 Charles Slavens, second lieutenant, 800 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.  
 Donald C. Small, first lieutenant, 2430 North Tenth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Charles L. Slocum, first lieutenant, 502 Central Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.  
 Dwight Smith, second lieutenant, Chicago Hotel, Chicago, Ill.  
 Gerald P. Smith, second lieutenant, 720 Pontiac Street, Rochester, Ind.  
 David P. Smelzer, captain, 1736 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 H. M. Smith, second lieutenant, 253 Hubbard Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 James L. Smith, first lieutenant, Mentone, Ind.  
 Lawrence A. Smith, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Lee W. Smith, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Myron A. Smith, second lieutenant, 1417 Harrington Street, Fort Worth, Tex.  
 William Chester Smith, second lieutenant, 724 Marine Building, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Howard J. Snell, first lieutenant, 334 Lycaste Street, Detroit, Mich.  
 George J. Spettel, first lieutenant, no record.  
 John F. Stacy, second lieutenant, 951 Garland Street, Detroit, Mich.  
 Herbert J. Stafford, second lieutenant, 1017 Avenue B, Bluemont, Tex.  
 Stewell C. Stebbins, captain, 115 North Warren Street, Lansing, Mich.  
 Warren C. Steele, first lieutenant, 5132 Hazel Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 L. M. Steinheimer, second lieutenant, 452 Washington Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Abbot Stevens, captain, 623 Osgood Street, North Andover, Mass.  
 Arthur G. Stevens, captain, 1552 Knox Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Frank M. Stewart, first lieutenant, 506 Crockett Street, Austin, Tex.  
 Harry W. Stiff, second lieutenant, 1302 Scott Street, Little Rock, Ark.  
 Walter F. Stiles, jr., first lieutenant, 22 Prospect Street, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jack W. Stellenwerck, first lieutenant, 520 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.  
 Joseph E. Stone, second lieutenant, 1943 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Ernest P. Stonebraker, second lieutenant, Belmont, Ohio.  
 Hugh G. Strauss, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Spencer A. Studwell, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Dan M. Stump, first lieutenant, 4041 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
 Ray Surplus, captain, 3514 Tularosa Street, El Paso, Tex.  
 Harold G. Sweet, first lieutenant, Royal Center, Ind.  
 John C. Talbot, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Alvin G. Tanner, first lieutenant, 31 Copley Terrace, Pittsfield, Mass.  
 Verne A. Taylor, second lieutenant, 1448 McLemore, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Herbert E. Telling, second lieutenant, 648 East One hundred and eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Harold D. Tennant, first lieutenant, 242 West Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.  
 Rockwell C. Tenney, second lieutenant, 674 Long Meadow, Springfield, Mass.  
 James R. Terry, second lieutenant, Van Wert, Ohio.  
 Arthur W. Thomas, second lieutenant, 761 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.  
 George P. Thomas, first lieutenant, 22 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 James R. Thomas, second lieutenant, Royal Center, Ind.  
 Jesse H. Thomas, jr., first lieutenant, 1517 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.  
 Osmon A. Tilton, second lieutenant, 151 Wendel Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.  
 Paul H. Tobin, second lieutenant, 3028 Hennepin Street, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 David B. Todd, jr., second lieutenant, 248 Ninth Street NE., Washington, D. C.  
 Leonard Todd, second lieutenant, Weston Avenue, Essex, Mass.  
 J. Stevens Tolman, second lieutenant, 5750 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Albert L. Towle, second lieutenant, 225 North Twenty-third Street, New York City.  
 Frank A. Trilling, second lieutenant, 416 Layco Street, Menasha, Wis.  
 Philip W. Tucker, second lieutenant, no record.  
 William R. Turner, captain, 100 South Broad Street, Norwich, N. Y.  
 Charles I. Tuttle, second lieutenant, 1225 West Fifth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Rob. J. Twyford, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Malcolm R. Upton, first lieutenant, 317 North Conduit Street, Lafayette, La.  
 Elmer S. Van Schoten, first lieutenant, no record.  
 Jacob J. Vandergrift, second lieutenant, Gulf Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
 Ernest H. Van Fessan, second lieutenant, R. F. D. 5, Lisbon, Ohio.  
 Frank M. Van Horne, first lieutenant, 102 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.  
 Frank D. Van Sicklen, first lieutenant, 40 Spear Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Noble E. Vincent, second lieutenant, 657 Clinton Street, Portsmouth, Conn.  
 Archibald F. Wagner, first lieutenant, 1712 South Dupont Street, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 John B. Wall, second lieutenant, 936 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Robert S. Wallace, captain, 100 Prospect Street, Pittsburg, Mass.  
 Frank L. Walton, captain, Tupelo, Miss.  
 Stanley H. Wardwell, second lieutenant, 2616 East Overland Street, Euclid Heights, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Hempstead Washburne, jr., first lieutenant, 1448 Astor Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 Walter K. Watts, second lieutenant, 18 South Hamline Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 George M. Webber, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Paul D. Webster, second lieutenant, 1026 Lumber Exc., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Frank H. Weller, first lieutenant, Stratford, Conn.  
 Edw. C. Welsh, first lieutenant, 510 Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.  
 Fred W. Westhoff, second lieutenant, no record.  
 Jacob P. Wettleson, second lieutenant, Alexandria, Minn.  
 Frank Whaley, second lieutenant, Troy, Ala.  
 Emory A. Wheeler, first lieutenant, 209 South Street, Boston, Mass.  
 Harlan M. Whisman, second lieutenant, 703 Wisconsin Street, Huron, S. Dak.  
 Charles M. Whitsitt, second lieutenant, 1410 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Paul C. Wienges, second lieutenant, no record.

Arthur M. Wilmot, first lieutenant, Middleport, N. Y.  
 John M. Wilson, second lieutenant, 44 Montrose Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 William S. Witham, jr., second lieutenant, 672 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Clarence G. Wood, first lieutenant, 813 West Maine Street, Muncie, Ind.  
 Robert E. Wooden, second lieutenant, 219 East Washington, Centerville, Iowa.  
 Donald S. Wright, first lieutenant, 619 Park Avenue, Berlin, Wis.  
 Paul B. Wright, first lieutenant, 151 King Street, Lancaster, Pa.  
 Carl G. Yearling, second lieutenant, 1215 South Washington Street, Kokomo, Ind.  
 George W. Younger, second lieutenant, 756 Morrison, Appleton, Wis.  
 Charles S. Zoone, first lieutenant, Andrews Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

*Enlisted men at depot quartermaster stations.*

Fred E. Ansley, private, 1141 Twelfth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Wilbur J. Altflisch, sergeant, 1226 Irving Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Frederick J. Barth, corporal, 37 Columet Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Clyde J. Blanchard, private, 345 Mast Road, Manchester, N. H.  
 Frederick M. Bissinger, private, 2129 Jackson Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 John H. Brown, private, 839 Third Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
 Gabe Bruner, private, Welch, W. Va.  
 Ned E. Caben, private, 222 East Seventy-second Street, New York City.  
 Ernest R. Caverly, sergeant, 43 Tonawanda Street, South Boston, Mass.  
 Alva A. Clark, private, Denver, Colo.  
 George W. Cole, private, first class, 643 North State Street, Jackson, Miss.  
 Samuel Coleman, private, 3831 Cambridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Wyant W. Connell, private, Baltimore, Ohio.  
 Louis E. Cottle, private, first class, East Lansing, Mich.  
 Edwin P. Cramer, private, 1017 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Russell E. Crawford, sergeant, Youngstown, N. Y.  
 Morris Creditor, sergeant, 695 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Walter H. Currier, private, 44 Cherry Street, Danville, Pa.  
 Frank W. Davis, private, first class, Omaha, Ill.  
 Edgar A. De Cell, private, Raymond, Miss.  
 James L. De Nault, private, Jamestown, N. Dak.  
 Donald J. Donovan, private, 66 Harrod Street, Lynn, Mass.  
 Walter P. Eisemann, private, 3359 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Charles W. Evans, private, first class, 1302 North Twenty-sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 Arthur J. Fecteau, private, Spencer, Mass.  
 Elwood C. Fisher, sergeant, 1316 De Kalb Street, Norristown, Pa.  
 Antonio F. Garcia, corporal, 232 Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.  
 Rudolph H. Gausepohl, private, Richmond, Ind.  
 Hunnington Gilchrist, private, 14 Seminary Street, Auburn, N. Y.  
 Lloyd G. Haag, private, 530 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.  
 Harry Hahn, private, 2719 North Twenty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Dorree L. Hevener, private, 5 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Laurence Hopkins, private, 802 West Bath Avenue, Ashland, Ky.  
 Churchill P. Jolliffe, private, 2629 Hampton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
 Eugene Kahn, private, 4 East Thirtieth Street, New York City.  
 Martin H. Kennelly, private, 6126 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Reno H. Kurth, private, 718 First Street, Wausau, Wis.  
 Ratliff H. Lane, private, Main Street, Owingsville, Ky.  
 Frank E. MacDonald, private, 224 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.  
 Melvin S. Mann, sergeant, 2222 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
 Henry J. May, private, General Delivery, Gouli City, Mich.  
 Joseph M. McCarthy, sergeant, 1327 Webster Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 John J. McCoy, sergeant, 2015 Carlisle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Herbert R. McNally, private, 938 Fifty-third Street, Oakland, Cal.  
 James T. McGinnis, private, 2526 South Hucks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Frank E. McGowan, private, 907 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Herbert G. McNerny, private, 704 Riverside Drive, New York City.  
 Irving S. Meinrath, private, 1849 Kalaroma Road, Washington, D. C.  
 Charles A. Meyer, private, R. F. D. No. 2, Nazareth, Pa.  
 William S. Milius, private, 5143 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.  
 John Mooney, private, 240 Downey Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Herbert F. Murphy, private, Carlinville, Ill.  
 James R. Neal, private, Portland Apartment, Washington, D. C.  
 Marmion S. Oldacre, corporal, Route No. 1, Pentwater, Mich.  
 Albert Parker, private, 5454 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Thomas W. Marshall, private, North Ogden, Utah.  
 George E. Norris, private, 2717 Parkwood Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
 Roger F. O'Leary, corporal, 104 St. Marks Place, New Brighton, N. Y.  
 Francis J. Presley, private, Wallace, Idaho.  
 Edward J. Quinn, private, 3122 Burt Street, Omaha, Nebr.  
 William J. Reilly, jr., private, 860 Pearce Street, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Thorwaldsen A. Rau, sergeant, 141 West One hundred and thirtieth Street, New York City.  
 Howard G. Rice, private, first class, Boone, Iowa.  
 Ernest D. Riley, private, first class, Grand Pass, Mo.  
 Kenneth D. Ross, sergeant, 651 West First Street, Grand Island, Nebr.  
 Irving R. Safran, private, 43 West One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York City.  
 Philip T. Salisbury, private, Randolph, Vt.  
 Garee M. Sanborn, private, 2756 Riggs Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
 Howard P. Schuemarker, private, 53 Pond Street, Natick, Mass.  
 Rochie Shields, private, Cromwell, Ky.  
 Roy M. Simmer, private, 1312 Monroe Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Clayton G. Snodgrass, private, 613 Sixth Street, Ames, Iowa.  
 Levert A. Snovel, private, 2124 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
 Frank C. Spaeth, private, first class, Columbus Junction, Iowa.  
 George A. Stephens, private, 201 Lafayette Street, Newark, N. J.  
 Bernard M. Steers, private, 1522 Broadway, Quincy, Ill.  
 Frank J. Stehlick, private, 399 Sherman Street, Akron, Ohio.  
 Ralph E. Stockham, private, 1729 Third Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.  
 Laurence A. Streedain, private, 683 East Fourth Street, Galesburg, Ill.  
 Harold S. Stuart, private, 8 Dracont Street, Lawrence, Mass.



Harold S. Swanson, private, 820 Washington Street, Dunkirk, N. Y.  
 Roy J. Taylor, private, 2608 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
 Robert G. Thomas, private, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Carl Hans Tiedemann, private, United Bank & Savings Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Paul M. Trembley, private, Main Street, Espy, Pa.  
 Philip W. Tucker, private, 2129 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
 Wayne S. Underwood, private, 2843 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Jacob Jay Vandergrift, private, Gulf Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
 Frank P. Vogt, private, Kilbourn, Wis.  
 Louis Vogt, private, 911 Avenue A, Council Bluffs, Ga.  
 George H. Wall, private, 84 Columbia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.  
 Donald D. Warner, private, 3848 Byron Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 George E. Watts, private, first class, 256 Oak Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Lawrence P. Weinsberger, private, 1801 Jenny Lind Street, McKeesport, Pa.  
 Elmer O. Whalberg, private, 411 Sherburne Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.  
 Thomas A. Whalen, private, 40 Gooding Street, Pawtucket, R. I.  
 Frank A. Willey, private, Union, W. Va.  
 John E. Witherspoon, private, Carter, Okla.  
 Bane S. Witten, private, Bluefield, W. Va.  
 William M. Wood, private, Millville, Ky.  
 Paul B. Ziegler, private, 420 Green Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Frank G. Zimmerman, private, 1802 Ashland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
 Total, 752.

*Chemical Service Section at American University.*

[Name, rank, and home address.]

Jackson D. Comstock, sergeant, first class, 614 West Market, Akron, Ohio.  
 Oliver L. De Mola, sergeant, first class, 237 Franklin Place, Flushing, N. Y.  
 Merle L. Dundon, sergeant, first class, New Milford, Ohio.  
 Charles Jeppson, sergeant, first class, 24 Sixth Street, Ridgely Park, N. J.  
 Ernest L. Rowland, sergeant, first class, 1081 South Rosalind, Boston, Mass.  
 Edward L. Quattlander, sergeant, 1 Agate Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 John C. Roth, jr., sergeant, 3194 Perry Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 Charles B. Stark, sergeant, 9804 Sixty-second Avenue, South Seattle, Wash.  
 William J. Wilchins, sergeant, 56 Bowers Street, Jersey City, N. J.  
 Leon C. Benedict, private, New Paltz, N. Y.  
 Philip Berman, private, 110 Bank Street, New London, Conn.  
 Benjamin C. Blatt, private, 29 New Lots Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Bryan B. Brown, private, Wallsburg, Wash.  
 Walter W. Cavanaugh, private, 518 River Street, Scranton, Pa.  
 William C. Clever, private, 208 South Potomac, Waynesboro, Pa.  
 Joseph V. Cuff, private, 86 Franklin Street, South Braintree, Mass.  
 George M. Deming, private, 3903 Grant Road, Washington, D. C.  
 Irving A. Denison, private, 711 Sixth Street SE., Washington, D. C.  
 J. Howard Dice, private, 492 Wisson Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Louis J. Flora, private, 3902 College, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Arthur A. Gates, private, 1207 Park Avenue, Utica, N. Y.  
 Alvin J. Godwin, private, 1710 M Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Ralph E. Koerber, private, 2331 Sixth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.  
 Earl E. Hartman, private, 1039 Mulberry Street, Reading, Pa.  
 Arthur M. Hart, private, 37 Salina, Baldwinville, N. Y.  
 Edward D. Hughes, private, 89 Hancock Street, South Braintree, Mass.  
 George G. Ivie, private, Leachville, N. C.  
 Gordon M. Marks, private, Carlisle, Pa.  
 Arthur F. Luce, private, 23 Newton Street, Brockton, Mass.  
 Jacob I. Simon, private, 2005 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Earl P. Trobert, private, 515 Frisco Building, Joplin, Mo.  
 Owen Voigt, private, 1 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.  
 William Wolfson, private, 1420 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Total, 33.

*Grand total in various bureaus and departments.*

Officers	998
Enlisted men	2,184
Total	3,182

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:  
 To Mr. LUNN, for three days, on account of important business;  
 To Mr. ROSE, for three days, on account of the death of a relative;  
 To Mr. BLAND of Indiana, for 10 days, to enable him to assist in the liberty-loan campaign in Indiana; and  
 To Mr. LEHLBACH (at the request of Mr. PARKER of New Jersey), indefinitely, on account of illness.

BUILDING FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the bill H. R. 12404, of which the Clerk will report the title.  
 The Clerk reported the title of the bill.  
 The SPEAKER. The question was pending upon the committee amendment. The question is on the committee amendment.  
 The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Good) there were—ayes 63, noes 44.  
 So the committee amendment was agreed to.  
 The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.  
 The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.  
 Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion to recommit, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.  
 The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?  
 Mr. GOOD. I am not.

The SPEAKER. Is any gentleman in the House opposed to the bill who desires to make a motion to recommit? If not, the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Iowa. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

I move to recommit H. R. 12404 to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with instructions to that committee to forthwith report the same back with the following amendment:

"Strike out lines 10 and 11, page 1, and lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on page 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That no contract shall be let by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase of any material therefor, or for the employment of labor to construct said building on the cost-plus basis."

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that that proposition has just been passed upon by the House by the adoption of the committee amendment, and that it is not now in order to vote again upon the same proposition. In other words, the effect of the adoption of this motion to recommit is precisely the same as it would have been if the amendment of the committee had been rejected, and I think the gentleman from Iowa will agree to that.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee possibly was not present when the argument was made yesterday upon the merits of the amendment to strike out.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman was present.

Mr. GOOD. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] claimed and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK] claimed that this amendment did not give the Secretary of the Treasury power to enter into a contract on the cost-plus basis, and if you struck it out it did give the Secretary the right to enter into contracts upon that basis. My amendment does strike that out, and it also then provides that the Secretary of the Treasury can not do what was claimed on the other side he would have a right to do in the absence of that provision.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I was present during the argument upon the merits and heard the statements. I have also read the language of the bill. The arguments that may have been made upon the floor do not control the construction of the language itself. If I construe the language aright, the motion to recommit, if adopted, will have precisely the effect and no more effect than would have resulted from the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Does the gentleman from Tennessee claim that under this amendment they could not enter into a contract upon the cost-plus plan?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Under the motion to recommit?

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. No; under the bill as it stands now.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. No; I do not contend so.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. It authorizes him to enter into this cost-plus contract, and it is the object of the gentleman from Iowa to prevent that.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Tennessee yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I want to state to the gentleman that under the bill as it stands the Secretary of the Treasury is simply permitted to do this work by contract or he can go into the market and purchase materials and hire labor and do it himself.

Now, if he lets it by contract, he must let it under the existing law, which provides that he must advertise for bids and let it to the lowest and best bidder. There is not any question about it. Now, I want to say to the gentleman further if the gentleman from Iowa, instead of undertaking to strike out the language which permits the Secretary to be free from any possible collusion among contractors and go into the open market and buy materials and hire labor, if he sees fit and if it is necessary to prevent the Government from being mulcted, if he would leave that in and simply add his proviso that there shall be no cost-plus percentage or cost-plus contract, if he desires to do that the gentleman from Alabama and the committee will gladly accept it and let it go into the law, because we have gone upon record here against the cost-plus contract and there is no effort on our part to revive it. But the gentleman undertakes to strike out by this motion to recommit the very language that protects the Government and allows the Secretary, in case there should be any collusion between contractors, to go into the open market and buy materials and build it himself.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, it is always a good thing to get down to fundamentals when we have a proposition of this kind. The motion to recommit is in the nature of an amend-

ment, as the Speaker well knows. If there had been an amendment offered to strike out and that had been determined, another motion to strike out would not have been entertained by the Chair; but the motion to strike out, coupled with the motion to insert in place of it, would have been within the jurisdiction of the Chair. While it is true that a motion to recommit, merely asking to strike out, would be equivalent to a motion to strike out, and therefore not in order, yet now we have a different proposition, that is, a motion to recommit, striking out the amendment, together with a substitute which is offered. That raises a different question, and can be considered. I think it is well settled that in order to be subject to an objection the motion to recommit must be identical with the proposition previously passed upon by the House. For that reason the objection is not well taken and the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Good] is in order.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BURNETT. To ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not have that if he is going to talk about the point of order.

Mr. BURNETT. I was going to suggest if the gentleman will so modify his amendment with the striking out of the cost-plus percentage proposition there will be no objection whatever, because there is no one more opposed to it than I am or the committee which reported this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Iowa giving heed to the gentleman from Alabama, who is making a peace proposition? The gentleman from Alabama will please repeat his proposition.

Mr. BURNETT. The proposition is this: We are not willing that the hands of the Secretary may be so tied that he will be compelled under this contract to do the very thing that the gentleman is trying to obviate, and if the gentleman will frame his amendment so that it will preclude any cost-plus percentage proposition in this bill—I have conferred with several members of the committee, both on this side and on that—there will be no objection to it. If the gentleman wants to take the responsibility of undertaking to tie the hands of the Secretary so there may be a cost-plus proposition and that he can not go out into the market and buy materials and build it himself, then the gentleman will have to take that responsibility. We are willing, after conference with members of the committee, to accept it if he will ask unanimous consent to modify his amendment in that respect.

Mr. HARDY. That is all that anybody apparently wants.

Mr. BURNETT. That is what they say.

The SPEAKER. What does the gentleman from Iowa say?

Mr. GOOD. I prefer to have the Speaker rule on the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The question has arisen several times and Mr. Speaker Blaine rendered an opinion on the subject which goes the whole way. Objection was made practically on the same ground of a point of order, and Mr. Speaker Blaine said:

The Chair overrules the point of order. The gentleman might not be able to offer the resolution in precisely the same words, but this is a different resolution, differently worded, and it is a question of privilege, and is in order at any time. The difference of a single word would bring it within the rule of the House.

The point of order is overruled, and the question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. BURNETT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### SANATORIUM FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Kentucky rise?

Mr. CANTRILL. I wish to present a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. Send it up.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield for one moment? I wish to say to the gentleman from Kentucky that there are several Members on this side who are very strongly opposed to the bill that is about to be presented for consideration under a rule, and several Members feel they will be compelled, if it is brought up for consideration, to have a quorum here. I merely mention that to the gentleman in view of the legislative situation.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield to me? I trust the gentleman from Kentucky will withhold the demand for the immediate consideration of this measure until we can dis-

pose of some other matters. It is a measure in regard to which there will be some difference of opinion, not as to the importance of providing for tubercular discharged sailors, but as to the propriety of the construction of this particular sanatorium. I have no objection personally, but there are gentlemen who have objections to the details of this bill. There is important legislation that can be passed and disposed of without objection, and I am sure the House will be willing a little later to take up the matter the gentleman is so much interested in, and with his persuasive eloquence I trust he can prove to the House that what he desires should be done, but there are so many other matters that can be passed practically by unanimous consent that I plead with the gentleman that he let these other measures come up and be disposed of before he presents his measure.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from North Carolina rise?

Mr. POU. I wish to ask the gentleman to yield just a minute.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. POU. He says he does. I think if the gentlemen who at the moment feel constrained to oppose this measure will take the trouble to investigate the hearings and make some investigation of the measure itself, they will find that there is no measure pending before this House that is more important.

Mr. MONDELL. Why not give the opportunity for them to do so?

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Speaker, before answering definitely the question propounded by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] I would like to make this statement to the House, which will be a very brief one. The facts are that there are now 14,000 discharged soldiers and sailors from the Army and Navy who are suffering from tuberculosis. There is absolutely no hospital in the United States in which these men can be placed for treatment. The statement is also made that within the next 12 months there will be an additional 24,000 discharged soldiers and sailors, making a total of 38,000 men suffering from tuberculosis. It is the duty of this Government to take care of them. Under the war-risk insurance act we are sacredly obligated to do so. At the present time there is absolutely no place in which to put them. I realize that probably there is not a quorum in town, and I realize fully that it is useless to undertake to go ahead with this bill if some one intends to raise the point of no quorum.

Now, in the face of the statement which I have made, saying to the House that there is a unanimous report from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and a unanimous report from the Committee on Rules, this rule should now be considered and this legislation passed. And I want to say to the House that if some gentleman will simply get up and say that it is his intention to raise the point of no quorum here, of course there will be nothing to do but submit.

Mr. GOOD and Mr. BANKHEAD rose.

The SPEAKER. To whom does the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANTRILL. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will ask the gentleman whether the Committee on Rules, in determining the power by which these bills should be brought in by the committee, did not determine the very nature of the proposition here and conclude that this bill should be given precedence?

Mr. CANTRILL. That is true.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANTRILL. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. This measure that was reported out under the rule is to take care of 500 of these 18,000 soldiers?

Mr. CANTRILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MONDELL. And can not do it immediately.

Mr. WALSH. As soon as the hospital is completed.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, a single question. I would like to ask the gentleman whether or not it was ascertained that this particular hospital is in a nation-wide scheme or whether or not it is an isolated proposition?

Mr. CANTRILL. The report of the committee, if the House will permit it to be presented, shows that it is but the beginning of a great many hospitals that will have to be erected in practically every State in the Union. This is to be erected because of the fact that patriotic citizens have agreed to donate 10,000 acres of land at a place that the Bureau of Health says is one of the best places in the United States, and where there will be no trouble in the condemnation of the land. They are ready to deed it when this bill is passed. On these 10,000 acres of land are magnificent springs of water, especially fitted for the treatment of diseases of these men, and the Bureau of



Health says it is the best place in the United States to make a start, and they have chosen this place because these people are ready to deed to the Government, free of cost, 10,000 acres of valuable land with which to start it.

Mr. LANGLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. CANTRILL. Yes; I will yield to the gentleman, a member of the committee.

Mr. LANGLEY. I desire to call attention to the fact that it was stated by the representatives of the Health Department that there is no other water that possesses the peculiar curative properties that this water does.

Mr. WALSH. What has that to do with tuberculosis?

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANTRILL. I yield.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman understands I have no objection to this bill. I doubt if there is a gentleman present who cares to say now that he will insist on the point of no quorum. That will depend on the examination of the bill and its details. That is hardly a fair proposition. The whole House is in harmony with the purpose of this legislation. There can be no question about that, but there is some question as to whether or no it would be better to delay consideration of this bill, for a day perhaps, until the Members can acquaint themselves with the report and inform themselves in regard to it, and in the meantime go on with questions concerning which there is no controversy.

Mr. CANTRILL. In answer to that, I do not think there could possibly be any controversy on this bill when it is the duty of this Government to care for these men. There are now 14,000 of them that have tuberculosis. And if any gentleman in the House says that he will raise the point of no quorum, I will have to submit, of course. And, in answer to the gentleman from Wyoming, I do not think that my request is out of the way at all. If there is nobody that wants to raise an objection, let us go ahead and consider the bill, but if some Member has determined to raise the point of no quorum, then let him raise it now and save the time of the House.

Mr. GOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANTRILL. I will.

Mr. GOOD. The gentleman, I think, will agree to this fact, that if we have already hospitals of that kind, Government institutions, where there are ample facilities for treating these men, we ought to fill those up and make them available for that purpose.

Mr. CANTRILL. I will say to the gentleman that that condition does not exist.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. It does. The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. CANTRILL. The men who are in the Health Bureau of the country say it does not.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The Surgeon General's office says it does.

Mr. CANTRILL. These are discharged sailors and soldiers. They are civilians. But the Government, under the war-risk insurance act, has given those men assurance that they will be cared for. Their health is broken down, and they have tuberculosis, and it is the duty of the Government to treat them.

Mr. GOOD. What I wanted to say to the gentleman was this: We have eight or nine national soldiers' homes, and, according to the testimony had before the Committee on Appropriations as long as three years ago, those homes were only occupied to about one-third of their capacity, and concerning the Milwaukee home there was a request that we cease appropriations for that home.

Mr. CANTRILL. Is it your purpose to put 14,000 tubercular patients into the hospitals now occupied by old soldiers of this country?

Mr. GOOD. Is it your purpose to put 14,000 tubercular patients in with 14,000 other disabled soldiers who are not tubercular?

Mr. CANTRILL. No.

Mr. GOOD. That is the authority granted by your bill.

Mr. CANTRILL. The intention of this bill—and it will be so carried out under the Bureau of Public Health—is to take these men and segregate them in this hospital, designed for the special treatment of tuberculosis. This hospital will be just the beginning. The House understands thoroughly that these hospitals can not all be built at once, and they can not be built until the locations are found. This is an entirely new proposition. Nobody expected that 38,000 men in the cantonments of this country within 17 months would be suffering from tuberculosis, but those are the facts, and we have got to meet the fact.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Kentucky will permit me, I want to read just a line from Dr.

Banks's testimony before our committee. He is the chief medical officer of the War-Risk Insurance Bureau. He states this:

There are only two classes of hospitals to which we can send these discharged soldiers and sailors now—the hospitals of the United States Public Health Service and the hospitals of the Indian Medical Service—because the Army and Navy hospitals are not open for the treatment of civilians. They are naturally occupied in the treatment of men connected with the active service in the war.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANTRILL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Did the committee consider the fact that they could buy almost for a song a large hotel at Las Vegas, N. Mex., which is adapted to the treatment of tuberculosis, instead of building this sanitarium in a climate that is not adapted for it?

Mr. CANTRILL. Let me answer that question directly. I will say to the gentleman from Iowa that the Public Health Service has had dozens and dozens of hotels all over the country offered to it, which the owners have tried to unload on this service for hospitals. The gentleman knows that in the modern treatment of tuberculosis there has been great progress in the treatment of the disease, and there is not a hotel now standing in the United States which is adapted to the treatment.

Mr. FOSTER. There is urgent need that this treatment be given these men at once.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Those hotels can be taken at one-fifth of the cost that you propose in that bill.

Mr. CANTRILL. They would have to be remodeled. It would cost more money to remodel them than this would involve.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Does the gentleman understand that these patients could be put in tents in southern California and Arizona with scarcely any expense?

Mr. CANTRILL. I will say to the gentleman that before this war is over there is no telling how many more thousands will have this trouble. These hospitals will have to be put in every State in the Union. But the gentleman must understand that you can not send a soldier from Maine to California. You might just as well bury him. They must be placed near their respective homes, where a man can go home in the first stages of the disease and spend some time with his people, and where they can come to see him; and it will be necessary to have a hospital in Maine and elsewhere in New England, in Massachusetts, and in Kentucky and in Indiana and in New Mexico and in California for each particular section. The gentleman understands that. The gentleman does not mean to say to me, seriously, that he would take a soldier from Maine, suffering from tuberculosis, and send him to California as he suggests. You might as well bury him at once.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. You might just as well send him to southern California as to Kentucky. The journey would not be appreciably harder on him. We are sending them from the East to California now to be treated for tuberculosis.

Mr. CANTRILL. The gentleman from Iowa is setting his personal opinion against the opinion of experts.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Does the gentleman desire them to be built in California?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I do not desire them to be built in Kentucky.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CANTILL] does not desire to withdraw this matter, I will make the point of no quorum. I asked him to yield, and if his reply had been what I thought it would be I would not have raised the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. All this conversation is out of order, and has been from the beginning.

Mr. CANTRILL. If the gentleman wants to assume the responsibility, he can take it on himself.

Mr. McKEOWN and Mr. ANDERSON demanded the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] raises the point of no quorum.

Mr. CANTRILL. If the gentleman from Massachusetts desires to raise the point of no quorum, so that a start can not be made for the treatment of these men suffering from tuberculosis, I will withdraw the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky withdraws his committee resolution.

Mr. SIMS rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Tennessee rise?

Mr. SIMS. I wish to submit a unanimous-consent request. I wish to read the request.

The SPEAKER. How long will it take to read the request?

Mr. SIMS. Only a few minutes. I can ask the Clerk to read it, or I can read it myself right here.

The SPEAKER. What is that the gentleman asks?

Mr. SIMS. I want to make the request right now, but what I want to ask for is already written out. I wanted to put it correctly.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will read it.

Mr. SIMS. I ask now that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of Senate joint resolution 63, entitled "Joint resolution to establish a reserve of the Public Health Service"; that there shall be not to exceed one hour of general debate. At the conclusion of such general debate the resolution shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. After the resolution shall have been perfected in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union the same shall be reported to the House with such recommendation as the committee may make, whereupon the previous question shall be considered as ordered upon the resolution and all amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I think the matter ought to go through the regular channels.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT CALENDAR.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I have been trying to get in touch with the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT], but he has left the Hall of the House temporarily. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the House proceed to the consideration of bills on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the House at this time proceed to consider the Unanimous Consent Calendar. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### WRECKING VESSELS.

The first business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 11408) to amend section 4516 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea," approved March 4, 1915.

The Clerk read the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, as I recall this bill it merely changes the existing law so as to permit vessels of a certain character to be exempted from the effect of the seamen's law.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Wrecking vessels.

Mr. STAFFORD. And that is the only change in the law?

Mr. ALEXANDER. We have already passed a bill exempting them from the provisions of the officering act. This bill is to exempt them from the provisions of the seamen's act. The bill is reported out of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries unanimously, and there can be no objection to it, because these vessels used for wrecking purposes are not in any regular trade, and there is no reason why they should be manned as merchant vessels are. This bill was introduced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY], and we think it should become a law.

Mr. STAFFORD. What provisions of the seamen's act would they be exempted from if this bill should be passed?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Under the provisions of the seamen's act every vessel must on departing from a port have a certain complement of seamen, and is not permitted to leave the port unless it has. Then when in port under section 2 of the seamen's act there are certain regulations from which it is intended to relieve these wrecking vessels.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ALEXANDER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH. I have been unable to get a copy of the bill as yet. Is there a well-recognized—

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to object to the consideration of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado objects. The bill will be stricken from the calendar.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill go to the foot of the calendar. I think if the gentleman from Colorado will investigate, he will find that there is no objection from the men whom he seeks to serve.

The SPEAKER. What is the request of the gentleman?

Mr. ALEXANDER. That the bill go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. KEATING. I will not object to that.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the bill will go to the foot of the calendar, and the Clerk will report the next bill.

#### ISOLATED TRACTS OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN IN MINNESOTA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 79) for the sale of isolated tracts of the public domain in Minnesota.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Reserving the right to object, I should like to hear the bill read.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the provisions of section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 28, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 77), relating to the sale of isolated tracts of the public domain, be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to ceded Chippewa Indian lands in the State of Minnesota: *Provided,* That the provisions of this act shall not apply to lands which are not subject to homestead entry: *Provided further,* That purchasers of land under this act must pay for the lands not less than the price fixed in the law opening the lands to homestead entry.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, until we can have an explanation from some member of the Committee on the Public Lands—I have not my copy of the report here before me—but as I recall this is a companion bill to one that was passed before we took our recess. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENSON] was recognized by the Speaker to move to suspend the rules to pass H. R. 78. It was passed virtually under unanimous consent. I do not recall now exactly what changes will be made by this bill in the existing law, because I have not the report before me, which I read some months ago. If any Member can give me that information I hope it will be furnished.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I am not entirely familiar with these lands, but the bill itself in what it proposes is very simple. Here are certain lands that were opened up to homestead entry and settlement. Homesteads have been taken; but as is always the case in the entry of lands under the homestead laws there are small tracts, areas of 40 or 80 acres, that are of so little value that the homesteader has declined to include them within his homestead application. The law provides that where such lands have been entirely surrounded and isolated for a certain period of time, neglected by the homesteader as being of little value, they can be offered for sale under the isolated-tract law, if the Secretary of the Interior thinks it wise to do so. It is entirely within his discretion. Under the isolated-tract law the land must bring at least a certain minimum price. It is a law of general application to all of the public lands, but it requires specific application to Indian lands, where the funds derived from them go to the Indians. It is a class of legislation absolutely essential everywhere on the public domain to pass title to small, isolated, surrounded tracts of comparatively little value. If the tracts were of any considerable value they would have been included in homestead settlements. Such a tract must always be less in area than 160 acres. It must have been isolated and surrounded by lands the title to which has passed from the Government. Then the Secretary has the discretion to offer them for sale if he sees fit to do so. It is a procedure necessary to the final cleaning up of odds and ends of lands in any region under settlement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALEXANDER). Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Further reserving the right to object, will the gentleman inform the House what will be the method of disposing of these lands in case the law is changed as provided in this bill?

Mr. MONDELL. As I tried to explain, all this bill does is to apply the well-established law, now applicable to all public lands, to these particular lands, small tracts, most frequently of 40 acres, that the homestead settler has declined to include in his homestead entry because he considered them of little value.

The homestead settler goes in and takes up the greater portion of the land, but leaves various small tracts, from 40 to 120 acres, that no homesteader wants, because of little value. After that land has for a period of two years or more remained undisposed of after the surrounding lands have been entered, the Secretary may, in his discretion, if he believes it in the public interest, offer those lands for sale, and they must be disposed of at not less than a certain minimum price.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand the bill, the Secretary of the Interior determines that these parcels of land shall be disposed of at a price fixed originally for the sale of the land.



Mr. MONDELL. At not less than that, and as much more as they will bring.

Mr. STAFFORD. They will not be sold for \$1.25 an acre under the homestead law.

Mr. NORTON. On many of these lands the minimum price is \$4. If this was public domain instead of Chippewa land it could be sold under section 2455.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the reservation of the point of order, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALEXANDER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the provisions of section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 28, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 77), relating to the sale of isolated tracts of the public domain, be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to ceded Chippewa Indian lands in the State of Minnesota: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to lands which are not subject to homestead entry: *Provided further*, That purchasers of land under this act must pay for the lands not less than the price fixed in the law opening the lands to homestead entry.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ANDERSON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### BRIDGE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 11709) granting the consent of Congress to the village and township of Halstad, Norman County, Minn., and the township of Herberg, Traill County, N. Dak., to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North on the boundary line between said States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. ESCH. If the gentleman will yield, I think the gentleman from Minnesota is familiar with the facts in this case.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to inquire the need of qualifying the point at which this bridge is to be located "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation." I understand this bill is for building a bridge across the Red River of the North. I have been across that river in different seasons, and I have never discovered one bit of water.

Mr. NORTON. I wonder if the gentleman had been drinking before he crossed.

Mr. STAFFORD. No; I was in dry territory going west and coming east. I could not discover any water in the Red River of the North. This bill proposes to establish a bridge across a so-called navigable stream, and I realize that this is the customary phraseology.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman would not imply that there is no navigation at that particular point, would he?

Mr. STAFFORD. I crossed at Breckenridge, and there was no navigation there; it was shoal for a canoe.

Mr. KNUTSON. There is navigation there at Breckenridge.

Mr. STAFFORD. I suppose the purpose of the bill is to put a bridge there because it is the dividing line between the two States, and even if it is a dry stream—and things are dry up there in Minnesota, and also in Dakota, which has been dry for a number of years—there would have to be some bill like this passed, and I withdraw the reservation of the objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the village and township of Halstad, Norman County, Minn., and the township of Herberg, Traill County, N. Dak., and their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Red River of the North at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the section line between sections 24 and 25, township 145 N., range 49 W., fifth parallel meridian, on the boundary line between Minnesota and North Dakota, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Sec. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The following committee amendments were read:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4, strike out the words "the village and township of Halstad."

Page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike out the words "and the township of Herberg."

Amend the title so as to read: "Granting the consent of Congress to Norman County, Minn., and Traill County, N. Dak., to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North on the boundary line between said States."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In section 2, line 10, the word "expressly" is misspelled. Without objection it will be corrected.

There was no objection.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### ABSENCE BY HOMESTEAD SETTLERS AND ENTRYMEN.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the House joint resolution 290, extending the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 20, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize absence by homestead settlers and entrymen, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Reserving the right to object, I would like to hear the bill read.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That the provisions, limitations, and conditions of the act of Congress approved December 20, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize absence by homestead settlers and entrymen, and for other purposes," are hereby extended and made applicable to homestead settlers and entrymen who have filed their applications prior to May 1, 1918.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. May I ask the gentleman if this is not broadening to a considerable extent, taking off restrictions that were contained in the act approved in December, 1917?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The act approved December 20, 1917, provided that during the pendency of the existing war any homestead settler or entryman shall be entitled to a leave of absence from his land for the purpose of performing farm labor, and such absence, while actually engaged in farm labor, shall, upon compliance of the terms of that act, be counted as constructive residence, provided that the settler should not be excused from making the required improvements and cultivation, and also provided that the act only applied to settlers who had filed their application prior to the passage of the act. The act has no application and affords no relief to any settler who has filed since December 20, 1917, and the object of my bill is simply and only to extend that beneficial provision to the settlers filing subsequent to that time. I introduced this bill, H. J. Res. 290, last May and limited its application to filings made prior to May 1 this year. But if the committee will consider the bill at this time I desire to ask unanimous consent to amend the bill from May 1 to October 1. My report on this bill is in part as follows:

The object of the original act, as well as this proposed amendment, is plain and needs no explanation to anyone who understands conditions in the public-land States. Everyone familiar with the situation in the West knows that the public lands remaining open to settlement under the homestead laws are not only barren and usually broken and very rough and arid, but are also mostly covered with rock or brush to such an extent that it requires several years of the hardest kind of work to bring the lands into a state of clearing and improvement and cultivation sufficient to produce crops or afford the settler enough produce upon which to make a living. In other words, it usually requires practically three years in order to obtain a paying crop, and during that time the settler is compelled to find employment at some other place in order to acquire the necessary means upon which to live and with which to improve his homestead, and unless his homestead rights can be protected during his necessary absence from his claim, he is liable to lose his home. Moreover, at the present time the West has been so completely drained of men having gone into the Army or Navy, or gone East in remunerative employment, that the farmers are being compelled to reduce their cultivation, owing to the impossibility of obtaining farm help. The object of the original law was to allow the new homestead settlers to safely go off and secure employment on farms and by making the necessary showing of their active work in the production of food during their absence, to be credited with that time upon their homestead entry. If the law was just and necessary for the production of food, as it was, and also necessary to the homestead settlers, who made settlement prior to December 20, 1917, it is equally just and much more necessary now for the new settlers, who have settled upon poorer lands since December 20, 1917, and when the urgency for farm labor is becoming more intense all the time.

Therefore your committee is of the opinion that the provisions of the act should be extended up to the present time so as to give the thousands of settlers who have entered land during the past six months the benefit of the provisions of that act, in order that they may during this present agricultural season be allowed to safely absent themselves from their claims and find work on farms throughout the West, and the committee feels that the bill ought to be promptly passed so that those settlers may take advantage of its provisions during this farming season.

The Interior Department and the Land Office officials, and people generally throughout the West, have said that owing to the drainage of men going to the war and to the munition plants and other works, practically all farm labor was gone, and if they could get some of the new settlers to come on to the adjoining ranches they could get some work in that way, and it would be a very great benefit to both the settlers and farmers. The Interior Department recommends the bill and the people of the West generally recommend it. It does not grant any additional or new rights. We are having a very hard and slow time in the West to settle up that country and get people to homestead. The remaining public homestead land left in the West is principally dry and barren, often rocky and broken and cut up with gulches and arroyas, often covered with oak brush, and it is the hardest kind of work on earth to improve and make a living

and a home on land of that kind. It is, of course, a fine thing for Secretary Lane to talk about furnishing homes for the hundreds of thousands of returning soldiers, but unless the Government spends from \$2,000 to \$4,000 on each homestead mighty few soldiers will ever put in the rest of their lives trying to make a home on these lands, especially if they have to submit to all the delays, red tape, and inspections and handicaps of the present homestead settlers. Now when we get a man out on one of these homesteads, for the first three years he can not grow any sufficient crop to support himself and family on, and he is compelled to go away and get work to live on. All of these amendments and little bills that we western Members have merely tend to liberalize the conditions under which these men are trying to live and support their families and to comply with the law, and this is only one of many of them. There are a great many reasons why this bill should pass. It is only common-sense fairness to the settlers and for the general welfare of the country, and the rights of the Government are in no way jeopardized.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Well, I have the floor, but I will be glad to yield to the gentleman in a minute. I want to ask the gentleman if this is not the measure which I and some other gentlemen opposed and upon which we had a vote when it was passed before.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I do not think so, though I am not sure.

Mr. WALSH. It was one of these homestead-extension acts.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I was not the author of that original law which I am now trying to amend by this bill of mine, House joint resolution 290.

Mr. MONDELL. May I say to the gentleman that this law has been of great value to the West. Those Mountain States have been denuded of their farm labor and of their men by the very large quotas furnished to the Army, and in many places a homesteader can raise very little on his own farm.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. For the first three years he can not.

Mr. MONDELL. On the other hand, some men can go to an adjoining farm—he must keep up the cultivation of this land, of course—and there he can render very valuable service in the production of those things that are needful for the maintenance of our armies. The law has worked well and the only change is to bring it more nearly up to date.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I will say to the gentleman that with the permission of the House I want to amend the bill to bring down the date to the 1st day of October. I expect to ask to do that. If the House will not agree to that, of course we will have to take the best we can get.

Mr. WALSH. I should have no objection to moving the date, but I recall the statement the gentleman made when this measure was up originally in 1917 and I am glad to have the gentleman's prediction at that time now verified by the statement of the gentleman from Wyoming that the original law has worked very well.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. It has.

Mr. WALSH. There was great apprehension about this policy.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. There has been no complaint made anywhere about that law.

Mr. WALSH. As I understand it, if this date is moved down to the 1st of October—the act only runs during the period of the war—

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That is my understanding.

Mr. WALSH. If we move the date down to the 1st of October it is in a sense an immaterial change?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I think so; but it will afford relief to many more men and do that much more good.

Mr. WALSH. It will relieve the men who have filed since the 1st of May?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. I have no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Not only is this legislation needed, but it is becoming more and more apparent that further legislation than this is necessary along these lines.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there is a provision in this proposed law providing that absence from the land upon the part of the entryman while engaged in farm labor will count as constructive residence upon the homestead entry.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; if he shows that he is working on some adjoining farm.

Mr. NORTON. I construe that to mean that such absence will count as part of the time which he is required under existing

law to reside upon the land in order to make homestead proof thereon.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes. It does not interfere with the requirement of cultivation.

Mr. NORTON. The working out of such a law would result in many cases like this: A young woman who might have friends interested in acquiring some of the Government land would be encouraged to make entry and settlement upon a tract of land, which she would immediately desert, as far as residence would be concerned, and would proceed to her home in an Eastern State and there engage in some occupation that she could claim was necessary agricultural work. It would likewise result in the same condition regarding similar entries and settlements by men. I want to say to the House that living, as I do, in one of the western public-land States, I am of opinion that legislation of this character, while most pleasing, while most delightful to those desiring to secure Government lands by a very easy method, does not result in making many new homes in the West.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORTON. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman has used—unfairly, I think he will himself admit, on reflection, because he is familiar with the situation—a possibly very extreme case.

Mr. NORTON. The gentleman from North Dakota has done nothing of the kind. He has stated the character of cases that are occurring every day, and will continue to occur under legislation such as this. He has stated that in face of the fact that he knows that would be very pleasing legislation to a great many people in his own section of the country, who are ready to accept the easiest possible way of acquiring title to more of the Government domain.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman knows, further, that there can be no abandonment, because cultivation of the land is provided by law, and fencing and everything else is still required.

All this act does is to give the settler an opportunity to go somewhere else in the community and engage in some useful labor for a few months while he is complying with the provisions of the law on his own place as to improvement, and I want to say to the gentleman I have never been for legislation that did not bring permanent settlement; no western man can be for legislation that does not bring permanent settlement. This legislation is absolutely essential in those mountain and coast States if they are to furnish their quota of men for the Army and keep up the production of wheat, mutton, beef, and wool.

Mr. NORTON. Let me say to the distinguished gentleman from Wyoming I do not at all agree with him that it is absolutely or even quite necessary for the greater production of beef or mutton or horse meat or rye or wheat or for the maximum production of any other food product in the West. It does, however, evidently seem to be necessary, by some Members of Congress and by some men who are not Members of Congress, as an easy means of getting the public domain away from the Government and into private ownership.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORTON. No, not just now; I will in a moment. I contend that if any legislation like this is to be passed it should provide that the absence from the land on the part of the entryman during the war while engaged in agricultural labor should not be such as to allow a contest to be entered against his land; that if he desired to engage in agricultural labor away from his land, desired to be absent from his land, he should be allowed to be so absent, but at the termination of the war he should be required to reside the full time now required by law upon his land. That kind of legislation, I suggest, will settle up and make many new and desirable farm homes in the West. This kind of legislation will take the public domain away from the Government and give it into the hands of those who will dispose of it to the first buyer that can be found. The kind of legislation proposed by this measure will not tend to make permanent farm-home owners of those who acquired title to Government land under its provisions. I believe every man who is familiar with the conditions in the West knows such to be the real facts.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman now yield?

Mr. NORTON. I will be pleased to do so.

Mr. RAKER. As I understand the provisions of this bill it simply is to carry out what has been the policy of the General Land Office for the last 30 years.

Mr. NORTON. No; the gentleman does not understand correctly.

Mr. RAKER. Yes, I do. Heretofore the homesteader could always leave his homestead when it was necessary to work out for the purpose of obtaining money to improve it. Now this bill just goes one step further. He has to improve his place,



to fence it, to build his home there, cultivate it, but if his neighbor needs help and this man can leave his own home for the purpose of helping him for a month or a month and a half in the dire need of help, such as is now in the Western States, as I know from personal knowledge, and he is actually engaged in farm labor, it allows his absence to act as constructive residence so there will be no contest; that when the summer and fall work is over he may return home and go on at his place, to try to benefit and improve his place. I want to say to the gentleman and the House that this permit of absence is working well. It has not had the effect in my State that the gentleman claims it may have in his, and I trust the House will permit this legislation to go through with this amendment which brings it down to date. There is no question about it, because I received, I suppose, 50 letters of men who have wanted to go away and help their friends, the farmers adjoining them, to go 5, 10, or more miles so they may help put in a crop, help harvest it, and they are needed now and they ought not to be under a penalty of contest because they are helping to produce the necessary products that are so much needed. I trust the gentleman will not object.

Mr. NORTON. Is the gentleman as much interested in farmers' homes being established in the public-land States as he is in giving the public domain to anyone who may be willing to take it?

Mr. RAKER. The men who file on these lands are the very ones who build up the country, who make permanent homes and go there and stay, to live there, and they build up the country.

I have observed for the last 40 years myself. They made that country. We do not want it so that some fellow who puts his feet on the stove during the winter can go and contest when they have worked there honestly and faithfully.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman [Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado] in charge of the bill agree to an amendment providing that absence from the land shall not be counted as residence required under existing law to complete proof on the entry?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I could not agree to that; it will kill the bill.

Mr. NORTON. The bill should be so amended.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. There is no use, then, in passing the bill.

Mr. NORTON. Gentlemen in favor of legislation of this kind simply want to open the gates and not require any residence at all.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. My dear sir—

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. There are no gates to be opened. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. NORTON. I will reserve the right to object so that the gentleman may be heard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has long since expired.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask that this bill retain its place on the calendar.

Mr. STAFFORD. I object to that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent that this bill may go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

#### BILL FROM THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted to make a unanimous-consent request at this time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the gentleman to submit the request.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that immediately after the reading and approval of the Journal tomorrow that it be in order for the Committee on Military Affairs to call up bills on the Calendar of the House or the Union Calendar that have been favorably reported to the House and that are unobjected to.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Let the Chair submit the question to the House. Is there objection to the request submitted by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT]?

Mr. RAKER. Reserving it in order to make a statement, I will ask if the gentleman would not further make the request so that if we do not get through with the Unanimous Consent Calendar it may continue to-morrow until completed, and that at the conclusion of the Unanimous Consent Calendar he be given this right? It is somewhat understood that this entire calendar be gone through with.

Mr. MONDELL. I trust that the modification may be had, and that immediately after the consideration of the Unanimous Consent Calendar these bills be taken up.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman [Mr. DENT] consent to that?

Mr. DENT. I consent to that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT] asks unanimous consent that the bills to which he has referred, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, may be in order following the disposition of the Unanimous Consent Calendar. Is there objection?

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Reserving the right to object. Mr. Speaker, I want to state that the bill that was objected to and on which the point of no quorum was raised this morning is just as important a bill as there is on this calendar.

The Bureau of Public Health and the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, because I happened to have introduced the bill and because it happens to relate to my district, have called me up every day on the proposition that 14,000 tubercular soldiers and sailors have been discharged and they have no place in which to put them. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds had a hearing and unanimously reported this bill. Then the Committee on Rules gave us a hearing. And then they wanted to hear the officials of the War-Risk Insurance Bureau and the Public Health Bureau, and they heard them; and after that it was a unanimous report from the Committee on Rules. One is just as important as the other. If it was important to have the point of no quorum raised on that bill this morning, it is just as important to have it on the rest of them. So far as I am concerned, I am going to object.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. KINCHELOE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Would not the gentleman listen to this: That anyone can object to any one of these bills on this Unanimous Consent Calendar. There are bills on here that the House may consider and there may not be any votes against them, but nevertheless we have to submit to the fact that anyone can take them off the calendar. If we all took the same attitude that the gentleman from Kentucky takes, there would not be any legislation here unless there was a quorum present. And all ought to be treated alike.

Mr. MONDELL. I assume the gentleman from Kentucky wants to pass his bill and not simply make trouble by "throwing a monkey wrench into the machinery"?

Mr. KINCHELOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MONDELL. It is the easiest thing in the world to stop all proceedings here until we can get a quorum. I hope the gentleman's bill will be considered in due course by the House. But if the House wants to take up other matters that are not objected to first, that is not sufficient excuse for the gentleman to insist that nothing be done unless his particular matter be taken up. The consideration of his measure would come much more quickly, in my opinion, if he allows the business to go in an orderly way. These bills have been reported for several months and have not been disposed of; they are also important.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I do not want to be obstructive, and it is not in a spirit of resentment that I rise. This is a bill here that has the unanimous report of two committees, and it is unanimously asked for here. It is absolutely important, as gentlemen will see from the hearings, that this bill pass now in order that they may get the foundation in for this hospital before bad weather, so that they can provide some place for these sick soldiers as early as possible.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman can create a situation under which these important bills that have been reported for months can not pass, or his bill either; he can create a situation under which nothing can be done. He can easily do that, but I assume he does not desire to do so.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I understand. But the point I make is—

Mr. MONDELL. But the gentleman would not get any further along with his legislation by objecting to the consideration of other legislation.

Mr. KINCHELOE. The "gentleman from Kentucky" does not want to obstruct any meritorious war legislation, but will insist upon his rights in the matter. I realize my responsibility as a Member of this House, and I am going to assume it. But the point I make is that when this bill came up this morning there was a threat of no quorum. Now, if it is important to consider my bill only when there is a quorum present, it is just as important to consider the rest of them with a quorum.

Mr. GOOD. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I shall object unless there is some assurance that this bill will be considered.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. I hope the gentleman will not do that.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. We will not give any assurance of that.

Mr. KINCHELOE. The only assurance I want—

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. KINCHELOE. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. KINCHELOE. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

#### STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEADS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 2493) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December, 29, 1916.

The title of the bill was read.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, I objected to that other request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair asked if there was objection, and gentlemen were conferring with the gentleman from Kentucky, and—

Mr. KINCHELOE. I objected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky objected to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT]. The Clerk has read the title of the next bill. Is there objection to its present consideration?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I think the bill should be reported before objection is made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That any qualified homestead entryman may make entry under the homestead laws of lands so designated by the Secretary of the Interior, according to legal subdivisions, in areas not exceeding 640 acres, and in compact form so far as may be subject to the provisions of this act, and secure title thereto by compliance with the terms of the homestead laws: *Provided*, That a former homestead entry of land of the character described in section 2 hereof shall not be a bar to the entry of a tract within a radius of 20 miles from such former entry under the provisions of this act, which, together with the former entry, shall not exceed 640 acres, subject to the requirements of law as to residence and improvements, except that no residence shall be required on such additional entry if the entryman owns and is residing on his former entry: *Provided further*, That the entryman shall be required to enter all contiguous areas of the character herein described open to entry prior to the entry of any noncontiguous land: *And provided further*, That instead of cultivation as required by the homestead laws the entryman shall be required to make permanent improvements upon the land entered before final proof is submitted tending to increase the value of the same for stock-raising purposes of the value of not less than \$1.25 per acre, and at least one-half of such improvements shall be placed upon the land within three years after the date of entry thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I think this important measure should receive some explanation before the objection stage is passed.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I will endeavor to explain the bill. Under the enlarged—320 acre—homestead law, of which my friend from Wyoming, Mr. MONDELL, was the original author, a homestead entryman is entitled to take an additional tract of land—160 acres—besides the 160 he already has, for the purpose of getting 320 acres of dry land, and he is not required to make two residences. If he perfects his three-years' residence on his original entry that is sufficient for the additional tract. When we passed the 640-acre stockraising homestead law we attempted but failed to do the same thing. For instance, if a man now has 320 acres of dry land and can not make a living on it, and there is some more dry land in that vicinity—

Mr. MONDELL. Within 20 miles of it—

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; within 20 miles of it, he can take 320 acres more to make up a 640-acre homestead. If he can get that additional tract adjoining his original entry he does not have to live on it at all. But inadvertently we provided in that law that if he is compelled to take a piece of land that is not contiguous—not adjoining his original entry—he is compelled to make a double residence. That is he has got to move off of his original entry and go onto the new tract, notwithstanding, under this law he has already resided on his original tract and cultivated it for the full three years. He can not live on both at once. The present provision is entirely un-

just, impractical, and wrong, and was never intended to operate or be construed the way it is.

Mr. STAFFORD. I recall, when the enlarged-homestead act was under consideration that a discussion arose on the floor as to the limit of distance where a homesteader would be privileged to take the additional land.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I believe the House provided 10 miles.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; I believe it was 10 miles at that time.

Mr. STAFFORD. I believe it was subsequently changed to 20.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The reason of that change was because the homestead settlers could not get any land within 10 miles.

Mr. STAFFORD. The purpose of this bill is not to increase the privileges of that law, so far as additional land is concerned. It is merely, in case the tracts are not contiguous, to grant the right to locate upon them but not to require residence.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That is correct. This bill will relieve the entrymen from being required to leave their original homestead entry where they must be living at the time and move onto the new additional tract, which has no improvement on it. Of course that would be a wholly useless and foolish thing to do.

Mr. MONDELL. I call the attention of the gentleman from Wisconsin to the fact that the only change in the present law is in the words on lines 10, 11, and 12, as follows:

Except that no residence shall be required on such additional entry if the entryman owns and is residing on his former entry.

Mr. STAFFORD. Of course, if the land were contiguous, it would be construed that he was residing on the new additional land by reason of its being contiguous. But where it is not contiguous there is that construction that requires additional residence whereby he would have to give up his former residence.

Mr. MONDELL. My opinion is that the House would never have passed the law with this addition in it except for the fact that when the law was originally introduced there was no limit of distance to the original entry, and it was the opinion, and properly, that if a man could take an addition in another State he ought to live on it. But when the addition was made of 20 miles the logical thing to do was to make it the same as was done in the case of the 320-acre law. That is what is now proposed. It will relieve a lot of folks who, if this is not passed, will have to remove to a distance of from 2 to 10 miles.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. And they will have to leave their present land and homes to go on the new piece of unimproved ground.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the reservation of the right to object.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this proposed amendment gives the right to a homestead entryman residing in any section of the country where the land is classified as "grazing land" to acquire an amount of the public domain which, added to the amount of land included in his original entry, will not exceed 640 acres, if that land is within 20 miles of his original entry.

Mr. MONDELL. And is of the character of land coming under the law—

Mr. NORTON. Yes; and is of the character of the land contemplated by the law. That is land of a character more suitable for grazing than for agricultural purposes.

Mr. MONDELL. And if his original homestead is of the same character.

Mr. NORTON. If an entryman has taken up a homestead in one of the public-land States and cultivated it and made proof on it and there is not any unappropriated Government land within 20 miles of his original entry of this character, he is deprived of the privilege to be given by this bill.

I want to say to the committee that my experience has been that this legislation, permitting homestead entrymen to take land noncontiguous to their original entries, has been one of the finest pieces of legislation passed by any Congress in many years privileging men in the West to grab up the public domain by an easy method.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman understands that this bill gives no such authority, and does not change the law with respect to making entries.

Mr. NORTON. This bill enlarges an existing unwise privilege. It is aimed by a great many of those outside of Congress who favor this amendment to give to men who now have land in the public-land States of the West, particularly in the semi-arid regions, from 160 to 480 acres of additional land for practically the mere expense of putting a fence around the land. It provides to give this land to land speculators and to men who have been living out in the vicinity of this unappropriated Gov-



ernment land and who have for years been making a good living on their original homesteads. This is what similar legislation has done in many instances in my own State and in my particular congressional district. This is what similar legislation has caused to take place in Montana. This is what this amendment will do and encourage as long as the unappropriated public domain lasts in the semiarid sections of the country.

I wish to merely state these facts, so that the House with notice and knowledge may take such action as to it may seem proper.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORTON. I shall be pleased to yield to the genial gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. MONDELL. Without going into the question of the propriety of these noncontiguous entries—and I can not agree with my friend in his view with regard to them—this bill does not enlarge that privilege. Now, certainly the gentleman does not want to put himself in the position of denying to the men who have taken those noncontiguous entries the right to remain on their original entries. He does not want to compel them to move from their present homes onto the new land, generally of very little value, which they have taken up. All that this amendment does is to give them the same right that the settlers in his State have had under the 320-acre homestead law, to have their residence on their original entry counted as residence on the additional land. They must improve the additional land.

Mr. NORTON. It gives one the right now who has taken 480 acres of grazing land and is residing upon that tract to take 160 acres additional 20 miles away from his original entry and acquire title to it without any residence on it.

Mr. MONDELL. Within 20 miles.

Mr. NORTON. Does the gentleman think that is anything more or less than merely giving one the privilege of grabbing 160 acres more of the public lands without doing anything except putting a fence around it?

Mr. MONDELL. In thousands of cases that has been the salvation of men who had to have a little pasture land and who could go into the hill country some distance away from their homesteads and get a small amount of pasture land. That has been the way the law has worked, and it has been of great value.

Mr. NORTON. I agree that if in this present stage of the Nation's population and development a man can get 160 acres of good grazing land for \$1.25 an acre, or for putting a fence around it, it is a mighty good thing for him.

Mr. MONDELL. It is a good thing for the country.

Mr. GANDY. Will my friend yield a moment?

Mr. NORTON. Certainly.

Mr. GANDY. The theory of the 640-acre act is that a man needs 640 acres of that kind of land—that he is entitled to 640 acres.

Mr. NORTON. To make a living upon. The theory is all right. But the theory is widely departed from in giving one the privilege of taking up 640 acres of noncontiguous land within a radius of 20 miles from the original entry.

Mr. GANDY. And the same thing was true of the half-section act. It is on the assumption that a man needs 320 acres of that kind of land. Now, if a man has a quarter or half section, or in the case which the gentleman mentions, 480 acres of land of the kind and character contemplated by the section act, he is entitled to fill up the amount of 640 acres, equal in area to a section, either contiguous or somewhere else.

Mr. NORTON. Does the gentleman seriously contend that anywhere in the West, if a man can not make a living on a 480-acre tract, it is necessary in order that he be able to make a living on his original homestead entry that he have the right to take up another 160 acres anywhere within 20 miles of his original entry?

Mr. GANDY. Will my friend yield for a moment?

Mr. NORTON. Certainly.

Mr. GANDY. The theory of the 640-acre act is that a man needs 640 acres of that kind of land—that he is entitled to 640 acres.

Mr. NORTON. To make a living upon. The theory is all right. But the theory is widely departed from in giving one the privilege of taking up 640 acres of noncontiguous land within a radius of 20 miles from the original entry.

Mr. GANDY. And the same thing was true of the half-section act. It is on the assumption that a man needs 320 acres of that kind of land. Now, if a man has a quarter or half section, or in the case which the gentleman mentions, 480 acres of land of the kind and character contemplated by the

section act, he is entitled to the difference between that amount and 640 acres, either contiguous or somewhere else.

Mr. NORTON. Does the gentleman seriously contend that anywhere in the West, if a man can not make a living on a 480-acre tract, it is necessary in order that he be able to make a living on his original homestead entry that he have the right to take up another 160 acres anywhere within 20 miles of his original entry?

Mr. GANDY. I have for years been a believer in and ardent advocate of such a liberalization of the homestead laws and regulations as will recognize existing conditions in the public-land States of the West. The objection of the gentleman from North Dakota seems to be directed not to the residence feature, which is all there is at stake in this amendment, but to the advisability of permitting a noncontiguous additional homestead. This subject is not a new one for me, for in the Sixty-fourth Congress the section homestead bill came from the Public Lands Committee without any provision for a noncontiguous additional homestead, and on the floor of this House I secured an amendment permitting such an entry. It was my belief then, Mr. Speaker, and it is my belief now, that persons who have made homestead entries for land of the kind proposed to be disposed of under the section act are entitled to such an amount of similar land as, when added to the land embraced in their former entries, will not exceed 640 acres whether the additional adjoins the original or not. We need not enter into the discussion of that proposition to-day for the law already provides for noncontiguous additional entries under the half-section act and under the section act. The only change that is sought by this bill is to make the residence provisions the same in the section act that they are in the half-section act, for under the half-section act where the noncontiguous additional is not to exceed 20 miles from the original and the claimant continues to reside upon the land embraced in his original entry residence is not required on the additional. If this bill is passed—and I hope, Mr. Speaker, it will be passed—several hundred homesteaders in the district which I have the honor to represent in this House, and I feel certain that many thousand in the public-land States of the West will not be required to move from the homes they have established on their original homesteads in order to comply with the provisions of the homestead law with relation to their noncontiguous additional entries.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that there is now a necessity for the passage of any such legislation of this kind, and I take occasion to say again, as I have heretofore said in this House, that if years ago a far-sighted policy of section homesteads had been inaugurated the high prairies of the West would to-day be dotted with prosperous homes where in many cases deserted homestead shacks tell the story of the inability of homesteaders to make good on quarter-section or half-section entries. We have legislated piecemeal and must go on that way. Undoubtedly there are other amendments to the section bill that it will be necessary to pass, for I recall now that there is no provision of law whereby one who has a noncontiguous additional entry under the half-section act can fill his section adjoining it. I have introduced a bill to remedy that feature and later on I hope to be able to secure consideration for it. I want to renew my statement, Mr. Speaker, that there is nothing more in this bill than the equalization of the residence provisions of the half-section law and the section law.

Mr. NORTON. The one thing more than any other which would at this time impel me not to object to the consideration of this bill is the earnestness and affability of my friend from South Dakota [Mr. GANDY] whom I know is greatly interested in this proposed legislation. He has been such an untiring worker during the time he has been in Congress for those things which he believes his constituents should have that on his account I do not feel justified in making objection to the consideration of the bill.

I have called attention to what the bill if enacted into law will effect. It is for a majority of those present to determine whether it should have the approval of the House.

Mr. SISSON. Will the gentleman from North Dakota yield?

Mr. NORTON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. SISSON. If a man can not make a living on 480 acres of land, my friend certainly would not prevent him from taking 160 acres more of that land off the hands of the Federal Government. It reminds me of the man who had two eighths of land, and he wanted to get rid of both of them. Finally he got a customer for one of the eighths, and he went over to the courthouse to have the deed recorded, and when he left the courthouse he said with great glee, "That scoundrel couldn't read or write, and I shoved the other eighth off on him. I got rid of both the eighths at the same time." [Laughter.]

Mr. NORTON. My very good friend from Mississippi will find that in the public land States in the West there are plenty of people who are most willing to take all the public land suitable for grazing that Congress will permit them to get hold of by easy methods and with small expense.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### "THE OLD CUSTOMHOUSE" AT KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 4283) authorizing the donation of the land and building at Kennebunkport, Me., known as "The old customhouse," to the town of Kennebunkport, Me.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I ask that the bill be passed informally.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida that the bill be passed informally?

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not know what the gentleman means by that request.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I want the bill to be passed over, that is all.

Mr. FOSTER. To go to the foot of the calendar?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. To go to the foot of the calendar. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. GOODALL] who is the author of this bill is not here.

Mr. STAFFORD. I certainly would not take advantage of the author of the bill. I have no objection to the bill being passed over, to take its place at the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the bill being passed over to take its place at the foot of the calendar? There was no objection.

#### ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR MONTANA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill S. 70, an act providing for an additional judge for the district of Montana.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH and Mr. MOORES of Indiana objected.

#### EXTENDING TIME FOR APPLICATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 8763) to amend the act entitled "An act to extend temporarily the time for filing applications and fees and taking action in the United States Patent Office in favor of nations granting reciprocal rights to United States citizens," approved August 17, 1916.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects, and the bill will be stricken from the calendar.

#### PAYMENT OF INDIAN RESERVATION LAND, MONTANA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 935) for the relief of settlers on certain railroad lands in Montana.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object. At the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. EVANS] I will reserve the objection.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, this bill appeals to me as a meritorious one and worthy of consideration by the House. The situation is this: The Northern Pacific Railroad many years ago was granted land by the Government, and a part of these lands was within the Indian reservation.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman will permit, I ask unanimous consent that the reservation may be pending and that the bill may be read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the adjustment of the grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., if any of the lands within the indemnity limits of said grants through that portion of the former reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow Indians lying south of the Missouri River in the State of Montana be found in possession of an actual bona fide qualified settler under the homestead laws of the United States who has made substantial improvements thereon and such land has been adjudged by the Secretary of the Interior to inure to the Northern Pacific Railway Co. under the grants made to its predecessor in interest, the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., the Northern Pacific Railway Co. upon request of the Secretary of the Interior may file a relinquishment of said lands in favor of the settler and shall then be entitled to select an equal quantity of other lands in lieu thereof from any of the surveyed public lands within the State of Montana, not mineral and not otherwise appropriated at the date of selection, to which it shall receive title the same as though originally granted: *Provided, however,* That lands withdrawn or classified as coal lands may be selected by said company, and as to such lands it shall receive a restricted patent as provided by the act of June 22, 1910.

Mr. EVANS. As I was suggesting, these lands fell within the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. They were at that time in Indian reservations. It was not known that they were within the grant of land to the company, and individual settlers to the number of 30 or 40 went on the lands and made improvements. Subsequently, the department determined that these lands were within the grant and that the company was entitled to them. The railroad company has agreed to give up the lands to the settlers, provided the Government will allow them an equal amount of land somewhere else.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman permit?

Mr. EVANS. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I would direct the gentleman's attention to the estimate placed upon it by the Secretary of the Interior in his letter directed to Senator MEYER, December 15, 1917, in which he says:

I am still of the opinion, as expressed in my report of February 21, 1917, that the settlers proposed to be benefited by this bill do not have such claims as would warrant my recommendation of the approval thereof.

Mr. EVANS. Yes, he says that; but he says something further.

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; I will read further, because I wish the committee to have all the information:

In view of the fact, however, that the investigations made by the railway company show that they have placed valuable improvements on the land, that they would suffer considerable loss if they were now required to remove therefrom, and that the company is willing to relinquish for their benefit, I do not desire any further to oppose the passage of the proposed legislation. The selections made by the company in lieu of the lands relinquished should be restricted to surveyed lands, and the bill should therefore be amended by adding the word "surveyed" on line 4, page 2, before the words "public lands," so that it would read, "any of the surveyed public lands within the State of Montana, not mineral," etc.

In the first place, the settlers have no claim; they are squatters on railroad land. Now, the railroad for some reason or other would like to have an exchange of land, not of substantially equal value—there is no such limitation as is usually carried in bills of this kind, but that they may have any available land in exchange without any limitation whatever.

There have been too many abuses arising out of the exchange of land by railroads for other public lands to allow such a bill as this to go through under unanimous consent without giving an opportunity for careful consideration.

Mr. EVANS. I beg to say to the gentleman that it is not the railroad company that is asking for this bill, but 30 or 40 settlers, who have cabins, fences, and their families upon this land, who have made the improvements. The Department of the Interior has determined that the lands are within the grant to the railroad company, and the railroad company says that we will get out of the way if you will give us an equal amount of land.

Mr. STAFFORD. An equal amount of land without regard to the value of it.

Mr. FOSTER. Would the gentleman object to putting in an amendment saying that it should be land of equal value or like value?

Mr. EVANS. No; I would not object to that.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is too important a bill to be considered by unanimous consent.

#### WATER SUPPLY, OLATHE, COLO.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on page 36 of this calendar, at the foot of the page, is a bill put on the Private Calendar. It is a bill to grant certain public lands to the town of Olathe, Colo., for the protection of its water supply. It is H. R. 5989, and is 147 on the Private Calendar, and I ask unanimous consent that it be transferred to the Union Calendar.



The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 5989, on the Private Calendar, be transferred to the Union Calendar.

Mr. WALSH. The gentleman's only desire is to have it transferred to the Union Calendar?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That is all.

Mr. WALSH. And not put on the Unanimous Consent Calendar?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. No. I will do that some other time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

STUART, LEWIS, GORDON & RUTHERFORD.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 906) making an appropriation to Stuart, Lewis, Gordon & Rutherford in payment of legal services rendered by them to the Creek Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection for a moment?

Mr. WALSH. Certainly; I reserve my objection to permit the gentleman to make a statement.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes the payment to Stuart, Lewis, Gordon & Rutherford of the sum of \$7,000 out of the Creek tribal funds in settlement of a claim for legal services rendered by this firm on account of a contract entered into by the Creek Nation on January 7, 1898. At that time the Creek Nation was one of the Five Civilized Tribes and prior to that time no contract that either of the Five Civilized Tribes ever made for legal services was ever approved by the Secretary of the Interior or by the President. They not only paid out thousands, but hundreds of thousands—yes, they paid out millions of dollars, and there never was an appropriation, so far as I know, for the Cherokee Nation, of which I am a member, which prior to that time was ever approved. Thousands and thousands of dollars were paid out on appropriations made by the Cherokee tribal authorities, just like they would be if made by the Massachusetts Legislature, or the Legislature of Minnesota or California. This firm was contracted with under a legal contract, and it was just at the time when the affairs of the tribe were being wound up. This firm of attorneys, one of the most eminent in Oklahoma, necessarily had to resist and fight the Interior Department in their construction of the laws which were enacted by Congress and test the constitutionality of many of them in the courts.

The Creek tribal legislature met and passed this appropriation to pay this claim. The principal chief signed it. It was transmitted by the chief inspector and it was recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It got to the desk of the Secretary of the Interior on the very last day, and, without any consideration on his part, he recommended its disapproval. I know that this is a meritorious claim; I know it ought to be paid; I know that these services were rendered. This has been brought up in the House two or three times. The House passed it two years ago along about the last of the session. It went over to the Senate, and there was not time for its consideration there; but here was a firm of attorneys that was as good as any in the United States, and the contract was entered into with them under an act of the Creek Tribal Council, and they had a legal right to enter into that contract, and they were legally employed. They did perform the services. While the services were being performed, namely, between January 7, 1898, and a later date, when the Creek Council passed a law authorizing the employment, Congress on June 28, 1898, passed the Curtis bill, which contains a provision that as to subsequent appropriations they must be approved by the President. They entered into the contract, and they performed the services under an act passed by the Creek Tribal Council, passed before June 28, 1898. The Creek council later on made an appropriation to carry out its contract to pay for the services rendered, but it was after June 28, 1898; and I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this is a claim which has dragged along here for a number of years, but it is a meritorious one. Nobody doubts that the services were rendered, and that they ought to be paid for.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman entirely. I think the bill ought to be paid. But I think the bill ought to be on the Private Calendar and taken up and disposed of with Private Calendar bills. It does not belong on the calendar on which it has been placed. But it is evident that it will be objected to now, and I suggest to my good friend that

he has made an able defense of his measure and that we ought to go on with the other bills.

Mr. HASTINGS. I want to say to the gentleman that we ought to go on with the bills of the gentleman from Oklahoma just as well as we ought to go on with the bills of the gentleman from Wyoming. We have taken up a good deal of time so far with bills from the Western States.

Mr. MONDELL. I hope the gentleman will yield right there. The gentleman from Wyoming has not any bill on this calendar and there is no bill in which the gentleman is especially and particularly interested. I am interested in every bill on the calendar, the bill of the gentleman from Oklahoma, as well as the bill of everyone else, but it is very evident that—

Mr. HASTINGS. I do not know that it is so evident. I am in hopes that I can get the gentleman to withdraw his objection, now that I have made the explanation. This is a meritorious bill, and I want to say one thing further, that the Creek tribal affairs are about to be wound up. They have been in the course of being wound up for the last 15 or 20 years, and it is, therefore, important that if we are ever going to pay these claims they ought to be paid now. That is one reason for the urgency of the consideration of the bill at the present time.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, still further reserving the right to object, I am sure that if it were not for other reasons upon which I base my opposition to the bill the very clear and able statement of the gentleman from Oklahoma would lead me to withdraw the objections along the lines he has so clearly set forth, but I notice that this measure has been pending for some years here, and that a considerable lapse of time intervened between the date of the rendition of the services and the attempt to procure compensation by this method, and that the Secretary of the Interior seems to be of the opinion that the claim is without merit.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. We were political orphans in the Indian Territory for a number of years, and we did not get Statehood until 1907.

Mr. WALSH. I will state that they are not political orphans there to-day.

Mr. HASTINGS. I was answering the query of the gentleman as to why this matter had not been pressed. Since I have been in Congress I introduced a bill, and it was referred to the committee, and it was favorably reported, and we passed it here two years ago.

Mr. WALSH. I think I recall it. If I am not mistaken, at that time it was on the Private Calendar.

Mr. HASTINGS. No; on the Unanimous Consent Calendar, because Mr. MANN, the minority leader, and I had a considerable discussion and he yielded, and it was finally passed on the Unanimous Consent Calendar in the last four or five days of the session.

Mr. WALSH. The gentleman may be correct. I was under the impression it was on the private calendar, and passed on one of the days when we took up the private calendar after considerable discussion between the gentleman and the minority leader, but I am not inclined to withdraw my objections to the measure and I will say to the gentleman from Oklahoma I think, as I said before, he has led me to some doubt—

Mr. HASTINGS. Let me make one further observation. I stated a while ago the Secretary of the Interior stated this came to his desk the very last day. If you will look on page 6 of the report you will find in the report the Secretary of the Interior said:

This act has only come to my office to-day.

It had to be reported to the President that day. Then look at the top of page 6 in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who then gave consideration of this matter, and he says:

It may be proper, however, to add that the said beneficiaries have rendered services to the Creek Nation, and the Creek people appear to be anxious to pay for such services and that, therefore, the act should, if no objection thereto appears, receive the approval of the President.

That is the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs transmitting the act of the Creek Tribal Council in making this appropriation. Now the Commissioner of Indian Affairs gave careful consideration, but the Secretary of the Interior, because he was antagonized by these attorneys, because it was their duty to represent the Creek Tribe, it was their duty to test the constitutionality of the various acts of Congress passed at that time—because of that fact, I say the Secretary of the Interior, without any consideration when it reached his office

the last day, without giving any reason at all, recommended that it be disapproved. I submit this has been here for 10 or 15 years. These attorneys have been without their money. It does not carry interest. It simply pays the amount which was due them 10 or 15 years ago.

Mr. WALSH. Well, in view of the attitude of Secretary Lane, I think I shall object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects and the bill is stricken from the calendar.

Mr. GANDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks on the homestead bill passed today and other subjects in connection with my service in Congress.

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

#### SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9, SANDERS COUNTY, MONT.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 933) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to school district No. 9, of Sanders County, Mont.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman from Montana if he is familiar with the facts in this case other than those set forth in the report?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, to a degree. I think I can explain it to the gentleman.

Mr. WALSH. This is intended to issue patent to some land in lieu of land set apart under the statutes for educational purposes. Is that the purpose?

Mr. EVANS. No; if the gentleman will permit. This land was originally in an Indian reservation and acts opening the Indian reservation provided that certain town sites, 40 acres, should be set apart, and that in each of those town sites to be reserved should be set apart—

Mr. WALSH. I recall; I had confused it with another bill. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed, upon proper application, to issue patent to school district No. 9, of Sanders County, Mont., for block 8, designated as "Public reserve," upon the approved plat of the town site of Dixon, Mont.: *Provided,* That title to the land so granted shall revert to the United States if the said school district attempts to alienate or use the land for other than school purposes.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be considered as in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. RAKER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 3563) to increase the salary of the United States district attorney for the district of Rhode Island.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a conflict between the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. Some time since the Speaker ruled, as I understood, that these bills belong to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice under the rules of the House. There was a bill up here a couple of weeks ago from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. I think some member of the Committee on the Judiciary made the suggestion, and for that reason it went off, and I believe, under the circumstances, that this legislation belongs to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice clearly and specifically under the rule, and ought to go to that committee and come from that committee.

Mr. FOSTER. This has already come from one committee. What would the gentleman do about it?

Mr. RAKER. It should come from the committee to which it belongs.

Mr. FOSTER. But this has been done, and it appears here before the House.

Mr. RAKER. That does not make any difference.

Mr. FOSTER. What is the difference?

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. I yield for a question.

Mr. WALSH. I do not speak representing the Committee on the Judiciary, but I want to ask the gentleman if he is prompted in his objection by the desire to be consistent, inasmuch as the Committee on the Judiciary reported out the woman-suffrage resolution, but, notwithstanding that, the gentleman insisted that that resolution should come from his committee.

Mr. FOSTER. What is the difference?

Mr. RAKER. It has no relation—

Mr. WALSH. Except perhaps the gentleman would like to be consistent.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, why not consider the measure upon its merits?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California reserves the right to object.

Mr. MONDELL. The House is not particularly interested in the controversy between these two committees. The question, it seems to me, is should the bill pass—is it sound legislation?

Mr. RAKER. I did not quite get the gentleman's question.

Mr. MONDELL. I suggested that the House was not especially interested in the controversy between the two committees. The important question is whether or no the legislation is proper, wise, equitable, just, and reasonable.

Mr. RAKER. Well, with the same propriety you might say that all of this legislation might go to one committee—to the Committee on Appropriations, or it might go to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. For a question.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I direct the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this bill was reported on June 6. It has been upon the calendar during all that time, and the Committee on Expenditures has not raised the question of jurisdiction. Does the gentleman desire to take the responsibility of raising the question of jurisdiction now?

Mr. RAKER. Of course, as to the responsibility of objection, I do not assume any responsibility.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It is within the right of the gentleman to object, but does the gentleman mean to object on the question of jurisdiction when neither committee has raised that question?

Mr. RAKER. What I mean by that is this: I have heard that word used this morning quite loosely, and it may be a good thing for me to refer to it at this time under this objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is called for. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. Reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. I hope—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming has called for the regular order.

Mr. RAKER. If there is any objection it is that the gentleman was in his seat, and he has no right to recognition until he rises and respectfully addresses the Chair. My only purpose is to obtain a proper understanding as to the course these bills should take.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

Mr. FOSTER. Would not the gentleman leave this here until the gentleman—

Mr. STAFFORD. I have no objection to the bill going over and taking its place at the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the bill going over and taking its place at the foot of the calendar? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none.

#### PROOF OF DEATH OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 3475) to prescribe to the requisite form of proof of death under policies or contracts of insurance covering the lives of persons in or serving with or attached to the military forces of the United States, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. I think this is too important a bill to be considered on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

Mr. IGOE. I hope the gentleman will not object to it. The bill is important, and it is a measure that ought to be passed



in order to be of service. I think the sooner it is passed the better.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman will agree that it establishes a most important question of policy for the Government to virtually guarantee the payment of premiums of insurance companies in cases of loss?

Mr. IGOE. It does not guarantee the premiums, but simply—

Mr. STAFFORD. The effect will be to guarantee the payment in case the records are at fault. I think it is too important to be on the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and therefore I object.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman withhold it?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will withhold it.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, the situation is this: Hundreds of thousands of young men in the Army of the United States, serving abroad, have insurance in insurance societies or belong to fraternal societies which provide insurance as a feature of their organization. The names of these young men are being reported daily in the casualty lists. The officials of these societies desire to pay to the beneficiaries the money provided in the policies at the earliest possible moment, but under the laws of the several States in which they operate and under their own laws physical proof of death is required; certain affidavits are required; certain persons are required to see the body of the deceased and to be satisfied of their own personal knowledge of the identity of deceased. However, I think under the present emergency the State officials will be tolerant, and the officials of the societies will undertake payment if the Government of the United States is authorized to furnish to them a certificate in which statement is provided by the only possible witnesses of the fact of death that these men died on the battle fields of Europe; that they know the men are dead to the best of their knowledge and belief after careful inquiry. The officials who pay these claims are responsible under their bonds, which are heavy, for the faithful performance of their duties, including the nonpayment of moneys, unless proof of death is properly presented to them. They can not make these payments legally otherwise. They are subject to prosecution and to action by their own societies unless they do have some substantive statement of the fact of death. This bill provides that the proper officers of the War Department may furnish to these societies, paying out these hundreds of thousands of dollars on tens of thousands of claims, a statement of the facts as they know them. Upon this statement of facts in this great emergency, where men on the battle fields of Europe are being blown to atoms or buried in trenches, and where the fact of their death in a great number of cases can never be physically established, they are willing to undertake the payments in order to relieve women and children from the suffering that will necessarily come to them by the death of their father, husband, or son. I hope the gentleman, in view of the emergency of the measure and of the fact that thousands have been killed and thousands more will be, will withdraw his objection and let the bill come up for consideration and such amendment as in his judgment it may be proper to make that immediate and necessary relief may be afforded.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman's own statement shows the importance of the measure.

Mr. HAWLEY. It is an important measure. It is an urgent measure.

Mr. STAFFORD. And it should not be considered on the Unanimous Consent Calendar. The gentleman has not in any wise brought forth the position of the National Government, where they will be called upon to pay back in case there has been an erroneous presentation of the proof. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the bill is entirely too important to be considered by unanimous consent, and therefore I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects, and the bill is stricken from the calendar. The Clerk will report the next one.

• JAIL AT GUTHRIE, OKLA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 12438) authorizing the conveyance of the United States jail and land on which the same is located at Guthrie, Okla., to Logan County, Okla.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Attorney General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to convey, by proper quitclaim deed, to the county of Logan, in the State of Oklahoma, the United States jail at Guthrie, Okla., and all the lands set apart therewith.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HASTINGS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next one.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS AT WAUSAU, WIS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 10432) to abolish the office of receiver of public moneys at Wausau, Wis., and for other purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I do not intend to object—I would like to inquire of some member of the Committee on the Public Lands why the office of register of public lands at Wausau, Wis., should not be abolished as well?

Here we are merely abolishing the office of receiver. It is an unusual occurrence in the history of legislation in the House to pass any act abolishing an office after it is once established. From the reading of the report I am led to believe that the office should be abolished entirely. I read from the report:

From the above it will be seen that under any circumstances the office should be closed within the next two or three years, and if the offices of register and receiver are not consolidated so as to make a living salary for one officer in charge the office had best be closed at once and its remaining business transferred to the General Land Office by operation of existing law.

Now, I am in sympathy with the recommendation of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior. There is very little public land in the State of Wisconsin. There is very little work for this receiver. It is purposed to abolish the office of receiver and to continue the office of register. Why not abolish the office entirely? In Wisconsin we are in favor of reform. The State of Wisconsin is known for the abolishment of useless offices.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. You do not want to throw the records out in the street.

Mr. STAFFORD. It could easily be transferred to the General Land Office here. I believe there is no use in the continuance of that office at Wausau.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. My understanding is that Mr. LENROO and the gentlemen who represented this matter felt that it would be time enough to abolish the register a year or so from now. He could do all the work, and we could take two bites at this cherry.

Mr. STAFFORD. I withdraw my reservation of the right to object.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, the maintenance of the office with one official costs only \$500 a year, unless the fees of the office make the emoluments larger.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman can ascertain, if he examines the report, that this official receives more than \$1,000. According to the report, during the nine months ended March 31, 1918, the receipts were \$1,657.60.

Mr. MONDELL. That was because there was business which brought in those receipts. But the maintenance of the office costs only \$500 a year, that is, only \$500 as a guaranty, and you can not abolish this office without legislation transferring the jurisdiction. This is the last land office remaining in Wisconsin, is it not?

Mr. STAFFORD. It is the only office.

Mr. MONDELL. And the ordinary procedure is to transfer the jurisdiction from that last official to the Surveyor General, and then, when the office is abolished, to transfer the whole thing to the department. But that requires additional legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the office of receiver of public moneys at Wausau, Wis., shall 10 days from and after the passage and approval of this act, be abolished and cease to exist; and that all the powers, duties, obligations, and penalties at that time lawfully imposed upon such receiver and upon the register of the land office at Wausau, Wis., shall, from and after that date, be exercised by and imposed upon such register; and such register shall, in addition to the duties thus imposed, have charge of and attend to the sale of public lands within the State of Wisconsin, as provided by law and official regulation, and shall be accountable under his official bond for the proceeds of such sales and for all fees, commissions, and other moneys received by him under any provision of law or official regulation: *Provided*, That all the fees and commissions now allowed by law to both such register and such receiver shall, 10 days after the passage and approval of this act, be paid to and accounted for by such register in the same manner and in like amounts in which they are now required to be paid to and accounted for by such receiver, but the salary, fees, and commissions of such register shall not exceed \$3,000 per annum.

SEC. 2. That all official and public books, papers, plats, records, and property of every description found and remaining in the said land office 10 days from and after the approval of this act shall be delivered to the register of the said office, who shall become the custodian of the same, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

#### COOS BAY WAGON-ROAD GRANT.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 8625) to accept from the Southern Oregon Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, a reconveyance of the lands granted to the State of Oregon by the act approved March 3, 1869, entitled "An act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from the navigable waters of Coos Bay to Roseburg, in said State," commonly known as the Coos Bay Wagon-Road grant, to provide for the disposition of said lands, and for other purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will withhold it.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin will not object to this measure. This measure promises the end of long litigation between the Government and this wagon-road company. It has been litigated for a number of years, and the Government and the wagon-road company have at last come to an agreement of settlement, which is incorporated into this law.

The Attorney General's office is very anxious to have this litigation out of the way. I have had several visits from representatives of the Attorney General's office urging that this matter be disposed of, and I have also been called up over the telephone a number of times. It is not only desirable from the standpoint of the Government, but it is desirable also from the standpoint of the State that this matter be disposed of.

Taxes have not been collected on this land for eight or nine years. The State should not be denied its taxes any longer. This settlement offers something like \$1,500,000 or \$2,500,000 of absolute "velvet" to the Government. The Government at one time absolutely disposed of this land, parted with its title to it. By virtue of this act this land, which is worth all the way from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000, will be returned. The lowest estimate of the value of the land was \$2,000,000, and the highest estimate, a very conservative one, put upon the land by the county judge in one of the counties, placed the value at \$4,000,000. The Government will have to advance only some \$600,000 to secure the absolute title to this land. In addition to that, whatever payment the Government advances will be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the sale of the land. It will net the Government from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000. If this matter is allowed to run for another six months or a year many thousand dollars' worth of taxes will accrue that will have to be paid sooner or later.

Mr. MONDELL. I think the gentleman's very clear statement of the provisions of the bill makes it very evident that it is not the sort of legislation that can properly be considered by unanimous consent. I think the gentleman will agree with me

on that in view of our usual practice. This bill is sufficiently important to justify the Committee on Rules bringing in a rule for its consideration.

Mr. SINNOTT. It is important legislation; but inasmuch as, in 1916, we thrashed out a similar proposition, it seems to me that the House might well take it up at this time. I believe most of the Members are very familiar with the subject matter of this legislation. It is very similar to the disposition of the Oregon & California Railroad grant which we had up in 1916.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, this is entirely too important a measure to be considered this afternoon, if we are to consider the rest of the calendar, and I therefore object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects. The bill will be stricken from the calendar, and the Clerk will report the next bill.

#### CERTAIN CLAIMS OF THE CHEROKEE NATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 357) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, consider, and determine certain claims of the Cherokee Nation against the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. I have discussed this bill with the gentleman from Wisconsin a number of times. It only seeks to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians. The affairs of this tribe have been completely wound up. The rolls have been made, the lands have all been allotted, every foot of them. All of their moneys have been paid out per capita, and provision has been made for the disposition of whatever little fragments of money they may yet have.

The Cherokees had a claim against the Government. After about 75 years it was referred to a court. Judgment was rendered by the Court of Claims. The case went to the Supreme Court and that judgment was there affirmed. The representatives of the Cherokee Tribe claimed that the interest was not paid in accordance with that judgment as to four items. All they ask now is to go into your own court to determine whether or not that is true. With reference to the two proposed amendments let me say that I am perfectly willing to accept the last amendment, providing that such fees shall be paid to the attorneys as the court shall allow.

As to the first amendment, services have been performed in this case for 25 or 30 years. The chief of the Cherokee Tribe is now dead. A contract was made before his death to prosecute this claim. No other contracts can be made, because there are no officers of the Cherokee Tribe now remaining. What difference does it make to the gentleman from Wisconsin who prosecutes the claim, provided the question as to the fee is fixed by the court?

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman permit?

Mr. HASTINGS. With pleasure.

Mr. STAFFORD. It has been some months since I have examined this bill and the report. There was a companion bill seeking some legislation as to some other items that had previously been adjudicated by the Court of Claims. At that time the matter was fresh in my mind. I remember that the bill as reported from the committee did not meet with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. For that reason I objected, thinking that these amendments recommended by the Secretary of the Interior would be adopted. I do not recall whether this is the bill that refers again to the Court of Claims the adjudication of the interest charged on the big amount of item 2.

Mr. HASTINGS. It refers them all to the court, but it does not make any direct appropriation. It refers to your own court the question whether or not the interest was properly calculated by your own officers.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I recall it, there was one of these bills to which no objection could be made, because the Secretary of the Interior admitted personally that an erroneous computation had been made, but he did object to having the attorney paid as provided in the bill.

Mr. HASTINGS. This is not that bill. That bill went off the calendar.

Mr. STAFFORD. This is the bill which involves the readjudication of the question of interest on that large sum in item 2?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.



Mr. STAFFORD. When I read the bill and report a month or two ago I had strong opposition to it.

Mr. HASTINGS. It only refers the matter to the Court of Claims.

Mr. STAFFORD. You had an examination once and the Court of Claims adjudicated it, and the Department of the Interior does not make any strong recommendation now.

Mr. HASTINGS. It recommends this bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. In a minor way.

Mr. HASTINGS. With the two amendments, one is to employ the attorney under contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the other is for the court to fix the fee. We are willing to accept the amendment as to the fixing of the fee.

Mr. STAFFORD. From reading the report I recall that this bill has been rereferred to the Court of Claims. I think the gentleman had better ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. HASTINGS. We have had it up a number of times, and I brought it to the attention of the gentleman from Wisconsin a number of times.

Mr. STAFFORD. Not this bill.

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes; this bill, and it only refers the claim to the Court of Claims. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks that the bill be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### RECONVEYANCE OF LANDS FROM SOUTHERN OREGON CO.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, before the next bill is called I want to ask unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 8625, and No. 176 on the House Calendar, be transferred to the Union Calendar, where it belongs, so that it will be on the proper calendar next time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 8625 be transferred to the Union Calendar. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAKER. Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask that this bill go to the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### REGULATING THE PERSONNEL OF THE COAST GUARD.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill H. R. 6979, a bill to regulate the personnel of the Coast Guard.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I understood this bill was virtually covered in the naval appropriation act of this year.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I will say that some very material matter in this bill is covered by the legislation referred to by the gentleman. It is for that reason, desiring to make a further examination of it, that I ask that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS PEARL RIVER, MISS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 11948) granting the consent of Congress to the Great Southern Lumber Co., a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, doing business in the State of Mississippi, to construct a bridge across Pearl River, at or near the north line of section 22, township 8 north, range 21 west, west of the basis meridian, in the land district east of Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Great Southern Lumber Co., a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, doing business in the State of Mississippi, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Pearl River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the north line of section 22, in township 8 north, range 21 west, of the basis meridian, in the land district east of Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi, and in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the construction of such bridge shall be commenced within three years from the date of the passage of this act, and shall be completed within five years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The following committee amendments were read:

Strike out all of section 2.

Renumber section 3 to be section 2.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS PEARL RIVER, MISS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 11949) granting the consent of Congress to the county of Pearl River, Miss., and the fourth ward of the parish of Washington, La., to construct a bridge across Pearl River, between Pearl River County, Miss., and Washington Parish, La.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the county of Pearl River, Miss., and the fourth ward of the parish of Washington, La., and their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Pearl River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the fourth ward of the parish of Washington, State of Louisiana, and in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 22, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the construction of such bridge shall be commenced within two years from the date of the passage of this act, and shall be completed within four years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The following committee amendments were read:

Strike out sections 1 and 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge, authorized by act of Congress approved February 27, 1917, to be built across the Pearl River, at or near the fourth ward of the parish of Washington, State of Louisiana, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from date of approval hereof."

Renumber section 3 to be section 2.  
Amend the title so as to read: "To extend the time for the construction of a bridge across Pearl River, between Pearl River County, Miss., and Washington Parish, La."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### COMPENSATION FOR EMPLOYEES INJURED IN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 11999) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL. Reserving the right to object, this legislation is exceedingly important. In the main I think it is entirely sound and proper, but it is manifestly too important, it involves too many controverted questions, to be properly considered under unanimous consent.

Mr. STEELE. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; I have no objection to the bill, but there are a number of questions involved in which there are a good many interested.

Mr. STEELE. It is an extremely important bill, intended to modify the employees' compensation act. It came before the Judiciary Committee and had the unanimous indorsement of that committee. It was carefully considered, and came to the House with the unanimous report of the committee.

Mr. MONDELL. I think the bill is sufficiently important to justify a rule for its consideration before we adjourn.

Mr. FIELDS. I would like to have it considered as early as possible because of its importance to the many employees of the Government.

Mr. MONDELL. I am not objecting on account of any personal opposition to the measure, because I feel it is too important a matter to discuss in the brief time we have under unanimous consent. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming objects, and the bill goes off the calendar.

#### METALLIFEROUS MINING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The next business in order on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 385) to authorize mining for metalliferous minerals on Indian reservations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I want to remind the gentleman from Wisconsin that the House in the last Congress passed this bill by unanimous consent, that it was very thoroughly discussed and somewhat amended in accordance with his suggestions. The bill went to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and was favorably reported to the Senate by that committee with an amendment or two suggested by friends of the Indians, notably the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Indian Rights Association, and the Board of Indian Commissioners. It has been thoroughly discussed. The bill was made up from applicable sections of the water-power bill and the coal and oil leasing bill, bills that have passed this House three different times. Every principle has been passed upon most carefully. This legislation is of great importance not only to my State but to all of the West.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. This is the identical measure that was placed upon the emergency Agricultural appropriation bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is.

Mr. MONDELL. And will go from that bill, I assume, with other legislation in conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. The House conferees think that this legislation does not properly belong upon that bill.

Mr. MONDELL. But the House has carefully considered this legislation in its present form?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; except some minor amendments made in the Senate at the suggestion of the friends of the Indians.

Mr. MONDELL. Therefore I trust the gentleman from Wisconsin will not object.

Mr. STAFFORD. I was under the impression that the bill that passed the House originally merely applied to the Indian lands in the State of Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I originally introduced the bill it applied to Indian lands in the State of Arizona. At the suggestion of the Department of the Interior and of numerous Members of the House who were interested the bill was amended in the House to make it cover all of the United States. In the Senate the Senators from Utah and Colorado said they did not care to have their States included, so there was arranged this enumeration of States. When the bill reached the House, at the suggestion of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] and at the suggestion of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT] their two States were included.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. I should like to ask the gentleman if the mining and mineral bill which we have passed here as a war measure would not permit of this territory being worked?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; there is absolutely no law of any kind whereby a pick may be stuck in the ground or any development done on any Indian reservation in the West. These metals are all locked up unless this legislation is passed.

Mr. WALSH. Does the gentleman mean to say that under the mining and mineral bill which we passed if we needed platinum or some other mineral for the effective prosecution of this war and there happened to be a deposit of it upon the Indian lands we could not go in and take it?

Mr. HAYDEN. You could not.

Mr. WALSH. Why not?

Mr. HAYDEN. Because there is no authority to do so.

Mr. WALSH. Then why did we pass that bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. For the development of rare and unusual minerals on the public domain.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. These are Indian lands.

Mr. HAYDEN. Reserved for their exclusive use and benefit, and it is proposed in this bill that the Secretary of the Interior, having jurisdiction over Indian lands, shall make leases satisfactory to him and the Indians, the proceeds of the leases and the royalties to go into the Treasury to the credit of the Indians.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield further, for I see the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] has risen. Could the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] state why Indian lands were not included in the general scheme of things?

Mr. FOSTER. Every foot of land in the United States is included. There is not any doubt about that.

Mr. WALSH. Then the gentleman disagrees with the gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes. I think the gentleman from Arizona is mistaken about that. If it is necessary to prosecute the war, the Government could go onto any land in the United States

and get those minerals. I think the other bill has nothing to do with this bill. The war-minerals bill would only apply where there are some necessary minerals on the lands that the Government absolutely needs.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Which could not be developed until the mineral itself was developed.

Mr. FOSTER. Oh, sure.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. This provides development that the other bill does not.

Mr. FOSTER. I do not think this has anything to do with that at all.

Mr. WALSH. You would not contend that we ought to let private individuals come in here and develop this property for mineral and then turn around and sell it to the Government?

Mr. FOSTER. If they got the mineral, I would not care whether they sold it to the Government or not, for if the Government needs it, it ought to have it.

Mr. WALSH. If the Government needs it, it ought to get it itself.

Mr. MADDEN. We gave \$50,000,000 to the Government with which to do it.

Mr. WALSH. Could the gentleman state whether this measure would in any way hinder the operation of the other?

Mr. FOSTER. Not a bit.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is admitted this is a very important bill and it is not safeguarded in the way the last bills that we passed through the House are safeguarded.

Mr. HAYDEN. I beg the gentleman's pardon; this bill has every safeguard contained in any of the leasing bills; its language was taken word for word from them.

Mr. STAFFORD. I may be in error, but when I read this bill I was under the impression it did not safeguard sufficiently the interests of the Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. The gentleman is mistaken. This bill has the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, and the legal advisory board in the department which helped to draft the other leasing bills. They all assisted in the production of this bill, and every safeguard is thrown around the interests of the Indians. It is a carefully considered piece of legislation, every principle of which has been passed upon by this House four times.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. The department is clearly satisfied that ample protection is given to all the rights of the Indians under this bill, and the situation is somewhat as stated by the gentleman from Arizona. While under the bill I understand it would be possible for the Government to go and commandeer any minerals discovered and developed, but minerals will not be developed by the Government. This will permit the development on Indian reservations, just as is now done on public lands of the United States.

Mr. STAFFORD. In these times, when nearly everybody has withdrawn from the prospecting field and only a few would profit at the expense of those who are in the service, perhaps—

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. As the gentleman well knows, there can not be any mineral development anyway without some one profits unless the Government itself takes over all the mineral business of the country, which I doubt the advisability of its doing.

Mr. HAYDEN. The difference between the plan proposed in this bill and the ordinary development of mineral on public lands is that in the event of a mineral discovery off a reservation the prospector locates it and takes title, whereas in order to have development on a reservation he must first get a permit from the Secretary of the Interior to go upon the reservation, then apply for a lease after discovery, and by that lease agree to pay rentals and royalties to the Indians.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman will agree there are only a few persons at this time who will be able to take advantage of the opportunities of opening up these Indian reservations and prospecting for minerals?

Mr. HAYDEN. The things that are greatly needed to carry on this war are minerals, such as copper and other metals.

Mr. STAFFORD. That is all covered by the other bill in case the Government needs them. I ask to have the bill go over for future consideration.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I suggest this is on the House Calendar, and under the provision it belongs on the Union Calendar because it handles the money and becomes—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona that the bill be passed without prejudice? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.



Mr. RAKER. In order to give the bill its proper status, I ask that it be transferred from the House Calendar to the Union Calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. HAYDEN. Let it retain its place on the calendar.

Mr. FOSTER. This does not make a charge on the Treasury.

Mr. RAKER. Yes; it provides for making a charge on the Treasury, here in section 10 and section 11.

Mr. WALSH. Not section 10.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is a question whether it is a Union Calendar bill, and I think it ought to remain as it is until further consideration is given to it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman withdraw his request?

Mr. RAKER. All right.

#### ADDITIONAL JUDGE, DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 714) providing for an additional judge for the district of Arizona.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

#### PROHIBITION OF USE OF PEYOTE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 2614) to amend sections 2139 and 2140 of the Revised Statutes and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will some gentleman of the Committee on Public Lands explain the necessity of this bill? Let the bill be again reported under the reservation of the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be read.

The Clerk began the reading of the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request, in order that some gentleman may give an explanation of the bill. I thought the bill was a short one, and I do not wish to impose upon the House. I did not happen to have the bill before me.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, this bill was prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and is a general revision of the laws relating to the sale of liquors to Indians. It tightens up the various existing acts in places where they have been found difficult of enforcement. Among the other things, the bill includes within its provisions an inhibition against the sale to Indians of peyote, and this measure is therefore known as the "peyote bill." Peyote is being increasingly used by Indians in certain sections of the country. It is a habit-forming drug and is very deleterious and injurious to their health. The bill, as I said, is a general revision of the laws relating to the sale of liquors to Indians, including peyote and other drugs in the list of prohibited articles.

Mr. STAFFORD. This bill, I understand, is solely for the further protecting and safeguarding the health of the Indians—

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. STAFFORD. From liquor and the use of habit-forming drugs. I have no objection to it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That sections 2139 and 2140 of the Revised Statutes and the acts amendatory thereof be amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, barter, or otherwise furnish any malt, fermented, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, tulapai or tiswin, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand, which produces intoxication, or cannabis indica or Indian hemp, or anhalonium, or peyote, to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while title to same shall be held in trust by the Government, to any Indian a ward of the Government under the charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or to any Indian, including Pueblos and mixed bloods, over whom or over whose property the Government, through its departments, exercises guardianship or supervision, whether a citizen or not, and any person who shall introduce or attempt to introduce into or convey or transport through the Indian country, which term shall include all the lands embraced in what was formerly the Indian Territory and now a part of the State of Oklahoma, all of Osage County, in said State of Oklahoma, any Indian allotment while the title to same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee with the consent of the United States, any Indian reservation, or any town site or tract of

land, including any railroad right of way or part thereof, located wholly within the exterior limits of any Indian reservation or pueblo land grant, or any lands owned by Indians individually or as communities, whether allotted or not, Indian settlements, Indian school lands, and Indian pueblos, and any land to which by treaty or otherwise the Indian intercourse laws or other laws prohibiting the liquor traffic therein have been made applicable, and any other lands not herein described, which may be Indian country on or prior to the date of the passage of this act, or who shall have in possession, sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, barter, or manufacture any malt, fermented, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, tulapai or tiswin, or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand which produces intoxication, or cannabis indica or Indian hemp, or anhalonium, or peyote, within the Indian country as hereinbefore described, shall be punished by imprisonment for more than 60 days, but less than one year, and by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 for the first offense: *Provided, however,* That the person convicted shall be committed until the fine and costs are paid. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce or having in possession any of the articles herein named that the acts charged were done by order of or under authority in writing from the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under such regulations as may be prescribed. Prosecutions under this section may be by information. Hereafter it shall not be unlawful to introduce and use wines solely for sacramental purposes under church authority at any place within the Indian country as hereinbefore described.

"SEC. 2. Any person having been convicted of a second or subsequent offense under section 1 of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200 or more than \$2,000 and by imprisonment for not less than six months or more than three years.

"SEC. 3. That if the chief special officer or any of his duly authorized deputies whose appointments have been affirmed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or any Indian superintendent or other person in the service of the United States whose appointment is made by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or any United States marshal or his deputy, has reason to suspect or is informed that any of the intoxicants, drugs, or preparations enumerated in or coming within the purview of this act have been or are about to be introduced into or conveyed across any of the places mentioned herein in violation of law or that any such intoxicants, drugs, preparations, or articles are within any of such places in violation of law, it shall be the duty of such person to search the premises, conveyances, or places of deposit, and to take and destroy any of the aforesaid intoxicants, drugs, preparations, or articles found in any such place or places, except such as may be introduced therein by or under authority in writing of the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to seize the places of deposit and all articles and goods found therewith or therein, the teams, wagons, sleds, boats, automobiles, or any other vehicles or conveyances used in the transportation of such intoxicants, drugs, or preparations, whether used by the owner thereof or other persons, and deliver them to the proper officer, and same shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and if such person be a trader his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. In all cases arising under this or any other law Indians shall be competent witnesses.

"SEC. 4. That hereafter when any reservation or portion thereof is thrown open for settlement the lands allotted, those retained or reserved, and the surplus lands sold or otherwise disposed of shall be subject to all the laws of the United States relative to the introduction, possession, sale, or other disposal and seizure of intoxicants, drugs, and preparations until Congress shall otherwise provide.

"SEC. 5. The records of any common carrier, telegraph, or telephone company or wholesale or retail dealer in liquors or of any other individual, firm, or corporation shall be competent evidence in any case arising under this act. If any officer, agent, employee, or representative of any common carrier, corporation, or company, or any other person having knowledge of any violation of any of the provisions of this act shall withhold or conceal such information, books, or records, or who does not, as soon as may be, disclose or make known the same to one of the officers named in section 3 of this act, such person shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not less than 30 days nor more than 1 year, or both.

"SEC. 6. That any person hereafter committing against the person of the chief special officer for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians and duly authorized officers working under his supervision or other employees whose appointments are made or affirmed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior, against any United States marshal, deputy United States marshal, posse, posse comitatus, or guard, while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process or lawfully engaged in any other duty imposed upon such special officer or his duly authorized agent or other employee appointed as aforesaid, or marshal, deputy marshal, posse, posse comitatus, or guard, by the laws of the United States, any of the following crimes, namely: Murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to murder, assault, or assault and battery, or who shall in any manner obstruct by threats or violence any person who is engaged in the service of the United States in the discharge of any of his duties as such chief special officer or his duly authorized agent, or other officer aforesaid, or who shall hereafter commit any of the crimes aforesaid against any person who at the time of the commission of said crime, or at any time within three years previous thereto, belonged to any of the classes of officers hereinbefore named, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where such offense was committed and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively, and such courts are hereby given jurisdiction of all such cases.

"SEC. 7. Whoever shall resist, oppose, prevent, impede, or interfere with any officer employed to suppress the traffic in intoxicants among the Indians, or his deputy, or any person assisting him in the execution of his duties, or any person authorized to make searches and seizures, in the execution of his duty, or shall rescue, attempt to rescue, or cause to be rescued, any prisoner or any property which has been seized by any person so authorized; or whoever before, at, or after such arrest or seizure, in order to prevent the arrest and confinement of such prisoner, or the seizure or securing of any liquor, drugs, or preparations, wagons, sleds, boats, automobiles, or other articles used in transporting, or places used in storing or keeping such liquors, drugs, or preparations, by any person so authorized, shall destroy or remove the same, or shall release, or attempt to secure the release, or prevent the confinement of

any prisoner, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and whoever shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any person authorized to make searches or seizures, in the execution of his duty, with intent to commit a bodily injury upon him or to deter or prevent him from discharging his duty, shall be imprisoned not more than 10 years.

"Sec. 8. In the defense of suits, either civil or criminal, other than by the United States, against those employed to enforce the provisions of this act arising out of their official acts, the United States attorney shall appear on behalf of such employee and the expense in connection with such suits shall be paid from the same appropriation from which the employee is paid.

"Sec. 9. Indian superintendents and officers designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to enforce the provisions of this act are hereby authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments for general purposes.

"Sec. 10. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

The committee amendments were severally read and severally agreed to, as follows:

Page 2, line 22, after the word "railroad," insert the words "or other."

Page 3, line 24, after the word "Interior," strike out the words "or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

Page 3, line 25, after the word "as," insert the word "he."

Page 3, line 25, after the word "may," strike out the words "be prescribed" and insert the word "prescribed."

Page 4, line 22, strike out the word "intoxicants" and insert the word "intoxicants."

Page 5, line 4, after the word "Interior," strike out the words "or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

Page 5, line 8, after the word "the," insert the following: "introduction, attempted introduction, or."

In line 9, page 5, after the word "transportation," insert the following: "within or across any of the places mentioned herein."

Page 7, line 4, after the word "aforesaid," strike out the following: "or who shall hereafter commit any of the crimes aforesaid against any person who at the time of the commission of said crime, or at any time within three years previous thereto."

Page 8, line 1, after the word "other," strike out the word "articles" and insert in lieu thereof the word "vehicles."

Page 8, line 21, strike out the words "Commissioner of Indian Affairs" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Secretary of the Interior."

Page 8, line 23, after the word "oaths," strike out the following: "and take acknowledgments for general purposes."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALSH: Page 3, line 16, after the word "days," strike out the words "but less than one year and" and insert "or"; and, in line 17, strike out "less than \$100 or."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] that we seldom enact legislation now providing for both a minimum and maximum penalty. We usually provide the maximum. This would read that they shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than 60 days or by a fine of not more than \$500.

Mr. HAYDEN. I wanted to make it perfectly clear that the first offense shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for less than a year. The second offense becomes a felony, because the term of imprisonment may be for a year or more, and on the second offense to make it a heavier penalty.

Mr. WALSH. This would not make it any heavier penalty. You say here "by imprisonment for more than 60 days, but less than one year."

Mr. HAYDEN. "For more than 60 days or less than one year." The judge must sentence him for at least 60 days, but not more than a year. The minimum penalty is 60 days in jail and the maximum is one year.

Mr. WALSH. I see. I will withdraw the amendment in that case. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment on page 6.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report:

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALSH: Page 6, line 9, after the word "not," strike out "less than \$100 nor," and in same line strike out, at the end of the line, "less than 30 days nor."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I think in this case the penalties are not for the first offense.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think it might just as well be left to the discretion of the court. I accept the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH].

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to ask the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] one question.

On page 5, line 15, it says:

In all cases arising under this or any other law Indians shall be competent witnesses.

Mr. HAYDEN. This is a mere reenactment of the statute. This amounts to a revision of the law. It is in the present law.

Mr. WALSH. I want to ask if, prior to the enactment of the statute containing that language, were not Indians competent witnesses?

Mr. HAYDEN. The question was raised by some of the courts, and some of the courts held they were and some that they were not. That was a necessity for the passage of that law.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McKEOWN] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McKEOWN: Page 2, line 5, strike out the words "anhalonium or peyote," and the same on page 3, line 14.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, this question raises quite a controversy in dealing with the Indians. A great many of these Indian tribes use this peyote in religious ceremonies. It is a very acute question with the full-blood Indians in the Southwest. A great many of them use it in their church ceremonies, and upon that ground I am offering this amendment to strike these words out of this bill. As a matter of fact, I think this peyote is put in this bill with the liquor question in order to put the peyote proposition through. And if you examine the hearings you will find that a number of Indians use peyote in their religious ceremonies, as I have stated. If it is true they use it in that manner, I do not think it ought to be prohibited.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKEOWN. I will.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. In that case, then, why could not the gentleman revise his amendment so as not to affect the sale of it when used for religious purposes?

Mr. McKEOWN. I am willing to accept that amendment.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Will the gentleman tell us what that is?

Mr. McKEOWN. Peyote?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. It is a little button or a little root that grows in the far Southwest. It has a very exhilarating effect, so the testimony before the committee shows, and I invite the gentleman's attention to that testimony, where he can find interesting information on that question.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, some six or eight years ago the matter of the use of peyote among Indians in my district belonging to the Winnebago Tribe was brought to my attention. I made an investigation at that time, confined not merely to the Winnebagos in my immediate section but to the members of the tribe scattered through Nebraska and elsewhere. I gathered a large amount of testimony in regard to its use. It is true, as the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McKEOWN] has stated, that they are using it in connection with their religious worship. But some of my investigation showed that that is largely a pretext to justify the use of it. The effects of it are at first exhilarating, and then there follows a period of profound depression and there are cases where it has resulted in crime. The evidence that I gathered came from missionaries who had labored among the Indians for years, and came also from intelligent members of the tribe. They were all of one accord in claiming that the use of the drug was deleterious, and that its spread was exceedingly rapid, and that some legislation ought to be enacted to entirely prohibit it. I believe that we should retain it in the bill.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. I notice the gentleman's description of the effect, that it is about the same as that of the Kentucky article. Is it not?

Mr. ESCH. I am not familiar with the Kentucky product.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I dislike very much to be compelled to oppose the amendment offered by my colleague [Mr. McKEOWN] to strike out peyote. I am a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs which investigated this subject. I am also a member of the subcommittee that investigated it. A great many of the Indians from these western tribes came before the subcommittee and protested against the inclusion of peyote in this bill. That is true. But the Indian Office is very insistent upon this legislation, and we had Dr. Wiley before us, and we had a good many other people before us, telling us of the very bad effects of the use of this drug. I think the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Esch] was right when he said that they used the religious ceremonies as an excuse for the use of this drug.

Now, it is a little button that grows on the top of the cactus plant down around the Mexican border, and it is gathered there and sent to the less civilized Indians, and they use it. The testimony before the committee is to the effect that it has



a worse effect upon them than the use of whisky. I do not think there is a particle of doubt about it, and intelligent, highly intelligent, and the more civilized Indians who came before our committee were very insistent that the use of peyote ought to be suppressed, inasmuch as it was not for the best interests of the Indians that they should be permitted to use it.

None of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes use the peyote. It is only the less civilized Indians that use it. We very carefully considered the matter. We took testimony day after day before a subcommittee, and the full committee considered it; and I think, as a member of that committee, that peyote ought to be suppressed, and that this amendment striking it out ought not to be agreed to.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. I will.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. I want to ask my colleague on the committee from Oklahoma if he could tell the House some of the effects that this drug has upon the Indians?

Mr. HASTINGS. Oh, well, it is pretty difficult to explain. It is true that they call meetings and have gatherings in the evening lasting throughout the entire night, and they have these little buttons and distribute them around among the members present and they eat them. Its effect, I will say, is not exactly like that of opium, but somewhat similar. It is pretty difficult to describe. It makes the Indians see visions and dream dreams. It has a very bad effect upon the Indians, according to the testimony of those in the very best position to know. As I say, there is a class of Indians that want to continue the use of it, and a good many Indians came before us and protested against this legislation.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.

Mr. McKEOWN. I will ask the gentleman if there was not quite a bit of testimony taken before your committee to the effect that it was used in their religious ceremonies, and that Mr. SNYDER, one of the members of the committee, did not oppose it on the ground that it was used in connection with a religious ceremony?

Mr. HASTINGS. My colleague states correctly that there were statements of that kind made by certain Indians who appeared before the committee. But all the missionaries among the Indians, without any exception, and among all tribes of Indians are opposed to the use of peyote, without any exception whatever. Only those Indians who do not belong to the Protestant churches favor the use of peyote. All others are opposed to the use of peyote.

As I said a moment ago, the officials of the Indian Office have made a special study of this question, and the Indian agents throughout all these Indian tribes who have made reports on it have reported against the use of it and in favor of the enactment of this legislation. I am sorry that I can not agree with my colleague from Oklahoma.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. I will be glad to.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Do I understand the gentleman to say that after full investigation of this subject and of the use of this drug, the use that the Indians make of it in their religious ceremonies is merely a pretended use and a subterfuge, and therefore it should not be exempted even for that purpose?

Mr. HASTINGS. That is the conclusion the committee came to, after full investigation and after hearings for a number of days.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McKEOWN].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HAYDEN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of the Unanimous Consent Calendar it shall be in order for the Committee on Military Affairs to call up bills that are favorably reported from that committee and are now on the Calendar and that are not objected to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that after the completion of the call

of the Unanimous Consent Calendar the Committee on Military Affairs be permitted to call up bills reported from that committee which are now on the Calendar, to which no objection is made. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Will that be to-day or to-morrow?

Mr. DENT. I presume that will be to-morrow. I understand it will not be called until to-morrow.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Would the Unanimous Consent Calendar be called to-morrow under our agreement?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair did not include to-morrow.

Mr. LONGWORTH. My question is that under our agreement to take up the Unanimous Consent Calendar, would that be the unfinished business to-morrow after the reading of the Journal?

Mr. DENT. That was the understanding that I had. I ask unanimous consent that if the Unanimous Consent Calendar is not finished to-day, it be in order to-morrow, and that then this bill be the special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands the request of the gentleman from Alabama to be that the Unanimous Consent Calendar shall be in order to-morrow—

Mr. DENT. If not finished to-day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If not finished to-day, and that after the completion of the Calendar for Unanimous Consent the bill to which he refers may be in order.

Mr. STAFFORD. I assume that the gentleman's request is that his bill shall follow the Unanimous Consent Calendar as it existed to-day, not the bills that have been considered to-day and passed over without prejudice.

Mr. DENT. Oh, of course.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I understand the gentleman's request to be simply that the bill shall be in order, but not to exclude conference reports or reports from the Committee on Rules, and so on.

Mr. DENT. Yes; that was the understanding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request as modified, not to exclude conference reports or reports from the Committee on Rules?

There was no objection.

#### ROADS, TRAILS, AND BRIDGES WITHIN INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 269) to authorize the advancement of funds to survey, construct, and maintain roads, trails, and bridges within Indian reservations.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects. The bill will be stricken from the calendar.

#### USE OF SEIZED OPIUM, ETC.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 9830) providing for the disposition of opium, its salts and derivatives, coca leaves, their salts and derivatives, and any other drugs seized by the United States Government in the enforcement of the provisions of the act of October 1, 1890, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1897, February 9, 1909, and January 17, 1914, or the act of December 17, 1914.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, that bill is contained in the revenue bill which is now pending in the Senate. I do not know what will be its fate there. I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### PUBLIC BUILDING AT NOGALES, ARIZ.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 282) amending the public-buildings act approved March 4, 1913, providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at Nogales, Ariz.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask a question about this proposed legislation. It seems that the authorization is raised from \$10,000 to \$120,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, no. The public-building act passed in 1913 authorized the purchase of a site for the post office in Nogales at \$10,000.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I object. This is not a war measure.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the gentleman will allow me to explain—

Mr. WALSH. I will be very glad if the gentleman will answer my question.

Mr. MADDEN. I have objected, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I want to say to the gentleman that there are on this calendar three bills that have been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which bills were considered extremely urgent. This bill has passed the House heretofore. It straightens out a very tangled situation at Nogales, and I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Let it come up in the regular way.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Will the gentleman object to the others as well?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; I will.

Subsequently,

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] is willing to withdraw his objection to the Nogales bill (H. R. 282).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman ask unanimous consent to return to that bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent to return to it.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds if the committee has not reported out two other bills similar in effect, for which the Treasury Department is asking, to correct certain situations?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes; that is true.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. Then why would it not save time to have these three bills reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds considered together?

Mr. WALSH. Oh, no; not three bills at one time.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. We will not get through with the calendar, and they are all similar—

Mr. STAFFORD. The understanding is that we will finish the Unanimous Consent Calendar either to-night or to-morrow.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. The agreement made at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs would bar out my bill to-morrow, because it is not on the calendar to-day, although it will be to-morrow.

Mr. WALSH. If it is not on the calendar, it ought not to be considered.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. It will be on the calendar to-morrow.

Mr. STAFFORD. If it is on the calendar to-morrow, it can be called.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request made by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] to return to this bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That so much of section 4 of the public-buildings act approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 873), as authorizes the acquisition of a site and the erection of a suitable building thereon for the United States customhouse at Nogales, Ariz., at a cost not exceeding \$110,000, and so much of section 5 of said act (37 Stat., 877) as authorizes the acquisition of a site for the United States post office and other Government offices at Nogales, Ariz., at a cost not exceeding \$10,000, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, one site and to erect thereon one building for the accommodation of the United States post office, customhouse, and other Government offices in Nogales, Ariz., at a cost not exceeding \$120,000, of which limit of cost not exceeding \$15,000 shall be expended for such site; and that the appropriation of \$16,000 made by the act of Congress approved July 29, 1914 (38 Stat., 563), in pursuance of said authorization of March 4, 1913, for a site and building for said customhouse, be, and the same is hereby, made available for the acquisition of the site and the commencement of the erection of the building hereinbefore authorized for said post office and customhouse.

Mr. WALSH. Reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair asked if there was objection, and there was no objection.

Mr. WALSH. The Chair only asked if there was objection to returning.

Mr. HAYDEN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is correct. I only asked to recur. The gentleman still has the right to make his inquiry.

Mr. WALSH. The gentleman was about to make a statement about the authorization. I wish he would complete that.

Mr. HAYDEN. I want to say to the gentleman that in the

public-building act of 1913 there was, first, an authorization for the purchase of a site for a post office at \$10,000, and then, in another part of the bill, there was an authorization for the construction of a customhouse and purchase of a site at \$110,000 for that building.

The Treasury Department was desirous of erecting a combined building on one site, but the legal advisers of the Secretary decided that he could not purchase with these two funds one site; that is, they could not consolidate the appropriation for the post office and the appropriation for the customhouse. The whole purpose of this bill is not to increase the appropriation but to authorize the purchase of one site for all purposes at a maximum cost of \$15,000. As a matter of fact, under the original act \$10,000 could be used for one site and \$10,000 for the other. This is to consolidate them at a maximum of \$15,000.

Mr. WALSH. From whom is the letter contained in the report on the bill?

Mr. HASTINGS. It has no signature, but it comes from the Secretary of the Treasury. I presume the clerk sent a carbon copy to the committee instead of the original.

Mr. WALSH. This does not make any increase in the original provision?

Mr. HASTINGS. No; and it does not intend that the building shall be constructed during the war. This is to straighten out the tangle and have the site ready when they do get ready to build.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That so much of section 4 of the public buildings act approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., p. 873), as authorizes the acquisition of a site and the erection of a suitable building thereon for the United States customhouse at Nogales, Ariz., at a cost not exceeding \$110,000, and so much of section 5 of said act (37 Stat., p. 877) as authorizes the acquisition of a site for the United States post office and other Government offices at Nogales, Ariz., at a cost not exceeding \$10,000, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, one site and to erect thereon one building for the accommodation of the United States post office, customhouse, and other Government offices in Nogales, Ariz., at a cost not exceeding \$120,000, of which limit of cost not exceeding \$15,000 shall be expended for such site; and that the appropriation of \$16,000 made by the act of Congress approved July 29, 1914 (38 Stat., p. 563), in pursuance of said authorization of March 4, 1913, for a site and building for said customhouse, be, and the same is hereby, made available for the acquisition of the site and the commencement of the erection of the building hereinbefore authorized for said post office and customhouse.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HAYDEN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### ADDITIONAL JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 294) to provide for the appointment of an additional judge in the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. I object.

#### RESTORATION OF BIRD RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 10612) to restore to the public domain certain lands heretofore reserved for a bird reservation in Siskiyou and Modoc Counties, Cal., and Klamath County, Oreg., and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will, to accommodate the gentleman.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been reported favorably by the Department of the Interior, the General Land Office, and the Department of Agriculture, and all the departments having charge of the matters involved, including the Biological Survey, the officer having charge of the reservation. Numerous conferences were held and they all believe that it was for the interest of the reservations, protection of them, and in addition to that it opens up in the neighborhood of 23,000 acres of land that is now swamp, puts it under cultivation for agricultural purposes, returns to the Government \$180,000 that is now lost without this legislation.



If this legislation is enacted it will permit land to be completely drained, homesteaded, farmers to go in and utilize it, and commence to cut the hay that is there after the water is drained off, and it will become very beneficial at this time. I trust the gentleman from Wisconsin will see his way clear to let the House consider the bill at this time and let it go to the Senate.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, this bill has received more than the ordinary attention on my part, particularly through the courtesy of the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER]. He favored me by having the gentleman who is directly interested in this matter as the representative of the Siskiyou Homesteaders' Association call upon me and explain the purposes of the bill. It gives a special preferential right of entry on these abandoned lands to members of the Siskiyou Homesteaders' Association, depriving the public generally of the right to homestead, and limiting it to members of this association, whose qualifications are the payment of a membership fee of a certain amount so as to qualify them to take up land on this abandoned, overflowed land. Mr. Speaker, when the full facts are disclosed about this bill I think the House will certainly vote the bill down, and I do not wish at this late hour to take up the time of the House in discussing the matter further.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman would not make any statement, I am sure, which the facts did not bear out, and the gentleman does not know all the facts in regard to it. It is in my district, a part of it in the county adjoining my home county, and I have been familiar with it for many years and been around it when I was a younger man. I want to call the committee's attention to the fact that the land on the Oregon side whereby a contract has been entered into by the swamp-land claimants was entered into solely by virtue of the preparation of this legislation. They are getting the benefit of the legislation before it is enacted, whereby they are to be permitted to drain their land. When the railroad came in, the Reclamation Service gave it permission to cross this land. They required the railroad to build an embankment so that they could shut the water from going into this particular tract of land. When this matter started six years ago the Government could not lower that water one inch under their contract with the Van Bremner people. These people went to work and the Van Bremner people waived their riparian rights so this land could be opened up for use.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Let me finish this statement. It is very important that this land be utilized for homestead purposes. These people secured the Van Bremner people and themselves to waive their riparian rights whereby they were to get the water to irrigate in the neighborhood of 5,000 acres of land. The Government entered into that contract when they first went into the project. The Van Bremner people waived their rights—

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, without intending any discourtesy at all to the gentleman from California, I object.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill remain upon the calendar and go to the foot thereof.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that the bill remain on the calendar. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 12549) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the available sources of water supply for the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, this is a short bill. Let it be reported first.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint a commission of five members, three of whom shall be selected from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army and one from the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission and one from the engineering department of the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to make full investigation of the sources of water supply from rivers and streams in the proximity of the city of Washington, with the view to increasing the water supply of the District of Columbia, and to report their findings and recommendations to the Secretary of War at the earliest practicable time, said report to be accompanied by data and other information as to such sources of supply, together with estimates of the probable cost of a project or projects for the transmission of water sufficient to augment the present water supply of the District of Columbia commensurate with present and future needs, including the territory embraced within the jurisdiction of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, and Federal military reservations contiguous to the District of Columbia. Such report shall

be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War with his recommendation. And for the purposes herein authorized there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended by and under the direction of said commission upon vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of War, and a detailed statement thereof shall accompany the commission's report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman who reported the bill does not seem to be present. I am in sympathy with the purposes of the bill, but I am wondering about the language touching the appropriation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill for amendment.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I should be very glad if some one from the committee or some one who is familiar with the bill could give us some information as to the appropriation that is contained in it—what is the purpose of it and what is it going to be used for in the investigation?

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I am not on the committee, but I am aware of the almost desperate conditions here with respect to the water supply.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I am also, and I am in entire sympathy with the bill. It is the best way I know to get at it, but I am not sure that that is the usual language carried in appropriations for commissions. I shall withdraw the pro forma amendment.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If I can give the gentleman any information, I shall.

Mr. SLOAN. I notice that the terms "District of Columbia" and "city of Washington" are used apparently interchangeably. Which is the correct legal term, and is there at this time a legal body or corporation known as the city of Washington?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I have heard the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON], the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, state that there is no such legal entity as the city of Washington, but in the various laws that are passed the expressions "District of Columbia" and "city of Washington" are used interchangeably, as I understand it from the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa rose.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Does the gentleman from Iowa desire me to yield the floor or does he desire to ask me a question?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. If the gentleman can answer me what I desire to ask, I shall be very glad to propound him a question, and that is with reference to the expenditure. Does the gentleman know why we should make that \$15,000? Would not \$5,000 do just as well?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. This provides \$15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes; but my friend would not accept any less to be spent.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I rose to make the inquiry about that very matter myself, in respect to this appropriation, and as to whether it was in the usual language, whether the language that is used here has been construed when commissions have been appointed outside of Congress to be paid as the provision is here. I do not know about it.

Mr. SIMS. I will state that the Committee on the District of Columbia is very cautious.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I know that that is true, and the purposes of it are very worthy, and the necessity is so great that certainly there ought not to be any objection, and I shall make none.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I do not want to prevent the bill going through.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I desire information on that point that the gentleman is asking me about. I do not know.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I wonder if unanimous consent could not be obtained to let the bill go over until to-morrow?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Unanimous consent has already been granted for its passage to-day.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I know it is going to be considered.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I think it would better be passed.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The gentlemen around me seem to be satisfied with the matter.

Mr. IGOE. It seems to be an advantage to have a bill come here that no one knows anything about.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. That seems to be so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DIKE AT DEPOT SLOUGH, OREG.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 7637) to authorize the construction and maintenance of a dike on Depot Slough, Lincoln County, Oreg.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Depot Slough Diking Association be, and hereby is, authorized to construct and maintain a dike across Depot Slough, in Lincoln County, Oreg., with a gate therein so constructed and maintained as to be readily opened and operated to permit the passage of logs, but arranged to automatically close for such times as may be necessary to prevent the overflowing by the tides of the lands above the said dike, all under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of War: *Provided, however*, That the work shall not be commenced until the plans therefor have been filed with and approved by the Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers United States Army.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, after the word "Army," insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That no dam nor dike constructed under the consent hereby granted shall be used to develop water power nor to generate electricity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Is the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HAWLEY] quite certain that the passage of this bill will not place any responsibility upon the Federal Government for the overflow of the lands that may be overflowed by reason of the building of the dike?

Mr. HAWLEY. There is no such possibility. The lands are all owned privately. It is a narrow thread of water several miles from the sea, a branch of the Yaquina River, and the water rises about 4 feet at the highest tide. It spreads out level below the lands owned by private owners. They wish to put the dike across it to keep out the flood waters.

Mr. MONDELL. Those who are given authority to construct the dikes, are those owners of the land that will be flooded?

Mr. HAWLEY. They are the men who have formed this dike association whose lands will be flooded. There is no objection to it on the part of the locality at all.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT JUDGE, MIDDLE JUDICIAL DISTRICT, TENNESSEE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill S. 1836, an act to provide for the appointment of a district judge in the middle judicial district of the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. HOUSTON. I hope the gentleman will withhold his objection.

Mr. WALSH. Yes, I will withhold if the gentleman desires to make a statement.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, the need for this additional judge in Tennessee is a very crying one to the interest of the people of the middle section of the State. The work in that district is behind from one to two years. Motions are pending now that have been argued before the court 12 to 18 months ago and have not been passed upon. This bill has passed the Senate at two different sessions. There is no expense attached to the creation of this judgeship whatever except the salary. We have got the judicial district already, we have got the court room and all the paraphernalia, we have the marshals, the clerks, and everything, and there is nothing involved in the way of public expenditure except the salary of the judge. The

present judge is unable to do the work, and the judge for this new district, if he is appointed, will have more work to do by far than the average Federal district judge of the United States will have. I hope gentlemen will withdraw their objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects, and the bill is stricken from the calendar.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 35 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill S. 3470, a bill to amend section 35 of the Criminal Code of the United States.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is not a long bill, and I ask that it be read before the objection stage is passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 35 of the Criminal Code of the United States be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows: "Sec. 35. And whoever shall purchase, or receive in pledge, from any person any arms, equipment, ammunition, clothing, military stores, or other property furnished by the United States, under a clothing allowance or otherwise, to any soldier, sailor, officer, cadet, or midshipman in the military or naval service of the United States or of the National Guard or Naval Militia, or to any person accompanying, serving, or retained with the land or naval forces and subject to military or naval law, shall be fined not more than \$500 and imprisoned not more than two years."

The committee amendment was read, as follows:

On page 1, line 6, after section 35, insert:

"Sec. 35. Whoever shall make or cause to be made or present or cause to be presented, for payment or approval, to or by any person or officer in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, or any department thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder, any claim upon or against the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent; or whoever, for the purpose of obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or approval of such claim, or for the purpose and with the intent of cheating and swindling or defrauding the Government of the United States, or any department thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder, shall knowingly and willfully falsify or conceal or cover up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or make or cause to be made any false or fraudulent statements or representations, or make or use or cause to be made or used any false bill, receipt, voucher, roll, account, claim, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to contain any fraudulent or fictitious statement or entry; or whoever shall take and carry away or take for his own use, or for the use of another, with intent to steal or purloin, any personal property of the United States, or any branch or department thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder; or whoever shall enter into any agreement, combination, or conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder, by obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or allowance of any false or fraudulent claim; and whoever, having charge, possession, custody, or control of any money or other public property used or to be used in the military or naval service, with intent to defraud the United States, or any department thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder, or willfully to conceal such money or other property, shall deliver or cause to be delivered to any person having authority to receive the same any amount of such money or other property less than that for which he received a certificate or took a receipt; or whoever, being authorized to make or deliver any certificate, voucher, receipt, or other paper certifying the receipt of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, or other property so used or to be used, shall make or deliver the same to any other person without a full knowledge of the truth of the facts stated therein and with intent to defraud the United States, or any department thereof, or any corporation in which the United States of America is a stockholder, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both."

Page 4, line 5, after the word "law" insert the words "having knowledge or reason to believe that the property has been taken from the possession of the United States or furnished by the United States under such allowance."

Page 4, line 8, after the figures "\$500" strike out the word "and" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, unless there is some one who can give some explanation of this bill, I shall object to it, because it seems to me to be very awkwardly worded.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the committee is not present, but the only amendments to the existing law are the extension of the penalty of this act to false and fraudulent claims that are presented against corporations in which the United States is a stockholder, and also the punishment of the disposal of the property belonging to the Army or Navy and pledging it or selling it or disposing of it wrongfully.

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman say there was no change of the present law relative to the receiving or purchasing or pledging stores that had been received?



Mr. IGOE. I say that there is a provision, and the gentleman will find it in the printed bill on page 3, line 22:

And whoever shall purchase, or receive in pledge, from any person any arms, equipment, ammunition, clothing, military stores, or other property furnished by the United States, etc.

That, as I recall it, was all there was to this bill as it came from the Senate, and to it was subsequently attached the rest of section 35 as amended to extend the law to false and fraudulent claims made against a corporation in which the United States is a stockholder.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Do I understand from what the gentleman has said that we had no such cases before?

Mr. IGOE. Of corporations in which the United States was a stockholder?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Not so much that as the other additional matter.

Mr. IGOE. I do not believe the sale or pledge of such property was fully covered. This property is held under an allowance, and I do not believe it was fully covered by the present law.

Mr. MONDELL. In all these years have we had no legislation making it a felony to receive uniforms, arms, accouterments, or military material?

Mr. IGOE. The law as found in the present section 35 does not fully cover the situation. It does not include cadets and midshipmen. This amendment includes them and also the National Guard, Naval Militia, and persons accompanying, serving, or retained with the land or naval forces and subject to military or naval law.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I would say to the gentleman that I had supposed it was covered by existing law. But this, having been passed by the Senate, I suppose some one must have looked into that matter very carefully.

Mr. IGOE. That was my understanding.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Now, was this amendment that is on the last page put in by the Military Committee of the House or the Military Committee of the Senate?

Mr. IGOE. That was put on by the Judiciary Committee, so that to be punishable the purchaser must have knowledge or reason to believe that the property had been taken from the possession of the United States. In some cases it might reasonably be supposed that the property had rightfully come into the possession of the seller.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Well, Mr. Speaker, while the matter is not quite as clear as I would wish, I believe I shall not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments. Is a separate vote demanded on any one amendment? If not, the vote will be taken en gross.

The question was taken, and the committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. IGOE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote by which the House passed the bill H. R. 7637 be reconsidered and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill S. 4471, an act to declare unlawful associations purposing by physical force, violence, or injury to bring about any governmental, social, industrial, or economic change in the United States, and prescribing punishment for persons engaged in the activities of such associations, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS ROCK RIVER, ILL.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 12631) granting the consent of Congress to the county of Winnebago, in the State of Illinois, and the town of Rockford, in said county and State, to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Camp Grant.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the county of Winnebago, in the State of Illinois, and the town of Rockford, in said county and State, and their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rock River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Camp Grant, in the county of Winnebago, in the State of Illinois, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a correction will be made in the spelling of the word "approved" on page 2, line 2.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next one.

#### SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS AT YELLOWSTONE, MONT.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 41) to authorize the sale of certain lands at or near Yellowstone, Mont., for hotel and other purposes.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects. The Clerk will report the next one.

#### DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 4246) to increase the salary of the United States district attorney for the district of Connecticut.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to inquire of the gentleman who introduced this bill—and I believe he is a member of the committee that reported it—whether the committee has given any consideration to a general increase in the salaries of the district attorneys throughout the country?

Mr. LONERGAN. I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that that is a matter, of course, that should be answered by some member of the committee which considered this bill. The gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] is present, and probably he can answer that question.

Mr. RAKER. There is a bill pending before this committee covering the matter suggested, but it has not yet been acted upon. That is my recollection. This is for the salary of marshals?

Mr. LONERGAN. No; the salaries of United States district attorneys.

Mr. RAKER. That is correct. A bill on that subject is pending before our committee, but it has not yet been acted upon.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, if my memory serves me aright, the Attorney General has been asking to have some general legislation enacted whereby he would be granted authority to increase the salaries of the district attorneys throughout the country. I believe he has even asked the Committee on Appropriations to make some authorization whereby their salaries could be increased.

I dislike very much to oppose measures of this kind, but here we are singling out one for consideration—some one district attorney—where there may be many others who are equally entitled to consideration. Earlier in the day I objected to a bill, which was meritorious, providing for the increase of the salary of the district attorney in the district of Rhode Island, where the work is as large as that of the district attorney of Connecticut. That bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary. In that case \$5,000 was asked for, and the committee recommended only \$3,500. In the case of this bill the amount carried as introduced is \$5,000, but the committee reported in favor of \$4,500. There is an obvious conflict. There is no question but that the work of the district attorneys has increased decidedly, and their salaries have not been increased for years. It is not fair to have this or that district attorney singled out for an increase. Only recently

my attention has been called to the need of increasing the salary of the district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin. I am not acquainted with the salary that should be paid to that district attorney, and I do not feel that I should be called upon to introduce a special bill when the conditions are general throughout the country, requiring increases for all. I do not like this character of legislation. That is the reason I objected a moment ago to the bill providing for an increase in the salary of the district attorney of Rhode Island. Why not have general legislation? Why single out just certain district attorneys for preferment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will withhold it.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. Speaker, this case is almost in a class by itself. In the Sixty-third Congress a Senate bill was passed providing for compensation at the rate of \$4,000 per year for the United States attorney for the district of Connecticut, and the reason why that bill did not pass the House in the Sixty-third Congress was that it was after the outbreak of the European war when the Judiciary Committee favored it, and legislation of that character was not then considered in the House.

A favorable report was made by the subcommittee that had the bill under consideration. The Attorney General of the United States wrote me a letter under date of March 16 last, approving an increase of salary for the district attorney for the State of Connecticut. Judge Thomas, of the district court for the district of Connecticut, wrote me a letter under date of March 21, 1918, calling to my attention the work which is being done by the United States district attorney for Connecticut. This letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,  
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, CHAMBERS OF THE JUDGE,  
New Haven, Conn., March 21, 1918.

HON. AUGUSTINE LONERGAN,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I note in the press that the committee having under consideration the matter of increasing the salary of the United States district attorney for the district of Connecticut has reported favorably the bill providing for this increase.

I intended to write you some time ago, but the stress of business in this district has prevented me from giving this important matter earlier attention, but I write now to advise you that I am in hearty accord with the increase as provided for in the bill. I think the Congress ought to be informed by the court that the business of this district is of such volume as to require the constant attendance of the district attorney to the affairs of the Government. This fact has been true practically ever since Mr. Spellacy became the incumbent, and from present indications it will continue to increase, so that the normal run of business in this district is alone sufficient to justify the increase, and much more so is this true during these strenuous days.

From the above statement you will see that the district attorney in Connecticut has absolutely no chance to attend to any private practice, and to limit the amount of salary for this office to \$2,500 is simply ridiculous. I can not escape the conclusion that every Member of the Congress would agree with me if they understood the volume of business which the district attorney transacts. As above indicated, the increase has my hearty approval.

With kind personal regards, I am,  
Sincerely, yours,

EDWIN S. THOMAS,  
United States District Judge.

In the State of Connecticut we have a foreign population of approximately 37 per cent. Many questions have arisen involving alien citizenship. It takes all the time of the United States district attorney to attend to the business of the office. He informs me that he has been obliged to give up his private practice; and to say that a man should devote his time day in and day out, night after night, and Sunday, on many occasions, as he states, to the work of this office for the sum of \$2,500 is decidedly unreasonable. I would like to quote from a statement made by the United States district attorney for Connecticut in a recent address in the city of New Haven, referring to the work of his office. This I have taken from one of the newspapers in the State of Connecticut. He stated that—

since January 1, as an instance of the work of his office, 5,500 recorded investigations had been made, and in addition more than 6,000 complaints had been investigated that were not of sufficient importance to reach the recording stage. Those figures do not include draft investigations of which there have been more than 20,000.

I doubt very seriously if there is another case parallel to this in all the States of the Union.

The population of the different other New England States and the salaries paid the United States attorneys therein follow:

Maine, 742,371; salary \$3,000.  
New Hampshire, 430,572; salary, \$2,000.  
Vermont, 355,956; salary, \$3,000.  
Massachusetts, 3,366,416; salary \$5,000.  
Rhode Island, 542,610; salary, \$2,500.

Mr. STEVENSON. Do I understand that the district attorney for the whole district of Connecticut gets only \$2,500 a year?

Mr. LONERGAN. That is all; and, as the report shows, this salary was fixed many, many years ago, when the duties of the office did not interfere with the private practice of the district attorney, and when the population of the State was 600,000 less than it is to-day. In war time, with the extraordinary demands on the office of the district attorney and the increased cost of living, it is obvious that the bill should receive prompt and favorable consideration. I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin will withdraw his objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I can not see why we should single out this district attorney, when there are so many others similarly situated, whose salaries have not been increased, even though the gentleman makes a very good case for his district attorney. The way to bring this about is, as recommended by the Department of Justice, to allow the Department of Justice to fix the salaries.

Mr. BURNETT. Is it not true that the district attorneys usually get \$4,500, and that this salary is extraordinarily low?

Mr. STAFFORD. No; the district attorney for Maine gets only \$3,000; for Rhode Island, \$2,500; for New Hampshire, \$2,000. There ought to be a general revision of these salaries.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. LONERGAN. I will.

Mr. MONDELL. I am in sympathy with the gentleman's proposition, but evidently there is going to be objection made. The gentleman from Connecticut has made a very fine statement of his case. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] is going to insist on his objection in spite of the persuasive eloquence of my friend. May we not go on?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. EVANS was given leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD on war and politics.

POST OFFICE AT SACRAMENTO, CAL.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 204) to provide for the fitting up of quarters in the post-office building at the city of Sacramento, Cal., for the accommodation of the district court of the northern district of California and its officers, and making an appropriation therefor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I notice there is no report here from the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General as to the need for this bill.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman will not object. The gentleman from California [Mr. CURRY], as Members know, has been ill for quite a while. He could not give the bill personal attention. I reported the bill from the Public Buildings Committee, and after the statement of the gentleman himself in the following letter the committee felt that the case was so meritorious that it was useless to undertake to secure a report from the Treasury Department. Let me read an extract from the letter of the gentleman from California [Mr. CURRY]:

There are two terms of the court held at Sacramento and about 25 per cent of the court business of the Northern Judicial District of California originates in Sacramento and in territory contiguous thereto. There is no place for the court to meet in the Federal building in Sacramento. It sometimes meets in one of the superior court rooms, sometimes in the State appellate court room, and it has met in a parlor of the hotel at which the judge stops. My bill provides for an addition to the Federal building, usually known as the post-office building, in Sacramento, to provide a court room and accommodations for the court officers and the jury.

You will remember that an attempt was made to blow up the governor's mansion in Sacramento some time ago, followed by an epidemic of I. W. W. crime in the Sacramento Valley. A great many I. W. W.'s were arrested and confined in the Sacramento County jail. A special session of the United States grand jury was called and 30 or 40 of these people were indicted.

There is absolutely no place for the United States grand jury or district court to meet in Sacramento, except through the courtesy of the county or State, and it seems to me that my bill should be made a matter of urgency and passed at this session. Certainly the United States courts should have a place in which to try offenders against the Government, and if punishment is meted out to malefactors expeditiously it may deter the I. W. W. and other organizations doing the work of Germany in the United States from continuing their career of crime.

Every one of us knows the high character of the gentleman from California, his reputation for truthfulness, and the committee felt when that letter had been received from this sick man, unable to attend the sittings of the committee, that the statement carried with it such conviction as made it unnecessary for anything further.



Mr. STAFFORD. Why was not the bill referred to the Treasury Department for an estimate as to the amount that would be needed to provide adequate quarters for the district judge?

Mr. BURNETT. The bill which the gentleman from California introduced at a previous session of Congress carried an authorization of \$50,000; that is my recollection, although I am not positive, and I am sure it was referred to the Treasury Department. I am not sure whether this one was or not. Mr. CURRY states in his letter that this bill is for a little more than the other on account of the increased price of labor and material. Surely \$60,000 is a very moderate amount, it seems to me, for the addition to a building that will contain adequate accommodations for a Federal court, a grand jury, and a petit jury.

Mr. FOSTER. Is this one of the buildings that, when the act was passed, they agreed to furnish the building?

Mr. BURNETT. No; I have heard nothing of the kind with relation to this.

Mr. FOSTER. They do usually agree to that provision.

Mr. RAKER. This district has been in with the San Francisco for many years.

Mr. FOSTER. It is a branch court?

Mr. RAKER. No.

Mr. FOSTER. There is no separate district.

Mr. BURNETT. It is a district within itself.

Mr. FOSTER. If it establishes a branch court, they usually make provision that the people shall furnish the quarters.

Mr. RAKER. They have a Federal building there, and the only question is as to remodeling the upper story. The statement by the gentleman from California [Mr. CURRY] covers the whole matter. I have been in the court room, and I am acquainted with the manner of doing business.

Mr. FOSTER. I am not objecting to the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Can the gentleman give assurance that the only purpose of this appropriation is to make alterations in the existing building—rearranging the upper floor? It is unusual to consider a bill of this character without it first having been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. RAKER. I have consulted the judges who hold the court, and they assure me that all they desire there is these repairs.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I would like to say that I am satisfied that the bill was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, because I know that it is the policy of the committee not to report any bill until a report has been received upon it from the Secretary of the Treasury. Why it does not appear here I can not say.

Mr. STAFFORD. Upon the assurance of the gentleman that the only purpose of the appropriation is to make alterations in the upper part of the building, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, empowered, and directed to cause to be provided and constructed in the post-office building in the city of Sacramento, Cal., quarters such as he may deem necessary and proper for the district court of the northern district of California, and its officers, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$60,000, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used by the Secretary of the Treasury in carrying out the provisions of the act.

The following committee amendments were read:

Page 1, line 3, after the figures "\$60,000," strike out the balance of the paragraph.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for the fitting up of quarters in the post-office building at the city of Sacramento, Cal., for the accommodation of the district court of the northern district of California and its officers."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended.

On motion of Mr. RAKER, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the bill S. 3470, amending the Criminal Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

SALE OF LAND ON SHORES OF NAVIGABLE WATERS, ALASKA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 12210) to amend the act of May 14, 1898,

as amended by the act of March 3, 1903, entitled "An act to extend the homestead laws and to regulate the sale and entry of public lands along the shore of navigable waters in Alaska."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, this is a rather important bill, and I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice, to go to the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY FOR SAN DIEGO, CAL.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 10587) granting to the city of San Diego certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest and the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation for dam and reservoir purposes for the conservation of water, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. I object; but I have no objection to having it passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice, to go to the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, NEAR HARRISBURG, PA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 12786) to authorize the Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh Railroad Co., its lessees, successors, and assigns to construct a bridge across the Susquehanna River, from the city of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pa., to the borough of Lemoyne, Cumberland County, Pa.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEWALT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute at this time for this bill the bill S. 4871, of similar title, and identical in terms with the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that Senate bill 4871 be considered in lieu of House bill 12786. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh Railroad Co., its lessees, successors, and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to reconstruct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Susquehanna River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or about 4,250 feet west of Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh Junction, city of Harrisburg, county of Dauphin, State of Pennsylvania, to a point in the borough of Lemoyne, county of Cumberland, State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Sec. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. DEWALT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The bill H. R. 12786 was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, will the remainder of this calendar be the unfinished business to-morrow?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It will.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11945) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products, and further insists upon its amendment numbered 28, still in disagreement.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 12402) to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of the anarchistic and similar classes.

## ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, October 4, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 13041) fixing a limitation of time for bringing suits against the United States in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 13042) providing for the extension of time for the reclamation of certain lands in the State of Oregon under the Carey Act; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 13043) providing for the erection and completion of a public building in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, in the State of New York; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 13044) granting a pension to John C. Eckert; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 13045) granting an increase of pension to Ransom Forrest; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEAVER: A bill (H. R. 13046) granting an increase of pension to Levi Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition from Lewis Bencke, commander Pinhart Post, No. 268, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the passage of Senate bill 130, providing for the granting of ex-officers of the Army and Navy, serving during the Civil War, pay as retired officers of the Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petition from Henry L. West, executive secretary of the National Security League of New York, favoring the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States embodied in the joint resolution that no person shall be qualified as an elector in any State who shall not be a citizen of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition of Miss Alva A. Busse, secretary of the Women's Committee of the Independence League of New York, N. Y., urging Congress to enact eight-hour laws for all industries and industrials in the United States; to the Committee on Labor.

Also (by request), petition of T. H. Farris, favoring the practice of osteopathy in the Medical Department of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petition from Montaville Flowers, president of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua, favoring absolute prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition from Ernest Bohn, secretary of the Manhattan Branch of the American Alliance for Democracy, denouncing the strike of the machinists at Bridgeport, Conn., and indorsing W. H. Johnson in ordering the men back to work and the pronouncement of President Woodrow Wilson to them; to the Committee on Labor.

Also (by request), petition from John Fotzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, of Chicago, Ill., and C. E. Maxwell, president of the Federal Employees Union of Kansas City, Mo., urging the passage of the Nolan minimum wage bill; to the Committee on Labor.

Also (by request), petition from Luther C. Steward, president National Federation of Federal Employees; Agnes Nestor, chairman National Legislative Committee of the National Trade Union League of America; Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary and treasurer of the National Federation of Postal Employees; and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, all of Washington, D. C., urging the passage of the Nolan bill (H. R. 152); to the Committee on Labor.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, October 4, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Draw near to us, O God, our heavenly Father, in the beauty of holiness, as we draw near to Thee for light to guide, strength to uphold and sustain us in this vale of tears through which we are passing.

The air is full of farewells to the dying,

And mourning for the dead;

The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,

Will not be comforted.

Strengthen our faith, make strong our hearts, that we may pursue the right as it is given us to see the right, until the star of hope shall illumine the world; love destroy hate and the ruling passion of every heart be peace; to the glory and honor of Thy holy name, in the spirit of Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

The SPEAKER. The name of "Ross" that appears in the Journal ought to be changed to "Rose," and, without objection, that change will be made.

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. HERSEY. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Maine rise?

Mr. HERSEY. To ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to extend my remarks in the Record on war profits.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maine asks unanimous consent that he may be permitted to extend his remarks on the subject of war profits. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following telegram:

SALISBURY, Md., October 3, 1918.

HON. CHAMP CLARK,

Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Please have me excused for 10 days, account illness in family.

JESSE D. PRICE.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

By unanimous consent, Mr. SCHALL was granted indefinite leave of absence, on account of liberty-loan speeches.

Mr. HUDDLESTON was granted leave of absence indefinitely, on account of sickness in the family.

## LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, it is very evident that while there is a respectable attendance of the House in town there is no quorum here, and it also appears to me that the usual stringent methods to get a quorum ought not to be resorted to at the present time. Members who are absent, it is to be assumed, are not absent for political reasons; politics has been adjourned until the liberty-loan drive is over. Most of them and perhaps all of them are engaged in the liberty-loan drive. They ought not to be arrested and brought back here, and it is not necessary to do it. The unfinished business this morning is the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and we ought to get through with that by 3 o'clock this afternoon. After that time the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. DENT] has the permission of the House to take up 8 or 10 bills which have received a favorable report from the Committee on Military Affairs, subject to objection that may be made. After that time the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CANTRILL], from the Committee on Rules, will ask recognition for the purpose of presenting a rule to consider at this time the matter of the Dawson Springs Sanitarium in Kentucky. After that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] expects to attempt to bring up his public-health bill. It is apparent from statements made on the floor yesterday that it will be impossible to obtain unanimous consent for three-day recesses over next week, and we are proceeding here now with these war measures subject to the will of any Member of this House. But if as these matters proceed any Member of this House raises the point of no quorum I shall move to adjourn, and I shall move to adjourn