"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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JOHN McELROY, Editor.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 16, 1911.

NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

Samuel W. Bird, 35th Ill., Compton, Cal., asks why celebrate the semi-centennial of the firing on Fort Sumter. Why not celebrate the end, rather than the beginning, if celebrate we must?

The action of the match workers' trust in striving to end the frightful sufferings and disfigurements of match factory workers should be considered while denouncing the trusts as soulless and cruel.

There are about 6,000,000 people in Canada, tolerably good purchasers, while there are 7,000,000 first-class purchasers in Pennsylvania. The Canadian trade is in no ways as important as that of the Keystone State.

They are now fitting up aeroplanes in France with machine guns. We would suggest that the first step ought to be to fit them with apparatus to save the lives of the aviators. These seem to be in much more danger all the time than those of the enemy.

Comrade Alex. P. Asbury, Commander, Department of Indiana, G. A. R., Farmersburg, Ind., has done excellent work for the Sulloway bill. He at once wrote and wired the Senators from Indiana urging their support of the measure, and he joined in with the other comrades in influencing the Indiana Legislature to indorse the bill.

Apropos of the current superstition about the ground hog on Feb 2, a friend sends us the following old Scotch rhyme:

"If Candlemas Day be bright and fair,
The half of the Winter is gane and mair.
If Candlemas Day be wet and drear,
Winter is gane for another year."

Japan is after the socialists with bitter haste. The recent budget contained an appropriation of $63,000 for stamping out socialism, and this means that there will be a horde of spies turned loose on the agitators and organizers. As beheading is a favorite penalty in the Far East, this is likely to result in as many funerals as when the French Republic turned on the Commune in 1871.

Naturally, the Louisville Courier-Journal is opposed to the Sulloway bill, and says that it ought to be killed, because "it does not seek to pension warriors, but to provide graft for indolent and unscrupulous parasites." Such things as facts are not allowed for a moment to stand in the way of the Louisville Courier-Journal when it wants to say something mean about those whom it has reason for disliking.

Sending a vicious clipping from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, J. F. Bannister, Montreal, writes:

"The Springfield Republican seems to take pleasure in exploiting such effusions as these of the 'Behold I am not as other men are.' It is pleasant reading to note how some men like to get into the limelight by traducing others when they know, as a rule, no notice will be taken of their statements, but this seeking notoriety by accusing the last remnant of the vast army of volunteers who served their country to the best of their ability in its time of need by intimating they are 'thieves and robbers,' or would be if circumstances favored, shows how badly he is handicapped in his lack of courtesy for the opinions of other men who have served but were denied the privilege of dying (like himself) for their country. So far as my reading and experience goes, I never read in any country's history that the old pensioners were looked upon as robbers in any sense. He should ask Congress to grant him a special roll of honor for his distinguished services, so he will not be contaminated, or his high ideals shocked!"

The Tampa Tribune is one of those bourbon papers that never learn anything. Even in the face of the great immigration of Union veterans to Florida, it continues its tirade against pensions as if they were an oppression to the South. According to the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the year ended June 30, 1910, he paid to the pensioners in Florida the very considerable sum of $724,581.33, a very large amount, considering that the State has a population, according to the last census, of 751,139. This would make pretty near a dollar a head paid for every man, woman and child in the State in the way of pensions. This is enough to greatly affect the ready money condition in Florida and avoid a contingency. This payment will undoubtedly be doubled within a year or two from the influx of veterans who are doing so much to build up the State. It must also be remembered that all this money and enterprise which the Northern people take into Florida are being heavily and directly taxed to pay pensions to Confederate veterans.

The Legislature of Michigan Indorses.

The following is a transcript from the Journal of the Michigan House of Representatives, date of Feb. 9:

A message was received from the Senate transmitting Senate resolution No. 45.

Whereas, There is now pending in the Senate of the Congress of the United States, a bill known as the Sulloway Pension Bill which provides that all veterans of the Mexican and civil wars shall receive a pension of fifteen dollars per month at the age of sixty-two, twenty dollars at the age of sixty-five, twenty-five dollars at the age of seventy and thirty-six dollars per month at the age of seventy-five years. The bill also provides that all veterans who are wholly incapacitated to perform labor shall receive a pension of thirty-six dollars per month with no age limitation.

The bill above referred to has already passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote and is now pending in the Senate. Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Michigan Legislature go on record as favoring the early enactment of this bill and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded at once to the United States Senators from Michigan, urging them to use every effort to secure the passage of the bill.

The question being on concurring in the adoption of the resolution, the resolution was adopted.

The vote in both Houses was unanimous.

The Legislature of Indiana Indorses.

Editor National Tribune: Both Houses of the Indiana Legislature have unanimously indorsed the Sulloway bill.—A. P. Asbury, Commander Department of Indiana, G. A. R., Farmersburg, Ind.

INDIANA CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Relative to Requesting Our Senators in Congress to Support "A Bill H. R. No. 29346," Pending in the Senate, Congress of the United States.

Whereas, a bill, H. R. No. 29346, known as the Sulloway bill, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico, has passed the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, and is now pending in the Senate; Therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That we heartily approve all of the provisions of said bill, and we hereby respectfully request our Senators in Congress to vote for and use every honorable means to secure its passage by the Senate of the United States substantially as it passed the House of Representatives, without alteration or amendment, as to benefits provided.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution, signed by the respective officers of both Houses, be sent to each of the Senators from Indiana in the Congress of the United States.

BRADY, Senator.

This was adopted without a dissenting vote in either House.

J. R. FESLER, A. A. G., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE AGREES.

As announced in last week's paper, the Senate Committee on Pensions met on Monday last and decided what bill they would report to the Senate. All the members of the committee were present except Taylor, of Tennessee. The committee consists of the following Senators:

Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, Chairman.
Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia.
Henry E. Burnham, of New Hampshire.
Reed Smoot, of Utah.
Samuel H. Piles, of Washington.
Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin.
Charles Curtis, of Kansas.
Henry A. Du Pont, of Delaware.
James P. Taliaferro, of Florida.
Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee.
Tom P. Gore, of Oklahoma.
Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana.

Senators Curtis, Scott, Smoot, Piles, Burnham and Shively were strongly in favor of the Sulloway bill, and advocated from the first its report to the Senate.

The first vote taken was on the Du Pont amendment, which excluded from the benefit of any bill those who had an income exceeding $900 a year. This amendment was defeated, and then Senator McCumber's bill, to grade pensions for age and length of service, was taken up and rejected. An amendment to the Sulloway bill, reducing the rate at 75 from $36 to $30, was offered and adopted. Then, upon Senator Curtis's motion, the Sulloway bill, as amended, was agreed to and ordered reported to the Senate, by a vote of eight to three. The Senators voting in favor of this were Curtis, Scott, Burnham, Smoot, Piles, La Follette, Du Pont and Shively. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, voted persistently against every bill and all amendments. Friends of the bill in the Senate are quite confident that it will pass that body at an early day. Senator Curtis will, in a day or two, move to take the bill from the calendar and put it upon its passage.

PENNSYLVANIA IN LINE.

Col. Lewis W. Moore, Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., telegraphed to Senators Penrose and Oliver, immediately upon the Sulloway bill being messaged to the Senate, that it was the consensus of opinion of all Grand Army comrades of Pennsylvania that the Sulloway bill ought to be enacted into law, and that as the official head of the Department of Pennsylvania, he felt that it was his duty to so advise the Senators from Pennsylvania.

Comrade Harry I. Yohn, the effective and energetic Secretary of the Grand Army Association of Philadelphia, embracing 50 Grand Army Posts, telegraphed similarly at the request of Department Commander Moore, and both Commander Moore and Secretary Yohn have received letters from Senators Penrose and Oliver that it would give them great pleasure to support the Sulloway bill.

Comrade John W. Frazier, Adjutant of the Philadelphia Brigade, came to Washington and spent an entire day among Senators in favor of the bill, and returned to Philadelphia well pleased with the prospects of the bill passing the Senate.

THE BILL OUGHT TO PASS.

In an editorial advocating the passage of the Sulloway pension bill, the Philadelphia Globe says:

"Only those who lived thru the civil conflict can begin to measure the hardships, the sufferings, the sacrifices the patriotic men underwent to keep the States intact. For four long years the flower of the manhood of the North offered its life that the Union might be preserved. Much of it was blotted out, more of it was disabled, and the seeds of disease were planted in hundreds and thousands. To the fighters who composed it we owe our unity, our prosperity, all that we are as the greatest of nations. To support the survivors, to see that they are well treated, is only slight recompense for what they did for us and for posterity. No matter how well we may reward them we will fall short of canceling the obligation we owe them.

"Congress should vote this increase, and with an alacrity that will make the heroes of a hundred battlefields feel that there is at least one Republic which is grateful."

SENATOR NELSON WILL SUPPORT THE BILL.

A comrade sends the following letter from Senator Nelson, of Minnesota:

Mr. Fred Bloom, P. M.,
Woodstock, Minn.

Dear Sir: Your communication of recent date, urging passage of the Sulloway pension bill, is at hand. If the Committee on Pensions, of which I am not a member, reports the bill favorably to the Senate, it will receive my favorable consideration and attention.

Yours truly, KNUTE NELSON.

SENATOR PERKINS INDORSES.

U. S. Senate,
Washington, D. C., Jan 30, 1911.

Hon C. W. White, Adjutant, G. A. R.,
Colusa, Cal.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your telegram of Jan. 29, relative to the Sulloway pension bill. I would say that I have voted for every bill granting pensions to the old soldiers which has come before Congress, and know of no reason why I should not vote for the present bill when it is reported to the Senate. I have always firmly believed that the country should feelingly recognize the services of the old soldiers which were so gladly rendered in time of need.

Yours truly,

GEORGE C. PERKINS.

The following extract from the New York Times shows how ready the pension haters are to lie in order to defeat justice to the veterans:

"This measure, like the bill of 1907 that preceded it, would further pension a great body of deserters and men who had never come within gunshot of a battleground, provided they can show that they were enlisted 90 days in the civil war or 60 days in the Mexican war. It affects few, indeed, of the old fighters. Congress had already disgraced itself in removing the disabilities of deserters and in awarding them and noncombatants pensions. By this bill the House would increase such pensions and add to its shame."

Every sentence is absolutely untrue, and must have been written with the knowledge that it was untrue. No deserter can get a pension without having his record cleared, and Congress has removed the charges in relatively a very small number of cases. The Sulloway pension bill extends no benefits to any man who is not fully entitled to a pension under the laws as they now stand.

TAKE THE BURDEN OFF THE STATES.

Everyone writing hecticly as to the cost of the Sulloway pension bill utterly ignores the fact that a very large part, if not all, of the cost will be met by a reduction of the burdens on the States. That is, the money which is now being paid from the State and County Treasuries to help the veterans live upon their pensions will no longer be necessary. This burden will be lifted from the local taxpayers and put where it properly belongs—on the Treasury of the United States. If we begin with nearly $11,000,000 spent every year by Massachusetts and add to this all that the other States in the North are spending in that direction, the sum total will be very close to the aggregate cost of the Sulloway bill.

This is a fact of immense importance that should be given its full weight in any consideration of the proposed pension legislation. The money paid out to the veterans in the various States and Counties is raised by direct taxation upon a people already complaining of high local taxes. They have many other uses for their money in building bridges, making good roads, educating the children, providing public buildings, caring for the poor, the insane, etc. On the other hand, the money raised by the Government and a portion of which is expended for pensions, is in no sense a tax upon the people. All the duties and imposts are imposed for other purposes, and there would be a demand for them to exist in their present form if there was not a pensioner in the land nor a clerk in the Pension Bureau. For example, the largest single item in our revenue schedule is that of liquors, brewed and distilled. Last year there was collected the immense sum of $209,000,000 from this source alone. No one would want these taxes removed, or even reduced, if there was no such a thing as a pension roll, or even the Army and Navy Departments. The taxes are imposed for the purpose of regulating the manufacture and sale of liquor, and everybody, from the policeman on the beat to the great church organizations, desires to have these duties remain where they are. They would have them increased rather than diminished, if that were good policy. The distillers and brewers themselves support the present system of duties, and would not have it changed. The Sulloway bill will therefore most absolutely and emphatically not increase by a single cent the taxation upon any laboring man or farmer, but, on the other hand, will rather reduce his taxation by the relief that it will give the State and County Treasuries.

No one can deny this, and it is one of the strongest arguments that can be used locally against those who are fighting the Sulloway bill.

THE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' BILL.

Elsewhere will be found a powerful plea by Gen. Sickles for the officers' retirement bill. A great deal of unnecessary friction has been caused by assuming that this bill was in some way on the same plane with the Sulloway bill and other general pension legislation. This feeling was accentuated at the last session by an unfortunate blunder which injected into the volunteer officers' bill a provision giving pensions to enlisted men who were disabled and had arrived at the age of 70. This provision had no more place in that bill than it did in the bill for fortifying the Panama Canal. The officers' retirement bill is in no sense a pension bill, but a matter of simple justice and right to the men whose good soldiership brought them commissions. At least nine-tenths of the beneficiaries of the bill were enlisted men who carried their muskets faithfully for long months before they rose to commissions. The officers' retirement bill simply puts this class on the same footing of justice that other officers are and gives them in a measure allowances and consideration due in all armies of the world to men who bear commissions and carry swords. While the Government could provide only insufficiently for any men in the army during the war, yet its failure to do what is customary and right by the officers was conspicuous.

The officers' retirement bill belongs to the class of legislation for the War and Navy Departments, and not for the Pension Bureau. It partially remedies inequalities and injustices in the matter of payment and allowances by common consent due officers in wartime. As before stated, it stands on an entirely different footing from pensions, and must never be confounded with them. An army must have officers, and it is for the highest good of the service that there should be special inducements and recognition given to officers. The whole military idea pivots on this. The officers, especially those who rose from the ranks to the lower grades, never received proper treatment from the Government; and this bill is only a short step in the right direction.

The bill has been so cut down that the allowances given the officers are in most instances only slightly in excess of the pension rates to enlisted men. The officers care more for this as a measure of justice to them as officers than they do for the amount of pay involved.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

The passage of the Sulloway pension bill will carry gladness to 550,000 aged men who in their youth gave everything that life held for them to the service of the Nation.

It will not only make all of their present days comfortable, but even cheerful, by assuring them of a sufficiency on which they and their aged wives can live during their few remaining years.

It will fill their hearts with gratitude for the great Nation which they saved and satisfaction that the services they rendered the country are held in proper appreciation.

It will be of the highest benefit to the business world in distributing periodically a large sum of money into the remotest parts of the country to prevent money stagnation and keep up the healthful circulation of currency.

It will cost this great and wealthy country but a comparatively small sum this year, with a rapid decrease every year thereafter.

It will not add a cent of burden to any taxpayer in the country.

INDORSED BY THE SOLDIERS' CIVIC LEAGUE.

The Soldiers' Civic League of Pittsburg is one of the strongest Associations in the country, with a well-knit membership of about 5,000. The following communication tells of its attitude:

"Editor National Tribune: By direction of Col. Charles F. McKenna, I beg to notify you that at a meeting of the Soldiers' Civic League a resolution was unanimously adopted as follows, viz:

"Resolved by the Soldiers' Civic League of Allegheny County, Pa., at its meeting held in Memorial Hall, Pittsburg, Feb. 9, 1911, which League is composed of surviving soldiers and sailors of the civil war, and also the veterans of the Spanish-American war, foreign service veterans and sons of veterans, That they heartily indorse the action of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana State Legislatures in so strongly urging the passage of the Sulloway pension bill now pending in the United States Senate, and direct the officers of the Soldiers' Civic League of Allegheny County to forward a copy of this resolution to the Speaker of the House and to the Senate of Pennsylvania, respectfully requesting that those bodies pass a joint resolution supporting said Sulloway bill as cordially as the same has been indorsed by other States of the Union named above.

"A copy of said resolution has been sent to the presiding officer of the House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania as directed therein. Fraternally yours—Oscar T. Taylor, Adjutant, Pittsburg, Pa."

SIMPLY SLANDER.

The New York Times is another hypocrite that is always canting about "giving the deserving soldier an adequate pension," but its cloven hoof comes out unmistakably in the following malignant paragraph:

It is reported that the Senate Committee on Pensions is to act favorably upon the $45,000,000 "grab" bill that would benefit chiefly deserters and noncombatants of our wars. The House passed it upon the eloquent plea of Speaker "Joe" Cannon. If the Senate Committee reports it, will the Senate pass it? And will President Taft sign it?

The Times has not a single iota of proof upon which to base this libel upon the men who fought the war thru to victory. It is simply unmitigated slander, and the Times people know it if they know anything about the history of the country.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MOVEMENTS.

Commander-in-Chief Gilman was in Philadelphia last Saturday evening at a meeting of the Sons of Veterans, and made an address on Sunday evening at a church in that city. He returned that night to Boston. On Tuesday evening he left to attend the Annual Encampment of the Department of the Potomac at Washington, D. C. Feb. 22 he will be the guest of Meade Post of Philadelphia, at the Union League.

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON INDORSES.

Editor National Tribune: Washington House and Senate indorses the Sulloway pension bill unanimously.—George W. Tibbetts, Past Department Commander, Orting, Wash.

DEATH OF PAST COMMANDER GOODALE.

Maj. George Lucius Goodale, Past Department Commander of Massachusetts, died at the Hotel Oxford, Boston, Feb. 3, of Bright's disease. He belonged to a family settled for generations at Medford, and served in the 43d Mass. in North Carolina, taking part in the battles of Goldsboro, Kinston and White Hall. Later he entered the 39th Mass. Returning from the war he entered into the cordage business, and was a partner in the great firm of Joseph Nickerson & Co., Boston. He took a strong interest in the Grand Army, was Commander of S. C. Lawrence Post for three terms, and became Department Commander of Massachusetts in 1889. He was the Chairman of the Executive Committee for the National Encampment at Boston in 1890. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he applied for service, was commissioned a Captain and A. Q. M., and went to Cuba with the Seventh Corps. He served until June, 1901, when he was relieved and returned to the United States. He received a commission as Captain and Quartermaster in the Regular Army and served several years in superintending important work for the Government. He was retired Feb. 1, 1908, with the rank of Major.

DEATH OF COMRADE DANIEL HARMON.

An old and esteemed friend of the editor of The National Tribune and one who was an active assistant in his G. A. R. work in Toledo, Ohio, has passed away in the death of Comrade Daniel Harmon, who died at Toledo Feb. 3. Comrade Harmon was born in Pennsylvania, and went to Toledo as a boy and enlisted in the 18th Mich. He was captured at Athens, Ala., and confined in prison for eight months. After the war he went into merchandising, and for 20 years was manager of a great department store. He resigned from this position to become Deputy Marshal, and then became a Postoffice clerk. He was a man of unusual executive ability, a genial and tireless comrade, and highly esteemed by all the people of Toledo. He was a member of Forsyth Post, which had charge of his funeral.

Capt. Fred Dilg, 9th Ill., Long Beach, Cal., says that the firing on Fort Sumter brought the test whether this Nation should live or perish. It inaugurated the fiercest and most unmerciful conflict the world has ever seen. It established firmly a Government based on freedom and equal rights, placed the Nation where it is to-day, respected and courted by all other countries, and its Flag honored wherever it is seen. The semi-centennial should be celebrated.

The Soldiers' Loan.

Editor National Tribune: Referring to the matter of the soldiers in the field in 1864 loaning the Government money in the emergency, I well remember, while at Atlanta with Sherman's army, after waiting nine months for my pay as a private soldier, how willingly with the other boys I accepted compound interest notes with coupons attached in payment for my services. I also remember that while there I cast my first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and said vote, after reaching Columbus, Ohio, was for some technicality thrown out, with all votes from my regiment.—H. M. Kellogg, 55th Ohio, Cortland, N. Y.

ST. ANDREWS BAY COLONY.

St. Andrews Bay Development Company is a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with a capitalization of $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of a par value of $100 each.

This Company controls about 80,000 acres of the best lands around St. Andrews Bay, Fla., for which it has paid from $5 to $200 an acre.

On this land it has platted the townsite of Lynn Haven, in which the first assignment of lots has been made.

The subscriptions to the first offers of the Company have been so large that the successful development of the town of Lynn Haven and the Colony has been established beyond the peradventure of a doubt, and while the first subscribers are to be congratulated on having secured their holdings at the prices first offered, the project now, with a large and active population insured to the town, is even more attractive at the figures of the offer now made by the Company.

Valuable experience in the town and Colony of St. Cloud has demonstrated to the management of the Company that many who are interested prefer an investment in a town lot and a share of the Company stock without the addition of a five-acre tract. In St. Cloud town lots have increased in value from 200 to 1,000 per cent, and the stock has paid three 5 per cent dividends between September, 1909, and December, 1910, with every prospect of continuing dividends at the same rate.

The following offer therefore is now made:

The lots assigned are all uniformly 50 by 150 feet in size, located in the town of Lynn Haven, and the shares of stock are of the par value of $100.

One town lot and one share of stock	$100
Two town lots and two shares of stock	200
Three town lots and three shares of stock	300
Four town lots and four shares of stock	400

In case the purchaser desires to obtain one or more five-acre tracts in addition to one or more town lots and shares of stock, the tract or tracts can be secured by the payment of $50 for each five-acre tract desired in addition to the prices above.

In no case will more than four lots and four shares of stock, or four lots, four shares of stock and four five-acre tracts be assigned to one individual.

On the receipt of subscriptions, either in check, money order or currency by express, receipts will be forwarded for each subscription, signed by the St. Andrews Bay Development Company, The National Tribune and by the National City Bank of Washington, the depository of this Company, and a warranty deed, free and clear of all incumbrances, will be forwarded in accordance with the terms of this offer and the amount of the subscription.

Address The National Tribune Company, or St. Andrews Bay Development Company, Fourteenth and E Streets Northwest, Washington, D. C.

SPRING AT ST. ANDREWS.

All Nature Smiles Around the Shores of the Beautiful Bay.

Special Correspondence.

Lynn Haven, Feb. 10, 1911.

Spring is here at Lynn Haven and all nature smiles. The fruit trees are all in full bloom, and the ti-ti blossoms, their yellow and white chalices resembling the clematis, are spreading their sweet perfume on the balmy air. The woods are full of pale-blue violets as big as pansies, and large white anemones glisten from the green grass, which is growing lush with the vigor of the season.

In the gardens, the kohlrabi, cabbages, turnips and other vegetables are ready to gather, while radishes, lettuce and peas that were planted within a week are already above the ground and growing like the fabled beanstalk of Jack the Giant-Killer. In a few days the magnolia trees, which grow to great size here and are scattered profusely all over the townsite, will be in blossom, and then the acme of vernal beauty will be reached.

The days are as warm as June in the North, but with an atmosphere that is full of vitality and never enervating, while the nights are deliciously cool, with the thermometer at about 58, so that a pair of blankets are welcome.

And the activities of the St. Andrews Bay Development Company are vying with those of the Spring. One by one the avenues are cleared and open up their vistas from the dimpling waters of the Bay to the dark-green foliage of the distant background. The great dock, stretching out as an extension of Pennsylvania avenue to deep water, is nearly completed. Three crews of surveyors are finishing the setting of corner stubs, and every day sees visible and encouraging progress in the growth of the town.

Subscribers are visiting the townsite every day, and it is not often that the Company's launch, the swift and roomy Firefly, fails to bring a full load from the Company's offices at Panama City to view the town and to find their lots. Mr. Russell, of Catskill, N. Y., is just shingling his market, the first building in the business section of Lynn Haven, and there are purchasers of lots living temporarily at gay St. Andrew's and Panama City, who are contracting for lumber and getting ready to erect their homes.

The Southport Lumber Company, just across the Bay from Lynn Haven, has heretofore done nothing but an export business, sawing and cutting to lengths required by the foreign countries to which they have been selling.

But now they have taken serious cognizance of the activities on this side of the Bay, and this week the big mill is running on framing, flooring and sidings that will meet the needs of the homebuilders of Lynn Haven. The Company has made arrangements with them for a retail lumber yard, and in another week it is expected that a full supply of building lumber of all needed lengths and sizes will be available in Lynn Haven.

The many visitors to the townsite are unanimous in their expressions of delight and approval of the location of the town and of the topography of the site. Even those who find their lots farther away from the center of the town than they had hoped find compensation in the lay of their lots and in the beauties of the surrounding country and the fine quality of the soil. A great many who propose building at once are looking forward with anticipation to the Summer, which they have learned is even more delightful than the Winter, as the mercury seldom rises above 90, and every day, as regular as the sun, a fine breeze springs up from the southwest and brings the cooling ozone from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

St. Andrews Bay Colony.

The first assignment of property in the St. Andrews Bay Colony has been made, and the St. Andrews Bay Development Company is now preparing deeds, which probably will be mailed to subscribers not later than March 1, on surrender of receipts issued by The National Tribune and the St. Andrews Bay Development Company.

THE SULLOWAY PENSION BILL.

Full Text of the Measure which Passed the House Last Week by a Vote of 212 to 62.

A BILL granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers who served in the civil war and the War with Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, or 60 days in the War with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years, $15 per month; $65 years, $20 per month; 70 years, $25 per month; 75 years or over, $36 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this act: Provided, That pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: Provided, further, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: And provided further, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

Sec. 2. That the benefits of this act shall include any person who served the period of time therein specified during the late civil war or in the War with Mexico, and who is now or may hereafter become entitled to pension under the acts of June 27, 1890; Feb. 15, 1895, and the joint resolutions of July 1, 1902, and June 28, 1906, or the acts of Jan. 29, 1887; March 3, 1891; Feb. 17, 1897; Feb. 6, 1907, and March 4, 1907.

Sec. 3. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

Sec. 4. That no pension attorney, claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions or securing any pension under this act.