SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 4, 1913.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice President of the United States, to whom the oath was administered at the close of the last regular session of the Sixty-second Congress, called the Senate to order and said:

Let us attend while the Chaplain invokes the blessing of the God of our fathers and our God upon us.

Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D., the Chaplain of the Senate, offered the following prayer:

Let us, in the name of the God of our fathers and our God upon us, by Thy counsel, that they may attend while the Chaplain invokes the blessing of the God of our fathers and our God upon us.

We ask Thy blessing, upon him who this day surrenders the high office to which he was called by the suffrages of this people. We pray Thee to watch over him, to direct his feet into the paths of peace, and to keep him in the memory of this people. We pray Thee to watch over him, to direct his feet into the paths of peace, and to keep him in the memory of this people. We pray Thee, most merciful God, to bless Thy servants, the President and Vice President of the United States. Protect them by Thy heavenly power and direct them, by Thy counsel, that they may serve Thee with reverence and godly fear.

For all who, by the suffrages of this people, are called to exercise authority, we pray that as they rule by Thy favor, so shall their spirit be brightened and their hearts of this people kindled into the fire of patriotic devotion, that, by Thy grace, this may be that happy Nation whose God is the Lord.

We invoke Thy blessing upon this Congress, begun in Thy name. So direct their deliberations and order their counsels that the time may be hastened when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our God and of His Christ.

And unto Thee, O God, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom and whose dominion endureth throughout all generations be glory and praise now and forevermore. Amen.

ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators, the proprieties of this occasion probably require a few words from one who is grateful to the American people for the honor heretofore done him and this day consummated.

No Senator has, I trust, a keener appreciation of the necessities in the way of tact and courtesy now devolving upon me than I myself. I offer no excuse as to my discharge of duties other than a personal pledge that I will seek to familiarize myself with them and will endeavor always to exercise that composure and forbearance which are essential to him who ably presides over great debates upon great public questions by great men.

The recent views relative to this body would be less divergent if the American people would come to realize that on all sides of real questions much may truthfully be said. Such an attitude of the public mind would eliminate the view that this body is distinctively deliberative and not thoroughly patriotic.

Charges of bad faith based upon an attitude of mind or upon conduct should never be made until it is clearly established that the resultant action is the outcome of personal interest or improper and dishonorable business or social relations.

Your action has not always met with universal approval, but up to this good hour no workable substitute for the exercise of the functions of this body has been proposed. It is not needful for me here and now to accept a brief in your defense. This body will continue to stand, not because of its Presiding Officer, but because of the patriotism and intelligence of its constituent Members and their devotion to our system of government.

To my mind, government is the harness with which a people draws its load of civilization. If the harness be properly adjusted the load, though heavy, will be drawn with ease and no part of the people will be galled. The Senate is the blinders, intended to keep the people from staying at imaginary dangers and toppling into the ditch our system of government. So long as the blinders serve this purpose they are a most valuable part of the harness, but if they be drawn so closely to the face as to prevent the seeing of real dangers, then they should either be spread or done away with entirely. I am one of those who think that we can so adjust our blinders as to meet new conditions and render us sanely responsive to every reasonable demand of the people without disturbing any of the checks and balances of our system of government and preserving with loyalty and fidelity the ancient ideals of the Republic.

With neither right nor desire to infringe upon the prerogatives of the President so soon to be, I beg the expression of the opinion that whatever diverse views may be held relative to the work of this body all persons are agreed that under the Constitution the Senate of the United States is singularly the guardian of the people's honor; that more and more as righteousness is exalted among this people the idea is becoming more firmly fixed that it is not vast territory, great wealth, nor large learning which makes the real status of America; that America is to be measured by the golden metevand of honor; and as the idea in her formation was the inherent right of men to rule themselves, to now set them adrift with no one to announce this doctrine in her own land and renounce it for an instrument of oppression in other lands.

Unfortunately there is no fixed standard of honor outside the country. The guarded may hold it to consist in paying his gambling debts, the member of the smart set in divorcing his neighbor's wife before taking her unto himself, the Senator in eliminating personalities. But when we enter the chancellories of the world and submit to their judgments not only our right to but our right to be respected, we can hope to be measured in but one way, and we must be able to show that the solemn treaty obligations of this Republic will be kept with the same scrupulous honesty, both of spirit and letter, whether made with the humblest people of this continent struggling for self-government or with the mightiest monarch of the Old World. This high sense of honor constitutes the panoply of the American people. Armies and battleships furnish no substitute for it. These are valuable, but the people never intended that authority should use them as accessories to a burglar's kit.

If anyone, in the name of the American people, either in violation of treaty obligations or the manifest purpose of the Monroe doctrine, has taken aught while this body was deliberating it is your duty to ascertain all facts thereto. And if wrong or injustice has been done, even to the humblest republic, let this people be brave enough and sufficiently honest to make reparation. The real greatness of this Republic rests upon its unsullied honor, and it is the duty of this body to search down rumors of bad faith and dishonesty and to rectify wherever wrong is discovered.

Here in this most sacred spot where war has been made and peace declared; here in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the Governments of the civilized world; here...
within the hearing of the beauty, culture, and ripened statesmanship that may one humble American express the hope before he enters upon a four years' silence that all our diplomacy may spell peace with all peoples, justice for all Governments, and righteousness the world around.

PROCLAMATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session.

The Secretary (Charles G. Bennett) read the proclamation, as follows:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas public interests require that the Senate of the United States be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive.

Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as Members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of the one hundred and thirty-seventh Congress, second session, at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and thirty-seventh.

[Seal.]

Wm. H. Taft.

By the President:

P. C. Knox.

Secretary of State.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The names of the newly elected Senators will be called, four at a time, Mr. Secretary, and as their names are called they will present themselves at the Vice President's desk for the purpose of taking the oath of office.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. Bacon, Mr. Bankhead, Mr. Borah, and Mr. Burleigh.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. Smith of Georgia, Mr. Johnson of Alabama, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Johnson of Maine, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. Colt, Mr. Fall, Mr. Goff, and Mr. Huddles.

These Senators (with the exception of Mr. Goff), escorted by Mr. Lingley of Utah, Mr. Martin of New Jersey, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. James, Mr. Kenton, Mr. Lingley, and Mr. Martin of Virginia.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. Bradley, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Swanson, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. Nelson, Mr. Norris, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Randell.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. Clark, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Gomp, and Mr. Thornton, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. Robinson, Mr. Saulsbury, Mr. Shafter, and Mr. Shepard.

These Senators (with the exception of Mr. Robinson), escorted by Mr. Smith of Maryland, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Colburn, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. Shields, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Smith of Michigan, and Mr. Sterling.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. Lea, Mr. Overman, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Crawford, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Tillman, Mr. Vardaman, and Mr. Walsh.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. Brystow, Mr. Smith of South Carolina, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Myers, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. Warren and Mr. Weeks.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. Clark of Wyoming and Mr. Leach, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

LIST OF SENATORS.

The list of Senators, by States, is as follows:

Alabama—John H. Bankhead and Joseph P. Johnston.
Arkansas—Henry F. Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith.
Arizona—James P. Clarke.
California—George C. Bubble and John D. Work.
Colorado—John F. Shaffer and Charles S. Thomas.
Connecticut—Frank B. Brandegee and George F. McLean.
Delaware—Henry A. du Pont and Willard Samuelson.
Florida—Nathan P. Bryan and Duncan H. Fletcher.
Georgia—Augustus O. Bacon and Heke Smith.
Idaho—William E. Borah and James H. Brady.
Illinois—Indiana—John W. Kern and Benjamin F. Shively.
Iowa—Albert B. Cummins and William S. Kenyon.
Kentucky—William O. Bradley and Ollie M. James.
Maine—Edwin C. Burleigh and Charles F. Johnson.
Maryland—William F. and John Walter Smith.
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks.
Minnesota—Moses E. Clapp and Knute Nelson.
Mississippi—John S. Williams and James K. Vardaman.
Missouri—William J. Stone.
Montana—Henry L. Myers and Thomas J. Walsh.
Nebraska—Gilbert M. Hitchcock and George W. Norris.
New Jersey—William Hughes and James B. Martin.
New Mexico—Thomas B. Catron and Albert B. Fall.
North Dakota—Asle J. Gromer and Porter J. McEachern.
Ohio—Theodore E. Burton and Alton B. Parker.
Ohio—Ohio—Ohio—Ohio—Ohio—Ohio—Ohio—Ohio.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will carry out the order of the Senate for the inauguration of the President of the United States upon the east front of the Capitol.

The Senate elected William Wilson, by the Chief Justice of the United States, the joint committee on arrangements of the two Houses, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and by the President-elect, according to the Constitution, proceeded by the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate, the Members of the House of Representatives, preceded by the Speaker and Clerk, and the other guests of the Senate proceeded to the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol.

The oath of office having been administered to the President elected by the Chief Justice of the United States, he delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the House of Representatives by Democratic majorities, and the Senate by Republican majorities, had been organized and the President-elect, according to the Constitution, proceeded by the Chief Justice of the United States, the joint committee on arrangements of the two Houses, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the President-elect, according to the Constitution. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we have grown familiar, and which had been to interpret the present day's public opinion. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.
awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, have come to us. But we are not content to passively assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life. But the only things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been studied and developed, and built up, which give, in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the stage for growth and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded with riches has come inexorable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and had we hesitated to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, we should have been as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industry, and of the economic system which we have not hitherto thought enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overspent and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the daily grind and burdens of life has fallen for the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great Government went many deep secret things which we have always carried at our hearts. We have come to the sober second thought. The scales have fallen from our eyes. The great Government we loved has too often been made weak and made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of power could get what they wanted. We have seen that in many things that life is very great.

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