The SECRETARY. The committee also proposes to change the designations of pages 6 and 7 and 8, respectively, in accordance with the amendments made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The motion to strike out the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. OVERMAN. I move that the unanimous-consent agreement the Senate adjourn.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I ask the unanimous-consent agreement the Senate adjourn, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. OVERMAN. I move that the Senate adjourn, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), under the order previously made, the Senate adjourned until Thursday, June 8, 1816, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
SATURDAY, June 3, 1816.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Thou who art from everlasting to everlasting, through whose eternal power all things are evolved, guide us by Thy counsels through this day that our thoughts, words, and deeds may harmonize with Thy will. For Thine is the kingdom and power and the glory forever. Amen.

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

PREPAREDNESS, PATRIOTISM, AND FLAG DAY.

Mr. HULBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HULBERT. As the Riconzo stands, it would appear from informations which I presented to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM] yesterday that I was opposed to the spirit of the canvass which was conducted by a newspaper in Baltimore upon the subject of preparedness. Prior to the convening of this session of Congress I sent out to every registered voter in the twenty-first congressional district of New York, which I have the honor to represent, a list of questions, which I ask unanimous consent that I may read.

I have received over 7,000 replies, indicating that at least 90 per cent of the people in my district favored an increase in the Army and 90 per cent favored an increase in the Navy.

List of questions sent out to constituents:

1. Do you favor an increase in the Army?
2. To what extent?
3. Do you favor an increase in the Navy?
4. To what extent?
5. Do you approve the foreign policies of the administration?
6. Do you favor an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war?
7. Do you favor a tax upon the manufacture of munitions of war for export?
8. Do you favor any changes in the tariff?
9. Do you favor continuance of the duty on sugar?
10. Do you favor an increase in the Army, and do you favor placing a duty on matches, both for the purpose of raising revenue and as a matter of safety in the regulation of flammable materials?
11. Do you favor the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippi-
des?
12. Do you favor the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting suffrage to women?
13. Do you favor an increase in the Army, and do you favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor?
14. Do you favor the adoption of a ship-purchase bill?
15. Do you favor a special bond issue in order to secure an appropriation for the improvement of the Harlem and East Rivers to increase the commercial benefits of New York Harbor?
16. Do you approve of the assignment by the Secretary of War of an armistice to the officers of the American government to prevent disturbances of the peace and order among the citizens of the United States, and do you favor an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor?
17. Do you favor the use of public buildings for the education of special classes of persons, and do you favor an amendment to the Constitution granting the instruction of its inmates in the rudiments of military tactics?
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(Here the list of questions was continued.)

(On motion of Mr. HULBERT, the list of questions was laid upon the table.)

Mr. HULBERT. I also wish to state that the amendments have been proposed to the House of Representatives by the late President, Mr. H. P. TUMulty, as a consequence of the special exercises to be held on the fourteenth of June as Flag Day, and requesting its observance, which action I took on behalf of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, together with the proclamation of the President in accordance therewith, dated the 30th of May, 1816.

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The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, June 6, 1816.
stand with united hearts for an America which no man can corrupt, no influence draw away from its ideals, no force divide against itself, a nation equally distinguished among all the nations of mankind for its clear sense of just principles, its high obligations and its rights.

In 1916, a Nation equally America

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the Clerk's desk this poem, entitled "One Flag."

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Recom in the manner stated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ONE FLAG.

Never since fratricidal strife reddened our riven land,

when the flames of hate that brothers felt by the winds of war were fanned

has the day that we give to memories of a time when men were tried,

in a war that cleansed the soul of them so filled our hearts with pride.

Pride that is sprung from the fervor of a vow renewed to-day

For a flag that flies for men to see that there is no foe in gray:

Our Senate yard as under the oaken trees

from mounds where sleep the Southern brave its one flag meets the breeze.

-Edward S. Van Zile

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill and joint resolution of the following nature, in which the concurrence of the House of Representives was requested:

S. 5645. An act for the establishment of Noyes, in the State of Minnesota, as a port of entry and delivery for immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise; and

S. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution making Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1916, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 765. An act to incorporate the Boy Scouts of America, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 12835. An act to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve under the Government of the independent dominion.

S. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution making Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1916, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, in 1910 a Democratic House of Representatives terminated 18 years of uninterrupted Republican misrule. The Sixty-second Congress was more or less stormy, but the wise conduct of the Democrats, aided by cord in the dismembe Republican Party, split and floundering after its revery of misdeeds and repudiated by the people, resulted in the election of a Democratic President and a Demo-

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The correction and extension of the antitrust law was also a triumph of the Wilson administration. Time is too short to enumerate all the beneficial enactments so wise and so necessary, the fact will have toppled the President's administration that there is nothing to wait until after the election, the Democratic majority will have recognized and received the support of all shades of opinion. It has been falsely charged that the provision was for the benefit of speculators, and that they had deprived the producers of cotton at a low price, and special favor to the speculators was argued from the fact that cotton was insured at 10 cents per pound.

The truth is the insurance bill was introduced in August, 1913, and was not stuck in the field until the 20th, when the 10th was alleged to be so low that it was not worth the picking, and the reason the bill was introduced and passed was to encourage the farmers to pick their cotton, with the assurance that it might be carried to a profitable market. Whenever insurance was applied for, the bureau in the Treasury did not inquire who was the personal owner of the cotton, but it was insured at the valuation placed on it by the applicant who paid the premium in proportion to the value fixed. It was valued at 10 cents per pound because insurance was to operate in the war zone in Europe and not in this country, and cotton never was worth as little as 10 cents after it safely passed the war zone. If any one has been making statements about this insurance bureau to know that the Treasury realized a net profit of more than 100 per cent on its investments. But having secured ships under the flag, with insurance for the ships and the cargo, ship owners, realizing their monopoly, raised their rates of freight to prohibitive figures. A bale of cotton, formerly carried for $1.70, was charged $17, and everything else in proportion.

The protection of our people and the salvation of our commerce imperatively demanded relief. The emergency could only be relieved by a line of Government-owned ships. We did not necessarily need a $10,000,000 appropriation. What we needed was some legislation authorizing the construction or purchase and operation of some ships. A dozen ships placed upon the ocean accompanied by authority to start more, if necessary, would have brought freight charges down to a point which would have toppled at once. The question of temporary or permanent ownership and operation was immaterial. If Congress had, in the meantime, had control of the situtation in the interest of our people until the emergency passed, and then the benefits and profits to our people would have been so vast as to make little difference as to who owned them, had given them to the public or burned them up, the benefits to our people would still have justified the venture. However, we failed to pass the ship bill then, but it seems now that we are certain of success.

The only other measure stubbornly antagonized in the Sixty-third Congress was the tariff measure. In it the Republicans could solidly organize opposition, was the war-revenue measure. If President Wilson had been a temporizing politician instead of a profound and honest statesman, he would have devised means to tide over the emergency for two months and wait until after the 1914 election to insist on that measure. The war abroad had suddenly interrupted our revenues and the Treasury was compelled entirely to rely on revenue duties to be collected, whereupon if the Senate had done its duty we might have saved our country and the country the true condition and asked for a tax to relieve the embarrassment. He knew that the taxes to be levied would be unpopular, and he knew that his action would be misunderstood and that the tariff majority. The House would be reduced in the November election because the people would not have time to learn the truth of the situation. If he had allowed that measure to wait until after the election, the Democratic majority would havecontroller the situation and the Republicans also knew that they knew the unpopular character of the taxes levied; they knew they would have the individual happiness, after having introduced more good-road bills, perhaps, than any other Congress. We did, to see the fruition of my hopes and labor, the conference committee now at work on the differences between Good Roads act and the House bill, with equal pleasure in my cooperation in the legislation on cotton, cotton warehouses, regulation of cotton exchanges, immigration, and other measures designed, not only for the protection but for the prosperity of the people of the United States, the common people, the backbone and sinew of the country and the hope of our institutions for the future.

So many beneficent measures were enacted during the Wilson administration that there is nothing to mention. However, our administration has been the diplomacy of Woodrow Wilson. Our adversaries have been so consistent in their criticism as not to be able to hold any one position. Woodrow Wilson is our President. In our Sister Republic, Mexico, the United States, President Wilson sent the fleet and Army and punished Huerta and his faction. However, he was not making war on Mexico but punishing Huerta and his faction. That expedition was at the time denounced by our political adversaries. Then when we had accomplished our purpose, we held Huerta's chief port, collected several million of his revenues and driven him ignominiously from his country, and then we removed our forces from Mexico. Then the President was denounced by his adversaries who falsely and foolishly charged that he withdrew without accomplishing his mission. Orators on this floor have defended the United States, as we have, that we did not throw the flag and came back without making him do so—foolish and illogical. We informed Huerta that if he did not salute the flag we would punish him. He refused and we proceeded with the punishment. He was then tried and convicted of deserting the flag, because we had entered upon his punishment. We seized his port, collected his revenues, and drove him from power and our country. It is not apparent where had any opportunity to salute the flag or to settle the matter by so doing.
Yet the glory of this administration has been in diplomacy with the European powers. Not only a great administrator at home, Woodrow Wilson has shown as a bright particular star in the firmament of diplomacy. He has conducted the relations of the Government in a superb and matterly manner. He has been able to differentiate with unerring precision between the true and the false, the belligerent and the bellicose, and, in spite of clamor to the contrary, to recognize that the destruction of our commerce by the allies, however serious, was a mere financial matter that could be charged up and protested now and forever. In the war, he has shown ability and energy, and has made innovations in warfare which threatened and destroyed the lives of neutrals was more serious than a temporary financial disturbance, and should be challenged at once and denounced with courage and thoroughness, without regard to the pretentious motives of theory of diplomacy he has won signal and glorious triumphs, and will go down in history as a master of statecraft and diplomacy.

There have been few matters of just complaint against the administration. The matter most complained of is attended by very strong mitigating circumstances. What is called the interference with the rural mail service has hit some of us pretty hard, but, despite all my efforts, it has hurt me politically in the district I represent more than all other circumstances combined, and yet I can not find it in my heart to criticize the administration. The Post Office Department, I do not think, has motives bad, good. Economy has been the controlling motive, and whatever else may be said about it, the revision has been nonpartisan, and the Democrats have been hit as hard as the Republicans, and the South as hard as the North. The service is so vast, the routes and carriers so numerous, and the population served thereby so immense that the matter of surprise is not that so many mistakes were made, but that so few were made, and that the Department had the temerity to undertake the work on so short notice and to be accomplished in such a short time. It was impossible for the inspectors to visit and survey all the localities. Many of the blue prints were antiquated and inadequate, and many of the communities had been metamorphosed since the blue prints were made.

One great mistake the department made was not taking the engineers, and these engineers in this district and others of his inspectors and postmasters in those districts where the Congressmen took an interest in the matter and knew all about the situation. But this and every other matter in connection with it are mere details resulting from the one fundamental mistake, to wit, the heresy that the Post Office Department must be a money-maker. It is even an ungodly heresy to assert that it ought to be self-sustaining. It is above all other Government agencies and is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of all Government expenditures, and the only legitimate reason for it is the service. The service is so vast, the routes and carriers so numerous, and the population served thereby so immense that the matter of surprise is not that so many mistakes were made, but that so few were made, and that the Department had the temerity to undertake the work on so short notice and to be accomplished in such a short time. It was impossible for the inspectors to visit and survey all the localities. Many of the blue prints were antiquated and inadequate, and many of the communities had been metamorphosed since the blue prints were made.

The wisdom and moderation of his course, counsel, diplomacy, and administration are recognized and appreciated by a grateful, prosperous, and glorious people and administration has driven to effect, hand in hand with the Post Office Department. But Gen. Burleson and Gen. Blakeslee should not be denounced and execrated by Republicans for pursuing the false policy of the Republican party, who are going to use it.

The Speaker. Is there objection? Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I suppose this will not contain an excerpt from the report of the Bureau of Mines that, owing to the discovery of Dr. Rittman the price of gasoline will likely go down, a report which was made when gasoline was costing about 9 cents a gallon and it is now costing about 10 cents a gallon. Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the Post Office Department has been directed to print so much of the report of the Bureau of Mines that it might be an excellent subject to be presented to the Congressmen as pertains to the Post Office Department. Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I am satisfied that this is done by unanimous consent and I will read the section that pertains to the Post Office Department.

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The Speaker. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The Speaker. There is a Senate bill, S. 6239, which everybody concerned wants referred from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The Clerk will report the bill by title so that everybody will know what it is. The Clerk reads as follows:

A bill (S. 6239) authorizing the Commissioner of Navigation to document vessels of the United States to save two large built of American material and owned by James Stewart & Co. (Inc.), a citizen of the United States.

The Speaker. Is there objection? Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I am satisfied that this is done by unanimous consent and I will read the section that pertains to the Post Office Department.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I am satisfied that this is done by unanimous consent and I will read the section that pertains to the Post Office Department.
Mr. ADAMSON. I was going to ask the Speaker to allow me to say to the gentleman from Illinois that it is not my recollection that our committee ever had jurisdiction of those barges.

Mr. ADAMSON. The gentleman from Illinois has such an infinite fund of humor, bubbling and sparkling over, and such a great fund of wit that he had to joke at the Speaker.

Mr. MANN. I am now very sick. I am second and third to the gentleman from Georgia when it comes to wit, humor, pathos, oratory, or anything else that is good, great, and noble.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman paid me for it.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the change of reference of a private bill referred to the Committee on Pensions. The bill is one to have the record of a soldier of the Civil War corrected where his original and honorable discharge was burned up in his house.

Mr. MANN. Those changes are made through the House, in other lines of successful action and plunged into the national conflicts of the hour as a Member of Congress in 1864. During his absence in Washington, the南北战争 was on its most remarkable monster preparedness parade. In that parade on victorious fields of battle or in heroic contest.

Mr. ADAMSON. The Speaker is vying with flag wherever she floats on land or sea. This parade expresses Maine and pertinent to this occasion in that parade are marching side by side the sons of Confederate soldiers. The men who followed the flag to go to the front were bands of gallant southern boys who were born, not in poverty, nor in wealth, but able to secure an education.

Mr. ADAMSON. By showing their readiness to defend our country's soldiers who wore the gray. [Applause.]

Mr. ADAMSON. It was the American spirit a hundred years ago when in humble station such a man was born. To serve and sacrifice for one's country is the noblest act which can be done. He led a victorious cause. A few months earlier in a home not so humble was born another such man. He, too, was loved, honored, idolized by those whose cause he led. He led a life. He was held up as an example. He was held up as a model. He was held up as a goal. He was held up as a hero. He was held up as a man.

Mr. ADAMSON. He was held up as a man.

Mr. ADAMSON. Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis produced Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis—Mr. ASWELL recognized for 15 minutes. [Applause.]

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to-day in having the privilege of delivering the first oration in this Chamber on the President of the Confederacy. This era of good feeling and national union the North and the South—schemed and elsewhere makes possible this occasion and which, God grant, may endure, is hailed by the people of all sections with genuine delight.

Mr. ASWELL. The subject of this discussion is a Mississippian, a man from the South—a man who followed his defeat, but suffice it to say that no public man living or dead has had such a record of eloquence and a personal force unsurpassed, in this Chamber and in the Senate Chamber of the United States. He repeatedly expressed his patriotic sentiment in his public addresses in New England. He never neglected his duties with more pluck and courage, skill, consecration, and devotion to his country. [Applause.]

Mr. ASWELL. Through all his public utterances before 1861 there breathed a consciousness of the impending calamity. It was constant prayer not to avoid bloodshed, but he had a conviction, and that conviction was the dominant force of his life. Where it led he had the courage to follow. Neither Washington nor Wellington created the conditions that made their names immortal, neither created the conditions of his time. His turbulent life hurt him into the midst of those conditions.

Mr. ASWELL. The verdict was inevitable. The theory of States rights held that the founders of the Constitution did not intend to create a new nation, but only a new Government; that the Federal Government was not the sovereign, nor had it any sovereign powers except such functions as had been delegated to it by the States. The national theory, on the contrary, held that the Federal Government was sovereign; that the States had ceded their sovereignty to it. Between theories so antagonistic and so relentlessly held by courageous men, the only arbiter was the field of battle.

Mr. ASWELL. I have not time to discuss the terrible experiences during the four years that followed, nor would I, if I could, discuss here the bitter years of suffering through which this loyal son of a Confederate soldier and who himself was a distinguished colonel in the Spanish-American War. Dramatic and interesting, this occasion in that parade is our Louisiana, a State with a glorious past. 

Mr. ASWELL. They are vying with each other as to who is the more willing and ready to give himself, if need be, in demanding respect and honor to the American flag wherever she floats on land or sea. This parade expresses the sentiment of our people as they honor the memory of Jefferson Davis by showing their readiness to defend our country's honor.

Mr. ASWELL. It is easy to present the life and character of a successful man, a man whose name is made illustrious by valiant deeds on victorious fields of battle or in other lines of successful endeavor. The literature of the ancients—from the Grecians, of the Romans—finds its chief inspiration in recounting victories won in heroic contest.

Mr. ASWELL. In the One hundred and two years ago to-day, in the State of Kentucky, less than 100 miles from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, born eight months and nine days later, Jefferson Davis was born. He never was in poverty, nor in wealth, but able to secure an education.

Mr. ASWELL. After varied experiences as a soldier, he burst upon the scene in 1861 and plunged into the national conflicts of the hour as a Member of Congress. In 1864, during his absence in Washington, the Republic was on its most remarkable monster preparedness parade. In that parade on victorious fields of battle or in heroic contest. 

Mr. ASWELL. Romans—finds its chief inspiration in recounting victories won in battle fields of Mexico. This proud-spirited son of the South expressed his love of country, his desire to go to the front were bands of gallant southern boys who were the other with a more stainless name than did Jefferson Davis. [Applause.]

Mr. ASWELL. Soldier, Senator, Cabinet member—gallant, able, active, and efficient, always positive and aggressive, stimulating antagonism and resentment, yet no man has questioned his patriotic devotion, his integrity, or the purity of his character—a man impelled by motives unattainable by petty or ignoble passions, guided by a character of sterling firmness and more than common purity, with a devotion that culminated at the close of a turbulent life:

Mr. ASWELL. Such a life, whether in victory or in defeat, whether in public or in private, is an enduring asset in the higher development of a republic.

Mr. ASWELL. The conflicts that raged about him were fought whenever men of opposite opinions gathered—in church, in State, and on fields of blood. Bitterness, suffering, anguish, devastation, poverty, disillusion, ruin, and death, pursuing the fate of the Republic.

Mr. ASWELL. Arising from the ashes of that titanic struggle, the men of the North and the men of the South faced each other with a courage unsurpassed in all the history of the world. There had been victory and defeat, but the blood of the battle impossible for either to be conquered. They faced each other as unconquerable men, without apology or excuse for the past, and together they turned the same way with a determination which no one was to avoid the travail of this Republic as no other people could and as only men of heroic mold can. This tragic moment in our history, set by master minds, was a heart-rending and Jefferson Davis expresses the sentiment of our people as they honor the memory of Jefferson Davis by showing their readiness to defend our country's honor.

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Mr. ASWELL. Such a life, whether in victory or in defeat, whether in public or in private, is an enduring asset in the higher development of a republic.
whose battles of the future will be fought not with shot and shell, but with logic, reason, and moral force—a people as pure as the Puritan, as gallant as the cavalier, as heroic and chivalrous as the southern, as sturdy and loyal as the northerner; a people possessing the Four Freedoms of every nation of the Anglo-Saxon race, and standing for Americanism, which means that America must champion the rights of mankind, that every human being has a right to be free, and that we can best express our faith in the magic of Americanism by a Great applause.

Let me illustrate. A friend of mine traveling in the West found an eagle's egg. He said he would take this egg home and grow the finest eagle that culture and care could grow. He did, and the eagle grew and matured several feet from the great North American eagle. He took the eagle into his garden and left it might escape he chained it to a stake. The eagle went as far as the chain would permit, and round and round and round the eagle proceeded to go until he wore away the earth and left a beaten track. In that track the eagle went round and round for seven years. Finally the owner called his friends together, and they discussed it and decided that they would take away the shackles and set him free. To their disappointment round and round in the same old track the eagle proceeded to go. They stopped in front of him and turned him back, but he clung to the stake. Being discouraged, the owner kicked him out of the rut. For the first time the eagle spread its wings and realized that he had some power of his own. But he had no confidence at first and sank back. But finally, catching the spirit of the wind, he soared higher and faster and until he became a speck in the distant sky, and then the little group of friends heard the first shrill scream that told the story of the liberty that that bird had the right to have. In the same way. We left a beaten track. In that track the American people, torn from their lives the shackles of bitterness, prejudice, and hatred that our people may enjoy the liberty that we have a right to enjoy. [Applause.]

Such are the lessons, the inspiration, and the hope that come to us to-day from a brief interpretation of the meaning of the unconquerable life and purpose of Jefferson Davis. [Prolonged applause.]

"The SPEAKER. Under the special order of the House the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KINCHLOE] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. KINCHLOE. Mr. Speaker and gentleman of the House of Representatives, a century and eight years ago to-day in the little hamlets of Fairview, Christian County, Ky., the light of day for the first time dawned upon the vision of Jefferson Davis. While he was an infant his father and mother moved to Louisiana, but owing to his children suffering from acclimatization his father sought a more congenial climate, and in a short while moved to Woodville, in Wilkinson County, Miss. His father's family consisted of 10 children, of whom Jefferson Davis was the youngest. At the age of seven he was driven back by his father, in company with friends, to St. Thomas College, near Springfield, Ky., where he entered school for a year. He afterwards attended school near his father's home in Mississippi and 4 years advanced, and then to Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. In November, 1823, he was appointed to the West Point Military Academy by President Monroe; was graduated from this institution in 1828, and was sent to the Jefferson Barracks, and afterwards to Fort Crawford, in Wisconsin, and to other forts in the Northwest.

He resigned from the Army in 1835 and married Miss Taylor, daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, over the protest of her father, and went back to Mississippi to them. The estrangement between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Davis never was healed. His wife lived only a short time. He was married again in 1845 to Miss Varina Howell.

He was elected to the Twenty-ninth Congress in 1845, and in 1847 was appointed United States Senator by the governor of Mississippi to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Speight. Soon after he resigned as governor of Mississippi, but was defeated. In 1853 he was appointed Secretary of War by President Pierce and served for four years. He went back to the Senate from Mississippi on March 4, 1857. In 1861, in Mississippi seceded from the Union, Mr. Davis, as one of the United States Senators from Mississippi, immediately resigned his office and cast his fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. The speech which he made in the Senate at the time he resigned was the brightest and most pathetic essay of English literature, and should be read by every liberty loving and patriotic American citizen. He was shortly afterwards elected president of the Southern Confederacy.

The war clouds were lowering over this country at this time. The bloody conflict that transpired during the early sixties is well and familiarly known to all. It is not my purpose to-day to look back laurel wreath from them. Mr. Davis, if any Union soldier either living or dead. They were loyal and patriotic and bared their breasts to the bayonets in order that this country might still remain an undivided Union. There never shall be another occasion to pay a just tribute to the brave and patriotic men of the Southern Confederacy, thousands of whom gave their lives in defense of a constitutional right, which theretofore from the adoption of the Federal Constitution had been questioned, and to any State. The principle for which they fought is clearly enunciated in the tenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, which reads as follows:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

It was agreed by all when the Constitution was adopted that it should be interpreted to the States, that the Federal Government was limited to the authorities granted in the Constitution, and that any State had a right to secede from the Union whenever that State was as General Secretary of War, and the Government of the Union was oppressive, or that its constitutional right had been invaded.

Thomas Jefferson, the greatest of all Democrats of his age, in his celebrated Kentucky resolutions entertained, and placed this interpretation upon the Constitution. In the Virginia convention, when this question was raised, it was conceded by all that this was the correct interpretation of the Constitution, and Virginia, and all the other Southern States, would have ratified the Constitution or joined the Union without this understanding. Patrick Henry raised this question in the convention, and received the assurances from Mr. Madison, the father of the Constitution, that this was the correct interpretation of it.

In the Constitutional Convention a proposition was made to authorize the employment of force against a delinquent State, and Mr. Madison said, "the only State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might have been bound." The convention expressly refused to confer the power proposed, and the clause was lost. This interpretation of the Constitution was prevalent among the Northern as well as the Southern States. The acquisition of Louisiana in 1803 created much dissatisfaction in the Northern States, and especially in Massachusetts. Col. Timothy Pickering, who had been an officer of the War of the Revolution, and afterwards Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Cabinet of Gen. Washington, and later a representative of the State of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States, was one of the leading secessionists of his day. In addressing his constituents, at the way Louisiana was acquired, he wrote in December, 1808:

"I will not yet despise it. I will rather anticipate a new confederacy. There will be (and our children, at the farthest, will see it) a separation.

In January, 1804, he further wrote:

"The principles of our Revolution point to the remedy—a separation. This can be accomplished and without spilling one drop of blood. I have little doubt. I do not believe in the practicability of a long-continued union. A northern confederacy would unite congenial characters. ** While the Southern States, having a similarity of habits, might be left to manage their own affairs in their own way. ** If (the separation) must begin in Massachusetts. The proposition would be welcomed in Connecticut, and could we doubt of New Hampshire? But New York must be associated, and how is her concurrence to be obtained? She must be made the center of the confederacy. Vermont and New Jersey would follow, of course; and Rhode Island of necessity.

I do not show this in any spirit of criticism of this great man, but to show that his interpretation of the Constitution coincided with the views of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Patrick Henry, and other great men of his day.

Even as late as 1800, when many men of the North were appealing to passion and inciting the multitudes to support a war waged against the Southern States in the event of their secession, the New York Tribune, the organ of the Abolitionists, declared:

"That if the cotton States wished to withdraw from the Union, they should be permitted to do so. To force the hand of force would be contrary to the principles of the Declaration of Independence; it would be to the fundamental doctrines of the Republic which is based. If the Declaration of Independence justified the secession from the Empire of 3,000,000 people, why should not we justify the secession of 5,000,000 southerners from the Union in 1860?"

So we see that the right of a State to secede from the Union was denied by the North and the South.
At the time of the adoption of the Constitution there were many people in the North and Northeast engaged in the slave traffic, importing slaves from Africa to this country, and when the fact was ascertained that these slaves were not acclimated to the climate and not likely to survive, a number of the states of the North passed laws prohibiting the traffic, while several States of the North and Northwest insisted that this right should be recognized, and thus this baneful institution was fostered by the fundamental law of this Republic for 20 years, to be assailed by their descendants in 1856 and 1861.

As a result of this concession in the Constitution, the institution of slavery spread over the South, its climate and soil being favorable to its existence. Were they guilty of treason? If from the Southern man, he did more; and when he fought for the constitutional right of the South in this convention he was acquitted of the charge, and history must agree to this statement.

The deeds of valor and heroism of Jefferson Davis in his devotion to the South and to the people who had honored him will live in the memory of the posterity of the South so long as she erects an altar to her heroes and so long as men have grateful hearts. Mr. Speaker, wherever in this broad land of ours the ashes of a Confederate soldier lie, the clay that wraps his remains is the sepulcher of an American patriot who died for a vital principle and as such ought to be protected by the fathers of this Republic. History, calm, fair, and truthful, will yet record this truth as the final and considered judgment of mankind.

These men suffered all, sacrificed all, dared all—and died.

(Appause.)

When the war had ended, soldiers of the North and of the South shook hands across the graves of their comrades dead, and said we will be friends, we will again have a Union, one and undivided, and when they did this they made a Government that will live on united until time shall cease its flight in the centuries to follow.

I rejoice with every patriotic American to-day in the fact that we have a hundred million free, happy, peaceful, united, and patriotic people with one country, one Government, one flag, and one God. [Loud applause.]

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, June 5, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting acts of expenditure for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 1390), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally referred from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

By Mr. EDMONDS, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the report of Mr. F. H. 18974, to amend section 11 of chapter 308 of the acts of 1900, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 797), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

By Mr. BENNET, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 14609) authorizing the acceptance by the United States Government from the Government of the Republic of Chile, of a monument located on the grounds of the Federal building in Pueblo, Colo., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 798), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10723) granting a pension to Elizabeth Boettcher; referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12802) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Crosson; referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 15741) granting an increase of pension to Charles V. Pettus; referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 14677) granting a pension to Mary A. Heins; referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 8 of Rule XXII, bills were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 10237) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cedarville, Stephenson County, III., one bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 10238) to provide for a site and the erection thereto of a public building on the west side, in the city of Charleston, W. Va.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 10239) to establish the Sierra Madre National Park in the State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CASEY: A bill (H. R. 10240) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereto of a public building at Plymouth, Pa.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10241) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereto of a public building at Nanticoke, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CASEY: A bill (H. R. 10242) granting an increase of pension to Delight A. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10243) granting an increase of pension to Tyler W. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 10244) granting a pension to Julia H. Hurlow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARRISON: A bill (H. R. 10245) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alicia Cornelia Hirn, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HADDEN: A bill (H. R. 10246) granting an increase of pension to George R. Peacock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 10247) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Creighton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 10248) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Fahn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10249) granting an increase of pension to William H. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SISSON: A bill (H. R. 10251) for the relief of the widow and heirs at law of George H. White, deceased; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 10252) authorizing payment to certain Red Lake Indians, out of Chippewa Indian funds, for garden plots surrendered for school-farm use; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBroOKK: Evidence to accompany H. R. 9034, to correct military record of Earl W. Shaffer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Report of Chamber of Commerce of State of New York on Philippine independence bill; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, in re House bill 11874; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Mrs. Edward Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring an immediate report on the Susan B. Anthony amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, Ill., in re "prejudging"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Pictorial Review Co., of New York, opposing section 7 of the Post Office appropriation bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ESCH: Report of Chamber of Commerce of State of New York on Philippine independence bills; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on Philippine independence bills; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of Builders' Iron Foundry of Providence, R. I., opposing rider to naval appropriation bill preventing premium payments, etc., in navy yards; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of New England Bu, H. Co., of Providence, R. I., opposing proposed forms of legislation against efficiency methods in Government work; to the Committee on Labor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, June 5, 1916.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

O Lord God, our heavenly Father, impart unto us, we pray Thee, out of the abundance of Thy grace the qualities of mind and soul which shall bring us into a conscious relationship with Thee, that our minds may be broadened and our hearts quickened, that we may render willing and faithful service in the things whereunto Thou hast called us. In the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of Saturday, June 3, 1916, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, 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. 14854) to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Coast Pacific Railroad in California, to Portland, in Oregon," approved July 25, 1866, as amended by the acts of 1868 and 1869, and to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon," approved May 4, 1879, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was required:

S. 5656. An act to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii amending the franchise held by the Honolulu Gas Co. (Ltd.), by extending it to include all of the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii;

S. 5777. An act to authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric light and power within the Hilo district and the Kona district, county of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii;