to originate taxation. To the Senate, renewing its membership by degrees, representing in part the sovereign States, has been granted not only a full measure of the power of legislation but, if possible, far more important functions. To it is intrusted the duty of review, that to negotiation there may be added ratification and to appointment approval. But its greatest function of all, too little mentioned and too little understood, whether exercised in legislating or reviewing, is the preservation of liberty; not merely the rights of the majority—they little need protection—but the rights of the minority, from whatever source they may be assailed. The great object for us to seek here, for the Constitution identifies the Vice Presidency with the Senate, is Here we may be said to make this Chamber, as it was intended by the fathers, the citadel of liberty. An enormous power is here conferred, capable of much good or ill, open it may be to abuse, but necessarily wholly and absolutely necessary, to secure the required result.

Whatever its faults, whatever its human imperfections, there is no legislative body in all history that has used its powers with more wisdom and discretion, more uniformly for the execution of the public will, or more in harmony with the spirit of the authority of the people which has created it, than the United States Senate. Take up the duties the people have assigned me under the Constitution, which we can neither enlarge nor diminish, of presiding over this Senate, agreeably to its rules and regulations, fully conscious that it will continue to function in harmony with its high traditions as a great deliberative body, without passion and without fear, unmoved by clamor, but most sensitive to the right, the stronghold of government according to law, that the vision of past generations may be more and more the reality of generations yet to come. [Applause.]

PROCLAMATION.

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

The Secretary (George A. Sanders) 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 communication as may be made by the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, 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 District of Columbia, 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 in the District of Columbia the 3d of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-fifth, Woodrow Wilson.

By the President:

BAINBRIDGE COLBY,
Secyetary of State.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH.

The Vice President. The names of the newly elected Senators will be called, and as their names are called they will present themselves at the desk for the purpose of taking the oath of office.

Reciting clerk (John C. Crockett) called the names of Mr. Brundegee, Mr. Bragg, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Caraway.

As their names were called these Senators, escorted by Mr. McClean, Mr. Ransell, Mr. Ashurst, and Mr. Robinson, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath
of office prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

The reading clerk called the names of Mr. CUMMINS, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DILLINGHAM, and Mr. EVERETT.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. KEENLY, Mr. CARVER, Mr. NOBLE, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The reading clerk called the names of Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. GOODING, Mr. HARRELL, and Mr. Jones of Washington.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. GRAMMACCHI, Mr. BORAH, Mr. OWEN, and Mr. PERSONECK, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The reading clerk called the names of Mr. LABO, Mr. LENNOX, Mr. McLEOD, and Mr. STERLING, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. MCCUMBER, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. KEYES, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The reading clerk called the names of Mr. NICHOLSON, Mr. NORRECK, Mr. ODOM, and Mr. OVERMAN.

These Senators (with the exception of Mr. NORRECK), escorted by Mr. PHIPPS, Mr. PITTMAN, and Mr. SIMMONS, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The reading clerk called the names of Mr. PENROSE, Mr. SM RICKER, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. SMOOT.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. FORD, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. DIAL, and Mr. KING, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The reading clerk called the names of Mr. SPENCER, Mr. STANFIELD, Mr. WOLCOTT, and Mr. WOODWARD.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. REED, Mr. MCMARRY, Mr. HERLIN, and Mr. CALDER, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The reading clerk called the names of Mr. WATSON of Georgia, Mr. WATSON of Indiana, Mr. WELLER, and Mr. WILLIS.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. HARRIS, Mr. NEW, Mr. FRANCE, and Mr. PERSONECK, 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.—Oscar W. Underwood and J. Thomas Heflin.

Arizona.—Henry F. Ashurst and Ralph H. Cameron.

Arkansas.—James T. Robinson and Mahlon H. Cartaway.

California.—Hiram W. Johnson and Samuel M. Shritdige.


Connecticut.—Frank D. Branford and George P. McLean.


Florida.—Duncan U. Fisher and Frank M. Trammell.

Georgia.—William J. Harris and Thomas E. Watson.

Idaho.—William E. Borah and Frank R. Gooding.

Illinois.—Adlai E. Stevenson and Richard P. Ernst.

Indiana.—James E. Watson and Harry S. New.

Iowa.—Albert B. Cummins and William S. Kenyon.

Kansas.—Charles Curtis and Arthur Capper.

Kentucky.—Edwin O. Stanley and Richard P. Ernst.

Louisiana.—Joseph E. Ransdell and Edwin S. Broussard.

Maine.—Bert M. Fernald and Frederick Hale.

Maryland.—Joseph I. France and Ovington E. Weller.

Massachusetts.—Henry Cabot Lodge and David I. Walsh.

Michigan.—Charles E. Townsend and Truman H. Newberry.

Minnesota.—Knute Nelson and Frank B. Kellogg.

Mississippi.—J. Sharp Williams and Pat Harrison.

Missouri.—James A. Reed and Selden P. Spencer.

Montana.—Henry L. Myers and Thomas J. Walsh.

Nebraska.—Gilbert M. Hitchcock and George W. Norris.

Nevada.—Key Pittman and Tasker L. Odell.

New Hampshire.—George H. Moses and Henry W. Koyes.

New Jersey.—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen and Walter E. Edge.

New Mexico.—Joseph L. Hendricks and Chalmer H. Caraway.

New York.—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and William M. Calder.

North Carolina.—F. M. Simmons and Lee S. Overman.

North Dakota.—Porter J. McCumber and E. F. Ladd.

Ohio.—Nelson B. McKinley and Samuel A. Johnson.

Oklahoma.—Robert L. Owen and J. W. Harrell.

Oregon.—Charles L. McNary and Robert W. Sturnfield.

Pennsylvania.—Boies Penrose and Philander C. Knox.

Rhode Island.—Joseph A. Lebaron and Gout.

South Carolina.—Elliott D. Smith and Nathanial B. Dial.

South Dakota.—Thomas Sterling and Peter Norbeck.

Tennessee.—John C. Shields and Kenneth McKellar.

Texas.—Charles A. Cummins and W. B. Shipman.

Utah.—Reed Smoot and William H. King.

Vermont.—William P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page.

Virginia.—Claude A. Swanson and Carter Glass.

Washington.—Wade L. Jones and Miles Poindexter.

West Virginia.—Howard Sutherland and Amendment.

Wisconsin.—Robert M. La Follette and Irvine L. Lenroot.

Wyoming.—Francis E. Warren and John B. Kendrick.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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, the Vice President, Mr. CUMMINS, Mr. DILLINGHAM, and Mr. EVERETT.

The President elect, Warren G. Harding, escorted by the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and accompanied by the Joint Committee on Arrangements, was received by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the General of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, the Sergeant at Arms, and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members of the House of Representatives, preceded by the Speaker and Clerk, and the other officers and guests of the United States, and proceeded to the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol.

The oath of office having been administered to the President elect by the Chief Justice of the United States, he delivered the inaugural address.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WARREN G. HARDING.

My Countrymen: When one surveys the world about him after the great storm, noting the marks of destruction and yet rejoicing in the ruggedness of the things which withstood it, if he is an American he breathes the clarified atmosphere with the realization that any contending of heart and new hope. We have seen a world passion spend its fury, but we contemplate our Republic unshaken, and hold our civilization secure. Liberty—liberty within the law—and civilization are inseparable, and though both were threatened we find them now secure; and there comes to Americans the profound assurance that our representative government is the highest expression and surest guaranty of both.

Standing in this presence, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion, feeling the emotions which no one may know until he senses the great weight of responsibility for himself, I must utter my belief in the divine inspiration of the founding fathers. Surely there must have been God's intent in the making of this New World Republic. Ours is an organic law which had but one ambiguity, and we saw that effaced in a baptism of sacrifice and blood, with union unimpaired, the Nation supreme and its concord inspiring. We have seen the world rivet its hopeful gaze on the great truths on which the founders wrought. We have seen civil, human, and religious liberty verified and glorified. In the beginning the Old World seethed at our experiment; to-day our foundations of political and social belief stand unshaken, a precious inheritance to ourselves, an inspiring example of freedom and civilization to all mankind. Let us express renewed and strengthened in gratitude for the immortal beginning, and utter our confidence in the supreme fulfillment.

PROGRESS PROVES WISDOM.

The recorded progress of our Republic, materially and spiritually, in itself proves the wisest of the inherited policy of noninvolvement in Old World affairs. Confident of our ability to work out our own destiny, and jealously guarding our right to do so, we seek no part in directing the destinies of the Old World. We do not mean to be entangled. We will accept no responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment, in each instance, may determine.

Our eyes never will be blind to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization. We recognize the new order in the world, with the closer contacts which progress has brought with it. We sense all too well the human heart for fellowship, fraternity, and cooperation. We crave friendship and harbor no hate. But America, our America, the America built on the foundation laid by the inspired fathers, can be a party to no permanent military alliance, a party to no offensive warfare so hateful that governments and peoples who misconstrue. We have no thought to impede the paths to closer relationship. We wish to promote understanding.

We want to do our part in making offensive warfare so hateful that governments and peoples who misconstrue prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization.
Let me speak to the humbled and wounded soldiers who are present to-day, and through them convey to their comrades the gratitude of the Republic for their sacrifices in its defense. A whole country will never forget the part which we take up the task, and you may hope for a policy under Government that will relieve any maimed successors from taking your places on another such occasion as this.

OUR SUPREME TASK.

Our supreme task is the resumption of our onward, normal way. Reconstruction, readjustment, restoration—all these must follow. I would like to hasten them. If it will lighten the spirit and add to the resources with which we take up the task, let me repeat for our Nation we shall give no people just cause to make war upon us, we hold no national prejudices, we entertain no spirit of revenge; we do not hate, we do not covet, we dream of no conquest, but boast of armed prowess. If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us, I earnestly hope a way may be found which will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America, materialistically and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense. I can vision the ideal republic, where every man and woman is called under the flag, for assignment to duty, for whatever service, military or civil, the individual is best fitted; where we may call to universal service every plant, agency, or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for country, and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation, or combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the one chest of the Nation, a fund for the welfare of the whole. There has been no war, nothing wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy, when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain amidst defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing, or dying for national preservation.

EXXEY OF SPIRIT AND PURPOSE.

Out of such universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose, a new confidence and consecration, which would make our people our country, our country our triumph assured. Then we should have little or no disorganization of our economic, industrial, and commercial systems at home, no staggering war debts, no swollen fortunes to float the sacrifices of our soldiers, nor the futile scheme to lessen the element of international treason. Envy and jealousy would have no soil for their growing, peace and revolution would be without the passion which engenders it.

A regret for the mistakes of yesterday must not, however, blind us to the tasks of to-day. War never left such an aftermath. There has been staggering loss of life and measureless wastage of materials. Nations are still grooping for return to stable ways. Discouraging indebtedness confronts us like all the war-torn nations, and these obligations must be provided for. No civilization can survive repudiation.

May we expend the abnegation we will. We can strike at war taxation, and we must. We must face the grim necessity, with full knowledge that the task is to be solved, and we must proceed with a full realization that no action except by man can solve the moral relationships in the nature. Our most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of government, and at the same time do for it too little.

We contemplate the immediate task of putting our public household in order. We need a rigid and sure economy, combined with fiscal justice, and it must be attended by individual prudence and thrift, which are so essential to this trying hour and reassuring for the future.

EXPRESSION OF WAR'S REACTION.

The business world reflects the disturbance of war's reaction. Herein flows the lifeblood of material existence. The economic mechanism is intricate and its parts interdependent, and has suffered the shocks and incidents of inflation, deflation, credit inflations, and price upheavals. The normal balances have been impaired, the channels of distribution have been clogged, the relations of labor and management have been changed. We must seek the means that are fitted to this nature. Our most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of government, and at the same time do for it too little.

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experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our proven system.

FROM DESTRUCTION TO PRODUCTION.

The forward course of the business cycle is unmistakable. Prosperity is making its way from production to production, and has sensed the changed order and our own people are turning to resume their normal, onward way. The call is for productive America to go on. I know that Congress and the administration will favor every wise Government policy to aid the resumption and encourage continued progress.

I speak for administrative efficiency, for lightened tax burdens, for sound commercial practices, for adequate production, and for commercial peace for agricultural problems, for the omission of unnecessary interference of Government with business, for an end to Government’s experiment in business, and for inter­spective business in government administration. With all of this we must attend a mindfulness of the human side of all activities, so that social, industrial, and economic justice will be squared with the purposes of a righteous people.

With the nation-wide induction of womanhood into our political life we may count upon her intuitions, her refinements, her intelligence, and her influence to exalt the social order. We count upon her exercise of the full privileges and the perform­ance of all duties of citizenship to speed the attainment of the highest attainable.

PRAYER FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

I wish for an America no less alert in guarding against dan­gers than it is watchful of enemies from without. Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section; there must be none in legislation or administration. The supreme inspiration is the common weal. Humanity hunger­ing for international peace, we will not lack for the inspiration of equal opportunity. No one justly may deny the equal opportunity which we need. We have mistaken unpreparedness to embrace it to be a challenge of the reality, and due concern for making all citizens fit for participation will give added strength of citizenship and magnify our achievements.

If revolution insists upon overturning established order, let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America. When world war threatened civilization we pledged our resources and our lives to its preservation, and when revolution threatens we unfurl the flag of law and order and renew our consecration. Ours is a constitutional freedom where the popular will is the law supreme and minorities are su­premely protected. Our revisions, re­formations, and evolutions reflect a deliberate judgment and an orderly progress, and we mean to cure our ills, but never destroy or permit destruction by force.

The destruction of industries.

It has been proved again and again that we can not, while throwing our markets open to the world, maintain American standards of living and opportunity, and hold our industrial eminence in such vital competition. There is a luring fal­lacy in the theory of vanished barriers of trade, but preserved American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports. To-day, as never before, when peoples are seeking trade restoration and expansion, we must adjust our tariffs to the new order. We seek participa­tion in the world’s exchanges, because therein lies our way to widened influence and the triumphs of peace. We know full well we can not sell where we do not buy, and we can not sell successfully where we do not carry. Opportunity is calling not alone for the restoration but for a new era in production, transportation, and trade. We shall answer it best by meeting the coming American market by production, by reliance in production, and by bidding enterprise, genius, and efficiency to carry our cargoes in American bottoms to the marts of the world.

AN AMERICA OF HOMES.

We would not have an America living within and for herself alone, but we would have her self-reliant, independent, and ever­growing, and good there. Believing in our higher freedom re­aped through constitutional liberty and maintained opportunity, we invite the world to the same heights. But pride in things wrought is no reflex of a completed task. Common wel­fare is the goal of our national endeavor. Wealth is not insatiable
to welfare; it ought to be its friendliest agency. There can never be equality of rewards or possessions so long as the human plan contains varied talents and differing degrees of industry but not our effort and the consequences of long hours of labor beyond their own doors, may preside as befits the hearthstone of American citizenship. We want the cradle of American childhood rocked under conditions so wholesome and so happy that no ill may come to its development, and we want to provide that no selfish interest, no material necessity, no lack of oppor­tunity, shall prevent the gaining of that education so essential to best citizenship.

There is no short cut to the making of these ideals into glad realities. The world has witnessed, again and again, the futility and the mischief of ill-considered remedies for social and eco­nomic disorders. But we are mindful to-day, as never before, of the friction of modern industrialism, and we must learn its causes and reduce its evil consequences by sober and tested methods. Where genius has made for great possibilities, justice and happiness must be reflected in a greater common welfare.

The Vice President.

Service is the supreme commitment of life. I would re­lodge to acclaim the era of the golden rule and crown it with the autocracy of service. I pledge an administration wherein all citizens of government are called to serve, and ever pro­mote an understanding of government purely as an expression of the popular will.

One can not stand in this presence and be unmindful of the tremendous resolve of the people of the world. The world upheaval has added heavily to our tasks. But with the realization comes the surge of high resolve, and there is reassurance in belief in the God­given destiny of our Republic. If I felt that there is to be sole responsibility in the executive for the America of to­morrow I would shrink from the burden. But here are a hundred millions, with common concern and shared responsibility, answerable to God and country. The Republic summons them to their duty, and I invoke cooperation.

I accept my part with single-mindedness of purpose and humility of spirit, and implore the favor and guidance of God in His heaven. With these I am unsnared, and confidently face the future.

I have taken the solemn oath of office on that passage of Holy Writ wherein it is asked: “What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?” This I pledge to God and country.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 2 o’clock p.m., and the Vice President assumed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ninety-one Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

HOUR OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet at 10 o’clock to-morrow morning, on account of the funeral of the late Hon. Champ Clark.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 1), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the hour of meeting of the Senate of the day meet be 12 o’clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.
NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. No. 2) which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice-President, to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the Senate has assembled and that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed as the committee under the resolution Mr. Lodge and Mr. Underwood.

Mr. LODGE subsequently announced that the committee had notified the President, and the President replied that he would in a few minutes deliver to the Senate a message in person.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR FALL.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communication, which was read and ordered to lie on the table:

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1921.

To the honorable Calvin Coolidge, Vice President, and President of the United States Senate.

Sir: I hereby tender my resignation as a United States Senator from the State of New Mexico for the term expiring March 3, 1925, to take effect immediately.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT B. FALL.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 25 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened and (at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, March 5, 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nomination received by the Senate March 4, 1921.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charles Evans Hughes, of New York, to be Secretary of State.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Andrew William Mellon, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of War.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio, to be Attorney General.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Will H. Hays, of Indiana, to be Postmaster General.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Edwin Denby, of Michigan, to be Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Albert Bacon Fall, of New Mexico.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

Herbert Clark Hoover, of California.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Henry Cantwell Wallace, of Iowa.

SECRETARY OF LABOR.

James J. Davis, of Illinois.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Albert Bacon Fall, of New Mexico.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

Herbert Clark Hoover, of California.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Henry Cantwell Wallace, of Iowa.

SECRETARY OF LABOR.

James J. Davis, of Illinois.

SENATE.

Saturday, March 5, 1921.

Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., the Chaplain, offered the following prayer:

Our Father, Thou art teaching us many lessons day by day. We are learning that the smile and the tear may be very close and that while reconciliations may fill our hearts at times shadows of grief also come to us. We ask Thee for Thy grace to-day to meet the shadows which hover about this Capitol and Nation. Direct with Thy blessing the comfort needed to those who are bereaved, and help us each to fulfill our duty according to Thy mind and will. For Thy Name's sake. Amen.

MEDILL McCORMICK, a Senator from the State of Illinois, and DAVID ELKINS, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, appeared in their seats to-day.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings when, on request of Mr. Lodge and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I make the point of no quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst
Ball
Brennand
Buck
Calder
Cameron
Capper
Catt
Cummins
Curts
Dink
Dillingham
Dodge
Dodge
Eldred
Elkins
Erast
Everts
Fernald
Fitch
France
Follette

Asgard
Gerry
Galway
Hale
Harrell
Harris
Harrisen
Helen
Hitchcock
Johnson
Jones, Wash.
Kellogg
Kendrick
Kenyon
Keyes
King
Ladd
La Follette

Lengroot
Lodge
McCumber
McKinley
McLean
McNary
Moses
Mayer
Nelson
Nelson
Noll
Oddie
Overman
Philps
Pomerene
RASMUSSEN
Red
Robinson
Shipp
Shortridge
Smoot
Spencer
Stanley
Sterling
Townsend
Underwood
Washington
Washington
Warren
Wells
WiUis

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

ADDITIONAL PAGES.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. No. 3), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Senate resolution No. 391, agreed to December 8, 1920, authorizing and directing the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to employ five additional pages for the Senate Chamber, at $5 per day during the present session of Congress, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the Senate, be, and the same hereby is, continued and extended in full force and effect from the 4th day of March, 1921, until the 31st day of March, 1921, both dates inclusive.

WORLD'S WAR ACCOUNT.

Mr. SPENCER. Mr. President, I have had prepared for my own information a trial balance of the gross cost of the war to every one of the allied nations, and of the credit indemnity as far as it has now been established for each one of the allied nations, and the resulting balance, showing the net loss of each nation in the war. I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be printed in the Record for the information of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The statement is as follows:

WORLD'S WAR ACCOUNT, as of January 1, 1921.

TRIAL BALANCES AS BETWEEN UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY, BELGIUM, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

[Prepared by Fred A. Dolph from data and authorities quoted.]

Column No. 1: Includes total military cost, civilian cost and damage, relief contributions, loans and credits extended, estimated amount to be paid in pensions and insurance. Supported by schedules 1 and 7, attached.