

Congressional Record.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 4, 1921.

CALVIN COOLIDGE, Vice President of the United States, to whom the oath was administered at the close of the last regular session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, called the Senate to order, and said:

Prayer will be offered by the Chaplain.

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

Our God, the God of our fathers, and our God, too, reverently we bow in Thy presence this morning, seeking for Thy light and grace and wisdom, so that as the new order comes to us there may go from us benedictions to those who have borne the burdens and met the responsibilities of the old days.

Cause Thy blessing to rest upon him who has occupied so well and so acceptably the chief seat in this Chamber. Regard him with Thy blessing, and so help him in the days to come to fulfill every obligation as faithfully as he served here.

We would not forget the honored President, who retires from the duties and the responsibilities of his high office. We are sad to see him suffering, and we bear before Thee our prayers this morning, our God, that Thou wilt grant unto him healing mercy until full recovery is had. We pray that this may be realized if according to Thy will. And grant that at evening tide he may have light.

Regard him who comes into the high office at such a definite expression on the part of the Nation. Grant unto him all that he needs in these new responsibilities and vast tasks. So help him, we beseech of Thee, that he may do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with his God. We pray for wisdom, we beseech of Thee, upon the new President of the United States. And so we pray for the Vice President as he comes to these duties in this Chamber. O Lord, our God, be with him. Be with all those who change places, as well as those who come for the first time into the manifold duties of national legislation.

Hear our prayer, we beseech Thee, O Lord. Grant a blessing upon the Nation as a whole. May the joy of being an American citizen be more definitely expressed and more truly recognized by every man who lives under the starry folds of our beloved flag.

Hear our prayer for the women as well as for the men, and with the new responsibilities may woman, with all her charm and beauty and strength, rise to the magnitude of those responsibilities.

Regard our relations not only at home but abroad, until it shall be seen that again this land can blaze the way for truth, for righteousness, and for liberty unto the ends of the earth, and shed abroad new light and hope to those who are in darkness and amid the shadows of these most trying hours.

Hear us, help us, our God, ever be with us, and we pray—

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

We humbly ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Savior. Amen.

ADDRESS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators, five generations ago there was revealed to the people of this Nation a new relationship between man and man, which they declared and proclaimed in the American Constitution. Therein they recognized a legislature empowered to express the will of the people in law, a judiciary required to determine and state such law, and an Executive charged with securing obedience to the law, all holding their office not by reason of some superior force but through the duly determined conscience of their countrymen.

To the House, close to the heart of the Nation, renewing its whole membership by frequent elections, representing directly the people, reflecting their common purpose, has been granted a full measure of the power of legislation and exclusive authority

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 to continue 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 necessary, 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. I 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, deeply 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. Sanderson) 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:

BALNEBRIDGE COLBY,
Secretary 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.

The reading clerk (John C. Crockett) called the names of Mr. BRANDEGEE, Mr. BROUSSARD, Mr. CAMERON, and Mr. CARAWAY.

As their names were called these Senators, escorted by Mr. McLEAN, Mr. RANDELL, 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. ERNST.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. KENYON, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. PAGE, and Mr. STANLEY, 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. HARRELD, and Mr. JONES of Washington.

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

The reading clerk called the names of Mr. LADD, Mr. LENROOT, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. MOSES.

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. NORBECK, Mr. ODDIE, and Mr. OVERMAN.

These Senators (with the exception of Mr. NORBECK), 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. SHORTBRIDGE, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. SMOOT.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. KNOX, 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. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. WADSWORTH.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. REED, Mr. McNARY, Mr. HEFLIN, 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. WELLES, and Mr. WILLIS.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. HARRIS, Mr. NEW, Mr. FRANCE, and Mr. POMERENE, 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.—Joseph T. Robinson and Thaddeus H. Caraway.
California.—Hiram W. Johnson and Samuel M. Shortridge.
Colorado.—Lawrence C. Phipps and Samuel D. Nicholson.
Connecticut.—Frank D. Brandegee and George P. McLean.
Delaware.—Josiah O. Wolcott and L. Heisler Ball.
Florida.—Duncan U. Fletcher and Park Trammell.
Georgia.—William J. Harris and Thomas E. Watson.
Idaho.—William E. Borah and Frank R. Gooding.
Illinois.—Medill McCormick and William B. McKinley.
Indiana.—James E. Watson and Harry S. New.
Iowa.—Albert B. Cummins and William S. Kenyon.
Kansas.—Charles Curtis and Arthur Capper.
Kentucky.—Augustus 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.—Knut Nelson and Frank B. Kellogg.
Mississippi.—John 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. Oddie.
New Hampshire.—George H. Moses and Henry W. Keyes.
New Jersey.—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen and Walter E. Edge.
New Mexico.—Albert B. Fall and Andrieus A. Jones.
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.—Atlee Pomerene and Frank B. Willis.
Oklahoma.—Robert L. Owen and J. W. Harreld.
Oregon.—Charles L. McNary and Robert N. Stanfield.
Pennsylvania.—Boies Penrose and Philander C. Knox.
Rhode Island.—LeBaron B. Colt and Peter G. Gerry.
South Carolina.—Ellison D. Smith and Nathaniel B. Dial.
South Dakota.—Thomas Sterling and Peter Norbeck.
Tennessee.—John K. Shields and Kenneth McKellar.
Texas.—Charles A. Culberson and Morris Sheppard.
Utah.—Reed Smoot and William H. King.
Vermont.—William P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page.

Virginia.—Claude A. Swanson and Carter Glass.

Washington.—Wesley L. Jones and Miles Poindexter.

West Virginia.—Howard Sutherland and Davis Elkins.

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 on the east front of the Capitol.

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, followed 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 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 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 a strange mingling of regret 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 maintained, 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 scoffed 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 devotion in grateful reverence 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 wisdom 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 wrought. We sense the call of the human heart for fellowship, fraternity, and cooperation. We crave friendship and harbor no hate. But America, our America, the America builded on the foundation laid by the inspired fathers, can be a party to no permanent military alliance. It can enter into no political commitments, nor assume any economic obligations which will subject our decisions to any other than our own authority.

I am sure our own people will not misunderstand, nor will the world 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 resort to it must prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization.

ASSOCIATION FOR COUNSEL.

We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel; to seek the expressed views of world opinion; to recommend a way to approximate disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments. We elect to participate in suggesting plans for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration, and would gladly join in that expressed conscience of progress which seeks to clarify and write the laws of international relationship, and establish a world court for the disposition of such justiciable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto. In expressing aspirations, in seeking practical plans, in translating humanity's new concept of righteousness and justice and its hatred of war into recommended action, we are ready most heartily to unite, but every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty. Since freedom impelled, and independence inspired, and nationality exalted, a world supergovernment is contrary to everything we cherish and can have no sanction by our Republic. This is not selfishness; it is sanctity. It is not aloofness; it is security. It is not suspicion of others; it is patriotic adherence to the things which made us what we are.

To-day, better than ever before, we know the aspirations of humankind, and share them. We have come to a new realization of our place in the world, and a new appraisal of our Nation by the world. The unselfishness of these United States is a thing proven, our devotion to peace for ourselves and for the world is well established, our concern for preserved civilization has had its impassioned and heroic expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization; there will be no failure to-day or to-morrow.

RESTS ON POPULAR WILL.

The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the correct interpretation of the deliberate, intelligent, dependable popular will of America. In a deliberate questioning of a suggested change of national policy, where internationality was to supersede nationality, we turned to a referendum to the American people. There was ample discussion, and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding.

America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international comity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we aspire to a high place in the moral leadership of civilization, and we hold a maintained America, the proven Republic, the unshaken temple of representative democracy, to be not only an inspiration and example but the highest agency of strengthening good will and promoting accord on both continents.

Mankind needs a world-wide benediction of understanding. It is needed among individuals, among peoples, among governments, and it will inaugurate an era of good feeling to mark the birth of a new order. In such understanding men will strive confidently for the promotion of their better relationships, and nations will promote the comities so essential to peace.

TRADE TIES BIND CLOSELY.

We must understand that ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy, and none may receive except as he gives. We have not strengthened ours in accordance with our resources or our genius, notably on our continent, where a galaxy of republics reflect the glory of new-world democracy, but in the new order of finance and trade we mean to promote enlarged activities and seek expanded confidence.

Perhaps we can make no more helpful contribution by example than prove a Republic's capacity to emerge from the wreckage of war. While the world's embittered travail did not leave us devastated lands nor desolated cities, left no gaping wounds, no breast with hate, it did involve us in the delirium of expenditure, in expanded currency and credits, in unbalanced industry, in unspeakable waste and disturbed relationships. While it uncovered our portion of hateful selfishness at home, it also revealed the heart of America as sound and fearless, and beating in confidence unflinching.

Amid it all we have riveted the gaze of all civilization to the unselfishness and the righteousness of representative democracy, where our freedom never has made offensive warfare, never has sought territorial aggrandizement through force, never has turned to the arbitrament of arms until reason has been exhausted. When the Governments of the earth shall have established a freedom like our own and shall have sanctioned the pursuit of peace as we have practiced it, I believe the last sorrow and the final sacrifice of international warfare will have been written.

Let me speak to the maimed 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 generous country will never forget the services you rendered, 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 resolution 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, nor 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, materially 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 defense chest of the Nation. There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy, when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing, or dying for national preservation.

UNITY 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 defense impregnable, 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 flout the sacrifices of our soldiers, no excuse for sedition, no pitiable slackerism, no outrage of treason. Envy and jealousy would have no soil for their menacing development, 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 groping 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.

We can reduce the abnormal expenditures, and 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 statute enacted by man can repeal the inexorable laws of 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 yet sane 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.

REFLECTION 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 jars incident to abnormal demands, 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 strained. We must seek the readjustment with care and courage. Our people must give and take. Prices must reflect the receding fever of war activities. Perhaps we never shall know the old levels of wage again, because war invariably readjusts compensations, and the necessities of life will show their inseparable relationship, but we must strive for normalcy to reach stability. All the penalties will not be light nor evenly distributed. There is no way of making them so. There is no instant step from disorder to order. We must face a condition of grim reality, charge off our losses, and start afresh. It is the oldest lesson of civilization. I would like Government to do all it can to mitigate; then, in understanding, in mutuality of interest, in concern for the common good, our tasks will be solved. No altered system will work a miracle. Any wild

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. Peoples are turning from destruction to production. Industry 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 credit facilities, for sympathetic concern for all agricultural problems, for the omission of unnecessary interference of Government with business, for an end to Government's experiment in business, and for more efficient business in government administration. With all of this 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 the duties of citizenship to speed the attainment of the highest state.

PRAYER FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

I wish for an America no less alert in guarding against dangers from within than it is watchful against 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 hungers for international peace, and we crave it with all mankind. My most reverent prayer for America is for industrial peace, with its rewards, widely and generally distributed, amid the inspirations of equal opportunity. No one justly may deny the equality of opportunity which made us what we are. 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 achievement.

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 sacredly 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.

I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering. The earth is thirsting for the cup of good will; understanding is its fountain source. I would like to acclaim an era of good feeling amid dependable prosperity and all the blessings which attend.

PROTECTION 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 unequal competition. There is a luring fallacy in the theory of banished 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 demand of a surpassing home market, by promoting self-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 ever nobler, stronger, and richer. Believing in our higher standards, reared 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 inimical

to welfare; it ought to be its friendliest agency. There never can be equality of rewards or possessions so long as the human plan contains varied talents and differing degrees of industry and thrift, but ours ought to be a country free from great blotches of distressed poverty. We ought to find a way to guard against the perils and penalties of unemployment. We want an America of homes, illumined with hope and happiness, where mothers, freed from the necessity for long hours of toil 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 hopeful that no blight may touch it in 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.

SERVICE, THE SUPREME COMMITMENT.

Service is the supreme commitment of life. I would rejoice to acclaim the era of the golden rule and crown it with the autocracy of service. I pledge an administration wherein all the agencies 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 responsibility. 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 God-given destiny of our Republic. If I felt that there is to be sole responsibility in the Executive for the America of to-morrow I should 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 invite 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 unafraid, 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 plight to God and country.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll. The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Gooding	McLean	Simmons
Ball	Hale	McNary	Smith
Brandagee	Harrel	Moses	Smoot
Broussard	Harris	Myers	Spencer
Calder	Harrison	Nelson	Stanfield
Cameron	Heflin	Now	Stanley
Capper	Hitchcock	Nicholson	Sterling
Caraway	Johnson	Norris	Sutherland
Cole	Jones, N. Mex.	Oddie	Swanson
Culberson	Jones, Wash.	Overman	Townsend
Cummins	Kellogg	Owen	Trammell
Curtis	Kendrick	Page	Underwood
Dial	Kenyon	Penrose	Wadsworth
Dillingham	Keyes	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	King	Pittman	Walsh, Mont.
Ernst	Knox	Poindexter	Warren
Fall	Ladd	Pomerene	Watson, Ga.
Fernald	La Follette	Ransdell	Watson, Ind.
Fletcher	Lenroot	Reed	Weller
France	Lodge	Robinson	Willis
Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Sheppard	Wolcott
Gerry	McKellar	Shields	
Glass	McKinley	Shortridge	

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 daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until 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 nominations 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, to be Secretary of the Interior.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

Herbert Clark Hoover, of California, to be Secretary of Commerce.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Henry Cantwell Wallace, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

SECRETARY OF LABOR.

James J. Davis, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Labor.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 4, 1921.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charles Evans Hughes, of New York.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Andrew William Mellon, of Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Will H. Hays, of Indiana.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Edwin Denby, of Michigan.

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 rejoicings 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 DAVIS 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	Gerry	Lenroot	Reed
Ball	Gooding	Lodge	Robinson
Broussard	Hale	McCormick	Sheppard
Calder	Harrell	McCumber	Shorridge
Cameron	Harris	McKellar	Smoot
Capper	Harrison	McKinley	Spencer
Colt	Heflin	McLean	Stanfield
Cummins	Hitchcock	McNary	Stanley
Curtis	Johnson	Moses	Sterling
Dial	Jones, Wash.	Myers	Townsend
Dillingham	Kellogg	Nelson	Underwood
Edge	Kendrick	Nicholson	Wadsworth
Elkins	Kenyon	Oddie	Walsh, Mass.
Ernst	Keyes	Overman	Walsh, Mont.
Fernald	King	Phipps	Warren
Fletcher	Ladd	Pomerene	Weller
France	La Follette	Ransdell	Willis

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 \$3 per day each 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. Delph 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.