CHARLES G. DAWES, of Illinois, Vice President of the United States, to whom the oath was administered at the close of the last regular session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

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

Almighty and ever-blessed God, our Father, we thank Thee for all the richness of Thy providence toward us, and may bless us with Thy grace, that, if the hour be come, may help us in our emergency where, may give us wisdom in the guidance of public and private duty.

Let Thy blessing rest, we beseech of Thee, upon this gathering here assembled, and all that means in the present as well as the future development of responsibility. Be with him who takes the chair of office, and in the administration of his duties may he find such cooperation and happy unity of purpose that his own heart shall be cheered and there may be much good accomplished.

Regard our President, we beseech of Thee, with all the favors of Thy grace and enable him always to understand that as he acknowledges God in all His ways our wisdom shall be afforded unto him and he shall be guided in paths where the problems are most intense and where the anxieties are perplexing and confusing.

Hear our prayer today, O God of Heaven, for James us as a people as well as individuals and may we all seek to know Thy will and be glad to do it. We humbly beseech of Thee to forgive our shortcomings. Help us to understand the privileges of life which God has given us, to perform our duty, our wish is that every one of us may be helped to perfection.

Address of the Vice President

The Vice President, What I say upon entering this office shall relate to its administration and the conditions under which it is administered. Unlike the vast majority of deliberative and legislative bodies, the Senate does not elect its Presiding Officer. He has been designated for his duty by the Constitution of the United States.

In the administration of this office his duty is to be concerned with methods of effective procedure as distinguished from any legislative policy of the body over which he presides. It is not for the Vice President to be personally concerned with the interests of political parties or with the policies or projects involved in legislative action, save in that unusual contingency where he becomes necessary to him to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. Nor should he, in view of that unusual contingency, assume any attitude toward prospective legislation until the contingency occurs. Any other course would inexcusably lessen the weight of his influence in those impartial and nonpartisan matters with which it is his duty, under the Constitution of the United States, to be concerned.

In my conduct I trust I may yield to no Senator in fairness, courtesy, and kindliness and in deference to those unwritten laws which always govern any association of gentlemen, whether official or private. It shall be my purpose not to transgress in any way those limits to my official activity determined by the Constitution of the United States and by proper parliamentary procedure. But the Vice President, in part because he is not elected by the Members of this body, nor by a State, but by the people of the United States, and his constitution, and official duties of the Vice President, should always express himself upon the relation of its methods of transacting public business to the welfare of the Nation.

For him, therefore, to officially call to the attention of the Senate any objection to the course of any Senator, or perhaps one Senator, at times, an act under which its business is carried on, so far from being an irrelevant and uncalled-for action on his part, is a supreme duty.

In past years, because the Members of this body have cherished most commendable feelings of fairness, courtesy, and consideration for each other as individuals, certain customs have been evolved. These have crystallized into fixed and written rules of procedure. Given unto us, be the wisdom in the guidance of public and private duty.

Let Thy blessing rest, we beseech of Thee, upon this gathering here assembled, and all that means in the present as well as the future development of responsibility. Be with him who takes the chair of office, and in the administration of his duties may he find such cooperation and happy unity of purpose that his own heart shall be cheered and there may be much good accomplished.
In functioning activity the machinery of the Government itself? Who would dare oppose any changes in the rules necessary to insure that the business of the United States should always be conducted in the interests of the Nation and never be in danger of excusing a decision where one man or a minority of men might demand unreasonable concessions under
threat of blocking the business of the Government? Who would dare maintain that in the last analysis the right of the Senate itself to act should ever be subordinated to the right of one
Senator to make a speech?

The rules can be found, as is the custom in other deliberative and legislative assemblies, to fully protect a Senator in his right to act without forfeiting at any time the greater
right and wrong rendering the rights of a majority to legislate.

I consider the attitude of some Senators, with the threat of blocking the business of the Government? 

Whatever the right and wrong can be found, as is the custom in other deliberative and legislative assemblies, to fully protect a Senator in his right to act without forfeiting at any time the greater

The Constitution of the United States gives the Senate and the House of Representatives the right to adopt their own rules for the conduct of business, but this does not excuse customs and rules which, under cer-
tain conditions, might put the power of the Senate itself in the hands of individuals to be used in legislative barter.

Proper rules will protect the rights of minorities without sur-
rendering the rights of a majority to legislate.

Under the inexorable laws of human nature and human re-
action, this system of rules, if unchanged, can not but lessen the effectiveness, prestige, and dignity of the United States Senate. Whereas this the first session of the Senate and its pres-
cent system of rules, unchanged, should be presented seriously for adoption, the impact of outraged public opinion, reflected in the attitude of the Senators themselves, would crush the pro-
posal like an egg shell. Reform in the present rules of the Senate is demanded not only by American public opinion, but I venture to say in the individual consciences of a majority of the Members of the Senate, and I therefore, I,

As their names were called, these Senators, escorted re-

The oath of office having been administered to the President, the Senate, preceded by the

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will carry
the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

LIST OF SENATORS BY STATES

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. Sherritt.

Colorado.—Lawrence C. Philips and Rice W. Means.

Connecticut.—George P. McLean and Hiram Bingham.

Delaware.—Thomas A. Bond and Thomas C. Ukrainetz.

Florida.—Duncan U. Fletcher and Park Trammell.

Georgia.—William J Harris and Walter F. George.

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

Illinois.—William B. McKinley and Charles E. B. Costigan.

Indiana.—James E. Watson and Samuel M. Ralston.

Iowa.—Albert B. Cummins and Smith W. Brookhart.

Kansas.—Charles Curtis and Arthur Capper.

Kentucky.—Richard P. Gwin and Charles F. Spalding.

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

Maine.—Bert M. Fernald and Frederick Hale.

Maryland.—Orlinton E. Welser and William Cabell Bruce.

Massachusetts.—William E. Borah and Frederick H. Gillett.

Michigan.—Woodbridge N. Ferris and James Couzens.

Minnesota.—Henry Shidn and Thomas D. Schall.

Mississippi.—Pat Hurst and Hubert D. Stephens.

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

Montana.—Thomas J. Walsh and Burton K. Wheeler.

Nebraska.—George W. Norris and Robert B. Howell.

Nevada.—Key Pittman and Tasker L. Odell.

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

New Jersey.—Walter E. Edge and Edward I. Edwards.

New Mexico.—Andrues A. Jones and Sam G. Bratton.

New York.—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Royal C. Copeland.

North Carolina.—F. W. Train and LeRoy R. Place.

North Dakota.—Edwin P. Ladd and Lynn J. Frazee.

Ohio.—Frank R. Willis and Hiram C. Maxey.

Oklahoma.—J. W. Harrison and J. B. Carlisle.

Oregon.—Charles L McNary and Robert N. Stanfield.

Pennsylvania.—George Wharton Pepper and David A. Reed.

Rhode Island.—Peter De Vries and William A. Swan.

South Carolina.—Ellison D. Smith and Coleman L. Beale.

South Dakota.—Peter Norbeck and W. H. McMaster.

Tennessee.—Kenneth M. Roberts and H. T. Ford.

Texas.—Morris Sheppard and Earle B. Mayfield.

Utah.—Reed Smoot and William H. King.

Vermont.—Frank L. Greene and Porter H. Dale.

Virginia.—C. L. Swanson and Carter Glass.

Washington.—Wesley L. Jones and C. C. Dial.

West Virginia.—M. M. Neely and Guy D. Goff.

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

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

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will carry
the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will carry
out the order of the Senate for the inauguration of the Presi-
dent of the United States on the east front of the Capitol.

The President elect, Calvin Coolidge, 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 Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief
of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine
in the Members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, the
Sergeant at Arms, David S. Barry, and the Secretary of the
Senate, George A. Sanderson, the Members of the House of
Representatives, and the greatest of the guests, proceeded to
the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol.

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

My countrymen, no one can contemplate current conditions without finding much that is satisfying and still more that is encouraging. Our own country is leading the world in the general readjustment of political and economic affairs of the great conflict of its history. We shall bear heavily upon us for years, and the secondary and indirect effects we must expect to experience for some time. But we are beginning to comprehend more definitely than ever before, what measures ought to be applied, what actions should be taken for our deliverance, and are clearly manifesting a determined will and purpose to adopt these methods of relief. Already we have seen the first fruits of our national efforts so that confidence has returned, business has revived, and we appear to be entering an era of prosperity which is gradually reaching into every part of the Nation. Realizing that we can not live unto ourselves alone, we have contributed of our resources and our counsel to the relief of the suffering and the settlement of the disputes among the European nations. Because America is and what America has done, a firmer courage, a higher hope, inspires the heart of every man.

These results have not occurred by mere chance. They have been secured by a constant and enlightened effort marked by many sacrifices and extending over many generations. We can not continue these brilliant successes in the future, unless we are determined in all our actions, to discard the naiTow confines of a local and selfish interest, and to give our support to the promotion of the general cause of liberty.

We stand at the opening of the one hundred and fiftieth year since our national consciousness first asserted itself by unmistakable action with an array of force. The old sentiment of uisputes, the idea of independent colonies disappeared with the adoption of a united and independent Nation. Men began to discard the narrow confines of a local charter for the broader opportunities of a national constitution. The eternal urge of freedom we became an Independent Nation. A little less than 50 years later that freedom and independence were reasserted in the face of all the world, and guarded, supported, and secured by the Monroe doctrine. The narrow frontiers of States along the Atlantic seaboard advanced its frontiers across the lands and plains of an intervening continent until it passed down the golden slope to the Pacific. We made frontiers.

We extended our domain over distant islands in order to safeguard our interests and accepted the consequent obligation to bestow justice and liberty upon less favored peoples. In the defense of our own ideals and in the cause of liberty we extended the Great War for a victory that had been fully secured, we withdrew to our own shores unremunerated in the consciousness of duty done.

Throughout all these experiences we have enlarged our freedom, we have strengthened our independence. We have, and are, and must continue to make that term comprehensive enough to comprehend the present idea of America.

In the air. But it should be so conducted that all the world may see in it, not a menace, but an instrument of security and peace.

This Nation believes thoroughly in an honorable peace under which the rights of its citizens are to be everywhere protected. It has never found that the necessary enjoyment of such a peace could be maintained by mere force. It has never coveted the policy of the Big Stick, the array of arms. In common with other nations, it is now more determined than ever to promote peace through friendliness and good will, through mutual understandings and mutual forbearance. We have never any wish to interfere in the political affairs of any other country. We have never any desire to possess the domain of the Old World, but the common bonds of humanity, the bonds of a great Universal law of all our contemporaries, have united us by inseparable bonds with all humanity. Our country represents nothing but peaceful intentions toward all the earth, but it ought not to fail to maintain such a military force as will be needed to prevent any such movements from becoming too much in the air. It ought to be a balanced force, intensely modern, capable of defense by sea and land, beneath the surface and in the air. But it should be so conducted that all the world may see in it, not a menace, but an instrument of security and peace.
and preparations, these treaties and covenants, will not of themselves be adequate. One of the greatest dangers to peace lies in the assumption that the economy in public affairs is not subject to the same laws as the private economy. One of the most practical things to be done in the world is to seek arrangements under which such pressure may be removed, so that opportunity may be reserved and hope preserved that effort and endeavor will be followed by success and prosperity. In the making and financing of such adjustments there is not only an opportunity, but a real duty, to observe sound business principles and to provide for the control of foreign influences. Conditions must be provided under which people can make a living and work out their difficulties. But there is another element, more important than all, without which they cannot cooperate with the people of other countries. That element lies in the heart of humanity.

Unless the desire for peace be cherished there, unless this fundamental and only natural source of brotherly love be cultivated to its highest degree, all artificial efforts will be in vain. It will come when there is realization that only under a reign of law, based on righteousness and supported by the religious conviction of the brotherhood of man, can there be any hope of a complete and satisfying life. Punishment will fail, the sword will fail, it is only the spiritual nature of man that can be triumphant.

It seems altogether probable that we can contribute most to this position of political detachment and independence. We are not identified with any Old World interests. This position should be made more and more clear in our relations with all foreign countries. We have made great progress and at last seem to be doing what we always intended, but always to assist. But while we do justice to others, we must require that justice be done to us. With us a treaty of peace means peace, and a treaty of alliance means peace. We have made great progress in the field of economic affairs in this war. It will come when there is realization that only under a reign of law, based on righteousness and supported by the religious conviction of the brotherhood of man, can there be any hope of a complete and satisfying life.
In a republic the first rule for the guidance of the citizen is obedience to law. Under a despotism the law may be imposed upon the subject. He has no voice in its making, no influence in its administration, it does not represent him. Under a government the citizen makes his own laws, chooses his own administrators, which do represent him. Those who want their rights respected under the Constitution and the law ought to set the example themselves of observing the Constitution and the law. While there may be those of high intelligence who violate the law at times, the barbarian and the defective always violate it. Those who disregard the rules of society are not exhibiting a superior intelligence, are not promoting freedom and independence, are not following the path of civilization, but are displaying the traits of ignorance, of servitude, of savagery, and treading that same road back to the jungles of savagery.

The essence of a republic is representative government. Our Congress represents the people and the States. In all legislative affairs it is the natural collaborator with the President. In all matters of the criticism which often falls to its lot the Vice President is not hesitant to say that there is no more independent and effective legislative body in the world. It is, and should be, jealous of its prerogatives. I welcome its cooperation, and especially to earn with it not only the responsibility, but the credit, for our common effort to secure beneficial legislation.

These are some of the principles which America represents. We have not by any means put them fully into practice, but we have strongly signified our belief in them. The encouraging feature of our country is not that it has reached its destination, but that it has overwhelmingly expressed its determination to proceed in the right direction. It is true that we could, with profit, be less sectional and more national in our thought. It would be well if we could replace much that is only a false and ignorant prejudice with a true and enlightened pride of race. But the last election showed that appeals to class and nationality had little effect. We were all found loyal to a common citizenship. The fundamental precept of liberty is toleration. We cannot permit any insurrection either within the law or any religious appeal, any sectional holding of office. The mind of America must be forever free.

It is in such contemplations, my fellow countrymen, which are not exhaustive but only representative, that I find ample warrant for confidence in our arrangements. We should not let the much that is to obscure the much which has been done. The past and present show faith and hope and courage fully justified. Here stands our country, an example of tranquility at home, a patron of tranquility abroad. Here stands its Government, aware of its might but obedient to its conscience. Here it will continue to stand, seeking peace and prosperity, solace for the welfare of the wage earner, promoting enterprise, developing waterways and natural resources, attentive to the intuitive counsel of womanhood, encouraging education, desiring the advancement of religion, supporting justice and honor among the nations. America seeks no earthly empire built on blood and force. No support in the cause of justice and honor among the nations: encouraging education, desiring the dominions. The legions which she sends forth are armed which she seeks the allegiance of all mankind is not of human but of divine origin. She cherishes no purpose save to merit the approbation of Almighty God.

In the favor of Almighty God.

America seeks no earthly empire built on blood and force. No support in the cause of justice and honor among the nations: encouraging education, desiring the dominions. The legions which she sends forth are armed which she seeks the allegiance of all mankind is not of human but of divine origin. She cherishes no purpose save to merit the approbation of Almighty God.

The much that is to do let the much that is to do.

The past done. The past as a member of the committee on arrangements for the inaugural ceremony in order to preside over that body.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the Journal be dispensed with and that the Journal stand approved.

Mr. HALE. The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, March 5, 1925, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Mr. JONES of Washington. The Senator from Arkansas having now signed the roster, I renew my motion that the Senate adjourn.

The resolution (S. Res. 7) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the resolution.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 7) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I ask the Senator to withdraw his motion for a moment.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I withdraw the motion.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I trust that new Senators may be permitted to sign the roll in open session, so that they can appropriately take their seats in the body.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I understand that they have all signed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed by the clerks at the desk that the Senators from Arkansas is the only one who has not signed, and he will approach the desk and sign the roll.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, this is an important matter. Not only has a Senator a right to sign the roll in the Senate whilst it is in session, but it is his duty to do so; it is a part of the oath he must take. We could no more dispense with his signing in the presence of his fellow Senators the roster of Members than we could interrupt the oath whilst it was being administered to him.

Mr. JONES of Washington. The Senator from Arkansas having now signed the roster, I renew my motion that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, March 5, 1925, at 12 o'clock meridian.

SENATE

THURSDAY, March 5, 1925

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Mulr, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O gracious and ever blessed Father, we, the children of Thy grace and mercy, look unto Thee for guidance and help through the day and its work. Be very loving and tender in Thy regard for us and help us to realize our dependence upon Thee. We ask in Christ Jesus' name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the Journal be dispensed with and that the Journal stand approved.

Mr. HALE. Mr. REED obtained the floor.

Mr. REED of Missouri. Mr. President——

Mr. HALE. I decline to yield.

Mr. REED of Missouri. I do not ask the Senator to yield.

Mr. HALE. I am rising to a point of order. I make the point of order that there is no business before the Senate and no matter subject to discussion at this time.

Mr. HALE. I rise to speak on a question of personal privilege as a member of the committee on arrangements for the inaugural ceremony.

Mr. REED of Missouri. If the Senator is speaking on a question of his own personal privilege, I withdraw the point of order.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, in this morning's papers I have seen certain criticisms of the Vice President of the United States for not returning to the Senate yesterday at the close of the inaugural ceremony in order to preside over that body. I think I can explain the reason why he did not return to the Senate, and I think it is my duty to do so.

After the President had concluded his speech yesterday, the President and Mrs. Coolidge, the Vice President and Mrs. Dawes left the stand and went to the automobiles, which were waiting to take the President and party to the reviewing stand. The President started off with Mrs. Coolidge and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], the Vice President then turned to me and said, "I must return to the Senate to preside over that body. How do I get there?" I replied that he was not to return to the Senate, but that he was to go with the President to the reviewing stand and review the parade. This was misunderstood by me. I think I understand now what the Vice President was in the hands of the committee on arrangements and he had to follow our instructions. If any blame of any kind attaches, it rests entirely upon my shoulders.