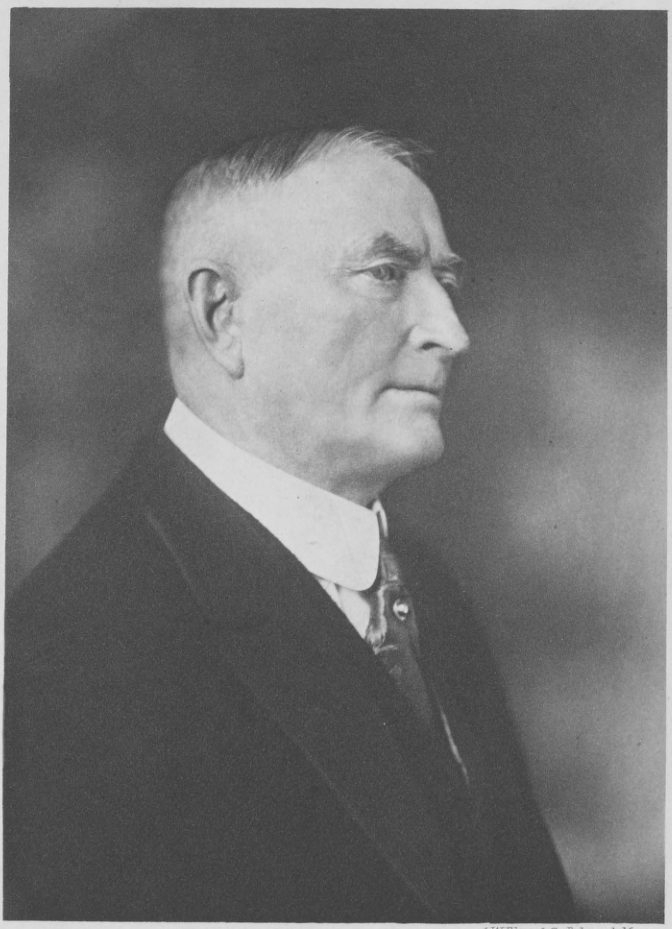

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68th Congress, 2d Session - - - - Senate Document No. 234

Samuel D. Nicholson

Memorial Addresses

DELIVERED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE IN MEMORY OF

SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON

LATE A SENATOR FROM COLORADO

Sixty-Eighth Congress

MARCH 9, 1924

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1925

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

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Proceedings

in the

United States Senate

Samuel D. Nicholson

Proceedings in the United States Senate

MONDAY, *December 3, 1923.*

The first Monday of December being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Albert B. Cummins, a Senator from the State of Iowa) called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Our gracious God and Father, we approach the throne of grace this morning with feelings of singular interest and somewhat of sadness. We mourn before Thee because of those who have passed on, and we beg Thee to remember their sorrowing ones, so that when the cry for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still may not be heard, the comfort of Thine infinite consolation may be had.

We can not forget the sorrow that came to us as a Nation when there fell upon us the awful sadness of the death of the late honored President. We beseech of Thee to minister to that lonely widow, so that in the midst of her grief the infinite companionship may be had.

And so as we turn from these circumstances of awe to engage upon the duties that call us together this morning, we beseech of Thee that to the President there may be given wisdom and direction, and that he may follow the guidance of Thy spirit in all the deliberations that may come to him in his high capacity.

And so would we pray for these before Thee, our Father, who, with all the manifold duties and perplexing problems, must relate themselves to the present and to the future. We humbly beseech of Thee heavenly guidance. Blaze the pathway of duty before each, and help each to fulfill the high mission of devotion to country and devotion to the God of all nations. We humbly ask, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, it is my sad duty to refer to the passing of my late colleague and friend, Senator SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON, of Colorado. I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Colorado offers a resolution, which will be read by the Secretary.

The resolution (S. Res. 4) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON, late a Senator from the State of Colorado.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 4, 1923, at 12 o'clock meridian.

THURSDAY, *December 6, 1923.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House unanimously adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON, late a Senator from the State of Colorado.

SATURDAY, *February 23, 1924.*

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, after consultation with the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Shipstead] we have decided to ask that a day be set apart on which we may address ourselves to the memory of the late Senators Nelson and NICHOLSON, who passed away during last year. We request unanimous consent that the day of Sunday, March 9, be set aside to hold memorial services for those two Senators, and that on that day the Senate convene at the hour of 12 o'clock meridian for that purpose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado? The Chair hears none, and the day suggested by the Senator from Colorado is set apart for that purpose.

FRIDAY, *March 7, 1924.*

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, when the Senate agreed to set aside Sunday next, March 9, on which to hold memorial services for the late Senators Nelson and NICHOLSON the hour was fixed for 12 o'clock. I ask unanimous consent that the hour may be changed so that the Senate may meet at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate adjourn until 11 o'clock a. m. on Sunday, when memorial exercises will be held on the late Senators Nelson and NICHOLSON.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Sunday, March 9, 1924, at 11 o'clock a. m.

SUNDAY, *March 9, 1924.*

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

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

Our Father, with whom there is no beginning nor end of days, Thou art teaching us most frequently that the present life is but a shadow. We are inclined too often to number our days by the things of time and sense, and to measure life by heart throbs or figures on a dial. But we come this morning beseeching Thee that we may have before us that dateless life toward which all other forms of existence tend. We beseech of Thee to be with us as we bear one to the other remembrances of past friendship and opportunity and possibility. We pray, our Father, that not only shall there be granted unto those that mourn the sweetness of infinite consolation but to those who have

to do with the duties and bear the burdens of the present a new sense of responsibility, realizing that after all our tenure of office is not held in the presence of humankind alone but in Thy presence that determines life and its destiny. Hear us, be with us in this hour, and grant us Thy blessing now and always. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The reading clerk (John C. Crockett) read the following communication:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1924.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. Lawrence C. Phipps, a Senator from the State of Colorado, to perform the duties of the Chair this legislative day.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS,
President pro tempore.

Mr. PHIPPS thereupon took the chair as Presiding Officer.

* * * * *

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I submit the following resolutions and ask for their adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Harreld in the chair). The Secretary will report the resolutions.

The resolutions (S. Res. 188) were read and considered, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON, late a Senator from the State of Colorado.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Address by Senator Phipps

Of Colorado

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is my high privilege and solemn duty to pay tribute to one of Colorado's most illustrious sons, a sturdy, stalwart pioneer of the West, the late Senator SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON.

When I said good-bye to my colleague just before sailing for Panama on March 5 last year, there was no apparent reason to believe that his illness would result fatally, but, on the other hand, it was expected that his strong physical constitution would enable him to speedily throw off what then appeared to be an attack of the grippe.

The Senator had expected to make the Panama trip with our group of Congressmen and Senators to witness the naval review, and it was a great disappointment to him to abandon his plans, because as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs he was deeply interested in everything relating to the Naval Establishment.

We missed his genial companionship on the trip and were deeply saddened by the unexpected news of his serious illness, which reached us by wireless at Panama. Even then we could not realize that he was rapidly approaching the end, but hoped for his ultimate recovery. The message informing us of his passing away affected every member of our little party with a feeling of sadness and profound regret, and it was indeed difficult for anyone to realize that the end had come.

Senator NICHOLSON was essentially a self-made man, of strong character, and yet possessing that warm feeling of personal interest in others which made friends for him everywhere.

Mr. President, special meed of honor should be paid to those courageous souls who have braved the perils and hardships of a new section or who have devoted their lives to the development of a new or little-known industry. Such men make history. Such pioneers have made the entire West, in fact the entire country, what it is to-day. Their work spells progress. They have reclaimed the desert; they have tilled the wastes; they have harnessed the mighty waters to do their will; and they have made the earth yield forth its treasure—all for the development, enrichment, and prosperity of our beloved country.

The finest type of western pioneer was displayed in the man whom we mourn to-day. Senator NICHOLSON's life was one of toil and effort, of meeting and overcoming obstacles, which led, after long years of hardship, to the personal and political success he so richly deserved.

Born February 22, 1859, on Prince Edward Island, Canada, of Scotch parentage, SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON soon emigrated to the United States, where he secured his grammar-school education at Bay City, Mich. One who knew him in later years would not surmise for a moment that this was the only actual schooling he received, as his passion to observe and learn continued throughout life, thus giving him a liberal education.

From Bay City, young NICHOLSON traveled to Nebraska, where he worked as a farm hand, and shortly afterwards, in February, 1881, he landed in the mining camp at Leadville, Colo. Twenty-five cents was his only capital. Although it was mid-winter, he had no overcoat; but pluck and endurance overcame all obstacles.

Starting as a section hand and day laborer, Mr. NICHOLSON'S advance was steady. He became a foreman in the Colonel Sellers mine at Leadville, and soon displayed unusual ability to master the fundamentals of the business. Added responsibilities were placed upon his shoulders; his fund of knowledge increased and soon he was engaged in independent operations. After a while he was able to secure a lease on the Colonel Sellers mine, which, it was thought, had been practically worked out, but he demonstrated that such was not the case.

The capital secured as a result of this venture permitted Mr. NICHOLSON to operate on a more extensive scale. With rare judgment he selected and developed three other mining properties, the Midas, the Mab, and finally those of the Western Mining Co., which contained, in 1909, the largest deposit of zinc carbonates found in the State of Colorado.

But not for a moment did Mr. NICHOLSON allow himself to fall into a business rut or relax the keenness of his observation. During all this time he studied diligently, eventually becoming an authority on the subject of concentration of ores. The research of Senator NICHOLSON and others

along this line proved the economic salvation of his home city, Leadville, in 1908, when it appeared that mineral resources had become practically exhausted. The discovery of carbonate of zinc at that time greatly increased the production of paying ore and meant much to that entire mining district for many years. This material had formerly been thrown on the dump as being altogether worthless.

During one of my visits to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington there was exhibited a sample of Nicholsonite, a form of zinc carbonate which had been named for him, as it was discovered in a mine which was under his direct management.

Nor were Mr. NICHOLSON'S activities confined to the mining industry. He early displayed a broad-minded public spirit and a willingness to sacrifice personal gain and advantage for the common good. He became mayor of Leadville in 1893, a year in which local conditions were precarious and the outlook was gloomy indeed. During his second term, the mayor's stamina and strength of character were put to a most severe test. This was in connection with the great strike of 1896, when a lawless element, imported into the community for the purpose, sought to inflame the minds of the local miners to deeds of violence. With charity and firmness combined, bearing in mind that the strikers were men with homes and families, the mayor weeded out the lawless element and let it be known that further disorders would not be tolerated. As a result of this attitude, order was quickly and permanently restored.

Mr. NICHOLSON continued in politics, although he seldom sought position for himself and never had selfish gain or advantage in mind. During the Great War he was far past the military age, but was anxious to "do his bit." He served as State chairman of the Liberty and Victory loan campaigns, State chairman of the Roosevelt Memorial campaign, and of the Salvation Army drive. He was also a member of the Fuel Administration for Colorado.

Shortly thereafter Mr. NICHOLSON won the Republican nomination for United States Senator and was elected to that high office by a handsome majority. He not only received more votes than the three other candidates combined, but also defeated his nearest rival by over 40,000 plurality.

Senator NICHOLSON succeeded the Hon. Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, and in a short space of time endeared himself to the hearts of his colleagues and other official associates in Washington. His popularity was well deserved, for his character was both strong and lovable.

There was never any question as to the Colorado Senator's purposes and aims. He was essentially a mining man and announced from the start that his object was the rehabilitation of that important western industry. He also believed that the farmer and stock grower should receive recognition; and on that platform he stood throughout his brief career as a Senator of the United States.

In dealing with problems of state, Senator NICHOLSON assumed the same attitude as he took when mayor of Leadville many years before. He

believed law and order must be maintained at all hazards; that the rights of property must be preserved, but that men also have rights, and these are still more sacred. Thus he strove to bring happiness and prosperity to our individual citizens, while he also voted to properly encourage our great industries, especially those of the State of Colorado—metal mining, stock raising, and agricultural pursuits generally.

Senator NICHOLSON served on the following committees of the Senate: Mines and Mining, Naval Affairs, Manufactures, and Civil Service. The post on the Mines and Mining Committee was the one he prized particularly, and shortly before his death his crowning ambition was realized when he was named as chairman of the newly created Silver Commission. This commission, provided for by the so-called Nicholson resolution, was just preparing for an extensive investigation into the industry and into the question of world stabilization of silver prices, when the Colorado Senator died.

One of Mr. NICHOLSON's first acts after becoming a Member of the Senate was to move to secure greater governmental recognition for the mining industry. He introduced and advocated a bill to create a department of mines, with a separate member of the Cabinet at its head, and it was understood that this plan was to receive consideration in connection with the proposed reorganization of the Government departments. Mining organizations throughout the country voiced their approval of the measure.

Had the Senator lived, another honor would have been his, for he was in direct line for the chairmanship of the Committee on Mines, and would doubtless have been selected as its head at the convening of the Sixty-eighth Congress.

With that singleness of purpose for which he was so well known, Senator NICHOLSON devoted himself to those measures which he believed would bring added prosperity to the West, particularly the State of Colorado; and it was therefore a great pleasure to serve as his colleague. Many such proposals might be cited, including the various farm relief bills, the reestablishment of the War Finance Corporation, and the enactment of a tariff measure which gave proper protection, for the first time, to the agricultural products and minerals of the West. The Members of the Senate and the people of Colorado are fully aware and deeply appreciative of his well-directed activities along these lines while in Washington.

Several facts concerning Mr. NICHOLSON'S personal history should be mentioned. In 1887 he married Miss Anna Neary, of Clifton Springs, N. Y. There were two children, Edward and Ruth Helen, both of whom have lived in Denver for a number of years. His daughter is the wife of Max Melville, Denver attorney. The Senator had four sisters, two of whom are still living. There are five brothers, all of whom survive him. They are Murdoch A., formerly mayor of Leadville; Malcolm J., also of that city; John, a mining man in the State of Washington; A. F., an oil operator

of Tulsa, Okla.; and Daniel J., a sugar-refinery manager, of Utah.

Mr. NICHOLSON did not confine his business activities to mining. Besides holding the presidency of the Western Mining Co., Leadville, he was a director of the American National Bank of that city; also of the Denver National Bank and the First National Bank of Monte Vista. He was a life member of the American Mining Congress and a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Colorado Historical Society, the Masonic fraternity, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian.

During January, 1923, Senator NICHOLSON's health began to fail, although those who knew him could not believe that he was seriously ill, owing to the robustness of his constitution. In fact, until late in February, he and I looked forward to the pleasure of a journey together to the Canal Zone, in order to review the United States Fleet. But, after a short stay at the naval hospital in Washington, he was taken to the Mayo Clinic, at Rochester, Minn., where his condition was pronounced hopeless. With but a few days to live, the Senator wished to be taken home to his beloved State of Colorado, where he died at his Denver residence on March 24, 1923.

Thus passed SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON; thus ended a useful, active, worthy life, filled with thoughtfulness and love for his fellow men. His was the strenuous life, of which another great American,

Theodore Roosevelt, was wont to speak. You will recall his words:

> I wish to preach not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife; to preach the highest form of success, which comes not to the man who desires mere easy peace, but to the man who does not shrink from danger, from hardship, or from bitter toil, and who out of these wins the splendid, ultimate triumph.

SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON, miner, statesman, public benefactor, has gone from us. But his strength of character, his steadfastness of purpose, his sterling qualities, and his genial personality will always live in the minds and hearts of those of us who knew and loved him. He will not be forgotten. We shall cherish his memory and shall always be the better because of our contact with him, who was indeed one of "nature's noblemen." The loss is not that of Colorado alone. The splendid, forceful character of Senator NICHOLSON had a profound influence for good on State and national affairs. He will always have a place of honor in the hearts of his many friends, associates, and fellow citizens.

Address by Senator Sheppard

Of Texas

Mr. PRESIDENT: The life of SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON was a conspicuous example of the American application of the principle of opportunity. Beginning as a manual worker on the railroad and in the mine he rose to the highest positions in business and in government. His career is a message of hope to the toilers in the humblest and the hardest place—an illustration of that freedom and facility for development which the American Republic must preserve for its citizenship if it shall continue to realize the philosophy of its origin. Perhaps the ideal qualities of his existence found a special inspiration in the magical environment of western America. There the vast mountain systems that first marked the emerging outlines of a continent from the seas primordial have combined with plain, plateau, and peak and gorge to frame for a man a habitation invoking his best and happiest attributes. And nowhere in the enchanting West have these features formed a more commanding and exalting theater for the achievements and the dreams of humankind than is presented by the State of Colorado.

At Leadville, in that State, in 1881, SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON arrived at the age of 21 with only a few pennies in his pocket, but with steel in his muscles, and the vision of a true Americanism in his soul. He had been reared upon a farm—God's laboratory for the revelation of the best in man. He did not

hesitate to accept the occupations that called for the severest physical effort and endurance. Whether it meant the swinging of the heavy hammer against the spike that knit the tie and rail, or the wielding of pick and shovel in the sunless reaches of the mine, he gave every energy he possessed to the task at hand. He united with a willingness to toil the practice of preserving his earnings, of living within his means no matter what the consequence to that false and devasting idol we term pride, and, above all, of looking forward and upward to wider fields of service.

Then came the slow but certain fruitage of such a course. He became foreman and then manager of the mine. Later he acquired mining properties of his own, applying in an executive capacity the knowledge he had gained from personal contact with all the problems of mining. His activities broadened until they included the management and control of mines in several States, as well as participation in farming and banking enterprises. His experience as a hand toiler had given him an insight into the feeling and the thought of the masses, a sympathy with their aspirations, that fitted him particularly for public action. The inhabitants of his home city, Leadville, were quick to recognize this fact, and as a result his first public office was that of mayor of Leadville, a place he filled with distinction and credit for two terms. His reputation for soundness of character, unflagging energy, clearness of thought, devotion to duty, and loyalty to conviction soon became state-wide and brought him a respect and popularity among the people regardless of class or party. He was

called to places of responsibility in his own political party, as well as in nonpartisan organizations. He was chairman of the Roosevelt Memorial campaign for Colorado. He took an active and far-reaching part in assembling the resources of his State for the World War, notably as State chairman of Liberty and Victory loan campaigns, State chairman of the national Salvation Army drive, and as a member of the United States Fuel Administration for his State.

He was elected United States Senator in 1920 by a pronounced majority and assumed his duties at Washington when the special session of the Senate of the Sixty-seventh Congress convened on March 4, 1921. He was of more than usual height and weight, with an appearance of robust health and exceptional physical strength, suggestive of massiveness and force in body and in mind. Little, therefore, did those who saw him walk down the center aisle, accompanied by Senator Phipps, to receive the oath of office think that he was fated to serve but for the duration of that Congress, to be gathered to eternity shortly after that Congress should expire on March 4, 1923.

While his senatorial service covered but one Congress, the Sixty-seventh, it was marked by his characteristic qualities of fidelity, ability, efficiency; all of the highest order. Early in the Sixty-seventh Congress he prepared and introduced a bill creating a department of mines to function under a secretary of mining who was to be a member of the Cabinet. This evidenced the supreme interest of his life, and no one was more completely qualified to press such a measure than was

Senator NICHOLSON. On October 20, 1921, he delivered an address before the convention of the American Mining Congress at Chicago on the need of the mining industry for Cabinet representation. That occasion and that address made him a national figure and gave him a national influence. The address was published in the Congressional Record by unanimous order of the Senate. It is a landmark in the history of mining in this country, and I shall briefly review it.

He referred at the outset to the course of the Government in assembling the essential resources of the Nation for the prosecution of its part in the World War, numbering among these resources the products and by-products of the mining and agricultural industries. He pointed out the fact that the Government was well equipped for the mobilizing of agriculture because a Department of Agriculture with a Secretary at its head who was a member of the Cabinet had existed since 1889 and had only to expand its field force to acquire complete touch with the situation. But no such condition, he added, prevailed as to mining. He paid a high tribute to the work of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines in connection with the war emergency, but showed that the lack of an executive branch accustomed to deal with mining as the Department of Agriculture had dealt with farming found the country woefully unprepared as to the problems of mineral production in both war and peace.

With these thoughts in mind, he told the convention, he had introduced his bill to establish a

department of mines with a secretary of mining in the Cabinet. He analyzed the rapid growth of the mining industry, showing that its output had increased from a value of $551,000,000 in 1889 to $6,707,000,000 in 1920, multiplying itself twelve times in that short period. He showed that the mining industry supplied to the railroads of the United States a freight traffic of 1,500,000,000 tons out of their total freight traffic of 2,307,000,000 tons in 1918, or more than 65 per cent. He referred to the fact that the iron, coal, oil, and copper reserves of the United States were greater than the developed reserves of all other nations combined, and added that practically all these nations regarded the mining industry of such importance that they had Departments of Mines. He cited reputable authority to demonstrate that there were approximately 19,000,000 wage earners in the United States whose employment depended directly or indirectly on the production of minerals and their manufacture into the machinery of industry, the implements of industry, and the tools of trade. He contended that the mining industry had outgrown the governmental machinery at its command, although its problems were fundamentally related to the progress of the country. He quoted the message to the miners of America which came from Lincoln shortly before his death:

> Tell the miners for me that I shall promote their interests to the utmost of my ability because their prosperity is the prosperity of the Nation.

The most important legislative measure before Congress during his brief career as a Senator was the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill. When the bill

reached the floor of the Senate the debates were animated, thorough, and prolonged. He led the discussion of the tariff on graphite, magnesite, and manganese, and took a prominent part in the debates on the rates on sugar, rice, and iron, and on the presidential powers conferred by the bill. Other important subjects on which he was heard in the Senate were child labor in the beet fields, the Marine Corps occupation of San Domingo and Haiti, the railroad situation in Colorado, reclamation, adjusted compensation for the ex-service man, foreign loans, ship subsidy, and State tax levies. His bill to create a commission for the study of gold and silver production became a law and he was made chairman of that commission.

His speeches were notable for lucidity of statement and vigor of expression. He had a broad and practical grasp of the economic basis of American history and development. He was rapidly becoming one of the most useful Members of the Senate, one of the Nation's strongest pillars, when his sudden and untimely death deprived us of his presence. He was tolerant, genial, and considerate. His manner bespoke a heart that felt, a brain that knew, the capabilities, the deficiencies, the virtues, the faults, and the misfortunes of humanity. He had known life in all its phases—had battled upward to success without ever giving a vicious blow or taking a mean advantage. When the fateful summons came to him in the apparent flush of strength and health he was ready for an immediate accounting with his God. What nobler end could be imagined? What better leave of earth could be desired?

Address by Senator Bursum

Of New Mexico

Mr. PRESIDENT: Hon. SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON, of the State of Colorado, a highly respected and honored Member of the United States Senate, has joined the great silent majority.

Senator NICHOLSON served throughout the Sixty-seventh Congress with distinguished ability. His service typified a deep concern for the Nation's welfare. He was intensely American. He was essentially a man of the West, a man among men, a real man in every sense that the word implies, courageous, kind, humble, and sympathetic, ever ready to combat a wrong, always a willing champion of the rights of the oppressed. His standard in public service was the according of justice to all classes.

A better appreciation may perhaps be had of the purposes and ideals of Senator NICHOLSON by quoting some of his public statements made during the campaign of 1920.

> I wish the mark of Cain could be branded on the brow of every man who profiteers at the expense of innocent and defenseless children.

Another public statement of Senator NICHOLSON'S:

> We are all dependent upon labor. When labor prospers, all classes of citizens prosper.

His interest in the welfare of the defender of the country was ever in his mind. He said:

> The protection and welfare of those who fought for us must be given first consideration.

He never forgot the home seeker. On this question Senator NICHOLSON said:

> I am opposed to any policy which will bar the home seeker or the miner from the public domain.

Upon another occasion Senator NICHOLSON is quoted as saying:

> Man must ever be kept above the dollar.

On another occasion:

> Profiteering is an unjust burden, and must be suppressed.

Senator NICHOLSON was a man of the highest appreciation and conception of lofty ideals in behalf of the public welfare. He loved his fellow men. He was ever devoted to his friends, generous to an antagonist, fair always. He possessed an unusually charming personality, and regardless of party affiliations, he enjoyed the universal friendship of his colleagues in the Senate. Whenever SAM, as his friends lovingly were wont to call him, became interested in a measure, it was with great difficulty that any Member answered "nay." Although ever solicitous for a nation-wide prosperity, he never forgot the home folks with whom he had shared and struggled during the pioneer days in the development of the great natural resources of his adopted State, Colorado. It was

there where the earlier years of his active and useful life commenced. There were the scenes of his early experience, his struggles, and his triumphs. He commenced life a poor boy; and, as stated by his friends and neighbors of Leadville during the campaign of 1920—

> SAM NICHOLSON arrived in Leadville in February, 1881, with the following assets: Ambition, a common-school education, 22 years of inexperience, and unbounded faith in his own ability and the future of Colorado, and 25 cents.

By sheer force of character, energy, rugged honesty, and faith, he accumulated a comfortable fortune. He retired from active business prior to his election as United States Senator.

Our SAM has left us. This august Chamber will not again be honored by his presence. We miss the charm of his personality and the sympathetic spirit with which he pleaded the cause of human progress and human welfare. His absence is the Nation's loss. We cherish his memory.

I know of no more fitting tribute than the message of farewell written by his lifelong friend and neighbor from his home town of Leadville, Colo., Mr. F. E. Vaughn, dated March 24, 1923, which reads:

SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON

Hon. Samuel D. Nicholson

(A tribute and a farewell)

Strong as an oak; a fight in either hand;
Bold and ambitious, with genius for command.
A generous enemy and a loyal friend,
Quick to take umbrage and ready to defend
The things which he thought right,
He lived his life according to his light.
Wealth he acquired by energy and toil,
With talent which his origin did not dim;
A self-made man, a product of the soil;
This made him human—made a man of him.

'Tis Colorado's loss, that after years
Devoted to a study of her needs,
Just as the edifice he builded rears,
Its summit in the Senate—and his deeds,
Inspired by an energy that never tired,
Promised fruition in a brighter day
For much the mining industry deserved—desired,
He should be cut down and called away.
He played his part, with hand and heart,
Respected by the lowly and the great;
With belief unshaken in the mighty part
To greet the future of his favored State.
And Leadville mourns a famous favorite son,
Who from the ranks of "hard-rock" miners sprung;
Who well deserved the laurels he had won;
Who "single-jacked" his way to topmost rung
Of Fame's high ladder, and whose memory will
Live in the minds of those he met in life's rough jam,
And we who knew best and loved him best
Can only bow in silent grief and think, "Good-bye, Sam."

Address by Senator Adams

Of Colorado

Mr. PRESIDENT: SAMUEL NICHOLSON, while not born in the United States, knew but one flag. His loyalty to our Nation was not diluted or limited by any attachment or affection for any foreign nation or people.

Like a great rugged peak in the mountain ranges of his home State he towered above the other peaks and spurs of the range, yet was of the same substance and nature. He was aware of the qualities which he shared with his neighbors, but was modestly unconscious of his own superiorities, which all his neighbors freely acknowledged.

The life of SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON is a source of inspiration and encouragement to coming generations.

The incomprehensible accomplishments of men of genius and brilliancy tend to discourage, while the life of one who has attained great success by the wise and efficient use of talents not beyond the capacities of many other men brings hope.

His courage, energy, and fine human qualities carried him forward from a miner with pick and shovel to mine owner and operator.

The young workman in the mines of Colorado from his first day received and held the confidence and esteem of his associates.

He was always a leader in the group of which he was a member.

He was not an office seeker, but his friends and neighbors frequently insisted on putting him into responsible public office, and he died an honored and respected Member of this body.

But we who knew him honor him not so much for what he did as for what he was.

As a workman in the mines of Leadville he was genial, honest, and generous. In the days of struggle and of small things he was a friend to all who knew him, and all who knew him were his friends. But, unlike many men, when success crowned his efforts, when he became prosperous financially, when he had acquired high place politically, when he was the recipient of attention from the great and the prominent, he was still genial and generous; he was still everybody's friend, and still held all his old with the hundreds of new friends.

Money did not chill his heart, nor success turn his head. He never lost his interest in the common man or his sympathy for the unfortunate.

For years the preoccupations of business and public service required his almost constant absence from Leadville, yet in every one of the elections in which his name came before the voters of his old home he received almost the unanimous vote, notwithstanding the people of his county were by a large majority devoted to the opposite party.

He experienced disappointments and defeats, but his genial and friendly nature was never for a moment soured.

No Senator ever sat in this body more loyal to his State or more earnest and eager to serve its interests.

His death inspires not only tributes of respect and esteem, but brought sincere sorrow and deep grief to thousands of affectionate friends.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON was faithful to his engagements, generous to his friends, loyal to every cause in which he enlisted, devoted to his State and country.

Mr. President, I ask for the adoption of the pending resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON, I move that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at the usual hour of meeting.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Monday, March 10, 1924, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

Proceedings in the House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, *December 5, 1923.*

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read (H. Res. 25) as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON, a Senator of the United States from the State of Colorado.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 6, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon.

THURSDAY, *December 6, 1923.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. SAMUEL D. NICHOLSON, late a Senator from the State of Colorado.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.