

John E. Raker



Memorial Addresses

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES IN MEMORY OF
JOHN E. RAKER
LATE A REPRESENTATIVE
FROM CALIFORNIA



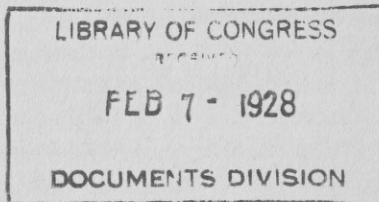
Sixty-Ninth Congress

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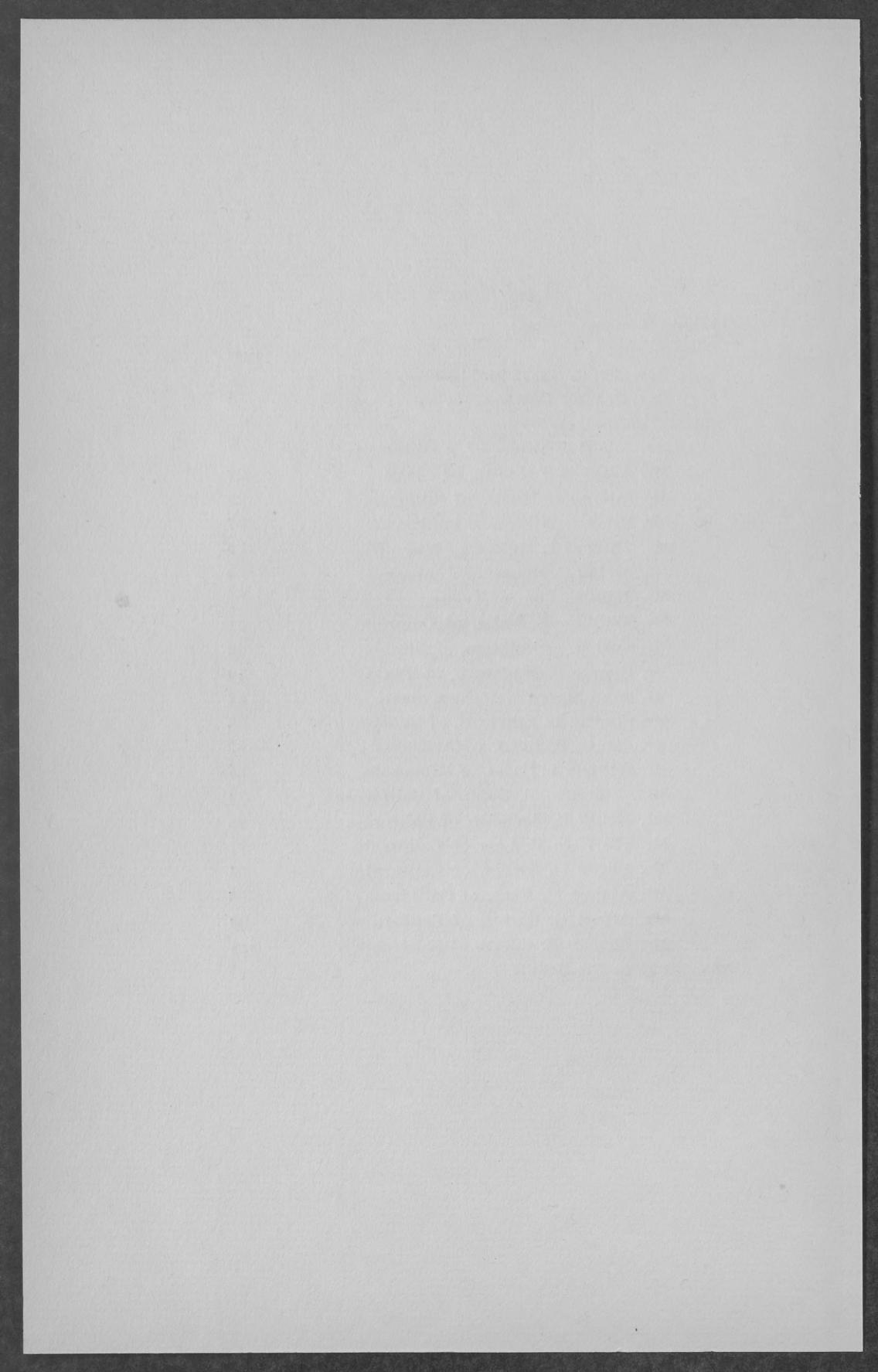
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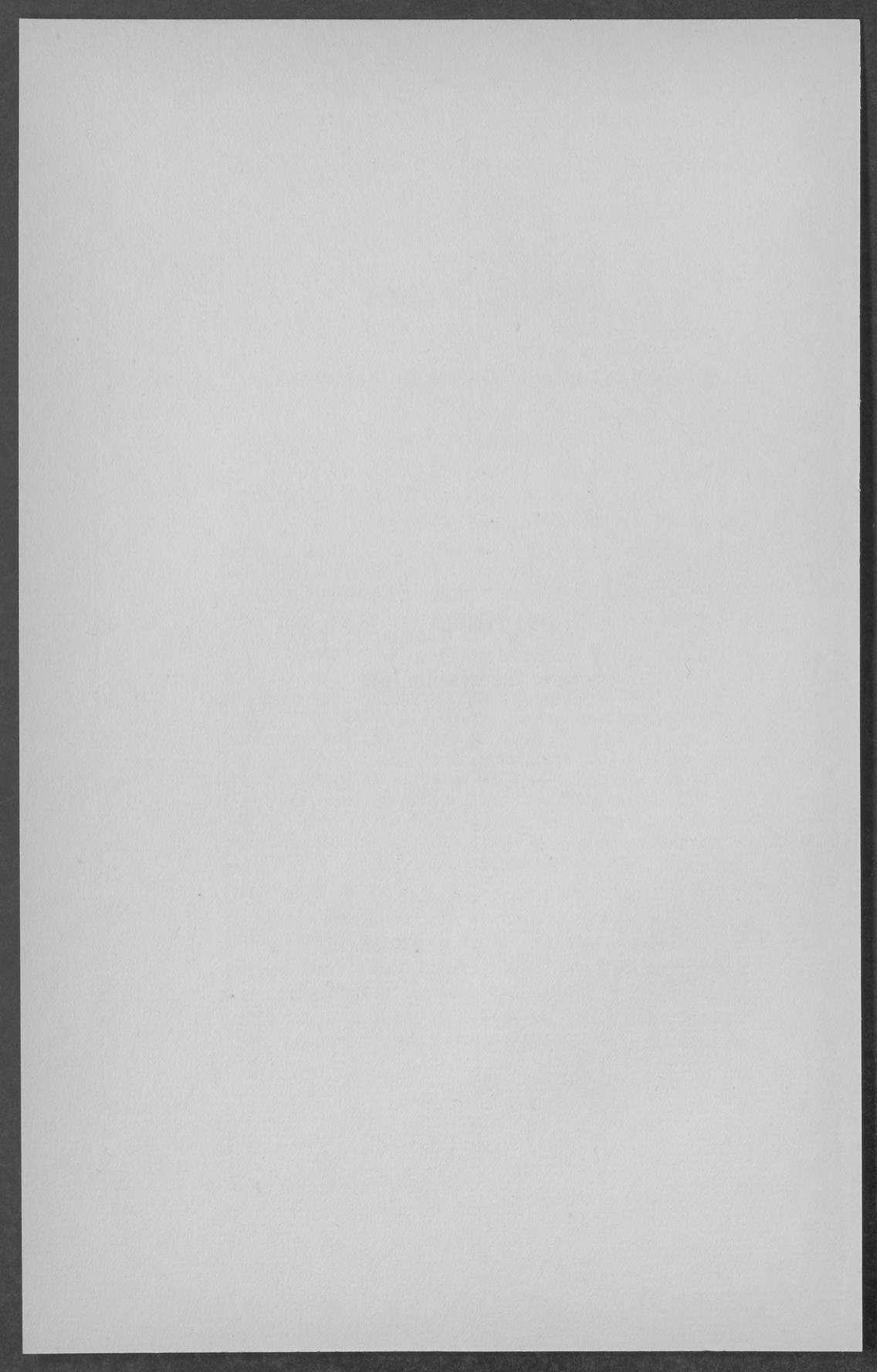
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Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives



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Proceedings in the House of Representatives

SATURDAY, January 23, 1926.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Be not silent unto us, O God, for amid our joy and our sorrow we offer Thee our daily praise. Oh, speak to us out of the cloud, for the voice of weeping breaks through upon our music; it is a painful jar. Again there is a silence in our roll call. A Member honored and esteemed will answer no more to his name. In our sorrow may we remember the One who built the skies and our heavenly Father, who has promised to make all things new. We thank Thee that we have an inheritance that is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. Remember the loved ones with the blessing of an untroubled heart. Impress us with the brevity and the uncertainty of life. As men, as citizens, and as servants of the public may we deal justly and love mercy. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow I announce to the House the death of our colleague the Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, for 15 years a Representative of the State of California in this House. At a later time I shall ask that a day be set aside for services and addresses in commemoration of his life and public services. For

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the present I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read (H. Res. 101) as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That a committee of 12 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

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

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, January 25, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon.

MONDAY, January 25, 1926.

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

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, late a Representative from the State of California.

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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 take a recess until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 101, the Chair announces the appointment of the following committee: Messrs. Sabath, Rouse, Johnson of Washington, Rubey, Lea of California, Vaile, Box, Lineberger, Reed of Arkansas, Carss, Carter of California, and Mrs. Florence Kahn.

TUESDAY, *March 23, 1926.*

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Sunday, the 18th of April, 1926, be set aside for addresses upon the life, character, and public service of the late Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, a former Member of this House from California.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that Sunday, April 18, be set aside for eulogies on the life, character, and public service of the late Representative RAKER, of California. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THURSDAY, *April 15, 1926.*

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates the gentleman from California, Mr. Curry, to preside next Sunday at the memorial exercises in honor of the late Representative RAKER, of California.

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SUNDAY, April 18, 1926.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. Curry.

In the absence of the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Joseph Dawson, professor of Biblical literature, American University, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for all Thy goodness to us as individuals and as a Nation. We thank Thee for the men whom Thou hast given to enact laws for our Nation, and the example of patriotism that they have given to the world. We pray for the bereaved family. In the days of loneliness, when they long for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still, do Thou hold them by Thy strong hand and speak comforting words to them, saying, "Fear not, for I am thy God."

*"When soon or late they reach the coast—
Over life's rough ocean driven,
May none be lost, but all be saved,
A family in Heaven."*

Amen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the order of the day.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. Lea of California, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That Sunday, April 18, 1926, at 12 o'clock meridian, be set apart for memorial services on the life, character, and public services of the late Hon. JOHN E. RAKER.

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Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Speaker, I present the following resolutions and ask for their adoption.

The Clerk read (H. Res. 227) as follows:

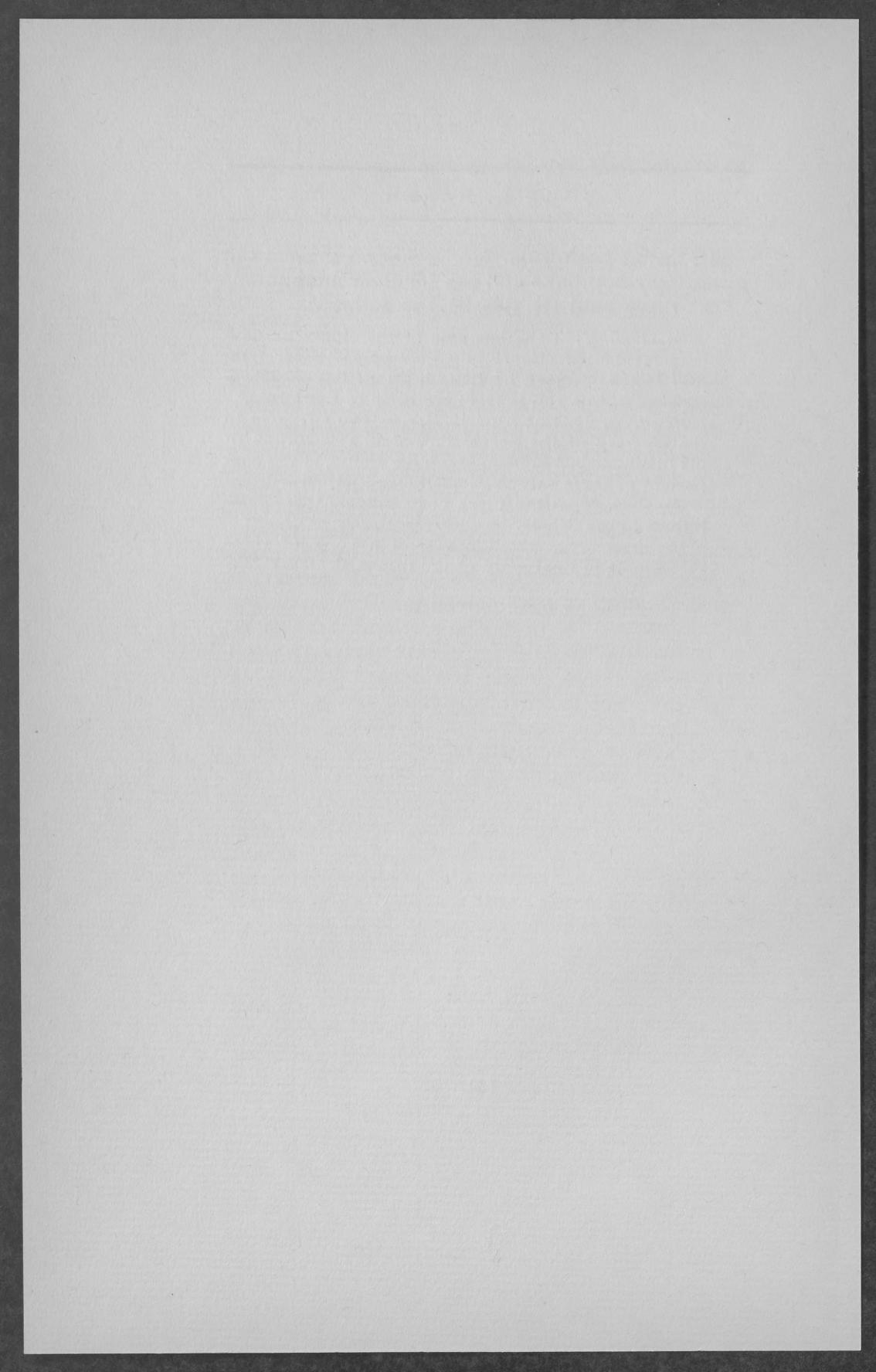
Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, late a Member of this House from the State of California.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of these exercises, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were agreed to.



Address by Representative Johnson
Of Washington

Mr. SPEAKER: I desire to pay a tribute to our late colleague, Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, and in connection therewith make some comments as to his vision of the future of the United States—his fears and his hopes. Judge RAKER and myself had much in common. He represented a very large district on the Pacific coast in northern California, while I represent also a large district on the Pacific coast in southwestern Washington. Each district is beautiful with rugged snow-capped mountains; magnificent with great evergreen trees; and teeming with active, hopeful, aggressive western American citizens. Each district has needed much local legislation—public-land legislation, forest-reserve legislation, Indian legislation, reclamation and irrigation legislation, and, in fact, all other legislation of the kind that pertains to the true development of the newer part of our country.

When I came to Congress, Hon. Julius Kahn was the dean of the Pacific coast delegation. He had then had 10 years' service. Congressman Kahn died after 20 years' service. The dean of the Pacific coast delegation now is Hon. Willis C. Hawley, of Oregon, who is in his twentieth year of service. The next ranking Members from the Pacific coast in length of service are Hon. Charles F. Curry, of California; Hon. Nicholas Sinnott, of Oregon; and myself; one from each State and each

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in his fourteenth year of service. The coast States have found it best not to make frequent changes in congressional membership.

Forty-four Members, including Hawley, are now in Congress who have served longer terms than we three from the coast—21 of whom are Democrats and 23 of whom are Republicans. Our coast delegation is so small and our problems so great that we have not often divided along political lines. Hon. Henry Allen Cooper, of Wisconsin, is now the dean of the House, and was at the time of Judge RAKER's death.

Judge RAKER in 1920 visited my home city, Hoquiam, and various cities in my district. I have visited various cities in his district, but did not have time to visit his home town.

Mr. Speaker, Macaulay has described the life of a legislator as a life of hope without realization; labor without accomplishment; devotion to duty without reward.

Such a description did not apply to the late Hon. JOHN E. RAKER. His hopes were realized; he saw much legislation which he had promoted enacted into law. His labors met with accomplishment. He never knew what it meant not to be at work. He never rested on his oars after success. I feel sure that to-day when the Members of this body pay tribute to his memory the central expression will be that he was a worker. His devotion to duty was rewarded, for although he has laid down his life in the service of his country, for he wore himself out, no one can say that he had not the esteem of all his fellow Members during the entire 15

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years of his service here; and how few Members of Congress have been returned for term after term without political opposition or personal criticism in their districts!

JOHN E. RAKER came first to the Sixty-second Congress. I came to the Sixty-third Congress. Each of us sought to be placed on the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and we were made members of that committee at an extra session, in the spring of 1913, where we served side by side, long hours, hard work, year in and year out from that time until his last illness. The membership then was—

Immigration and Naturalization: John L. Burnett, of Alabama; Adolph J. Sabath, of Illinois; John A. M. Adair, of Indiana; Henry M. Goldfogle, of New York; James L. Slayden, of Texas; William A. Oldfield, of Arkansas; John E. Raker, of California; John A. Key, of Ohio; Franklin Brockson, of Delaware; Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts; Everis A. Hayes, of California; J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania; Edwin A. Merritt, jr., of New York; James Manahan, of Minnesota; and Albert Johnson, of Washington.

The committee had a majority of about two for restriction and every member had to be in his seat at every session.

Mr. Sabath of Illinois had been placed on the committee two years ahead of RAKER and myself. Sabath and I are now oldest members of that committee in point of service. What changes in personnel we have seen; what changes in policy!

The late Hon. John Burnett was chairman then, and continued chairman to the end of the Sixty-fifth Congress, in the spring of 1899. Through

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the war period, the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, and Sixty-fifth Congresses had Democratic majorities. RAKER and myself had been lieutenants for Chairman Burnett. Throughout the strain in connection with the several rewritings of what became the immigration act of 1917, which was the Burnett bill, vetoed by President Taft, in 1913; rewritten in committee and vetoed by President Wilson; again rewritten, again vetoed by President Wilson; again rewritten and finally passed over the President's veto.

The Sixty-sixth Congress had a Republican majority, and the honorable and responsible position of chairman was given to me. I knew that I could count on RAKER and Burnett as lieutenants. I do not say this in disparagement of the work of the other members, but the membership, except Sabath, was ever changing, and while Mr. Sabath was not in accord with the restrictive policies which we were determined on, he did then and has ever since given us the benefit of his experience.

But we lost the services of Burnett. Two days before he was to have taken his seat in the Sixty-sixth Congress, which was called to meet May, 1919, he died from shock. A number of bombs had been sent by mail from New York to various prominent persons. One was sent to Burnett. The package was opened in Burnett's home by a negro servant girl, standing a few feet from Burnett. Her hands were blown off. The shock affected Burnett, who died next day. The front of the residence of the then Attorney General, Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, on S Street, in this city, was

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blown out the same night with an anarchist's bomb.

Our committee had been working on a bill to make more drastic the anarchist exclusion laws of the United States. Soon after we were organized in the Sixty-sixth Congress, we reported what is known as the anarchist exclusion act, which is now act of June 5, 1920. This was the first public act of my incumbency as chairman.

Efforts are made from time to time to amend, weaken, or abolish this piece of legislation. I do not see how a single word can be taken from it. All of the members of the committee worked on it, holding many night sessions. Those then on the committee who are still serving in Congress are Sabath, Wilson of Louisiana, Knutson of Minnesota, and Vaile of Colorado.

They will recall the efforts of Judge RAKER to write into that act a distinct definition of international communism and of communists who would destroy the Government by force, so that such red communists might be placed in the excludable and deportable classes of undesirable aliens. Oh, how he labored for that. Every kind of amendment he offered; every kind of definition, in an effort to differentiate the communist who would work with force and violence against government, and against the right to hold property, as different from communists of the type of some of our old New Englanders, who founded community settlements.

I wish now that we had used any one of the definitions which Judge RAKER offered, even at the

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risk of having Congress assailed as it now is by those international subversists, which charge that the word "anarchist" enacted in our immigration act is nothing but a verbal brickbat.

Gentlemen, on this occasion of tribute to JOHN E. RAKER in these days of rapidly developing subversive movements against the Government of the United States, may I not call on each and every one of you to remember the iron of duty in RAKER'S otherwise gentle make-up; to remember the strength with which he stood for his Government, which is our Government, and I ask you to solemnly swear with me that so long as we live this Government shall not be broken down by boring from within, nor wrecked by those who would come among us with impossible political ideas and the dangerous political nostrums of European countries, which have made wrecks of nations and individuals.

Remember that under our form of government and under our Constitution, we are an ever-changing Government. Ours is a government of law. We think of the changes as the results of the thoughts and the votes of the citizens. But it is not entirely so. Many foreign-language newspapers play a part. Whole congressional districts are beholden—not to the voters but the alien influences of those districts. Our big cities are becoming more and more alien in population and in thought. Most of these aliens are well-intended people, who want to be right in thought and action, but they are susceptible to influence of movements—often led, I am sorry to say, by American

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citizens—subversive of our Government. Each alien among us plays some part in molding our Government, even if never receiving the right to vote. He is given the right of free speech, but that does not mean the right to preach the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. It never shall mean that. Free press does not mean that. Let those who are getting up communist labor strikes as a vehicle for advocating overthrow of government beware.

Let those who would save and protect and advance this Government be ever watchful.

We, as Representatives in Congress, are the instruments through which the people change their Government. What tremendous fundamental changes during the 15 years that JOHN E. RAKER served as an honorable Representative, and during the 13 years I have served.

If we are busy and working under pressure and strain—as we usually are—the days merge one into another, and we do not have time to stop to note the great advantages. One day we vote on some momentous piece of legislation that changes our structure for all time. The next day we vote for an act to add 10 sections to a forest reserve, or to create a national park, or to correct the record of a World War veteran.

O Mr. Speaker, what fundamental changes in the evolution of the United States were made by Congress during the 15 years served by JOHN E. RAKER! I think of these:

1. Direct election of Senators, 1913.
2. Liquid currency system, 1913.

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3. Graduated income tax, 1913.
4. Federal interest in organized labor, in inter-state commerce, as shown in the Adamson Act, 1916.
5. The draft (exercise of the Government's right to require any man or class of men to serve in time of war. This right, having been tested will be extended whenever necessary to the drafting of capital, labor, and property), 1917.

I do not include the declaration of war, or the passage of heavy emergency pre-war and war-killing legislation, through many strenuous months, here. War is incidental to the struggles of nations for existence. I am endeavoring to name some of the fundamental advances by law in peace times, not war times. I resume the list as follows:

6. National prohibition, 1919.
7. National women suffrage, 1920.

JOHN E. RAKER was a leader in each of these movements:

8. Fifty-fifty system of Federal aid to State activities, about 1919.
9. Budget system, 1921.
10. Esch railway regulation and guaranty, 1921.
11. Regulation of aviation, the radio, the telephone, and the moving picture, beginning about 1922, and some still pending.
12. Immigration restriction act, 1924.

This last was a reversal of a policy which had existed from the beginning of our Government. We were an asylum; we are no longer an asylum for very good reasons.

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These legislative enactments—there are others, but I have not had the time to search the records—give an idea of how this great free Government of the United States of America—a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people—is ever advancing; how it bends to the voice of the people; how the voice of the people is the voice of God, and why it is to-day the greatest and most successful experiment in Government ever attempted.

But ours is a very young Government. It may go too fast! It may overreach itself! When we have come to be 117,000,000 people we can not move as we did when we were fewer.

The JOHN E. RAKER type of old-fashioned, home-spun American is passing. How many have departed this life since he and I came to Congress!

Champ Clark, who in my opinion should have been called the “commoner,” is gone. Former Speaker Clark used to tell me that it required 6 to 10 years to make a good Congressman out of a substantial new Member who was willing to work. His advice was: Take whatever committees to which assigned, do the work there thoroughly, strive for membership on more important committees and more work, learn the rules of procedure, and be always a real member of the Committee of the Whole House.

W. J. Bryan, who should have been called, I think, the “great evangelist of politics,” rather than the “great commoner,” has passed on; Sereno E. Payne, who had been painted out West as a

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dreadful devil, has gone. I believe that he did as much as any one man to fix and make sure that a protective tariff is as basic a fundamental to this Government as if it were one of the stones of our actual foundation. The tariff as perfected gave the United States its "industrial revolution," just as the invention of the steam engine and the spinning jenny gave England its "industrial revolution" more than 100 years ago. Our industrial revolution, which was well under way by 1896, enabled us to absorb the immigrants who began to come at the rate of 1,000,000 a year, and made the restriction of immigration a question to be discussed principally from the economic standpoint, rather than that of the future of our Government—the standards of future citizens.

I would not mention the tariff in this memorial address—and what I have said is a matter of history rather than of politics—but for the fact that Mr. RAKER and myself had discussed it many times in connection with immigration. He believed in a tariff. He said that if Canada could sustain permanently a tariff policy, Canada would develop manufactures, and a home market, and that immigrants then would go there, which might relieve the United States from too much immigration coming to the cities—not to the country.

But I had started to mention a few of those whom RAKER and I found here in the Sixty-third Congress, but who are now reaping the last reward of devotion to duty. James R. Mann! What force he gave to Congresses of his day. Perhaps the

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so-called Mann Act should have been named by me as one of the recent fundamental acts—hardly, I think, fundamental—yet it pointed the way as to what can be done by law in the name of regulation of interstate commerce. Burnett, the little giant of the restrictive immigration movement! Born following the travail of that great war between the States, and, having seen the aftermath of one great race struggle in the United States, he was a restrictionist in the hope that we might never have another. Claude Kitchin, who fell full armored and died for his country as surely as if he had fallen on field of battle. Augustus P. Gardner! What an American he was; what a true patriot! He was a son-in-law of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who declared before his death that the immigration act of 1924 was the most important piece of legislation enacted in the past 50 years. Lodge is gone. If I undertook to mention the great leaders of the Senate for 13 years past who have passed on and other departed leaders of the House of Representatives, I would not be able to close this speech in another hour; nor can I take time to mention distinguished Senators and Members of the House who have retired and are out of political life but still giving their best efforts to the welfare and future of this Government.

Ah, my colleagues, don't think that because I mention a few of the departed that we now have no strong men in Congress. We have—men of the old school; men and women of the new school. But, my colleagues, the increased membership of

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the House, the tremendous program of legislation brought about by the centralization of Government, by the extension of commissions (which are the arms of Congress, and quickly become more powerful than the body that gave them birth), together with the great aftermath of legislation made necessary by the World War—all these things require more actual intensive labor, more varied noncoordinated work, with less time for forensic effort in the Halls of Congress than in the days when JOHN E. RAKER came from the Golden West to give his best efforts for the district that sent him, for his State, and for his Government.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, now let me pay my most sincere and earnest personal tribute to our departed colleague, JOHN E. RAKER. To him we owe much for his continuous effort that brought about the final steps in the efforts of the United States to establish finally and completely the policy that: Those persons ineligible to citizenship shall be inadmissible for permanent residence.

What a perfect blending of the words of a Supreme Court decision with words from the Constitution. It was Congressman RAKER who kept that idea alive in our committee.

JOHN E. RAKER had another great conception for our future homogeneity and safety, which had he lived might have been brought to fruition.

After the immigration act of 1924 had been signed by President Coolidge on May 26, 1924, JOHN E. RAKER said to me about as follows: Johnson, one other change will be necessary to carry out the

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policy which the fathers of our Government intended. Early in congressional action—about 1803—they provided that persons who might be naturalized should be “free white” persons. The war of 1861 to 1865 made a change necessary. Following the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, Congress amended the naturalization laws to read as follows:

SEC. 2169. The provisions of this title shall apply to aliens being free white persons; and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent. (R. S. 1878, p. 380; 1 Comp. Stat. 1901, p. 1333.)

Now that the quota act is permanent legislation, and restriction and selection is here for as long as this Government shall endure, Judge RAKER believed that an amendment would be needed to that section of the naturalization law. He said that under the quota law no Africans will come from Africa. We have 11,000,000 negroes in our population. They need protection. He declared that we should go back as a base for naturalization to the words our fathers gave us:

Those who may be naturalized shall be white persons.

Judge RAKER and all members of the committee foresaw at the time of the passage of the 1924 act the situation that would be brought about by immigration from Mexico.

Congress must adjust that situation, the quicker the better. It will be a great task. It will take time.

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And then, perhaps, some of the younger Members who shall be here in future Congresses may give thought and study to the last legislative idea of JOHN E. RAKER in the hope that as our population increases it may be as nearly as possible homogeneous—one race, one people, one language—for the enjoyment in the fullest measure of the benefits of a free government.

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Address by Representative Smith
Of Idaho

Mr. SPEAKER: One of the first Members of Congress whom I met when I entered this body at the beginning of the Sixty-third Congress was the late Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, of California, whose character and public service we memorialize on this occasion. To me the duty which the hour imposes is a labor of love, and I avail myself of this opportunity to pay my tribute to his noble attributes of mind and heart.

I was attracted to him by his genial and gracious manner, and instinctively felt that we would soon be good friends. When the committees were appointed I was pleased to learn that we were on two important committees, where we served side by side until the opening of the present Congress, when I was pained to learn that he was too ill to attend the sessions.

It was also my good fortune to enjoy his companionship on a European trip during the spring of 1919, and of a trip to California in 1923, and through his own district last summer, which afforded me an opportunity to know him probably as intimately as anyone in this House, as my impressions were formed by constant association over a long period of years and under varied circumstances. His death, therefore, was a deep personal loss to me, for I feel that I have lost not

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only a loved colleague and delightful companion but a dear friend.

The career of Judge RAKER, like that of many who have become prominent in public, professional, and commercial life, is an inspiration to the young men of the country, for his early life was surrounded by many handicaps incident to lack of advantages which might have been avoided had he possessed ample means. He literally carved success out of an environment that offered few opportunities for advancement, because of his industry, initiative, and a determination to win. He was early recognized in northern California as an able and astute young lawyer, and soon won a high place in his profession. He was later elevated to the bench, in which capacity he made a splendid record. In 1910 he was elected to the Congress of the United States and was reelected to each succeeding Congress by increasing majorities.

When traveling in his district last summer I conversed with many of his constituents regarding his work in Congress who, regardless of party, expressed their admiration of him as their Representative, as a citizen, and as a friend and neighbor. In every city, town, and hamlet we visited the people thronged to meet him and to welcome him and his devoted wife on their return from the Nation's Capital.

Judge RAKER's strongest characteristic was his devotion to duty. He appreciated the honor and responsibility of representing a large constituency in the Congress of the United States, and he was ever on the alert to advance their interests and

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to see that their right to consideration was not disregarded.

He worked early and late in his office, and was always punctual in attendance upon the sessions of committees and the House, and denied himself the diversions which are so necessary to good health. He was so strong and rugged in health that he seemed unconscious of the fact that he was impairing his strength by hard work and long hours of application. A few years ago he moved to an apartment within one square of the Capitol, in order, as he stated to me, that he could return to the office conveniently after the close of the day to meet the demands upon his time.

I remonstrated frequently against his close application to his work and especially his return to the office in the evening, but he insisted that he must inform himself on the many public questions coming before the House in order that he could better serve his constituents, his State, and the country.

Judge RAKER was a deep student of public affairs, and his illustrious ability and his indomitable industry enabled him to inform himself on every question which came up for consideration in the committees and on the floor of the House.

He possessed marvelous discernment and could interpret legislation with the greatest ease, and quickly discover any incongruities or inconsistencies therein, or with existing statutes, which, with his familiarity with parliamentary practice made him one of the most useful and valuable Members of the House.

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As a logical and forceful speaker Judge RAKER had few equals. He had the courage of his convictions and availed himself of every proper occasion to express them. The world is better because of such a life, and our work here will be better performed by the inspiration of the memory of his virtues and his splendid service to his constituency, his State, and our country.

Truly a good man has left us. In private life he was upright and pure; in public life he was faithful to every trust.

I can not say—I will not say—
That he is dead. He is only away.
With a cherry smile and a wave of the hand
He has wandered into an unknown land
And left us dreaming. How very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.
And you—oh! you who wildest yearn
For the old-time step and glad return—
Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love there as the love here.

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Address by Representative Sabath
Of Illinois

Mr. SPEAKER: I am indeed grateful to the California delegation as well as to the membership of the House for being permitted to pay my respects to-day to the memory of one of the hardest-working and most sincere Members of this House, Hon JOHN E. RAKER. I have known Mr. RAKER ever since he entered the House. During my 20 years of service in the House I have known a great many hard-working and sincere men, but I do not know of a single Member with whom I have had the pleasure to serve who was more devoted to duty or who possessed greater courage than JOHN E. RAKER.

I regret that I could not always agree with him on some matters of legislation which he advocated, but I know that he was honest and sincere in the things that he did advocate. Men will differ, and I reserved the right to differ with him and he reserved the right to differ with me on some questions, and in view of the fact that it has already been mentioned by the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. Johnson], I am frank to say that the questions on which we disagreed were the questions of immigration and prohibition. Outside of those two questions we agreed on all the other matters. He was a progressive Democrat, a progressive man, who was trying to his utmost to serve the country and the people.

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As a great many other men have been, he seemed unduly alarmed in respect to the future of our Nation, especially during the war. When we were forced into the war he was very apprehensive in respect to the foreign or alien element in the United States, but after the war, after he had noticed the thousands and thousands of these aliens who offered their lives to the country, enlisting, waiving their exemption rights, he began to realize and appreciate that even these men possessed the elements of loyalty and patriotism much more than he had formerly thought they could. Outside of the two questions which I have mentioned it was my good fortune to agree with Mr. RAKER and cooperate with him on nearly all other matters. He was active and courageous, as I have said, and I feel that the House and the country and his State have lost in him an extremely valuable Member of the House.

JOHN E. RAKER

*Address by Representative Wilson
Of Louisiana*

Mr. SPEAKER: Among the most pleasant and valuable associations afforded me since becoming a Member of the Congress have been those resulting from my service on the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and this has been equally true of the service under the late John L. Burnett, chairman under the Democratic administration, and under the guidance of the present chairman, Hon. Albert Johnson, of the State of Washington. The late JOHN E. RAKER was a member of this important committee at the time I was assigned to it at the beginning of my service in Congress, and he remained one of its leading members until he was called to his last reward.

This committee gives an unusual opportunity in a peculiar way to test the industry, diligence, and strength of a Member of the American Congress, to get the lines and angles of his sympathies, and to try out his willingness and ability to take the path of duty to his country and go unflinchingly forward when the distress and heartaches of suffering humanity, pictured with impelling force by the skill and eloquence of artists, would point and lead the other way.

The record of JOHN E. RAKER on this committee, as in this House, was one of courage, determination, and diligence. He eagerly grasped every opportunity for service to his district, State, and

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country, and spared no effort to make that service effective. He was a polished gentleman, open, frank, and direct at all times and in all things. As a friend and associate he was thoughtful, kind, and indulgent.

In his public career he was tenacious of his opinions; but he had the right to be, because they were formed after painstaking and diligent research. By incessant and untiring labor and the systematic collection of facts he was able to defend his position against all attacks. JOHN E. RAKER had the courage of his convictions and was a fearless advocate of truth and justice.

On November 21, 1889, our deceased colleague was married to Iva G. Spencer, daughter of Judge E. V. Spencer. Their home and family life was impressively beautiful. Here was the center of his happiness and devotion. He would be glad for us to say that in no limited measure were the successes and honors coming to him due to the assistance and counsel of this noble woman. She was truly his partner and the faithful and vigilant attendant during his illness and suffering. As he fearlessly approached the closing scenes of this life he might well have said:

Let no impatient mourner stand
In hollow sadness near my bed,
But let me rest upon the hand,
And let me hear the gentle tread
Of her whose kindness long ago
And still, unworn away by years,
Has made my weary eyelids flow
With grateful and admiring tears.

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*Address by Representative Rubey
Of Missouri*

MR. SPEAKER, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE: We have met here to-day to pay our respects to the memory of a distinguished Member of this body—Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, of the State of California. Mr. RAKER was first elected to Congress in the election of 1910, and had he served out the term for which he was last elected he would have represented his district in Congress for 16 years.

I had the pleasure, and I may say the honor, of meeting Mr. RAKER for the first time when the Sixty-second Congress was convened by President Taft in special session in April, 1911, 15 years ago this present month.

It is indeed one of the greatest honors that can be conferred upon an American citizen to elect him to represent his district in the House of Representatives. It is the greatest legislative body in all the world, because it is the law-making body of the greatest Government on this earth, and not only that, but it is the greatest Government that has ever been established since the beginning of time. Not only is it a very great honor to serve in this body, but it is indeed a very great privilege. We meet here gentlemen, and of late years ladies, too, who come from every section of the Republic. We form friendships and associations which bind us close together and which will remain with us as long as we shall live.

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Long years ago, in a discussion of the chief characteristics of a gentleman, it was said they are—

High erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.

Down through the ages these words have come; they are as true to-day as when first spoken. The soul of JOHN E. RAKER was at all times filled with "high erected thoughts" and his heart was full of love and courtesy for all mankind. Mr. RAKER began at once to actively look after every interest in the district he represented, and his faithfulness and his fidelity to all his constituents and to all that western country so impressed themselves upon the people, that notwithstanding he was a Democrat and continued in that faith to his death, he has been elected for the last three elections with the indorsement of the opposing party—indeed, a very great honor to be conferred upon any man.

In the Sixty-second Congress, there were 127 gentlemen who, along with our esteemed colleague, Mr. RAKER, came into the House of Representatives. I would like to detail briefly the story of those 127, who began their national legislative careers during that Congress:

Of that number there are only 11 of us who are Members of this House at the present time. Thirty-four of them have crossed the dark river and gone to their reward. A number of them have had preferment and are now serving in other places of distinction. One of them, as I recall, is now serving his people with honor as governor of

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a great State; another has served his State as governor and has now retired to private life.

Five have been elected to seats in the Senate of the United States, and are now serving their States with honor and distinction in that great body. One of those 127, I am pleased to say, has had the very great distinction of being nominated by his party as its candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people. Three of them, as I recall, are located here in Washington, where they hold positions of trust. Some have gone into Foreign Service and, of course, a very large number have retired from public life.

I also want to recall here to-day the service rendered by our distinguished colleague in the committees of Congress upon which he has served. When one becomes a Member of Congress it is customary to assign him to those committees for which he is best fitted, or which have to do with those things about which he is best advised. When our colleague was placed upon Public Lands, Immigration and Naturalization, Irrigation and Reclamation, it was an ideal selection, for the West was particularly interested in these subjects. Mr. RAKER was particularly well equipped for service upon these committees. He remained upon them during his entire service and was a most faithful and efficient member of each.

He was an earnest and devout advocate of woman suffrage, and when the Committee on Woman Suffrage was created he was made chairman and held that position during the remainder of his service here. He had much to do with the

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passage of the woman suffrage amendment, and I know throughout the length and breadth of this land he will be honored and remembered by the good women of America.

I had the honor of serving with him on the Committee on Public Lands. There were 22 of us who gathered around the table when that committee first met in the Sixty-second Congress. On that committee Mr. RAKER served during his entire term. Of the 22 who were members on that committee at that time, there are remaining in the House only 2 of us, the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. Taylor, and myself. One other gentleman, who was then a member of that committee is serving with honor and distinction in the Senate, the Hon. Joe T. Robinson, who was at that time chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

I mention these facts merely to show how rapidly changes take place in the personnel of the House and its various committees.

During my two years of service on the Committee on Public Lands, I had the opportunity of observing the work done by Mr. RAKER, and to note how earnestly he represented the needs not only of his own district but of all that great western country. Rarely was it that our committee met that Mr. RAKER did not present some matter of interest to his own people and urge its recommendation by the committee.

Mr. RAKER did not confine his work in Congress alone to the committee upon which he served. Just a few days ago as I sat in the committee room of the Committee on Agriculture, I reached up and

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took from one of the shelves a copy of the hearings of the committee taken in the days gone by. As I examined this volume I found it to be the hearings taken in 1916. At that time our committee brought in the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, and this volume was the hearings on the 1916 appropriation bill. I casually opened it and as I did so I saw the name of our distinguished colleague, JOHN E. RAKER, who was appearing before that committee urging with his usual vehemence an appropriation of money to protect the livestock of the western country from the ravages of predatory animals. I mention this to show you that there was not a single solitary interest in the whole western country that he was not alive to, and which he did not, along with his other associates from that section, protect and defend.

I very much regret that circumstances over which I had no control, prevented me from joining with my colleagues who were designated to escort his remains to their last resting place. JOHN E. RAKER has gone to his reward, and those of us who have had the honor of serving with him through all these years, as well as all the Members who have served with him, will honor and revere his memory.

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Address by Representative Rouse Of Kentucky

Mr. SPEAKER: JOHN E. RAKER and I entered Congress at the same time. We were elected in 1910 and took the oath of office on the same day, the 4th day of April, 1911, at a special session of Congress called by a proclamation of President Taft. At this time 118 new Members of Congress were elected, and until this time this was the largest class of new Members in the history of the Congress. Just for a moment, consider the change in the membership of the House of Representatives. There are now only seven men left in that class; however, there are four Members of the present Congress who were elected in 1910 but have been absent for one or more terms.

From the time I met Judge RAKER in one of the Washington hotels almost immediately after his arrival to enter upon the duties as a Congressman, and until his death, I considered him one of my very best friends in Congress.

Soon after he entered Congress he won the admiration and confidence of his colleagues. He was a splendid Representative, a student, and a ready and forceful speaker.

I often sat with him during the sessions of the House, and very frequently when I had inquiries regarding matters affecting the immigration laws of our country or matters pending in Congress and before his Committee on Immigration I would

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consult him to get his views, and always found him ready and willing to give what I afterwards learned to be the proper advice. He and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. Johnson] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Box] were my principal guides on matters of immigration.

He was an untiring worker for his constituents; considered by all who knew him to be one of the real energetic and conscientious representatives of the people. His place on the Immigration Committee of the House will be hard to fill; not only did he represent the people of his congressional district on this committee, but he represented a vast majority of all the citizens of the United States. I know he was held in the highest esteem by the people of the district which I have the honor to represent for his faithful work in behalf of the immigration laws which were passed during his service in the House, and I doubt if he was ever in my district or had ever had the pleasure of meeting any of my constituents except those whom it was my honor to introduce to him. If the personnel of the Immigration Committee of the House and Senate were always made up of the caliber of Judge RAKER, the Members of Congress would be relieved of answering many letters of inquiry from their constituents who favor restricted immigration legislation, our citizenship would be constantly improved, and our institutions be safely guarded.

Judge RAKER also held prominent assignments on the Committee of Irrigation and Reclamation and

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on the Committee on the Public Lands. When his labors here ended and for many years before, he was the ranking man on the Public Lands Committee. It was his incessant and studious labors on these two committees which greatly benefited not only his district and his State but the entire great western part of this Republic. When I was in California and visited two of the great cities of that State, I met with men who were loud in their praise of the work of this statesman. One gentleman, a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of San Francisco, stated to me that he had never known a man to represent a district from California in the House of Representatives, whose service was of more benefit to the entire State of California than those of Judge RAKER.

His home and his district was in the northeastern part of the State yet his efforts and his accomplishments were appreciated in every section of that great sovereign State which he loved so well. From the words of praise which I heard from the many citizens of his State, I believe he would have been honored with any office in the gift of his people.

JOHN E. RAKER has been called to his reward to that "house of many mansions."

If we would recall the example he set as a man, a statesman, and a friend, stop and ponder, we would become better for the life he lived.

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Address by Representative Box
Of Texas

Mr. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE: Within the limited time that circumstances now permit it is impossible to assemble and present all of the strong points in the life of a man like JOHN E. RAKER. It is impossible to present fully an appreciation of his services, even the cardinal features of them. I rise to express my appreciation of two or three phases of his life and work. I was associated with Mr. RAKER on the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization from the beginning of the Sixty-sixth Congress until his death. I found him with definite settled convictions, settled purposes. I found him continuing, unchanging in the course which he adopted. I came to appreciate him very much on that account.

Another thing that I observed with great admiration in connection with Judge RAKER's public service was the place he held in the esteem of his own people. Men talk about politics as if it were something discreditable in a man to understand and serve his people and maintain their confidence. It is generally recognized that a business man must keep in touch with his trade, and that every other man who serves the public must cultivate the good will of his people and continuously have their support, but men sometimes speak of those of us who serve the public as if it were discreditable for us

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to understand our people, for us to continuously maintain their good will. That is a necessary qualification for a man who serves the public. The man who does not do it does not serve at all, and if, by any mischance he did serve, he would be a failure. The man who does not understand his people, and who in turn does not make himself understood by them, can not long continue to represent them. I do not know how the idea got into American public life that public service and ability to understand and to continue to serve the people involves even a shade of discredit. Such an idea is born of shallow thinking and silly talk.

This attitude and propaganda supporting it are based on inability or unwillingness to discriminate between cunning tricksters and public servants who have tact and talent to enable them to understand and interpret the public will and needs. Such tact and talent are indispensably requisite to a representative government. Without men who understand public questions and know how to deal with the public there can be no constitutional, representative government. People who believe in the Constitution and the system it has established should not, through ignorance of what it involves, promote a state of the public mind which would destroy it. Men who do not believe in free representative government may consistently deride the necessary constitutional processes of winning and holding popular support of men and measures, but people who understand and love the rule of the popular will can not.

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The fundamental thing that enables a man to maintain the confidence and support of his people is the deserving of that confidence and support. There are deceits and miscarriages, of course, but not for long will a man hold the prevailing good will, the hearty support of his constituents, unless in the course of years they recognize that there is in him that which is expressive of the best that is in them, that on which they can depend. When a man has continued to hold the confidence and support of such a constituency as Judge RAKER had, if I had no other standard by which to test his life, I would know that there was sterling worth in his character and substantial value in his services.

I had the pleasure of visiting several parts of the district he represented. The majority of the citizenship of the district, I think, were of an opposing faith, and yet he continued, as you have been told, to represent that great district, with its great middle class, high class, American citizenship. I saw how heartily the people of his own party and of the Republican Party supported him, not as a matter of form, but it appeared in the manner in which they greeted him. The good will and confidence of people of both parties found spontaneous, continuous expression wherever opportunity for its expression was presented.

Gentlemen and dear lady, if I shall have the privilege of serving my people and the Nation as long as Judge RAKER did, if I can live in the recollection and esteem of my colleagues and have

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myself and in those who know me a knowledge of the fact that the people who have trusted me, who conferred this honor upon me, have had an ever-increasing confidence in me as the years have come and gone—if I have that privilege, I shall be glad to leave it to my children and my friends as a heritage well worth having.

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*Address by Representative Vaile
Of Colorado*

Mr. SPEAKER: My acquaintance with JOHN E. RAKER did not cover quite as long a period as that of some of my colleagues, but it was long enough to give me an opportunity for full appreciation of him as a man and a legislator.

And it was rather an intensive acquaintance, on its professional side, because for six years I served on two committees with that most industrious Congressman. Those committees, Immigration and Naturalization, and Public Lands, were exceedingly active during all of that time.

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization passed the 1920 amendments to the exclusion act, the two acts for the percentage restriction of immigration, and the act for the separate citizenship of married women. This legislation marked a complete change in the traditional policy of our Government on a matter as vital to the Republic as any that has ever been considered by this Congress, a matter that goes to the determination of what shall be the blood of this Nation through all the centuries to come.

The Committee on the Public Lands during this period considered and secured the passage of the oil-leasing bill, involving a change in our former policy with regard to the use of the natural resources of the public domain, many bills relating to the landed and mineral wealth of the United

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States and a great mass of private and local bills. That committee ranks very high in volume of work transacted, standing next, I believe, to Claims and Pensions in the number of bills referred to and considered by it.

I might add that I served with him on a special joint committee of the two Houses of Congress to investigate matters growing out of the old Northern Pacific land grants. Several members of that joint committee are now dead—Senator Spencer, our late colleague, Mr. Williams, of Michigan, and our Judge RAKER. The hearings of that joint committee for its one year's work now comprise some 3,000 printed pages, and all of that great mass of testimony is sprinkled with his searching, studious questions.

The changes in national policy involved in the work of the two committees which I have mentioned were changes incident to the growth of the country, changes necessitated by an altering ratio between population and resources, changes, requiring a long look into the future. In this work JOHN E. RAKER incessantly labored in a broad, constructive, statesmanlike manner.

Mr. Speaker, it is in the daily grind of duty, rather than in the flash of conspicuous moments, that a man's real quality appears. The Congressman who is genuinely useful to his constituents and to the country is not so much the man of brilliance as the man of steadiness, not so much the orator as the worker. JOHN E. RAKER was, indeed, an effective debater, though his effectiveness lay rather in his earnestness and his manifest

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sincerity, his vigor and virility, and the sense of personal conviction which he conveyed to his auditors, than in any attempt at rhetorical finish. As a speaker he was rough and ready. But he was ready in any situation, and his readiness came from plain, faithful, plugging, hard work.

He was as industrious as any man whom it has ever been my fortune to know. There was hardly a single day during the sessions of Congress for the six years of my association with him when one or the other of his committees was not in session. Very often indeed they were both in session on the same day. He attended every meeting of each of those committees except when their hours were in actual conflict, and even then he would contrive to keep in touch with both.

JOHN RAKER knew all the details of every bill pending before each of those committees. He made it his business to study every bill and to arrive at an intelligent conclusion supported by definite reasons, as to its merits or demerits. He always had his amendments ready and presented them cogently and thoroughly.

JOHN RAKER'S creed was the performance of duty. He took duty as it came, cheerfully, willingly, and tirelessly. I think it would no more have occurred to him to slight a task than to commit a crime. Indeed, to his mind, the two things were about synonymous. No task was so large as to dismay him, none so small as to incur his neglect.

I believe that the records of both those committees will show that Judge RAKER attended more

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sessions of each than any other Member except the chairman—and that is no small tribute in view of the very conscientious personnel of both those bodies. Often I have seen him come in loaded with law reports to fortify his argument on the matter under discussion. Time and again I have known him to spend the luncheon hour at the law library preparing himself, not with food, but with citations, for an afternoon session.

The pertinacity which was one of JOHN RAKER'S outstanding characteristics was sometimes irritating to his colleagues, but when that man got through with a proposition nothing had been overlooked.

JOHN RAKER had one quality which I often thought made his way more difficult for him. He was constantly seeking not the path of the least, but that of the most resistance. He was constitutionally unable to compromise. I do not mean that he could never be convinced. That did happen now and then, and when he yielded in such cases it would be with a good humor and generosity which warmed the hearts of his colleagues.

He had a warm heart himself, a most lovable and human disposition. He was the devoted husband of a most charming and cultured lady. Wrapped up somewhere with his iron will there was a melting element of almost womanly tenderness and sentiment. He loved his fellow men not theoretically and philosophically but with a lively personal affection.

But when he had made up his mind on a proposition he was set like a rock. You could ride over

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him by sheer force of votes, but when you got through he was just as solid and just as firm as ever and just as formidable in the next tussle. Defeated many times, he never knew defeat.

Pertinacity, persistence, fidelity, and ceaseless activity—these were the qualities of our departed colleague. He was by nature aggressive rather than defensive, communicative rather than receptive. His virtues were positive, not negative, virtues. There was nothing passive about the man. His was a restless, active, inquiring, doing mind, sometimes belligerent, always forceful; the kind of mind that always presses home the attack and scorns to feint or parry. And how he did love a good fight!

He sat on the Democratic side of our shadowy dividing line. He was healthily and humanly partisan—vigorously so, because he could not be anything without being vigorous in it. But both sides respected him, both sides loved him, and he belonged to both sides. He nearly always received in his own district the nomination of both parties because he was the kind of a man in whom people have confidence.

He was the kind of a man you would want for a partner or a friend.

And in his big mountainous district of his big, generous State he is remembered as the friend of all the people, regardless of party, as the faithful representative of all and as a stalwart, positive, patriotic American.

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*Address by Representative Chindblom
Of Illinois*

Mr. SPEAKER: It was not my privilege to serve on any standing committee with our late colleague from California, the Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, but during the seven years I have been a Member of the House I saw much of him on the floor of the House and in Committee of the Whole. Incidentally, the latter organization, to my mind, is of greater importance than is sometimes accredited to it, for, after the standing committees have reported to the House, the Committee of the Whole is the one place where the general membership of the House has an opportunity to influence the final form of our legislative enactment.

I did have an opportunity, early after my arrival in Washington to serve here, to become acquainted with Judge RAKER and his splendid life companion in something of a social way, and I saw some of the sides of his character which were not always displayed in his service on the floor of the House. In personal contact, he was affable, generous, lovable.

It has been said that he was a tenacious and vigorous advocate of the things which received his attention and his support. Let that be said to his credit. No man achieves results in a legislative body or elsewhere without struggle, without contest, without perseverance. If I were to try to give

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my personal view of his character as displayed in his service in the House, I think I would sum up that impression in the one word "sincerity." I believe Judge RAKER was absolutely sincere. I can not recall an instance when any Member of the House could have had occasion to question or doubt Judge RAKER's own conviction as to the accuracy of any statement which he made—and that is important in this body. When we feel that we can rely upon the sincerity, the good intent, the honesty, the integrity of a fellow member, while we may well disagree with him on questions of policy, we always know that we can contend with him, if that be necessary, upon a safe and equal basis; that the only issue is the true welfare of the people we are here to serve.

He was intensely devoted to his work and to his State and to the great West. The great Pacific coast territory never had a more valiant supporter of its particular interests than it had in our late colleague. We enjoyed his flashes of intensity in debate, his honest determination to achieve success. On this floor there must necessarily be clash of opinion, discussion of policy, and difference in viewpoint—we can not and need not always be in agreement—but one of the pleasant recollections which I shall carry from the membership in the National House of Representatives will be the personal acquaintance which it has been my opportunity to form with such men as Judge RAKER and other colleagues who have been or are still Members of this body. When they pass away—as did

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Judge RAKER, much to the surprise of some of us, apparently in the full vigor of activity—we cherish their memories in high regard and deep affection, and, as was the situation in his case, we find many things in their lives, in their records here, in their aspirations and their achievements, which we do well to emulate in the tasks yet remaining for us to do.

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*Address by Representative Hudspeth
Of Texas*

Mr. SPEAKER: I rarely ever attend the funeral of a close friend. This is the second time in my eight years of service in this body that I have delivered a eulogy upon a departed friend. I rarely attend funerals because I prefer to remember my friends as I saw them in the full vigor of life and robust manhood. No man cherishes the memory and affection of his friends more than I. My acquaintance with Judge RAKER when I entered this body in 1919 was one that was not calculated, as with some, to immediately form close ties of friendship. He was a member of the Immigration Committee. Immediately after coming into this body I was called upon to introduce a resolution that came before that committee, having for its purpose the admission of certain laborers from the Republic to the south of us without the restriction of the literacy test, what was known as seasonable or emergency labor.

Through the instrumentality of my good friend Judge RAKER, and the able chairman of that committee, who is present here to-day, together with other Members, my efforts in that direction were very effectively defeated; but that did not affect me in my admiration of those gentlemen, and although I was forced to go to the Secretary of Labor to secure what my farmers and ranchmen had to have, I felt always and knew that they were

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honest in their convictions and in their opposition to the resolution. No man has greater admiration for the chairman of that great committee to-day than I, and no man had greater admiration for Judge RAKER than I. It was my good fortune to sit beside Judge RAKER on the Irrigation Committee for seven years and to discuss and formulate legislation for the great West that he loved and that I loved. He was an untiring worker on that committee. I followed his leadership and the advice that he gave me, because I was a new Member. While very enthusiastic for the reclamation of arid lands, I gained valuable information and inspiration in my work upon that committee from my deceased friend and colleague. I may say in passing that there were two gentlemen from the great State of California from whom I received as a new Member very valuable advice and instruction. The widow of one of them sits here to-day. I shall ever cherish the memory of Julius Kahn.

Together with my good wife, I visit the State of California almost every summer. It is our practice to spend our summers there. We were entertained in the home of the present presiding officer, and there I met many people from Judge RAKER's district. The surest test of a man and the affection in which his people hold him is the expression from what you may call the middle or the poor class. I met people from Judge RAKER's district who are not rich in this world's goods. They were loud in their praise of Judge RAKER and

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the consideration given to their problems by him. He was the friend of those who had not affluence and wealth in this world, and while the friend of those people, he was not the enemy of people more favorably situated. In his votes here in this House he accorded justice to all classes of people.

As has been said by one of my colleagues here, I trust when I shall leave this body that it may be said of me that I have been the representative of all the people of my district, regardless of political views or station in life. Such a man was Judge RAKER. It is a beautiful tribute, a magnificent tribute, to his sterling character and worth that he received the indorsement at every election of all the people of his district, both Democrats and Republicans. He was a party man like the rest of us, but he was not a partisan when it came to dealing with the people of his district. Party affiliations rarely entered into his deliberations here, because he was truly the representative of the people of his district, as I think a man should be. When it came to strong party questions, of course, Judge RAKER was aligned with his party just as you and I would be. When it was a matter of dealing with all of the people of his district, representing them, replying to letters which they wrote—and I have seen stacks of them—he was truly the representative of all the people of that splendid district.

What drew me most to him, my friends, was the fact that he was first, last, and all the time an American, and he stood here on this floor with the

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chairman of his committee and other members and fought to perpetuate American institutions in this country, and his views and influence have left their impress upon the legislation, the splendid legislation, that has come from that committee, to preserve America, and not only America, but the great State of California, for Americans and American ideals and institutions.

I have been in his home here. I know that good helpmate, who is to-day widowed and deprived of the support and comfort of this good man. They were blessed with children, but Providence so willed that they should be taken from him. Judge RAKER was truly a home man. He loved his family and his home life. He had the most tender and affectionate regard for his splendid wife. In his death his district has sustained a loss, I might say almost an irreparable loss. I do not know of a man in Congress who did greater work for the people of his district than did Judge RAKER. He was untiring to his work, and I have seen him in his office at the midnight hour.

And it was not for glory, it was not for the sake of loud applause, but for the good that he might do his people. That untiring work at all hours, there is no question in my mind, brought about his untimely death. He went beyond human endurance in carrying on the work that he felt duty impelled him to do.

Let me say in conclusion, as I started out to state, his State, his district, and the entire Nation suffered a great loss in the death of Judge RAKER.

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These kind of men are not easily replaced in this body or in the affairs of this great Nation. He received the plaudits of his people in life. They mourn his untimely taking away. May the soul of JOHN RAKER, as I am sure it does and will, forever rest in peace.

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Address by Representative Morrow Of New Mexico

MR. SPEAKER: My acquaintance with Congressman RAKER began with my service upon the Public Lands Committee of the House in the Sixty-eighth Congress. The State of California had in Congressman RAKER a strong defender of the rights of the American people; a man who apparently had won his way to success in life by hard, careful, and conscientious work.

He had a thorough knowledge of the law, always applicable to the questions as they were presented, and he never failed to assert his position with vigor. He was irresistible in presenting his viewpoint and seldom yielded the position he first advocated.

I learned to know him in my association and discussion of matters before the committee, and I always found him strong in his position, clear in his views, and always for a strict and rigid enforcement of the laws of the land.

He was a strong advocate for the growth and development of his adopted State; he worked for the protection of the forests and the natural beauty of the great Pacific State. Much legislation for California's great parks and for the preservation of California's timber was the work of the brain of JOHN E. RAKER.

No firmer defender of the American citizen against the encroachment of the Japanese on the

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Pacific coast could be found in all America than JOHN E. RAKER. No firmer friend to American citizenship in its opposition to undesirable foreign immigration could have been found in his State. When the bill for the restriction of foreign immigration was before Congress, no man in that entire body worked harder and unceasingly for its passage than did JOHN E. RAKER.

He never forgot that his position made him the servant of the people of his State and of the Nation. That he served the people of his district, regardless of politics, is well known.

I had great admiration for Mr. RAKER, on account of his great force in presenting or defending his position upon any subject that he advocated.

Having once reached a conclusion as to his course he would be firm, and often alone in support of his position. It was this decisive trait in his make-up that made the people of his district and State trust him and return him to Congress successively for many years. This same trait of character brought to him the respect and confidence of his fellow Members in the legislative body. He had great personal courage, and possessed confidence in himself and in his position; he was always self-reliant.

Frequently in the heat of debate, and in the spirit of intolerance on the part of those who did not always agree with him, his measures would fail; undismayed he would return them to the calendar again, and in the final struggle he would succeed in having them placed in the statutes of the Nation.

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When I think of the vast forest reserves of the State of California, and recall the efforts of Mr. RAKER in the extending and preserving of those great areas for future protection of the people of California, I can realize his vision for the future need of his State in the protection of its water and timber supply. The immense service rendered by him to the citizens of that great State is reflected in an editorial inserted in the Record by Mr. Oldfield on the 9th day of March, 1926; a brief excerpt I take the liberty to incorporate in my remarks to show the views carried by Mr. RAKER upon his entry into Congress, and how that indomitable will of his succeeded:

When JOHN E. RAKER first ran for Congress, in 1910, he adopted a platform of his own and had it printed and circulated throughout his district. Among other things, as I remember, he set himself down as favoring Japanese exclusion, woman suffrage, reclamation of arid lands, extension of the Forest Service, protection of our natural watersheds, reforestation, and development of hydroelectric power. Later he became a strong advocate of the National Park Service and of national game and fish preserves. At his request he was assigned to the Public Lands Committee, the Immigration Committee, and the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, where he was able to force his views upon a membership composed mostly of easterners who know nothing about the problems of the great western portion of their country.

It was a long, hard fight, but Congressman RAKER lived to see his efforts crowned with success. He lived to see every plank set forth in that 1910 platform a reality. He was really the author of the Japanese exclusion act, and he was chairman of the House Committee on Woman Suffrage when the seventeenth amendment became a law. He was the author of the desert land act and many other

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laws affecting the great West. He was the best land lawyer in Congress. Legislation fathered and championed by Mr. RAKER found its way into the Reclamation Service, the Forest Service, and the National Park Service.

Clearly in the above editorial is the congressional and civil life of JOHN E. RAKER portrayed. In conclusion permit me to say: Life is certainly uncertain, and man is not the maker or controller of his own period on earth. One year ago JOHN E. RAKER was a strong, vigorous, and virile man, whose eye was clear, whose step firm and decisive, whose brain was active. A man apparently content with the whole world; a man who had apparently another decade before him of vigorous, busy life; but, alas, the Divine Ruler, who holds the destiny of man, decreed otherwise, and JOHN E. RAKER was passed on, leaving to mourn his untimely taking a devoted and loving wife and a host of associates who recall his busy and successful career.

We are no other than a moving row
Of magic shadow-shapes that come and go
Round with the sun-illumined lantern held
In midnight by the master of the glow.

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Address by Representative Edwards Of Georgia

Mr. SPEAKER: In honoring the memory of the late Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, we honor ourselves. A sense of duty, love of his memory, and ties of friendship bring us here on this occasion to pay tribute to the memory of one who is worthy of the most eloquent and earnest eulogies.

These would be sad occasions, here and elsewhere, but for the hope of life eternal beyond the grave. We are told that the truly good never die; but that they pass to life eternal. In that sweet thought we parted with our friend to whom we pay tribute to-day, believing that our loss is Heaven's gain. He has passed through that sleep called death, to that glorious life where there will be no more parting and no more sorrows. May we live worthy of his memory, and as commanded by our Lord, so that we also may enter into that endless life when we are called.

The older I get, and the more mature I become in my thought, the more I am convinced that there would be no real joy in life except as found in that blessed promise that those who believe in and serve God shall live again. It is disturbing and painful to me when I hear of atheists and infidels trying to upset and destroy this—the sweetest of all human hopes.

A truly great and good man passed from among us when our friend took his departure. His loss

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from the Congress, where he served so long and so ably, is keenly felt. We miss his counsel, his leadership, and his eloquence. It is a pity we have to give up such courageous men as he was. The country can ill afford to lose Christian statesmen of his splendid type; especially in this time of unrest when "redism" is undertaking, through deadly propaganda, to undermine our sacred institutions by foisting atheism and infidelity upon our civilization.

It is an insidious propaganda, parading under the guise of "science" and "freedom of thought," a veritable "wolf in sheep's clothing," that would destroy, not only our Government, but our cherished hopes of the life immortal. It is intended to wreck us as it wrecked Russia. It would make of us a godless nation as it has made of Russia. It is a part of that false theory of evolution that argues God out of the creation and leaves its victims godless and hopeless. We need strong men, like the one to whose splendid memory we pay these tributes, to combat these menacing forces.

Mr. RAKER was indeed a strong character and there was no trace of infidelity in his noble soul. He was full of courage and stood bravely by his convictions. He was among those who believed that God rules our destiny and that to continue in happiness we must keep God closely and lovingly in our individual and national lives. His was a manly life, without cant and without hypocrisy. He stood firm, like the mountains of his beloved

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California, for all that he thought to be right and equally strong against all he thought was wrong. He supported all moral issues with a courage unsurpassed.

Judge RAKER was not in the House long before he was pointed out and referred to as a man of ability. He grew in strength and influence, which, added to his many years of experience here, made of him one of the most useful and powerful Members of Congress.

The late Speaker, Champ Clark, in a memorial address on April 9, 1910, in eulogizing his friend, the late Judge De Armond, in referring to how usefulness and influence grow with experience and length of service, in Congress, said:

The high places to which Phelps, Bland, and De Armond rose in both the House and the country is another illustration of the value of long service—value not only to themselves, but to their constituencies and to the entire Republic.

Men should not be sent hither simply to gratify their own personal ambitions, but because they can be of service, and having proved that they are of service, wisdom dictates that they should be kept here so long as they continue to be of service; and it may be confidently asserted that the value of the services of a man of capacity, character, industry, and good habits increase in exact proportion to his length of service. New England understands this thoroughly. So do the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. When a Representative from any of those places demonstrates his fitness here he is retained until he retires, dies, or is promoted. Five times in succession Philadelphia has had the distinguished honor of furnishing the "father of the House"—Kelley, Randall, O'Neill, Harmer, and Bingham. Should General Bingham, the

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present "father of the House," for any reason cease to be a Member, the title of "father of the House," would pass to still another Pennsylvanian, the Hon. John Dalzell. These facts should furnish much food for thought to every constituency in the land.

Sixteen years have elapsed since that great address by Speaker Clark. He himself rose to great power and influence through his matchless ability and long service in Congress. It might be noted in line with his comment, Pennsylvania, in the person of the beloved Hon. Thomas S. Butler, still has the "father of the House," for continuous service.

The second California district recognized the wisdom of keeping a good man in Congress and they sent Judge RAKER here term after term until he was claimed by death in the very midst of his greatest strength and usefulness.

He was a friend and colleague of the great Champ Clark, and of that convincing orator and leader, the late Claude Kitchin, with whom he worked for the welfare of his party and of the country. He served long and well in the Congress. He was a tireless worker, fearless, able, and eloquent. This made a wonderful combination. Added to this were his friend-winning qualities. Few men had more or stronger friends than Judge RAKER had. He has left his splendid impress upon the laws and history not only of California, in whose soil he sleeps, but upon the Nation he loved so well.

He was a great lawyer, a hard student, and a statesman. He loved California and its people and

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those people loved him in return. They will miss him as we miss him here. He loved his country and was intensely patriotic. He came to the end of his earthly life full of honors, useful, and much beloved.

But, brother, you have not died in vain,
For you will live until the end of time;
Your record shines without a stain,
The soul of faith marches on unslain,
To the heights of the hills sublime.

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Address by Representative Reed
Of Arkansas

MR. SPEAKER AND MY COLLEAGUES: The eloquent tribute already delivered in this House by Members of Congress properly portray the very high esteem which the House entertained for the valuable services rendered by the deceased, Hon. JOHN E. RAKER. It was not my good fortune to know Congressman RAKER prior to my service in this House which began in December, 1923. Judge RAKER had been a Member of Congress for quite a long time prior to this date. I was placed upon a Committee of Irrigation and Reclamation, of which Judge RAKER had been a member for many years. No one could serve on this committee without being forcibly impressed with the ability of the deceased. It is doubtful whether any member of this committee worked harder or familiarized himself with detail work upon questions before this committee more than Judge RAKER. It is true that some men achieve greatness who do not possess a combative attribute. History, however, discloses that the characters who achieve lasting and enduring achievement are principally confined to those characters who belong to the combative régime. Judge RAKER belonged to the latter class. In my opinion he was by nature endowed with a mind that fitted him for not only hard work but

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for studious, initiative, constructive and combative work. Nature was further good to him in giving him a strong physique and a brilliant mind as well as the gift of eloquence. This important committee will miss Judge RAKER; the American Congress will miss him more, as his services were in demand by all those interested in helping that great array of our class of citizenship who need wise legislation.

Judge RAKER was strictly human, a strong contender for those principles he conceived to be right, yet ever ready to listen to those who contended for propositions contrary to his own views. The district he served so faithfully for a long time in the American Congress needs no encomium from me, and yet I can not fail in this brief address to say of the people of his district that when they selected Judge RAKER to represent their district in the American Congress, they acted wisely and placed one in high counsels of this Nation who never forgot to serve them ably and faithfully, even though he sometimes served them at the sacrifice of his own physical strength. The magnificent gathering of thousands of people at his funeral in the beautiful little town of Susanville, Calif., where we laid him to rest, thoroughly attest the very high esteem and the great love his own people bear for him.

Since the passing of my friend I have been forcibly impressed with this thought, that when some of our friends are summoned to the Great Beyond that we can not see, in our imagination, the physical

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form before us. Judge RAKER was one of those who impressed me so forcibly that I can yet in my imagination have an ideal picture of his physical stature and also remember even the tone of his clear strong and forceful voice.

Very few individuals of this life voluntarily want to withdraw and enter upon the possibilities of the life beyond. We have many tasks that we feel we have not finished. We have much labor that we desire to pursue further. In reality we are sometimes at a loss to understand why those are taken who seem to be thoroughly possessed with all their faculties for usefulness. Some of the most brilliant men who have ever served in the American Congress were taken at a very early age. But because of the fact that our finite minds can not reason out this matter is no argument why it is not right, for in reality there is so little which we do thoroughly understand. It is enough for us to know that the same God who has so gently dealt with this young Nation through these years of its incipiency does understand and does all things well.

Judge RAKER had lived a little more than three score of years. He died in his days of usefulness. We can yet hear the plaudits of the multitude rejoicing in appreciation of the services of this brilliant man.

Judge RAKER was a brilliant advocate, an able legislator, a wise counselor, and a most estimable Christian gentleman. One of the past has said that if a man puts more into this world than he takes

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out of it his life is a success. Measured by this standard we indeed may say that Judge RAKER'S life was a success.

The best will come in the great "To be,"
It is ours to serve and wait:
And the wonderful future we soon shall see
For death is but the gate.

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Address by Representative Carss
Of Minnesota

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE: At the funeral of our late friend and colleague, Judge RAKER, a very eloquent and well-deserved tribute was paid to his character and public services by Rev. Elijah Hull Longbrake. I ask unanimous consent to have published in the Record that funeral sermon as a part of my remarks, that it may become a part of these services.

OURS AND THE NATION'S FRIEND, HON. JOHN E. RAKER,
MEMBER OF UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT
OF CALIFORNIA

The eloquence of a worthy life speaks here to-day.

Our hearts are made sensitive to hear, in that the voice we heard we shall hear no more, the hand which once lifted beckoning our attention is stilled, and the personality which comprehended so much of the elements of manhood noble and strong, in which simplicity and honor were the outstanding characteristics, will never again visibly honor our presence. But it will be many a day before we shall escape his challenge for those things for which he so unflinchingly stood.

He now belongs to that innumerable company of whom it has been said, "He being dead yet he speaketh." No word of mine or yours can speak with tones so certain and memorable to-day as this his hour of life's summation, for friends, neighbors, and the Nation, all of whom he loved and so faithfully served.

To each in their place does he speak that message which most suitably expresses for them their particular angle of respect and esteem. May you cherish the thoughts which to-day will be yours.

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A worthy life is an incomparable achievement.

To foregleam one's journey with the splendor of vision and clarified purpose is to token nobility.

To hold consistently to that well-defined aim and swerve not, but throwing all into the challenge of life, and with steady stride move onward to the goal is evidence of the march of a man.

Mr. JOHN E. RAKER's life journey began when he was born, February 22, 1863, on a farm near Knoxville, Ill. When he was about 10 years of age his parents came to California, and he grew to manhood on a farm near Milford, Lassen County.

After careful training he entered the law office of Judge Spencer, with whom he later became associated in practice.

Early in his career he moved to Alturas, where his sterling character, moral worth, and civic leadership were quickly recognized, and he was honored with public office, which trust of the people, as their district attorney, was so well cared for he was further honored as their selection for superior judge.

He continued to serve in this capacity till his constituents called him to represent them and this second district of California in that incomparable legislative body of the world, the Congress of the United States of America. This leads one to inquire, Why should this man have been honored by this people and what was there about him which gave him unbroken command?

It is not enough merely to say he was unbeatable, so we are led to inquire why.

Some may ride the current and drift into positions of power. Others by strategy may outrun their opponents. But this is not the answer for the elevation to and mastery of the position held by our friend.

It takes a man foursquare to stand uncompromisingly for the needs of the people, to walk out into the open and, meeting all comers, receive the rising tide of approval of those whom he serves.

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Mr. RAKER early was aware that the strongest force in meeting his fellow men and the most driving power for the progress of mankind rests upon integrity and personal character.

A day or two ago I had the pleasure of a personal letter from Dr. Clarence True Wilson, of Washington, who had followed him for the past 10 years closely, and in this regard he said: "I was quickly impressed with his manly vigor, perfectly transparent honor, frank and friendly dealings with his fellows."

You must know this man to have answered our question, Why and what was his secret of influence and rising power?

I had thought to go where men learn the measure of a man—out among the folks of the street and in the office, the shop, and the place where men meet—but it was not necessary for me to inquire. They came to me; and as though I were the ear of their friend they have told me much of him.

I had had but slight opportunity to know him, but men of transparent character and life need not that we shall live by their side for the years, for to the one of discernment he was as an open book. If I might, I would then seek our answer from what we all knew.

What a comfort to-day to be able to say of a man, "He was personally, domestically, professionally, and publicly clean." In all these regards he was upright, consistent, above reproach. Our saying it does not make it so, but it being so we can with good grace and much gratification write it down.

You know no man until you have entered into the sacred sanctuary of his personal life.

He was personally clean.

He was clean by choice.

No man is genuinely clean in character unless it be by his own choice. Character of that quality is never a veneer. It is whole timber and needs not that any shall apply anything whatsoever to cover undesirable traits.

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body was he interested; but personal service rendered was not once, but over and over again. Their call was his command, and his duty was not done till their request had been measured for its merits—and unabated interest till full deserts were gained.

To sum again, we quote from Doctor Wilson, who observed his service for 10 years: "His undeviating fidelity to the temperance reform and to the strengthening of the prohibition amendment saw him stand foursquare for every moral reform, every new bill and movement that meant human betterment, until no man in the American Congress was more admired and trusted than he. He was a noble Representative and the kind of a public servant we can hardly afford to lose, but I think this Nation is cleaner and better for the life he lived."

From the Bishop Chamber of Commerce came to me this word: "We of Owen Valley, who during the years of our struggle with the city of Los Angeles and the constant efforts to crush us found him our champion on all occasions; and we desire to express our deepest sympathy with the bereaved family and the congressional district he so faithfully and worthily represented."

These and many others are the testimony of service rendered.

What more shall we say? We shall not be able to write or speak his deserts. We may in our hour of personal and public loss, tarry for one or two reflections which will pay to him a tribute better than tears or flowers, our personal commitment to that for which he so undauntingly stood.

To our youth and the legion for which he unselfishly gave himself with individual concern, to the fraternities who feel the silver cord broken, shall we not so evaluate him and those elements for which we admire him that as we turn from his bier to-day it shall be with high resolve that our lives shall be like his, clear; our career like his shall be one of high service rendered; like him, too, we shall learn that, should we walk with kings, we shall not lose the common touch, but shall be a brother to man.

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To my fellow men and women of this district shall we not here highly resolve that that character and quality of leadership which was his we shall bring again to the cause of the Nation which he loved.

To his colleagues in that body, the only one of its kind in the world, will you not catch from his fallen hands the torch he threw to you and press his and your cause with a purpose dominated with moral betterment for all human kind, the defense of the welfare of our Nation and courageous leadership for strides in the onward march toward the highest goal?

To this companion and loved ones who to-day can not yet measure the full appreciation of his going, may the gratifying thought and confidence of the life worthily lived, give you a sense of reward for his unmeasured investment.

And to one and all may it be with a hope that while to us it was as the end, to him it shall have been but the beginning of life, and reward better, richer, and fuller, with a closer and everlasting fellowship with God, the Father, and the Son, and with all those who have gone on before.

His precious body we shall tenderly lay to rest in the sunny slopes of his high Sierras looking toward the Golden Gate.

His life we cherish as our heritage and inspiration for our day.

His hope we shall catch and, following the gleam, move toward the eternal day when man is crowned with immortality.

And may God add His blessing.

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*Address by Representative Kahn
Of California*

Mr. SPEAKER: Death loves a shining mark, a signal victory. So we felt when JOHN E. RAKER passed into the Great Beyond. Raised in the mountains, the son of pioneers and himself a pioneer, he embodied all the qualities of the real westerner—sincerity, reliability, independence, courage, an austerity of mind tempered by a loving heart.

He was devoted to his State and to his country.

The Hetch Hetchy will be a lasting monument, enduring as long as the State shall endure.

His career in Washington was one of service, increasing with each successive term. A man of strong convictions, yet one whose heart ever answered the call of the sick and needy. Few heard of his numberless acts of charity, but the widow and the orphan, the sick veteran and friendless soldier could tell the tale.

His home life was ideal, his wife sharing his joys and his sorrows. A true helpmate with all that that implies.

Faithful servant of his State, sincere friend, loving husband, what finer epitaph need one have?

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Address by Representative Barbour
Of California

Mr. SPEAKER: JOHN E. RAKER, of Alturas, Modoc County, Calif., was a sturdy type of loyal American citizen. His career is noteworthy because it is representative of the lives of most successful Americans. The life of JOHN E. RAKER is a further demonstration of the fact that in America there is opportunity and that the road to accomplishment is barred to no one; that, while the way may be difficult, the goal may be reached by those who are worthy and will put forth the necessary effort.

Like many other distinguished Americans who have attained high position, JOHN E. RAKER spent his early life on a farm. He worked his way through the public schools and, after attending the State normal school at San Jose, Calif., studied law and was admitted to the bar of his State. It was while engaged in the practice of law that the name of JOHN E. RAKER became known to the people of California by reason of the important cases with which he was associated. Twice elevated to the bench of the highest trial court in California by the people of his county, he performed the duties of that office with honor and distinction.

It was as a Representative in the Congress of the United States that JOHN E. RAKER became best known. Elected to Congress eight times, he was 15 years a Member of this body. He represented a constituency of strong, sturdy Americans. While

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his district was of opposite political faith, he was returned to Congress without opposition, for his people believed in JOHN E. RAKER and in his loyalty to their interests. JOHN E. RAKER was a hard-working public official, tireless in his efforts, and always ready to serve. He had a deep interest in the welfare of those who may have been unfortunate. Himself inured to hard work, he was always interested in those who toil. He did much for the people of his State, and they showed their appreciation by the way in which they honored him. From the rugged mountains among which he lived, where men are men and where sham and pretense have no place, he absorbed the sturdy elements of a character which shaped his whole career. He was honest in all things and honorable in his dealings with men. His was a life of service to mankind, and in his passing to a higher and greater reward California and the Nation have suffered a distinct loss.

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Address by Representative Lea
Of California

Mr. SPEAKER: JOHN E. RAKER was born on a farm near Knoxville, Knox County, Ill., on the 22d day of February, 1863. Shortly after that his parents moved to Sedalia, Mo., where they remained but a short time and again removed to Knoxville. In 1873 when JOHN was only 10 years of age he moved with his parents to Lassen County, Calif. Lassen County is located in the northern part of California, and is a county of hills and mountains, valleys, and streams. It is a section of our State devoted to general farming. The life of JOHN RAKER on the farm was similar to that of many California boys. He did the work that ordinarily falls to the lot of the farmer's son. He attended the public school, the grammar school at Susanville, and finally the State normal school at San Jose, Calif., where he completed his course in 1884.

While yet a boy Mr. RAKER manifested that energy and self-reliance that so well served him in later years. It was by his own effort that he secured his education.

In the early part of 1885 Mr. RAKER entered the law office of Judge E. V. Spencer, of Susanville, under whom he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in the latter part of the same year. His qualities at that early age so impressed Judge Spencer that he was received into partnership in

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the practice of the law under the name of Spencer & Raker. This firm became one of the leading law firms of northern California, and was engaged in many suits involving water rights and land matters, as well as criminal cases, some of which became noted.

Lassen County in 1885 was more or less a pioneer section of our State. During that year, before Mr. RAKER was admitted to the bar, the superior court made a special order permitting him, then only 21 years of age, to appear to represent a defendant in an important murder trial.

In 1886, after one year's admission to the bar, he was a candidate of his party for district attorney. In December of the same year he moved to Alturas, the county seat of Modoc County, where he thereafter maintained his home. From Alturas his practice extended in connection with the above-mentioned firm, out over northern California and into Oregon and Nevada.

In 1894 he was elected district attorney of Modoc County, which office he held for four years, 1895-1898. At the general election in 1898 he was the Democratic nominee for State senator.

In 1901 Mr. RAKER gained much public attention as the attorney for a number of defendants in a criminal case known as the Modoc lynching case. The attorney general of the State joined with the district attorney in the prosecution of these cases. The local population was divided into active and bitter partisans over the prosecution. Twenty-one men were indicted by the grand jury for murder,

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each one of whom was charged with five separate offenses, that being the number of men lynched. The trial commenced in November, 1901, and ended in March, 1902. No convictions were had, and all defendants were discharged. From the time of that trial until his death Mr. RAKER was regarded as one of the notable public men of the State of California.

In 1902 Mr. RAKER was elected judge of the superior court for Modoc County and reelected in 1908. He resigned this position on December 19, 1910. He was a member of the bar of Oregon, of California, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. RAKER assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Alturas, and thereafter remained one of its directors.

From his early manhood Mr. RAKER took an active interest in the affairs of the Democratic Party, with which he was affiliated. In 1906 he was elected grand sachem of the Iroquois Clubs of California and reelected in 1907. At different times he was a delegate to the State Democratic convention and served on various committees. He was chairman of the Democratic State central committee in 1908-1910. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver in 1908.

Mr. RAKER also took an active interest in fraternal organizations. He was grand master in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of California, 1908-9, and a representative to the Sovereign

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Grand Lodge, at Seattle, and for several sessions a delegate to the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of California.

On the 21st day of November, 1889, Mr. RAKER married Iva G. Spencer, the daughter of Judge E. V. Spencer, with whom he had been associated in the practice of law. The marriage was a most happy and companionable one. The 36 years of its duration saw no lessening in the admiration, respect, and affection in that sacred relation.

In 1910 Mr. RAKER was elected to the Sixty-second Congress, where he continued to serve into the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress. In his last three elections he was selected at the primaries as the candidate of both the Democratic and Republican parties. After he once established himself in the knowledge and affection of the people of his district there was never any reasonable doubt as to whether or not he would be returned to Congress should he seek reelection.

I first learned of Mr. RAKER through the press of our State when I was a boy on a farm in California, as he had been. A few years more and he was recognized as one of the courageous, upstanding men of our State. A few years more I became personally acquainted with and developed a friendship for him. A few years more and he was elected to the House of Representatives. With interest I followed his career here.

A few years more and I took my place beside Mr. RAKER in the House of Representatives. Here I confirmed my previous impression of him. Mr. RAKER's work was characterized by great fidelity

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to the people he represented and to the causes he espoused. He worked with tireless energy. He was decided in his views and zealous in support of them. The people of his district, in their confidence and reliance upon him, sent much work to his office. He never shrank from it nor complained.

It is not overstating the fact to say that he took up the duties of his office, even the details involving the affairs of most humble individuals, with energy and even with pleasure. He found a positive happiness in being able to be of service to others, or in aiding the cause to which he was devoted. There was no limit on the hours of his devotion. Many times I have passed the House Office Building of evenings when most windows were darkened, but from his office window I saw the light streaming. He was using hours of the night to perform work for the people of his district and the country, for which the hours of the day were not long enough.

Mr. RAKER was of the West, out of the West, and a part of the West. He grew with the West, he felt with the West, he understood the West. In Congress he made himself her voluntary advocate and defender. Her cause was his cause.

Mr. RAKER came to Congress with convictions and definite purposes. He came committed to support the exclusion of orientals, woman suffrage, reclamation of arid lands, extension of the forest service, protection of watersheds, reforestation, and the development of hydraulic power. He sought membership on the Public Lands Committee, the

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Immigration Committee and the Irrigation Committee. These committees furnished the most effective opportunities for serving the causes to which he was committed. Other committees might be rated as more attractive to the ambitious; these were the committees that offered the greatest opportunity for useful work. He waived more attractive committee assignments for these committees.

In later years he gave active support to the national parks. It was through his efforts that Mount Lassen, containing the only active volcano in our immediate country was made a national park. It will become one of the most notable of all our parks. It would be a strictly accurate reflection of Mr. RAKER's attitude to say that he dealt with every public question from the standpoint of the average ordinary intelligent, clean-minded American. He did that as naturally as the magnetic needle turns to the pole.

Our western section has its own peculiar problems. Other sections of the country do not always understand. The people out here east of the Rockies are equally good and great as our own people of the Pacific slope. None can give the most helpful sympathy to the problems they do not understand. To them Mr. RAKER sought to present his West, our West.

Some one has said, "The character of a people is shown by the character of the men they crown." To-day we pay tribute to the man whom the people of the second district of California crowned. I would also pay tribute to those who crowned him.

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Some despair of the future of our country. Some fear the type of men to whom the destiny of our country is committed. Only temporarily at least can the failure of America come from those who in office owe her fidelity.

The only real fear we can have for the future of our country is the failure of those who select their representatives to high positions in government. In the long run the people of our country will get that service by public officials which they reward and demand. So long as the American people give an intelligent, independent loyalty to public affairs, so long as they condemn the evil and reward the good in public life, the future of this country is secure.

A few weeks ago the Representatives of Congress attended the funeral of Mr. RAKER at Susanville, Calif., with a great concourse of friends. We went out to his grave in the cemetery on the hill overlooking Susanville, and laid his body away. His grave was surrounded by banks of flowers sent as tokens of affection and expression of appreciation from people in many walks of life.

If only those whom he served should in the future visit that grave, many indeed would be the people of our State who would go there and leave a tear or a flower in appreciation of him. The young men of our State might well go there and learn lessons of industry and find inspiration in emulating his life. The public men of our State might go there and learn lessons of sincerity, of fidelity, and loyalty to the trusts committed to their care.

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In his early years in Congress, largely through his effort, legislation was secured which granted to San Francisco a water supply from the Hetch Hetchy that has ever since been regarded in an appreciative way as a great achievement from the standpoint of the people of San Francisco and the bay section of California. In subsequent years Mr. RAKER accomplished many things of service to his people, his State, and the country.

Perhaps from the general standpoint of the Pacific coast the most notable contribution of Mr. RAKER in Congress was the service he gave in connection with the immigration act passed by the Sixty-eighth Congress. An outstanding feature of that act, as measured by the Pacific coast interest, was the provision which excluded Orientals. Under the leadership of the chairman of the Committee on Immigration of the House, the Hon. Albert Johnson, no one performed a more effective service in support of that provision than Mr. RAKER. Many Members of Congress, as we people of the Pacific coast view the matter, might be given credit for their support of this provision. Credit to none of them can minimize or lessen the credit that is due the memory of JOHN E. RAKER for the ability and tenacious persistence and effectiveness with which he supported this provision for years, until it was finally written into the laws of his country.

Mr. RAKER gave that service through no narrow spirit of racial prejudice. He did it through a high-minded and just conception of our relations to that of the people of other nations. He knew

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that the way of peace and happiness between the United States and the Japanese people was not one of immigration and colonization. He recognized the fact that racial differences and prejudices do exist that are not temporary, and that legislation could not wipe away. He knew that to pursue a policy that would lead to a Japanese population of large numbers, where the people of that proud, aggressive, and able race could not be received on social or political equality, would develop not accord and harmony but discord, antagonism, international annoyances, irritation, and misunderstanding.

Mr. RAKER accepted the facts as he knew them. He supported exclusion not as an insult to Japan, nor as a humiliating disregard of the right of another people, but as a means of ultimately developing the friendship, the understanding, and harmony of these two nations. In so doing he performed a great service for his country.

Some time ago I stood in an ancient cemetery. There I saw a magnificent statue of an ancient warrior. In the midst of life and strength and courage the final summons came. The warrior laid his shield and sword at his feet. With manly mien the warrior accepted the summons. With one hand over his heart and the other extended to receive the message, with unflinching courage he accepted the call. JOHN RAKER has accepted the call.

His was the life for men to live; his the death to die. If it were for us to choose, which of us would select a different time to go? What better time

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than after a long and useful life, while so recently in the zenith of his powers, while there yet appeared before him so much of usefulness, while yet in the day of his active accomplishments, and when he was surrounded by the respect, admiration, and affection of his friends in greatest numbers?

Among the old-time outstanding men and editors of our State none are more highly honored than the Hon. Ed. E. Leake, editor of the Woodland Daily Democrat, of Woodland, Calif.

Mr. Leake, during a long and useful life, has been a close observer of public men and affairs. I submit an editorial from his pen under date of January 25, of this year, as follows:

CONGRESSMAN'S DEATH HELD GREAT BLOW TO ENTIRE STATE

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, ranking Member of Congress from California, and one of the best intellectual products of the State, is no more. His death came as a great blow to the State he had served so long, faithfully, and efficiently, and it is in the nature of a personal loss to his many loyal and affectionate friends who were so deeply attached to him because of his many virtues of mind and heart, his unfaltering courage, high ideals, clear vision, and his exalted aspirations. Although a partisan of strong convictions he was so faithful in the discharge of his public duties, so unselfish in his support of public measures the purpose of which was to safeguard the rights of the people and promote the best interests of the Nation and the State, and his private life was so blameless and exemplary that he was eight times elected to Congress in a district in which his party was in a minority. In the last years of his public career no political opponent could be found in the 16 counties comprising the first district strong enough to prevent him from receiving the nomination of all political parties.

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No period of American history has presented questions of greater importance and problems more difficult of solution than those which arose during his period of service. They involved not only divisions of domestic policy for which the Constitution furnished a guide, but also many problems that the framers of the Constitution did not provide for and did not conceive would arise. He maintained his opinions with marked ability, he was always courteous in debate, ready in resources but never violent in manner and statement, satisfying his friends without irritating his opponents. His premises once admitted it was difficult to resist his conclusions, for any weak point in his position was always guarded by plausible argument.

Viewed from any standpoint, even his political opponents were forced to acknowledge that he was a learned lawyer, studious, diligent, and successful; a trusted and honored Member of Congress, always retaining the respect and confidence of his constituency; a representative of unquestioned ability and integrity, faithful to his convictions as tested by the principles which he openly avowed and ably defended.

If we turn from his public life and view him as a man, in all the varied relations of life, we can pronounce his eulogy without the qualification of opposing opinions. That he was honorable and just in all his business affairs was never questioned. He was easy of approach, affable and kind, carrying into his private life none of the bitterness of political strife. He was a man of good habits, and unblemished character, plain, temperate, and the best type of an American citizen. He loved order, peace, and observed the obligations of religious morality; and, more important than all else in human society, he was faithful to his duty, to his kindred, and his family, and left us an example of purity in private life.

It is these virtues, more than genius, learning, or intellectual force that made the lamented dean of California Congressmen worthy of the high praise that has and will be bestowed upon him by his associates, and will preserve his memory in the hearts of the people of California.

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Much appreciation of Mr. RAKER in our State came from outside of his district. As indicating the general attitude of the people of California, particularly of northern California, where Mr. RAKER was best known, I submit an editorial of the San Francisco Call under date of January 25 of this year:

JOHN RAKER, GOOD-BYE

In JOHN RAKER'S first campaign for election to Congress he stated this as his creed:

"My work will be to labor for enactment of laws that will keep this great Government for its 95,000,000 people, and not for a favored few—the interests of the trusts. The people should be permitted to have a full voice in this Government of theirs. I stand for progressive legislation, both State and National, to that end."

No man can say that JOHN RAKER did not literally obey that creed of his. He kept his word, and was reelected again and again on the basis of his deeds at Washington.

Hetch Hetchy is in great measure a monument to him, for he was the man who introduced the measure that embodied the grant under which Hetch Hetchy is being constructed. Into that act he wrote provisions to insure Hetch Hetchy to the people forever. He safeguarded human rights explicitly so that neither by quibble nor by evasion can the Raker Act be voided without discovery.

San Francisco owes him much.

He came from the hills, from the "Modoc Country," the "Mother Lode," where gold was discovered and where our inexhaustible water power is now produced. It will not be easy to find another in the hills or in the city, so earnest, so honest, so vigilant for the people as JOHN E. RAKER.

Nothing in the career of Mr. RAKER has more typified the heart interest with which he responded to the cause of the humble than the time, sacrifice,

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and loyalty with which he espoused the cause of the California Indians.

I submit a statement issued by the Indian Board of Cooperation of California following the death of Mr. RAKER:

A MEMORIAL TO THE HON. JOHN E. RAKER

The Hon. JOHN E. RAKER is dead, but his work for the benefit of the Indians of California will live. The Indians loved him. They mourn as heartbrokenly as they would for one of their own kinsmen.

As a boy, as a man grown, as an attorney in private practice, as district attorney for the county of Modoc, Calif., as United States Congressman for the second district of California for the last 16 years, he has been their true and untiring friend. He has been that kind of a friend who "comes in when all others go out," a friend in need, one to be coveted and prized.

Congressman RAKER, as a Californian from childhood, reared in Indian country, was familiar with the unparalleled wrongs that these unfortunate people had to suffer. The wholesale confiscation of their lands, their homes and food supply, and the debauching and murderous attacks that reduced these California Indians from a population of more than 200,000 at the beginning of the influx of the unrestrained gold seekers and the onward march of the soldiers commanded by those who taught "the only good Indian is a dead one" to a mere remnant of about 20,000 of to-day, are facts which were well known to Congressman RAKER.

His pleas for remedial legislation, and appropriations to alleviate the suffering and to provide a just settlement for these people are often found in committee and congressional records of the Congress of the United States.

His bill, giving authority to the Court of Claims and the United States Supreme Court to hear the case of the Indians and to render judgment against the United States Government for any amount that may be found due them,

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after years of hard work and determined effort, passed unanimously both Houses of Congress last year. The measure failed to become a law only because the President failed to sign the bill after Congress adjourned.

Repeatedly during his last illness, though weakened and afflicted with pain, he expressed the keenest interest in this effort to provide a rectification of the wrongs done the California Indians. It was at his direction that, almost in the final hours of his life, his bill for the relief of the Indians was rewritten to meet, so far as possible, the administrative objections that have delayed the relief.

As a public servant, Judge RAKER possessed convictions born of a certainty. All through life his fight to better the conditions of humanity, to secure justice and fair play to all, was persistently determined but always fair and kindly. As a fighter for the things most worth while in life, he was never wanting. If the case had merit, even though unpopular, he gave it his best. He was loved and honored by statesmen and children alike.

The Hon. JOHN E. RAKER is dead, but the beneficent influence of his life will live.

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Address by Representative Swing
Of California

Mr. SPEAKER: One of our number has been taken from us, and we have met out of respect to his memory to pay tribute to his character and to the work he did here.

It seems only yesterday that JOHN E. RAKER moved among us, alert and active, busy in the performance of his official duties, the very picture of health and rugged manhood. And then, while at the high tide of his powers and attainments, with no apparent weakening of his splendid physique, with no slackening of the gait at which he was wont to travel, and with no diminishing of that vigorous intellect, his call came, and after only a brief illness he passed on, leaving with us the clear-cut memory of him as we last saw him on the floor of this House.

At the time of his death, Judge RAKER was the dean of the California delegation in Congress, and his years of faithful service here were fruitful and profitable not only to the State which he had the honor so long to represent, but to the Nation as well. His work on the Immigration Committee centered around the restrictive legislation calculated to protect our country from too great a movement to our shores of people whom time and experience had proven difficult for us to assimilate into our body politic, and this included a settlement of the difficult Japanese problem for the

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Address by Representative Free
Of California

Mr. SPEAKER: For the fifth time since I have been a Member of Congress the Angel of Death has visited the California delegation and taken therefrom one of its Members. The last one to be taken was JOHN E. RAKER—a man of the type who built up the great West.

He was born in Knox County, Ill. At the age of 10 years he moved with his parents to Lassen County, Calif.

Not being overly endowed with worldly goods, he took to farm work to earn money with which to attend school. He graduated from the public schools and then entered the State Normal School at San Jose, Calif., in 1882, and graduated therefrom in 1884.

He was ambitious to become a lawyer and so studied law at Susanville, Calif., with Judge E. V. Spencer. In 1884 he was admitted to practice law in the State of California, and shortly thereafter became the law partner of his former instructor, Judge Spencer. In 1894 he was elected district attorney of Modoc County, Calif., which position he held for four years. From 1902 to 1910 he served as judge of the superior court for Modoc County, Calif. He was elected to the Sixty-second and each succeeding Congress.

If I were to name what I considered to be his two outstanding qualities, I would say determination and perseverance. I have never known a man

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Pacific coast. As a member of the Public Lands Committee he played an important part in shaping and securing the passage of the important Federal water power act, the Hetch Hetchy legislation to give San Francisco a water supply and the law granting the right of way for the Los Angeles aqueduct, to enable that city to bring its domestic water from the Owens River. On the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee he was an ardent advocate of the Boulder Dam project, which means so much to the entire Southwest, while as a member of the Committee on Woman Suffrage he made an important contribution to the movement which extended the franchise to the women of the country.

In his work JOHN RAKER always sought the truth. His mind was so constituted that it could not long remain in doubt or uncertainty. It insistently demanded to know, and it was ceaseless in its inquiry until it had determined the right and wrong of every question presented to it, and having made a determination, thereafter there was but one course to pursue, and that was to battle for the right as he saw it.

He had courage, both physical and mental, beyond what is given to most men. It stood him in good stead in the early days, since that part of California where he grew up was at that time still colorful with the romance of the lumberjack and mining camp. It contributed to his success there, and it characterized his work here. He dearly loved a good fight for a worthy cause, and the fact that he was sometimes in a hopeless minority

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never seemed to diminish in the least the enthusiasm and ardor with which he accepted the challenge to battle.

No appraisal of the life work of Judge RAKER would be complete without considering the important part his good wife played in the attainment of his success. They were ideally mated, and their home life was happy. She was fitted in every way to be his life companion and was able to, and did, contribute directly to his steady climb up the ladder of fame.

Both were dearly loved by the people throughout their district, and there is no question whatever but that had he lived he could have been reelected over and over as long as he cared to serve them. On the death of her husband Mrs. Raker was urged to consent to be a candidate for Congress, and there is no doubt if she had consented she would have been elected and would have served here with credit as a worthy successor of her husband.

When history has recorded the names of those who well and faithfully served our country's cause, who gave unstintingly of the best that was within them to protect the interests and promote the welfare of the people who were, in public and private life, guided wholly by principle and high ideals, who sought only how best to serve the cause of the truth and righteousness, then you will find the name of JOHN E. RAKER written large and high on that roll of honor. California will ever proudly cherish his memory as one of her most distinguished sons.

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who was more persistent in carrying out his ideas. He would sometimes take considerable time to make up his mind on a question; but once his mind was made up, from that moment he was willing to fight to maintain his ideas. From the time I entered Congress up to the time of his death I served with him on the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in the House of Representatives, and I have seen him day after day fight perseveringly and militantly for the protection of American ideals in the United States.

Early last June, as a member of a congressional committee, I accompanied Judge RAKER through northern California. Upon reaching Mount Lassen Park we found there had been a heavy rain the night before. Judge RAKER was desirous that we should go into the center of the park and view the devastated area where the volcano had blown off the top of the mountain. Old residents feared the trip, but not so with Judge RAKER; and so, following the course laid out by him we persevered through rain, snow, and mud until we accomplished the purpose of our visit. On the trip he injured his foot, and that night suffered considerably. Next morning, while we went on, he was delayed because of his injury and intended to join us later. I bade him good-by, fully expecting to meet him in a day or so. I never saw him again. When I reached Washington he was in the hospital and not able to see me; and finally he passed to the Great Beyond, never having been strong enough during his last illness to greet friends, although he felt to the last that he would again join us in our work.

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To-day, by her fireside, in the high mountains of California, where the big trees reach forth to meet the heavens, his widow is sitting alone, her mind turned toward this Chamber, knowing that here to-day the men who have been the associates of her husband for many years are doing him honor. Perhaps she can not understand why this grief has come to her. Perhaps she can not understand why one in the prime of life, so vigorous—mentally and physically—should have his life cut short on earth. It is perhaps intended that she, and we, should not understand. The mystery of death is no greater than the mystery of birth. That this is not the end, we must believe. We do not doubt from season to season but that the flowers will bloom again. When the sun sets at night, we have no doubt but that there will be another day. In the brightness of the sunshine of the day, we well know there will come a night. So we must have faith and believe that we are part of a great scheme directed and controlled by a guiding power for the good of us all.

NO FAITH

“I have no faith,” he said to me,
And there was sadness in his eyes.
“No faith,” said I. “That can not be.
Do you believe the sun will rise?

“ ’Tis dark to-night. No stars are out.
You can not see one gleaming sign,
But can you tell me that you doubt
That stars and moon again will shine?

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“ You say the clouds have hid their light;
Science explains the darkness so.
And you believe that this is right,
But, tell me, do you really know?

“ You have no knowledge that the sun
And moon and stars which disappear
Will keep their courses as they run,
And yet you plan from year to year.

“ You see the sun sink down at night,
Nor grieve to see it slip away.
You wait to-morrow’s coming light,
And yet you ‘have no faith’ you say.”

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Address by Representative Carter
Of California

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE: We have met here to-day to honor and pay tribute to the memory of one who has been taken from us, the Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, devoted husband, beloved friend, lover of nature, advocate, and statesman; he leaves behind words and deeds which will always remain an inspiring monument to those who follow after him.

JOHN E. RAKER was an outstanding man among men, kind-hearted, loyal to his ideals, always courageously carrying the banner for any purpose that would benefit his fellow men.

One of broad vision and understanding, he worked with untiring energy to see those visions made realities.

As a humble worker in the soil he learned to know and love nature.

While still a farmer we see him as a disciple of the Great Emancipator, striving as he toiled to secure an education. Through his determination he succeeded and became a brilliant advocate, highly esteemed among his colleagues.

These qualities of sympathetic understanding, high intelligence, honesty, and perseverance of purpose made him beloved by all, and it was with a supreme confidence in him that the people of his district chose him as their Representative in Congress. Since that time we have learned to know

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and love him, too. His vision and untiring energy have made possible the accomplishment of the Hetch Hetchy project, one of the greatest tasks ever attempted by man. Through his love and intimate knowledge of nature he was able to render valuable aid in the conservation of its resources.

In the passing of JOHN E. RAKER this Republic has lost one of its strongest bulwarks, for it is upon the foundation of such men as he that the security of this country is built.

To his devoted wife and helpmate we echo the simple words of that great man, Abraham Lincoln, "We weep with you."

The people of his community have lost not only their Representative in Congress but also a staunch friend, and they mourn with us.

As a testimonial to the high regard in which he was held by his people, the following beautiful lines have been penned by Eleanor S. Warner, one of his friends, and dedicated to him since his death, titled—

*HOME TO HIS HILLS

To the great winds of God
He has flung his spent purse,
Back to the universe.
Mantled in peace, unshod,
He has gone his shining way
To the far hills of day;
Outworn old paths of clay.

With him he carried nought
But his gem of high renown,
On earth he had wrought
For the Lord of Life's crown.

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The courts of earth will miss
His guerdon of good will,
His purpose strong and still
Unstained by prejudice;
For just he was and kind,
Clean of life and calm of mind,
To his vision never blind.

He was a friend to trees
And the fountained north hills,
To farms and schools and mills,
To roads and streams and seas—
His girth of love unbound.
Where men vexed problems found
His unbought service wound.

Blossoms we lay at his feet,
On his heart bright with hope
And big with good. We grope
In dusk; the dawn is sweet
He has won. How glad is he
Who has fought valiantly
For Christ's humanity.

O you who follow him,
Bear high his torch of right
Flaming to the peaks of light,
O you who follow him.

Mr. LEA of California took the chair as Speaker
pro tempore.

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Address by Representative Curry
Of California

Mr. SPEAKER: Again the angel of death has entered the ranks of the California delegation and this time has taken from our midst our friend and colleague, JOHN E. RAKER, who passed the border that separates time from eternity at his apartments in the city of Washington on January 22 of this year. A congressional delegation accompanied his funeral cortege and he was buried January 31, 1926, at Susanville, Lassen County, Calif., in the midst of the magnificent mountains and forests and valleys of the Sierras, among the constituency he loved and had so ably represented for many years in the Halls of Congress.

From his early manhood JOHN E. RAKER was a leader of men. Among his many honors were being selected as grand master of the Odd Fellows, past master of his Masonic lodge, many times a delegate to the grand lodge, chairman of the Democratic State central committee, an influential delegate to many State conventions and to a national convention of his party.

He was elected to serve the people as district attorney and as judge of the superior court of Modoc County and as a Representative in Congress from the second California district, which latter office he held from 1911 to the date of his untimely death. As a prosecutor he was fair to the public but lenient to those who had taken the first erring

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step; as an advocate he was tireless and almost belligerent in defense of his client; as a councilor his advice was sound and dependable; as a judge he tempered justice with mercy; as a legislator he was a patriotic American, diligent in behalf of the interest of his constituents, his State, and his Nation. He knew the rules of the House, was ready in debate, and his arguments were based on accurate information and were eloquently presented.

San Francisco owes her right to use the water and power of her Hetch Hetchy Valley to his persistent and able efforts. He initiated the legislation that established the Mount Lassen National Park in his beloved Sierras, and he had a very potent influence in shaping legislation on immigration and naturalization and on the public lands. He was an able, eloquent, militant, Christian statesman.

He and his beloved wife were married in their young manhood and womanhood and remained sweethearts to the end. As year succeeded year they became more and more in love with each other. He treated her with an undying affection and old-fashioned courtesy. She was a helpful companion and loving wife. Her high ideals and intelligent advice encouraged and assisted him in the battle of life. Together they achieved success and honor and made a host of true and loyal friends. He has bequeathed to her an unsullied name, an untarnished record, and sweet memories.

JOHN E. RAKER was a truly religious man. Religion is man's recognition of his dependence on and

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responsibility to God and of God's loving-kindness. False religion depends on superstition, ignorance, intolerance, and fear. True religion is supported by reason, science, philosophy, and faith. Faith and love is the corner stone of all human and divine relationships. The family is maintained by faith and love; faith of the members of a family in each other; faith of the husband in the wife, the wife in the husband, and the children in their parents, and all bound together by love. Business depends on faith in the integrity of obligations. The perpetuity of our Government depends on the faith of the people in its institutions and their militant love of liberty. And spiritual progress now and hereafter depends on faith in the Omnipotent Creator and Preserver of the universe whom we call God, in a love that believes in and comprehends the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, in a faith and love that is manifested by works.

JOHN E. RAKER had as unquestioning faith as that of the patriarch Job, who said:

For I know that my Redeemer liveth and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And after my skin, even this body is destroyed, then without my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see for myself and mine eyes shall behold and not another, though my veins be consumed within me.

He has "fought the good fight of faith" and has entered into eternal life. We join with his beloved wife and bereaved relatives in their sorrow and mingle our tears with theirs in mourning, but we are comforted somewhat by the knowledge that he

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lived a good, conscientious, successful Christian life and "that a man's last day on earth is his birthday in eternity."

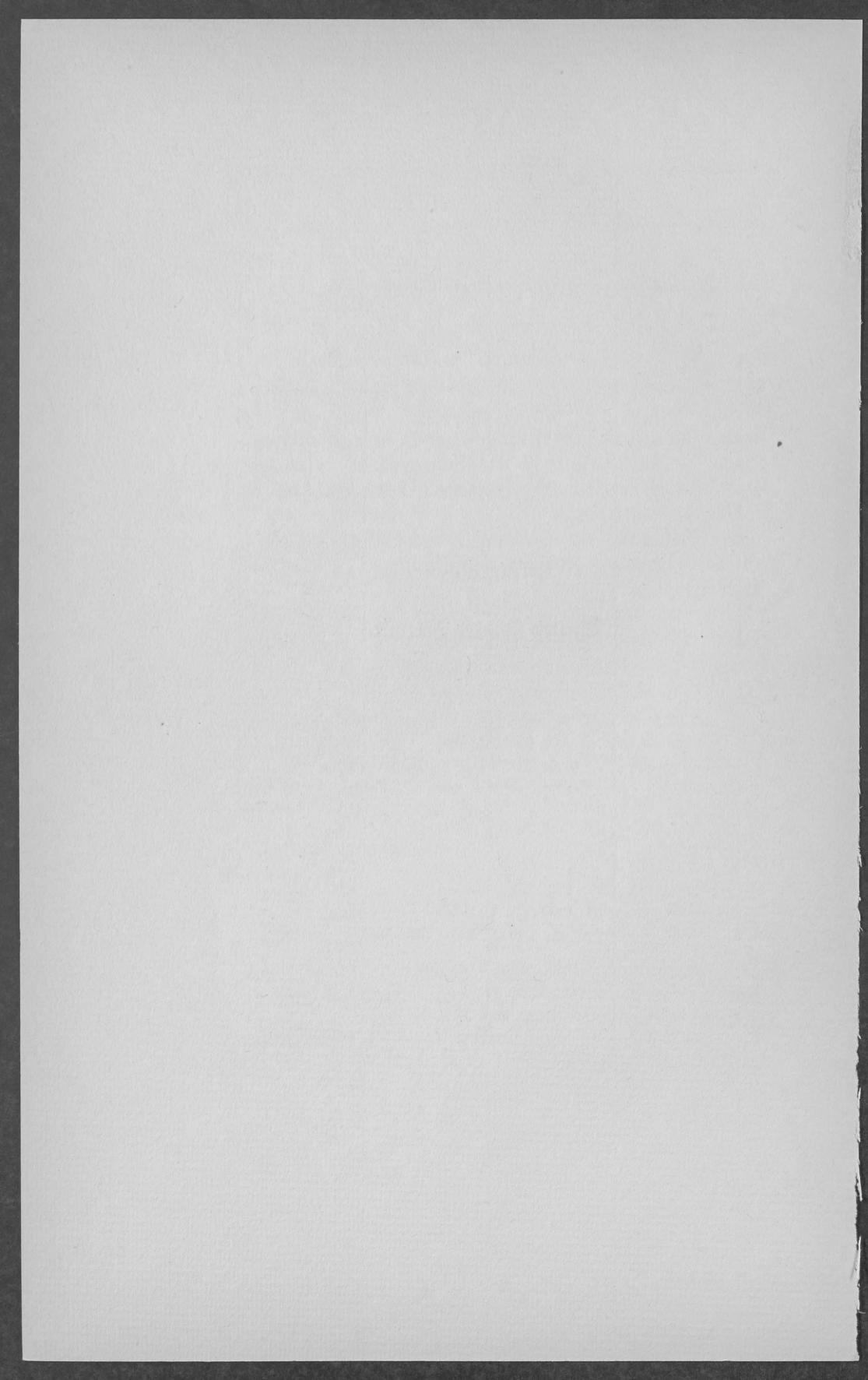
Out of the dusk a shadow, then a spark;
Out of the cloud a silence, then a lark;
Out of the heart a rapture, then a pain;
Out of the dead cold ashes, life again.

Mr. CURRY resumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In accordance with the resolution heretofore adopted, the House will stand adjourned until to-morrow.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Monday, April 19, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon.

Proceedings
in the
United States Senate



Proceedings in the United States Senate

SATURDAY, January 23, 1926.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, late a Representative from the State of California, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I ask that the resolutions just received from the House be laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions (H. Res. 101) of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That a committee of 12 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

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

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect, this House do now adjourn.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I submit the resolutions I send to the desk and ask for their immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 127) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, late a Representative from the State of California.

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

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate now take a recess, under the unanimous-consent order, out of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.), under the previous order, took a recess, as in open executive session, until Monday, January 25, 1926, at 12 o'clock meridian.

