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DECEMBER 3, 1928-MARCH 4, 1929

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ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS
1812 — 1883
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY
GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA
STATESMAN — AUTHOR — PATRIOT
"I AM AFRAID OF NOTHING ON THE EARTH
ABOVE THE EARTH, BENEATH THE EARTH
EXCEPT TO DO WRONG."

70th Congress, 2d Session - Senate Document No. 179

Acceptance and Unveiling
of the Statue of
Alexander Hamilton Stephens



PRESENTED BY THE
STATE OF GEORGIA



PROCEEDINGS IN THE CONGRESS
AND IN STATUARY HALL
UNITED STATES CAPITOL



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SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 6

SUBMITTED BY MR. HARRIS

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, presented by the State of Georgia, 5,000 copies, of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 2,500 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Georgia.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, and shall procure suitable illustrations to be bound with these proceedings.

Adopted May 14, 1928.

BIOGRAPHY

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS was born near Crawfordville, Taliaferro County, Ga., February 11, 1812; attended private and "old field" schools; was graduated from the University of Georgia at Athens in 1832; taught school eighteen months; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Crawfordville in 1834; member of the State house of representatives 1836-1841; served in the State senate in 1842; elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mark A. Cooper; reelected to the Twenty-ninth and to the six succeeding Congresses, and served from October 2, 1843, to March 3, 1859; was not a candidate for renomination in 1858; presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of Douglas and Johnson in 1860; he gave his support for the Presidency at different times to Harrison, Clay, Taylor, Pierce, and Buchanan, his conduct being governed by the principles for which they stood; member of the secession convention of Georgia in 1861 which elected him to the Confederate Congress, and was chosen Vice President under the provisional government by that Congress; elected Vice President of the Confederacy; one of the commissioners on the part of the Confederacy at the Hampton Roads conference in February, 1865; after the Civil War he was imprisoned in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, for five months until October, 1865; elected to the United States Senate in 1866 by the first legislature convened under the new constitution, but did not present his credentials, as the State had not been readmitted to representation; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-third Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ambrose R. Wright; reelected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses, and served from December 1, 1873, until his resignation November 4, 1882; elected Governor of Georgia in 1882 and served until his death in Atlanta, Ga., March 4, 1883; interment in a vault in Oakland Cemetery; reinterment in the yard of his estate, "Liberty Hall," near Crawfordville, Ga.

GUTZON BORGLUM

THE SCULPTOR

Born in Idaho, March 25, 1867, son of Dr. James de la Mothe Borglum and Ida (Michelson) Borglum; educated in the public schools of Fremont and Omaha, Nebr., and at St. Mary's College, Kansas; studied art in San Francisco and went to Paris in 1890, working and studying in Académie Julien and École des Beaux Arts. He exhibited as painter and sculptor in the Paris Salon, in Spain in 1892, and in California in 1893 and 1894; went to London in 1896, remaining there and in Paris until 1901; exhibited in Paris in 1896 and 1901; held successful "one-man" exhibit in London. He received the gold medal for sculpture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; was sculptor for work on Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City; the Sheridan Equestrian Monument and the figure of America on the Pan American Union Building in Washington, D. C.; Mares of Diomedes (bronze), Metropolitan Museum, New York; Atlas (marble), New York, etc. Mr. Borglum is a member of the Royal Society of British Artists, Société National des Beaux Arts, and Architectural League. He is also represented in Statuary Hall by the bronze statue of Zebulon B. Vance, presented by the State of North Carolina.

UNVEILING *and*
PRESENTATION

STATUARY HALL, DECEMBER 8, 1927

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS



THURSDAY, December 8, 1927.

The unveiling of the statue of ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, of Georgia, in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, Washington, D. C., on December 8, 1927, was held pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 3, Seventieth Congress, first session, which is as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the statue of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, presented by the State of Georgia, to be placed in Statuary Hall is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his distinguished humanitarian service.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of Georgia.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock p. m. by Senator William J. Harris, of Georgia, the presiding officer.

Senator HARRIS. Dr. J. Sprole Lyons, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, Ga., will offer the invocation.

INVOCATION BY REV. J. SPROLE LYONS

Almighty God, we thank Thee for lives which honor Thee in leading their fellow men in paths of righteousness and peace and true patriotism.

STATUE OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

As we gather in this great hall devoted to the memory of the best of our Nation, we are grateful for the patriot and statesman whose memory we honor to-day, whose body was all too frail a habitation for his mighty spirit, but whose heroic life has been, and continues to be, a benediction and an inspiration to his country, and especially to his State, which now honors itself in honoring him.

We dedicate this statue to-day, wrought in the beautiful marble of the Georgia which he loved so well and served so faithfully, to be a token of the devotion of the people of that State to his memory, as well as a sacramental seal of the Union of the free and equal States which, please God, shall never be broken. We leave it to-day in the goodly company of the immortals of our Nation under the sheltering dome of its Capitol, and consecrated to the holy mission of keeping alive in the hearts of our Nation those ideals and passions which shall make America and keep America that blessed and happy people whose God is the law. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR HARRIS

The United States has every reason to be proud of ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS. Obstacles to him were only stepping-stones to higher and nobler things. For 8 years he was in the legislature of his State, for 16 years before the Civil War he was a Member of Congress of the United States, for 4 years during the Civil War he was Vice President of the Confederate States, for 10 years after the Civil War he was again a Member of the Congress of the United States, and he died while he was governor of his State. Thus he was 38 years in the service of the people of Georgia as their lawmaker and 1 year as their governor.

Few men in the history of the United States have given so great a length of service, and none has rendered to his State and his Nation service that better entitled him to the honor of being acclaimed one of the two greatest men in her history. He was also the peer of the best ever in the history of the United States in his high character, broad intelligence, and unselfish service. He had all these in such a measure that I am proud that he was a Georgian and that it is my privilege, as one of the Georgia Senators, to take part in accepting this statue, which placed in this hall proclaims to the long ages ahead that both his State and his Nation considered him worthy of the very highest honor.

STATUE OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

No man in the world's history ever surpassed ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS in the steadfastness of his devotion to the principles of truth, justice, and mercy. His private life was without fear and without reproach and full of incidents of helpfulness to those in need, especially to young men seeking aid to attend college. His public career shows him time and again placing loyalty to principles above subservience to political party, time and again refusing to follow where he thought principles were being set aside for party purposes. On the tablet of his heart was written the sentence often quoted by him, "Times change and men change with them, but principles never." No man ever strove harder to be guided by those principles that preserve the permanent interests of humanity. He was—

One who cared not to be great
But as he served or saved his State.

There are several events in his life that prove that his devotion to principles was superior to his desire for praise or applause. He favored the annexation of Texas, though the Whig Party, to which he belonged, opposed it. He was denounced as a traitor to his party, but he unflinchingly persisted in the path which he had deliberately chosen. Before the Georgia Legislature of November, 1860, and the secession convention of January, 1861, he opposed the secession of his State from the United States. He did his best to stop that resistless tide of public opinion that organized the Confederate States in the winter of 1860-61. In these, and in almost every other position he took, we can now

STATUE OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

see that he was both patriotic and wise. Time has vindicated his judgment. We now see clearly that he was a great statesman.

He was also a great parliamentarian and a great orator. These gifts he devoted to the highest interest of his country, to the preservation of the Union, and to the cause of constitutional liberty. For 26 years he was a Member of the lower House of Congress and he was elected by his State to be its United States Senator after the close of the War between the States, just after he returned from a prison of the United States at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.; but he was denied admission to the Senate because of the reconstruction policy then in force toward the once seceded States. Shut out from service in the Halls of Congress, he then devoted his time to the production of his greatest literary work, which he entitled "The War Between the States." This work, in two large volumes, presented what is now generally conceded to be the clearest and strongest statement ever made of the right of secession under the Constitution of the United States, and it stands to-day as the best defense of the conduct of the South during the war. This great defense of the South finished, he accepted service again in the House of Representatives from which he voluntarily withdrew to become governor of his State.

The career of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is one of the marvels of human history. Though a delicate boy with poor health throughout his whole life, he became a tower of strength to his people. His father was a farmer and a teacher of country

STATUE OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

schools and trained his own children to work and to study. Thus, in his childhood, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS worked on a farm after he was 6 years old and attended school two or three months of the year. When he was 15 years old his father died and left him penniless, but a charitably disposed citizen provided for his attendance in a high school, and by borrowing money he was able to attend the university of his State, where he graduated with first honors and obtained the thorough scholarship that enabled him to study law without a tutor and enter the bar. He very soon distinguished himself and was prospering as a lawyer when he was elected to the legislature of his State and began the long and noble service to his country which ended only with his death. His surely was a life devoted to his country. How appropriate now that his country, grateful for his service and proud of his achievements, should wish to preserve his image in this place, the very place where his voice was once heard pleading for the principles of justice. This marble reproduces his form, and its being here will prove to all future generations that he was one of the greatest men who ever lived in Georgia.

Looking back over the years it is interesting and very impressive to note that four of the men whose statues stand in this hall were born in Georgia not far apart. Dr. Crawford Long was a roommate of Mr. STEPHENS at the University of Georgia. The Confederate general, Joseph Wheeler, who served later in the Spanish-American War, was captured just after the Civil War and sent to prison with Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. STEPHENS and General Wheeler

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in the early eighties served together in the United States Congress. General Wheeler's and Dr. J. L. M. Curry's statues were placed here by the State of Alabama. General Wheeler was born in Augusta, Ga.; Doctor Curry in Columbia County, Ga. Sequoia, the Indian chief whose statue was placed here by the State of Oklahoma, was also born in Georgia.

Robert Toombs and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS were born in the same county near the same time, and they were close personal friends. They entered the Congress of the United States about the same time, Toombs in 1845, STEPHENS in 1843. As both were Whigs and both of supereminent abilities and from the same State, they were often called the twins of Georgia. They were, however, of very different temperaments, Toombs impetuous and brilliant and commanding, STEPHENS quiet and thoughtful and persuasive, but they were linked in friendship so strong that no differences ever affected it. They are still linked so closely in the hearts of all Georgians that whenever one of them is mentioned the other is always thought of and usually spoken of; and now that one of this noble pair is selected for the signal honor of this occasion the name of the other comes to our lips.

Toombs said at the grave of STEPHENS:

His acts are written in letters of gold. He was the child of the State, the child of the Republic; yes, the child of humanity; and his was one of the few immortal names that were not born to die. He took his mission from his conscience—the voice of God.

At the time of the death of Governor STEPHENS, former Gov. N. E. Harris was a member of the

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legislature and was chairman of the memorial committee. He said of Mr. STEPHENS:

He lived for Georgia. There was no drop of blood in his veins that did not bear the image of his mother State. He was a great man, and the fact that he confined himself to the study of what was best for the country and his State gave him a supremacy in those early days following the war that no man could dispute.

My late friend and colleague in the Senate, Hon. Thomas E. Watson, was a member of the Georgia Legislature memorial committee and made the following statement about Mr. STEPHENS:

He fell on sleep like a child weary and worn. Great Nature, the common mother, holds him tenderly to her bosom. When he shall awaken it is inspiring to believe that he shall greet the morning in a land where there is no night, where the skies are undimmed by a cloud, where the feet bleed upon no pathway of stones, and the head wears no crown of thorns.

I was requested by the committee to announce that when the names of the following people are called they will please rise. The committee regrets that on account of the length of the program they can not ask them to make addresses.

I will ask Judge Alexander W. Stephens, representing the Stephens family in Georgia, to please rise.

[Judge Stephens rose and was greeted with applause.]

I will ask John M. Graham, private secretary of Mr. STEPHENS, to please rise.

[Mr. Graham rose and was greeted with applause.]

STATUE OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

I will ask Mr. Elias, of Washington, private secretary of Mr. STEPHENS while in Congress, to please rise.

Mr. HALLMAN. He does not seem to be here.

Senator HARRIS. Will Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, ex-Senator Felton, the only woman Senator of the United States, please rise?

[Mrs. Felton rose and was greeted with applause.]

Mr. Gutzon Borglum will now address us in presenting to the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy his services as sculptor.

ADDRESS BY MR. GUTZON BORGLUM

MR. CHAIRMAN, SENATORS FROM GEORGIA, YOUR EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, MR. PRESIDENT, AND DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY: I have the honor to tell you that the portrait statue of your great citizen, our fellow American, ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, late Vice President of the Confederacy, is finished and here safely delivered in the Capitol of the Union, where it will remain under the protection of the United States as a part of the record of the life of this great Nation.

It would be as unbecoming for me, as the sculptor, to praise too much my own as it would be for a mother to say too much about the merits of her child, but we are not dealing primarily with art or its merits to-day, but rather with the record that we are writing in marble in the history of this Nation.

Carlyle once said:

I am a poor man, but I would gladly give one-half of all I possess had some artist in his day drawn a true portrait of the Christ that humanity might see just how the Son of God looked, how He appeared, just what were His features, what the form assumed by the Son of God.

Mr. Chairman, I have had the honor for many years of serving the people of the South, in helping them develop the record of their great. In that service I have become profoundly impressed with

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the chivalry, the unique independence, the purity of motive, the spirit of southern knighthood rising to greatness. I have found they have a peculiar solitary quality, and I have found also that the South has been strangely prolific in her contribution of both men and women who have played a necessary and constructive part in the shaping of our great civilization. I have also found that no part of America's history to date is so wanting a true record, true portraiture, as the story of the South.

I am not going to discuss the virtue of STEPHENS—that will be left to others who will follow—further than to say that he hardly needs a monument, and, like Lee and Jackson and Forrest and Johnston, Hoke and Jordan, we can do little, if anything, to add to his fame; but lest we forget the price they paid that they might be honest before their God and their country, and that we and our children and our children's children shall not be without example of the kind of men they were, we, their contemporaries, must erect monuments to pass on to posterity true records of what manner of men they were.

God in His judgment chose the better part of mankind to rear our children, and so it was to the mothers of men He intrusted the youth of the world. It is almost while at our mother's breast we hear the first stories of our father's greatness and there fall in our first sleep and dream of the adventure and the romance of life. How natural, then, it should have been that the Daughters of the Confederacy, the United Daughters, should have been intrusted in the South with keeping the faith

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and making the record. It is to you, dear women, who have played the parent to the veteran of the Confederacy, that is due the credit of the preservation of what we have of art and memory of the great. You have long known that I hold that the War between the States was a necessary tragedy for the founding of a greater Union and you also know that I have long held that the record of that whole war, North and South, is an integral part of our Union history. We want to know, and we want it written down in marble, in bronze, yes, in gold, who of our brothers fought brothers, frankly and fearlessly. For that, and that alone, I have labored, but it was also because of my awakening to the truth of the imperishable part you sisters, wives, and mothers of our fathers played, which showed me how sacred, how imperative the need of the record was, that I have given so much and will continue to give to help. Please accept this from me in that spirit.

Senator HARRIS. There will now take place the unveiling of the statue by little Miss Ida Stephens, great-grandniece of Mr. STEPHENS, and Sam Venable Mason, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Mason, of Atlanta.

[The statue was thereupon unveiled amid the applause of the audience.]

Senator HARRIS. "ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS" is the subject of an address to be given now by Dr. Garnett W. Quillian, of Atlanta, Ga., in presenting the statue to the State of Georgia in behalf of the donors.

ADDRESS BY DR. GARNETT W. QUILLIAN

That man is great who has the strength to serve, the patience to suffer, who seeks not to conquer the world, but, mastering himself, spends his life and energies in unselfish service for his fellow man.

Such a man was ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS. His entire career was one of devoted sacrificial public service.

With patience and fortitude in overcoming in early life difficulties multiplied, he was laying for himself a foundation for true greatness which was exemplified in what he did, the spirit in which he did it, and its usefulness to his fellow man.

Never seeking office, but seeking rather to avoid political life, he was drafted repeatedly to serve his constituency, and was elevated first as representative in the legislature; then to the senate of his State; then to the United States Congress; then as Vice President of the Confederacy. He was elected to the United States Senate immediately following the War between the States, but was refused a seat in the Senate because of the dissensions which arose during the period of reconstruction. He was later returned to Congress, and finally in 1882 retired, after a service all told of 26 years, to become Governor of Georgia, accepting this responsibility in spite of his age and feebleness

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because her people, who loved him, assured him that he alone could unite jarring factions and heal her political wounds.

In the history of Georgia and America there may have lived men as great as he, but as we have with care studied his marvelous career the evidence is convincing that in the glorious history of our beloved Commonwealth and common country there has not lived in our Nation a greater man, a greater statesman, nor a more perfect patriot than ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS.

In a peculiar way this man personified the maxim:

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

He was born on February 11, 1812, and died March 4, 1883. His father was Andrew Baskins Stephens, of English descent; a good man and a thrifty farmer. His mother was Margaret Grier, of Irish descent. She was a frail little woman, mild, industrious, charitable, intelligent, and when he was but a tender babe of 3 months, lying in her fragile arms, and clinging with his tiny fingers to his loving mother's breast, she left him. Being deprived of a mother's care in infancy, he lost his father when only 14 years of age. In the character of ALEXANDER we observe a marked blending of parental traits. He was thrifty, generous, progressive, and always as tender and as pure as a child.

When a mere lad he was given a Bible by his father and started to Sunday school. With it two

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passages of Scripture, as a guiding influence for his life, were suggested. These he often repeated. The first, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom"; the second, "Fear God and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man."

While a mere boy he became a teacher in the Sunday school. His renown as a Bible student quickly spread, and later this experience opened up the way for him to continue and complete his education.

There was a desire on the part of his teachers and others to educate him for the ministry, but this troubled him greatly, for, said he, "Whether I should be fit to preach when I should grow up, I could not know."

In after life his accurate knowledge of the Bible served him well in many of his wonderful speeches and debates. In writing of these formative years he said, "I studied with intense interest by the light of blazing pine knots, the only light in our house for readers in those days. By the fire I read long after the whole household was asleep, and after a hard day's work."

Later in life, when a student of law, he would not infrequently study his law books all night long, retiring only with the rising of the sun.

"My college days were my happiest days," said Mr. STEPHENS. He was a favorite with both faculty and students, and made the highest grade of any in his class.

As a young lawyer he had periods of intense despondency. He never weighed in all his life more than 101½ pounds, and most of the time less than 100, though he was 6 feet, less 2 inches, tall.

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His chestnut hair was brushed away from a thin brow and bloodless cheeks. In his diary he wrote: "I believe I shall never be worth anything, and the thought is death to my soul. I am too boyish and simple in my manners and address."

In addition to his early orphanage and poverty he was handicapped by a constitution so frail that his continued existence seemed a miracle.

"His form was the most slight and slender I have ever seen, he never looked as if he had a two weeks' purchase on life," said his intimate friend, Robert Toombs. He was frequently mistaken for a boy, and on one occasion while he was a distinguished delegate to the Southern Commercial Convention at Charleston, when lounging on a sofa, his landlady admonished him: "Sonny, get up and give the gentleman a seat." With his fondness for the humorous he rose smilingly, to the great amusement of his companions.

But woe to the opponent who rated him by his physical size. It was the fashion to speak of him as "intellect incarnate" and a "bodiless brain."

Colquitt, judge, Senator, and leading debater and speaker in the State, hearing how others had gone down before young STEPHENS, casually remarked his hands itched to get hold of him. When STEPHENS, with courtesy, humor, and facts—a store of which he always kept at hand—had decisively defeated his opponent in debate, some wag in the crowd cried, "Your hands itch to let him go now, don't they, Judge?"

His maiden speech in the Legislature of Georgia, a brilliant effort, saved the measure for the building of the State railroad and paved the way for

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his election to Congress. The bill was all but lost when he arose, with black eyes gleaming from an unearthly white face, and proved by indisputable data and argument both the value and practicability of the road.

He was appointed chairman of the committee on education in 1836, and when, like the railroad project, the college for women at Macon, Ga., was being ridiculed, his support saved the charter for Wesleyan College, the first institution for women in the world authorized to confer degrees. He championed the cause of his alma mater, the University of Georgia, and advanced in many ways the cause of learning.

In the United States Congress Mr. STEPHENS was considered as the ablest Member of the House. When it was known that STEPHENS, of Georgia, was to speak, at an early hour the gallery was filled to overflowing with the families of distinguished statesmen, members of foreign legations, dashing belles, and the best citizens of Washington.

There was something grand in this shadowy figure, binding up the very breath of the House. Senators deserted the other wing of the Capitol and sat under a spell which they could not break.

The speaker seems the mere organ of some hidden power—

Said the Charleston Courier—

His unearthly white face seems to brighten into fuller and ghostlier meaning; his eyes shine like sunken pits of fire suddenly disclosed; his attenuated form seems to dilate to his dilating soul—a deathlike silence reigns over the Hall, broken only by the reverberating tones of Mr. STEPHENS'S matchless voice.

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Horace Greeley, that brilliant statesman and journalist, said of him, "You forget that you are listening to the most eloquent man in Washington, and only feel that he is right." And yet Mr. STEPHENS did not strive after oratory; his first aim was to convince by fact and argument, and not by a play upon the emotions. He was a skillful debater and quick at repartee.

On one occasion when Mr. STEPHENS had out-classed his opponent, Judge Francis H. Cone, during a debate, his antagonist, in desperation, cried, "You little slim, emaciated, dried-up runt! I could pin your ears and swallow you whole"; to which Mr. STEPHENS replied: "And if you did, kind sir, you would have more brains in your belly than you now have in your head!"

He was an adviser of great leaders, a counselor of Presidents. He was a consummate parliamentarian. He was a bold and finished diplomat.

His faculty for foresight seemed intuitive, even mystical. He read the future by the past and by his knowledge of the minds of men.

From his first speech in Congress to his last before the war he made consistent endeavor to preserve the Union under the Constitution, and was often accused of abolitionism by his enemies among his own constituency, and of laboring for slavery extension at the North. He repudiated the doctrine, "the greatest good for the greatest number," and maintained that "If slavery, as it exists with us, is not best or can not be made the best for both races, the African as well as his master, it ought to be abolished." He insisted, however, that it was a question under the Constitution of the

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United States for each individual State to determine for itself.

His system of ethics was often quoted by him: To do unto others as he would have them do unto him, conditions being reversed.

He made many prophetic utterances. In his celebrated "Union speech," delivered at Augusta in 1860, he condemned the secession movement and made a prophecy for which some called him insane: "The signs of the times portend evil," said he. "You need not be surprised to see these States now so peaceful, contented, prosperous, and happy embroiled in civil war in less than 12 months."

He refused to be put in nomination for President of the United States at the Charleston Convention in 1860, though strong pressure was brought to bear upon him, but he supported with all of his energy the candidacy of Douglas; but the split in the Democratic Party at Charleston and Baltimore put two Democratic candidates in the field against the Republican candidate and resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln on a platform declaring against Government toleration of any form of slavery in the Territories.

South Carolina promptly seceded; several States followed her. Georgia, trembling on the brink, was held back by STEPHENS.

President Lincoln and Mr. STEPHENS had much in common; the boyhood of each had been a struggle with poverty; each had learned his lessons by a pine-knot fire; both were lawyers. In Congress both were members of the same political club, and each admired the peculiar abilities of the other.

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STEPHENS in a public speech following the untimely death of Mr. Lincoln said:

I knew Mr Lincoln well; he was warm-hearted, he was generous, he was magnanimous; he was most truly with malice toward none, with charity for all.

Lincoln, in a letter to his own law partner, said:

I take up my pen to tell you that Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, a little, slim, pale-faced, consumptive-looking man, has just concluded in Congress the very best speech of an hour's length I ever heard. My old withered dry eyes are full of tears yet.

And here to-day in our National Capital it is significant that after a lapse of 62 years Mr. Lincoln, war-time President of the Federal Government, in marble quarried from Mr. STEPHENS's native soil, sits at the far end of the Mall, and Mr. STEPHENS, war-time Vice President of the Confederate Government, also in Georgia marble, sits secure in this sacred Hall at this end of the Mall.

In our fancy we can see them in the Eternal City clasp hands to-day, where with virtue that is celestial, truth that is radiant, and love that is Godlike they shall separate no more forever, and, listening, may hear them in unison with Lee and Grant, Jackson and Sheridan, Gordon and Hooker, Zeb Stuart, and all the grand choir invisible join their celestial voices in one grand according chorus:

There is no North, no South,
We are not divided,
All one body we,
One in faith, one in hope, one in charity,
One through all eternity.

Mr. STEPHENS, in his celebrated Union speech delivered at Augusta, Ga., in a futile effort to avert

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the War between the States and to preserve the Union, said:

I have looked and do look upon our present Government as the best in the world. I have ever believed and do now believe that it is to the best interest of all States to remain united under the Constitution. My judgment is against secession.

President Lincoln wrote him requesting a copy of his Union speech. In replying Mr. STEPHENS said:

The country is in great peril, and no man ever had heavier or greater responsibilities resting upon him than you have in the present momentous crisis.

To this letter Mr. Lincoln wrote a historic response, and marked "for your eye only," assuring Mr. STEPHENS that a Republican administration would not directly or indirectly interfere with the slaves in the South. But, said he—

You think slavery right and should be extended, while we think it wrong and should be restricted, and that is certainly the only substantial difference between us.

Mr. STEPHENS wrote another long letter to Mr. Lincoln entreating him to clarify his position, saying:

A word fitly spoken by you now would be like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

Before Georgia seceded Mr. STEPHENS made many addresses against secession, and used all of his influence possible to avert the tragedy of war, as did his younger brother, Judge Linton Stephens, who was considered by many as distinguished a lawyer and as bright an intellect as ALEXANDER. After Judge Linton Stephens had completed a masterful address in 1860, at Dalton, against secession, calls were made for ALEXANDER, who had gotten

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up from a sick bed to be present at this meeting, at which a vast concourse of people had gathered. In his weakened physical condition and in prophecy of impending ruin, with great reverence, he exclaimed, in the language of the Christ as he wept over the Holy City—

O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how oft would I have gathered thy children together as a hen gathereth her chicks under her wings, and ye would not!

In his battle for the Union, STEPHENS, with his brother, Herschel V. Johnson, and Benjamin H. Hill, led a forlorn hope against Robert Toombs, Tom and Howell Cobb, and Gov. Joe Brown. An idea expressed by Tom Cobb and capitalized by his brother Howell, "We can make better terms out of the Union than in it," turned the scale of fate and caused Georgia to secede. It was the consensus of opinion of the best minds that had Georgia not seceded Virginia and the other States would not have pursued this course, and there would not have been—at this time at least—a civil conflict.

Finally, when in spite of his logic, prophecy, and persuasive eloquence, Georgia did secede, Mr. STEPHENS, loyal to his State, and as champion of the doctrine of "State rights," seceded with her.

He continued his battle for the Constitution, demanding that the new Government formed be modeled on the old.

He declined to allow his name to be presented for the Presidency of the Confederacy, and in the interest of harmony and only as a duty from which he felt he could not escape he accepted the Vice

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Presidency, being sworn in on February 11, his forty-ninth birthday. A week later Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as President.

Concerning his efforts during the war to be useful in economics and diplomacy, to which fields his gifts and training peculiarly fitted him, and the subsequent differences which arose between Mr. STEPHENS and Mr. Davis, I will not speak other than to say that Mr. STEPHENS remained consistent in his attitude of loyalty to the Constitution.

Immediately following the close of the war, and after the tragic death of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. STEPHENS, as were most of the prominent leaders of the Confederacy, was arrested on the order of the new Republican administration and was thrown into prison, being confined for approximately six months at Fort Warren, located just across the bay from Boston. When he entered prison his hair was chestnut brown; when he was finally released his hair had changed to white.

Mr. STEPHENS died one year preceding my birth; hence I was deprived of the privilege of being his contemporary. As I have read the history of his wonderful life, written by various authors, I have been fascinated as I have never been in reading any novel. I have read the history of his life night after night until 1, 2, 3, and 4 and even 5 o'clock in the morning without growing weary.

I have merely given to-day a suggestive outline of his statesmanship and patriotism. I would delight to speak at length of various incidents in his life; of his riding the circuit, without a horse and with saddlebags upon his shoulders; of his first law case, which he won; of his bravery and

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personal encounter with Judge Cone, in which he received 18 knife wounds; of his distressing experiences during his unjust imprisonment. To relate details of his railroad accident, in which he suffered several fractured bones, and of his many serious illnesses, might prove of interest.

I would like to tell of his aid in assisting not less than 55 young men in securing an education, and of his many charities in helping various institutions and needy persons whenever opportunity was given. I would like to enumerate some of his accomplishments in Congress. He was the father of the Weather Bureau, and encouraged the development of the telegraph and Atlantic cable.

I would like to tell you of his charming social life and hospitality. He gave his home, which still stands at Crawfordville, Ga., the name "Liberty Hall," for said he, "Here I do as I please, and expect my guests to do the same."

I would like to mention his various publications, and praise especially his War Between the States, recognized as the ablest defense of the Confederacy ever published. This alone would make his name immortal.

To me it would be a peculiar fascination to give suggestive outlines of many of his political and literary speeches, and I would delight to speak of his purity of life and loyalty to his friends—but this would require hours to present, even suggestively. Any address would be quite inadequate, however, if reference were not made to an important influence in his life.

Mr. STEPHENS was never married, but he loved. This experience, which should have brought him

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life's joy, brought him but sorrow. He kept silent because of his poverty and ill health. So sacred he held this experience that only once or twice in after life did he mention it—all that tradition preserves of the object of his attachment is that she was lovely in person and character; was his pupil and learned rapidly; and she had "dark eyes and curls, and rosy cheeks."

Years afterwards, when in Congress, he loved again. The lady, a woman of beauty and distinction, was not indifferent to him, but again he kept silent; a woman's due, he thought, was a husband on whom she could lean and not an invalid whom she must nurse.

The love of which I wish to speak more particularly was that between himself and his young half brother, Linton. Like Jonathan and David, their souls seemed to be knit together. Linton's mother died when he was only 1 year old, ALEXANDER himself, only a boy, assuming the responsibility of guardian of him. Neither had known a mother's care. While in prison, he wrote in a letter to Linton:

This little messenger of love goes as the embodiment of the tenderest and strongest affections of my heart to the dearest one to me on earth.

Again he wrote when Linton had been ill:

My greatest mental disquietude, my greatest suffering, has been on your account. Would to God I could know this day how you are, and that you are well again!

At various times he would dream of Linton and write a full description of his dreams in his Prison Journal. "Will Linton come to-day? My earnest wish and prayer is that all may be well with him

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and that I may yet see him." Finally Linton came to visit him at the prison, and a short time afterwards, October 12, while he was away for a day in Boston, orders for Mr. STEPHENS'S release were received, and his first thought was, "I wish Linton were here!" And later, in 1875, when Linton died, he exclaimed, "The light of my life has gone out." I have never known of a sweeter, more wonderful love than this between brothers.

Mr. STEPHENS in a literary address at his alma mater in 1879, after enumerating various accomplishments of distinguished Georgians, paid a beautiful tribute to the true and original discoverer of ether as an anæsthetic in surgical operations, who died June 16, 1878, and suggested that he, in company with Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, its founder, should be selected as the two men who should represent Georgia in Statuary Hall.

I shall never forget the humiliation which was mine when a young man just out of college 23 years ago when on my first visit to Washington and being conducted through Statuary Hall in the National Capitol, with a large party, the statues of great men from the various States were pointed out by our guide, I, with great temerity, said, "Now show us the statues of the men from Georgia," and was informed "Georgia has no statues."

At that moment I pledged myself that I would do my utmost to remove this stain of neglect from the fair escutcheon of our State.

When the resolution creating the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington was under consideration in 1864, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the author of the resolution, said:

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Will not all of the States with generous emulation proudly respond, and thus furnish evidence that the Union will clasp and hold forever all its jewels, the glories of the past—civil, military, and judicial—in one hallowed spot where those who will be here to aid in carrying on the Government may daily receive fresh inspirations and new incentives to scorn delights and live laborious days? And where pilgrims from all parts of the Union, as well as from foreign lands, may come and behold a gallery filled with such American manhood as succeeding generations will delight to honor, and see the actual form and mold of those who have inerasably fixed their names on the pages of history.

On July 1, 1902, a commission created by the Legislature of Georgia, on motion of Hon. Madison Bell, of Atlanta, and appointed by Gov. Allen D. Candler, verified the sacred maxim, "That he who would be least among us, should be the greatest," and chose, not General Oglethorpe, not discounting his greatness, because he was one of the greatest characters in all history, but selected the names of Crawford W. Long and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS whose statues should be placed in this hall representing Georgia's two most distinguished sons.

Though I may have contributed little toward the fruition of my dream, I rejoice that on March 30, 1926, the statue of Crawford W. Long was placed in this sacred hall, and that here to-day, through the generosity of Mrs. J. M. High, Atlanta's foremost citizen; and Mrs. Elizabeth Venable Mason, of Atlanta, who merits equal recognition because of her invaluable aid; and that gifted and intrepid sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, but for whose genius the wonderful memorial proposed to the Confederacy, to be chiseled in enduring granite upon the

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face of Stone Mountain, would never have been conceived, who has so graciously and generously contributed his services as sculptor; it is the privilege of the Atlanta Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to present to the Nation, through his honor the Governor of Georgia, the actual form and mold of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, and I rejoice that I am privileged to have a part in it.

The intrinsic value of these monuments will be as real as the sun that shines, the flowers that grow, as a mother's love, and the inspiration which will come to the young manhood of the State and Nation can not be measured in pecuniary value.

In the last illness of Mr. STEPHENS, there are two citizens of Georgia—one here to-day—who were very close to him.

To ex-Gov. Nat Harris, who had been the recipient of his generosity, he being among those whom Mr. STEPHENS had aided in securing an education, and one to whom he was strongly attached, he whispered this message "Give Harris my love."

To Judge E. C. Kontz, his warm personal friend, and who officially represents on this occasion his honor the mayor of Atlanta, and who stood by Mr. STEPHENS in his death chamber, we are indebted for an accurate description of his dying moments.

Just before the spirit of ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS winged its flight into the glory world, he said, "ALEX—get ready, get ready—we are almost home!"

When Mr. STEPHENS died, not only in Georgia, not only in the South, was public tribute paid to his memory. In far-off Vermont, State offices were

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closed on the day of his funeral, and the flag was displayed at half-mast over the capitol.

When the news of his death reached Washington City, the House of Representatives, of which he had so long been a Member, unanimously adopted resolutions expressing "heartfelt sympathy with the people, not only of Georgia, but the whole country, in the loss of such a statesman and such a patriot."

Go with me into the Library of Congress at the National Capital, or that one on Copley Square in Boston, or that one on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street in the metropolis of America. I dare say we will find there two freight cars full of biography commenting on the good and great people of the ages, but the greatest biography ever written was expressed in just five words, and was written of Him whose birthday the world will celebrate on the 25th day of this month—"He went about doing good." This, ladies and gentlemen, is typified perfectly in the life and character of Georgia's two most distinguished sons! After all, there is nothing grander than such living! We may say of them, as was said of another distinguished Georgian, Henry Woodfin Grady, who died literally loving a Nation into peace:

I have seen the light that gleamed at midnight from the headlight of some giant engine rushing onward through the darkness, heedless of opposition, fearless of danger, and I thought it grand! I have seen the light come over the eastern hills in glory, driving the lazy darkness like mist before a sea-born gale until leaf and tree and blade of grass glittered in the myriad diamonds of the morning ray, and I thought it was grand! I have seen the light that leaped at midnight athwart the storm-swept sky,

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shivering over chaotic clouds, mid howling winds, until cloud and darkness and the shadow-haunted earth flashed into midday splendor, and I knew it was grand! But the grandest thing, next to the radiance that flows from the Almighty Throne, is the light of a noble and beautiful life, wrapping itself in benediction round the destinies of men and finding its home at last in the blessed bosom of the Everlasting God!

That man is great who has the strength to serve, the patience to suffer, who seeks not to conquer the world, but, mastering himself, spends his life and energies in unselfish service for his fellow man.

Such a man was ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, whom, not having seen, I love!

Senator HARRIS. Governor Hardman, of Georgia, will present the statue to the United States of America.

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR HARDMAN

MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. VICE PRESIDENT, SENATORS, CONGRESSMEN, DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, and I would not forget to recognize old guards and the young women and the young men of Georgia: I rise not to address you, but it is an honor and a privilege to receive for the State of Georgia this statue from the Daughters of the Confederacy.

I want to say, before I tender this statue to this great Nation, that as I stand here I can in my mind hear this imperishable marble address the friend and compatriot of ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Dr. Crawford W. Long, whose statue is right over there:

Crawford, I have come. Here am I. You and I were roommates in the University of Georgia. You left that institution seeking to serve mankind in your efforts and in your life. You made a contribution not only to this Nation but to the entire world and to mankind in the discovery of sulphuric ether, the conqueror of pain, and in that you followed the Great Nazarene. But I, Crawford, gave my time, my effort, my love, to service to mankind for liberty, for freedom, and for peace. I come now to room with you in the Statuary Hall of the National Capitol of the greatest Nation on earth; and here it is, with our fellows, representing the highest ideals of government, that we shall spend eternity; and here it is that these principles and the service that we have rendered shall live throughout all time.

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Through you, Mr. Vice President of this great Nation, it is a real joy to tender the statue of this great man to this unparalleled Nation. Thank you.

Senator HARRIS. Because of the esteem in which he is held by the people of Georgia and the United States, and because of the devotion of the soldiers from Georgia who served under him during the last war, and because he is one of the great men of the world, the Vice President of the United States, Hon. Charles G. Dawes, has been asked to receive the statue from the State of Georgia.

[Vice President Dawes was greeted by the audience rising and applauding.]

ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT DAWES

This statue is of a man whose place in the esteem of his fellow citizens was won by the force of a character which irresistibly held him to his high convictions irrespective of personal interest. Possessed of commanding intellect and born with instinctive sympathy for the poor, the weak, and the suffering, his recognition of the relation of a constitutional bill of rights to their welfare made him its champion at all times and under all circumstances, notwithstanding that in war self-preservation is the first right of nature, and its expedients must then often take the place of constitutions.

Thus in the awful stress of civil conflict, when the Constitution itself was involved, his position was often misunderstood, both in the North and in the South. Yet he always trod the painful path to which his sense of duty pointed the way. The war ended, and as to him there gradually formed that ultimate calm judgment of the people which is only asserted when time, dulling passion and prejudice, clears the way for reason. Then the voice from the heart and conscience of a people became finally articulate and hailed him as a great leader and friend.

This statue is erected by the people of Georgia as a tribute of enduring gratitude to a beloved son of the State.

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As representing the Government of the United States, a government whose flag inspires the love of a united people no longer divided either by section or sentiment, a government under which the North is proud of the South, and the South of the North, the East of the West, and the West of the East, I accept this memorial in its name, in accordance with the act of the Congress.

Senator HARRIS. I now introduce Georgia's distinguished junior Senator, Hon. Walter F. George.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR GEORGE

With the statue of ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, Georgia is content to complete her contribution to Statuary Hall.

Tortured by poverty in his youth, and receiving his own education at the hands of kindly and noble women, he gave educational opportunity to the youth of his State; many of the State's most illustrious men are directly indebted to him for their educational advantages. Under his own roof he made provision for the homeless wanderer. His carriage was at the command of the common vagabond in the public highway.

In the days of national stress and strife he differed from the leaders of southern thought upon matters of the supremest importance, and with sublime moral courage he opposed the strongest prejudice of his own people.

He loved the State; he loved the South; he was never among the traducers of his State or of his section, though he openly and fearlessly questioned the wisdom of their course. From the beginning he set his face like flint against secession, although he was the first and only Vice President of the Confederacy. In the memorable convention in which the sovereign State of Georgia solemnly expressed her decision to go out of the Union, and amid threats of personal violence, his character

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and his courage enabled him to say that if he should die he wished his body wrapped in the old flag of the Republic and buried in the soil of Georgia.

Of him Myrta Lockett Avary said:

He was the one public man of his day who remained throughout the war neither southern nor northern but American.

Upon his calm and unerring judgment the people of his State early learned to rely. His judgment was successively justified by events. Above other men of the South, his life, his exalted character, and his public service fitted him to serve the State and the Nation through the era of passion. He lived to see the bonds of union again cemented.

Lawyer, historian, chief executive of the State which now so signally honors his memory, and for 26 years a Member of the Congress of the United States, the statue of ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS is well at home in the company of the illustrious representatives of sister States here in the Nation's Hall of Fame.

ADDRESS BY HON. E. C. KONTZ

On this momentous occasion as under this dome of the Capitol we unveil this statue of one who never held a sword, alongside of that of Crawford W. Long, the country doctor, as the chosen sons of all of Georgia's noble and worthy children, we are forcibly impressed that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, as great as were his mental powers; unsullied as was his moral character; attractive in personal appearance, and charming as was his personality; his interests as broad as the outlook of humanity; great in every sphere of his activities, as student, as teacher, as lawyer, as legislator in State, Federal, and Confederate Governments; great in diplomacy; he was a friend of the outcast and counselor of Presidents. Effective as were his powers as a leader of men, as individuals and in mass; as an orator, not only noted for sublimity of thought and beauty and clarity of diction, he was ever forceful and efficient in the presentation of his cause, whether on the hustings, at the bar, or in the forum. Keen in mental grasp; his spiritual nature was attuned to the music of the spheres; and capable of interpreting the message of the violet. Friend of every living creature—he loved his dog, his dog loved him.

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His purse was ever open to the call, not only of every human being—he never turned out an animal grown old in his service. His knowledge of men was prodigious; he remembered names, and was adept at genealogy, especially of Georgians. Much confined by illness, he became profound in learning and versed in the whole range of human knowledge. His statesmanship was founded not only upon brilliance of his intellect but upon acquaintance with the history of government from the earliest recorded times and his innate conception of the motives that move men; and he led men because they knew he knew, and those who knew him best felt that if it might be said of any mere human being, he never had a selfish thought. Though slight of stature, he was majestic in physical as well as in moral courage; with 18 cuts, a stab just barely missing his heart, when called on to retract a statement or receive the final thrust, his only answer was, "Never; cut!" He refused to prosecute his assailant.

What ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS said of Robert E. Lee we may likewise say of STEPHENS as his highest eulogy:

What I have seen General Lee to be at first, childlike in simplicity and unselfish in character, he remained unspoiled by praise and by success.

Such was the recognition of his power and his hold on the hearts of men that Lincoln sought his cooperation in an effort to avert the war. Sherman, after reaching Georgia, sought his cooperation to end it. He suffered as a prisoner at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, and yet when the war was ended he, too, "with malice toward none and

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charity for all," spoke in this Capitol at the unveiling of the picture of Lincoln with such magnanimity that President Barnard, of Columbia College, wrote in 1878 that he "continued to command equally North and South a homage, a respect, and a confidence which are awarded by the people to hardly any other." His life radiated the atmosphere of the pure, the good, and the true, and he thought on these things. He believed that man must not live by bread alone; but he knew, too, that man needs bread, and thus he was a man of action, and great was his influence in the practical affairs of his State and country; and among the constructive benefits which he conferred on Georgia was his successful advocacy of the construction of the Western & Atlantic Railroad. He was the father of the Weather Bureau as we know it. His influence was substantial in the affairs of Wesleyan, the oldest chartered female college of the world; and such was the breadth of his patriotism that in a speech in Atlanta in 1872 he said:

There are true men at the North, men true to democratic principles in New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts. It is a great mistake to suppose that there are not true men there, as true liberty-loving men as you are.

When returned to Congress in 1872 he addressed himself to his old task of reconciling sections, preserving peace, and, as always, of proclaiming the sacredness of the Constitution. Modest he was, but when attacked in the Georgia convention he did not hesitate to claim his due, and thus having, with his brother, Linton, drafted the platform of 1870, he said that it contained "the principles that brought you into power." But the outstanding

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service of his long, useful life was borne by his clear comprehension of the character of the Federal Government and of the sovereignty of the States. He did not in 1861 favor the policy of secession; he opposed it; but he never questioned the right of the convention of his State; and it is now, not because he was Vice President of the Confederacy; not because he was a Member of Congress nor because he was Senator elect; not because he was Governor of Georgia; not because of the mere brilliancy of his intellect, or, indeed, because of the purity of his soul; but because there was in him that which flowered in his matchless defense of the South and his grasp of the soul of liberty which dwells in the principle of the sovereignty of the States, without which our American Government would be a sham and a delusion, the cloak of tyranny, and the instrument of oppression.

Grady died "literally loving a nation into peace," and although, as stated by Senator Hill, we were "back in the house of our fathers," our reception was as of a prodigal returned; but since ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS wrote his Constitutional View of the War Between the States, men no less reverence the towering form of the Union which he loved, but they also saw the majestic figure of the sovereign States as never before, and thus he struck from them the last vestige of reproach, and the Confederate soldier never was "a rebel"; and it was because of this supreme effort of him whom we here honor that the way was opened for the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the President of the United States to authorize the minting of a coin with the no less significant

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superscription, "E Pluribus Unum," as a " memorial to the valor of the soldier of the South."

As brave and true men of the South honor the leaders of the North in the fratricidal strife, so do patriots of every section stand before the now quickly emerging effigies of Lee, of Davis, and of Jackson as they ride out of the granite sides of Stone Mountain, just as has come the figure before us, in pristine purity, from the marble quarries of the State he loved so well, for even our hills and our valleys pay tribute to his greatness, and on our hearts is written the story of his matchless worth. As Gen. James Jackson, who in 1795 resigned from the United States Senate to enter the State legislature, said, that should his heart be opened " Georgia " would be found legibly written there. So let us as we rejoice together in a reunited country, which, may it please God, shall stand until the heavens shall roll up as a scroll and time shall be no more, a model to liberty-loving people in every clime in all generations, not by force of arms or by the mandate of any entangling alliance, but as God shall give us to see the right, for the protection of each other; for the advancement of their common interest, the peace and prosperity of all the world, and a beacon light to the nations of the earth; and so may Maine and California, Missouri as well as Georgia, be written on the hearts of men, and let others in like spirit say of theirs as we of Georgia:

O proud Georgia, mother of soldiers, scholars, statesmen, grand men, and noble women, seated on your everlasting hills, clothed in the rich drapery of forest and of plain, decked in your rich

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rude jewels and with lap well filled with amaranth of immortality, sheaves and choicest gifts for your children; in one hand cities, the other outstretched in benevolent deeds and ever ready for the protection of your people; your feet resting at the sea mid orange blossoms, emblems of your worth; your tresses bound with mountain laurel, fit symbol of your virtue and your glorious achievements; palms strew your pathway; with your sisters go on in your majesty while the nations, wondering, watch your sure and steady march to new victories and to greater glory.

Our sons freely offered their lives in the Spanish-American War, and without stint they gave themselves in the World War, and it was a son of Virginia who so long kept us out of the great struggle, and who, when the people were ready, led a united people to victory in the greatest conflict of the world's history. So will we of the South support the Union and fight its battles, never forgetting, however, that the Union is a confederacy of many States; and if this day's proceedings shall cause men to again inspect and study the foundations of our Government, as they march shoulder to shoulder with those of their sister States in a union of hearts greater than any written constitution, ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS will not have lived in vain or died without a patriot's reward; and it shall indeed be true that "he, being dead, yet speaketh."

Senator HARRIS. We have heard to-day of the deeds of a great man; and the half has not been told. We often hear of the deeds of men, but not

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so much of the deeds of women. In the humble hut, as well as in the palace, the deeds of devotion and self-sacrifice of women surpass those of the men; and that is illustrated to-day. Doctor Quillian told us that Mrs. High, with the assistance of Mrs. Mason, made possible this event; and yet at their request they have both been left off this program. I know I am expressing the sentiments of this audience when I ask these ladies to please come to the platform and let the audience see them.

[Mrs. High and Mrs. Mason went upon the platform and were greeted by the audience rising and applauding.]

MEMORIAL WREATHS PRESENTED

Senator HARRIS. We will now receive the memorial wreaths. Mrs. P. H. T. Lane, the national vice president, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. LANE. In the name of the United Daughters of the Confederacy I place this wreath in memory of our first and only Vice President of the Confederate States of America, ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, for—

Plato was not more supremely just;
Augustus was not greater in the state,
Or Brutus truer to a public trust.

Senator HARRIS. Mrs. High, in behalf of the chapter of United Daughters of the Confederacy of Crawfordville, Ga.

Governor Hardman will place the wreath on the statue of Crawford W. Long.

The sponsors will place the bouquets on the statue of ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS.

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On the statue of Robert E. Lee, the Confederate Veterans will place the wreath. That statue is on the other side of the hall.

I will now call for the representatives of the governors of the several States, and ask them to rise.

John Trotwood Moore, representing the Governor of Tennessee.

Mr. Hampson Gary, representing the Governor of Texas.

Gen. Lucien Powell, representing the Governor of Virginia.

Mrs. Holden, a relative of Mr. STEPHENS, and wife of the distinguished Judge Horace M. Holden, of Athens, will place a wreath upon the statue.

Mrs. HOLDEN. As official representative of the Daughters of the Confederacy, Georgia Division, I place this wreath on the statue of their Vice President of the Confederacy.

Senator HARRIS. The Confederate soldiers are placing the wreath on General Lee's statue on the other side of the Hall.

Governor Hardman will present to the audience one of the old slaves of the Stephens family.

Governor HARDMAN. I have the distinguished honor to present to this audience Dora Stephens, the only living slave of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. She lived at the old home place; and it is a great honor to be able to present one of these slaves to the people of America.

[At the request of the presiding officer, the audience rose and sang the first and last verses of "America."]

STATUE OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

Senator HARRIS. After Doctor Small has pronounced the benediction, Doctor Quillian will place a wreath on the colossal bust of President Lincoln, by Gutzon Borglum, which reposes in the adjoining hall.

BENEDICTION BY REV. SAM W. SMALL

Our Heavenly Father, we have paid our last possible mortal tribute to the memories that flow down to us from the personality and the great services of one of Thy sons who made himself illustrious by his loyalty to Thee, and his love of humanity, and his fidelity to his country. We pray that Thy rich benedictions may be upon this event, the like of which would be impossible at any time in the past, or in any country of the present except our beloved America; and we pray Thee that from this silent figure carved in imperishable marble, succeeding generations may receive the inspirations of love and loyalty to Thee, of sacrifice for fellow man for whom Christ died; and this we ask in His name, and in the name of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

ACCEPTANCE
of the STATUE

BY THE HOUSE DECEMBER 6, 1927

BY THE SENATE DECEMBER 7, 1927

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

TUESDAY, *December 6, 1927.*

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 3, which I send to the Speaker's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read (H. Con. Res. 3) as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the statue of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, presented by the State of Georgia, to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his distinguished humanitarian service.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of Georgia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

STATUE OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

WEDNESDAY, *December 7, 1927.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had concurred in House Concurrent Resolution 3.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one moment in the absence of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Crisp].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Crisp] desired to make the announcement to the Members of the House that at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, in Statuary Hall, there will be ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the statue of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

THURSDAY, *December 8, 1927.*

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRISP. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the statue of Hon. ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS will be unveiled in Statuary Hall. The Governor of Georgia and about a thousand Georgians are here to participate in the ceremonies. Vice President Dawes, on behalf of the Nation, will accept the statue that was prepared by Mr. Borglum.

STATUE OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

Mr. STEPHENS was one of Georgia's most distinguished patriots, orators, statesmen, and historians. He served in this House for 26 years. A part of that service was rendered when Statuary Hall was the Hall of the House of Representatives. He was one of the Members who moved from that Hall to this one, and his statue will reside permanently in the place where he served with great ability his State and Nation as a Member of the House of Representatives.

The governor has asked me to invite the Members of the House to attend these ceremonies, and in conclusion I will read the formal invitation to the House. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 6, 1927.*

To the Members of the United States Congress now in Session.

GENTLEMEN: On Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in National Statuary Hall, the statue of ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, distinguished Georgian, gifted statesman, author, and patriot, and for 26 years a Member of your honorable body, is to be unveiled.

On behalf of his honor the governor, I wish to extend a cordial invitation to you to be present for the exercises on this eventful occasion.

Sincerely,

GARNETT W. QUILLIAN, M. D.,
Chairman Governor's Statuary Committee.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to say a word on the same subject.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks to address the House for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, when Abraham Lincoln was a Member of this House he sat for two years

STATUE OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

in a seat adjoining ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and the result was a warm and close friendship between them.

At one time he wrote to his partner Herndon back in Springfield and said:

I have to-day listened to the best speech of an hour's duration that I ever heard, delivered by Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, a little wizened-up man, but my old eyes are still filled with tears, and if his speech is printed I assure you my constituents shall have many copies.

If you will pardon me for a personal reference, I want to say that Lincoln's seat was later taken by my own father, who also sat in a seat adjoining ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia. [Applause.]

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

WEDNESDAY, *December 7, 1927.*

A message from the House of Representatives was announced, when

Mr. Haltigan, one of its reading clerks, appeared and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has passed the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 3), in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the statue of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, presented by the State of Georgia, to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his distinguished humanitarian service.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. What is the request?

Mr. GEORGE. For the immediate consideration of the House concurrent resolution providing for the

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acceptance of a statue of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS in Statuary Hall, placed there by the State of Georgia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the concurrent resolution is agreed to.

