

70TH CONGRESS : : : 2^D SESSION

DECEMBER 3, 1928-MARCH 4, 1929

HOUSE DOCUMENTS

Vol. 26

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929



A. W. ELSON & CO., BELMONT, MASS.

Memorial Services

HELD IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH
REMARKS PRESENTED IN EULOGY OF

Louis A. Frothingham

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE
FROM MASSACHUSETTS



Seventieth Congress
Second Session



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

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Biography

LOUIS ADAMS FROTHINGHAM was born in Jamaica Plain, Mass., July 13, 1871; attended the public schools and Adams Academy; was graduated from Harvard University in 1893 and from Harvard Law School in 1896; admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1896 and commenced practice in Boston; second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, in the Spanish-American War in 1898; member of the State house of representatives 1901-1905, and served as speaker in 1904 and 1905; lieutenant governor 1909-1911; unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1911; lecturer at Harvard University 1913-1916; moved to North Easton, Mass., in 1916, and continued the practice of law; delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1916; major in the United States Army during the World War; member of the commission to visit the soldiers and sailors from Massachusetts in France in 1918; first vice commander of the Massachusetts branch of the American Legion in 1919; overseer of Harvard University for eighteen years; elected as a Republican to the Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth Congresses, and served from March 4, 1921, until his death on board the yacht *Winsome*, at North Haven, Me., August 23, 1928; interment in the Village Cemetery, North Easton, Mass.

House Resolution No. 295

MONDAY, January 21, 1929.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Memorials I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk, and move its adoption.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Idaho presents a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read (H. Res. 295) as follows:

Resolved, That on Wednesday, February 20, 1929, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand at recess for the purpose of holding the memorial services as arranged by the Committee on Memorials under the provisions of clause 40a of Rule XI. At the conclusion of the recess the Speaker shall call the House to order and then, as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased, he shall declare the House adjourned.

The resolution was agreed to.

Memorial Services
in the
House of Representatives

Seventieth Congress
Second Session

Order of Exercises

Prelude, sacred selections (11.30 a. m. to 12 m.).
United States Marine Band Orchestra
Presiding Officer.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives
Invocation--The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery
Lead, Kindly Light (Buck)-----Imperial Male Quartet
Scripture reading and prayer-----The Chaplain
Roll of deceased Members.
The Clerk of the House of Representatives
Devotional silence.
Address-----Hon. Charles A. Eaton
(Representative from the State of New Jersey)
Still, Still with Thee (Gerrish)-----Quartet
Address-----Hon. Finis J. Garrett
(Representative from the State of Tennessee)
Still Will We Trust (Flemming)-----Quartet
Benediction-----The Chaplain
Postlude-----The Orchestra

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Memorial Services

WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1929.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Hon. Nicholas Longworth, presided.

The Imperial Male Quartet sang "Lead, Kindly
Light."

Scripture reading and prayer by the Chaplain,
Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D.

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

*He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he
leadeth me beside the still waters.*

*He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths
of righteousness for his name's sake.*

*Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow
of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me;
thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.*

*Thou preparest a table before me in the presence
of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil;
my cup runneth over.*

*Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the
days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the
Lord for ever.*

*Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God,
believe also in me.*

*In my Father's house are many mansions: if it
were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare
a place for you.*

*And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will
come again, and receive you unto myself; that where
I am, there ye may be also.*

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And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin:

And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?

And he showed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb.

In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.

And there shall be no more curse: but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and his servants shall serve him:

And they shall see his face; and his name shall be in their foreheads.

And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light: and they shall reign for ever and ever.

[Members standing.]

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, this is a solemn moment. Would that our lips were nigh to full speech; yet we thank Thee that hope, pensive and wondering, finds its secret joy. Again and again the silver cord is loosed, the golden bowl is broken, the pitcher at the fountain and the wheel at the cistern. O how true, merciful God, that our tombs are entangled with our tasks; yet those who journey this way may come to their crown and throne. Thou wilt not forget their works of faith and their labors of love among us. They rose to the level of pure

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thinking. They felt the throbs of the common heart and scorned to do the evil thing. They have bequeathed us noble examples, for with distinction, patience, and gentleness they served their day. We have shared their joys; we now pay our grateful tributes. This hour we unite our hearts with all sorrowing ones. Heaven drop its charm of richest gifts upon them. We praise Thee that there is no death. The mists that are now so thick will soon lift and drift away, for behind is the sunlight. They have entered through the hidden portals and have gained the vision in that summer land of the soul, where morning becomes noon and the curtain of night is never hung. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Clerk of the House, Mr. William Tyler Page, read the roll of deceased Members:

FRANK ROBERT GOODING, Senator from the State of Idaho.—Member of the Idaho Senate; Governor of Idaho, two terms; twice elected United States Senator. Died June 24, 1928.

WILLIAM NEWELL VAILE, First Congressional District of Colorado.—Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-sixth and each succeeding Congress. Died July 2, 1927.

MARTIN BARNABY MADDEN, First Congressional District of Illinois.—Member of the Chicago City Council and its presiding officer; Member of the House of Representatives, Fifty-ninth and each succeeding Congress; chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Died April 27, 1928.

THADDEUS C. SWEET, Thirty-second Congressional District of New York.—Member of the General Assembly of the State of New York; speaker of the assembly, 1914–1920; Member of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth Congresses. Died May 1, 1928.

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THOMAS S. BUTLER, Eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.—Member of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fifth and each succeeding Congress; father of the House; chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Died May 26, 1928.

HENRY RIGGS RATHBONE.—Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Illinois at large in the Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth Congresses. Died July 15, 1928.

LOUIS ADAMS FROTHINGHAM, Fourteenth Congressional District of Massachusetts.—Member of the Massachusetts Legislature; speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; Member of the United States House of Representatives, Sixty-seventh and each succeeding Congress. Died August 23, 1928.

THOMAS LEWIS RUBEY, Sixteenth Congressional District of Missouri.—Member of the Senate and of the House of the General Assembly of Missouri; president pro tempore of the Missouri Senate; Lieutenant Governor of Missouri; Member of the House of Representatives from the Sixty-second to the Sixty-sixth Congress, inclusive, and from the Sixty-eighth to the Seventieth Congress. Died November 2, 1928.

WILLIAM ALLAN OLDFIELD, Second Congressional District of Arkansas.—Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-first and each succeeding Congress; member of the Committee on Ways and Means; minority whip of the House; chairman of the Democratic national congressional committee. Died November 19, 1928.

CHARLES LEE FAUST, Fourth Congressional District of Missouri.—Member of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-seventh and each succeeding Congress. Died December 17, 1928.

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EDWARD JOHN KING, Fifteenth Congressional District of Illinois.—Member of the Illinois Legislature four terms; Member of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth and each succeeding Congress. Died February 17, 1929.

Then followed one minute of devotional silence.

ADDRESS BY HON. CHARLES A. EATON
Of New Jersey

MR. SPEAKER: Since July, 1927, eleven of our distinguished colleagues have died in the service of their country, nine of the number within the short space of nine months in the year just passed and one only three days ago.

In this memorial service we are seeking to express our sense of personal loss; our grief over brave comrades fallen by our side in battle; our sincere sympathy for their loved ones in the family circle, whose sorrow we share.

And some of us, at least, cherish the hope that this tragic toll exacted by the Grim Reaper may awaken the American people to a new understanding of the ever-increasing burden of toil and responsibility which our complex civilization places upon their elected Representatives.

We want all the world to know that we loved these fallen comrades of ours; that we revere their memory; that we are proud and grateful to have been associated with them in service; and that, however sharply divided by the accident of party attachment, or by reasoned opinion, we were and are united always in respect for their sincerity

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of conviction, their unblemished personal honor, their devotion to duty, their singleness of patriotic purpose.

It would be hard to assemble a group of eleven men from widely separated sections of our great country who more exactly represent in their individual endowments and experience the multiform genius of American life at its best.

GOODING, OF IDAHO

Rising from humble beginnings, step by step, to deserve and receive the highest honors within the gift of his fellow citizens. Twice elected governor of his State. Since 1920 a distinguished Member of the Senate of the United States. His most striking characteristic, a high and chivalrous courage. His passing removes from the Senate one of its strong men.

VAILE, OF COLORADO

Gifted author; formidable in debate; intensely American in ideals and point of view; called suddenly in the prime of his strong manhood from the lofty outlook of his beloved mountains to the infinite horizons of eternity.

MADDEN, OF ILLINOIS

From the beginning of his long years of service, a recognized leader in this body. Wise and witty; shrewd and penetrating of judgment; without illusions and without cynicism. Governed always by a profound sense of moral obligation in handling the heavy responsibilities of his position as

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chairman of the Appropriations Committee, he was a great human, richly deserving the unstinted and unanimous affection and confidence of his colleagues.

RATHBONE, OF ILLINOIS

Disciple and interpreter of the immortal Lincoln. Eloquent of speech. Ungrudging of service, he literally gave his life for the honor and privilege of representing in this House the vast and varied interests of his great State.

KING, OF ILLINOIS

For fourteen years a Member of this House. Honored three times in early life by election to the general assembly of his State. An efficient attorney of his home city of Galesburg. His ability, his fine moral qualities, his genius for friendship gave him a permanent place in the affection and memory of his colleagues.

OLDFIELD, OF ARKANSAS

Sturdy and worthy son of the great, young Southwest. A man foursquare. Honored and trusted by all his colleagues in his position of leadership.

RUBEY AND FAUST, OF MISSOURI

Of differing political principles and party loyalties, these two distinguished sons of Missouri had much in common. Country bred, they fearlessly followed their stars of destiny out into the wider world of affairs. They were one in their high moral standard, their love of country and home,

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their sense of service. To each of them their fellow citizens gave ungrudging honor, and each left to his loved ones the priceless heritage of a stainless name.

SWEET, OF NEW YORK

Descended from a family closely identified with General Washington in the Revolutionary War. Speaker of the New York Assembly for six years. A seasoned veteran in the exacting work of public service, his tragic death took from this Chamber one of its most useful and trusted Members.

BUTLER, OF PENNSYLVANIA

The elder statesman of the House. Carrying for long years heavy burdens as a member and as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; inflexible of purpose; of unaffected simplicity and sweetness of nature. He knew how to soften the asperities of political conflict by the magic touch of a delicate, whimsical humor, and to win and hold the affection of every man with whom he had to do.

FROTHINGHAM, OF MASSACHUSETTS

American gentleman of the old school. Incarnating in mind and character and long years of honorable public service the noblest and finest traditions of his native New England.

GENERAL OBITUARY

These men were unlike in temperament, in training, in point of view, in method, in historic

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background. They came from far-separated sections of our common country. Yet they were amazingly alike in their possession of and by those invincible, eternal, spiritual fundamentals upon which our American civilization is builded and which, for our people at least, constitute what Herbert Hoover so aptly calls "the surer forces of human advancement."

It would be a labor of love could we spend the whole time allotted us to-day in completely reviewing the qualities of mind and heart of our fallen comrades; in evaluating their individual contributions to their time and country; in paying grateful tribute to their hallowed memories; in making full acknowledgment of our personal debt to each and all of them for the stimulus and inspiration of their lives.

But I am confident that these departed comrades of ours would rather have us at this time turn to the consideration of certain great central realities upon which their lives were builded and which the occasion clothes for us who remain in the glory of a new understanding.

First. These were men of strong religious faith.

They would therefore have us face to-day with them and in this way the stupendous fact of death as the common lot and destiny of mankind. The Scottish bard sang of his dead hero:

Now is the stately column broke,
The beacon fire is quenched in smoke.
The trumpet's silver sound is still,
The warder silent on the hill.

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And this simple dirge may and must describe the fate of every man :

The clouds that gather 'round the setting sun do take a sober coloring from an eye that hath kept watch o'er man's mortality.

What, then, would these friends of ours, so lately translated from the happy companionship of our common labors to the mystery and majesty of the grave, have us think? We must decide to accept, as they did, one of two alternatives. We can think of death for them and for ourselves as the end of all being. Or we can face the experience through which they have passed and through which we must pass fortified by an invincible faith that death is merely the gateway to an eternal existence, glorious, satisfying, unshadowed by sin and sorrow and weakness.

If we follow the faith of the men in whose honor we are met to-day, we will choose the second of these alternatives.

And we will make this choice as we believe they made it—because of the common consent of mankind illumined and crowned by the glorious liberating teachings of the Christian religion.

It were folly to deny or ignore the universal all-engulfing force of death. Everywhere in nature death is the night of which life is the day. Death is the autumn of life's spring; the harvest of life's seedtime. They belong together. Death is the supreme reconstructor; the universal leveler; the great essential in all progress.

In life all rivers run their own course through their own channels and country. In death all

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rivers reach the sea. In life we are divided; in death united. Life has infinite diversities of character and function and relationship. Death is the infinite harmonizer and unifier. Life gives the individual his chance. Death restores him to the mass. Men live and die, but man abides.

There is one question which since time began has stirred the hearts and disturbed the minds of men—"If a man die, shall he live again?"

Through the long centuries in every phase and step of civilization men have been irresistibly moved by a universal instinct or a deep, inextinguishable spiritual hunger to believe in the reality of a spiritual world lying far outside and above the world of material sense, to which humanity belongs and in which lie the final sanctions for human conduct.

This universal hunger for life after death has created the many religions of mankind. It has erected everywhere in all ages temples and shrines. Some shadowed by the horrors of ignorance and superstition. Some glorious with the effulgence of a noble and understanding faith. But all alike the sign and symbol of that universal human passion for life which will not and can not die.

These fallen comrades of ours believed that in the Christian faith they had found not only the final answer to the world's quest for life, but also the ultimate moral ground upon which can be created a progressive, social, and political state. They died sustained by the glorious Christian hope of life beyond the grave. They have bequeathed to their loved families and to us and to the world

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this heritage of an all-conquering faith. Whatever else of precious memory they have left us who remain for a time behind them, they, I am sure, would commend to us the exhortation of the good American poet:

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

Second. These comrades of ours were in the noblest sense American-minded men.

They loved their country. They were the product of its institutions, the very incarnation of its spirit. They held in sacred honor those principles of life and government and social progress which have made America the land of opportunity, the door of hope for all its people.

Like ourselves, they were here as elected Representatives of all the people. By the judgment and choice of free men and women they became the official exponents of free self-government, the most difficult and desirable achievement of morally responsible beings.

They, like ourselves, were sent here to guarantee human rights, to redress wrongs, to secure equal justice, to solve the perplexing problems of economic and social progress, to make real that haunting dream of the ages—government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

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They were real men representing real people. In their weakness and strength, their successes and failures, they faithfully expressed the spiritual and intellectual qualities of those who sent them here. And when, worn out by the cares and burdens of public service, they passed through the narrow gateway of death, they became one with the common lot and destiny of all mankind.

In the Epistle to the Hebrews there occurs a remarkable discussion of faith as a primal faculty of the human mind, in its exercise as a controlling factor in personal conduct, and especially as it relates itself through the common experience of the individual to the progressive history of the race.

The author recites a list of illustrious names whose greatness he attributes to the exercise of this primal spiritual faculty.

By faith these ancient heroes subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens.

The story ends with the statement of a great universal principle governing all human experience in all ages:

These all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise: God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect.

The application of this amazing principle on this occasion is completely clear.

Our friends have not passed out of our lives by death. They have passed into our lives. The burden they were carrying has slipped from their

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shoulders to ours. And unless we assume this responsibility we have robbed the world of the full fruition of their toil.

They did not take the final fruition of their labors with them. They left it with us as a glorious addition to our equipment for highest service here. The sowers have passed from the field. The harvest of their faithful sowing remains for us to reap.

This I believe would be the message of our fallen comrades were they permitted to speak to us to-day out of the larger wisdom and vision of that eternal life into which they have so worthily entered.

HAVE FAITH AND CARRY ON

They have left us the splendid task of continuing their work. This is but a part of the heritage of all the ages.

They held sacred the American home. We are to strive to preserve and perpetuate that holy of holies in the life of all free people so that always freedom-loving, honorable, American-minded men and women shall be cradled and prepared for life under its safe protection.

We are to perpetuate and make regnant those central spiritual realities which constitute the soul of America and which alone make possible the successful practice of free self-government.

We are to keep open and unobstructed that equality of opportunity which is at once the glory and the challenge of our American civilization.

We are to have faith in God, in whose keeping and loving care men find rest here and hereafter;

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faith in our fellow men as worthy of trust and reverence; faith in our beloved country, whose ideals, principles, and institutions have foundationed and made possible so much of human happiness; faith in those beneficent universal energies which manifest their presence and power in the unfolding drama of human history.

This is that "better thing" which, using our departed fellow workers as His chosen instruments, God has provided through them for us. This is the flaming torch of life which they carried so nobly in the forefront of the fight and which now has been thrust into our waiting hands. This is the labor of love which they have left for us to carry forward. And the highest tribute we can pay their sainted memory is here and now to dedicate ourselves afresh to our common task, facing gladly with some measure of their faith and courage whatever of good or ill the days to come may hold until at last we all get home.

The quartet sang "Still, Still with Thee."

*ADDRESS BY HON. FINIS J. GARRETT
Of Tennessee*

Mr. SPEAKER—

A prince once said of a king struck down:
"Taller he seems in death";
And the word holds good, for now, as then,
It is after death that we measure men.

However, sir, we have not come to measure, but to memorialize.

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They were our comrades in the exacting service of a nation; we knew them; we loved them; and we mourn them.

They were among our ablest and most distinguished Members. Each had his very vivid personality, his lively individuality, and each stood with a marked degree of eminence among us.

The Congress of the United States epitomizes and expresses as no other body possibly can the genuine spirit and the profound emotion of American life.

Not infrequently the Congress is made the subject of gibe and quip and criticism. There are times when one suspects that some few of the greater journals of the country would, if they could, destroy or materially alter this particular branch as an institution of the Government. There are to be found here and there cynical citizens and self-seeking organizations that grow impatient with the legislative bodies of the Government, but, taking it by and large, it is safe to assert that it would be more difficult to work a change in this than in either of the other coordinate branches. If to-day we were suddenly called upon to frame a new Federal Government, it may be doubted whether the executive and judicial branches would be constituted in all respects as they now are, but it is extremely improbable that there would be any very great alteration in the legislative plan.

This is particularly true of the House of Representatives. Each Member of this body has a direct touch with and is responsible to and representative

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of many thousands of people. He is their first and most immediate expression in national affairs; and while here and there an exception may occur, yet as a rule the Representative is an exponent, as it were, of the thought of his district and a reflection of its ideals and character.

In the Congress therefore, as nowhere else, is to be found the mosaic which pictures the national political and civic conception and quality. The widely divergent views among Members upon some issues and questions reflect, as of course, the differences of opinion concerning the proper administration of our institutions, while the fact, overlooked by many, that the major portion of the business of Congress is virtually conducted by unanimous consent illustrates how strongly popular thought has crystallized about the basic elements in the mechanism of our system.

We seldom have now any serious contests over mere matters of procedure. Whatever complaints may be made about the rules of the House, in the end it is pretty generally realized that they are the product, not of party bias, but of public necessity, and that their construction all along has followed the lines of reason and of justice.

In these exercises of to-day we are paying respect to the memory of eleven Members of the Congress, ten from our own body and one from the Senate.

We find what we naturally would expect to find, namely, that in a group this large there is a near approach to a composite of the Congress itself.

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They constitute at least a representative cross section of Congress and therefore of the Nation itself.

In general each section is represented in this list of our sacred dead—North and South, East and West, and the regions between. There are to be found, too, in the list conspicuous and nationally known representatives of the broader political and partisan aspects characteristic of a popular government such as ours, so that this day's exercises constitute not only an occasion of honor to individuals who wrought great things in a great age but a truly and distinctly national memorial function.

It is essentially and beautifully democratic. In this democracy of death there is illustrated with peculiar vividness the broad democracy peculiar to American life. Each individual represented a distinct type of personality. The political divergencies have been already adverted to, but this is by no means all. Various religious conceptions and beliefs are likewise represented in the list.

Then, too, we may without impropriety, I think, refer to the personal financial situations of the men. Some of them were men possessed of extensive resources; others were poor men possessed of only moderate means. But all were here working together in the common cause of a nation—working sedulously for its perpetuity and betterment.

I sometimes think that in nothing is the true American spirit so conspicuously reflected as it is in the fact that in the Congress there are no

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distinctions growing out of the financial condition of its Members. Members are measured here not by what they possess but by what they perform. The test is not money but mentality and character.

In this at least we approach the perfect democracy.

America, it is good to see, is rapidly becoming a land of monuments. Various civic organizations, municipalities, States, the Federal Government itself, sometimes in cooperation, sometimes each acting separately, are erecting columns and obelisks and statues to commemorate great events and to honor the memory of great men and women who have achieved things for humankind.

Some of these may be crude and inartistic, but back of them all lies the articulate spirit and purpose of a people, and it is magnificent. Every monument erected is in a way making stronger our institutions. It constitutes a perpetual reminder of what men have lived for and died for to work the weal of humanity.

We are reading just now of the rapidly culminating movement to restore and hold as an everlasting shrine the birthplace of Washington. To be sure, the fame of Washington does not at all require this for its perpetuation, but the movement is even above and beyond this; it is to express the profound feeling of a nation for the most conspicuous character in its formation and to give evidence of an unshakable purpose to preserve the institutions of government formulated under the guidance of his resolute mind and purposeful soul.

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At another spot in Virginia a private organization, working under governmental auspices, is restoring and making secure the home of Jefferson—not as a monument to him, for he needs it not, but for the inspiration of mankind as a whole.

Out in a rural region of Kentucky the log cabin of a pioneer has been inclosed with a structure of marble and granite designed to defy the ravages of nature, so far as man can provide, to the end that the house in which Abraham Lincoln was born may be eternally preserved. We do not think of this as a monument to Lincoln but rather as a thing symbolic of the desire of America to give expression to the wish that the fundamental thing of her life—democracy—may be glorified and sanctified, and that hereafter as heretofore it is her desire and determination that in the Nation which Washington led to foundation and under the philosophy of government applied to it by the teachings of Jefferson, men like Lincoln shall have the opportunity of ascending to the summit of power and human glory.

The eleven men whose memory we are assembled to honor this day had their opportunity of service in the public affairs of such a nation. We can say of each of them that he seized the opportunity and strove to fill it, and did fill it, with a fine and intelligent and patriotic zeal. The life of each of them will receive from other colleagues a more specific and detailed treatment than time will admit of giving now.

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It is good to be able to say of each that he enjoyed the unstinted respect and loyal love of those associated with him in the Nation's business. Each was fortunate enough to write his own name large upon the honorable roster of those who have served their country in this great arena, and each left innumerable things for us to treasure until our time shall come to go forth and consort with them "in the shadows and the dust."

The quartet sang "Still Will We Trust."

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., pronounced the benediction:

Now, unto Him who is able to keep you from falling and present you faultless before the presence of His glory with great joy, unto the only wise God, our Savior, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 295, the Chair declares the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, February 21, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

Memorial Addresses
on
Louis A. Frothingham

Read at the Anniversary of the
Boston Convention of 1840

Mr. Sewall, Lord James Fitzroy, 1841, a Representative in Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts, died August 25, 1854. That the subject of the law enforced by the House, by the Commonwealth, or by any other power, and by the opinion he so nobly served may be better understood, and that his memory may be better perpetuated, a record of his life should provide the citizens with a history by the following.

The latest learning tells us that every man's life begins, unaided, when he was born. When he grows old the world is a check-up of his mind, which is a record of his intellectual life. There is no one who can look back over his life, when he is in the spring. Only when the mind is young, or when the spirit is strong, can they also look back over their lives.

In the history of Massachusetts, there is a list of names who were among the first who were elected a new nation on the shores of Massachusetts Bay. The first of these is Louis A. Frothingham, who was the first of the first, who was elected a new nation on the shores of Massachusetts Bay. He was the first of the first, who was elected a new nation on the shores of Massachusetts Bay. He was the first of the first, who was elected a new nation on the shores of Massachusetts Bay.

Memorial Addresses



Remarks by Representative Luce *Of Massachusetts*

MR. SPEAKER: LOUIS ADAMS FROTHINGHAM, a Representative in Congress from the fourteenth congressional district of Massachusetts, died August 23, 1928. That the nature of the loss suffered by the House, by the Commonwealth he in part represented, and by the country he so usefully served may be better understood, and that his memory may be better perpetuated, a record of his life should precede the tributes paid to him by his colleagues.

The latest learning tells us that every man's life began untold æons before he was born. When he comes into the world he is made up of an almost infinite number of contributions from ancestors. These we can not trace back even to the rivulets, must less to the springs. Only when the joining rivulets become streams do they have significance we can interpret.

In this instance enlightenment begins with a group of ancestors who were among the men and women finding a new home on the shores of Massachusetts Bay 300 years ago. He who bore the name of Frothingham came with the fleet of Gov. John Winthrop to Salem and then to Charlestown, where through many years the name was familiar.

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Four others were of the Pilgrims, who a decade earlier had landed on Plymouth Rock. Also, there were the Rev. John Cotton and the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, clergymen eminent in the time when clergymen were dominant in Massachusetts.

From such stock, blended of Pilgrim and Puritan, came a family that ever since has been conspicuous for its influence on the life of the old Commonwealth. It furnished preachers who notably filled important pulpits; soldiers who in the Indian wars, the War of Independence, and the wars of our own period held commissions attesting both capacity and patriotism; scholars who made valuable contribution to the treasure of literature; jurists who are remembered for their learning and sagacity.

What they did, however, is to us here of consequence only as revealing what they were—men of serious purposes and high ideals, men of integrity, men of courage, men of ability, men whose aim in life was to serve. Inevitably of such in his turn was LOUIS ADAMS FROTHINGHAM.

Born in Boston July 13, 1871, his earlier years followed the course usual in the case of Boston boys from families accustomed to look upon adequate education as the necessary foundation for the most useful life. From the public schools he went first to the Roxbury Latin and then to Adams Academy in Quincy, institutions long notable for thorough training of the mind, and then to Harvard College. Though diligent with his books, he was not to be best remembered for scholarly

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achievement, but rather by the physical faculties with which he had been remarkably endowed. He was one of the rare youths having that combination of muscle, nerves, and judgment which achieves preeminence in every form of bodily competition. This stood him in good stead to his latest years, as may be attested by his associates here who vied with him in the forms of outdoor contest suitable for the mature. In his college days it secured for him the prizes of successful leadership, and also its training against the needs of struggle in the various conflicts of after life.

Furthermore, with the aid of other qualities it helped win for him that most subtle of achievements—popularity. Athletic prowess by itself can not secure this. Popularity eludes mental endowment. It can not be bought. It can not be earned. In its purest aspect it can not be cultivated. It springs from qualities that defy analysis. Just why LOUIS FROTHINGHAM was liked, often beloved, by those who came within the circle of his acquaintance no man can tell. We know only the fact.

After graduating from college and then from the law school he turned his thoughts to broader fields of service than any one profession can give. Although admitted to the bar and at times afterwards practicing the law, the opportunities of public life were more attractive. Probably his interest therein was increased by what he observed while acting for a time as secretary to a Massachusetts Member of Congress. Then his outlook was broadened by a share in the Spanish War. He had joined

the Massachusetts Militia and naturally sought war service, which he found as an officer of marines on the U. S. S. *Yankee*.

Not long after returning he was able to begin mounting the political ladder, being elected to the general court from the Back Bay district of Boston in 1900. In the next three years steadily increasing responsibilities were intrusted to him, and then by the house of 1904 he was chosen speaker. This was because, apart from personal popularity, he had convinced his associates that he was cautious, prudent, well balanced, earnest, sincere, and of complete integrity.

The speakership of the Massachusetts House means something in Massachusetts. Unhampered by the constitutional shackles that minimize the opportunities for service in the legislatures of most of the other States, the general court of the old Bay State still has long sessions, gives an answer to every citizen with a grievance, maintains its leadership in the careful enactment of wise statutes for the public welfare. The speaker can not rule there, but he may guide if he will, and the young speaker from Boston was a wise and skillful guide. Commanding complete respect, trusted as absolutely fair, efficient as a presiding officer, he could have held the position long, but a high sense of duty led him to retire after two years upon the urgent request of party associates that he become a candidate for the mayoralty of the city of Boston. That office seemed to his friends to need him the more, but the electorate thought otherwise, and for a time

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it looked as if the door to further opportunity in public service was closed.

Such was not to be long the case. Everybody felt that his forsaking the speakership to lead a forlorn hope was a sacrifice not to be forgotten, and so when his friends presented him as a candidate for lieutenant governor in 1908 he started with a deserved advantage not to be overcome, won the nomination with a handsome margin, and then the election.

In our State it is almost a habit to promote the lieutenant governor. After his apprenticeship of three years in the subordinate position, Mr. FROTHINGHAM would undoubtedly have been so promoted, had it not been for the fact that the governor, of opposite party and a candidate for reelection, was unusually skilled in holding the public favor, so that once more it looked as if public life were ended.

Then came an interval of service in other fields. As an overseer of Harvard—by the way, the youngest man to be elected such—he had the chance to serve the university by which he was so highly regarded. Certain lectures he there delivered were elaborated into an excellent book on the constitution and government of Massachusetts. Two hospitals benefited by his counsel as a trustee, and also he became president of a savings bank, which in Massachusetts is a philanthropic institution.

Our entry into the World War gave fresh chance to put his training and experience at the command

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of his country. Besides receiving a commission as major in the Regular Army, he was able to be of generous help to the Massachusetts men on the other side of the water, for he went across as a member of a State commission to visit the Massachusetts soldiers at the front, and with his wife opened a home in Paris where the boys on leave could find friendly companionship and encouragement.

After the war he returned to the home in North Easton to which he had removed from Boston upon his marriage in 1916. There, amid beautiful surroundings, he was able to gratify his love for nature and to enjoy her bounties. The rose garden became his particular pride. You may trust the man to whom such things bring unalloyed happiness.

Again public life drew him. In 1920 he won the nomination and election to represent the fourteenth Massachusetts district in the National House. So well did he thenceforth perform the duties of a Representative that he could have come back here indefinitely. He commanded the complete respect and good will of his district. For its interest he worked faithfully.

In the House he was gradually winning that confidence which eventually brings important influence. Not a frequent speaker, he was listened to when he took the floor, for it was felt he would say only that which would help. His judgments in the committee room deserved and won attention. Had he been spared for lengthier service

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he would in time have reached high place in the councils of the Nation.

That he should have been cut off just when life held out such promise is one of the mysteries that pass finite understanding. He seemed to have in perfection the sound mind in the sound body. In all things he was temperate. There was no man among us whom at the close of the previous session we should have more confidently expected to greet when we met here again. Yet now nothing remains for us save to treasure his memory and be thankful that he was our friend.

My colleagues will appraise his character. I must not too much forestall them, but the friendship and association of a quarter of a century, through much of which we worked together, will not let me conclude without attempting to set forth in a few words the reasons why, to my mind, he was such a valuable servant of his fellow man and why his death was such a loss.

He had in unusual degree the kindly spirit, a sympathetic interest in those with whom he came in touch, the wish to make others happy. Though modest almost to shyness, he could on occasion be outspoken and firm. Behind his diffidence was real courage. He was high-minded, clean, sincere. Utterly devoid of affectation, lacking wholly in self-conceit, without pride of place, respecting himself and therefore respecting others, upright and honorable, the world was the better because he lived.

Remarks by Representative Wigglesworth
Of Massachusetts

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE: The citizens of the fourteenth congressional district of Massachusetts have conferred upon me the very great honor of intrusting to my hand the torch held high in recent years by your former colleague, my distinguished predecessor, whose memory we honor to-day, LOUIS ADAMS FROTHINGHAM.

It was my privilege to know him first as the popular graduate of my alma mater, the close friend of many of my friends, who had risen to the position of Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and later in Treasury days as the successful Representative of my congressional district. Recent experience, however, has afforded an insight into the ideals which governed him in life and an appreciation of the position which he held in the affections of his constituents, which will always abide.

LOUIS FROTHINGHAM devoted his life to public service. He believed that life held no greater opportunity for one in his position than that of serving those about him. His life itself speaks more eloquently than words of his nobility of character, his high public purpose, and his unswerving adherence to whatever course he believed to be honorable and right. As soldier, legislator, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, lieutenant governor, and a Member of the Congress of the United States, he served his State and Nation

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with distinction and with fidelity and won the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

His also was the touchstone of friendship. His sincerity and ready sympathy were apparent to all. Recalled from duties overseas immediately after his death to engage in an active campaign for the position which had been his by common accord, it was inevitable that I should sense at close range the sentiment throughout his congressional district. I can truly say that LOUIS FROTHINGHAM was beloved by his constituents. Wherever I went and among people of every walk in life I found the same expression of genuine affection for him. I hope sincerely that he appreciated how widespread this feeling was, for to me it seems about the greatest reward that could come to one in his position.

Hundreds of letters received after his death by his devoted widow afford striking evidence of the light in which he was held by a host of friends and admirers. State and Nation are the better for the life which he led. The torch should burn more brightly in the memory of the ideals which guided him to the place won in the hearts of those he served.

The following tribute was written at the time of his death by a friend of years standing:

LOUIS ADAMS FROTHINGHAM, although in politics for many years, was not a politician, as the term goes, yet in many political ways he was adroit. Had he been given the faculty for "mixing" he would have been irresistible. It would have enhanced his natural charm of manner, the kindness and courtesy which were evidences of his

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breeding. It took more than a casual acquaintanceship to understand him and to know his sterling qualities.

Shy and diffident, he ignored, as against his nature, to take advantage of many opportunities for keeping in the public eye. What he accomplished he did without any appeal to the gallery. He never made a promise he could not keep, and constituents found that it was his habit to minimize even big things he had done, whether for them or the district. He believed in party regularity, and he had enough political acumen to know that legislation is best accomplished by orderly process and not speeches.

When he talked in Congress he was usually very brief, and he wasted no words and got into no acrimonious discussions. He always held that an opponent was entitled to his views, a spirit of fair play which he manifested in all his contacts.

One of his heroes, and also a close friend, was the late Theodore Roosevelt, and this friendship remained unbroken, even though Mr. FROTHINGHAM did not bolt the party in the Progressive movement.

Rugged honesty influenced his every act. Not even political expediency would make him deviate a hair's breadth from the honorable and upright course. He chose deliberately, on leaving college, to go into public service, believing that he owed it to all the people to spend his time usefully, as all of his illustrious and talented family have done. Patriotism of a sort this was, the same patriotism which sent him into the Spanish-American War, which saw him lieutenant colonel in the Massachusetts State Guard, and then major in the Regular Army in the World War, and also as a member of a Massachusetts commission who braved the dangers of front-line trenches to look after the comfort of Massachusetts troops.

He could have had a life of ease and pleasure, but he chose to busy himself with worth-while things. He could have attained far greater popularity by joining in the hue and cry for popular measures, but chose to work quietly,

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and by orderly process, for them. He could have capitalized his knowledge and learning, his friendships, and his associations for political advancement, but would not compromise his natural self.

It took a long time to finally know LOUIS FROTHINGHAM, and even then the revelation of his character brought constant surprises to find him so firm and inflexible for the right.

To know him was to be profoundly thankful that there are such men of high character and lofty purpose in political life; to be proud and pleased on penetrating the mask of modesty and diffidence to discover so many fine and noble traits.

Remarks by Representative Treadway
Of Massachusetts

Mr. SPEAKER: The name of LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM is secure in the annals of Massachusetts and will take rank with many of those men who have made our State renowned. Reference to them by name need not be recorded, as many of them will come at once to mind. We are proud that, not only at the present time but throughout the life of the Nation, Massachusetts has contributed its share of men deserving of the honored titles of American citizens and leaders in the affairs of the country.

Others to-day will describe our late colleague's accomplishments as a public servant. I wish only to refer to his personal qualities and my association with him.

Among various types and kinds of men whom I have known, certain outstanding characteristics of Mr. FROTHINGHAM deserve mention. Modesty and sincerity are virtues which everyone would possess. The degree to which they predominated in his life merit our emulation. No matter whether in work or play, that which he did was splendidly done; that which he did with skill and accuracy he would ascribe to chance. He always praised the abilities of others and deprecated his own, although it was always apparent that his success was due not to chance but to ability.

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Representative FROTHINGHAM was a man of the very highest ideals of citizenship. His own character was the best evidence of his sincerity of purpose. LOUIS FROTHINGHAM was never known to stoop to underhanded means to accomplish an end. He trod the straight path of honorable accomplishment.

My friendship with him extended over a quarter of a century, during all of which time he held the highest respect and esteem of his associates, due to the constant application of the sterling qualities which I have mentioned. Together with one other Member of the present congressional delegation, who will speak more at length than I, we were associates in the legislature in 1904, when he first was elected speaker, a position which he filled with distinction and credit.

Through political fortunes he was in and out of office in State politics until the beginning of his congressional career. A few years make rapid changes. I happened to be with him when, as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, militant advocates of women's suffrage surprised us by an all-day heckling campaign. Our candidate never showed that he was provoked or failed to extend to the women following him from town to town throughout the Berkshire Hills the utmost courtesy and respect. His conduct that day was an evidence of his even temper and modest bearing.

During his service in Congress Mr. FROTHINGHAM displayed the same characteristics he had shown during his early political career in Massachusetts.

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Seldom taking the floor, his occasional speeches were always received with attention by his colleagues, and his arguments indicated his interest in the subjects under discussion, as well as his knowledge of details.

His conception of the obligation of citizenship was always apparent. It was not confined to holding positions of honor in civil life, as he twice volunteered to serve under arms, first in the Spanish War and later in the World War.

We are proud of our association with him and of the example of his character and high type of manhood. His name will take high rank in the annals of Massachusetts public life as a man worthy of its best traditions.

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Remarks by Representative Dallinger
Of Massachusetts

Mr. SPEAKER: My first acquaintance with LOUIS FROTHINGHAM dates back to the time when we entered Harvard College as freshmen in the autumn of 1889. Although he did not neglect, as did so many sons of well-to-do parents, the intellectual side of college life, at the same time he took an active interest in athletics. As a second baseman he had few if any equals in college baseball and was chosen captain of the varsity team. Under his leadership, in our senior year, Harvard won an unbroken series of victories, and, in consequence, he became one of the best known and popular men not only of his class but of the entire college.

LOUIS FROTHINGHAM's popularity with his classmates was not merely the transitory popularity of the successful athlete but was based on something much more substantial and enduring. He always played clean baseball and throughout his college and law-school career he lived a clean life. Moreover, he was always modest and unassuming and thoroughly democratic in the true sense of the word, so that his classmates not only admired and respected him for his character and attainments, but they entertained for him a real affection.

Upon his graduation from the Harvard Law School in 1896 he was admitted to the bar and in 1901 was chosen one of the members of the

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Massachusetts House of Representatives from the city of Boston, where he served with distinguished ability for five terms, the last two terms as speaker. From the speakership he was promoted to the office of lieutenant governor, which he filled with distinction for three terms.

I did not have the same good fortune as my colleague Mr. Luce of serving with our dear departed friend in the Massachusetts Legislature, as my service in that body preceded his. In common with his other classmates, however, I followed his political career, as well as his service in the Spanish-American War and the World War, with intense interest and pride.

We were all delighted when he was chosen an overseer of Harvard College, to which office he was reelected by the alumni as many times as the rules permitted. He always entertained an abiding affection for his alma mater, and his addresses at the yearly reunions of the class of '93, in which he told us about the progress of the university as a result of his knowledge as a member of the board of overseers, were among the outstanding features of these gatherings.

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of our graduation from college he and his charming wife entertained the members of the class of 1893 at their beautiful home at North Easton, Mass. They repeated their generous hospitality five years later on our thirtieth anniversary. On the latter occasion the wives and children of the members of the class were invited, and there was a goodly company gathered together on that beautiful estate

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from all parts of the country, and none of those present on that delightful occasion will ever forget the gracious hospitality and especially the kindly greeting given to each guest, young and old, by the host and hostess.

At the presidential election of 1920 LOUIS FROTHINGHAM was urged by the leaders of his own party to be a candidate for Congress from the fourteenth district, which for four successive elections had chosen a member of the opposition party to that important office. He finally consented to run and was triumphantly elected to the Sixty-seventh Congress, and reelected to the Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth Congresses, and would have been returned to the Seventy-first Congress but for his untimely death last summer.

As in the Massachusetts Legislature, so here in this great assembly of the Nation's Representatives LOUIS FROTHINGHAM was respected, esteemed, and loved by all his colleagues. His was a life of clean living and high thinking. It could be truthfully said of him that he was one who not only never intentionally did anything wrong but who never thought anything wrong. His face always retained its boyish expression. He never seemed to grow old or to lose his youthful enthusiasm for the highest ideals. He abhorred the sordid selfishness which is constantly seeking to control public opinion and to influence legislation for its own aggrandizement. He regarded political office as an opportunity for unselfish service to the community, the State, and the Nation, and he stood steadfastly

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for what he thought was right regardless of possible consequences to his own personal fortunes.

Like his distinguished brother, Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, who was for more than a generation an inspiring prophet of righteousness, his departure from our midst came quickly and unexpectedly, "in the twinkling of an eye," but, like his brother, our dear friend and colleague was ready to go. To all his relatives and to his host of friends his going came as a great shock, particularly to his wife, to whom as well as to all his family goes our most heartfelt sympathy. As one who has known and loved him these many years, I can hardly realize that he has left us. In the fullness of an abiding faith, however, I know that he has only passed over the river, which we all must cross, a little ahead of the rest of us, to take up his abode in that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

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Remarks by Representative Andrew
Of Massachusetts

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE: The name "politician" unfortunately does not always bring to mind the finest type of citizenship. It does not always connote the patriot who spends his life disinterestedly in the service of his country. But that was the kind of politician that we had the privilege of knowing in LOUIS ADAMS FROTHINGHAM. If we were blessed in our public life with more men of his character and of his ideals and standards the profession of politics would be in far better repute. Our lamented colleague gave the whole span of his mature life, save for two periods when the country was at war and he offered himself as a volunteer in the military forces, to the business of government in the best and the most admirable sense of that phrase. He helped to raise the respect in which a political career is regarded in the thoughts of all who knew him.

College bred, trained in the law, of independent income, secure in his position, with a wide and influential acquaintance, he might easily have followed a comfortable and remunerative life in the pursuit of law or business. He deliberately chose, however, the rough and uneven road of politics with its harsh struggles, its inevitable rebuffs, its vulnerability to misunderstanding and abuse. One can recall many men who have spent their

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lives in public office, but one can recall few comparable to LOUIS FROTHINGHAM in unselfishness of ambition, in loyalty to convictions, in unswerving effort to have his life count for what he thought was right and true.

LOUIS FROTHINGHAM was essentially a likable man, not merely genial and gracious in manner but really friendly at heart. Though not devoid of personal ambition, he was always considerate and generous in appreciation of others. He never tried to elbow his way ahead of them. He played fair with his associates and rivals in the political field, just as he had with his team mates and opponents on the gridiron or diamond in his student days. He practiced no subterfuges. He knew no tricks. He was a good sportsman all the way through. He was sincere and direct and without camouflage or evasion. He never trimmed the pattern of his speech to win popular support. He sought no favors by disingenuous means. He tried to find the truth about public questions open-mindedly and he had a rare way of making alignments without regard to personal political advantage or to the favoring opinion of those at home.

His training for Congress was such as is only granted to few. For ancestry there were generations of forbears distinguished in the law, the Christian ministry, and philanthropy. For academic background there was Harvard College and the Law School, from both of which he had graduated and with which his affiliations ever remained close. He had lectured in the college for a time on

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State and city government, and during eighteen years he was a member of the university board of overseers. His political preparation had been varied and thorough. Before coming to Congress he had served five years in the Massachusetts Legislature, including two years as speaker, and after that as lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth. He was peculiarly fitted to render helpful aid to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which he became a member, because his was the remarkable experience of having served successfully in the Marine Corps, the State Guard, and the United States Army.

With such a character and such a training it was but natural that the opinions expressed by Congressman FROTHINGHAM were received with respect and carried weight in the committee and on the floor of the House. During the four terms which he spent here he had come to exert more and more of an influence in Congress, and he had won year by year ever-increasing popularity at home, which not only insured his tenure of office for as long a time as he might choose but gave promise of eventual advancement. He seemed to be on the threshold of his most fruitful years and destined to a long and progressive career in American public life.

On the 23d of August, last year, abruptly and without warning, death laid its hand upon his shoulder and led him away. At the very time when chapters of greater purport seemed about to be written, the book of his life was closed. The

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sudden ending of LOUIS FROTHINGHAM's promising career is a source of sorrow to every Member of this body. The House of Representatives lost an able Member held in high and growing esteem, and we, his former colleagues, greatly mourn the passing of a sterling character and separation from a generous, loyal, and delightful friend.

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Remarks by Representative Gifford
Of Massachusetts

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not my intention to speak at any length on the life and public achievements of our late distinguished colleague. These have been described eloquently in previous tributes which have to-day been paid to his memory. Yet I would express my sincere admiration for the character of LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, my friend and neighbor, for he represented a congressional district in part adjacent to my own. On occasions our official problems overlapped, and I was thus able to become personally familiar with the exceptional service which he was daily rendering to his constituents in his quiet, efficient way, and to understand one of the many reasons why he was four times elected to the House by great and ever-increasing majorities.

He was in truth a man who embodied the finest traditions of Massachusetts. He came of honorable and honored lineage. He had received the best that America had to offer in scholastic education and profited by it. He was polished; a gentleman in every sense; a man of no inconsiderable means, yet withal, unfailingly simple, modest, and a sincere friend to all who merited friendship or needed assistance. His true simplicity was also shown in his great love of nature. Possibly some

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of you visited his wonderful rose gardens, in which he took so much pleasure, and which he shared so generously with all his friends.

He gave of his best to the State and Nation because of an honest desire to devote his special talents to the public service, and not—I know that you will agree—with any thought of personal glorification. Such an idea would have been wholly inconsistent with his life and character, and the modesty with which he wore the honors bestowed upon him at home and abroad further proves it.

Every State, like every nation, seems to have a special type which exemplifies its own best characteristics and ideals. It is my feeling that LOUIS ADAMS FROTHINGHAM—what stirring historical memories those last two names bring to our minds—was typical of Massachusetts' finest traditions. To some, who knew him little, he may have seemed like an American aristocrat and conservative, but his quiet reserve cloaked a soul dedicated to the same ideals as those which had actuated his ancestors, who struggled for justice and liberty, both political and religious. Like St. Paul he merely believed in "proving all things and holding fast to the good." His influence was great; his example one which all of us might well have followed consistently.

LOUIS FROTHINGHAM was taken from us suddenly in the prime of a life rich in heritage and intellectual training and ripe in wide experience. Such

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a one the State and Nation could ill afford to lose, especially at an age when many more years of worth-while service in the public weal might have been expected of him. Yet regrets of this nature and the sense of personal loss are in part compensated by the recollection of his already notable record as a citizen, soldier, and statesman and by the example which he left for others to follow.

Remarks by Representative Underhill
Of Massachusetts

Mr. SPEAKER: Once again the gaunt hand of Death has taken from us a beloved and respected colleague. Indeed, sir, the necrological record of this body for this Congress is hardly believable.

To-day we are gathered to commemorate the memory of a distinguished son of Massachusetts, one whom we were all proud to call a friend.

LOUIS ADAMS FROTHINGHAM, scholar, soldier, and statesman, was born in Jamaica Plain, Mass., July 13, 1871. Born amid affluence and ease, the progeny of an old and respected Bay State family, yet he labored incessantly and gave freely of his time and energy to his country. Imbued with patriotism and always interested in the military, he joined the Marines and served with that body as a second lieutenant during the Spanish-American War. Upon his return to civil life he took an active interest in politics and in 1901 was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He served in that body for five years, the last two as speaker. From 1909 to 1911 he served the Commonwealth zealously and well as lieutenant governor. When the World War came upon us he again joined the colors, serving as a major in the United States Army. Upon his discharge from the Army he resumed his activity in politics, and in 1920 was elected to Congress and served

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continuously in this body until his untimely and sudden death.

Mr. Speaker, I knew Mr. FROTHINGHAM first in 1902, when we both served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. I grew not only to like him but he had my respect, for to him—

It was not the loss of a battle that counts,
But how did you fight, and why?

He had a charming personality, always good-natured, a keen lover of sports, and a real student of government. Above all things he was a gentleman of the highest order. To know him was to love him. Our friendship remained unbroken until his death. To me his passing was not only a public loss but a personal sorrow.

Remarks by Representative Douglass
Of Massachusetts

MR. SPEAKER: In the death of Hon. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM the Commonwealth of Massachusetts suffered the loss of one of her most distinguished and best-loved sons, and the Nation was deprived of one of its most patriotic and useful servants. Born in Massachusetts, a descendant of a long line of sturdy American stock, he loved the lofty traditions and splendid institutions of his native State, and all his life labored with unflagging zeal for their perpetuation.

A lawyer by profession, he honored and adorned the bar. Ardent desire for public service early led him into the field of politics, where special talent for legislative work soon raised him to the front rank. His remarkable service while a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, where he established himself as a sound, progressive, highly capable legislator, led to his quick promotion to the speakership of that important body. Later he rose to the high office of lieutenant governor of his State, serving in that capacity with renewed honor and distinction.

He served his country valiantly and devotedly in both the Spanish-American War and the World War. Having himself been a soldier, he brought to Congress an intimate knowledge of the needs of the soldier. Thus he became here the loyal friend

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and defender of the veteran and his family, to whose interests he was ever keenly alive. In fact, here in Congress and throughout his long public career he was always the friend and defender of every good and just cause.

He never put party above principle or State or country. He was respected and beloved by men of all parties. As a legislator, as a soldier, as a man, he served humanity and loved to serve. He served humanity because he believed in humanity and considered every man his brother. He had a positive genius for friendship and his friends were legion.

His nature was calm, positive, but not combative. He was not combative because he scorned to wound or offend. He never, I think, had an enemy of his own making. He valued the respect and good will of his fellow men above all earthly rewards.

He was generous and kindly. He was dignifiedly modest; unseemly pride never had sullied his refined sensibilities. He was a high-minded, idealistic, exemplary Christian, whose unnumbered works of simple mercy and unheralded charity will constitute a monument to bless and perpetuate his name. He was the soul of honor. He could not stoop to do a mean thing; he never harbored a mean thought, for he was above all things else a gentleman, a cultured knight sans peur et sans reproche.

It was my rare privilege to know LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM as a friend for over a generation and a half. "And none knew him but to love." To me

LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM

his untimely taking off in the prime of his life and at the height of his usefulness came as a distinct personal loss. His gentle spirit is in the eternal realms of his Creator; on earth his memory still lives fragrant, sweet, inspiring. Requiescat in pace!

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

Remarks by Representative Martin
Of Massachusetts

Mr. SPEAKER: It is with infinite sadness that I pay a brief tribute to a distinguished colleague and esteemed friend of twenty years.

The suddenness of his death came as a great shock. One week before he died I passed a pleasant day in his company. He was in good health and in his usual happy spirits. When the message came of his death it was almost unbelievable. It emphasized the uncertainty of life.

Well do I recall my first acquaintance with LOUIS FROTHINGHAM. It was in 1908, when as a successful candidate for lieutenant governor he was an inspiration to all the young Republicans of the old Bay State. A political revolution prevented what would ordinarily have been a certain procession to the governorship and higher honors.

To his eternal credit he accepted the unexpected twist of fate with the same equanimity with which he accepted the high honors heaped upon him in his young manhood. His greatness in defeat won for him the admiration of his party and his host of friends. Later when his party wished to reclaim the fourteenth district, it instinctively turned to him. The election followed, and no better evidence of the splendid service he rendered in Congress can be offered than in the constantly increasing pluralities with which he was returned to office.

LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM

LOUIS FROTHINGHAM stood out as an honest, capable, conscientious public servant. He never sought the glare of the spotlight. He was content to do his duty as his conscience dictated in a modest, efficient manner.

If one was to single out his predominating personal characteristics, it would be to name his sweetness of character and loyalty to his friends. These attributes, generally appreciated, won the firm friendship of all who come into contact with him. No man was blessed with firmer friendships than he.

Massachusetts mourns the loss of a distinguished and beloved son. We have all lost a true and loyal friend. He has gone to his reward. His place in the hereafter is assured. His inspiring character and worthy deeds will live in the fond and enduring memory of his friends, and his splendid life of achievements will assure him a home of happiness in the great eternity beyond.

Remarks by Representative Rogers
Of Massachusetts

MR. SPEAKER: We know that LOUIS ADAMS FROTHINGHAM passed to the Great Beyond last August; all that could die has gone. But his gracious, friendly, helpful spirit lives on and can never cease.

Born to wealth and a life of ease, LOUIS ADAMS FROTHINGHAM chose the harder way of toil for others. Gentleman by birth and tradition, in every way he lived up to the true meaning of that word. He could not do an ungentlemanly thing; he could not perform a mean act. I have never heard him utter an unkind word. He never espoused an unworthy cause. With his intense loyalty to his friends and great loyalty to his ideals, he enriched his own life in enriching the lives of others. His extremely active and successful life left him singularly unspoiled, singularly gentle. The shots of political battles and the struggles of professional life left upon him no marks of bitterness.

His friends were legion and included the most exalted in the land and the humblest, and all took pride in his friendship. His oldest friends tell me that during his entire life rich and poor sought his counsel, and no friend in trouble ever came empty handed away.

LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM

As soldier, lawyer, statesman, and scholar, he gave to each and every place his best. His life was all too short. His brilliant career ended all too soon, but he died as he lived, in service. He was ready to give his life for his country in war; instead he died in the service of his country at peace.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

Remarks by Representative Stobbs
Of Massachusetts

Mr. SPEAKER: When the Grim Reaper came among us and cut down, in the prime of his life, our beloved colleague, LOUIS FROTHINGHAM, it was very hard for us to understand. Strong, vigorous, and athletic, it seemed impossible for him of all men to be stricken. We feel his loss greatly.

LOUIS FROTHINGHAM came to Congress with a splendid background of public service in his home State of Massachusetts. He had also on two occasions—during the Spanish-American War and the World War—shown his patriotism and love of country by entering its military service.

He was admirably fitted by temperament, training, and experience to be a successful Member of the National Legislature. His service in this body was marked by high idealism, combined with sound judgment. He performed his duties faithfully, diligently, and most conscientiously. His personality inspired affection. He was beloved by all those who knew him well.

The outstanding trait of LOUIS FROTHINGHAM was his character itself. He was essentially a man of character. No one could imagine his doing anything, either personally or legislatively, that would seem to deviate in the slightest degree from the

LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM

highest ethical standards. He abhorred practices below par in others. He was at all times so manly, so straightforward.

His loyalty and devotion to his family and his friends was outstanding. He embodied the best traits of a New England environment. He personified the highest type of a New England gentleman.

His loss to his State and to the Nation is irreparably great. His loss to his friends and to his family is beyond expression.

Remarks by Representative Connery
Of Massachusetts

Mr. SPEAKER: It was with very real grief and a sense of personal loss that I learned of the unexpected and sudden passing from this world of my late friend and colleague in Congress, Hon. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM. To eulogize him properly is a task beyond the capabilities of my poor power of speech. Enough to say that to us who knew him through intimate daily intercourse no eulogy is necessary to fix him firmly in our minds and memories. I believe it would be difficult to forget—for me, at least—the kind, quiet gentleman, so unfailingly cordial in the course of the many times our duties in Congress as members of the same State delegation have brought us together, both at work and recreation. Since my first coming to Congress, and even before that time, when I met him in Worcester, Mass., at the State convention of the American Legion, I felt that here was one whom I could call a friend and whom I would not hesitate to call on whenever I needed advice or information. Always he was glad to extend to me as a fellow member of his delegation bits of knowledge or data which he believed might be of help to me, and I never hesitated to avail myself of this privilege. I recall with pleasure and pride that on the day when I first took my seat in Congress that Congressman FROTHINGHAM came to me from the Republican side of the House and in his quiet, sincere

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way shook hands with me and wished me the best of good luck during my coming term. It will seem strange to me now to feel that I shall not see his familiar face nodding its friendly greeting to me.

I have had much admiration for the fine character of Congressman FROTHINGHAM, and always have enjoyed and admired his wonderful command of English, the ease and fluency of his diction, his utter lack of pretense, and quiet sense of humor.

There is not much that can be said. Only that our friend is gone, and although new faces will come, as in the course of nature they must, and others will nod their greeting, just as LOUIS FROTHINGHAM used to, nevertheless I know that there will be a pleasant memory to many of us, and life will be just a little fuller to us for having known a fine and sincere gentleman. After all, when, as one by one we pass on, there is nothing much more we can hope to leave behind us, and how wonderful to leave a memory which brings a thought of affection and admiration to those who knew us. And this our friend, whom I am happy to have called my friend, has done.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

Remarks by Representative Morin
Of Pennsylvania

Mr. SPEAKER: I present for the Record the resolutions adopted by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives as a mark of respect to our late colleague and fellow committee member, Hon. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His mysterious yet wise providence, to call from our midst our esteemed colleague, Hon. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, we, the members of the Committee on Military Affairs, in expressing our sorrow at the loss of one who took an active part in the deliberation of this committee: Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. FROTHINGHAM each member of the committee has all the sense of loss of a personal friend; and be it further

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. FROTHINGHAM the Congress has lost a Member, straightforward, courageous, and honest in his views; and his district a Representative who truly voiced the patriotism and devotion to the principles of representative government founded by the forefathers; and be it further

Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the committee, be made a part of the memorial service to our deceased colleague, and a copy be transmitted to the family.

JOHN M. MORIN,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs.

Proceedings
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MONDAY, *December 3, 1928.*

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read (H. Res. 247) as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

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

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

The resolution was agreed to.

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

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 1 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, December 4, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon.

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TUESDAY, *December 4, 1928.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

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

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

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Proceedings in the Senate



TUESDAY, December 4, 1928.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The Vice President laid before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives (H. Res. 249), which were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

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 the House do now adjourn.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I submit the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask for their immediate consideration.

The resolutions (S. Res. 271) 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. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM

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

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the four Members of the House of Representatives touching whose departure resolutions have been presented and adopted by the Senate, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 5, 1928, at 12 o'clock meridian.

