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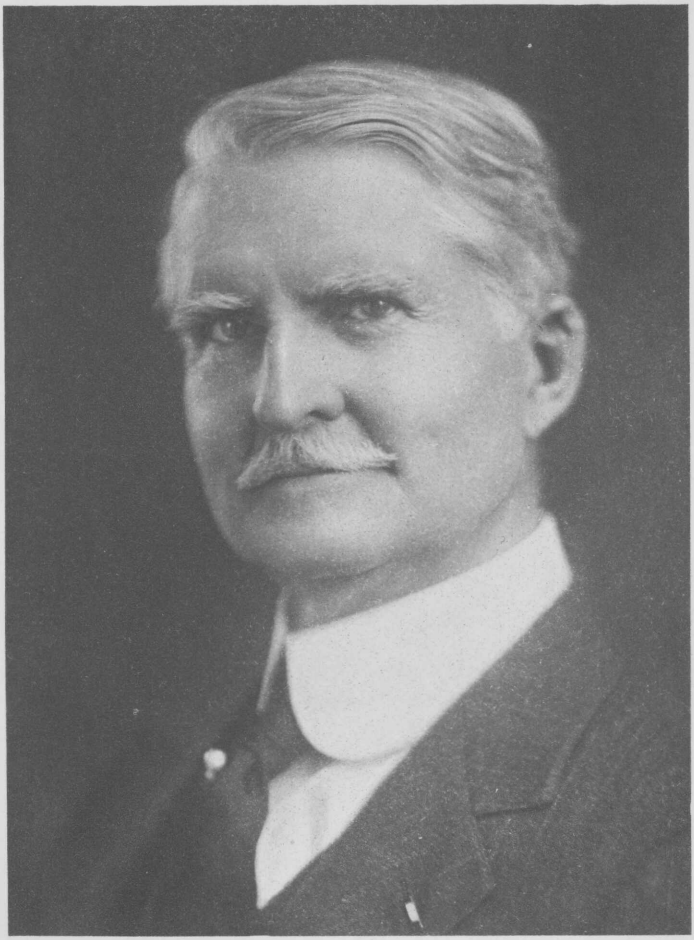

71st Congress, 1st Session - - - Senate Document No. 27

Lawrence D. Tyson

Memorial Addresses

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN MEMORY OF

LAWRENCE D. TYSON

LATE A SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE

Seventy-first Congress

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE
SEPTEMBER 23, 1929

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE
MAY 15, 1930

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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Biography

LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON was born near Greenville, Pitt County, N. C., July 4, 1861; attended the county schools and Greenville Academy, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1883; professor of military science and tactics in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville 1891–1895, and was graduated in law from that university in 1894; was admitted to the bar in 1894 and commenced practice in Knoxville; served with the Ninth Regiment United States Infantry until 1895, when he resigned his commission; volunteered in 1898 for service during the Spanish-American War, and was appointed by President McKinley colonel of the Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, which he recruited, trained, and took to Porto Rico; was mustered out March 15, 1899; resumed the practice of law at Knoxville and later engaged in manufacturing, retiring from the law; brigadier general and inspector general of the National Guard of Tennessee 1902–1908; member of the State house of representatives and served as speaker 1903–1905; delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention at Denver in 1908; unsuccessful candidate for election to the United States Senate in 1913; volunteered for service at the outbreak of the World War and was commissioned brigadier general in command of all National Guard troops of Tennessee; later commissioned by President Wilson brigadier general and assigned to the Fifty-ninth Brigade, Thirtieth Division; trained troops at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; embarked for France May 10, 1918, in command of the Thirtieth Division, landing at Calais; participated in engagements at the Canal Sector, Belgium, July 1 to August 30, 1918; Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 30 to September 2, 1918; Somme offensive, France, September 5 to October 20, 1918; was honorably discharged on April 16, 1919; awarded the distinguished-service medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service; reengaged in business; unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination of Vice President in 1920; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1925, until his death at the Manresa Manor Sanitarium in Strafford, Pa., August 24, 1929; interment in Old Gray Cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn.

Proceedings

in the

United States Senate

Lawrence D. Tyson

Proceedings in the Senate

MONDAY, *August 26, 1929.*

Rev. George G. Culbertson, associate minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

> Almighty and everliving God, to whom we are indebted for life and all things that surround our lives, quicken, we pray Thee, all that is pure, noble, and best in us, casting out all things that are evil. Lift before our eyes a vision of the strength and beauty of the King of men, and give us might of will to follow Him.
>
> For the life and service of an esteemed Member of this body whom Thou hast taken unto Thyself we give Thee thanks. May Thy blessing rest upon those whose eyes are dimmed with tears at the parting. Teach them that Thou art ever nearest when Thy children need Thee most, and that Thou dost walk with them even through the valley of the shadow of death. Keep us all within Thy watchful care, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I am deeply grieved to announce the death of my colleague, Senator TYSON, of Tennessee, on last Saturday early in the morning.

Senator TYSON was not only a great statesman but as well a great soldier. He was educated at West Point, took a distinguished part in the

Spanish-American War as colonel of a regiment, and when his country became involved in the World War he entered that great conflict as a brigadier general, and his command was one of the first to cross the Hindenburg line.

In addition to his outstanding qualities as a statesman and soldier, my colleague was noted for his wonderful, delightful, and attractive personality. He was in deed and in fact a gentleman of the old school, and one of the most lovable men I ever knew. He was greatly beloved not only in Tennessee but wherever he was known, especially by his associates in the Senate, where I believe all Senators were his friends.

At a later day I will ask that a time be set when appropriate exercises may be held in tribute to his memory. For the present I offer the following resolutions, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read by the Chief Clerk.

The resolutions (S. Res. 104) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

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

Resolved, That a committee of 16 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. TYSON.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed as the committee under the second resolution the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Robinson], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Watson], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Overman], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Moses], the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. Fletcher], the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. Trammell], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Reed], the Senator from Utah [Mr. King], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Goff], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Harris], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Sackett], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Glass], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. Thomas], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Heflin], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Blease].

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of my late distinguished colleague, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Wednesday, August 28, at 12 o'clock meridian.

TUESDAY, *September 10, 1929.*

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the order which I send to the desk and ask that the clerk read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The order will be read by the clerk.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

> *Ordered,* That on Monday, September 23, 1929, at 3 o'clock p. m., the business of the Senate be suspended for the purpose of permitting the delivery of memorial addresses on the life, character, and public services of Hon. LAWRENCE D. TYSON, late a Senator from the State of Tennessee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the order is entered.

MONDAY, *September 23, 1929.*

The VICE PRESIDENT (at 3 o'clock p. m.). The clerk will read the special order for this hour.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

> *Ordered,* That on Monday, September 23, 1929, at 3 o'clock p. m., the business of the Senate be suspended for the purpose of permitting the delivery of memorial addresses on the life, character, and public services of Hon. LAWRENCE D. TYSON, late a Senator from the State of Tennessee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit the following resolutions, and ask unanimous consent for their consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 122) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. LAWRENCE D. TYSON, late a Senator from the State of Tennessee.

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

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

TUESDAY, *October 15, 1929.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON, late a Senator from the State of Tennessee.

Memorial Addresses

in the

United States Senate

Memorial Addresses

Address by Senator McKellar

Of Tennessee

Mr. PRESIDENT: Senator LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON was truly a gentleman in the highest sense of that word. During the many years in which I knew him I do not recall that I ever heard him speak ill of any man—friend or foe. I never knew him to be guilty of an act of discourtesy toward anyone. I never knew him to utter any word that might not have been spoken before a lady. Nor did he affect this quality; it was his by nature. His mother must have been a wonderful woman to have reared such a clean-minded son.

Others will speak of General TYSON's soldierly qualities, and therefore I need only briefly refer to them here. He was a brave soldier. He fought for his country in two wars, and both times with distinguished success. He was a colonel in the Spanish-American War and a general in the World War, and his command was one of the first to cross the Hindenburg line in the World War. He was modest over his military record as he was in every other affair of life. He believed when his country was in danger it was his duty to fight for her, whether at the age of twenty, thirty, or sixty. It is enough to say that no American ever did his

duty to his country more fully, more completely, or more satisfactorily than did General TYSON. His courageous patriotism is an example that any American boy might be proud to follow if the opportunity ever comes to him.

Senator TYSON was one of those rare characters referred to in Holy Writ: A man "not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord." As a business man he was a marked success. His word was his bond. He obtained and held the confidence of his associates in the business world. He became a leader in it. He attained great success here, and better still, he deserved success.

In politics Senator TYSON was likewise a success. At one time he was elected to the State House of Representatives in Tennessee and became the speaker of that body. He was often honored by his State in Democratic conventions. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice President at San Francisco in 1920 and he received a large vote for that exalted office. He was candidate for the United States Senate in 1913, but was defeated by a narrow margin. In 1924 he was again a candidate and was elected to the Senate. In this body he made a splendid record. He was on the side of the people. His sympathy and his votes were substantially always for the common man. Of course, having fought through two wars, his first thought was for the soldiers, and he did valiant and successful service for them; but his heart, his mind, his hand were ever on the side of the people.

He was a devout Christian, a member of the Episcopalian Church, and served his Maker in the same unostentatious way that he served his country and his people.

Thus we see him, Mr. President: As a man, always a gentleman; as a soldier, brave, true, and a leader in war; as a statesman, true to his country, true to his country's Constitution, true to his country's high ideals, true to the foundation principles upon which this Government is constructed; as a business man, straight and successful; as a Christian, devout and sincere.

But, Mr. President, there was a final characteristic possessed by Senator TYSON in a marked degree, and beautiful in the extreme. It was his family life. I do not know that I ever knew a man more devoted to his family—to his wife, to his son while he lived, to his daughter, to his grandchildren, and to his splendid mother who died only a few months before he did. What a consolation it must be to his splendid wife to recall his perfect devotion. What an heritage to his lovely daughter must be his memory, linked as it must be with acts of kindness, of love, and perfect consideration. What an incentive to higher, better, and nobler things to his grandsons, when they shall reach man's estate and learn what a wonderful history was that of their distinguished grandfather.

Here in the Senate we shall miss his genial, kindly ways, his happy disposition, his attractive personality. He will long live in the memories of all who knew him.

LAWRENCE D. TYSON

Mr. President, I ask permission to have printed in the Record appropriate resolutions adopted by the Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War through their national headquarters and signed by their national officers.

The resolutions were unanimously ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

RESOLUTIONS

Inasmuch as the Supreme Commander has summoned our beloved comrade and benefactor, Gen. LAWRENCE D. TYSON, a distinguished Member of the United States Senate: Now, therefore, national headquarters of the Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War, acting for all members and chapters, hereby seeks to express our personal loss, our grief that he has joined the bivouac of the dead, and offer our sympathy to his loved ones in the family circle, whose sorrow we share.

Senator TYSON held in sacred honor those American principles of government and social progress which have made this the land of opportunity. He loved his country. He was a living symbol of its institutions by virtue of his accomplishments, civil and military.

Tennessee had long since recognized General TYSON'S great ability and courageous characteristics as a citizen and statesman, as well as a soldier, and sent him to the United States Senate where he held the affections of his colleagues and admiration of all veterans of all wars.

Thus it was with a deep sense of gratitude that disabled emergency officers learned that this distinguished former Regular and Volunteer officer had espoused their cause and was to sponsor their legislation, confident of his valiant efforts for equal justice to all disabled officers of the Army of the United States during the World War.

Those of us who were privileged to know him personally feel a loss far beyond the power of words to

express. While the entire body of veterans grieves to-day at the loss of one of its best friends, especially do disabled emergency officers, grateful beneficiaries of his long and successful battle for justice for them, feel an inexpressible sorrow. His legislative efforts for us shall ever be a memorial of the life he gave to the service of his State and country in time of peace and war alike.

M. S. STEVENSON,
National Commander.
H. TURNER LEWIS,
National Vice Commander.
G. D. TILGHMAN,
National Adjutant.

Address by Senator Robinson

Of Arkansas

Mr. PRESIDENT: A just estimate of the public services and private character of the late Senator TYSON comprehends the review of a prolonged period filled with notable events. His departure caused profound surprise and regret to his associates in the Senate, many of whom did not learn that his health was impaired until his condition had become alarming.

As a citizen Senator TYSON justified and commanded confidence and admiration. In business affairs he was diligent, painstaking, and successful. The enterprises which engaged his attention were varied and numerous. Honesty, firmness, and foresight brought him to the front in the development of industries and enterprises which resulted in the progress of the beautiful city in which he resided.

Senator TYSON served in two wars, the conflict with Spain in 1898 and the World War. His courage was never questioned. Everywhere and at all times he honored the uniform and flag of his country. Sound judgment and poise brought him rapid promotion. He was as courtly and kind when exercising the authority of a general officer as when serving in a subordinate capacity. General TYSON embodied the best characteristics of officers in the large army of citizen soldiers so indispensable to the defense of our country.

His fortitude was exemplified by a tragic incident. While commanding troops in action on a muddy, blood-drenched field the heartbreaking message came that his only son had been killed in the performance of duty. General TYSON uttered no word of surprise or grief. He carried on in that unbroken silence which is always the refuge of great souls in hours of sorrow and distress.

In the Senate of the United States his influence was gradually augmented until at the time of his passing Senator TYSON was one of the most useful Members of this body. His name is inseparably associated with many important measures, including the disabled emergency officers' retirement act. His efforts to secure the passage of that act challenged the attention of the country and brought him into first rank among national legislators.

Throughout his career—in private life, during his military service, and while a Member of the Senate—he displayed respectful consideration for the opinions and rights of others, deference and admiration for his fellow workers, unfaltering loyalty to duty. He was among the most popular and beloved Members of the Senate. His name is honored, his memory revered by a host of friends not only in Tennessee but wherever duty gave him contact.

Senators are charged with many duties and responsibilities. Anxiety and care vex us all. The pressure of details at times is overwhelming. Yet we find opportunity to form friendships which are strong and lasting; friendships which rivalry and

partisanship make stronger under the stress and strain of labors here. These friendships are treasures of the heart and brain which grow more beautiful and increase in value as the years roll by.

To the faithful citizen, to the patriotic soldier, and able statesman, we say, "Dear friend, farewell!"

Address by Senator Overman

Of North Carolina

Mr. PRESIDENT: I can not let this occasion pass without paying a simple and humble tribute to our departed colleague, the late Senator TYSON. I well remember that a little less than three months ago at the door of the Senate Chamber he gave me a warm clasp of the hand and bade me good-by. He was my friend—loyal, true, and devoted.

"If a man die, shall he live again?" It is appointed that man once shall die, but he shall live again, and absolutely I believe it. Sometimes I think that but a thin veil intervenes between that fair city and me, and that in days to come on the other shore I will grasp the hands of those I loved on this shore who have passed over the river and rest in the glory of eternal life.

Senator TYSON had a remarkable career. He was a remarkable man in many respects. Descended from old North Carolina Revolutionary stock, born in one of the fairest counties in eastern Carolina on a great plantation, when the Civil War was over, his parents impoverished, this boy with sublime courage and ambition wended his way to the hill country of North Carolina. He came to my town, Salisbury, N. C., secured employment, and it is remembered there now, as I well recall, that young TYSON never let a moment pass that he was not reading some book and preparing himself in some way for the struggles of life.

One day Col. Robert F. Armfield, Congressman of the old seventh congressional district, announced that he would hold a competitive examination in that district for the purpose of selecting a cadet at West Point. Young TYSON, midst strangers in a strange part of the State, concluded that he would stand for the examination, in which many young men competed. He had had little preparation in college to prepare himself for life's struggles. Nevertheless he outstripped all his competitors and received the appointment.

He went to West Point, graduated with honors, and was sent to the frontier of the Nation, where he served to his honor and glory in the defense of his country. For twelve years he was employed there, and during that time was detailed as professor of military tactics in the University of Tennessee. During his tour of duty at the Tennessee University he studied law and subsequently became a lawyer of great prominence. He engaged in civil life in the building up of the great State of his adoption—Tennessee. He was a leader in civil life as he was a leader in war. He served in the legislature and was elected speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives.

When the war with Spain was declared he took a regiment from Tennessee to fight for his country. When the World War came on, he commanded North Carolina, Tennessee, and South Carolina troops in the Fifty-ninth Brigade, Thirtieth Division, which became the most distinguished of all divisions that fought in the war, because it was that division that broke the Hindenburg line.

The soldiers from North Carolina, Tennessee, and South Carolina had the greatest admiration and adoration for this great man. In war and in civil life this man served his country well, and in private life he was conspicuous for his devotion to his church, State, country, and to his good and noble family. He served the Senate well. He served in every capacity with that sublime courage which he exhibited when as a boy he left home to go to a distant State in order to study and prepare himself in the struggles of life, and so well did he prepare himself that he contributed greatly to the building up of his State and his country.

Mr. President, General TYSON was admired by everybody who came in contact with him for his gentlemanly conduct and courteous bearing, his devotion to his family, which was truly that of a Christian gentleman, his devotion to his church, and also for the efficiency and ability which he displayed in civil, in military, and in public life.

Few men in this country ever had a more distinguished career than did he, and few men have ever exhibited a more sublime courage in the hour of death. At that dread moment he exemplified the injunction of the poet:

So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Address by Senator Fletcher

Of Florida

Mr. PRESIDENT: We pause in sadness to contemplate the life and character of our departed friend and much-loved colleague, Senator LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON.

When Congress adjourned last June he had every appearance of a man in good health. His courtly manner, his fine bearing, his wholesome spirit, his strong mentality, and his physical well-being all seemed to be present in full vigor.

It is said an attack of "flu" last winter had, however, deprived him of his accustomed physical strength, which could not be regained, and the effect was a gradual sapping of his vitality until he passed away.

The large and enthusiastic personal following in his State, the citizens of Tennessee, and of the country generally share in the sorrow of his devoted wife and affectionate, bereaved family.

He was loved and honored, not only by reason of his great heart and his charming and distinctive personality, but because of his rare qualities of sincerity, courage, and candor. There was no element of deception, of equivocation, or misleading in his character. Frank, open, outspoken, with reason and conscience for his guide, there was never any question about where he stood on any

issue of right and wrong. He was found always firm and unyielding for the right.

His espousal of any cause was characterized by real energy and passionate loyalty. Sincerity of conviction stirred him and his will found expression in action.

Warm in his friendships, deep-rooted in his attachments, true to his people's interests and his country, he commanded the love and confidence of those with whom he came in contact and the respect and admiration of all who knew of his life.

Born near Greenville, N. C., July 4, 1861, he combined the talents of soldier and statesman, very much as did that mighty man of mighty days that are gone, Andrew Jackson—talents which these two great Commonwealths, North Carolina and Tennessee, seem to generate and foster in marked degree.

He graduated at West Point in 1883, was assigned to the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, and served for twelve years.

He resigned his commission in 1895 to engage in the practice of law at Knoxville.

When his country was confronted with war with Spain in 1898 he volunteered, was appointed colonel of the Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, which he took for service in Porto Rico, and which was mustered out in March, 1899.

He was brigadier general and inspector general of the Tennessee National Guard under four administrations.

When the World War came upon us, again his country called and he responded, volunteering at its outbreak, and was commissioned by President Wilson brigadier general and assigned to the Fifty-ninth Brigade, Thirtieth Division. In command of the Thirtieth Division, he embarked for France May 10, 1918, and his engagements in that conflict embraced Canal Sector, Belgium; Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium; Somme offensive, France; and returned with his brigade March 15, 1919. The distinguished-service medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service was awarded him.

This brief reference indicates the high qualities he possessed as a soldier and military commander.

In 1903 he was a member of the Legislature of Tennessee and served as speaker of the house.

He was elected to the United States Senate in November, 1924, and his abilities as a legislator were soon made manifest. His position on important committees evidenced the appraisal of his colleagues. Banking and Currency, Claims, Commerce, District of Columbia, Education and Labor, Manufactures, and Military Affairs were the unusually large number and high rank of committees to which he was assigned and which engaged his laborious and effective attention. On three of these committees I had the honor to serve with him and can speak with knowledge of his faithful and helpful committee work. Uniformly punctual, always

diligent, considerate of others, he brought study and the trained mind to his work, making it of the highest order.

Especially noticeable was his able handling of the retired officers' bill before the Committee on Military Affairs and in the Senate.

On the Commerce Committee, flood-control legislation, rivers and harbors, census, and apportionment measures had the benefit of his active interest, wise counsel, and sound views.

We shall miss him on Banking and Currency, of which he had but recently become a member, as I am sure the other committees will, as they realize their loss.

We can restore property that has been destroyed, we can rebuild and replace material things, but the loss of a man of the highest character, purest integrity, lofty aims, clear vision, brilliant mind, proper conception of fiduciary responsibility is irreparable.

He accomplished much, his achievements were of an impressive order, but his gains were never at the expense of his soul.

That soul goes whole and pure to the God who gave it.

It is a glorious thing to live a life of nearly the allotted time of three score years and ten, full of service of real significance to one's fellow man; replete with deeds of valor and unselfish devotion to the cause of liberty and order; brimming with

activities crowned with successful achievements; at all times illustrating a nobility of character that can be set before the youth of the land as an example to emulate; rich in acts of kindness and deeds of valor; marked by the cardinal virtues of truth, honesty, and courage coupled with rare mental attainments. Such a life we speak of to-day. That thought may well bring comfort to the sorrowing. Our friend did not live in vain, and we may rest assured that he has gone to that reward vouchsafed to " the pure in heart."

Address by Senator Reed

Of Pennsylvania

Mr. PRESIDENT: We of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate have suffered an especial loss in Senator TYSON'S death. He brought to our councils not only the wisdom of the trained soldier, which he had acquired at West Point, in his long service in the Regular Army, in his experience in the Spanish-American War, and in his conspicuously distinguished service in the World War, but he brought all those qualities of heart that made us love him and all those qualities of head that made us respect him.

He spent a very large part of his life, he gave a very large part of all that he was and had to the service of his country. Not only for many years was he himself in the military service, but he gave in the World War what he valued more than his own life—the life of his only son.

No man ever stood in our country's history a finer example of that sacrifice for the Nation which all of us ought to be willing to make, and with it all went not only a physical courage but a moral courage that was superb. No pen and ink were ever needed to protect the truth when Senator TYSON was about. His word, whether it was to his interest or against it, was always as nearly literal and exact as human words could be. And so we trusted him to a degree beyond which men can not trust each other.

He had sympathy for everybody, whether high or low, and we saw many times in our work with him how real that sympathy was. He had courtesy that grew out of sympathy; he was courteous to high and low, and we never saw him otherwise. If we could but follow his example, if we could but imitate the sympathy and courtesy and moral courage which he showed, all of us would be better men.

We shall remember him, Mr. President, as an American of the best and finest type; we shall remember him by the highest title that can be given one of us; we shall remember him as " a gentleman unafraid."

Address by Senator Sheppard

Of Texas

Mr. PRESIDENT: The career of LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON was as unique as it was admirable. Rarely in American history do we find a man achieving such distinction in so many important phases of human effort. In the field of industry and finance he displayed executive capacity of the highest order. He organized and directed industrial and other enterprises of exceptional magnitude with exceptional success. In the sphere of statesmanship and Government he became a Member of the United States Senate, where he rose to a place of unquestioned eminence in a remarkably short time. Supplementing and strengthening his legislative work was a thorough collegiate preparation in the law which led to membership of the bar. His military record discloses that he was a graduate of West Point, commander with troops in the Regular Army in various sections of the country for twelve years, professor of military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee, colonel in the Spanish-American War, heading a regiment in the expedition to Porto Rico, brigadier general and inspector general in the National Guard service of his State, brigadier general in command of all National Guard troops of Tennessee at the beginning of the World War, later assigned to the

Fifty-ninth Brigade of the Thirtieth Division, then placed in charge of the training of troops at Camp Sevier, in South Carolina, and then commander of the Thirtieth Division on the soil of France, participating in a number of notable engagements and offensives, receiving the distinguished-service medal for specially meritorious accomplishment. Permit me to add here that there never walked this earth sublimer embodiments of unselfish devotion and valor than the American soldiers in the World War. What enemy stronghold could have long resisted men whose military traditions comprised the genius and the will of Washington, the determination of Grant and Thomas—

> The deadly calm of Stonewall's face,
> The lion front of Lee.

It was my good fortune to serve with General TYSON on the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate. I had opportunity to observe him during those informal deliberations in committee where the bulk of national legislation is perfected, where men speak most freely and often without premeditation and show more clearly than anywhere else their real tendencies and abilities. He was surpassed by none in grasp of essentials, in attention to duty, in fidelity to justice and to truth. He sponsored successfully both in committee and on Senate floor an outstanding enactment relating to emergency officers of the World War.

He was a warrior without bravado, a disciplinarian without arrogance, a popular leader without pretense. He had the carriage and the presence of a perfect soldier, a courage and a tenacity demonstrated beyond all measure in the most stubborn tests of war and peace, a dignity and a courtesy which won instant notice and appreciation, a tenderness and a sympathy for the woes and weaknesses of humanity that illumined his pathway with a radiance that never fades.

Address by Senator King

Of Utah

Mr. PRESIDENT: The history of Tennessee possesses entrancing interest. It was early settled by intrepid men and women; and their descendants have exhibited the same traits of character, of courage, of integrity, of rectitude, of sincerity of purpose possessed by their ancestors.

The Nation has been enriched by the invaluable contributions, material, moral, and spiritual, so generously given by this puissant State. From her, Presidents have come, and statesmen of high renown. Those of this generation remember Harris and Bate and Turley and Carmack and Taylor; and since their day the Nation has been benefited by the strong and able statesmen and patriots who have represented Tennessee in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.

We mourn to-day the passing of one of Tennessee's illustrious citizens and one of the Nation's eminent figures. To those of us who knew and loved him, his passing seems a tragedy. In the plentitude of his intellectual strength, and from a broad field in which his abilities and merit won him high place, he was called to another sphere. To some it may seem as though his departure was too great a sacrifice to be exacted at this important period in our Nation's history. With our finite

minds we may not understand, and some may not regard as entirely fitting to our beloved colleague, the words of one of old:

> Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season.

His record of service to his State and country in various fields of life has been eloquently delineated by Senators who have preceded me. It is a record of which not only his State but our country may be proud. It reveals him as a man of lofty courage, of high ideals, of tenacity of purpose, of patriotic service, of nobility of soul, of Christian fortitude, of unconquerable faith in the ultimate triumph of justice and truth, of devotion to family and friends, and of those noble qualities that enrich and exalt and constitute a rich patrimony to his own and succeeding generations.

He came among us gentle and refined and bore himself with a quiet dignity that won the respect and affection of his associates. He passed away like a beautiful ray of sunset, leaving knowledge of a glorious and brilliant sunrise upon the morrow.

As I think of our departed friend, my thoughts are carried to that superb and dauntless order to which he belonged, which—

> Since the days of old
> Has kept the lamps of Chivalry
> Alight in hearts of gold.

In attempting to draw his character one feels that it should be done in bold and conspicuous lines

because of his inflexibility, his courage, his high military qualities, and his heroic services upon sanguinary battlefields; but if the picture portrayed these qualities alone it would be incomplete, for he, like many great men, possessed other qualities and characteristics equally as important and of, perhaps, greater value. He was generous, transparently honest, free from cant or Pharisaism or hypocrisy. Though self-reliant, he was devoid of vanity and was far above that vulgar egotism which is the vice of little minds. He never sophisticated or sought by devious mental or other means to reach the end which he sought. Notwithstanding his military training and his military achievements, the gaudy trappings of military power never intrigued or fascinated him, and he strove earnestly to promote peace and advance the cause of world fellowship. He exemplified the precepts of Wolsey to Cromwell: "Be just and fear not." Goethe said:

> I reverence the man who understands distinctly what he wishes to do, who unceasingly advances, who knows the means conducive to the object, and seizes and uses them.

General Tyson met these requirements and is entitled to the homage of a great and free people. To undeviatingly apply oneself to the attainment of a great ideal, an objective of ethical value, requires courage not only physical but moral.

It has been said that without courage there can not be truth, and without truth there can not be character. Our departed friend sought truth as

the chief object of life—the truth manifested in moral progress, in social development, in the growth of liberty, in the preservation of this Republic, in the unfolding and development and ultimate triumph of those spiritual and ethical forces which emanate from God and lead to God.

We who knew him knew of his sincerity, his mental integrity, his abhorrence of hypocrisy and deceit. There were no tinsel or glitter or meretricious graces about him. He seemed to hold the shield of just intent impervious to every dart.

I am reminded of a statement made by one of Tennessee's great Senators—Isham G. Harris. He was asked by a friend to what he attributed his success in practical politics. He replied: "I do not know, unless it is the fact that I learned the difficult art of telling the truth."

General TYSON loved his State and the people of his State. He loved the gods of the household and the hearthstone and rejoiced in the association of friends. He bound to himself, as with hoops of steel, those whom he knew.

In hours of sorrow such as these, we realize something of the vanity of all human ambitions; that this fleeting day builds no enduring city for us but furnishes only a brief abiding place. But if we properly learn the lesson of the hour, we can rejoice in the knowledge that in the great beyond is an eternal habitation not built by human hands but by the loving Father of all. And in the contemplation of the moment, with its sorrows and joys, its meetings and its partings, its defeats and

its successes, we will be strengthened and confirmed in our faith in the immortality of the soul, and, like John upon Patmos Isle, catch glimpses of that final home which will be enjoyed in the City of God:

How gleam the watchfires through the night,
With never fainting ray;
How rise thy towers, serene and bright,
To meet the dawning day.
In vain the surge's angry shock,
In vain the drifting sands;
Unharmed upon the Eternal Rock
The Eternal City stands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McKellar in the chair). The senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Bingham] has written an address and has asked that it be read by Mr. Crockett, the Chief Clerk, the Senator from Connecticut being unavoidably absent.

Address by Senator Bingham

Of Connecticut

Mr. PRESIDENT: Fortunately it was my privilege to be a member of the Committee on Military Affairs during General TYSON'S service on that committee. Furthermore, we were several times appointed as members of the same subcommittee on matters connected with the Army; and this gave me an unusual opportunity to become acquainted with this gallant soldier.

His record in the Army and his distinguished service overseas during the World War attracted me to him from the very start, and it was with the greatest satisfaction that I found myself in close association with him in the study of problems in which we were both deeply interested.

Of course, his knowledge of Army matters, due to his West Point training and his long service in the line, gave him a far more intimate knowledge of the situations that arose than I had. It was a pleasure to see the intense application and devoted interest with which he considered all the matters which were brought before the committee.

For the past two or three years he sat almost immediately opposite me at the committee table, so that I had an unusually good opportunity to note his keen attention and unflagging zeal in all matters connected with the national defense.

Consequently, it gives me very great satisfaction to have this opportunity of paying tribute to the memory of this distinguished soldier and statesman. Frequently his views did not coincide with mine. He belonged to another political party. His education and training naturally led him to have very strong views with which I could not always agree. On some occasions we fought long and earnestly on opposite sides of a legislative question. In all this, however, there was never anything of personal animosity or annoyance. However much we may have differed in subcommittee, in committee, or on the floor, nothing ever happened to disturb our pleasant, personal relationship, or to diminish the respect and admiration I had for General TYSON.

In his death the State of Tennessee has certainly lost an able and conscientious advocate, the United States Army has lost an interested and devoted friend, and the Nation has lost one of her ablest defenders.

Address by Senator Sackett

Of Kentucky

Mr. PRESIDENT: Clean in thought, clean in living, anxious to give his aid to those in need, he endeared himself to a wide constituency. Asking nothing for himself, he was the friend of every man. Educated in literature and science, he was a delightful companion, and no gathering was complete without the influence of his genial personality.

In these days of struggle along life's pathway the coming of a man of General TYSON'S kind brought back from the dimming past the best traditions of those lovable characters who gave fame and glory to the southern hospitality of ante bellum days.

He was correct in every relationship, generous to a fault, high-minded, and sincere, and no greater tribute can be paid the people of Tennessee than the universal sorrow which the passing of this great character, the man of their choice, has called forth from the friends who knew and loved him. He was guided by the highest principles, firm in his convictions for the right, earnest in his endeavors. As he passes from the loving companionship of family and friends to render account of a well-spent life to his Father in Heaven, I bow to my personal loss of a dear friend under the knowledge that the world has gained a new glory from the

life of this courteous southerner—fearless, honest, and righteous—typically, " a gentleman unafraid." And so I bid my friend an affectionate farewell.

The custom of these memorial exercises affords a welcome opportunity for tribute to our country's great.

Mr. President, I knew Senator TYSON well. Would that I could find words to express the feelings that in the passing of his gentle spirit surge from my inmost soul. Others have recorded and will record the great achievements of his life, the patriotism that inspired him and marked this man of power and resource as he carved his niche in the Nation's Hall of Fame. My own great grief flows from a friendship ended. For me there has passed to the great beyond a beautiful character, a man of sterling worth, who inspired the love and affection of all who were privileged to know him.

As my colleague in the Senate, he was sent by the State of Tennessee, part and parcel one may say with Kentucky which has so signally honored me. These two great sovereign Commonwealths are, indeed, one land and one people of common understanding. Friends and neighbors, our mutual interests brought us into close alliance. Our intercourse was constant as we worked upon the problems which affected the people of the section we both held dear. Always sympathetic to the needs of the great Commonwealth of Tennessee, I found him ever ready and generous of his time and powers for their betterment.

We entered the service of the Senate upon the same day and with the same convictions of responsibilities assumed, charged with a like mandate by the people of these two States, the interests of which are practically one. Drawn by his sweet and generous nature, his high sense of honor, we became fast friends. To know LAWRENCE TYSON in such intimacy was to love him as a man.

Address by Senator Bratton

Of New Mexico

Mr. PRESIDENT: Senator LAWRENCE D. TYSON'S career has been a most remarkable one. In reviewing the great number of achievements to his credit, one realizes that many men who live to the average age would have been proud to have carried only some of his accomplishments to success. He was born on a farm in North Carolina, July 4, 1861. His parents were educated and cultured, and his childhood was surrounded with exceptional advantages. He had a tutor and dancing master to insure accomplishments which others in the surrounding country were invited to share.

Winning the competitive examination to West Point over several much older contestants, he was enabled to enter West Point at the earliest age permitted, eighteen years. He graduated in 1883.

General TYSON was first stationed in Wyoming, during which period, on February 10, 1886, he was married to Betty Humes McGhee, daughter of Charles M. McGhee, of Knoxville, Tenn., who was a leading factor in the development of the South, having been president and vice president of the two railroads which subsequently were consolidated into the great Southern Railway System. To this union was born a son, Charles McGhee Tyson, who lost his life in the naval aviation service when flying over the North Sea serving his country in the World War. Of this only son it can be said

that no description could set forth the personal magnetism and brilliant mental attainments he possessed, and being a graduate of Princeton, he would have been splendidly equipped to succeed his father in all of his endeavors, having already displayed his fitness for business life in his business successes before the war. Before leaving for the war zone he was married to Miss Betty Carson, of New York City. The indorsement on his papers from Pensacola, upon the completion of his training as a flyer, was that he " was well fitted for any position which he might be called to fill and would rapidly make himself invaluable as has been proved at this post."

A daughter of General TYSON, Mrs. Kenneth Newcomer Gilpin (Isabella Tyson), of Boyce, Va., is his only surviving child. Mrs. Gilpin is possessed of the same charm and brilliancy of mind exhibited by her brother, and is conspicuous for her beauty wherever she appears.

From Wyoming the regiment of General TYSON (then a lieutenant), the Ninth Infantry, was sent into the hostile Indian country, to Fort Apache, Ariz., 95 miles from the railroad, from where the great Indian chief, Geronimo, head of the hostile White Mountain Apaches, was being rounded up, later to be sent to Florida, followed by Chief Mangus and his followers, who were sent under guard from Apache. These were the last of the Indian wars.

General TYSON was in camp at Fort Mojave, Ariz., when a fine young officer was shot while sitting in his tent during this exciting period in

capturing the Indians, and Captain Kid, an Indian chief, was tried for the crime. General TYSON, a young lieutenant, was appointed judge advocate of the court. Many exciting incidents were experienced by General TYSON during these months of adventure as a United States officer in the far West.

An order sending Lieutenant TYSON to Davids Island, now Fort Slocum, N. Y., for temporary duty brought a pleasant change in his career, and the lieutenant was so efficient at his new post he was appointed post adjutant by Colonel Mears, the post commander, and the splendid military band under his command was in demand throughout New York Harbor for all important events. Two years completed this temporary duty, and the lieutenant was returned to his regiment at Whipple Barracks, in Arizona.

General TYSON was instructor in military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee, and, having studied law, was admitted to the bar. He practiced law with a well-established firm in Knoxville, Tenn., where he lived to the time of his death.

After twelve years of United States Army service Lieutenant TYSON resigned.

A fondness for contact with men and a great desire always to improve general conditions was the incentive which took General TYSON into politics, and he was elected to the House of Representatives in Tennessee, where he was most popular, and was elected speaker.

Business was of great interest to General TYSON's active mind, and he became one of Knoxville's

most dependable directors in various important companies. The merger of the street railways of Nashville, Tenn., was effected by General TYSON, and he was most successful in its management until the call to arms in the Spanish-American War, when he left his business and volunteered and trained his regiment, being appointed colonel of the Sixth Immunes.

After months of typhoid and jaundice among the troops at Chickamauga Park, near Chattanooga, Tenn., where the troops were in camp all summer, General TYSON'S regiment had the best health record and was ordered to Porto Rico. Gen. Fred Grant was in control of the island. Every form of sickness, including smallpox, visited the soldiers during that war, and Porto Rico received most valuable assistance along sanitary lines from the United States commander during the occupation of Porto Rico by the troops of the United States.

Resigning from the Army on the declaration of peace, General TYSON'S activities as a constructive citizen and successful business man resulted in his connection with many important enterprises in Knoxville.

During his term as a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee General TYSON set himself to put through a bill for financial assistance to be given regularly to the University of Tennessee, which institution had never received a penny from the State. He was author of a bill which was passed providing that a certain portion of the State taxes should be devoted to the university,

which was increased to the handsome sum it receives to-day. This was due entirely to General Tyson's efforts.

He was made president of the Appalachian Exposition, held in Knoxville, to set forth the resources of the Appalachian region, and not only in a business way but through the social events, which brought people from many distant cities throughout Tennessee, that section was advertised and the exposition was a great success.

General Tyson was president and active manager of the Knoxville Cotton Mills, the Knoxville Spinning Co., and the Tennessee Mills, with his son, Charles McGhee Tyson, and was made president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the highest honor the textile industry can bestow. He was president and principal owner of one of the most enterprising newspapers in the South, the Knoxville Sentinel. He was president of the East Tennessee Iron & Coal Co., the Poplar Creek Coal & Iron Co., and the Cambria Coal Co., and vice president of the Coal Creek Iron & Coal Co. He was president of the Lenoir City Land Co., as well as director in the two leading banks of Knoxville. He was president of Lawson McGhee Library, which library was donated to the city by Col. Charles M. McGhee. He was also a member of several clubs and was active in church work.

After all of these activities most men would have been satisfied, but, although he had been desperately ill and was taken to Mount Clemens, Mich., where he recovered at once, though past the age

limit, he offered his services on the call to arms in the World War, was appointed brigadier general of the Fifty-ninth Brigade, Thirtieth Division, and recruited and trained his troops.

General TYSON's record in the war was brilliant. He led the first American troops into Belgium on the 4th of July, 1918, and was with his troops at Kemmel Hill and Ypres-Ligne. Later he was sent to England to learn the uses of the tank, which proved of such great value in the breaking of the Hindenburg line on the 29th of September, 1918, between Cambrai and St. Quentin, a point which had been stormed all through the war without avail. One hundred hours of bombardment by the British artillery preceded the attack to destroy the wire entanglements. There were three sets of trenches of three each, with thirty feet of barbed wire in front of them as defense, laid by the Germans. General TYSON and many of the troops of the Thirtieth Division not only broke through the Hindenburg line and captured towns farther on in spite of the bitter resistance of the Germans, but with machine guns raking them they crossed the Lys River and captured more prisoners and ammunition than was recorded by any other brigade.

This was not all done in a day. In fact, these troops were so footsore and nearly barefooted they were relieved and retired to get fresh clothing and shoes, but the troops who replaced them were unable to hold the line captured, the German guns were so persistent. So the Fifty-ninth Brigade

was again sent for, and again General TYSON made farther advances and captured two more towns.

It was in the midst of this terrific battle that news was received by General TYSON that his only son had fallen, but, soldier that he was, he carried on to this great victory.

The devotion of the soldiers to General TYSON, not only because of his splendid military genius but also because of his humane care of his men after battles to see that they were given what comforts were possible, was displayed in many ways, and the general's activities in this regard were characterized by the same devotion displayed through his life. He fought against the greatest odds in securing the passage of the measure for the relief of the disabled emergency officers of the World War, known as the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill, to retire the disabled officers with the pay of the highest rank which they held during the war instead of on the pittance being given to the troops, thus saving from distress and poverty those who had given their all to help save our country.

The Tyson bill for the disabled officers was the outstanding accomplishment of his term in the Senate. He also made a speech indorsing the debenture clause in an effort to aid the farmers and defended the national origins bill, designed to prevent an influx of undesirable foreigners. This law was upheld and went into effect July 1, 1929. It was defended by many outstanding Republicans as well as Democrats, for it is not a party measure but one for our country's good.

Death came to Senator TYSON when his seasoned judgment was of greater value each month he lived. He never knew defeat. His determination carried the bill to relieve the emergency officers over a presidential veto. He was ever the genial gentleman, though with force where needed, as exemplified by an occurrence during the war, when he and his men entered a certain town and found the British in possession. He would not stand for leaving his men in the rain all night, and he went to the British general commanding and announced he meant to bring in his troops and house them in the city—" peaceably if I can, forcibly if I must." His presentation of the case gained support, and the men were properly billeted. General TYSON was a delightful and charming gentleman naturally, but with plenty of courage and determination when occasion demanded.

Two years ago Senator TYSON was appointed a member of the Interparliamentary Union, and attended the yearly conference at Paris. Shortly after that meeting, he delivered a notable address before the national convention of the American Legion, then meeting at Paris, France, being one of the four Americans on the official program.

Mr. President, through the death of General TYSON the State of Tennessee has suffered a great loss, the Nation has suffered an irreparable one, his family has lost a true and loving husband and a devoted father, while we in the Senate have been deprived of one whom we admired, respected, and held in the highest esteem.

Address by Senator Harris

Of Georgia

Mr. PRESIDENT: In the brief time allotted to me this afternoon I shall not attempt to speak of the brilliant and unique career of LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON and his great usefulness in many spheres of life. This has been ably done by my eloquent colleagues. Although he was distinguished both in war and in peace, I shall say only a few words about the personal character of this great and lovable man.

For many years—in fact, to the fourth generation—a strong friendship has existed between the families of Mrs. Tyson and Mrs. Harris, but my association with Senator TYSON began when he became a Member of this body. During the four and a half years that he so conscientiously and ably represented the State of Tennessee it was my privilege and pleasure to be in close touch with him, and I had formed a genuine admiration and great affection for him. I served with him on the Commerce Committee, which has charge of rivers and harbors, and I feel that I am qualified to state that no Senator did more valuable work on that committee. He had planned legislation for work on the Tennessee and other rivers in his State which would have been far-reaching in the development of that entire section.

He accomplished more for the benefit of veterans than any Member of either the Senate or the House.

When the United States entered the World War he and his only son were prompt to volunteer. The Tyson family made the greatest sacrifice that they could have made; their splendid boy fell in his country's service. General TYSON'S superb record in that war speaks for itself and, as you know, is a part of the history of that great conflict. I doubt if any of his colleagues have served in two wars. Having resigned from the Army a few years previous to our war with Spain, LAWRENCE TYSON, ever ready to answer the call of duty, unsheathed his sword and offered it to his country. After rendering valuable service throughout that war he again returned to civil life and was for many years an honor to the field of industry.

I think I am correct in saying that only two other West Point graduates have ever served in the Senate. They were Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Henry du Pont, of Delaware. Senator TYSON'S opinions on military matters carried more weight than that of any other Member of this body.

A man of pure aims, chivalrous nature, useful in every relation of life, full of human sympathy and kindness, the highest, noblest type of citizen, soldier, and statesman. His unselfish devotion to duty led him to work too hard, and the fact that he never spared himself, I feel sure, was responsible for his breakdown.

It is men like Senator TYSON who inspire in the youth of America that loyalty and love of country that has made this Nation great.

When his body was taken home to Knoxville where it rests beside that of their gallant son, the mingled grief and love and pride of his people, the presence of many from great distances, the beautiful tributes from every part of this country and from other lands, bore eloquent testimony that this man's life had meant a world made better.

Some writer has said of his passing that Senator TYSON'S colleagues will keep his memory green. We shall miss him sadly, but let us feel that he has but entered a life of increased powers. A Christian soldier has been promoted by the Great Commander and assigned to higher service.

Address by Senator Heflin

Of Alabama

Mr. PRESIDENT: We come to-day to pay the tribute of our love and respect to the memory of one who just four months ago was here actively and ably participating in the deliberations of this body, taking part in debate and helping to pass laws for the American people; but he has answered his last roll call, made his last speech, and cast his last vote in the Senate of the United States.

Senator TYSON was a man of high ideals and unimpeachable integrity. He was an able and sincere man, a man of superb and unflinching courage. His service here was notably marked by ability, industry, honesty, and courage. His ambition was to be a successful and faithful Senator, and he succeeded in being both. He was a hard working, conscientious Senator. He gave to his daily tasks the best that he had to give. Devotion to duty and fixed purpose to do the right were among the virtues that endeared him to the people of Tennessee and to the Members of this body. What Caleb Cushing said of Jefferson Davis can be truly said of Senator TYSON:

> He was wise amongst the wisest in counsel, eloquent amongst the most eloquent in debate, and brave amongst the bravest in battle.

He was a good citizen, a good soldier, and a good Senator. He achieved success in his industrial pursuits and as a soldier rendered signal

service to his country and to humanity in the greatest war of the ages. His only son made the supreme sacrifice in that terrible conflict, and Senator TYSON himself was one of the brave and able commanders of the intrepid American forces that broke the Hindenburg line. He stood resplendent at the mountain top in his service as a soldier and died at his post in the great American forum of statecraft, wearing the highest honor that his State had to give.

As one of his devoted friends and comrades in the service here, I accompanied his remains to his home in Knoxville, where thousands of his grief-stricken friends and fellow citizens stood in sorrowful silence along the streets as his body was borne to its last resting place in the soil of the city and State that he had loved and served so well. As they lowered the body of this Christian patriot, brave soldier, and able statesman into the grave, and his noble, devoted, and faithful wife and fine and loving daughter stood weeping at the grave side, I thought of what Bob Ingersoll said at the grave of his brother:

> In the hour of death hope sees a star, and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing.

I recall that Gov. Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, had put the climax and crowning glory to Ingersoll's statement when he said:

> Yes, in the hour of death hope does see a star, and it is the Star of Bethlehem, and listening love does hear the rustle of a wing, and it is the wing of the resurrection angel.

Senator TYSON believed in the resurrection of the dead and in the immortality of the soul. And by and by, Mr. President, he will see his loved ones again in a happy reunion over yonder in the land of life everlasting. What a glorious heritage he has left to his loved ones! What a glorious record of faithful service he has left to his countrymen!

Address by Senator Tydings

Of Maryland

Mr. PRESIDENT: The recent passing of Senator LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON, of Tennessee, brings into clear view sixty-eight years of a life filled with signal and constructive public service, and which was marked by the acceptance and faithful discharge of all manner of activities—civil and military, student and teacher, commercial and political. In an age of evolution and change, his was a versatility which readily lent itself to many phases of national and international life, through which he was able to contribute to the comfort and progress of mankind at home and abroad.

He was a statesman, strong in his convictions, yet without malice. Firm in advocacy of any man or measure though he was, there was always present a tolerance for those who disagreed with him. His impulses were always those of the builder and constructor. He sought to raise his fellows a little closer to the sun. If he opposed the erection of an institution of government, he came not to destroy only but with a plan to build it better than was envisaged.

As a soldier he served with signal distinction in the World War, commanding a brigade of Infantry for several months in some of the most intense fighting that took place during that conflict. He

possessed the loyalty and admiration of both officers and men and the respect of those superior to him in rank. The war story of his brigade is one of sacrifice, heroism, achievement, success. His kindly nature made him beloved of all those who served with him, while his quiet determination equipped him with those needed qualities of leadership.

After that intense war—in days when men had forgotten its terrors; when others remembered not the dead and wounded victims left in its wake nor thought more of the dreaded artillery bombardment, the poisonous gases, the machine-gun butchery, the certain death ahead to the assaulting waves of our American Army; when all the other acts and circumstances and sacrifices were relegated to the yesterdays—the Senator from Tennessee did not forget. He knew; he had served; he remembered; he carried on. The men who had fought for him and our country were still in his thoughts. Against powerful opposition, both in and out of Congress, he waged an aggressive campaign to have the disabled emergency officers' act written into the law. Thanks to him as much as any man in the land, this act did pass and the crown of victory for its enactment rightfully rests upon the handsome brow of the Senator from Tennessee. Carrying as this act did compensation to the disabled emergency officers of that struggle, he made the doctrine a living thing that in war all who serve, if sharing the same responsibilities, shall share the same blessings. To-day the men

of the last war stand closely by his bier. They come with loyalty, love, appreciation, and reverence. The emergency officers' retirement act will stand as a monument in the legislative career of Senator TYSON and many will feel a bit of its reflected glory in the helpfulness it has brought to them.

Those of us in the Senate who knew him best feel more than a passing sadness on this occasion. Kindly, genial, the finest flower of the old South, he moved among us. On one occasion when some bitterness due to a heated debate had divided the ranks of his party in the Senate, when the two opposing groups had withdrawn from each other and a feeling of dislike had sprung up, it was the kindly, constructive Senator from Tennessee who, through wise counsel and an exemplary measure of tolerance, ironed out the wrinkles of that bit of party bickering. He never set his hand to a task but from the finest of motives. His mental processes were always of progress; hate and passion found no friendly quarter in his heart.

He has gone, as all shall go, over the horizon into eternity. The idealist may sing his song of immortality of the soul and the scoffer may stop his ears and walk away in derision; the savage may worship his sun god, the Christian his Christ, the Mussulman his Prophet; men may challenge the future and the past, saying that there was a beginning and, therefore, there must be an end; but let it be said that amidst all this clash of conflicting

theories in the world's age of greatest movement and unrest there stood a man from the old South, kind, earnest, tolerant, sincere, who made the dreamers' dreams come true, put the scoffers to scorn, riddled the arguments of the theorists, when with patient and untiring zeal he wrought here among us to make this earth more like the place where we know he now abides. A strong pillar has fallen from the Nation's temple.

Address by Senator McMaster

Of South Dakota

Mr. PRESIDENT: In connection with the exercises being held in memory of the late Senator TYSON, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the Record a telegram from Col. Gilbert G. Cottam, of Minneapolis, Minn., president Seventh Crops Area Reserve Officers' Association.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *September 23, 1929.*

Hon. W. H. MCMASTER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

As president Seventh Corps Area Reserve Officers' Association, with potential membership approximately 13,000 reserve officers from States of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, I respectfully ask that at memorial exercises to be held this afternoon you kindly present message of deepest regret in the loss of our dear friend, Senator TYSON.

Col. GILBERT G. COTTAM.

Address by Senator Brock

Of Tennessee

Mr. PRESIDENT: The military and national careers of General TYSON are matters of public record, a record of which any man could well be proud, and yet it is not of these, as wonderful as they are, of which I shall speak.

The real test of a man is what his friends and neighbors know him to be, for they know the heart of him. It was in this way that I knew General TYSON, and he stood the test. Among the hundreds of employees in his vast enterprise there exists to-day a sense of personal grief and loss over the going away of their dear and good friend. No more courteous gentleman ever lived than General TYSON. He was a living example of all that is fine in American manhood.

I am keenly conscious of the fact that I tread on holy ground when I speak of the home life of our friend, yet that was the most beautiful part of his life. The relationship which exists there enables men to hold on to their highest ideals, knowing that sometimes they are realized here on earth.

General TYSON was a wise investor. He made that investment in life which always brings the largest dividend—the investment of himself. He gave of himself unsparingly to his own city, State, and country; and when other investments have

failed and been forgotten that wise investment will live on forever in the hearts and lives of his fellow men.

It is especially fitting that Tennessee should honor this man who brought so many honors to the name of our State. He took especial pride in honoring those of achievement who reflected glory upon the State of his adoption. As a Member of this body, he introduced and procured the enactment of the "presidential plaza bill," providing for the erection in the city of Nashville of a beautiful memorial to Tennessee's three Presidents of the United States—Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. Interested in the history of Tennessee and rejoicing in her glorious past, he sought to preserve her historical landmarks and beautify her battlefields where heroes of other years now rest.

Mindful of her present, he served Tennessee with that ability and high purpose which had characterized his life before he came to this body. Ever interested in the future of Tennessee he looked hopefully to that day when her vast resources would be developed, her industries prosperous, all her people happy, and her place secure as one of the greatest Commonwealths of a great and glorious country.

Few of his time, or any other time, have so signally achieved success in such varied fields of activity—a citizen of leadership, a soldier of renown, a public servant of high distinction, and a

sincere Christian gentleman whose services in war and peace Tennessee will remember and cherish always.

Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of our dear and good friend, the late Senator TYSON, I move that the Senate now take a recess.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously entered, until to-morrow, Tuesday, September 24, 1929, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

Proceedings in the House

MONDAY, *September 23, 1929.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had, on August 26, 1929, passed the following resolution:

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

Resolved, That a committee of 16 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. TYSON.

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

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

MONDAY, *October 14, 1929.*

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

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. LAWRENCE D. TYSON, late a Senator from the State of Tennessee.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now

suspended to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public service.

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

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read (H. Res. 61) as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON, a Senator from the State of Tennessee.

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

The resolution was agreed to.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House, under the terms of House Resolution 59, adjourned until Thursday, October 17, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

MONDAY, *March 31, 1930.*

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Memorials I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Resolution 194, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read (H. Res. 194) as follows:

> *Resolved,* That on Thursday, May 15, 1930, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House 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

Seventy-first Congress
Second Session

Order of Exercises

Prelude, sacred selections (11.30 to 12)—
United States Navy Band Orchestra

Presiding Officer—
The Speaker of the House of Representatives

Invocation--The Chaplain, Dr. James Shera Montgomery

Crossing the Bar (Wm. L. Thickstun)—
Interstate Male Chorus

Scripture reading and prayer----------The Chaplain

Roll of deceased Members—
The Clerk of the House of Representatives

Devotional silence.

Christ Went Up into the Hills (Richard Hageman)—
Mrs. Nicholas J. Sinnott

Address----------Hon. Frank Crowther
(Representative from the State of New York)

Thy Will Be Done (Marston)----Mrs. Nicholas J. Sinnott

Address----------Hon. Andrew J. Montague
(Representative from the State of Virginia)

Captain, My Captain (Jean Bohannon)—
Interstate Male Chorus

Benediction----------The Chaplain

Memorial Services

THURSDAY, *May 15, 1930.*

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

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

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting Thou art God. For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night. Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as a sleep: in the morning they are like grass which groweth up, in the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down, and withereth. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. O satisfy us early with Thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days. Let Thy work appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it.

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not love, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that

LAWRENCE D. TYSON

I could remove mountains, and have not love, I am nothing. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not love, it profiteth me nothing. Love suffereth long, and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up. Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Love never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away. For we know in part, and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things. For now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known. And now abideth faith, hope, and love, these three; but the greatest of these is love.

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
  Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time and fate,
  For, lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
  For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
  For what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
  The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
  Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The stars come nightly to the sky;
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

Yet Love will dream, and Faith will trust,
(Since He who knows our needs is just,)
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress-trees!
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play!
Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That Life is ever lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own!

Amen.

The Interstate Male Chorus sang "Crossing the Bar."

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., then led the assemblage in prayer:

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

The Clerk of the House, Mr. William Tyler Page, read the roll of deceased Senators and Representatives as follows:

LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON, Senator from the State of Tennessee.—West Point graduate; served in United States Army; colonel, volunteer service, Spanish-American War; brigadier and inspector general, Tennessee National Guard; member and speaker Tennessee House of Representatives; World War veteran, in command of Thirtieth Division; awarded distinguished-service medal; candidate for vice presidential nomination in 1920. Died August 24, 1929.

THEODORE ELIJAH BURTON, Senator from the State of Ohio.—Representative in the Fifty-first Congress; again a Representative in the Fifty-fourth and the seven succeeding Congresses; United States Senator; delegate to four Republican National Conventions; chairman International Waterways Commission and of the National Waterways Commission; member National Monetary Commission; author; candidate for Republican nomination for President, 1916; again a Representative, Sixty-seventh and three succeeding Congresses; member Parliamentary Union; member World War Debt Funding Commission; chairman United States delegation Geneva conference; again United States Senator. Died October 28, 1929.

FRANCIS EMROY WARREN, Senator from the State of Wyoming.—Civil War veteran; received congressional medal of honor; member and president Dakota Territorial Senate; member city council and mayor, Cheyenne, Wyo.; treasurer of Wyoming; again a member Territorial Senate; delegate to five Republican National Conventions; Governor of Wyoming Territory and State; United States Senator, November 18, 1890,

to March 3, 1893; again United States Senator and served 34 years, 8 months, and 21 days continuously; member and chairman Committee on Appropriations; cumulative Senate service, 37 years and 6 days. Died November 24, 1929.

ROYAL HURLBURT WELLER, Twenty-first Congressional District of New York.—Assistant district attorney of New York County; counsel for Alien Property Custodian; member of the Academy of Political Science; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth Congresses; reelected to the Seventy-first Congress. Died March 1, 1929.

CHARLES WICKLIFFE ROARK, Third Congressional District of Kentucky.—Mayor of Greenville, Ky.; chairman selective service board during World War; elected a Member of the House of Representatives, Seventy-first Congress. Died April 5, 1929.

WHITMELL PUGH MARTIN, Third Congressional District of Louisiana.—Professor of chemistry; district attorney and judge, twentieth district of Louisiana; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-fourth and each succeeding Congress. Died April 6, 1929.

JOHN JOSEPH CASEY, Twelfth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.—Member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses; member advisory council to Secretary of Labor; labor adviser and executive, labor adjustment division Emergency Fleet Corporation, World War; again a Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-eighth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses. Died May 5, 1929.

LESLIE JASPER STEELE, Fifth Congressional District of Georgia.—Mayor of Decatur, Ga.; member of the Georgia Legislature; Member of the House of Repre-

sentatives, Seventieth and Seventy-first Congresses. Died July 24, 1929.

OLE JUUL KVALE, Seventh Congressional District of Minnesota.—Ordained to the ministry; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-eighth and each succeeding Congress. Died September 11, 1929.

WILLIAM WALTON GRIEST, Tenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.—School-teacher; director and incorporator, Pennsylvania Public School Memorial Association; newspaper editor; member, Pennsylvania Tax Commission; delegate to nine Republican National Conventions; Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-first and each succeeding Congress. Died December 5, 1929.

WILLIAM KIRK KAYNOR, Second Congressional District of Massachusetts.—Postmaster and member city council, Springfield, Mass.; trustee, Springfield College; World War veteran; Member of the House of Representatives, Seventy-first Congress. Died December 20, 1929.

ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD, Second Congressional District of Utah.—District attorney, third judicial district of Utah; president of four business concerns; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-seventh and each succeeding Congress. Died December 24, 1929.

JAMES ANTHONY HUGHES, Fourth Congressional District of West Virginia.—Member of the Kentucky Legislature; member of the West Virginia Senate; delegate to nine Republican National Conventions; Member of the House of Representatives, Fifty-seventh to the Sixty-third Congresses, inclusive; again a Member of the House of Representatives, Seventieth and Seventy-first Congresses. Died March 2, 1930.

JAMES PETER GLYNN, Fifth Congressional District of Connecticut.—Postmaster at Winsted, Conn.; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-fourth to the Sixty-seventh and the Sixty-ninth to the Seventy-first Congresses. Died March 6, 1930.

ROBERT QUINCY LEE, Seventeenth Congressional District of Texas.—Member of the House of Representatives, Seventy-first Congress. Died April 18, 1930.

Mrs. NORTON, a member of the Committee on Memorials, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, placed a memorial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

Then followed one minute of devotional silence.

The Chaplain, Doctor Montgomery, then offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, lift upon us at this hour the light of Thy holy countenance. Help us to lift our eyes unto the hills from whence cometh our strength. Our help cometh from the Lord. More and more increase our faith and our hope in the immortality of the human soul. Let a blessing of rest and peace come to all of these ones upon whom the great sorrow of death has come. God, be very gracious and merciful unto them and keep them, we beseech Thee, while many years of happiness and contentment pass by. During all the future enable them to be conscious that underneath them are the everlasting arms that never, never fail. Abide with all of us in the measure of a great peace, and at the last, for, O Lord God, at the last will come, as one door closes may another door open. As our earthly eyes close upon the receding skies of time may the

eternal skies appear and bear us up the stairway through the darkness to the Father's house, to the Father's breast, to the Father's heart, to the Father's love, and to the Father's home, and we shall go out no more, forever. Amen.

Mrs. Nicholas J. Sinnott sang "Christ Went Up into the Hills."

ADDRESS BY HON. FRANK CROWTHER

Representative from New York

Mr. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, AND DEAR FRIENDS: On this solemn occasion we are assembled to pay tribute to the memory of our departed colleagues. We have not come in a spirit of mourning and sorrow, but rather to scatter a few flowers on the pathway of memory and to renew our faith in a blessed immortality.

Joy and sorrow are closely intermingled in this busy world of ours. The happiness incident to the birth of a precious baby is ofttimes curbed by the death of its mother, and repeatedly on the highway of life the bridal procession must tarry while the funeral train passes by. Even after great victories in battle the shouts and huzzas of the populace are hushed as vanquished foes are borne to their last resting place.

But the king and his jester must answer the call, the great and the humble, and the spear of the prince and the staff of the pauper shall lie side by side.

Life is a privilege. The noontide fades
And shadows fall among the winding glades;
Though joy-blooms wither in the autumn air,
Yet the sweet scent of sympathy is there.
Pale sorrow leads us closer to our kind
And in the serious hours of life we find
Depths in the souls of men which lend new worth
And majesty to this brief span of earth.

Life is a privilege. If some sad fate
Sends us alone to seek the exit gate;
If men forsake us as the shadows fall,
Still does the supreme privilege of all
Come in that reaching upward of the soul
To find the welcoming presence at the goal,
And in the knowledge that our feet have trod
Paths that lead from and must lead us back to God.

This service is one that carries us away from the busy whirl of to-day and transports us to the land of yesterday, filled with fond memories of those who have left us for a little while. Scarcely one of us but what sits and muses and grows fanciful as the floodgate of memory is opened and we live again the joys and sorrows of a lifetime.

The fond mother in fancy sees her first born who was taken away in his baby days, and there comes to her an intuitive knowledge that had he been spared he would have been her pride and joy. Son and daughter in fancy see again their dear old father and mother who finally went to their reward after weary months of illness. Even communities pause in the midst of their activities to pay tribute to the memory of those whose life work and achievements have made them characters of historic interest.

And so we are assembled to turn back the pages of the record of yesterday, and as we listened to this roll call of the departed we in fancy could see our colleagues as we knew them in the days of their health and strength, of which they gave their full measure in the performance of their duties.

No measure of sacrifice on our part would have been too great if we could have saved their lives to their families and friends. But the power to stay the hand of the grim messenger is not vested in us, and we bow in humble submission before the awful majesty of death. Life, after all, is but a vapor, which appeareth for a little while and vanisheth away, and there shall be no remembrance of the wise no more than the fool forever; life is ever promising and seldom fulfilleth, ever lived in the present, and the present is no more by the time you have said it. One day calls another a day and makes joy to follow joy and tears to follow tears.

Life is a constant struggle and conflict between the victor and the vanquished, while the bitterness of the strife withers the laurels of the conqueror and rankles in the hearts of the defeated.

Success is not often measured by the degree of happiness, peace, or contentment attained, but rather by the battles won and trophies captured from the vanquished foe.

Fortunate is the man who can so live that his success in material things has not dwarfed his spiritual stature. Death to him is but the zero hour of the great adventure, and he sings with the

psalmist, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me." But man is as frail and as prone to err as he has been for centuries, and in spite of the great moral uplift and banishment of bigotry during the last century we are still possessed of the tendency to exaggerate the faults of our neighbor and belittle his efforts for good. So few of us during our life journey walk the center of the path of rectitude with never a step to the right or to the left that in order to be true to ourselves we should be less hasty and caustic in our criticism and heed well the admonition, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone."

The ancient Arabs had a saying that "death is a camel that kneels before every man's tent," and so in the midst of the battle of life comes death, the implacable foe of person, time, or place. Ever walking by our side, it can not be avoided and none may escape it. Its sway is universal and the hour of its coming uncertain. In joy or sorrow it finds us out and we must follow at the summons. Even as our departed friends were called, to us shall come perhaps without warning the grim messenger who shall dash the cup of life all fragrant with love and success from our lips and we shall stand as strangers at the gates of eternity. What will our earthly life, our lofty hopes, our success or failure matter to us at that time? How paltry and insignificant our own individuality, and how small will seem the part we played in the drama

of the universe! There we shall stand in the presence of the Everlasting Judge, and human imagination dare not take a step farther, dare not enter that Presence, for between us and the soul of departed friends there is a veil which we can not penetrate, and its secret will not be revealed to us until we too pass behind it from the light which is darkness to the full light of perfect knowledge.

What a flood of happy recollections come tumbling down the stream of memory as we look back upon the friendships developed by years of association with these departed friends. To us they have told their story of humble beginnings and early hardships which, in men of sterling worth and integrity, serve but to urge them on to their goal of achievement. Many of them had attained positions of high honor in their States, and yet their ambition had been to serve their country in a representative capacity. They came from all walks of life—successful bankers and business men, lawyers of outstanding ability, and occasionally from the ranks of professional men and the clergy. They all contributed to the sum total of knowledge and ability that is so necessary in a national legislative body. To the younger Members of the House they were a source of inspiration, and to us all they were united in the bonds of real friendship.

The passing of these distinguished Members was a loss not only to their immediate families but a loss to the Nation. They had served for periods varying from a few months to a quarter of a century, and their achievements will be a source of

inspiration to us and to future generations. What better record can a man leave than that of the full performance of duty? Such a record is the result of the possession not only of marked ability but of undaunted courage and a high sense of honor.

To men of this caliber the Nation is indebted for their tireless energy and devoted service. To them the Master said, "In my Father's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you," and our faith in a blessed immortality tells us that we shall see them again in that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Without this abiding faith in the hereafter, death would be indeed an appalling mystery, life would be a tragedy, and love and devotion a mere mockery.

We all dread to think of the hour of parting when those nearest and dearest to our hearts shall be taken out of our lives. But the great wealth of our love and devotion will not be lost to us, for it shall be gathered into the treasury of the kingdom and shall be returned to us an hundredfold when we, in our turn, shall follow the unnumbered generations into gladness eternal.

Oh! may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence;
Live in pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude; in scorn
For miserable aims that end with self;
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars
And with their mild persistence
Urge men's search to vaster issues.

God in His infinite wisdom does not permit us to darken our lives with the thoughts of death. He bids us raise our eyes to the heavens and ever have an abiding faith in our fellow men; to cultivate self-respect in place of self-regard; to walk humbly with Him in the quietness of the dim valley and the dark stream, ever believing that an all-merciful Providence has a place and a joy for even the most humble of His creations.

Amidst our trials and tribulations, our ambitions and our temptations, let us remember the closing stanza of that literary gem by Bryant:

> So live that when thy summons comes to join
> The innumerable caravan which moves
> To that mysterious realm where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death,
> Thou go not, like a quarry-slave at night,
> Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Mrs. Nicholas J. Sinnott sang "Thy Will Be Done."

ADDRESS BY HON. ANDREW J. MONTAGUE

Representative from Virginia

Mr. SPEAKER: The list of our dead just read by the Clerk is sadly impressive. Within a year and eighteen days fifteen Members of the Congress—three Senators and twelve Representatives—have answered the silent call of death. Some of them

had long and distinguished public careers, and all of them discharged their responsible and honorable duties with fidelity and ability, some in modest and tactful and laborious ways, others in earnest and compelling debate—the public good they all did promote. Some adorned these Halls with eloquence and argument, stirred convictions, and commanded intelligent and conscientious judgments.

They had their differences of views and opinions, sometimes expressed in quiet and gentle persuasion, but at other times in earnest and bold advocacy. In this hour we recall and commend their devotion to country and fidelity to public service. They had their moments of doubt and conflicts of duty, but they had no misgivings of purpose or of patriotism.

We can not now assemble and assess their activities or their achievements, but we will affirm with Pericles that their public services were so faithful, so diligent, so courageous, and of so exalted a character that they obscure and hide all personal infirmities.

Parliamentary roll calls no longer vex their ears. The privileges and anxieties of their work in this legislative arena no longer stimulate or depress them. The contentions and contests in this forum no longer stir or quicken their spirits. Happily death vanquishes all discord, subdues all rivalry, allays all ambition, heals all dissension, and removes all rancor. These, our absent colleagues, now rest in the kingdom of the dead—brothers all

forevermore! Blessed are they that die in the Lord.

Have these departed colleagues and friends left no lesson for us? If they could speak would there be no call to a nobler duty, no entreaty for a higher patriotism, no demand for a more rigorous endeavor for an enlarged, intelligent, and courageous public service? Is the tone of our public life satisfactory or ennobling? If not, is the public servant wholly to blame? What of society, the people who elect or commission? Do not our social and political ills come less from the defects of government than from the infirmities of human nature, as asked by Burke in the olden days? Will more laws cure or curse the state? Is the fault in our stars or in ourselves that we are underlings? Is our Government a constitution or a caprice? Does bad government come so much from the energies and abilities of the vicious as from the indifference and neglect of the good? Must we not repent or be lost?

Our institutions are sound. The principles and mechanics of our political system excite the wonder of civilization. Its operations within constitutional bounds are still vigorous, but our foundations, the people, seem weary or indifferent to their political duties and their public obligations.

The great mass of the people are not sufficiently interested in government. The ballot box affirms this observation. What percentage of eligible voters go to the polls of their own intelligent and patriotic volition? And what percentage, may

we sadly ask, are lured thereto by gain? The public press and official investigations sound an alarming answer.

Parliamentary institutions are being attacked in many parts of the world. In some notable states parliaments function only in name, and apparently evidence no sense of responsibility to the people and assume no representative action in behalf of the people.

The cure can not be found in parliamentary procedure. We must dig deeper and ascertain whether or not the people themselves are interested in parliamentary government to the extent of giving it their earnest support.

Popular government is the most difficult of all governments in application and in practice. Collective, popular action is complex and difficult, and the constant pursuit of knowledge and information by the people is an inexorable necessity if democratic governments are to succeed.

Our Government is not an undefiled democracy. The revolution of the eighteenth century ordained and established the United States of America as a limited democracy, somewhat as the revolution in England of the seventeenth century reformed the institutions of that country into a limited monarchy.

We have attempted and greatly succeeded in securing freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of education, and freedom of religion, the last being America's noblest contribution to the philosophy of government. But these great wellsprings

of power and intelligence may not be sufficient. Liberty is a timid and illusive virtue, and can be wooed and won only by eternal vigilance, and when once won is sometimes unidentified or unknown, and most difficult to retain in active vigor.

Perhaps the most practical evidence of applied liberty is the possession by the minority of the people of the inalienable rights set forth in the great declaration, the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If these inalienable and incomparable birthrights are accorded to the majority and denied to the minority, liberty withers, and finally the whole body politic dies. Free access of all to the protection of the great arms of government is the elementary mandate. If this great mandate is qualified or refused, liberty expires.

These fundamentals, these inalienable rights are properly called natural rights, because they are not created by government, but only assured or guaranteed by government. Indeed, mankind holds them in defiance of government itself, as shown in the Declaration of Independence; but the minority must have access to these rights on equal terms with the majority, and from such priceless possession liberty and order form a happy union, a beneficent political and ethical equilibrium. The glittering euphemism that our Government is one of laws and not of men can be understood only by its implications, the supreme organic law with consonant and authorized subordinate laws.

Lord Morley is fond of pointing to Sophocles's exhaustive and glorious enumeration of the many wonders of the world, declaring the most wondrous to be man. Man makes the path across the white sea, works the land, captures and tames animals and birds for his daily use; he has devised language, and from language thought, and all the moods that mold a state; he finds a help against every evil of his lot, save only death; against death and the grave he has no power.

So man's labor and progress, with some variations, have been about the same throughout the long track of the ages.

We stand in the presence and recollection this noon of no new event. Death is universal; but in this solemn environment and in the memories which this sad hour emphasizes may we not experience a higher hope and a more commanding impulse for a more real and beneficent progress in the operation of politics and in the guidance of states? Our nourishing examples, our honored and historic traditions, our inspiring and instructive experiences must not fail to perform their patriotic ministrations. May the suggestions of this solemn hour so decree.

The Interstate Male Chorus sang "Captain, My Captain."

BENEDICTION

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 194, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Chair declares the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, May 16, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon.

Memorial Addresses

in the

House of Representatives

Memorial Addresses

Remarks by Representative Davis

Of Tennessee

Mr. SPEAKER, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: Senator LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON possessed all the attributes of true manhood. He was a perfect gentleman at all times. He was the embodiment of gentility and courtesy and dignity. He was a man of lofty ideals, of strong convictions, of unwavering integrity, and of unquestioned courage. He was a loyal friend, a loving father, and a devoted husband. His home life was ideal. He loved his home, his State, and his country. He was a true friend of mankind. He had a big heart.

Others have fully and eloquently described Senator TYSON's remarkable career in peace and in war. Suffice it to say that he was a man of many talents, a most useful citizen, an honored member of the legal profession, a successful business man, a brave soldier, an able statesman, a true patriot, a perfect gentleman.

I shall conclude my remarks by quoting from the speech of Hon. Harvey H. Hannah, who, upon the instructions and on behalf of the State of Tennessee, presented the name of General TYSON for the Democratic nomination for the position of Vice President of the United States at the 1920

Democratic National Convention in San Francisco. Among other things General Hannah said:

Born in old North Carolina, he (General TYSON) began life after the Civil War as a barefooted boy, in poverty, with a widowed mother and a sister to maintain. He worked early and late on the old plantation to make a living, and, under the teachings of his mother at night, when he was 17 years old, he passed an examination for an appointment at West Point. Four years he was at the academy and graduated with honors. Eight years he served all over the West, in the Regular Army, in the Indian fights, and then was transferred to the University of Tennessee as military commandant. Whilst there he studied law and became a distinguished lawyer. He retired from the Army, went into industrial life, and has become one of the captains of industry in the South.

In 1898, when the Spanish War broke out, having been educated as a soldier, he felt it was his duty to go to the front. He was made colonel of the Sixth Tennessee and served with honor in Porto Rico. After the Spanish War was over he returned home and took up the broken threads of his great business life in our State and nearly twenty years had come and gone when he had passed the military age of service and was surrounded by everything that could make him happy, and then it was the thunders rolled and the cataclysm involved the world. When he heard democracy was but holding out against the advancing Huns this great man did not hesitate to take down the sword of his fathers once more, and when the boys in Tennessee marched out to the battle under the Starry Flag he went with them.

But he did not go alone. He had an only son, a boy that was the apple of his eye, upon whom he had lavished everything that wealth and love could give. This young man had just taken to his heart a bonny bride. The perfume of the orange blossoms still lingered on her tresses. This boy was of the same blood and stock and breeding, a typical young American, and he, too, marched out to

battle with his honored father. The father came home, but the boy sleeps out yonder, wrapped in his country's flag, in the long, long sleep, there with our honored dead, there where white crosses cast their shadows.

He was made brigadier general of the Fifty-ninth Brigade, of the immortal Thirtieth Division, which, with the immortal Twenty-seventh Division from New York, turned the tide of battle and saved the world.

When, ladies and gentlemen, our soldiers went there, you remember that time in August when the stars went out, when hope had taken her bow from the sky, when the English were falling back to the channel and the French were falling back beyond the Marne, and Paris was almost lost. It was then that a new soldiery walked on French soil, under a new flag, first fluttering in the Argonne, and that was the Stars and Stripes of liberty in the hands of Americans. It was this great Tennessee brigade, ladies and gentlemen of the convention, that moved for ten days forward with that flag, he leading them, and it was that brigade of the Thirtieth and the Twenty-seventh that broke the Hindenburg line and saved liberty and democracy. (General TYSON's brigade was the first to cross the Hindenburg line.)

I do not lay his claims before this great convention as a Tennesseean. We southerners ask no honors. We have asked none for sixty years. We have been grateful and happy to worship God and to vote the Democratic ticket. And we intend to continue to do so. But, ladies and gentlemen, we have bided the time when a great son would come in the South, who in himself had all the embodiments of a great man. And I state to you, this man belongs to the Republic; he belongs to all our country. He had the men of forty-two States of the Union in his brigade that went with him across no man's land. He is a great soldier and a great American. And in the name of 4,500,000 boys—2,000,000 of them have never yet voted—I offer to this convention our great soldier, Gen. LAWRENCE D. TYSON, of Tennessee, for the nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Remarks by Representative Browning

Of Tennessee

Mr. SPEAKER: Senator LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON was a credit to our State of Tennessee and an honor to our Nation, whether we judge him in the capacity of a private citizen, a public official, or a military leader. His services and distinction in either of these three rôles would be enough to establish him among the greatest of our citizens. No worthy history can be written of the period in which he lived without prominent mention of his name.

He was born on a farm in North Carolina, July 4, 1861. None of the sentiments, memories, or spirit of that glorious day were excluded from his being. He proved to be the embodiment of that matchless patriotism that builded and has sustained a great nation.

Senator TYSON graduated from West Point while very young and entered upon a promising career in the Army. For twelve years he gave vigorous, intelligent, and honorable service as an officer, enduring all the rigors and dangers of frontier duty in curbing hostile Indians. He was assigned to the University of Tennessee for a tour of duty as military instructor.

Most fortunate of all good fortune which came to him was his winning the hand of Miss Betty Humes McGhee, of Knoxville, Tenn., in marriage.

While still a young man, he resigned his commission and entered upon a business career in which he was successful to a flattering degree. He became identified with the direction and management of many large enterprises of the eastern section of Tennessee. The character of any business concern was given strength by having his name connected with it.

Imbued with a healthy spirit of public service, he entered the State legislature and became speaker of the house, where he established a splendid record as a presiding officer. No lawyer and business man in the State was a closer student than he of politics and all public questions; always active, never passive. When war was declared against Spain he put aside his extensive private affairs and entered the service again as colonel of a Tennessee regiment, which saw much active duty and sustained an enviable record in that conflict. In the public mind too small importance has always attached to the trials and struggles of that war. It was the first acid test of a reunited country against a common enemy. It called for combat in tropical climes, before the scientific methods of sanitation had conquered them, where the ravages of disease claimed far more victims than did enemy fire. Not only did he return with a successful military record, but with the love and respect of every man in his command.

When he, upon the advent of peace, again turned in his sword and resumed a place in business and civil activity it must have been with a feeling that

he had discharged every duty of military service a citizen could be reasonably called upon to perform for his Government. And surely he had won honors sufficient to gratify any pride of military command. But neither of these consolations counted with him when his country again needed military leadership in which he was specially trained. Though far past the age of those called to the colors for World War service, he swore allegiance anew, and cheerfully assumed the hardships and trials of camp and field. Nothing could have prompted this action except that patriotic, overwhelming passion for service that was his life motive.

Nothing new could be said of the glory that was justly his because of that eminent service. In command of a brigade of Infantry on the western front in late September, 1918, when history had paused on a great divide to determine the watershed of the future, with courage unsurpassed and rarely equaled, he hurled his gallant men from Tennessee and the Carolinas against the strongest defensive positions in all war annals. We have heard no less authority than Gen. John J. Pershing publicly announce that General TYSON'S brigade was the first of allied troops to cross the Hindenburg line. That achievement alone is enough to place his name high on the roll of American honor.

Although this war brought to him his great chance to serve and the greatest honors of his military experience, it also brought to him the

crushing sorrow of his life, when his only son, brilliant and promising, was sacrificed on the altar of the same cause for which he fought. He bore it, like the soldier he was, in a manner akin to that divine resignation, "Thy will be done."

Not long after the World War it became apparent that the people of Tennessee would call General TYSON back to public service in a high office. So in 1924 he was nominated and elected to the United States Senate, where he served with distinction and with profit and prestige to his State until his death.

Senator TYSON was the idol of the thousands of men in Tennessee who had served with him in two wars. They thought of him as "their own," and followed him in politics, as in war, with a trust that was beautiful. To them he remained "General TYSON," the dignified soldier, but in whose breast they knew there was a heart as kind as ever beat beneath a uniform. In public life he adopted for himself the same rigid discipline for devotion to duty which he always exacted of the men in his command. It was a part of his nature to give his best at all times to those for whom he felt a responsibility. And this assiduous devotion to duty, while constituting a strong element of his greatness, struck him down in the flower of his service to his "buddies" and to his State.

Those of us who had a comradeship with him welded in the fire of battle learned with profound sorrow of his passing, for we loved him. We knew

him as a man who stood ready at all times to fill the goblet of life with his own blood and dash every drop of it into the face of his country's enemies.

So a strong man of our ranks has fallen. And well may we say with Horatio upon the demise of Hamlet:

> Now cracks a noble heart. Good night, sweet Prince;
> And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!

Remarks by Representative McReynolds

Of Tennessee

Mr. SPEAKER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE: I am very glad to have this opportunity of making a few brief remarks in reference to the late Senator L. D. TYSON. I am advised that some of my colleagues have gone somewhat into details as to the history of Senator TYSON, hence there is no necessity for repetition along this line. The announcement of the death of Senator TYSON in August, 1929, was a great shock to the people of the State of Tennessee, and especially to his friends. His death was a distinct loss to the people of his State as well as to the Nation. While he had only served a little over four years in the United States Senate, yet by his tact, character, and ability he was looked on as one of the strong men of that body. The Tyson-Fitzgerald retirement bill, which he fostered and which bore his name, was one of the bills that gave him a nation-wide reputation.

Senator TYSON was a success as a business man; as a soldier he was a success, and won many of his honors upon the field of battle; as a statesman he was a success. He rendered valiant services to his country in peace and in war. He was clean, honest, industrious, and capable, and always conducted himself as a polished gentleman. He reflected credit on any crowd wherever assembled. His greatest grief was the loss of his only son, who

like his father went forth to fight for his country during the World War and met his tragic death. He carried this grief to the grave with him, yet he bore it bravely, like the soldier he was. It was my privilege to attend the funeral of Senator TYSON, and when he was laid to rest near that of his beloved son, for whom his father had erected a most beautiful monument, I was very much saddened, yet I felt that he had gone to join this beloved son in the great beyond. The youths of this country can well study the life and character of Senator TYSON for an inspiration of higher and nobler purposes. Life is a great drama played upon the stage of human action, each his part to perform, each his duty to do, no one knowing when the curtain of life may fall. Senator TYSON played his part well, as evidenced by his record in peace and in war, and his name will go down in history as one of the remarkable men of Tennessee.

Remarks by Representative Eslick

Of Tennessee

Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: The junior Senator from Tennessee died August 24, 1929. He was born in North Carolina, July 4, 1861; born on Independence Day of the first year of the War between the States. Lawrence Davis Tyson was a graduate of West Point Military Academy. When thirty years of age, he came to Tennessee to teach military science and tactics in the State university at Knoxville. From that time until he stepped from life to life through the threshold of the grave, he was a citizen of the State of his adoption—a State whose people he loved, and in turn they gave him a devotion and affection bestowed upon few men.

In the many undertakings of life, he did his part well. The highest standard was set, and he lived up to it. But there was a different standard measured by the time and the situation. In peace, he was as gentle as a woman. In business, he was prompt, honest, and courteous. In war, he was brave and fearless; a real leader, respected and trusted by his men.

Twice he volunteered his services when his country needed him. In two wars—the Spanish-American and the World War—he carried our colors to victory. Life's greatest sorrow came to

him when he lost his only boy as a contribution to the World War. The wound was deep, the sorrow great, but he was a brave soldier. He accepted it as the supreme sacrifice in the line of duty.

His splendid fame in war was well earned—earned by his record; the high positions he held in State and Nation were well adorned; the successes that came to him in business he gained by hard work, honesty, and good judgment.

But some of us love another side of this accomplished man. He was the ideal husband and father. The wife and daughter of his devotions gave to him life's best inspirations; his life's task was to make them happy and to be a good citizen. Generous hearted and sympathetic, he never forgot the unfortunate and lowly. His religion was one of service—service to his Master and to his fellow man.

Commanding in personal appearance, courtly and gracious in manner, gentle and kind in speech, he made friends easily and retained them.

Some way I do not think the only estimate of a man should be the number of battles he won or how much wealth he acquired or what offices he held. If I were to make the appraisal, I would ask, Did he bring a little more sunshine into the world? Did he cause hearts to beat faster with joy? Did he cause smiles to radiate? Is the world just a little better and happier that he had lived in it?

Measured by this standard, the sixty-eight busy years of Tennessee's junior Senator were not in vain. Success came to him in his many undertakings. But the crowning reward of his life was the esteem placed upon him by the splendid men and women of Tennessee. He won their love, confidence, and respect. They knew him well, and they appreciated that he was worthy of them all.

Remarks by Representative Cooper

Of Tennessee

Mr. SPEAKER: I am especially grateful for the opportunity to raise my voice in tribute to the life, character, and public service of my very warm friend, the Hon. LAWRENCE D. TYSON, late a Senator from my native State of Tennessee, who passed away while serving as a Member of the United States Senate, during this Congress. It was my happy privilege to know Senator TYSON most pleasantly and rather intimately. I served under his command as an enlisted man and junior officer while in the United States Army during the World War, and my very cordial association with him there ripened into a very deep and affectionate friendship which endured and grew stronger with the succeeding years, and was at the highest point of fruition at the time he passed away.

Even after his election to the United States Senate, Senator TYSON was still affectionately known, especially by those of us who had served with him during the war, as General TYSON. Having traced his footsteps throughout the training period in this country and over the bloody soil of the battle-torn fields of France and Belgium, he was always recognized and remembered as our comrade and leader. I was also very closely associated with him in the work of the American Legion, in which organization he always took a great interest. During the time

that I was privileged to serve as State commander of the American Legion of Tennessee I frequently had occasion to call on General TYSON for assistance in connection with our program in the interest of the service men and especially the disabled, and regardless of how busy he was with his personal affairs he always devoted the necessary time and responded most cheerfully with his valuable assistance and service to the organization. It was my distinguished honor to manage his campaign for his nomination and election to the United States Senate. Throughout all of this association our relations were always most cordial and pleasant.

General TYSON was born in the great State of North Carolina, coming from one of the most prominent and highly respected families of that proud Commonwealth. He came from a sturdy stock of American people who had rendered distinguished service in the Revolutionary War. He came from a family of educated people with the highest degree of culture and refinement. He was reared under the strict discipline and splendid influence of a Christian home, such as is so essential to the formation of the strong type of character that he possessed.

When about seventeen years of age, he participated in a competitive examination for an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and although he was the youngest of the contestants, he made the highest grade and received the appointment. After the usual course of study and training at the Military Academy, he

graduated from the institution and was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Army. He served in the Regular Army for a number of years, during which time he was stationed at many important military posts, many of which were in the West, and while there participated in the last of the Indian wars. He was later assigned as instructor of military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, Tenn., and while there studied law and received his degree from that institution. He then resigned his commission in the Regular Army and entered the practice of law at Knoxville, and was for many years a member of one of the most prominent law firms of that city.

While serving in the Regular Army and stationed in Wyoming in 1886, General TYSON was, on February 10 of that year, married to Miss Betty Humes McGhee, the charming daughter of Mr. Charles M. McGhee, of Knoxville, Tenn., who was one of the most prominent citizens of the South, having taken the leading part in the development of that great section of our country. To this union was born a son and a daughter. The son, Charles McGhee Tyson, a most brilliant young man, who had but recently been married to Miss Betty Carson, of New York City, made the supreme sacrifice upon the altar of our country during the World War, having lost his life in the Naval Aviation Service while flying over the North Sea. The daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Newcomer Gilpin (Isabella Tyson), lives at Boyce, Va., and is a most charming and beautiful young woman. Indeed, the home

and family life of General TYSON was one of the most beautiful and impressive that could be found anywhere.

Mrs. Tyson, a most brilliant and charming woman, stood by the side of her gallant and distinguished husband for almost half a century, liberally sharing the perilous and trying times of his career as well as the greatest honor and distinction that came to him. While her distinguished husband was serving our country in two wars Mrs. Tyson was nobly performing her full share of service during such perilous times. I have often thought that the noble womanhood of America has always been called upon to endure the most trying burdens of war. Many wives and mothers have spent long days and sleepless nights endeavoring to pillow their heads upon pillows moistened by their own tears as they anxiously awaited the publication of the next casualty list to see whether their loved ones might be there listed. Those of us who were privileged to bare our breasts to the hostile German bullets during the World War were only called upon to endure physical suffering, while our mothers and wives were forced to endure the intense suffering of anxiety and mental anguish with its unceasing pain. Mrs. Tyson has certainly rendered her full measure of devoted and sacrificial service to our great country.

Few men indeed in the history of our country have achieved the marked degree of success in as many important fields of endeavor as did General TYSON. While engaged in the practice of law in

Knoxville he became interested in the field of business, and was remarkably successful in the fields of commerce and industry, being one of the leading manufacturers of the South. General TYSON served as president of the Appalachian Exposition, held in Knoxville, which served to bring the attention of the American people to the great resources of the great Appalachian region. Under his leadership this exposition was highly successful. General TYSON was president and active manager of the Knoxville Cotton Mills, the Knoxville Spinning Co., and the Tennessee Mills, with his son, Charles McGhee Tyson, and was made president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the highest honor the textile industry can bestow. He was president and principal owner of one of the most enterprising newspapers in the South, the Knoxville Sentinel. He was president of the East Tennessee Iron & Coal Co., the Poplar Creek Coal & Iron Co., and the Cambria Coal Co., and vice president of the Coal Creek Iron and Coal Co. He was president of the Lenoir City Land Co., as well as director in the two leading banks of Knoxville. He was president of Lawson McGhee Library, which library was donated to the city by Col. Charles M. McGhee. He was also a member of several clubs and was active in church work.

After General TYSON had retired from the Regular Army, and while he was busily engaged in the practice of law and in industrial enterprises, the war with Spain came on, and he immediately volunteered his services and was commissioned

a colonel and commanded an Infantry regiment throughout the period of the Spanish-American War. He trained his regiment at Chickamauga Park near Chattanooga, Tenn., where he established a splendid record for the health of his men and was ordered to Porto Rico. He was military commander of Porto Rico and served with great distinction in this capacity. After the close of the Spanish-American War his troops were mustered out of the service, and he returned to his home in Knoxville and resumed his business activities.

In 1917, when the tocsin of war was again sounded, although General TYSON was well past middle life and deeply engrossed with his extensive commercial and industrial affairs, and was filled with honors of duty well done and service faithfully performed to his country, he again responded to his country's call and answered President Wilson's first call for volunteers. He was commissioned a brigadier general and placed in command of the Tennessee troops in the National Guard, which were later mustered into Federal service and became a part of the Thirtieth Division. General TYSON was placed in command of the Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade, Thirtieth Division, which was composed of Volunteer troops from Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. This division was trained at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., and ordered overseas in the early part of 1918 as a combat division. It was during this period of service that General TYSON reached his zenith as a great military commander. His marked native

ability as a leader of men, along with his training and experience in the military service, eminently fitted him for the supreme test and great responsibility of commanding an important combat unit in the greatest war in all history.

The record of the Thirtieth Division was one of most brilliant achievement. After landing in France this division was sent to Belgium and there brigaded with the British troops and engaged in the fighting in the Ypres salient and at Kemmel Hill, taking Kemmel Hill and forcing the German evacuation of that territory. In September, 1918, this division was ordered to the important sector between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and it was there on September 29, 1918, that the attack was made on the Hindenburg line. In its far-reaching consequences toward the termination of the war it was one of the most important engagements during the World War. I would that I had the skill to wield the brush of the world's greatest painter or that I had the genius to use the pen of the world's greatest poet. I would portray in picture and in poetry the awful spectacle of this battle of September 29, 1918, when the Second American Corps, composed of the Thirtieth and Twenty-seventh Divisions, attacked the monster ramparts of the Hindenburg line. Indeed, this terrific engagement is beyond the power of description. This engagement began with the Battle of Bellicourt on the morning of September 29 and continued for many days thereafter. For four days and nights the earth trembled under the terrific artillery fire.

Hundreds of guns belched forth their fire of death; hundreds from the other side made reply. The intervening space was filled with poisonous gas and suffocating smoke, through which flashed the deadly fire of rifles and machine guns and the flying missiles of bursting shrapnel. Into this chasm of destruction, into the yawning jaws of death, plunged more than thirty thousand of America's bravest. These American boys struggled for mastery with the stubborn Hun, as the civilization of the world hung in the balance. The hitherto impregnable Hindenburg line was broken, and Prussian pride was forced to the very dust and made to pray for Armistice Day. The deeds of heroism and valor on this occasion add luster to the pages of American history and should cause the fame of these soldiers to forever shine like stars in the firmament of history, beckoning mankind to higher and nobler goals.

General TYSON played a most conspicuous and important part in this important engagement, and is entitled to the full measure of praise and credit for the great results accomplished. Not only was the stress and strain of this terrific engagement sufficient to try a man to the very limit of human possibilities but it was during this time that General TYSON received the supreme test that can come to any man charged with such a great degree of responsibility. It was during this battle that he received the message conveying to him the sad intelligence of the death of his only son. A description of the conduct of this great man in this

supreme moment of his life is given us by one of his men who was very near him at the time. He states that as General TYSON received this message he momentarily staggered and clutched the side of a little hut by which he was standing, and then with tears coursing down his face he drew away to one side and there knelt down to pray. After kneeling there in his Gethsemane for awhile, he arose, and with the inspiration of his communion with the God of the universe and the spirit of his dead boy, he threw himself and his seven thousand Tennessee and Carolina boys against the German lines and went on to a glorious victory. No military commander ever enjoyed a fuller degree of respect, admiration, esteem, and genuine affection by all of the men with whom he served than did General TYSON. He was always considerate of their welfare, and endeavored to see that they were cared for in the best manner possible. He spent many sleepless nights working on his battle plans and operations with the hope of being able to accomplish desired results, and at the same time endeavoring to save the lives of as many of his men as was at all possible. Many of us who served with him are doubtless alive to-day because of his military skill and extreme devotion to duty, and his realization of the great responsibility that was resting upon him. It is a trying situation for any man to realize that he is engaged in an undertaking where he is not dealing in stocks and bonds or articles of merchandise, but the commodity is human life. As was demonstrated by General

TYSON'S interest and devotion to his men in the military service, he was always interested in his fellow man, and always endeavored to render his full share of service in civil life as well as in the Army.

The burning desire to render service to his State and people caused General TYSON to enter the field of public service. He served as a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee, and was elected speaker of that body. During his term of service there he succeeded in putting through a measure providing financial assistance on a permanent basis for the University of Tennessee. As the author of this bill, he rendered a service of lasting benefit to the boys and girls of Tennessee, and was largely responsible for the State university being the great institution of learning that it is to-day.

In 1924 he was nominated and elected to the United States Senate and served with great credit and distinction as a Member of that distinguished body until he passed away. He was the joint author of the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill, providing for emergency Army officers, which was one of the major pieces of legislation enacted by Congress in recent years. His marked ability in handling this measure in the Senate distinguished him as a legislator of outstanding ability. He always rendered his full share of service in the interest of his comrades and former companions in arms, and especially the disabled men, in whom he always felt such a deep interest. He was likewise interested

and worked with ceaseless and tireless industry for the enactment of all legislation in the interest of the people of his State, as well as the Nation. He was tireless in his efforts to secure the enactment of legislation in the interest of the farmers of our country, as well as other important measures in the interest of the great masses of our people. General TYSON was a man of great courage and strong convictions. It might be said that he wore his credentials written across his chest, for there was never any doubt about where he stood on any important question. He always stood for moral betterment and civic improvement, and was to be found on the moral side of every question. No man has ever enjoyed more absolute confidence, genuine respect, and cordial esteem of his colleagues in the Senate than did General TYSON. His genial manner, exemplary conduct, pleasant disposition, and extreme courtesy at all times endeared him to all who were privileged to serve with him. He was a man of such clean life, high ideals, and lofty principles that his presence was always an inspiration. He possessed the highest attributes of Christian character and all of the sterling qualities of manhood.

Those who knew him best loved him most. To say that he will be sorely missed is to give expression to the deepest sentiments and emotions that move us on this occasion. It was indeed a happy privilege to serve with him. We shall always keep green his resting place and cherish his memory. His life was indeed an inspiration and a lasting benediction.

Tributes
in the
Congressional Record

Tributes

Resolutions of the Knox County (Tenn.) Bar Association

IN MEMORIAM—LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON—BORN JULY 4, 1861; DIED AUGUST 24, 1929

When we least look for it, death comes into our circle of friends and takes away some loved head. Passing by those who may be patiently awaiting his summons, he selects for his victims those upon whom the burden of years does not yet weigh heavily, whose deaths, all unexpected, startle us, on whose living the happiness and welfare of many depended, and of whose labors, during the years that are to come, the business enterprises with which they are connected, their city, or State, or Nation looked to receive much profit and advantage.

So early on August 24, 1929, came the distressing news of the death of our brother member of the bar, LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON.

His ancestors settled in Pitt County, N. C., about the year 1720. One of his forbears, at least, was a patriot of the Revolution. His father, Richard Lawrence Tyson, was a planter and a soldier in the Confederate Army during the whole of the War between the States. His mother was Margaret Louise (Turnage) Tyson.

General TYSON was born on his father's plantation near Greenville, N. C., July 4, 1861.

When we reflect upon the grievous and unhappy days of the War between the States, a few months after the beginning of which General TYSON was born, and upon the still more grievous and unhappy days for the people of

his native State, and indeed for the whole South, during the period of oppression and corruption which followed that war, years which included the impressionable ones of his childhood and youth, we must conclude that General TYSON'S parents must have possessed wisdom and gentleness and love to an unusual degree, and that his home life was agreeable and pleasant, for the boy to have acquired and retained the genial and happy nature and disposition that characterized him through life.

He attended the country schools on his father's plantation until 1873 when he became a student at the Greenville (N. C.) Academy.

It has been well said that "Prosperity tests the fortunate; adversity the great." General TYSON proved the maxim. He bore prosperity, in his later life, gracefully, letting it not spoil him. In his youth he made adversity serve him and strengthen his spirit and character.

While still in his teens, to help support himself, his mother, and sisters, he started to work as clerk in a hotel at Salisbury, N. C., part of his duties being to drive the conveyance which carried the patrons to and from the railroad station, and eked out his meager pay by clerking in a country store, thus demonstrating in his youth that willingness to and capacity for work that marked his whole life.

At the same time he continued his studies, and when opportunity offered, made application for a cadetship at West Point, succeeded in the competitive examination, winning the cadetship by making the highest grade, and entered the Military Academy at the age of eighteen years, the youngest age permitted by law; soon after his entry his father died, on June 30, 1879, a terrible blow to a youth starting to school to equip himself to fight the battles of life.

He went through the academy on his pay and allowances as a cadet, his parents having been impoverished by the war. Not only that, but when he graduated he had saved enough to pay for the uniforms necessary for an

Army officer (then much more costly than now), his sword, and side arms, and have $200 with which to start his Army career. Upon graduation he was assigned to the Ninth United States Infantry and ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

During his cadetship at West Point, General TYSON met Miss Betty H. McGhee, daughter of the late Charles M. McGhee, of Knoxville, courted her and married her in 1886, a gentlewoman of loveliness and grace of person, and possessed of lovely ideals, fine principles, noble heart, and Christian fortitude that matched the general's own, and blessed them with the unalloyed happiness of over forty years of married life. We are sure that General TYSON would be the first to accord to his noble wife a large part in the success and in the fame he afterwards achieved.

During the following years, while in the Regular Army, General (then Lieutenant) TYSON served at Army posts in Arizona, Wyoming, Kansas, New York, New Mexico, and Tennessee; thus enabling him to acquire a broad vision of national affairs, conditions, and manners of life that served him well when he was called upon to serve his country in high civil office.

His last assignment as a Regular officer was as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee.

Here he again displayed not only an assiduous attention to duty, but a capacity for work outside of his routine duties, that marked him through life, by taking a course in law at the university and securing his degree of bachelor of laws, and being admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1894.

In 1895 he resigned his commission in the Army and entered the law firm of Lucky & Sanford, the firm becoming Lucky, Sanford & Tyson.

We have not sought by examination of the records or otherwise to ascertain in what cases he appeared as attorney or solicitor, nor in what courts or what clients he advised and counseled.

His practice at the bar did serve as an apprenticeship to further equip him for that career of business executive and financier and statesman upon which he later embarked.

It also served to imbue him with the knowledge that so many men of military education and training never acquire, or if acquired are prone to forget, and that is that the law is the handmaiden of justice, and not an instrument of vengeance, nor an engine of military discipline.

His study, practice, and knowledge of the law strengthened his innate sense of justice, and served him well throughout his career both in military and civil life.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he volunteered his services and was commissioned colonel of the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, known as the Sixth Immunes, a regiment recruited in large part from Tennessee and Kentucky.

Many, if not most, of the officers and men of this regiment had little or no prior military experience. Colonel TYSON set himself to the tremendous task of whipping this material into shape; and by means of officers' schools, "noncom." schools, and constant drilling in two months' time had a well-trained and well-drilled regiment, one that merited and received the warm approval of the general officers reviewing it when it passed in the grand review held at Chickamauga Park in August, 1898.

In October, 1898, the regiment was sent to Porto Rico. Colonel TYSON not only commanded the regiment but acted as military governor of the Province of Arecibo, about one-fourth of the island. He gained distinction for the manner in which he had commanded the regiment, and conducted the affairs of that part of the island over which he was military governor, and was recommended to be mustered out of the service with the rank of brigadier general.

The regiment returned to the United States in February, 1899, and was mustered out March 15, 1899. Colonel TYSON returned to Knoxville and entered upon

that long career of business executive and financier which terminated only with his death.

Among the many important positions he held at various times during his career were president of the Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville Spinning Co., and Tennessee Mills, all of which he organized; president of the Nashville Street Railway Co., a position he held at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War; president of the Poplar Creek Coal & Iron Co., of the East Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., and of the Lenoir City Land Co.; vice president of the Cambria Coal Mining Co., of the Roane Iron Co., and of the Coal Creek Mining & Manufacturing Co. He was a director in two banks and in several other corporations.

Notwithstanding the activities required of him in the discharge of the many duties and responsibilities imposed upon him by his large and varied interests and the positions held in them, he maintained his interest in the military organization of his State, and served as inspector general of the National Guard of Tennessee under four governors, beginning under Governor McMillan in 1901. As such he revised the regulations of the guard, and lent all his influence and authority to make it an efficient force.

He obeyed his sense of duty as a citizen in a government of the people and took an active part in politics. He was a Democrat and affiliated with that party.

In 1902 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Tennessee, as one of the representatives from Knox County, and was chosen speaker of the house.

In 1904 he was a candidate for senator from Knox County but was defeated.

He was delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention in 1908.

In 1913 he was a candidate before the legislature for the United States Senate, and received 62 votes, 67 being necessary for a choice.

When the United States entered the World War in 1917 General TYSON again volunteered his services as did his only son, McGhee Tyson. Both seemed inspired by the

true spirit of patriotism, love of country, and loyalty to the high principles and duties of America and Americans proclaimed by the President in his message to the Congress announcing the declaration of war.

Both General TYSON and his son seemed to be moved by the same spirit as that of the Roman, who, when necessity of weather was alleged to hold him from embarking on a dangerous voyage commanded by the public exigency, replied: "It needs that I go; that I live it doth not need."

General TYSON was first commissioned brigadier general in command of the National Guard of the State by Governor Rye, and later was commissioned a brigadier general in the National Army by President Wilson, and assigned to the command of the Fifty-ninth Brigade, Thirtieth Division. The Fifty-ninth Brigade, made up of Tennesseeans and South Carolinians, was composed of the One hundred and seventeenth and One hundred and eighteenth Infantry and the One hundred and fourteenth Machine Gun Battalion.

He trained these troops at Camp Sevier, S. C., and they were ordered overseas May 1, 1918, General TYSON commanding the Thirtieth Division during the voyage; about five weeks after their arrival overseas they were ordered to the front line at Ypres.

His brigade—the Fifty-ninth—had the distinction of being the first American troops to cross the Belgian frontier, July 4, 1918. There they remained, aiding in holding the line under constant bombardment, making numerous attacks, and suffering counterattacks until September 2, 1918. This service was rendered at the most critical time of the war, when the presence of American troops was absolutely essential to aid in saving the day at that important point.

On September 5, 1918, General TYSON, with his brigade and division, was ordered to the Somme area in Picardy, where they were later thrown in front of the Hindenburg line at its strongest point on the Cambrai-St. Quentin Canal, in front of the towns of Bellicourt and Nauroy. He commanded the brigade in the great attack on the

Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and Cambrai, on September 29, when the Second American Corps, composed of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions, in conjunction with British, Canadians, and Australians broke through the Hindenburg line. The Thirtieth Division, of which General TYSON'S brigade was a part, was the first through the line at Bellicourt, at which time a great victory was gained and thousands of prisoners captured.

General TYSON was in command of his brigade in practically continuous operations until the armistice. His engagements comprised the Canal Sector, Belgium, July 16 to August 30, 1918; Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, 1918; Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918. The Thirtieth Division during the Somme operations drove the Germans back more than 20 miles.

During these days General TYSON'S brigade captured the towns of Montbrehain, Brancourt, Premont, Ponchaux, and Busigny, and forced the difficult passage of Le Selle River, captured the towns of Molain and St. Martin Riviere, and aided in capturing the towns of Vaux Audigny, Becquiny, St. Souplet, Ribeauville, and Manzinghien, killed and captured great numbers of Germans, cannons and machine guns, and other war material, and lost in killed and wounded more than 3,500 men.

No more heroic and gallant feats of arms have been performed by any troops, ancient or modern, than those performed by General TYSON'S brigade. A volume could be written about them. It must suffice now to summarize by saying that to his brigade of 8,000 men was awarded 9 of 78 medals of honor conferred upon the whole American Army of 4,500,000 men.

To General TYSON himself was awarded the distinguished-service medal, his citation reading:

"LAWRENCE D. TYSON, brigadier general, Infantry, United States Army, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with distinction the Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade throughout its training

period and during its active operations against the enemy. His determination and skill as a military leader were reflected in the success of his brigade in the attack and capture of Brancourt and Premont, where a large number of prisoners and much material fell into our hands. He rendered services of great worth to the American Expeditionary Forces."

His only son, McGhee Tyson, made the supreme sacrifice, being killed in action as a naval aviator. His father received the news of his son's death while on the battle front. Men can not be subject to a more severe test than this. The general bore it with Christian fortitude and carried on.

Both belonged to that breed of men which is the leaven of humanity and has been throughout the ages—those "that love God and fear nothing."

As an officer General TYSON was a stern disciplinarian, as all good and efficient officers must be, but in no sense a martinet. He was just and fair to officers and men, and enjoyed their confidence, respect, and even affection. It is believed to be entirely true that General TYSON never lost the friendship, loyalty, and esteem of the officers and men who served with him or under him, and who were themselves worthy of his friendship and kindly regard.

In 1920 General TYSON was indorsed by the Democrats of Tennessee as their candidate for the Vice Presidency before the San Francisco convention, the Tennessee delegation to that convention being instructed for him for that office. In the interest of harmony he withdrew his candidacy and the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, present Governor of New York, was nominated.

In 1924 he was the successful candidate before the Democratic primary for the party nomination for United States Senator, and was later elected, taking office in March, 1925.

In this primary campaign he took for his platform the Woodrow Wilson policies, both in war and in peace, and upheld the League of Nations. His views may be epito-

mized by a quotation from his address made at Lincoln Memorial University, Armistice Day, 1920:

"Now that the Great War has been won and peace has been declared by all the great nations of the world except ourselves, there remains a great responsibility resting upon us to reorganize our own country and at the same time to do our just part in helping to prevent war and to maintain the peace for all mankind. We have taken such a great and prominent part in saving civilization, that the whole world is looking to us for further guidance and help, and I have an abiding faith that in God's good time we will not fail to take the part that will continue to keep us in the foremost place of all the nations in maintaining the civilization and peace of the world."

In 1924 General TYSON waged a campaign that will long remain memorable and noteworthy in the history of the State for the ability, sincerity, and energy of General TYSON and for his loyalty to the ideals and principles of his great Commander in Chief during the war.

It was a forceful reminder of the campaigns of that other great North Carolinian, who also died while representing Tennessee in our National Senate—Andrew Johnson; and it is a noteworthy coincidence that the last public address made by General TYSON was an address upon Andrew Johnson made at Greeneville, Tenn., last July.

When General TYSON became Senator he threw himself heart and soul into the battle to see that justice was done to the officers and men engaged in that war, especially in behalf of those disabled. His success against tremendous odds in securing the passage of the bill for the relief of disabled officers, which bears his name, will endear his name forever to all Volunteer officers.

Before and after he was elected to the Senate, General TYSON was called upon to make many public addresses. Like his speeches in the Senate, these were marked by a thoroughness of preparation, clearness of expression, and sincerity and earnestness of purpose that made them truly eloquent.

LAWRENCE D. TYSON

Soldier, lawyer, business executive, statesman. How full of accomplishment and honor was his life. It has been well said, "It is better to live well than to live long." "The length of a man's life is not measured by the number of hours during which he breathes, but by his actions and their value, wherewith he fills those otherwise empty hours. A useless life is less than a span long, though it lasts a century."

General TYSON had acted well his part in the drama of life. He had been an affectionate father, a devoted husband, a kind neighbor, a loyal friend, an upright citizen, and a just and humane employer. Simple, courteous, dignified in his deportment, gentle in his manners, living cleanly in thought and deed, he always commanded the respect and esteem of all, even of those whose views and opinions most widely differed from his own. He at all times and everywhere exhibited an unswerving devotion to principle, and a singular integrity which distinguished alike his political, his military, his business, and his private life.

All the duties which his manifold public trusts imposed upon him he well and faithfully discharged. Firm, inflexible, and fearless in the performance of whatever he, in his conscience, believed to be his duty, no man ever dreamed of impugning his honesty or impeaching his honor. He lent effectual aid to many great and laudable designs; he had a large share in many measures that promoted his country's welfare; and he added new luster to his country's flag, and vigorously maintained her honor; he stamped his impress deeply upon the institutions of his State; he labored with earnestness to extend and diffuse the blessings of constitutional freedom.

He took his part with the best of men in the best of their actions; and after what he had thus done, and done so well, he might, in the language of a great man, "be well content to shut the book, even if he might have wished to read a page or two more." It was enough for his measure. He had not lived in vain.

To the end, therefore, that a permanent memorial may be made of his virtues, his accomplishments, and our grief: Be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his loss as that of a friend whom we loved, a citizen whose life was one of noblest service to the city, State, and Nation, and ministered to its highest moral and spiritual life; a brave and fearless soldier in whose honorable distinctions we rejoice; a wise and patriotic statesman and member of our bar in whose life's work we take just and solemn pride.

That we extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved wife and daughter.

That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be sent to his family, and that three members of this bar be appointed by the chairman of this meeting as a committee to present copies thereof to the several State and Federal courts holding sessions at Knoxville, and request that they be spread upon the minutes of said courts, respectively.

HORACE VANDEVENTER, *Chairman.*
JOHN W. GREEN.
CHARLES T. CATES.
W. T. KENNERLY.
JAMES A. FOWLER.
JOHN H. FRANTZ.
H. B. LINDSAY.
C. RALEIGH HARRISON.
Hon. E. G. STOOKSBURY.
Hon. ROBERT M. JONES.
Hon. A. C. GRIMM.

Resolutions Adopted by the Military Order of the World War

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WAR,
Washington, D. C.

Whereas the Supreme Commander has summoned to his last reward His faithful servant, Gen. LAWRENCE D. TYSON, United States Senator from Tennessee, a valiant soldier and eminent statesman, whose solicitous interest in the problems of service men was so ably demonstrated by his efforts as a Member of the United States Senate and as a member of the Military Affairs Committee of that body to better the conditions which beset these men and whose unceasing toil was an inspiration to all who are working to achieve these ends: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Military Order of the World War in annual convention assembled at Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 25–28, 1929, That it express its profound grief in the loss of this great friend of both soldier and ex-soldier, whose untimely end was hastened by his arduous work in the service of his country both in war and in peace; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be inscribed on the minutes of this meeting and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the family of General TYSON with expressions of our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the senior Senator from Tennessee with the request that it be read into the Congressional Record.

Resolutions of Jack Bernard Camp, United Spanish War Veterans

Whereas we have recently lost one of the most distinguished members of this camp, Gen. LAWRENCE D. TYSON, we the members of Jack Bernard Camp No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, of Knoxville, desiring to honor his memory, do resolve:

First. That Comrade TYSON was a brave and distinguished soldier not only of the war with Spain but of the great World War—in each ably and efficiently leading Tennessee volunteers.

Second. That as a member of the Senate of the United States he was the friend of his former comrades in arms, supporting all legislation looking to their assistance and relief.

Third. That the personal assistance given by him to this camp, financially and otherwise, deserves our grateful appreciation.

Fourth. That we deeply feel our great loss resulting from the passing of our comrade in arms.

Fifth. That this memorial and resolution be given a separate page in our minutes, and a copy thereof furnished to Mrs. Tyson, thus expressing to her and to our comrade's family and relatives our sorrow.

Sixth. The unblemished record left behind by our brave comrade well merits these lines from the pen of Sir Walter Scott:

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more;
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,
Morn of toil nor night of waking."

W. T. KENNERLY,
D. S. CHANDLER,
ROBT. O. RAGSDALE,
Committee.