

The SECRETARY. The committee also proposes to change the numbers of sections 6 and 7 to 7 and 8, respectively, in accordance with the amendments made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. OVERMAN. I move that under the unanimous-consent agreement the Senate adjourn.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Pending that, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 10484, commonly called the Post Office appropriation bill.

Mr. OVERMAN. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made.

Mr. OVERMAN. I move that the Senate adjourn, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), under the order previously made, the Senate adjourned until Thursday, June 8, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, June 3, 1916.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art from everlasting to everlasting, through whose eternal energy all things are evolved, guide us by Thy counsels through this day that our thoughts, words, and deeds may harmonize with Thy will. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PREPAREDNESS, PATRIOTISM, AND FLAG DAY.

Mr. HULBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HULBERT. As the RECORD stands, it would appear from interrogatories which I propounded to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM] yesterday that I was opposed to the spirit of the canvass which was conducted by a newspaper in Baltimore upon the subject of preparedness. Prior to the convening of this session of Congress I sent out to every registered voter in the twenty-first congressional district of New York, which I have the honor to represent, a list of questions, which I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD, to which I have received over 7,000 replies, indicating that at least 80 per cent of the people in my district favored an increase in the Army and 90 per cent favored an increase in the Navy.

List of questions sent out to constituents:

1. Do you favor an increase in the Army?
2. To what extent?
3. Do you favor an increase in the Navy?
4. To what extent?
5. Do you approve the foreign policies of the administration:
 - (a) As to Germany in connection with the submarine controversy?
 - (b) As to Great Britain in connection with trade questions?
 - (c) As to Haiti?
 - (d) As to Mexico?
 - (e) As to Japan?
6. Do you favor an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war?
7. Do you favor a tax upon the manufacture of munitions of war for export?
8. Do you favor any changes in the tariff?
9. Do you favor continuance of the duty on sugar?
10. Would you be opposed to placing a duty on matches, both for the purpose of raising revenue and as a matter of safety in the regulation of their manufacture and sale?
11. Do you favor the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines?
12. Do you favor the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting suffrage to women?
13. Do you favor the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor?
14. Do you favor the administration's ship-purchase bill?
15. Do you favor a special bond issue in order to secure an appropriation for the improvement of the Harlem and East Rivers to increase the commercial benefits of New York Harbor?
16. Do you approve of the assignment by the Secretary of War of an Army officer to orphan asylums and juvenile correctional institutions for the instruction of its inmates in the rudiments of military tactics?
17. Do you favor the use of public buildings for the education of special classes of aliens seeking citizenship in the patriotic history and rudiments of our governmental institutions?
18. Will you serve on a committee to promote civic interests of a national character in the district?

Name _____
Address _____

(Please fill out, sign your name as above, and mail to Congressman MURRAY HULBERT, 457 House Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

While upon the subject of preparedness I desire to place in the RECORD two letters written by me to the Secretary to the President of the United States upon the issuance of a proclamation relative to the 14th of June as Flag Day and requesting its observance, which action I took on behalf of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, together with the proclamation of the President in accordance therewith, dated the 30th of May:

MARCH 18, 1916.

Hon. JOSEPH P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President, White House.

MY DEAR Mr. TUMULTY: During my incumbency of the office of exalted ruler of New York Lodge, No. 1, I inaugurated a beautiful patriotic service and held same on June 14, 1912, to commemorate the birthday of the American flag. Since that time the grand lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has made the observance of this date in like manner compulsory in every one of the 1,400 lodges throughout the country under penalty of forfeiture of charter.

Articles have recently appeared with great frequency in various magazines and periodicals commenting upon the fact that the patriotism of this country was on the wane, but if this be true there has since been a noticeable acceleration.

In November of each year the President issues a proclamation calling upon all citizens to observe the last Thursday of November as the date upon which they should rightfully give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings He has bestowed upon them. May I not suggest with equal propriety, and hope that the President may deem it meet and proper to issue a proclamation in due course, calling up on all citizens of the United States to observe June 14, 1916, at least by displaying from every household and place of business the American flag and calling upon the people to arrange and participate in such patriotic services as they may, in their respective communities, deem advisable. Five hundred thousand members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, loyal citizens of the United States of America, would appreciate this service on the President's part in recognizing officially the day and date which they have been the first to dedicate to the patriotic cause of true Americanism.

Assuring you of my sincere appreciation of any personal effort you may show in this subject, I remain,

Cordially, yours,

MURRAY HULBERT.

MAY 26, 1916.

Hon. JOSEPH P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President, White House.

MY DEAR JOB: Some time since I took up with you the matter of asking the President to request the people, by public proclamation, to observe our National Flag Day on June 14. This is not a political or partisan matter but it seems to me making acknowledgment to our patriotism on this date as we acknowledge our gratitude to Almighty God on Thanksgiving Day.

My activity, as you know, has been stimulated by the fact that while exalted ruler of New York Lodge, No. 1, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the mother lodge of Elksdom, I instituted a public, ritualistic ceremony which since has been adopted by the grand lodge and is observed in every one of the 1,400 lodges throughout the country and participated in by more than 500,000 American citizens, members of the order. I have received hundreds of communications from other patriotic organizations supplementing my endeavors, and I believe it would be in keeping with the policy of Americanizing the hundred million people who live under Old Glory if the President would take favorable action upon this request, and it certainly will not be setting a precedent that will be hard to follow, because no other similar appeal can be made to him founded upon any less worthy and patriotic cause. With kind personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely, yours,

MURRAY HULBERT.

WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 2, 1916.

Hon. MURRAY HULBERT,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MURRAY: Referring to your letters of March 18 and May 26, to your several talks with me, and your personal conference with the President on May 9, I have much pleasure in sending you herewith a copy of the proclamation which the President issued on May 30 suggesting the special observance of June 14 as Flag Day. I am sure this will please you, because I know how deeply interested you have been in this matter and how urgently you have pressed for this action.

Sincerely, yours,

J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: Many circumstances have recently conspired to turn our thoughts to a critical examination of the conditions of our national life, of the influences which have seemed to threaten to divide us in interest and sympathy, of forces within and forces without that seemed likely to draw us away from the happy traditions of united purpose and action of which we have been so proud. It has therefore seemed to me fitting that I should call your attention to the approach of the anniversary of the day upon which the flag of the United States was adopted by the Congress as the emblem of the Union, and to suggest to you that it should this year and in the years to come be given special significance as a day of renewal and reminder, a day upon which we should direct our minds with a special desire of renewal to thoughts of the ideals and principles of which we have sought to make our great Government the embodiment.

I therefore suggest and request that throughout the Nation and, if possible, in every community the 14th day of June be observed as Flag Day, with special patriotic exercises, at which means shall be taken to give significant expression to our thoughtful love of America, our comprehension of the great mission of liberty and justice to which we have devoted ourselves as a people, our pride in the history and our enthusiasm for the political program of the Nation, our determination to make it greater and purer with each generation, and our resolution to demonstrate to all the world its vital union in sentiment and purpose, accepting only those as true compatriots who feel, as we do, the compulsion of this supreme allegiance. Let us on that day rededicate ourselves to the Nation, "one and inseparable," from which every thought that is not worthy of our fathers' first vows of independence, liberty, and right shall be excluded, and in which we shall

stand with united hearts for an America which no man can corrupt, no influence draw away from its ideals, no force divide against itself, a Nation equally distinguished among all the nations of mankind for its clear, individual conception alike of its duties and its privileges, its obligations and its rights.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1916 and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

I am also reminded of the fact that this is the birthday of Jefferson Davis, who will presently be eulogized, and in that connection I am going to ask, further, that I be permitted to have read from the Clerk's desk this poem, entitled "One Flag."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner stated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ONE FLAG.

Never since fratricidal strife reddened our riven land,
When the flames of hate that brothers felt by the winds of war were fanned,

Has the day that we give to memories of a time when men were tried
In a furnace that cleansed the soul of them so filled our hearts with pride.

Pride that is sprung from the fervor of a vow renewed to-day
For a flag that flies for men to see that there is no foe in gray;
Our Northland graves are dear to us, but under the sycamore trees
From mounds where sleep the Southern brave 'tis one flag meets the breeze.

—Edward S. Van Zile.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill and joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 5645. An act for the establishment of Noyes, in the State of Minnesota, as a port of entry and delivery for immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise; and

S. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution making Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1916, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 755. An act to incorporate the Boy Scouts of America, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 12835. An act to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve under the Government of the Republic of Haiti, and for other purposes.

SENATE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bill and joint resolution of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 5645. An act for the establishment of Noyes, in the State of Minnesota, as a port of entry and delivery for immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

S. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution making Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1916, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, in 1910 a Democratic House of Representatives terminated 16 years of uninterrupted Republican misrule. The Sixty-second Congress was more or less stormy, but the wise conduct of the Democrats, aided by discord in the dismembered Republican Party, split and floundering after its revelry of misdeeds and repudiated by the people, resulted in the election of a Democratic President and a Democratic Senate, with an overwhelmingly increased Democratic majority in the House for the Sixty-third Congress.

So small a number of States voted for either of the Republican candidates that the Electoral College was well-nigh unanimous for Woodrow Wilson and Marshall. The result was salutary for the country. The beginning of the Wilson administration ushered in a new era of good will in the United States. The iniquities of one-man rule in the House had been corrected during the Sixty-second Congress, though a Republican President was still in the White House and reform legislation during

that Congress was impossible. The Underwood tariff bill, the first triumph of the Democratic administration, was the most fortunate legislative construction since the Walker tariff. The protectionists, who had long propped their dynasty with the false assertion that the Democratic Party was a free-trade party, were surprised to learn the truth—that the Democratic Party was a taxation party, believing that everything that entered our ports to compete with the products of our citizens ought to share with our own products in sustaining the burdens of the Government, and therefore everything ought to be taxed at a proper rate except a few absolute necessities, luxuries being taxed most highly and necessities at a much lower rate. Yet such taxation as was imposed inevitably and unavoidably carried some degree of incidental protection; enough, in fact, to satisfy any honest man. So that the protectionists were pleased and surprised to find that the Underwood bill did not verify their prediction and destroy their business. On the other hand, the reductions were so wise and beneficial, the removal of inequalities so general and salutary, that universal relief was realized by the people.

Freed from the shackles and bars of protection which excluded them from foreign markets our people were no longer the slaves of special interests which controlled both exports and imports, but were free to sell or exchange in all the markets of the world the boundless productions of our matchless industry and resources. So that the Underwood tariff bill was really a popular measure, the most satisfactory in 60 years. It not only permitted general prosperity among the people which increased by leaps and bounds but was a successful revenue producer, fully satisfying the demands of the Treasury. The most striking manifestation of the beneficence of the Underwood tariff was its remarkable effect upon the price of cotton. That great staple in all times of peace makes the cash balance of trade in favor of our country. For the first time in history, except during the Civil War and immediately following, when the world had lost four crops, cotton advanced immediately after the enactment of the Underwood tariff bill, so that in September and October, 1913, it commanded 12 and 13 cents per pound, absolutely unprecedented, and maintained that price until the breaking out of the universal war in 1914 obstructed the channels of commerce and temporarily closed our markets for cotton. Fortunately the genius of commerce recovering from the shock has adjusted its operations and necessities to the demands and exigencies of prolonged war so that not only has cotton recovered in price but the abnormal derangement of our revenues has been largely corrected so that cotton is again commanding a living price, and the Treasury is again receiving ample revenues for ordinary uses, not, of course, including increased expenses of our extraordinary preparations for the Army and Navy, in making which the Democrats have exhibited rare wisdom, prudence, and patriotism regardless of hysterical sensationalism of the jingoes on one side and criminal parsimony and obstruction of the pacifist on the other.

The companion piece of beneficial legislation exhibiting, as far as we know the consummation of human wisdom, was the Federal reserve act, which decentralized the control of money, guaranteed a sufficient supply for general distribution, and made it impossible for special interests to control it and produce shortage and panics. The one possible mistake was not in what the bill contained, but what it failed to contain. A number of us insisted all through the preparation of that legislation that it should include a provision specially adapted for the benefit of farmers, that it should provide for long-term loans on farm-land security at low rates of interest. We insisted that the idea could consistently be incorporated in the system without injury to the general banking and commercial features of the scheme and could be administered with very little additional cost. While we failed at that time in that, we did succeed in providing for recognition of some farm products as bases of security, but not for accommodation rate of interest nor time necessary to help the farmer. If we could have succeeded at that time in our effort we could have prevented a terrible loss to the cotton producers, inflicted by the slump in price from 13 to 6 cents per pound following the breaking out of general war.

But we could not do all things at once, nor could we anticipate the war. No man could see a war cloud as big as a man's hand. Many men of many minds were unable to agree at that time, but we were pledged to some relief of that sort, and we kept working at it until we are now assured of success in legislating for farm loans. Though we can not reach back into the past and correct former errors and recoup or refund the losses already sustained, we hope to prevent their repetition in the future.

With the change of administration and a safer Democratic majority in both Houses, we succeeded in correcting the monu-

mental mistake we had made under the Taft administration in violating the equality pledge in our treaties as to canal tolls, which would have robbed the people of this country and our Treasury of two or three million dollars a year for the benefit of the opulent special interests which exclusively operate in the coastwise trade. We also during the Sixty-third Congress established a Federal Trade Commission, by which we hope so to administer present and future laws as largely to eliminate unfair and corrupt practices in interstate trade and render more healthy, as well as profitable, the domestic commerce of this country.

The correction and extension of the antitrust law was also a triumph of the Wilson administration. Time is too short to enumerate all the beneficial enactments so wise and so generally accepted that most of them received strong support on the Republican side of the House. In fact, there was very little strenuous opposition or lack of harmony until the ship bill, so essential to the commercial prosperity of our country met with such stubborn partisan opposition that the country has never been able to understand it. When the general war commenced there were only six ships of any consequence flying the American flag engaged in foreign trade. Under the free-ship provision of the Panama Canal act, hastily amended in 1914, something like 150 or 200 ships came under the flag; but having difficulty about insurance on account of the mines and torpedoes in the war zone, they could secure no cargoes, and were unwilling to venture anyway, for while ordinary marine insurance companies could insure ordinary marine risks, they were unable and unwilling to underwrite war risks in the war zone. So commerce remained at a standstill. Therefore Congress created an Insurance Bureau in the Treasury Department. Diligent and malicious misrepresentations have been made about this, but it was fully understood in Congress. Its wisdom and necessity were recognized and received the support of all shades of opinion. It has been falsely charged that the provision was for the benefit of speculators, and that they had deprived the producers of cotton at a low price, and special favor to the speculators was argued from the fact that cotton was insured at 10 cents per pound.

The truth is the insurance bill was introduced in August, 1914, when the cotton was still in the field unpicked, and the price was alleged to be so low that it was not worth the picking, and the reason the bill was introduced and passed was to encourage the farmers to pick their cotton, with the assurance that it might be carried to a profitable market. Whenever insurance was applied for, the bureau in the Treasury did not inquire who was the personal owner of the cotton, but it was insured at the valuation placed on it by the applicant who paid a premium in proportion to the value fixed. It was valued at 10 cents per pound because insurance was to operate in the war zone in Europe and not in this country, and cotton never was worth as little as 10 cents after it safely passed the war zone. It may comfort those who have been urging the false statements about this insurance bureau to know that the Treasury realized a net profit of more than 100 per cent on its insurance transactions. But having secured ships under the flag, with insurance for the ships and the cargo, ship owners, realizing their monopoly, raised their rates of freight to prohibitive figures. A bale of cotton, formerly carried for \$1.70, was charged \$17, and everything else in proportion. The protection of our people and the salvation of our commerce imperatively demanded relief. The emergency could only be relieved by a line of Government-owned ships. We did not necessarily need a \$100,000,000 appropriation. What we needed was some legislation authorizing the construction or purchase and operation of some ships. A dozen ships placed upon the ocean accompanied by authority to start more, if necessary, would have brought instantaneous relief—freight charges would have toppled at once. The question of temporary or permanent ownership and operation was immaterial. If Congress had given authority for the operation of a dozen ships we could have controlled the situation in the interest of our people until the emergency passed, and then the benefits and profits to our people would have been so vast as to make little difference as to what we did with the ships. If we had given them away or burned them up, the benefits to our people would still have justified the venture. However, we failed to pass the ship bill then, but it seems now that we are certain of success.

The only other measure stubbornly antagonized in the Sixty-third Congress, but the first and only one on which the Republicans could solidly organize opposition, was the war-revenue measure. If President Wilson had been a temporizing politician instead of a profound and honest statesman, he would have devised means to tide over the emergency for two months

and wait until after the 1914 election to insist on that measure. But conditions abroad had suddenly interrupted our revenues and the Treasury was in a depleted condition. Something had to be done, and rather than try to fool the people by selling bonds or resorting to other means to pass the crisis he bravely and honestly faced the music and told Congress and the country the true condition and asked for a tax to relieve the shortage. He knew that the taxes to be levied would be unpopular, and he knew that his action would be misunderstood and that the Democratic majority in the House would be reduced in the November election, because the people would not have time to learn the truth of the situation. If he had allowed that measure to wait until after the election, the Democratic majority in the Sixty-third Congress would have been maintained in the Sixty-fourth Congress. The Republicans also knew that; they knew the unpopular character of the taxes levied; they knew by acting the rôle of demagogue and attacking the taxing bill they could reap political advantage, if not win the House. Unfortunately they did not share the President's patriotism and candor and rise to the height of his principles and conduct. Unfortunately the war continued, the shortage also continued for awhile, and we had to extend the war-revenue measure, but we will soon supplant that by a new revenue bill, which will eliminate the most objectionable features. In the meantime the people have had an opportunity to learn the truth of the situation, and they are not likely to repeat their 1914 mistake in the next election.

So many beneficent measures were enacted during the Wilson administration that there is neither time nor necessity to enumerate them. The Agricultural Committee has been busy; so have the Committees on Good Roads and Flood Control. I have the individual happiness, after having introduced more good-road bills, perhaps, than any other Congressman ever did, to see the fruition of my hopes and labors in the result of the conference committee now at work on the differences between the two Houses on the good-roads bill. I also feel peculiar pleasure in my cooperation in the legislation on cotton, cotton warehouses, regulation of cotton exchanges, immigration, and other measures designed, not only for the protection but for the promotion of the prosperity of the farmers, the laborers, the common people, the backbone and sinew of the country and the hope of our institutions for the future.

Mention of some measures to the exclusion of others need not be construed as invidious comparison or discrimination, but the creation of the Coast Guard should not be overlooked as perhaps our most valuable instrumentality in time of peace and most reliable defense in time of war. Our administration has not failed to look after the maintenance and upbuilding of all the departments, not least among which is the organization and administration of the Department of Labor.

The most brilliant and glorious accomplishments, however, of our administration have been the diplomacy of Woodrow Wilson. Our adversaries have been so inconsistent in their criticism as not to be able to hold any one position. Woodrow Wilson found our Sister Republic, Mexico, distracted and riven by revolutions and bandit factions. There was no established accredited head of the Government. There was no occasion or pretense of war between the United States and Mexico. Occasionally an innocent bystander over the border was injured and there was no Mexican Government for us to hold responsible or to make war upon. The wise plan of watchful waiting was inherited from the Taft administration—about the only valuable thing that was acquired therefrom. Goaded on by American capitalists and American speculators and adventurers, indiscreet persons denounced watchful waiting and demanded intervention. Finally when Huerta's faction insulted the United States, President Wilson sent the fleet and Army and punished Huerta and his faction. However, he was not making war on Mexico but punishing Huerta and his faction. That expedition was at the time denounced by our political adversaries. Then when we had accomplished our purpose, had held Huerta's chief port, collected several million of his revenues and driven him ignominiously from his capital and his country, we withdrew our forces from Mexico. Then the President was denounced by his adversaries who falsely and foolishly charged that he withdrew without accomplishing his mission. Orators on this floor have loudly sneered that we went there to make Huerta salute the flag and came back without making him do so—foolish and illogical. We informed Huerta that if he did not salute the flag we would punish him. He refused and we proceeded with the punishment. He could not then settle the matter by saluting the flag, because we had entered upon his punishment. We seized his port, collected his revenues, and drove him from power and from the country, and it is not apparent where he had any opportunity to salute the flag or to settle the matter by so doing.

Yet the glory of this administration has been in diplomacy with the European powers. Not only a great administrator at home, Woodrow Wilson has shown as a bright particular star in the firmament of diplomacy. He has conducted the foreign relations of the Government in a superb and masterly manner. He has been able to differentiate with unerring precision between the conduct and demands of the different belligerents, and, in spite of clamor to the contrary, to recognize that the destruction of our commerce by the allies, however serious, was a mere financial matter that could be charged up and protested now and paid for after the war. He also knew and asserted that innovations in warfare which threatened and destroyed the lives of neutrals was more serious than a temporary financial disturbance, and should be challenged at once and denounced with courage and firmness, without regard to cost or results. On his theory of diplomacy he has won signal and glorious triumphs, and will go down in history as a master of statecraft and diplomacy.

There have been few matters of just complaint against the administration. The matter most complained of is attended by very strong mitigating circumstances. What is called the interference with the rural mail service has hit some of us pretty hard. In spite of all my efforts, it has hurt me politically in the district I represent more than all other circumstances combined, and yet I can not find it in my heart to criticize the administration of the Post Office Department. Their motives have been good. Economy has been the controlling motive, and whatever else may be said about it, the revision has been nonpartisan, and the Democrats have been hit as hard as the Republicans, and the South has been hit as hard as the North. The service is so vast, the routes and carriers so numerous, and the population served thereby so immense that the matter of surprise is not that so many mistakes were made, but that so few were made, and that the department had the temerity to undertake the task on so short notice and to be accomplished in such a short time. It was impossible for the inspectors to visit and survey all the localities. Many of the blue prints were antiquated and inadequate, and many of the communities had been metamorphosed since the blue prints were made.

One great mistake the department made was not taking the opinions of the Congressmen in preference to the views of the inspectors and postmasters in those districts where the Congressmen took an interest in the matter and knew all about the situation. But this and every other matter in connection with it are mere details resulting from the one fundamental mistake, to wit, the heresy that the Post Office Department must be a money-maker. It is even an ungodly heresy to assert that it ought to be self-sustaining. It is above all other Government agencies in giving necessary conveniences and accommodations to the people, to the maintenance of which they are willing that their taxes be applied. That truth should be recognized and should guide all administrations. Recognition of that truth would have avoided all troubles and complaints in the Post Office Department. But Gen. Burlison and Gen. Blakslee should not be denounced and execrated by Republicans for pursuing the false doctrine. They inherited the heresy from Republican administrations. For the past 20 years the full efficiency of the Post Office Department has been curtailed, hampered, and crippled by the foolish and unpardonable heresy that the Post Office Department must save money instead of spending money. Congress realizes the truth of the situation and is willing to grant all necessary funds to make the Post Office Service fully efficient and acceptable to the people. The first rule in administering the Post Office Department should be efficiency. The second rule should be, having prescribed an efficient standard, then have the work done as cheaply as possible without any dishonesty or graft. I believe that the present Post Office administration has striven to promote efficiency, handicapped, it is true, by the ever-present idea that it must be self-sustaining. Graft and dishonesty are entire strangers to the present administration of the Post Office Department.

Taken all together, future generations will credit the Wilson administration with the glory of having given the golden age to the American Republic. The universal prosperity which now blesses our people and signalizes the close of the first Wilson administration is unprecedented in this or any other country. The wisdom and moderation of his course, counsel, diplomacy, and general administration are recognized and appreciated by a grateful, prosperous, and glorious people and admired throughout the world, and if history ever records a more brilliant administration than the first term of Woodrow Wilson, it will be found in the second term of that great and glorious President.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing so much of the

speech of Secretary of War Baker at Columbus, Ohio, recently, as chairman of the Democratic State convention, as pertains to national issues.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record by printing all that portion of the remarks of the Secretary of War delivered as president and chairman of the Ohio State convention, as applies to national politics. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GORDON], who has carefully read this address, whether it covers the same ground that was covered by Secretary McAdoo in the two addresses which have been printed in the Record.

Mr. GORDON. I have not read those addresses, but I can assure the gentleman that it does not cover the same ground in the same way.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And is upon an entirely foreign subject?

Mr. GORDON. No; but it is a very good speech, I will say to the gentleman, and I commend it to his favorable consideration.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Secretary McAdoo's speech having been twice printed, and apparently being an excellent speech from a Democratic standpoint, what is the object of multiplying the same thing?

Mr. GORDON. This is not the same speech, I can say to the gentleman.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It pertains to another phase of the work the Democratic Party has performed during the last three years?

Mr. MANN. Failed to perform.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, the same theme is inexhaustible; it can go on forever.

The SPEAKER. This is not debatable. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. No; I do not object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record, and also to print some data in reference to the production of gasoline by the Rittman process, showing the cost to the firms that are using it in the United States, or who are going to use it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I suppose this will not contain an excerpt from the report of the Bureau of Mines that, owing to the discovery of Dr. Rittman the price of gasoline will likely go down, a report which was made when gasoline was costing about 9 cents a gallon and it is now costing about 19.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I will say to my colleague—of course the gentleman knows that was some time ago, and the factories were not then in operation; but this shows something of what may be accomplished when they come into full operation and what they are able to do by the Rittman process.

Mr. MANN. I suppose gasoline will still go up?

Mr. FOSTER. Oh, I think not.

Mr. MANN. What they are able to do is best shown by the gasoline people.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. There is a Senate bill, S. 6239, which everybody concerned wants rereferred from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The Clerk will report the bill by title so that everybody will know what it is.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 6239) authorizing the Commissioner of Navigation to document as vessels of the United States two barges built of American material and owned by James Stewart & Co. (Inc.), a citizen of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I suppose if this is done by unanimous consent and we discover afterwards that this is a mistake, we can not correct it by reconsidering the vote by which it is done?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman want to object or not?

Mr. MANN. I am asking.

Mr. ADAMSON. The gentleman is propounding a conundrum.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has ruled on that one.

Mr. MANN. I thought the Speaker might have looked it over and probably changed—

The SPEAKER. The Chair has not looked it over and changed his opinion about this unanimous-consent business. That ruling does not apply to anything else except a unanimous-consent change of reference bill.

Mr. ADAMSON. I was going to ask the Speaker to allow me to say to the gentleman from Illinois that it is not my recollection that our committee ever had jurisdiction of those barges.

Mr. MANN. They always had jurisdiction.

Mr. ADAMSON. The gentleman from Illinois has such an infinite fund of humor, bubbling and sparkling over, and such a great fund of wit that he had to joke at the Speaker.

Mr. MANN. I am so very slow that I am second and third to the gentleman from Georgia when it comes to wit, humor, pathos, oratory, or anything else that is good, great, and noble.

Mr. ADAMSON. Much obliged. I was trying to get the gentleman to say that.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman paid me for it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the reference is made.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the change of reference of a private bill referred to the Committee on Pensions. The bill is one to have the record of a soldier of the Civil War corrected where his original and honorable discharge was burned up in his house.

Mr. MANN. Those changes are made through the basket.

The SPEAKER. That is a private bill. Under special order of the House the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ASWELL] is recognized for 15 minutes. [Applause.]

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to-day in having the privilege of delivering the first eulogy in this Chamber on the President of the Confederacy. This era of good feeling and national unity between the North and the South which makes possible this occasion and which, God grant, may endure, is hailed by the people of all sections with genuine delight.

The subject of this discussion is a Mississippian, a man from the South—the real South—where cotton and cane and rice and oranges grow, where the magnolias bloom, and where the warm heart beats true to country, to humanity, and to the flag.

No people of any section are more willing than we to give ourselves in defense of our country. When the news of the *Maine* disaster was flashed over the country, the first companies to go to the front were bands of gallant southern boys who were the sons of Confederate soldiers. The men who followed the boys to the trains and cheered them on in defense of a united country were the old Confederate soldiers themselves. We stand for peace with honor, but ready to defend the flag. [Applause.]

In the State of Louisiana, June 3, the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, is a legal holiday. Our people are now celebrating this holiday in a most fitting manner. At this very hour in the city of New Orleans there is marching down Canal Street a most remarkable monster preparedness parade. In that parade are marching the organizations of our women and our men—business men of all classes, professional men of all grades, the judges of our courts, the members of our general assembly now in session, and at the head of the parade is our distinguished governor, who is the loyal son of a Confederate soldier and who was himself a distinguished colonel in the Spanish-American War. Dramatic and pertinent to this occasion in that parade are marching side by side in the line of honor the soldiers who wore the blue and the soldiers who wore the gray. [Applause.] They are vying with each other as to who is the more willing and ready to give himself, if need be, in demanding respect and honor to the American flag wherever she floats on land or sea. This parade expresses the sentiment of our people as they honor the memory of Jefferson Davis by showing their readiness to defend our country's honor.

It is easy to present the life and character of a successful man, a man whose name is made illustrious by valiant deeds on victorious fields of battle or in other lines of successful endeavor. The literature of the ancients—of the Grecians, of the Romans—finds its chief inspiration in recounting victories won in heroic contest.

But greatness is not always confined to victory. The American people love a courageous and purposeful man. This is the American spirit now. It was the American spirit a hundred years ago when in humble station such a man was born. He was loved, honored, worshiped by those whose cause he led. He led a victorious cause. A few months earlier in a home not so humble was born another such man. He, too, was loved, honored, idolized by those whose cause he led. He led a lost cause. In the early sixties the one was loved by the North, the other by the South. To-day the North and the South join hands in honoring the memory of both, rejoicing together that America produced Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis—the one great in victory, the other no less great in defeat. [Applause.]

One hundred and eight years ago to-day, in the State of Kentucky, less than 100 miles from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, born eight months and nine days later, Jefferson Davis was born, not in poverty, nor in wealth, but able to secure an education.

After varied experiences as a soldier, he burst upon the scene of action and plunged into the national conflicts of the hour as a Member of Congress, in 1845. Discussing the Mexican question in his first speech in this Chamber, he deprecated the wild and unreasoning appeal to arms by the jingoes of the time, saying, "We need a little better preparation for hostilities before too much bragging is indulged." His speeches then would apply now. He was a citizen of all time; a patriot with large perspective.

He declared that "logrolling" to secure appropriations from the Federal Treasury was despicable and unworthy of honorable men. He denounced partisanship and sectionalism in handling the affairs of the Government. He demanded that each question stand or fall upon its own merit. Individualism with him was a life conviction. It found expression in his vigorous championship of State rights as against nationalism. But his love for the Union and his devotion to our common country were well expressed when he resigned a position of honor, sacrificed his health, and offered his life in courageous service on the battle fields of Mexico. This proud-spirited son of the South expressed his love of country hundreds of times with convincing eloquence and a personal force unsurpassed, in this Chamber and in the Senate Chamber of the United States. He repeatedly expressed his patriotic sentiment in his public addresses in New England and elsewhere. No Cabinet member ever discharged his duties with more pluck and courage, signal ability, skill, consecration, and devotion to his country. [Applause.] Through all his public utterances before 1861 there breathed a consciousness of impending calamity. His constant prayer was to avoid bloodshed, but he had a conviction, and that conviction was the dominant force of his life. Where it led he had the courage to follow. Neither Washington nor Wellington created the conditions that made their names immortal, nor did Mr. Davis create the conditions of his time. His turbulent life hurled him into the midst of those conditions.

The conflict was inevitable. The theory of State rights held that the founders of the Constitution did not intend to create a new nation, but only a new Government; that the Federal Government was not the sovereign, nor had it any sovereign powers except such functions as had been delegated to it by the States. The national theory, on the contrary, held that the Federal Government was sovereign; that the States had ceded their sovereignty to it. Between theories so antagonistic and so resolutely held by courageous men, the only arbiter was the field of battle.

I have not time to discuss the terrible experiences during the four years that followed, nor would I, if I could, discuss here the two years of suffering and needless humiliation of this proud-spirited southerner that followed his defeat, but suffice it to say that no public man living or dead has gone through the perilous political conflicts of a generation with a more stainless name than did Jefferson Davis. [Applause.]

Soldier, Senator, Cabinet member—gallant, able, active, and efficient, always positive and aggressive, stimulating antagonism and resentment, yet no man has questioned his patriotic devotion, his integrity, or the purity of his character—a man impelled by motives unattainable by petty or ignoble passions, guided by a character of sterling firmness and more than common purity, with a devotion that culminated at the close of a turbulent life in the highest type of a patriot's love. Such a life, whether in victory or in defeat, whether in public or in private, is an enduring asset in the higher development of a republic.

The conflicts that raged about him were fought wherever men of opposite opinions gathered—in church, in State, and on fields of blood. Bitterness, suffering, anguish, devastation, poverty, desolation, ruin, and despair resulted.

Arising from the ashes of that titanic struggle, the men of the North and the men of the South faced each other with a courage unsurpassed in all the history of the world. There had been victory and defeat, but the blood of the race made it impossible for either to be conquered. They faced each other as unconquerable men, without apology or excuse for the past, and together they turned the same way to settle their differences in their own way and to work out the destiny of this Republic as no other people could and as only men of heroic mold can. This tragic moment in our history, met by master minds and hearts, reveals the superior character and the surpassing greatness of the American people. Out of it has come a new Republic, cemented forever by the blood of her citizens,

whose battles of the future will be fought not with shot and shell, but with logic, reason, and moral force—a people as pure as the Puritan, as gallant as the cavalier, as heroic and chivalrous as the southerner, as sturdy and loyal as the northerner; a people possessing the best of all sections and of many nationalities—Americans, standing for Americanism, which means that America must champion the rights of mankind, that every human being has a right to be free, and that we can best express our freedom by helping others be free. [Great applause.]

Let me illustrate. A friend of mine traveling in the West found an eagle's egg. He said he would take this egg home and grow the finest eagle that culture and care could grow. He did, and the eagle grew and measured several feet from tip to tip, a great North American eagle. He took the eagle into his garden and lest it might escape he chained it to a stake. The eagle went as far as the chain would permit, and round and round and round and round the eagle proceeded to go until he wore away the earth and left a beaten track. In that track the eagle went round and round for seven years. Finally the owner called his friends together, and they discussed it and decided that they would take away the shackles and set him free. To their disappointment round and round in the same old track the eagle proceeded to go. They stepped in front of him and turned him back, but he clung to the rut. Being discouraged, the owner kicked him out of the rut. For the first time the eagle spread his wings and realized that he had some power of his own. But he had no confidence at first and sank back. But finally, catching the spirit of his kind, higher and higher and faster and faster until he became a speck in the distant sky, and then the little group of friends heard the first shrill scream that told the story of the liberty that that bird had the right to have. In the struggles through which we have gone the American people have torn from their lives the shackles of bitterness, prejudice, and hatred that our people may enjoy the liberty that we have a right to enjoy. [Applause.]

Such are the lessons, the inspiration, and the hope that come to us to-day from a brief interpretation of the meaning of the unconquerable life and purpose of Jefferson Davis. [Prolonged applause.]

The SPEAKER. Under the special order of the House the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KINCHELOE] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker and gentleman of the House of Representatives, a century and eight years ago to-day in the little hamlet of Fairview, Christian County, Ky., the light of day for the first time dawned upon the vision of Jefferson Davis. While he was an infant his father and mother moved to Louisiana, but owing to his children suffering from acclimatization his father sought a more congenial climate, and in a short while moved to Woodville, in Wilkerson County, Miss. His father's family consisted of 10 children, of whom Jefferson Davis was the youngest. At the age of 7 years he was sent on horseback by his father, in company with friends, to St. Thomas College, near Springfield, Ky., where he entered school for a year. He afterwards attended school near his father's home in Mississippi until he was sufficiently advanced, and then sent to Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. In November, 1823, he was appointed to the West Point Military Academy by President Monroe; was graduated from this institution in 1828, and was sent to the Jefferson Barracks, and afterwards to Fort Crawford, in Wisconsin, and to other forts in the Northwest.

He resigned from the Army in 1835 and married Miss Taylor daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, over the protest of her father, and went back to Mississippi to farm. The estrangement between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Davis never was healed. His wife lived only a short time. He was married again in 1845 to Miss Varina Howell.

He was elected to the Twenty-ninth Congress in 1845, and in 1847 was appointed United States Senator by the governor of Mississippi to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Speight. While United States Senator he resigned to run for governor of Mississippi, but was defeated. In 1853 he was appointed Secretary of War by President Pierce and served for four years. He went back to the Senate from Mississippi on March 4, 1857. In 1861, when Mississippi seceded from the Union, Mr. Davis, as one of the United States Senators from Mississippi, immediately resigned his office and cast his fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. The speech which he made in the United States Senate at the time he resigned is one of the brightest and most pathetic gems of English literature, and should be read by every liberty loving and patriotic American citizen. He was shortly afterwards elected president of the Southern Confederacy.

The war clouds were lowering over this country at this time. The bloody conflict that transpired during the early sixties is well and familiarly known to all.

It is not my purpose to-day to pluck one laurel wreath from the brow of any Union soldier, either living or dead. They were loyal and patriotic and bared their breasts to the bayonets in order that this country might still remain an undivided Union. However, it shall be my endeavor to pay a just tribute to the brave and patriotic men of the Southern Confederacy, thousands of whom gave their lives in defense of a constitutional right, which theretofore from the adoption of the Federal Constitution had never been questioned by anyone, much less denied to any State. The principle for which they fought is clearly enunciated in the tenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, which reads as follows:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

It was agreed by all when the Constitution was adopted that it was a compact between the States, that the Federal Government was limited to the authorities granted in the Constitution, and that any State had a right to secede from the Union whenever that State was satisfied that the administration of the Government of the Union was oppressive, or that its constitutional right had been invaded.

Thomas Jefferson, the greatest of all Democrats of his age, in the celebrated Kentucky resolutions expressed this sentiment, and placed this interpretation upon the Constitution. In the Virginia convention, when this question was raised, it was conceded by all that this was the correct interpretation of the Constitution, and Virginia would not have ratified the Constitution or joined the Union without this understanding. Patrick Henry raised this question in the convention, and received the assurances from Mr. Madison, the father of the Constitution, that this was the correct interpretation of it.

In the Constitutional Convention a proposition was made to authorize the employment of force against a delinquent State, on which Mr. Madison remarked, "the use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might have been bound." The convention expressly refused to confer the power proposed, and the clause was lost. This interpretation of the Constitution was prevalent among the Northern as well as the Southern States. The acquisition of Louisiana in 1803 created much dissatisfaction in the Northern States, and especially in Massachusetts. Col. Timothy Pickens, who had been an officer of the War of the Revolution, and afterwards Postmaster General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Gen. Washington, and later a representative of the State of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States, was one of the leading secessionists of his day. Expressing his dissatisfaction at the way Louisiana was acquired, he wrote in December, 1803:

I will not yet despair. I will rather anticipate a new confederacy. * * * There will be (and our children, at the farthest, will see it) a separation.

In January, 1804, he further wrote:

The principles of our Revolution point to the remedy—a separation. This can be accomplished and without spilling one drop of blood, I have little doubt. I do not believe in the practicability of a long-continued union. A northern confederacy would unite congenial characters. * * * While the Southern States, having a similarity of habits, might be left to manage their own affairs in their own way. * * * It (the separation) must begin in Massachusetts. The proposition would be welcomed in Connecticut; and could we doubt of New Hampshire? But New York must be associated, and how is her concurrence to be obtained? She must be made the center of the confederacy. Vermont and New Jersey would follow, of course; and Rhode Island of necessity.

I do not show this in any spirit of criticism of this great man, but to show that his interpretation of the Constitution coincided with the views of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Patrick Henry, and other great men of his day.

Even as late as 1860, when many men of the North were appealing to passion and inciting the multitudes to support a war waged against the Southern States in the event of their secession, the New York Tribune, the organ of the Abolitionists, declared:

That if the cotton States wished to withdraw from the Union, they should be allowed to do so; any attempt to compel them to remain by force would be contrary to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and to the fundamental ideas upon which human liberty is based. If the Declaration of Independence justified the secession from the British Empire of 3,000,000 subjects in 1776, it was not seen why it would not justify the secession of 5,000,000 of southerners from the Union in 1861.

So we see that the right of a State to secede from the Union was claimed by the North and the South.

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution there were many people in the North and Northeast engaged in the slave traffic, importing slaves from Africa to this country, and when the fact was ascertained that these slaves were not acclimated to the North they were sold to the planters of the South. The question then came in this constitutional convention whether the right to longer traffic in slaves should be recognized by the Constitution. Some of the greatest leaders of thought in the South in this convention protested against the further legalizing of the slave traffic, while several States of the North and Northeast insisted that this right should be recognized, and thus this baneful institution was fostered by the fundamental law of this Republic for 20 years, to be assailed by their descendants in 1856 and 1861.

As a result of this concession in the Constitution, the institution of slavery spread over the South, its climate and soil being favorable to the institution.

A great number of the people of the Northern States were just as much in favor of the institution of slavery as were the people of the South.

In December, 1805, a petition of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, then comprising all the area now occupied by the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, was presented to Congress, accompanied by a letter from Gov. Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, for a suspension of the sixth article of the ordinance, so as to permit the introduction of slavery into the Territory. These resolutions were submitted to a committee of the House, which reported the resolutions favorably, and this report was sustained by the House, and a resolution to suspend the prohibitory article was adopted. The proposition failed, however, in the Senate. But I cite this merely to show that the people of the Indiana Territory were unanimous in indorsing these resolutions, so as to permit the introduction of slaves into their Territory. The African slave trade was carried on largely by New England merchants and northern ships.

Thomas Jefferson, a southern man, the founder of the Democratic Party and the vindicator of State rights, was a constant enemy to every form of slavery. The Southern States took the lead in prohibiting the slave trade, and the State of Georgia was the first State to incorporate the prohibition in her constitution. These facts of history must be considered when judgment is pronounced by posterity upon the justice of the act of the southern people in choosing the fearful alternative of war rather than submit to an invasion of their chartered rights under the Constitution.

So in 1860-61 the southern people stood upon the constitutional rights as interpreted by their statesmen since the Government was founded, that a State in the strictest interpretation of the Constitution had the power never surrendered to withdraw from the Union should it be denied its right.

Eleven States, with South Carolina first, seceded from the Union and formed the Southern Confederacy. The great conflict lasted for four years.

In this great abandonment proceeding between Uncle Sam and 11 of his southern daughters, which was settled in a court of arms, Kentucky as a State was neither a party plaintiff nor party defendant. She was not even correspondent, but yet she furnished to the North and South her full quota of as brave men as ever went upon the battle field in the history of the world. She did more; she furnished to the Union its President, that great and liberty-loving idol, Abraham Lincoln, and to the Southern Confederacy its President, that brave and patriotic statesman, Jefferson Davis.

The South fought against many odds, but yet she fought for a principle guaranteed to her under the Federal Constitution. Finally, at the end of four years, at the Battle of Appomattox, when Gen. Lee surrendered, the sun of the Southern Confederacy set. The hopes of a brave and patriotic people were blighted, but these men were not traitors to the Government, but were just as patriotic and liberty loving as the men who fought to maintain the Union. [Applause.]

Jefferson Davis was indicted and imprisoned for treason, but without trial he was acquitted of the charge, and history must accept this result as conclusive of the fact that this great man, in standing for the constitutional right of a State to withdraw from the Union and in resisting force to coerce the State into submission, was guilty of no treason, but was justified by the law as it then existed. Such will be the verdict of unerring history. Were they guilty of treason? If they were, they were inspired to this act by the teachings of Patrick Henry, James Madison, and Thomas Jefferson in their interpretation of the Constitution. [Applause.]

After Lee's surrender these soldiers, in their faded gray uniforms, with their rusty canteens upon shoulders, wended their way to the sunny South, only to find burned homes, wrecked farms, and separated families. A great war debt had been contracted; Confederate money proved to be worthless; but, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances that then existed, they again united for grander and nobler purposes. Amid the ashes, wrecks, and their dead, holding the inspiration of the past for the future, they took their horses from the battle field to the furrow, their cotton, which was hidden, and sold it for the necessities of life, and went with the same energies to rebuild the South as they had gone upon the battle fields to defend her, and to-day America has no better citizens in peace, and would have no braver soldiers in war, than those who over 56 years ago followed Robert E. Lee as their general, the grand old tune of "Dixie" for their inspiration, and the "Bonnie Blue Flag" as their banner. [Applause.]

The negroes of the South, as hard as were the conditions of slavery, owe a thousandfold greater debt of gratitude to the southern people than to any other people on earth. The people of the South tutored the negro in the way of civilization. They found him a savage, fresh from the jungles of Africa. They have taken him by the hand and lead him up the hill of progress and civilization and taught him there is a God, and that they may be the recipients of His choicest benedictions. They are giving him an education. And it is to the eternal credit of the South and its people that under the law of practically every Southern State each negro boy and girl draws as much per capita of the school fund as do the white children of the South.

The southern people have erected negro colleges at the expense of the taxpayers of the South, and are maintaining them at such expense in order to better the condition of the negro and to give him an equal chance in life's battles. That the institution of slavery has been abolished, and that every man beneath the fold of our country's flag is a freeman is the gratification of every man of this great Republic, and the people of the South also rejoice in this fact. Yet slavery was not the cause of the war, but the institution died as an incident of the war, and the southern people are exerting their best efforts to uplift and educate the negro, and every good colored citizen in the South will agree to this statement.

The deeds of valor and heroism of Jefferson Davis in his devotion to the South and to the people who had honored him will live in the memory of the posterity of the South so long as she erects an altar to her heroes and so long as men have grateful hearts.

Mr. Speaker, wherever in this broad land of ours the ashes of a Confederate soldier lie, the clay that wraps his remains is the sepulcher of an American patriot who died for a vital principle of government as taught by the fathers of this Republic. History, calm, fair, and truthful, will yet record this truth as the final and considered judgment of mankind.

Not for fame or reward,
Not for place or for rank,
Not lured by ambition
Or goaded by necessity,
But in simple obedience to duty
As they understood it,
These men suffered all, sacrificed all, dared all—and died.

[Applause.]

When the war had ended, soldiers of the North and of the South shook hands across the graves of their comrade dead, and said we will be friends, we will again have a Union, one and undivided, and when they did this they made a Government that will live on united until time shall cease its flight in the centuries to follow.

I rejoice with every patriotic American to-day in the fact that we have a hundred million free, happy, peaceful, united, and patriotic people with one country, one Government, one flag, and one God. [Loud applause.]

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, June 5, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 1190), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. EDMONDS, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 13674) to amend section 11 of chapter 308 of the acts of 1909, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 797), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BURNETT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 14669) authorizing the acceptance by the United States Government from Pueblo Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, of a monument located on the grounds of the Federal building in Pueblo, Colo., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 798), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10725) granting a pension to Elizabeth Boetticher; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12862) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Crosson; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 15771) granting an increase of pension to Charles V. Petteys; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 14677) granting a pension to Mary A. Heinz; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MCKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 16237) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cedarville, Stephenson County, Ill., one bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 16238) to provide for a site and the erection thereon of a public building on the west side, in the city of Charleston, W. Va.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 16239) to establish the Sierra Madre National Park in the State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CASEY: A bill (H. R. 16240) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Plymouth, Pa.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16241) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Nanticoke, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CASEY: A bill (H. R. 16242) granting an increase of pension to Delight A. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 16243) granting an increase of pension to Tyler W. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 16244) granting a pension to Julia A. Harlow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARRISON: A bill (H. R. 16245) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alicia Cornelia Hiern, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 16246) granting an increase of pension to George R. Peacock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 16247) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Creighton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 16248) granting an increase of pension to Mary Fahs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16249) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta C. Ilgenfritz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16250) granting an increase of pension to William H. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SISSON: A bill (H. R. 16251) for the relief of the widow and heirs at law of George H. White, deceased; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 16252) authorizing payment to certain Red Lake Indians, out of Chippewa Indian funds, for garden plots surrendered for school-farm use; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany H. R. 9934, to correct military record of Earl W. Shaffer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Report of Chamber of Commerce of State of New York on Philippine independence bill; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, in re House bill 11874; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Mrs. Edward Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring an immediate report on the Susan B. Anthony amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, Ill., in re "preparedness"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Pictorial Review Co., of New York, opposing section 7 of the Post Office appropriation bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ESCH: Report of Chamber of Commerce of State of New York on Philippine independence bills; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on Philippine independence bills; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of Builders' Iron Foundry of Providence, R. I., opposing rider to naval appropriation bill prohibiting premium payments, etc., in navy yards; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of New England Bu. H. Co., of Providence, R. I., opposing proposed forms of legislation against efficiency methods in Government work; to the Committee on Labor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, June 5, 1916.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God, our heavenly Father, impart unto us, we pray Thee, out of the abundance of Thy grace the qualities of mind and soul which shall bring us into a conscious relationship with Thee, that our minds may be broadened and our hearts quickened, that we may render willing and faithful service in the things whereunto Thou hast called us. In the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of Saturday, June 3, 1916, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14864) to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon," approved July 25, 1866, as amended by the acts of 1868 and 1869, and to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon," approved May 4, 1870, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 5658. An act to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii amending the franchise held by the Honolulu Gas Co. (Ltd.), by extending it to include all of the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii;

S. 5777. An act to authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric light and power within the Lihue district and the Koloa district, county of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii;