By Mr. CARR: A bill (H. R. 21446) granting an increase of pension to Nancy S. McKelvey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 21447) granting an increase of pension to John Hundley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH: A bill (H. R. 21448) for the relief of Abraham B. Lewis; to the Committee on Military 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. BRODBECK: Petitions of York County Branch of the German-American Alliance, protesting against export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER: Petitions of C. Buenger and other residents of Kenosha; M. L. Geubert and other residents of Clinton; William Rust and other residents of Mukwongo; Albert Wald and other residents of Burlington; German Catholic Young Men of Racine; St. Michael's Society, Racine; St. Kasmer's Society, Racine; German-American Alliance, Watertown; German-American Alliance, Wausau; Bower City Verein, Janesville; Lutheran Aid Association, Ableman, all in the State of Wisconsin, asking that legislation be enacted to prohibit the sale of arms, ammunition, and munitions of war to any of the belligerents of the present European conflict; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Kenosha (Wis.) Branch of the Socialist Party, asking that Congress authorize certain Government work looking toward the employment of the unemployed; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Waukesha County (Wis.) Guernsey Breeders' Association, favoring appropriation to reimburse exhibitors of cattle at the National Dairy Show at Chicago in November last for expenses incurred because of the quarantine established by the Government; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of the Waukesha County (Wis.) Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, favoring an appropriation to reimburse exhibitors of cattle at the National Dairy Show at Chicago in November last for expenses incurred because of the quarantine established by the Government; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: Petition of citizens of Kitchum, Okla., protesting against passage of House bill 20644, to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DONOHOE: Petition of citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOOLING: Petition of Liberty Council, No. 296, C. B. L., New York City, favoring bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EAGAN: Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of New Jersey, favoring citizens of the State of New Jersey, favoring the passage of bills to prohibit export of war materials; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Union Hill (N. J.) Emanuel Church, favoring all nations joining in world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petitions of sundry citizens of Boston, Mass., favoring passage of resolution to prohibit the export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee: Petitions of Methodist Missionary Society of Dresden and Woman's Missionary Society of Ripley, Tenn., protesting against the practice of polygamy in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILMORE: Petition of citizens of Brockton and Rockland, Mass., relative to unemployment; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: Memorial of St. Peter's Sick and Aid Society, composed of 170 members, urging legislation to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of C. A. Borst and 268 citizens of Kingston, N. Y., favoring passage of bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of St. Peter's Sick and Aid Society, of Kingston, N. Y., favoring exclusion from the mails of the Menace, etc.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Rand Study Club, of Kingston, N. Y., relative to unemployed; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska: Petition of 5 citizens of Plattsmouth, Nebr., favoring bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAHAN: Petition of Mr. Barnard Wundulick, of Norwich, Conn., favoring passage of bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER of New York: Petition of J. W. Walters and other citizens of Glens Falls, N. Y., favoring passage of resolution to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of the United States Butchers' Association of America, Chicago, Ill., urging law to prevent the slaughter of any calf weighing less than 150 pounds live weight; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petitions of W. E. Davis and J. J. Johnston, of You Bet; George Flessa, of Nevada City; F. J. O'Keefe, of Placerville; and F. M. King, S. D. Lombard, and J. C. Hussey, of Chicago Park, all in the State of California, favoring House joint resolution 377, to forbid export of arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SABATH: Petition of Garden City Branch No. 11, National Association of Letter Carriers, Chicago, Ill., protesting against reduction in salaries of letter carriers in the Chicago post office; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. THOMAS: Petition of sundry citizens of Lewisburg, Ky., protesting against the Fitzgerald amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of business men of Bowling Green, Ky., favoring passage of House bill 5308, relative to taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Petition of Paul Goldade and others, protesting against export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, *February 14, 1915.*

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

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

We bless Thee, Almighty God, our heavenly Father, for the desire down deep in the human heart which inspires to intellectual, moral, and spiritual attainments which distinguishes men and fits them for leadership in the onward march of civilization, and for that appreciation which accords to others gratitude for those attainments.

We meet here to-day that we may render fitting tribute to a Member of this House who, though his service was cut short by the hand of death, has left a record worthy of such recognition by his faithful, intelligent service wherever he was called in State or national affairs. He has passed on to the great beyond, but still lives in his deeds and in the hearts of those who knew him. We thank Thee for that faith in the immortality of the soul which, through hope and love, enables us to look forward to a reunion of those we love, where all our longings, hopes, and aspirations may find their full fruition in a service to Thee. Be this our comfort and the comfort of those bound to him by the ties of kinship. May our lives be worthy of the tribute which is accorded to the faithful, in the name of Him who taught us how to live and to pass on with perfect faith in our God and our Father who doeth all things well. Amen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the Journal.

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal may be postponed until to-morrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal be postponed until to-morrow. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will read the special order.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE LEWIS J. MARTIN, OF NEW JERSEY.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. HART, by unanimous consent, *Ordered*, That Sunday, February 14, 1915, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of the Hon. LEWIS J. MARTIN, late a Representative from the State of New Jersey.

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members may be permitted to print their remarks in the RECORD on the life, character, and public services of Hon. LEWIS J. MARTIN.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that Members may have the privilege of printing their remarks in the RECORD on the life, character, and public services of Hon. LEWIS J. MARTIN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk the following resolution.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 735.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. LEWIS J. MARTIN, late a Member of this House from the State of New Jersey.

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

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

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

The question was taken and the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, on the afternoon of May 6, 1913, Death, "always mysterious and unbidden," came to the Hon. LEWIS J. MARTIN.

He was of the sturdy New Jersey Sussex pioneers. The blood of the patriots of '76 coursing through his veins, and their spirit urging him to progressive effort, he directed a life of unusual versatility, more than half a century of which was devoted continuously to the public in official service.

His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Sussex (then the village of Deckertown), where he was born on the 22d day of February, 1844. He completed his studies at the Newton Collegiate Institute, a preparatory school of the county seat, in 1862.

In 1867 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and became deputy county clerk, being appointed by his father, James J. Martin, the then county clerk. He succeeded his father upon his death in 1869. During this period he occupied also the office of town clerk of Newton.

In 1878 he was chosen to represent his county in the New Jersey House of Assembly, and was reelected in 1880 and 1881. In the last year he was appointed county law judge, retaining this office through three successive terms—for 15 years. In 1896 he was selected county counsel, which office he held for five years. Simultaneously he was elected and for eleven years remained a member of the Newton town committee, the governing body of his home town.

He returned to legislative work in 1897, representing his county in the New Jersey Senate from then until 1903. Four years of this term he was its minority leader.

During 1911 he was again appointed county law judge, where he displayed a superior judicial temperament. From then until his death he was frequently called to preside over important trials in other jurisdictions.

In 1912 he was elected a Member of this House, to represent the sixth district of New Jersey.

Such was the character of his official life. In the social and business affairs of the county he was of like prominence.

We will not think of him as "dead," but contemplate the transition with Colton:

What we call life is a journey to death.
And what we call death is a passport to life.

Sussex County was to Senator MARTIN not alone an abiding place—he loved it, and never ceased to regret his enforced absence from it. He once said that, descending the mountain pass through which the traveler from the east enters the Walkill, its first splendid valley, he enjoyed a peculiar sense of relief and homely quietness.

Delightful Sussex County—

The hills, rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun;
The vales, stretching in pensive quietness between—
The venerable woods.

Its impress is upon the stranger who contemplates it. Its pastoral, yet stern quietness; its breadth of view—all these have influenced its sons.

And as "Senator" MARTIN loved old Sussex, so its people responded to him. It would be impossible to overestimate the extent of the attachment felt for him throughout the whole county; and his death seemed a household affliction to all who enjoyed his friendship.

Each one has some reminiscence of the "Senator," and the evidences of his kindness, his cordiality, are everywhere apparent. His urbanity of manner exerted a most remarkable power, winning the esteem and affection of all; but to those whom friendship suffered to look upon the inner sanctuary of his heart, there appeared a well of affection of unfathomable depth.

He was a man of strong, almost resistless, will, but never self-willed; of positive and clearly defined opinions, but not opinionated; open to conviction, ready to receive suggestions, and as ready to change his plans and opinions for any which might seem wiser and better. He abhorred the idea of stereotyping rules of feeling, thinking, or acting. He cordially disliked all narrowness, bigotry, and exclusiveness.

He needs no eulogy. The fact that he closed so remarkable and continuous a public life with every heart warmly attached to him, retaining throughout his life the warm regard and respect and admiration of his constituents, is a commentary on his worth more forcible than words.

We would sorrow, but we believe with Ingersoll that—

Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead, there comes no word; but in the night of death hope sees a star, and the listening love can hear the rustle of the wing.

He is not dead, but lives—with a "passport to life," he "left his body as an armor which fatigued him by its weight."

Mr. EAGAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the oldest customs of this House and at the same time one of the most beautiful is the holding of commemorative exercises, at which we pay our tributes of love and respect to the memory of our colleagues whom the grim destroyer has stricken down during their service in this body. Three weeks ago to-day we gathered in this Chamber to honor the memory of a great son of New Jersey. We have assembled to-day to honor the memory of another great Jerseyman, and our friend and colleague, LEWIS J. MARTIN, who represented the sixth congressional district of New Jersey.

New Jersey had the misfortune to have 2 of its 12 Members stricken down in the Sixty-third Congress. Mr. MARTIN died on May 6, 1913, and Mr. Bremner in February, 1914. By a strange coincidence both represented in this body a section of the State which until two years ago was included in the old sixth congressional district.

My acquaintance with LEW MARTIN did not begin until our election to Congress, but I had the good fortune in the very brief time that elapsed between the beginning of our service and his death to dwell under the same roof with him. This gave me the opportunity to spend a number of very pleasant evenings with him.

I was the last member of the New Jersey delegation to see him in life. We were together for a considerable time on the Friday afternoon and evening preceding his death. He was in the best of health and spirits on that occasion and neither of us had the slightest premonition when we parted on that evening that we were together for the last time in life. Little did I think that within three days I was to be called from this Chamber with several of my colleagues from New Jersey to identify his lifeless body in the Union Station.

Upon Congressman Bremner, who was destined to follow him within a short time into the great beyond, devolved the arrangements for the return of Judge MARTIN's remains to Sussex County.

I can not speak of my colleague's congressional achievements because death came to him in the morning of his career in this House. That he would have made a worthy Representative of his district and his State in this body there can be no doubt.

Born in 1844 in the county of Sussex, of the sturdy old revolutionary stock of northern New Jersey, LEWIS J. MARTIN had the rare distinction of serving his town, his county, and his State for more than 50 years in many elective and appointive offices prior to his election to Congress in 1912. He was elected three times to the New Jersey Assembly, twice to the senate of our State, and was serving his fourth term as county judge when elected to Congress. That he gave vastly more in service than he received in monetary compensation is evidenced by the fact that he remained all his life a poor man.

Owing to his long service in the assembly and the senate, he was one of the most widely known men in New Jersey. There are few Jerseymen who have been active in either of the great political parties who did not count Judge MARTIN their friend. On more than one occasion the opportunity was presented to him to achieve high honors in his party outside of his native county, but his love for old Sussex and for the associations of a lifetime always had the greater lure for him. That Sussex reciprocated is evidenced by the many honors it bestowed upon him and by the love and respect with which his people always regarded him. On the day of his death business in his home town was suspended and thousands of lifelong neighbors and friends followed his remains to his last resting place.

Congressman MARTIN had a very attractive personality. Unassuming and rather retiring with strangers, he was the soul of good fellowship with his intimates. Although he had almost reached the allotted three score years and ten, he showed little evidence of advancing years. His more intimate associates

were always men much younger than himself. It was evidently his intention to complete his public service with a single term in Congress. Many of his neighbors recall that in his speech in Sussex during the campaign of 1912 he said with a tinge of sadness in his voice that he would never call upon his friends to vote for him again.

LEW MARTIN was a good citizen, an honest and capable public servant, an able lawyer, and a just judge. He died when the sun of his influence and power was at its zenith, mourned by a legion of friends, the most devoted of whom were his lifelong neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, it is particularly to be regretted that it was impossible for the congressional committee to go to Mr. MARTIN's home to pay the respect and the tribute of this House due to his remains and due his sorrowing family. The Members who were appointed on that committee will recall that the tariff bill was expected to come to a vote on the evening preceding the day of his burial. We had made all arrangements to go the moment the vote had been taken. A special train was kept waiting at the Union Station until the last minute. Unfortunately it was impossible for us to leave our duties in this House. I am sure I echo the sentiment of every Member of this House when I say that though we were not there in the flesh to pay our tribute of respect to our colleague, we were there at least in spirit. To them in their hour of sadness we extend our most heartfelt sympathy. Judge MARTIN, as I say, was a good citizen. To his family he has left the rich heritage of a good name.

ADJOURNMENT.

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.), in accordance with the resolution previously agreed to and under the order heretofore made, the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Monday, February 15, 1915, at 11 o'clock a. m.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *February 15, 1915.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the all-wise, all-loving One, we come bringing to Thee the offering of our lives, adoration, worship, and praise. If there is among us wisdom in counsel, strength of deliberation, passion of brotherhood, it is because of Thy care for us. Thy grace has held us together to the great, high, common purpose of our national life. We pray for that highest achievement of our lives that all our activity may be brought to the test of our devotion to Thee and that religion may be the controlling and dominating passion of our hearts and minds. May it not be written of us that we have lost our place in the great onward progress of universal brotherhood because any of our leaders have lost their thought of God. Under Thine own guidance may we lead on to the accomplishment of Thy great plan for men. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the proceedings of the twentieth meeting of the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, held at the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, Staunton, Va., June 25–July 1, 1914. The communication and accompanying statement will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 21318) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also requested the return to the House of Representatives of the enrolled bill (S. 7555) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Suwanee River in the State of Florida.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, in accordance with the rules of the Senate I desire to give notice of a proposed amendment to the rules. I ask that it may be read at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the notice.

The Secretary read as follows:

In accordance with Rule XL of the Senate rules, I hereby give notice that on to-morrow I will propose an amendment to the rules of the Senate by adding thereto a new rule, to be known as Rule XLI, and to read as follows:

"Rule XLI. It shall be in order during the morning hour to make a motion that any bill or resolution then on the calendar shall be considered under the terms of this rule. Such motion when made shall lie over one day and shall then be decided without debate. No Senator shall be allowed to vote on a motion to consider a bill or resolution under this rule who is bound by any caucus or conference of Senators to vote in any particular way on said bill or resolution or any amendment thereon; but when any Senator's right to vote upon such motion is challenged such Senator shall be allowed to determine for himself whether he is disqualified from voting on said motion. When it has been decided to consider a bill or resolution under this rule the same shall first be considered in general debate, during which time no Senator, except by unanimous consent, shall be allowed to speak more than three hours. At the close of general debate the bill or resolution shall be read for amendments, and on any amendment that may be offered no Senator, except by unanimous consent, shall speak for more than 15 minutes: *Provided*, That any Senator who has not spoken for three hours in general debate shall, in addition to said 15 minutes, be allowed additional time; but in no case shall such additional time or times, including the time used by such Senator in general debate, exceed in the aggregate three hours: *Provided further*, That if unanimous consent for additional time is asked in behalf of any Senator, either during general debate or when the bill or resolution is being considered for amendment, and the same is refused, it shall be in order by motion to extend the time of such Senator for a time to be named in said motion, which motion shall be decided without debate. When the bill or resolution is being read for amendment all debate shall be confined to the amendment which is then pending.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota, urging the passage of the so-called Sheppard-Hobson resolution relative to the sale, manufacture, and importation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, urging Congress to assist in establishing a system of subirrigation for the Cimarron River, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LANE. I present a memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Ben W. Olcott, secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house joint memorial No. 4 with the original thereof filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Oregon on the 8th day of February, 1915, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 8th day of February, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] BEN W. OLCOTT,
Secretary of State.
By S. A. KOZER, *Deputy.*

House joint memorial No. 4.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, respectfully request that—

Whereas the Hon. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, recommends as follows:

"In regions where timber is the chief income-producing resource absence of demand for it often works a serious hardship upon those who have entered the region as the advance guard of civilization, and are seeking, in the face of many difficulties, to establish homes. There are counties in which a sparse local population of pioneer settlers find themselves surrounded by a wilderness largely consisting of national forest land, which is almost idle so far as any form of present use is concerned. In other words, a great, if not the greatest, of the potential sources of wealth in such counties, held in trust by the Government for the benefit of the public, not merely contributes nothing now to the upbuilding of the communities which will give value to the forests, but actually adds to the burden which these communities must assume. Were the national forests private property they would pay their fair proportion of the cost of road development, public schools, and other public activities through taxation. The Government, unlike the private owner of timberland in such regions, is holding the timber, not in order to make a profit later by its advance in value, but in order to make it promote the public welfare. That it should be made to serve the local as well as the national public welfare has been definitely recognized in the provisions of law for the use of 35 per cent of all gross receipts from the forests for local public purposes.

"To carry more fully into effect this already established principle a further step should be taken. It should not be necessary to wait until the period of hardest struggle is past before these public resources begin to assist local development. Before the national forests begin to yield large incomes, as well as after, they should be made to participate in the work of building up the country and giving value to all its resources.

"The first need of the public in undeveloped regions is for more and better roads. Without them the struggle of individuals to gain a foothold is much more difficult, while isolation from neighbors and the outside world means meager educational opportunity, a lack of comforts, and conditions unfavorable to community life. A road system, however, constitutes a capital investment which a handful of settlers must make, a little at a time. When their roads must be built largely through national-forest lands, which pay no taxes, their case is