to a limit of $1,000 to the little fellow who wants to build on a half-acre site.

Mr. SMOOT. In other words, it gives authority to lend $1,000 to buy his coliane?

Mr. NEW. That is all.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 4309) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii,' approved April 30, 1900, as amended, to establish an Hawaiian homes commission, granting certain powers to the board of harbor commissioners of the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes," approved July 9, 1921, which had been reported from the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions with amendments, on page 2, line 3, to strike out "leave" and to insert in lieu thereof "lease"; and on page 2, after the word "limits," on line 5, to insert the words "per each lessee," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (a) of section 207 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii,' approved April 30, 1900, as amended, to establish an Hawaiian homes commission, granting certain powers to the board of harbor commissioners of the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes," approved July 9, 1921, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) The commission is authorized to lease to native Hawaiians the right to the use and occupancy of a tract of Hawaiian home lands within the following acreage limits per each lessee:

"(1) Not less than 20 nor more than 80 acres of agricultural lands; or

"(2) Not less than 100 nor more than 500 acres of first-class pastoral lands; or

"(3) Not less than 250 nor more than 1,000 acres of second-class pastoral lands: *Provided, however*, That lots, each of one-half of an acre or more, of any class of land may be leased as residence lots."

SEC. 2. That section 213 of the said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 213. There is hereby established in the treasury of the Territory a revolving fund to be known as the 'Hawaiian home loan fund.' The entire receipts derived from any leasing of the 'available lands' defined in section 203, these receipts including proportionate shares of the receipts from the lands of Huumula Mauka, Piihonua, and Kaohe Makuu, of which lands portions are yet to be selected, and 30 per cent of the Territorial receipts derived from the leasing of cultivated sugarcane lands under any other provision of law, or from water licenses, shall be covered into the fund until the amount of moneys paid therein from those three sources alone shall equal $1,000,000. In addition to these moneys and the moneys covered into the revolving fund as installments paid by lessees upon loans made to them as provided in paragraph 2 of section 215, there shall be covered into the revolving fund all other moneys received by the commission from any source whatsoever."

SEC. 3. That paragraph (1) of section 215 of the said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) The amount of loans to any one borrower outstanding at any one time shall not exceed $3,000: *Provided, however*, That the amount of loans outstanding at any one time to the holder of a residence lot shall not exceed $1,000."

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.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 5 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate, under the order previously entered, took a recess until Monday, January 15, 1923, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 13 (legislative day of January 9), 1923.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Henry Metzler, Fowler.
Fred W. McCullah, Long Beach.
Warren N. Garland, Oakdale.
Sherman G. Batchelor, San Bernardino.

CONNECTICUT.

Alfred C. Ward, Middletown.

ILLINOIS.

Secondo V. Donna, Braidwood.
Henry W. Schwartz, Dupo.
Carl F. Miller, Franklin.
George J. Rohweder, Geneseo.
Russell Young, Rossville.
William H. Fahnestock, Rushville.

NEW JERSEY.

Charles W. Bodine, Morristown.

OREGON.

George C. Stephens, Arlington.
Annie S. Clifford, Molalla.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Harry M. Bowman, Annville.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Horatio S. Whetsell, Kingwood.
Thomas C. Scott, Philippi.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, *January 14, 1923.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Page Milburn, of Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, the high and lofty One that inhabitest eternity, whose name is Holy. Thou dwellest in the high and holy place, and through thy loving condescension thou dwellest with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit.

We come to Thee this day for the bestowal of those things which man can not provide. In the time of sorrow human sympathy is sweet, and human words are helpful, but there are depths which human reason can not fathom, storms which human sympathy can not quiet. But we are thankful to-day that the Lord's hand is not shortened that it can not save, neither His ear heavy that it can not hear. May the Divine Comforter abide with us forever.

Sing, O heavens; and be joyful, O earth; and break forth into singing, O mountains; for the Lord hath comforted His people, and will have mercy upon His afflicted.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be; world without end. Amen.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the reading of the Journal will be deferred until to-morrow.

There was no objection.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE MANN.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the special order for to-day.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. MADDEN, by unanimous consent—

Ordered, That Sunday, January 14, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of Hon. JAMES R. MANN, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

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

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 481.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. JAMES R. MANN, late a Member of this House from the State of Illinois.

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 the exercises of the day shall adjourn.

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 SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] to preside.

Mr. CANNON took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RODENBERG].

Mr. RODENBERG. Mr. Speaker, we have met to pay tribute to the memory of a great American. JAMES R. MANN was a towering figure in the life of the Nation, and when his intrepid soul took its flight to God the House of Representatives lost its most militant and masterful Member. No man ever occupied a more commanding position in this Chamber, and no one who ever served here left a deeper or more lasting impression upon the legislation of his day and generation.

His untiring industry and intellectual versatility were the marvel of his colleagues. No avenue of information was closed

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to him. He had explored all of the highways and byways of legislative knowledge, and the confusing labyrinth of parliamentary procedure was a plain and simple path for him. His powers of analysis were equaled by few and excelled by none. Intuitively his keen eye discovered the slightest defect in the substance and form of every bill presented for consideration. Fearlessly he turned the light of constructive criticism on every measure, no matter whether its author was friend or foe. His one and only purpose was to promote safe and sane legislation and to prevent the enactment of illy considered and loosely drawn laws. He was a statesman in the broadest and truest meaning of the term.

The venerable ex-Speaker of this House, Mr. CANNON, who presides over these deliberations to-day, once said that he regarded JAMES R. MANN as the most valuable and efficient legislator that he had ever known. This tribute, coming from one not given to extravagance of speech, and the soundness of whose judgment is recognized throughout the length and breadth of the Republic, was well merited. There was nothing artificial or superficial about JAMES R. MANN. He rang true at all times and under all circumstances. The mask of an actor never fitted him. He was free of all affectation, sincere and genuine throughout. He cared naught for popular applause, but followed always the path of duty outlined by a conscience that was ever responsive to the noblest and most patriotic impulses of true manhood.

One of the outstanding traits of his sterling character was his fine sense of justice and fairness. Unerring in his judgment of the capabilities of his fellow Members, he was always ready and willing to give credit where credit was due. None so quick as he to encourage the worthy and the deserving, and none so merciless in exposing sham and pretense. He believed that this Republic had more to fear from the cowardice of its public servants than from their possible corruption. In the honesty of his soul he could not conceal his supreme contempt for the man who would sacrifice principle for expediency. Pressing forward in the right, as God gave him to see the right, he unhesitatingly took a firm and determined stand on every great question of public policy, regardless of the effect on his own political fortunes. With full confidence in his own integrity of purpose, undisturbed by criticism or abuse, he was content to look for vindication to the impartial judgment of the future.

A born leader of surpassing energy, a master of strategy, courageous and defiant in every fiber of his being, he was singularly free of even a suspicion of vindictiveness. He never harbored malice and was quick to forgive and to forget. His failure to realize on the one great ambition of his useful and strenuous life left no trace of resentment in him. He never for a moment entertained the slightest ill-will for those upon whose friendship he felt that he had a right to depend in his contest for the speakership but who failed to give him the full measure of their support. With him the incident was closed at once and the mantle of charity was drawn around the act. Men who really knew him recognized his many robust virtues and admired them. They also discerned his faults, but merged them into his manly qualities, because he wore them both upon his breast. Of him it could be said in truth,

His life was gentle and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man.

And now, in the city of Chicago, amid the familiar scenes of his ambitious young manhood, our beloved friend awaits the dawn of resurrection's morn. Tenderly and lovingly we laid him away on that chill December day, moistening the sods with our tears as they closed in above him, wondering who next would answer the final call. For him the mystery of mysteries has been solved. For him the mystic veil that separates the present from the hereafter has been swept aside and to his enraptured gaze there stand revealed the glories and the grandeurs of the eternal morn. Friend and colleague—

We tell thy doom without a sigh,
For thou art Freedom's now and Fame's,
One of the few the immortal names
That were not born to die.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I think you and I are the only Members of the House who can remember Mr. MANN when he first came here. He was a modest, black-haired and bearded man, with a sparkling and incisive manner, who at first made no pretension to prominence, and in whom we did not detect those qualities which later brought him to his unquestioned leadership. He waited, wisely, I think, until it came to him, as it sooner or later comes to every new Member of the House, to take part naturally in legislative proceedings. He watched and studied and mastered the habits and temperament of the House, and when he did take part before he finished every Member recognized that there was a man who knew his subject, and gradually that became his reputation. He was on the floor during his service probably more than any other man of my acquaintance, and always when speaking he impressed us with the fact that he had mastered the subject on which he was talking. I think that is a characteristic which probably is more appreciated and prized in this House than it is in the country at large. I think the country has a false idea of the proceedings of Congress. There seems to be a general opinion that the debates here are sensational and dramatic, and declamatory, and that the men who participate in such debates are the influential and leading men here. Those, of course, are the portions of our proceedings which fill the headlines of the papers, and the men who indulge in that sort of debate are the ones who are naturally noticed by the press because that is what interests their readers. The great mass of the people would not be interested in the ordinary course of the debates here. It is as much as they will do to consider the results of legislation.

The ordinary close, logical discussion which has influence with Members of the House and affects opinion here does not get to the public. Therefore, I think people have a false idea of the kind of debate that prevails in Congress, or, at least, in this branch of the Congress. I think we will all agree that what wins a man the attention and respect of this House in debate is to show that he has information on the subject he is discussing. Knowledge is what we want and will listen to. That is what influences opinion here, and that is what gains for a man the confidence and leadership of this House. And that is the way Mr. MANN earned his position. Beginning modestly and temperately, he soon showed us that he was watching with an intent and penetrating intellect all the legislation of the House, and little by little he participated more and more, until all the House on both sides was gradually convinced that he was a student and master of parliamentary procedure and of legislation. And when he had once gained that position he had the confidence of the House, and he never lost it. His standing here illustrated the old maxim "Knowledge is power." Under Mr. CANNON'S speakership he had so won his way, and the House so recognized his ability that although he was not the nominal leader, yet he was the real representative of the Speaker and the dominating force upon the floor.

How he had time to acquire his wonderful knowledge of all legislation I never could understand. I can not see how he could have given any time to pleasure, or to miscellaneous reading, or to anything except the business of this House, for he always read every bill and every report. That acute intellect of his at once detected error, large or small, and as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RODENBERG] suggested, he was merciless in exposing such errors, but he did it not from vindictive feeling toward the author but because he wanted the legislation of this House to be as nearly perfect as he could help to make it.

When Mr. MANN became minority leader he was in his glory, because then all this long study and habit of watching and criticizing came into full play and was exactly the quality which is demanded in a minority leader. Always fair, always respected by the other side, yet he was always feared, because they were sure that there was no error which they might commit that would escape his vigilant eye.

Although perhaps he was not more versed in parliamentary law than some other men, yet his accumulated knowledge of the rules and parliamentary precedents was so stored and arranged in his capacious mind that when any question came up he instinctively saw its solution, and without reference to books he at once logically detected the error or the strength of the position and could at once either criticize or support. His memory was wonderful and his knowledge always at his immediate command. Mr. Fitzgerald of New York was recognized as the leading parliamentarian on the other side, and he had a mind not unlike Mr. MANN'S in acuteness and strength. When these two men were discussing a question of parliamentary law the rest of us could listen and be sure that there was no possibility of any error or mistake being overlooked.

Mr. MANN also, with all his intellectual brightness, had a sound knowledge of mankind. He knew how to mix with us. He knew how to make friends. He had a very wise appreciation of the motives that influenced the actions of men and how to appeal to them, and this made him wise as a leader and agreeable as a companion. He was absolutely fearless, shunned no contest, and had the self-confidence which his successful experience justified. He was courageous in his opinions, as

well as in debate; he formed them independently and deliberately and stood by them manfully, and when sure in his own mind that he was right disregarded consequences. That district is rich and eminent which is represented here by a man of such wisdom, such fairness, such courage, such indefatigable industry, and such indomitable will as JAMES R. MANN.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, our friend and colleague, to whose memory we pay tribute to-day, exhibited in his life and character a rare combination of the sterner virtues essential to a truly useful career and of those finer and more tender qualities which appeal to the heart and imagination, smooth the rough places in the road of life, and cement enduring friendships. Courage was his outstanding quality, a courage that never faltered and that was most conspicuous at times when men of less heroic fiber would have been tempted to yield and compromise. It is the quality most needful in the forum of this House, in which our friend rendered long and most distinguished service, and he possessed it to a marked degree.

But courage avails little here unless its possessor can give sound reason for the faith and facts on which his courage finds a firm foundation, and a firm foundation in a field of controversy and conflicting opinion can only be secured by intelligent and untiring industry in the fields of logic, theory, and fact. Next to courage, therefore, the most important qualities for high service, in the field in which our friend served so worthily, are industry and thoroughness, and these essential qualities he possessed most abundantly. No question was too complex, no problem too difficult, no undertaking too laborious for him. Difficulties, perplexities, far from daunting him, were but inspirations to his zeal and spurs to his industry. No problem was too great, no detail too small, to discourage his industry or escape the microscopic search of his thoroughness.

But courage, and industry, and thoroughness, indispensable as they are to high and helpful achievement in the public service, would be of little value in the running of the years unless supported and accompanied by the virtues of honesty and integrity, and with these virtues our friend and colleague was superbly endowed, and thus endowed it is not surprising but inevitable that his public service was of the highest and the finest character, that he left a record of faithful and effective service, the benefit of which will be permanent and lasting.

I have referred first to those qualities of Mr. MANN with which the world was best acquainted, by which, in the main, the world judged him, but those who knew him well and had the rare privilege of a close personal acquaintance admired him for virtues of the heart and mind of which the world at large knew little. He was a lover of nature, he was passionately fond of plants and flowers, and he found his recreation, his relief from the strain of public duty, his cure for mental worry and physical ill in the open and among the plants and flowers which in beauty of form and color and fragrance reveal the glory of the Great Creator.

No man had a warmer heart, a finer sympathy, or was capable of deeper or more enduring friendships than our departed friend and colleague. Those who knew him only as the diligent student of legislation, as the uncompromising opponent of measures of which he disapproved, and saw him only in legislative action, in which he was no respecter of persons, could hardly be expected to glimpse, to know, or even suspect, his friendly and sympathetic character, his strong attachments, his sincere friendships, his kindly and tender heart. Those of us who knew him long and well were privileged to be informed of this engaging side of his character, to know that he had a heart as tender and sympathetic as that of a child and that his friendship embraced men of all views and of all opinions.

I recall an incident that occurred a short time ago, related to me by one of our colleagues who was privileged to witness it. A member of the opposition, with whom our friend had often come in vigorous verbal combat, had been unsuccessful in the conflict of politics and was to leave the House at the end of this term. He and Mr. MANN stood near where I now stand. Mr. MANN placed his hand on his shoulder and said "I am sorry you are going; it is a great loss to the House and it is a great personal loss to me. I feel the loss of a good and true friend," and as he spoke his voice trembled and tears, prompted by a warm and sympathetic heart, glistened in his eyes. Thus he stood for a moment and then turned and on the instant was in the thick of the debate, as though he felt it necessary to check the further expression of his kindly heart by engaging in the engrossing affairs of the House. In a moment no one would have suspected that sentiments of friendship and kindliness had an important influence on his service here.

A great and good man has passed from the activities of life to the great beyond. He has left behind him a record of splendid service and an influence that is far-reaching for good. We sincerely mourn and regret his passing, but we know that whatever lies beyond the veil, for such a heart and soul all will be well.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult for those who knew Hon. JAMES R. MANN as a public servant to speak of him in terms that will not seem extravagant to those who did not so know him.

Personally, I think it may be justly claimed for him and truly said of him that he was the most thorough, the most careful, and in most respects the most capable legislator of his generation. In saying this I do not mean that I agreed with all his legislative ideas and policies. Of course, I did not. What I have in thought is his wonderful knowledge of legislative nomenclature, his remarkable skill in producing the correct legislative terminology, and his almost uncanny capacity for familiarizing himself with the intimate details and fundamental purport of every legislative proposition, together with his complete mastery of the rules and practices of Congressional procedure.

We have had during the last two decades many Representatives who were thorough masters of some one legislative subject, as, for instance, the tariff, appropriations, claims, constitutional matters, departmental affairs, or others. We have had not a few who were thorough as to more than one of these. It is not putting it too strongly to say that Mr. MANN was thorough upon practically all.

I have heard it suggested a number of times that the very completeness of his knowledge, or, rather, his disposition promptly to use that knowledge, served somewhat to militate against his popularity while he was the titular leader of his party in the House. He knew all the subjects that arose so well; he was always so thoroughly prepared; he had in such marked degree the power of quick analysis and clear, concise statement, as that not infrequently he would supplant members of a committee presenting legislation to the House and himself take charge, to their practical exclusion.

This naturally produced a certain amount of irritation on the part of his party associates, but from the standpoint of the public service his tremendous work was invaluable.

Others have reviewed his legislative record minutely and I shall not attempt to do so. Probably more legislative acts stand to his credit than to that of any other representative in our national history.

He was not ornate in speech, but clear, concise, and pointed. He did not seek to show the graces of oratory, yet many of his utterances were finely eloquent.

He was a superior debater, because of his knowledge of the subject; he feared no antagonist; felt himself able to meet any man upon any ground. He offered battle without hesitation and accepted it when offered by another with delight. Of course, he was meticulously honest intellectually as well as in every other way. Any agreement made by him was kept to the letter.

I remember saying of him once in the course of a debate just at the end of the Sixty-fifth Congress:

> This (the Democratic) side of the House sometimes hates the gentleman; it often loves the gentleman; it always respects the gentleman.

The first proposition was an exaggeration; he did exasperate us frequently but we never hated him. The others were literally true.

His personal side was charming. He was a good conversationalist; he had poetry in his soul; he loved trees and birds and flowers and all the beautiful things of the good God's creation.

I can not claim so intimate an acquaintance with him as many of his colleagues can, but I knew enough to know of his fine home life and the deep devotion and love which grew and flourished there.

He was a really great man. No public matter was too small to escape his attention and analytic scrutiny, nor any too large to cause an instant's hesitation in the effort to solve it and solve it right.

Patriot, statesman, loyal friend, devoted lover, untiring worker for thy country's weal, good-by, and peace be thine for all eternity. Thy counterpart we are not likely to see.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege perhaps to know our departed friend longer than any man here. I knew him as a boy, I knew him in his young manhood and in his

mature manhood. It was my privilege to be closely associated with him in all the activities through life. I saw him in his daily coming and going, I watched him when he began to succeed. He was full of vigor, he was ambitious, he was active, he was clean. Early in his life he attracted the attention of the people who lived in the community where he resided. He inspired their confidence and their esteem. He was trusted, he was called to assume important missions.

I lived in the city of Chicago just at the southern border line. He lived in the village of Hyde Park, which began across the street from where I resided. Hyde Park was one of the most interesting suburbs in Chicago. He became its village attorney. As such he put Hyde Park on the map. It was known throughout our State as one of the great coming communities, and all through the activities of JAMES R. MANN. He was instrumental in developing this suburb into a great residential territory the like of which did not exist anywhere else in America.

When Hyde Park was annexed to Chicago he was elected to the city council. He was an active force there. We served there together. He made a record as a member of the Chicago City Council of which everybody in our State was proud. His reputation as a city legislator became State-wide. He was in great demand as an orator; he made speeches everywhere throughout the State at the demand of the people. He was always listened to with interest. What he said was educational. He inspired confidence in the people everywhere. He was ruggedly honest. Everybody knew him to be incorruptible. No man dared approach him with a shady suggestion, either in his young manhood or at any other time during his life. He had a courage that was all his own, and he never faltered in the determination to carry out what he had in mind. He had no fear of opposition; he rather invited it because it brought out the best there was in him.

His record in the city council was such that the people of the district which he so long and well represented here invited him to take his place in this House. He was elected without opposition. He came, and he did his duty here as elsewhere. He soon attracted the notice of the membership of the House by his aggressive fearlessness, his constancy to duty, and his unselfish devotion to the Nation's good.

He was a master of English. He had an analytical power all his own. He knew if there was a mistake made, no matter how slight in composition, that might be embraced within a bill. He was unrelenting in his opposition to hypocrisy and he had no use for demagogues. He was an American for America. He sought no plaudits; he felt that all the compensation needed by a man in public office was being fortified by the consciousness of his own rectitude. That was the compensation Mr. MANN always hoped for, and that is the compensation he carried with him every day. He was satisfied if when he was alone he knew that he was in respectable company. He would prefer to have his own approval of himself than to have the approval of any critic that might be brought to bear upon his work. No man in all the history of the Congress made a record superior to that made by Mr. MANN. He was the master of legislation, the master of parliamentary usages as applied here. It was always a marvel to me how he could accomplish what he did accomplish; how he could know what he knew; how he could find the time to study problems with which he was familiar; I always wondered how he had the time to analyze and criticize and debate all the great matters that came before this House for consideration. I think he had more influence in this House than any other man. He had no committee assignments in the last years of his service. Some people think committee assignments give them power.

Mr. MANN did not require committee assignments to give him power. His knowledge of the problems of the Nation and his untiring energy and industry and his ability to present the facts in any case gave him the power which he had, and it was superior to that of any other man I ever knew.

There was never a time in this House when he needed to exercise power that he could not do it. He was modest, he did not assume anything. He was the master of facts, he was the master of statement, he was the master of analysis, and the master of himself. He had no ambition. He did not care to be the Speaker of the House. He had that ambition once, but I knew from his own lips later that if it could be tendered to him without opposition he would not accept it. He wielded more power than any Speaker, as a simple Member of the House. He earned the right to wield it because of his devotion to the work. He made a record that will not be equaled and surely not surpassed. We have seen men come and go, brilliant men. We have read the record of those who have gone before and they have had a great national reputation, but no matter what the reputation of any man may have been as the result of his service here he earned no greater right to a national reputation than that which Mr. MANN obtained on account of his services in this House. We do not come here to mourn his death. It is as natural to die as it is to live.

We come here to recount his work and to tell the story of his achievements, safe in the belief that his work will live and his life will be emulated by the generations yet to come. He has left a record of which every child of the coming generation may well be proud, and if those who come after will but follow in the footsteps of JAMES R. MANN they will be sure to be Americans. After all, what greater accomplishment can a man achieve in life than to leave the story of such a record printed in the pages of the Nation's history? I shall not say good-by, because I believe in a future. We are not to be here long, we will soon pass on, and my hope is that we will be able once again, where strife is unknown, to meet our beloved colleague on the other shore.

Under the leave to extend remarks Mr. MADDEN submitted the following address delivered by Mr. MAGEE, of New York, at the Republican conference, February 27, 1919:

Mr. MAGEE. I rise to second the nomination of Mr. MANN for Speaker. I have nothing to say against the other candidates, whom I hold in the highest esteem. I make no comment upon the attitude of any of my colleagues in respect to the speakership. I merely speak as I feel about the matter.

I hold no brief for Mr. MANN. He needs none. His long conspicuous record of service in the House speaks for itself.

I favor his nomination because he has earned the speakership. That no one who is familiar with his arduous and eminent public service in the House will deny. He has fought the battles of the Republican Party upon the floor of the House when the Democratic majority in the House was greater than the Republican membership.

I favor his nomination because as a parliamentarian and legislator he has no peer in the House. Consequently he is the best fitted Member of the House for Speaker. That no one who knows him and has observed his marvelous ability will deny.

I favor his nomination because he has been repeatedly the nominee of the Republicans of the House for Speaker. As minority leader in the House his health became impaired by reason of extraordinary devotion to his public duties, and we should be happy to honor him now when he has come back to us restored to health and resumed his position as minority leader. It is inconsistent to nominate him when the nomination was but an empty honor and to deny him the nomination when his nomination means his election.

The criticism in the public press of his pre-war record should not control our votes. Nearly two years ago we voted almost unanimously for him with his pre-war record directly before us, and I have neither heard nor read of any criticism of our action. On April 2, 1917, he received 205 Republican votes for Speaker.

We know that since the United States entered the World War there has been no more militant patriot in the House than the distinguished gentleman from Illinois. He has been more than generous in his support of the administration during the war, and has repeatedly in the pit of the House strongly urged his colleagues to put aside all partisanship, and even personal views, and give to the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy the legislation demanded by him for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. In any action which he took prior to our entry into the war we know that he acted from conscientious motives and had the courage of his convictions. Surely it has not been a tenet of the Republican Party to punish a man who has the courage to express his convictions and to stand fearlessly for what he believes to be right, but if it is now, under the new creed, and under the new management of the Republican Party, then every one of the 50 Members of the House who voted against war was fundamentally wrong, and must be forever condemned in the minds and hearts of his countrymen, and bear an indelible stain that no degree of fervent patriotism, even upon the field of battle, and no degree of efficient public service anywhere, can wear away.

We need not worry about the shadow of 1920. Under the existing rules of the House the Speaker has little power. The House selects all standing committees and in these committees lies the real power of the House. In legislation the majority leader has practically dominating power.

We know that the issues in the momentous campaign of 1920 will not be determined by the distribution of the patronage of the House, but by what we do as legislators during the period of reconstruction. If we institute and carry to completion much needed reforms; if we legislate wisely and in the public interest upon the great questions that will come before us for consideration and solution; if we cause drastic retrenchment in public expenditures; if we show ourselves to be capable, efficient, and worthy of public confidence, the millions of thoughtful quiet voters sitting by the firesides in their homes throughout the United States will heartily approve our action in 1920, just as they have approved our action during the past two years under the leadership of Mr. MANN. The people of this country look to the Republican Party for safety, for security, and for the adoption and promulgation of policies that will promote the welfare, progress, and prosperity of the American people.

In this connection I may be permitted to remind you that every war that this country ever had has produced its President. The Revolutionary War produced Washington, the War of 1812 Jackson, the Mexican War Taylor, the Civil War Grant, the Spanish-American War Roosevelt, and this war, the greatest of all our wars, will produce its President. It is possible that some popular military man, nominated in 1920 by the Republican Party, will be the next President of the United States.

We know that as long as Mr. MANN remains a Member of the House he will dominate the House by reason of his indefatigable industry and great ability as a parliamentarian and legislator. What do his opponents in this contest propose to do with him? That is a fair question and sincerity demands a fair answer. Do they propose to relegate him to

the political scrap heap? If so, my answer is that they have not the power. That power lies only in the voters of his district and they have too much sense to exercise it.

We know what our plain duty is. We know what simple justice demands that we do. Why not have the courage of our convictions? I make no professions of statesmanship, but, if I read history aright, no real statesman ever kept his ear to the ground listening for public clamor. Rather men of vision blaze the trail and clear the way for progress. The foundation of every bulwark ever created affecting human rights that has stood the test of time has been equity and justice.

Personal ambition leads to selfish acts. If we are to meet our country's needs, we must increasingly feel from day to day that the individual is nothing and that the Republic is everything. It is well to bear in mind that the pathway of personal ambition is strewn with physical and mental wrecks, and that we can best serve the Government by acting always fairly and justly.

If we deny Mr. MANN the speakership, we do an act of injustice to a man who by incomparable devotion to duty is entitled to the honor. No one can question his efficient service to his party and to his country; no one can question his ability and fitness for the office; and no one can advance any sufficient reason why we should not vote in accordance with our convictions.

We are on the threshold of power. Let us profit by the lessons of the past. Harmony should be the watchword, but may I warn you that the very basis of harmony is justice. We must not refuse honor to those who by reason of long years of arduous, faithful, and efficient public service deserve recognition. I refuse to do injustice to the man who has indisputably earned the speakership, and who concededly is the best-fitted man in the House for Speaker.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker—

"*Man that is born of woman is of few days, and full of trouble.*

"*He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not.*"

How true! Our journey through life is short and uncertain, and sometimes we would rebel against the dispensation of an all-wise Providence who knoweth best. I confess that it was with a feeling somewhat akin to rebellion that I read of the untimely death of my friend, counselor, and benefactor, JAMES R. MANN, of Illinois, whose memory will remain green so long as life remains.

My acquaintance with Mr. MANN commenced early in 1917, and shortly after we first met I realized that he was a man of outstanding ability as a leader and legislator. He towered above his colleagues as Longs Peak towers above the other mountain summits in the Rockies. His knowledge of parliamentary practice was marvelous and no situation could arise which his keen intellect was not capable of solving. Mr. MANN was a remarkable man for detail and no measure was presented for consideration on the floor that he had not thoroughly mastered. The strong and weak points of the measure stood out in bold relief before his analytical mind and it was usually safe to accept his analysis without question.

When I came to Congress Mr. MANN was the minority leader and he was a peerless leader. It was a pleasure to follow him into conflict, and to see the gleam of battle in his eyes was a treat for the gods. Though I live to be a thousand I will never forget his masterful generalship in a certain election contest which engaged the time of the House in the closing hours of the Sixty-fifth Congress—when he turned a minority into a majority and a threatened defeat into a triumphant victory. His conspicuous record in this body, which covered a period of nearly twenty-four years, is replete with like performances, and it is no exaggeration to say that he is one of the outstanding characters of the legislative history of the Republic.

Some one has said that republics are ungrateful. I will leave it to the historian to take issue with that statement. It is a significant fact that such overtowering giants as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Blaine, Reed, and MANN should fail to grasp the prize which they most desired and which they had earned by reason of service and outstanding ability. Mr. MANN failed to realize his ambition to become presiding officer of the House of Representatives. If he was disappointed over his failure to win that high place, he was too big to show it. If he harbored any feeling against men from whom he had every right to expect support and who failed him in his hour of need, no one ever saw any indication of his resentment; in fact, his friends showed their feelings over his defeat much more than he. To him it was all a part of the game, and he cheerfully went on helping wherever he could by his wise counsel and great experience. I served on the committee on committees with Mr. MANN, and I can truthfully say that not once in making up the committees of this House did he allow any personal feeling that he might have had to carry the slightest weight. He measured every candidate by the yardstick of ability, and his sole object was to place each Member on the committee to which he was best adapted and where he could render the best service. That was the kind of man whom we are to-day mourning.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. MANN died full of years and honors, his departure was most untimely. Not since the reconstruction days that followed the Civil War has the need for men true and tried been so great as the present, and in his death the Republic lost a most valued and useful servant. Had he been permitted to remain with us a while longer, he would have brought to the problems confronting the country and Congress a wisdom that had been ripened by experience. As time goes on we will realize more and more the tremendous loss which we sustained in his death, but his memory should give strength to our determination to do that which is for the best interests of the country we all love.

Farewell, true and noble friend, farewell. My memory of you will ever remain one of the bright and cherished spots of my life.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of JAMES R. MANN this House lost its ablest Member and the country its most useful legislator. This may seem a strong statement, even savoring of exaggeration, but I think that there is no one here who served with him, as I have, during the past 20 years, who will question its accuracy.

I am speaking, too, as one who disagreed with him more than once on matters of public policy, who declined more than once to follow his leadership, and who supported another in the contest four years ago for the speakership. Yet by and large, in season and out of season, whether or not I happened to be with him at the moment, I always thought and so expressed myself, and I think now, that MANN was the ablest and most useful legislator that this country has produced in the last quarter of a century.

From the economic standpoint alone his services to the country were above price.

No raid upon the Treasury was planned or undertaken which did not meet in him an insuperable obstacle in its path. For years he stood like a mountain of granite between the Treasury and its would-be despoilers. No one will ever know, none of us who served with him for years would attempt to guess, how much money he as a lone individual is directly responsible for saving to the people of the United States, but I have no hesitation in saying that it would run into the millions if not into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Work, hard, laborious, intensive, was with him a passion. In his legislative life the days were none too long, the nights were all too short, for he worked almost continuously. To him the midnight oil was a luxury, for he loved his work, and it was a work for the most laudable of all purposes—the benefit of the American people.

As a consequence of his amazing energy and application he became within a few years after his election to Congress a master legislator and a superparliamentarian and remained so until the last.

I have often heard it said of him, and I think with much justice, that there were few bills which came upon this floor, the contents and effect of which were not mastered by him more thoroughly than by the man who introduced the bill or the committee that reported it.

If he had a fault as a legislator it was that he worked too hard and tried to do too much. I used to think that as leader of his side of the House he might well have left more to his lieutenants. But his intellect was so keen, his knowledge of details, even to the minutest, so extraordinarily comprehensive, that he often chafed under restraint and was unable to resist taking full charge of the proceedings.

This sometimes led to altercations with his own friends, who felt that they were being ignored and deprived of the opportunity for the exhibition of their talents if they had any.

I plead guilty to having had that feeling myself at times, which I voiced upon one occasion on the floor of the House. It was in 1910, I think, at any rate shortly after the beginning of the Taft administration, that Mr. MANN had criticized severely, and, as I thought, unjustly, the official acts of a recent appointee of the President who happened to come from my district. During the debate which followed, entirely good natured in character, I said:

> Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois is one of the most useful Members of this House. [Applause.] He is an indefatigable and untiring worker, and his efforts always make for good legislation. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois undertakes to play the rôle of Hamlet in this House, and he does it with skill, grace, and tact, and I think that no one will begrudge him that rôle, but when, Mr. Chairman, he undertakes not only to play Hamlet, but the fair Ophelia and the King and the Queen and first grave digger and sometimes, as now, carries a spear, he might be criticized for carrying the thing too far. [Laughter.]

This, of course, was airy badinage, and yet I think was not an overdraft of the position often assumed by Mr. MANN when he was in the height of his physical vigor, for he was easily,

when he chose to exert his powers, the dominant figure in the House of Representatives.

It may be that history will not record his name in connection with the authorship of very many important acts of Congress, but we here know that there have been few pieces of legislation of major importance acted on by this House in the last 20 years that have not borne in some degree the impress of his magic touch.

As a parliamentarian in all that term implies he stood alone. It is given to few men, no matter how long their service in this House, to achieve the distinction of becoming a parliamentarian of the first rank. I think that the number of those I have known could be pretty accurately measured by the number of years I have served here. Some of them may have known as much parliamentary law as he. One, perhaps, knew more. Asher Hinds sacrificed himself in the preparation of that monumental work which is to-day our textbook. But none knew as MANN did how to adapt his knowledge to a parliamentary situation suddenly arisen. His resourcefulness under such conditions was literally amazing, and his success in adapting the rules to meet the situation almost invariable.

From a party standpoint his loss to us upon this side of the aisle in the parliamentary struggles sure to come in the next Congress is wholly irreparable.

I have attempted nothing more, Mr. Speaker, in these brief remarks than to state in plain and simple language my estimate of the abilities and the value of the public services of this extraordinary man. I am confident, however, that these views, inadequately expressed though they may be, are the views of the men who have had the privilege of serving with him in Congress and that they will meet the sanction of history.

In concluding may I express the hope that when his life's partner, who loved him well and was by him well beloved, shall read the record of these proceedings her grief may be in some degree tempered by the knowledge, which they clearly evidence, of the respect, admiration, and affection in which he was held by the men who knew him best, his colleagues in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I can not permit this opportunity to pass without expressing my very great admiration and esteem for our late colleague, the Hon. JAMES R. MANN, and paying a brief but heartfelt tribute to the distinguished and splendid service which he rendered his country during his nearly 26 years of service in this body.

It was a very great privilege to have served with him in the Halls of Congress. When I first came to Congress, nearly 14 years ago, the House was Republican in majority and Mr. MANN was then one of its recognized leaders. He endeared himself to me at that time by his kindly courtesy, his wise and kindly advice, and his readiness to aid in my effort to secure certain legislation which was greatly needed for the district I represent. No new Member of either party ever appealed to Mr. MANN for advice or information or for help in a righteous cause that he did not cheerfully give it. He was a kindly man, ever ready to help a colleague in his problems of legislation when he believed such legislation to be right and proper. While he had a tongue which could, on occasion, thrust like a rapier in sharp debate, he was always considerate of those who applied to him for assistance.

At that time he possessed such a wonderful and intimate knowledge of the rules and procedure of the House, and such wide and accurate information as to legislation, enacted and pending, that he was easily a master in any debate in which he engaged. Two years later, when the House was Democratic in majority, his party colleagues, by common consent, made him the minority leader on the floor.

So great was his knowledge of parliamentary procedure, so sound his judgment, so thorough his preparation, and so implicit the confidence of his party associates that his leadership was never disputed during the eight years of Democratic control. His party colleagues followed him with unfaltering confidence and unswerving fidelity. And it was this same well-known honesty of purpose and devotion to duty, coupled with his rare ability as a legislator, which gave him strength with the Democratic side on all questions save those of a strictly partisan character.

He was a strong Republican, and an earnest partisan whenever the interest of his party was at stake, but he never permitted partisanship to interfere with his support of measures and principles in which he conscientiously believed. Courageous to a high degree, he took a broad statesmanlike view of all matters of legislation and was never swayed by any sort of sectional prejudice. There has not been a Member of either branch of Congress for many years who has left a greater impress upon the legislative records of his country. During his long years of service he helped to frame and pass many great constructive measures, one of which bears his name, and shows better than words can express that he was a man of broad humanity, high morals, and clean conduct, and that his sympathies were always with the weak and oppressed.

He was a great legislator—a splendid statesman. I do not believe there is a Member who will be so widely and sadly missed in the halls of legislation. When the unexpected news came that he had succumbed to the disease which had so recently attacked him, there was universal grief on both sides of the Chamber, for everyone realized that a great American, a most useful legislator and servant of the people, had passed out forever, and that the country had suffered a great and distinct loss.

He was an indefatigable worker and conscientious to a high degree. No legislation, however small or inconsequential it might appear to be, ever failed to receive his close scrutiny. He thoroughly mastered every detail of the many bills which came before Congress for consideration. He took his duties seriously. I have never known a man who gave such close attention to details, and it was this boundless energy and close study which caused his physical breakdown in the latter years of his life and compelled him for a time to leave his active duties on the floor and seek health elsewhere under the imperative orders of his physician. He was missed then as he is missed now, and when he came back, seemingly restored to health, Republicans and Democrats alike rejoiced that the House was once more to have the benefit of his wise advice and counsel.

He has now gone, never to return—unless it be that the spirits of those who have crossed over to the unknown shore are sometimes permitted to return to the scenes and places they loved while on earth. If so, I can fancy that his spirit will often hover over this Chamber, which he loved so well, and which was the scene of his arduous labors, his many mental combats, his defeats, and his many victories. The grim reaper has claimed him, Mr. Speaker, as he will sooner or later claim each one of us. No more will he smooth out tangled parliamentary situations and bring order out of chaos when the House finds itself in confusion; no more will we hear his voice raised in debate, but his memory will linger with those of us whose privilege it was to have served with him and to have shared his friendship, and his example of courage, industry, honesty, and intense devotion to duty and to country will always be an inspiration.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, to my mind little need to be said on this occasion. The best memorial to our late colleague is found in the words he helped to write into the laws of his land and the Constitution of his country. The records of this body for over a quarter of a century are full of the product of his matchless mind and his untiring energy. No man in that time has done as much as he to shape the policies and direct the activities of the Congress of the United States. No one, in this trying reconstruction period, could have done as much, by his leadership, to guide us safely over the rough places. But when we need JAMES R. MANN most grievously, silently and quickly he has folded his mantle about him and laid himself down to his everlasting sleep.

It is well for man to pause at times and contemplate the lives of great men. This man we memorialize to-day, my colleagues, was a great man. From his early manhood and entrance into public life his labors were indefatigable. Of the marvelous talents which God had given him he never gave in stinted measure, but poured out the last drop of all he had. Untiringly, for 26 years, he labored in this forum, always giving to every task all the energy he possessed. Out of the well of his industry and ability he drew unceasingly. There was no task too trifling, no detail too trivial, to receive his closest attention. No other man during his time knew as much about the business of the National House of Representatives as he. No other man was so helpful in its legislative procedure. No man was more constructive. In his time he prevented more bad legislation and aided in enacting more constructive legislation than any other man in the history of our times. At times when he was not even the chosen leader of his party in this House, he lead more of its membership, he influenced more of its action, than any other man in it.

I can not speak of our late colleague as an intimate of his. I did, however, on many occasions, go to him for counsel and for information. Like every other Member of the House I

soon learned to admire and highly respect his wonderful knowledge and grasp of public questions, the depth and clarity of his vision, and the lofty public purposes he always had in view. He measured all things we do here by their ultimate effect upon the body politic. His viewpoint was not narrow or provincial but broad and elevated and commanding. He hated fraud and pretense and petty politics. Himself a scholar and a deep and painstaking student of the history of his country and its legislation, he had but little patience with him who would utilize the machinery of this great legislative body to which he belonged for trivial or selfish purposes.

In all my life I have not seen another man so true to his convictions and ideals as was Mr. MANN. He followed these convictions with absolutely no thought of self-interest. I recall one occasion when, angered at what some thought to be an injustice to him, he was urged to use the power he possessed to discipline those whom it was assumed had been responsible for his injury. With singular and inflexible fidelity to the principles he maintained to be correct, he rose above the vexations and disappointments of his own experiences and insisted upon the things he thought, in his own clear mind, to be best for the country.

There is a popular impression that men in public life treat their offices as private perquisites and not as public trusts. I have not found this to be true. The best example of its falsehood is the life of our late colleague. He considered his office as an entire submergence of his own individuality into his public duty. He gave up the wealth which he might have acquired in the practice of his profession, he gave up his health, his life, freely and unreservedly, in bearing the burden he felt rested upon his shoulders.

As we saw him dealing with the endless maze of legislative detail here, always active, always alive to every parliamentary move, I think that few of us realized what a sacrifice he was making. I only sensed it once or twice, when, in the hurly-burly of a House session, by some chance remark I drew aside, for a moment, the curtains and saw that his heart and soul were yonder in Illinois amid the singing birds and the pleasant odors of his own beloved flower garden.

We men from Illinois trusted him implicitly. He was our representative on the committee on committees. No one ever thought of questioning his judgment in the matters intrusted to him. We knew that our interests were safe in his hands. But we also knew that no request not based upon justice would receive any cooperation from him. He was a zealous and powerful advocate of the claims of his friends, but he insisted that his friends claim nothing but what was right. Our delegation and our State have suffered a most grievous loss. The broad prairies and the great cities of Illinois may and will produce other men whose names will be written into the history of the country, but men will come and men will go for generations before another takes the place of JAMES R. MANN.

Nothing that we may say or do here will further add to the luster of his fame or further enhance his high standing and prestige. He has erected a monument for himself that will last as long as there is a Congress of the United States. But we may with all propriety, by these simple services, indicate our sorrow at his passing. And so, Mr. Speaker, I voice my brief and humble tribute, with my colleagues, in memory of this great man.

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with considerable misgiving that I attempt a memorial address on this mournful day, when I recollect that only so recently and, oh, how often have these walls rung with applause and acclaim at the words of wisdom and leadership of that giant in parliamentary practice and legislative accuracy, Hon. JAMES R. MANN, late Representative from the Second Congressional district of Illinois.

It is quite probable that the world in 2,400 years since Socrates has not produced a single parliamentarian the superior to Mr. MANN, and it is also quite probable that his equal will not be again seen in this House during the lifetime of anyone present to-day.

For a thousand and one years to come many a parliamentary tangle in this House will be unraveled when some gentleman will arise in his place and quote Mr. MANN in an identical case.

He was more than a genius, he was almost superman, and with it all, never sought applause nor praise for that untiring zeal and duty he so willingly gave to his country.

Mr. MANN's devotion to duty was a characteristic with which he was born and I doubt if there was, in the history of the country, another Member of Congress who worked as hard or who spent as many hours on the floor of the House in active participation in the work of the day as he did.

He was thorough to the merest detail, and one often wondered how he managed to obtain and hold knowledge of the hundreds of bills and resolutions which came before the House in rapid succession.

He invariably knew more about particular measures than the Member who drafted and presented them. He knew more about their effect on general legislation and was ever ready to lend his advice and assistance to those less conversant.

"JIM" MANN was the first member and friend I went to for advice when I came to Congress 10 years ago, and I feel his loss just as keenly as though he were my big brother. I loved him dearly as a friend.

No American soldier or sailor has given his life to his country more cheerfully than he has, and when I say that, I mean it, literally.

For 26 years Mr. MANN gave serious consideration and painstaking effort to the duties of his public trust, and in the end succumbed to the call from Him on high, his life's work well done.

His tremendous knowledge of all things parliamentary and legislative made him a debater of the highest order. His accuracy was rarely questioned.

The country can ill afford the loss of this conscientious, earnest, and faithful public servant.

The House has already missed his guiding hand.

Mr. MANN was a leader of men without being in any sense a so-called "boss," and I can now recall that he told me in confidence, one day some six years ago, that the publisher and owner of a great line of American newspapers and magazines had offered him his support for the Presidency.

He certainly measured up to the suggestion.

The life of JAMES R. MANN was one of true American manhood, worthy of emulation by all who love patriotism, righteousness, and truth.

May he rest in the peace he has so well earned.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, what I shall very briefly say is based upon my observation of Mr. MANN during the period after I became a Member of the House in June, 1919, when he was not then his party's leader as he had once been, but a conspicuous Member of the majority. It was then that the opportunity was afforded me of seeing him at work and of testing the correctness of the general opinion of the public which he so long served that he was in all things most exceptional. I soon realized that the public was not mistaken in its judgment, and I shall always remember him as the outstanding figure here; as certainly exceptional; as indeed astonishing in the range, the power, and the influence of his activities.

No one who served with him can forget how frequently when grave contests were being waged here, Mr. MANN, armed with all of the weapons which a great legislator should possess, would enter the struggle at the moment he deemed appropriate, and by the strength and perfection of his appeal to the House, give direction to the tide which had ebbed and flowed uncertainly. Time and again he was the chief actor in such a scene—a scene so vivid and picturesque that it might well have become the subject of the painter's art.

In his relation to the House, with regard to his familiarity with all the matters that came before it and his continuous and so often successful effort to have its business, as he viewed the situation, properly transacted, I believe that he more resembled Mr. Madison than any other who has had a notable career in this body.

I am permitted to state that my friend, Mr. Gaillard Hunt, the accomplished biographer of Madison, agrees with me that there is no exaggeration in holding that Mr. MANN is fairly comparable in many respects with that leading Member of the House in the first eight years of its existence. They were not unlike in intellectual strength and scope and the ability to grasp and understand any problem that was presented and quickly deal with it; in the extent of their reading and study of the history and functions of government and the retention for immediate use of the knowledge which they thus acquired; in their courage and unflagging industry; in their conception that it is the duty of a legislator to neglect no part of the province to which he belongs; in their gift of clear and analytical speech without useless elaboration, and with no attempt at rhetorical adornment. Mr. MANN's work was more laborious than that of Madison as a Member of the House, because the latter belonged to a simpler era, when the controversies, although vitally important, were much less numerous and the responsibilities of Congress much less varied and complex. As in the case of any two individuals, the comparison fails at many points, and the historian may not accept it as at all

worth while. And likewise the historian may perhaps make too little reference to the statesman who has just passed away. That also would have been the fate of Madison had his public life been confined to the House. He is unforgotten because, in another legislative field, he won the title of Father of the Constitution, which gives him undying recognition, and because he filled with distinction the office of Secretary of State and President in the formative period of the Union. Possibly some of us are now reflecting that Mr. MANN would have a larger place in history had he occupied high executive positions, where he could have impressed the country with his ability to administer as well as assist in making its laws, and I for one have no misgiving that in that event he would have shown administrative capacity corresponding with his legislative capacity.

It is for others who were intimately associated with him through long years to describe in detail his career here; to speak of the qualities that endeared him to his family and friends; to note the fact that he worked from an overwhelming sense of duty, but without allowing his work to warp him away from other interests; to note the fact in that connection that his main pleasure was in his home with those gathered about him whom he deeply loved, and in his garden and among his flowers where, detached from the clamor and conflict of public life, he was fascinated by the charm of carrying on the experiments of a true student of nature. They, too, will tell of his reverent religious attitude and of his faith that death is not the end of all but only the beginning of all that is best.

I have ventured to say a word or two to indicate my estimate of a most unusual character, and for the purpose of recording my grateful appreciation of his unvarying kindness to me as an inexperienced member of the House. As a Southerner and a Virginian, I am particularly glad to offer my poor tribute to his memory. He himself avowed that he was closely identified with the South. I find that in his first speech of any importance after entering the House—it was in February, 1898—he said:

> My father was a Southern-born man; my mother was a Southern-born woman. They both live in the South now. My wife's father and mother were both Southern-born, and are practically Southerners in feeling to-day.

He was a citizen of Illinois, but he was of Southern ancestry and traced his lineage in part to the Old Dominion, which ceded to the Federal Government the territory from which was carved the State of which he was the honored and far-famed representative.

Mr. COPLEY. Mr. Speaker, JAMES R. MANN was one of God's masterpieces. Endowed with the rudiments of a great mind, fired with an ambition in early youth, with untiring industry he developed that mind until it became the greatest legislative mental mechanism that ever sat in these halls. It was essentially a human mind. He had a great heart, it was intensely human. He loved his family and he loved his friends. He never hated his enemies, nor did he harbor vexation against them long. In his love for his friends he found a response, for they called him Jim. It was a term of affection, one which he himself liked better than any other. I stood with JAMES R. MANN at the bier of his only child, his son. He had a heart as great as any that ever throbbed in the breast of any human being. If I might presume to add to the beautiful words spoken over his casket in this hall, to the three attributes of honesty, courage, and thoroughness, I would suggest ability, and as a result of all of these, achievement. His was ability of an order perhaps never equaled before in its great mastery of the machinery of legislation, in any great legislative body in the world. It was instantly at his command. Not only was the scope of his knowledge beyond the understanding of the ordinary Member but the facility with which he could summon up that information was equally marvelous. He never used this great ability for his own personal aggrandizement, and he never used it to punish any of his enemies. He used it for one purpose only, to perfect the legislation that came from this body, which must in turn be reflected in the welfare of the people of this country.

His achievements were, of course, enormous. In the 12 years which I have been a Member of this House no one man, no half dozen combined, have had such influence upon legislation as had JAMES R. MANN. I think all will agree with me when I say that not one single measure that has ever come from this body ever been harmed by any act of his. Whether he favored it or not, if it became evident to him that it must become the law of the land, his every effort was put forth to make that law as perfect as possible. On the other side, anything that he put into legislation helped it, and it was his object in his legislative life to make the legislation, the work of this body, as perfect as possible, realizing, as he did, that it became the law of the land, under which he and his fellow citizens must live.

Mr. MANN was my friend. I had a most wholesome respect for his human attributes. At a time like this we do not want to discuss a man's faults. Of course he had them. He would not have been so human without them; but he had an almost superhuman attribute in that as soon as he had erred and had become conscious of it he was the first to admit it and the first to make it right. I shall personally miss Mr. MANN, as one of the great and lasting friendships of my life, but his impress will live in the legislation of the last 25 years, and his influence will go on down the countless years as an inspiration to other men to emulate his high purposes and his high achievements.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, in the galaxy of great men who have served their country in the last quarter of a century in Congress, no man was the peer of JAMES R. MANN, who in memorial services we meet to-day to honor.

Because of his exceptional and superior attainments that go to make the complete legislator, he was in a class by himself. He not only knew the Rules of the House better, and their philosophy, but he was an adept tactician in using them to advance good or block obnoxious legislation.

His eminence as a leader on the floor is acknowledged by all. The most notable of his recent achievements as master of House procedure was on the last day given to the consideration of the Fordney tariff bill, when time after time he overwhelmed the supporters of provisions of the tariff bill, that were supported by the committee, and succeeded in having adopted in each instance provisions of great moment to the country's economic policy in favor of lower tariff duties.

His acquaintance with all legislation that had been passed during his quarter of a century of service, and of the administrative workings of the Government was a marvel to members. This accomplishment was the result of his thorough study of every bill, no matter how minor, that was brought up for consideration in the House. His keen and ever alert mind made possible the utilization of his wonderful storehouse of legislative knowledge in proposing amendments and securing their adoption, and in passing bills through the House. Supplementing this rare gift of full knowledge of legislative procedure and enactments, he was the most powerful debater of his time. His quickness at repartee was unmatched. His shafts of sarcasm penetrated the armor of every antagonist. His power of concise expression enabled him to say more in a few minutes than many Members could say in multiples of the allotted time.

The traits that made him great on the floor made him equally superior in the committee room. As chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce more substantive legislation was reported during his incumbency than I have ever known before or since.

During the holiday recess of 1909 and 1910 it was my privilege to sit at the table by his side and assist in a minor way in the preparation of the draft bill amending the Interstate Commerce Act, which later upon passage bore his name. Throughout those days of careful preparation, were manifested the traits that enabled him to draft in concise language provisions that had to stand, after enactment, the test of the ablest attorneys of powerful railroads. There I learned of his thorough acquaintance with every detail of railroad legislation. It was this bill, during its stormy consideration of two weeks in the House, that was subject to the savage attacks of the insurgent group led by NORRIS, POINDEXTER and others that won him the greatest laurels as the faithful friend of the shipping public.

When this Mann Interstate Commerce bill came back from the Senate, laden down with amendments proposed by the insurgent group under the leadership of Dolliver of Iowa, the insurgents of the House voted unitedly with almost united Democratic support to accept the Senate amendments and opposed the motion of Mr. MANN to have it sent to conference. For three-quarters of an hour he pleaded with the Republican Members, and promised that if the bill were sent to conference it would come back to the House a better bill than as amended by the Senate. His plea was futile in securing any support from the insurgent group, but to his lasting credit the bill that emerged from conference was admitted in a speech by the leader of the insurgents to be a better bill than as it left the Senate.

No harder struggle for the attainment of provisions that would meet the demands of the shipping public was ever waged than during the five weeks while this bill was in conference. The Senatorial group, under the leadership of the late Senator Elkins, appealed—but in vain—to President Taft for support to a modification of some of the provisions demanded

by Mr. MANN. But Mr. MANN was insistent to the President that the bill should reflect the requirements of the time and the demands of the shipping public, and his will was followed.

For five weeks in conference at the close of a long session, during which, as Chairman of the Commerce Committee, he had reported and passed the Mann White Slave Act, the Mann Interstate Commerce Amendment Law, the bill for the government of the Panama Canal Zone, the reorganization of the Lighthouse Service, and many other important measures, he had waged one of the greatest fights of his life without restoring rest at night, and came out triumphant in his fight for progressive railroad legislation.

Tired in mind and body after this exhausting work, he went to the seashore for a couple of weeks' rest, there to go through a strange mental metamorphose in seeking relaxation and the attainment to normal, after having driven the mental engine to the maximum of performance, as was his wont during each session of Congress.

Though warned again and again by his close friends that he was calling upon nature's reserve force too regularly, session after session, to have repaired the ravages that come with close attention and confinement to legislative work, in July, 1917, a few months after our entrance into the war, broken from the exhausting work attendant as minority opposition leader during the prior seven years, he left the House to repair to his garden of peonies in the suburbs of Chicago and there regain his health. After an absence of 16 months from his post he returned with his health restored.

After he had given his best for 20 years as a faithful servant of the Republic, the tragedy in congressional annals occurred in his being renounced by his party associates as candidate for Speaker.

The only explanation that ever has been made of the unheard of intrusion of the Senatorial group, headed by the late Senator Penrose, in forcing their State delegations' support away from Mr. MANN, was that if elected Speaker they feared, by reason of his tremendous attainments, he would become a formidable candidate for the Presidency in shaping the legislative policy of Congress.

He sought the Speakership, not for the honors of the position alone, but—as he told a few personal friends—to lead in the enactment of progressive legislation for the benefit of his party and country. Though righteously disappointed at the turn of affairs, in being rejected for the high honor of Speaker, he showed his greatness as controller of committee assignments, on the reorganization of the House under Republican control in the Sixty-sixth Congress, to place Members according to their worth and without any trace of any desire to punish those who had opposed him. He was too great a patriot, too big a man to degrade his position of premiership as director of legislative policies to treasure political grievance or animosity.

He was my friend. With no man in my Congressional service was I more closely associated, both legislatively and personally, than with JAMES R. MANN. I prize the ties of friendship formed years back and welded into enduring ties with the passing of years.

Great was JAMES R. MANN in life. To me his life and work will be an exemplar and inspiration until the end of my days of all that is noblest in a faithful disciple of public trust. No man was his peer, no man ever measured up to his stature of commanding eminence.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I had a deep and peculiar affection for our colleague, Mr. MANN, and I have felt his loss very keenly. As I turn back to the beginning of our acquaintance, I recall the somewhat unusual circumstance that the first two times I ever saw him I was seeking advice.

When I finished my course of studies at a law school here in Washington and was about to go forth looking for a suitable place to practice my profession, I had many misgivings. One of my teachers, afterward a member of the Supreme Court, suggested that I go to Chicago and see Mr. MANN who was then, or had been, one of the successful members of the Chicago bar. I went to Chicago and saw him. I shall never forget his kindly manner nor his encouraging suggestions.

Fifteen years later I saw him the second time when I came to Washington as a member elect of the Sixty-fourth Congress, and again I called on him for counsel. On both occasions he talked to me as would a father to his son, and the years have proven to me that his counsel was both wise and valuable.

I was impressed with his sincerity of purpose, his devotion to whatever task duty called him, and his willingness, even eagerness to help others who sought his help, and especially those who were just entering the most trying time of life's labors. My association with him as a member of the House through the years since then has confirmed and convinced me of the impressions I then received.

I said I had a peculiar affection for him. He was one of the few men for whom I have felt a real affection, who never did anything personal for me that would ordinarily inspire affection or gratitude. Aside from the advice that I had sought, he never did me a personal favor that I know of. But he possessed that unusual power of making others like him, of compelling the respect and admiration and even the affection of his associates, because, I believe, of his very strength and sturdiness of character, his untiring devotion to duty, his courage of convictions, his loyalty to the ideals of our Republic, and his unusual efficiency as a public servant. I have often heard Members praise him and even express their affection for him, who had more than once been the victims of his forensic strength and strategy, his keen cutting sarcasm or his unerring knowledge of parliamentary principles and precedents. Neither persons or personal favors ever swayed him from his straight course toward the best interests of our Government.

If by some power we could glean from the records of Congress the assembled public labors of all of our legislators since the beginning of the Government, and could pass them in review before us, I believe it would appear that those of Mr. MANN would exceed all others in amount, if not in value, to the Government. He always chose the difficult course, and he toiled without ceasing; opposition was to him an inspiration; and with it all, I do not believe he ever cast what we sometimes call an expedient vote.

In one respect at least he was a most fortunate man. He represented an intelligent constituency who recognized his ability, respected his judgment, and did not attempt to dictate his views or control his freedom of action. He, therefore, could and did freely, conscientiously, and unselfishly devote his best thoughts and labors to the service of the entire country. What a fortunate position is this for one who is chosen for the responsibility of making laws for a great nation.

Mr. Speaker, I did not have the privilege of enjoying a very personal or intimate acquaintance with Mr. MANN. My association with him was never of a personal character, but was that only of a colleague and fellow Member of the House. There are so many older Members here who knew him longer and perhaps who knew him better, I would feel it an intrusion to take more time on this solemn occasion than to very briefly pay my humble tribute to him for whom I always felt the most profound admiration.

Mr. MANN was one of the most unselfish men I ever knew either in private or public life. If he ever spoke or acted with a view to his own personal profit or advancement I was unable to detect it. He was the highest type of public servant it was ever my privilege to know.

His whole public career was a splendid exemplification of the highest conception of service, or, perhaps I should say, of public service.

No armored soldier advancing under the inspiration of martial music ever served his country more unselfishly or more courageously than did JAMES R. MANN, both in war and in peace. Those who had the opportunity to observe him from day to day during the more recent years have observed how his strong, manly form was bending and breaking under the burden of service, and believe, as I do, that he truly gave his life to the service of his country.

We need him and we miss him here. The country needs him and will sorely miss him. We are yet too near the time and scene of his service to properly appraise him. But I do not believe there has ever sat in this Chamber a more valuable legislator or a more useful public servant than was Mr. MANN.

It was a most unhappy day, not only for those of us who for the time were his associates here, but for the country he so long and faithfully served, when there came the last muffled roll call that summoned him from his labors in this vale of tears to answer in another and more peaceful chamber on the other side of the divide.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, when I came into the House of Representatives as a new Member 10 years ago I soon came to know Hon. JAMES R. MANN, then minority floor leader, and I shall always retain the impressions then formed of his splendid characteristics and remarkable abilities. All who served with him here remember the keen alertness, the earnestness, and the assiduous industry with which he performed his legislative duties. Mr. MANN technically assumed the office of minority leader at the beginning of the Sixty-second Congress, but to all intents and purposes he had been the real leader long before that time. Almost immedi-

ately upon his entrance to Congress, 24 years ago, he began to manifest qualities of leadership and take a place of influence in the proceedings. By his quick mastery of the rules of parliamentary procedure, his sincerity and keen insight into the merits or demerits of measures offered for consideration, as well as by his readiness in debate and activity on the floor, he early became recognized as one who could and would be a leader. Thus it came about that quite a long time before he became titular leader of his own party on the floor he was a sort of de facto leader, whose judgment was highly regarded and whose advice was sought on nonpolitical questions by Members on both sides of the Chamber.

It was characteristic of Mr. MANN's leadership that he loved a square fight, was unyielding, a fighter who called a spade a spade, showed no quarter, brooked no interference, and hit hard and often. He was punctilious down to the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." Yet he possessed a kindly nature and broad sympathies. No leader ever had a firmer grip upon the business of legislation. He was thoroughly informed concerning every bill that came up for consideration, whether a great tariff measure or a private pension bill. Frequently he knew more about a pending bill than the chairman of the committee having it in charge. Nothing attracts the attention of the House quicker than real information, and Mr. MANN always had it.

The duties of a floor leader in the House of Representatives are manifold and the position is one of great responsibility. It is of the utmost importance, not only from a party standpoint but in the interest of public business that men possessing peculiar fitness should be chosen by each political party in the House to act as field marshal and as mentor and guide on the floor. The position is one not easily filled, requiring in its occupant a high degree of alertness, resourcefulness, and tact combined with readiness in debate and thorough parliamentary knowledge. Leadership as here comprehended involves at least three elements, political, parliamentary and legislative. The chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, controlled by the majority, has with few exceptions carried with it the responsibility and distinction of leadership on all political matters on the floor of the House, and by the same token the ranking member of that committee on the minority side is sometimes political floor leader on that side, though the distinction usually falls to the minority candidate for Speaker.

It must be understood that it is largely the game of politics that is being played in Congress. The exigencies of party advantage and the effort of each party to "put one over" on the other is the mainspring of a considerable per cent of the maneuvers made on the floor. It is on its chosen leader therefore that each side depends to a great extent for the watchfulness and tactics by which disaster is averted. But over and above this, the leader has a broader usefulness in his knowledge of parliamentary procedure and of the various measures brought before the House upon which his advice and guidance is sought. Frequently the leader recognizes lieutenants with special fitness along parliamentary lines or in legislative work.

For many years titular floor leadership was a heritage from membership on the all-powerful Committee on Rules, when it was composed of the Speaker and only four other Members. Then that committee was constituted of all leaders, each with his peculiar ability and standing in the House, and they were all parliamentarians of the first order. But since the enlargement of this committee, membership on it carries no such prestige as of old. Legislative leadership is that which relates to the conduct and control of a bill, and this leadership is assigned to the chairman or some majority member of the committee reporting it or having charge of it.

Leadership involved incessant work, and it was a marvel to many of Mr. MANN's colleagues how he stood the strain week in and week out, month after month. To see him in action on a busy day was a relaxation.

He has been called to his final rest and will be sadly missed in the places that knew him here. He was a naturalist and extremely fond of flowers and plants. At his home in Chicago he had a garden filled with them and found most of his recreation among them. If it were my privilege I would like to gather an armful of his favorite beauties and lay them across a tablet to be erected to his memory.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, of the high personal character and equally outstanding civic virtues of our late colleague, the Hon. JAMES ROBERT MANN, all his friends and associates, in fact, even those who only casually met him, can speak with total confidence. He was the personification of honor and candor in coversation and conduct. He practiced no guile or wile to accomplish his purposes. While he lacked neither shrewdness nor resourcefulness, he never stooped to deception or duplicity. He loved forensic combat and in parliamentary or legislative encounter neither asked nor gave quarter. He was a good lawyer, learned in the substance as well as in the practice of the law. He was a capable business man who grasped not only the fundamentals of private trade and industry, but mastered as well the much larger problems of administration of Government. With his keen, analytic intellect and constant application to broad principles as well as necessary details, he doubtless would have been a successful executive, but he preferred to devote almost the whole of his active career to legislative work. He was a lawmaker and a parliamentarian par excellence.

His conspicuous public services were in the council or aldermanic board of the city of Chicago and in the National House of Representatives. His services in the legislative body of the western metropolis were so important and valuable as to commend him readily to his neighbors and fellow citizens as meriting the higher honor of representing them in the National Legislature. Two men began their careers almost simultaneously in the city council of Chicago and both graduated from service in that body to membership here, where they have served with great distinction and benefit to the country. They were our late colleague, Mr. MANN and his neighbor and friend, the present Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Hon. MARTIN B. MADDEN.

Older Members of the House can estimate and recite better than can the younger men the great services which Mr. MANN rendered the Republic in his capacity of legislator, but his great ability and effectiveness were patent to all. No bill came before the House, no measure was presented for action, no committee submitted a report, but Mr. MANN carefully studied the questions involved and prepared himself for informative debate and intelligent action. His industry was proverbial. If, as has been frequently stated, labor is the greater part of genius, our late colleague had not only the native endowment of an intuitive and spontaneous mind, but as well the acquired capability wrought by discipline, training, and application. His colleagues well know that the copy of a bill which he held in his hands during debate always contained marginal notes and pertinent clippings which marked the thoroughness and broad scope of his preparation on the measure. His speeches, at least in later years, were uniformly brief. He went directly to the point and there was no occasion for any extension of his remarks in the Congressional Record. Upon investigation I find that the Congressional Library contains indexed copies of several of his most notable longer addresses, among which are his speech on the war to free Cuba, delivered April 28, 1898, his speech on the proposed annexation of Hawaii, delivered June 11, 1898, his speech on the Porto Rico bill, delivered April 11, 1900, and his speech on the Nicaragua Canal, delivered May 2, 1900.

At this time it is not only interesting but instructive to recall some of our late colleague's utterances during his long and brilliant service in the House.

Note his impassioned plea for human rights in his speech on "The War to Free Cuba," in the discussion of the war revenue bill in the Committee of the Whole, when he said:

> Mr. Chairman, the spirit of commercialism has been subordinated to the spirit of humanity. Patriotism is again supreme in our hearts. Greed and the love of gold yielded to the touch of sympathetic nature. No nobler offering to humanity, no greater sacrifice of self-interest, no loftier example of human kinship has ever been made. A mighty nation, wholly devoted to the arts of peace, absorbed in trade and gain, permeated with the desire for wealth and comforts, without a powerful Army and with only a moderate Navy, goes to war with a determined, cruel, and revengeful people because it dares to fight for the right and is determined to stop forever the despotic and cold-blooded cruelty to and robbery of the island of Cuba by the nation of Spain.
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> We do not fight for a fancied slight; we do not fight for a commercial wrong; we do not fight for an increase of territory; we do not fight because our commercial spirit has been outraged; we do not fight because our land has been invaded; we fight because it has become necessary to fight if we would uphold our manhood; because the leader of nations on our continent can not stand idly by while Spain is, with cold blood and cruelty, slaughtering and starving our next-door neighbors to death; because unless we are willing to fight we must abandon our vaunted pretentions of enlightened humanity and civilization; because we can not "pass by on the other side."
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> It has been said that war was terrible; that war is hell. Let it be so! War was terrible when the English Parliament levied a small tax upon tea imported to this land, but our forefathers fought for freedom. They were not afraid of war, nor are their descendants.
>
> War was terrible in 1812, but the American people, few in number and small in wealth, were not then afraid of the mighty power of Great Britain.
>
> War was terrible in 1845, but our people were not afraid to help the liberty-loving Texans, and my father was among those who then fought for his country and for freedom to another State on this continent.
>
> War was terrible, war was hell, in 1861, but it did not frighten either those who wore the blue or the gray in behalf of what they believed to be right and freedom.

Has war grown so terrible that we now are afraid of it? Shall we muffle our ears and blind our eyes and pluck out our hearts to the piteous moanings and pleadings of the starving thousands in Cuba because we are afraid to spill our blood? Thank God, the American people have red blood instead of ice water running in their veins!

During the consideration in the House of the Joint Resolution to provide for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, Mr. MANN said on the broad question of national security:

Mr. Speaker, there never was a plainer proposition than the one for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Politicians seeking for political advantage may endeavor to obscure it by sophistry and by special pleading. But the American people understand the situation. They know full well that it is an absolute necessity for the protection of our interests upon the great Pacific Ocean and for the protection of our own great Pacific shore line that the Hawaiian Islands should become part and parcel of the United States.

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If I have read and studied aright the lessons of history, the battles for supremacy which in the past were fought out on the Ganges, on the Nile, in the Mediterranean, across the English Channel, on the Atlantic, will at some time in the future be fought across the Pacific Ocean. When that time comes, as come it will, the American flag will be protecting the Caucasian race, will be upholding the honor and dignity of the American people, will be furnishing security to our Pacific coast, will be providing support to our Pacific commerce, will be insuring the tranquility, the supremacy, and liberty of our people as it floats in grandeur over land and sea at the Hawaiian Islands.

In the consideration in Committee of the Whole of a bill for the construction of an isthmian canal, Mr. MANN reviewed the history of the various attempts to secure transportation across the Isthmus of Panama and in characteristic fashion urged action which would result in achievement. In the course of these remarks, he said:

Mr. Chairman, I favor an American canal, owned, controlled, fortified, and defended by the United States. Nature has given to our country certain natural advantages for our own defense which we ought not to destroy or in any way relinquish. * * *

Sir, you can appoint commissions until the heavens fall and the canal will remain unbuilt. What is required is action. The first thing toward the construction of the canal is to do something. The way to build the canal is to build it.

Other noteworthy publications, showing great diligence and thoroughness in preparation, are the reports which Mr. MANN submitted with various measures while he was chairman of the Committee on Elections No. 1 and of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Some of these are also preserved and listed in the Library of Congress.

As a parliamentarian Mr. MANN took not only high but leading rank. Had he been so disposed, his wide experience with and close analysis of parliamentary precedents could have produced a treatise which would have rivaled the manuals of our acknowledged authorities, Jefferson, Cushing, Robert, and others. It would be a task, well worth while, to cull out of the Congressional Record his observations on parliamentary questions and put them into accessible and permanent form. He frequently referred to precedents from memory, but his own reasoning was generally so cogent and direct that the precedents agreed with his view because he was right. He had the rare legal mind which determines legal principles primarily upon what must be the law and not upon what ambiguous language may seem to state the law to be. In the determination of parliamentary questions Mr. MANN was unmoved by prejudice or interest. He repelled temporary advantage by advocating action that might become a dangerous precedent. With consistent firmness he stood for rules and principles, "the effects of which," in the language of Thomas Jefferson, the father of American parliamentary law, "may be accuracy in business, economy of time, order, uniformity, and impartiality." Mr. MANN well knew, as all of us should realize, that even in the maintenance of orderly procedure, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

When a grateful nation, by action of the Congress, returned the mortal remains of Representative MANN to the scene of his early struggles and successes, his neighbors and friends in Chicago and Illinois gathered at his bier, with the representatives of the National House and Senate, and attested their love and esteem for our late colleague. His memory will never fade in the city and State, which deemed it a high privilege to give his inestimable services to the Republic.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, once more the hand of death has been laid upon one of the most prominent and best loved members of this House. I know that every member of this House was, as I was, greatly shocked and grieved when we read in the morning paper that Hon. JAMES R. MANN had passed away, almost without warning and entirely unexpected by any of his colleagues, for it was not known that he was seriously ill, or in any immediate danger of death, although his health had been manifestly failing for many months. Those of us who have been long in the service here can not but note the frequency with which the flags on this Capitol are at half mast for the death of a member, who but a short time before has been active here in the performance of his official duties. But time passes and soon those same flags float again as high as ever. Truly death is no respecter of persons, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the great as well as the ordinary mortal must pay the debt of nature which we all alike owe. And after that debt in any case is paid, the great world with all of its activities moves on in its course as before. Sometimes it almost seems that when a leader falls the business of the Nation must come to a stop; but it does not and it can not. Others fill the gap and the Nation and the world moves on as before. The plan of nature is like a resistless river that, regardless of obstructions, flows on forever.

I once heard a Democratic Member of Congress, himself one of the ablest men who ever occupied a seat in this House, say in debate that JIM MANN came very near being a great man. I think he came about as near to being entitled to that designation as any Member whom I have known in my term of service. I have no hesitation in saying that he was the most industrious, the best informed, and the greatest legislator I have ever known. And I have not the slightest doubt that his devotion to duty at all times was the means of materially shortening his life. His courage was dauntless, his honesty beyond question, and his sincerity always evident. Nothing on earth could swerve him from the line of duty as he saw it. It is quite a popular thing to criticise Members of Congress, sometimes no doubt justly, more often unjustly. It is too often charged that Members favor measures not in the interest of the people, or oppose measures which clearly are in the interest of the people at large. I do not think that such criticism is justified in one case of a thousand. I do think that one of the greatest faults with which Members can be charged is that they are altogether too anxious to do precisely what their constituents desire, whether for the best interests of the entire body of the people or not. It is hard to resist popular clamor. Mr. MANN had the courage to do that very thing and to stand at all times for what he believed to be right, regardless of consequences, and wholly indifferent to its effect upon himself personally.

It takes a really great man to do that, and therefore I say JIM MANN was in truth and in fact a great man. His services to the people of his district, his State, and the Nation were of inestimable value, and now that those services are ended his place in history is secure as one of the great characters who have served in this House with distinguished ability, and in the case of Mr. MANN, with devotion to the best interests of the people of the Nation, and with the love, esteem, and respect of all who have been privileged to serve with him here. I knew him well before he came to Congress, and I have been familiar with his record here during all the years of his service. I did not always agree with him, and in fact very radically disagreed with him in some things and on many occasions, but any such disagreement did not in the least affect our friendship, which continued uninterruptedly through all the years. In debate he was a "biting man from bitter creek," but personally and at heart he was as kindly and gentlemanly a character as I have ever known. His place in this House as a Representative of the people was one that it will not be an easy matter to fill, and he will be missed as few others of his colleagues would be. We who believe that this life is not all; that what we call death will not end all, confidently hope and believe that the usefulness of a great character will be renewed in another sphere, and that there some day, some time, somewhere we shall meet again and there renew the friendships formed here on earth.

For love will hope, and faith will trust
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Speaker—

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

As quickly as a meteor flashes through the skies, the foremost figure in this Congress of the United States has left us for a greater Congress of all nations, climes, and peoples. Unfortunately, the Republic will never fully realize that it has thus lost its most faithful, most useful, most efficient, most valuable, and, in this Congress, the most influential of all its distinguished public servants. As one recalls how much larger he loomed on the floor of this House than in the eye of the general public who read only the newspapers, the fact is almost inconceivable to those of us who have served with him for a few years. A distinguished Democrat once said to me that the country could well afford to pay JIM MANN a million dollars a year for his services here, and it was simple truth.

When I first came to Congress I had been somewhat prejudiced by silly newspaper talk. From Chicago I came with a young Democrat who was clerk of some committee here and was a bitter critic and enemy of Congressman MANN, for reasons which he freely gave. Finally I said to him, "If all this is true, why is it that Mr. MANN has so long been the practically absolute leader of his party?" He said, "I guess it was because of his ability and integrity," which seemed to me to be reason enough, and which fact determined my future attitude toward him.

Those who have served in this House at any time during the last quarter of a century will keep in their minds as long as they live the Hon. JAMES R. MANN, of Illinois, the author of the white slave act and the proponent of the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution, the two greatest legislative achievements that have ever gone into law for the female race, to whom he was the greatest friend and for whom he was the greatest leader in all the history of mankind. In all the time he was in this House no other legislation has been so important as to surpass these in actual service to the human race, and they alone would be sufficient to announce to the world that one of its greatest statesmen passed away when this stately column broke.

For almost a generation that great leader stood on this floor in peace and in war and in rumors of war, in toil and strife and defeat and victory, and that brilliant mind and mighty soul was never swept away by success and never succumbed to defeat. His steady figure towered above them all. For years he was the leader of a minority and fought their battles with a zest and a zeal and a skill, with an ability and courage, with a knowledge of every phase of parliamentary contest that stamped him as the greatest master of legislation on this floor who ever sat in the Congress of the United States. No attack ever found him unprepared. No victorious assault ever took the flag of his party away from his mighty hand; and when his party passed into victory and the final laurels for which he hoped did not crown his ambition, he never faltered in his stride for an instant, but accepted his defeat with a smile, as Mr. Great Heart only could, and that very night achieved for his party perhaps the greatest tactical and parliamentary victory ever accomplished when he after an all-night fight unseated a Democrat and seated a Republican in a Democratic House after as desperate a struggle as was ever had on this floor, when after an all-night contest, as the first rays of the morning sun glistened along the Atlantic, he challenged the Speaker's ruling and succeeded in overruling the decision of Mr. Speaker Clark, almost President of the United States, in a Democratic House, and so seated a Republican by one majority. No man in American history but JAMES R. MANN could have accomplished that; and no feature of his great career more won him the respect and esteem of his colleagues than the greatness of soul he showed when he, after years of leadership, was denied the reward of his ambitions and loyally continued that fight for his party.

In his long career here he never feared to vote as he thought was just, or to take issue with the House if he thought he was right, as we all saw when he voted to seat Victor Berger of Wisconsin, though only two others joined with him in that vote; but a practically unanimous House conceded he did this because he thought it was right, and no criticism was ever made of an act which might easily have lost him the respect of many of his associates.

In all the years when the Government wealth was often at his disposal, his integrity remained spotless, when he might have accumulated millions. He never hesitated to cast a vote that might easily have brought him the condemnation of the people he served. He never hesitated to do his duty, whether his services were rewarded or not.

All those who are here remember when every day we expected to hear from the hospital in Baltimore that he had passed away. Suddenly the whispered word told us that Mr. MANN at the risk of his life had come here to vote for the woman's suffrage amendment. He was—

A soul supreme in each hard instance tried,
Above all pain, all passion and all pride,
The rage of power, the blast of public breath,
The lust of lucre and the dread of death.

Probably no other member of either branch of Congress has given more consideration and attention and service to all legislation than this man. No public duty was so insignificant, so arduous, so undistinguished, that it did not receive the attention of this greatest of all parliamentary leaders and legislators. He threw into the smallest task the same ability and care he did into the great bills on which men make a reputation. He saved this country millions of dollars. While he accomplished the very highest possibilities of great statesmen, he gave the same loving care to the most minute details of a Congressman's duty from which no fame or repute could be derived.

With an eye single to the taxpayer's service, he followed every dollar to its ultimate accomplishment for the benefit of the taxpayers, and contemporaneously he wrote his name among the stars of American statesmanship by his greatest legislative deeds. The American women should some day build here in the Capital a monument to the man who did most for them of all those who have been here, and should see that his name goes into the hall of fame to shine forever, and prove their appreciation of what is done for their sex.

While he was equal to every duty, however large, while he neglected no work, however small, it is probable that JIM MANN took his greatest pleasure in the combats of this floor, where he was the past master of the art of parliamentary leadership, and he will be best remembered, as he would like to be, I expect, as the most gallant, most determined, and best equipped of all those who have fought and lost and won, first and foremost in the strife of public life here, where he never faltered in the thickest of the fight, where he never failed in the hour when advice was needed, and where he will never be replaced by his equal as a parliamentary leader during the life of any man who served with him.

Mr. MANN was preeminently the parliamentary chieftain, without fear and without reproach, shrewd and wise in preparation, crafty in ambush, bold and vigorous in attack, proud in defiance, and lofty in achievement.

Fleet foot on the correi,
Sage counsel in cumber,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber!

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have it understood that the theme or thought that I am about to adhere to is this: JAMES R. MANN, servant of THE PEOPLE. He was no man's servant, except as he was the servant of the people.

It is hard to avoid wandering or departing somewhat from this theme, because he was such a many-sided individual, lawyer and law student, attorney and counselor, legislator and parliamentarian, office worker and floor worker, committee member and committee commander; at home in biography and history, and in libraries in books; graduate of Illinois' great university 47 years ago, master of laws in 1892 and doctor of laws of the same as long ago as 1903; member of the Oakland School Board as early as 1887; attorney for Hyde Park for years from 1888; alderman from the ward of Chicago made out of Hyde Park from 1893 to 1897, when he came to this House, 26 years ago; student of education, of science, of art, of finance, of municipal government, of diplomacy; capable of being governor, Senator, ambassador, or President; digger and delver in all branches of knowledge and progress. What a worker and what a work!

Yet he laid aside all distractions and delights to be the servant of the people—the whole people—with no man his master, no man who could say to him, "Do this" or "Do that," with no man who dared to say it.

Mr. MADDEN's emphatic and forceful address—a real oration—was preceded by Mr. MANN.

Just as we had all been surprised into admiration by the address of Mr. MADDEN; so we were, by the address of Mr. MANN.

It was not so energetic or emphatic as Mr. MADDEN'S.

But it was a complete discourse, a treatise, a history, and a textbook, a lecture.

National currency and finance through all time—the 6,000 years of human history—were skillfully sketched and summarized. Quotations from master minds of the money question from all climes were marshalled. It was argument unanswerable.

We all went home that night with gratitude to the speakers and with thanks in our hearts to Providence that the ranks of the public men of Illinois contained two such students and champions; that Illinois, and through it the Nation, had in its service and at its command two such voices and physiques, two such intelligent fighters.

The following year Mr. MADDEN escaped election to the United States Senate by 1 or 2 votes, and in after years both were again and again advocated and urged to be candidates, but fortunately both have remained here to ornament and adorn, to embellish and enrich this House of Commons of the American people.

I get the words "no man's servant, except as he was the servant of the people," from his own careful language. I

heard him say here one day, "I use language carefully." He was not talking about himself, he was talking, in a speech of four minutes, about our colleague, William E. Mason, who had passed away. It was the 26th of February last year. Here are, in part, the things he said about Mr. Mason:

Mr. Speaker, we called him Billy Mason because we loved him.
The people called him Billy Mason because they loved him.
He appealed to the people.
He never endeavored to build up a personal political organization.
He appealed to the minds, to the reason, to the hearts of the people.

He continued:

* * * * * * *

Mr. Mason's great aim in life was to help somebody who needed help.
It was not confined to those in distress abroad.
But everywhere, anywhere, his heart throbbed and thrilled with emotion, for the distressed and oppressed in any clime and in any land.

* * * * * * *

He continued:

We shall miss him, we do miss him, from the halls of the House.
He was no man's servant, except as he was the servant of the people.
He did what he thought was right, and he had the courage of his convictions.

He finished thus:

Mr. Mason's family relations were so touching, so loving, that I hesitate to enter that sacred place, but his widow and his children will always know that he occupied the highest place in the esteem and in the love of all Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker, these utterances by Mr. MANN inform us and advise us. They reveal to us his capacity and facility of expression of sentiment and emotion. How tender and touching and gentle was all this!

And when he used the words:

He was no man's servant, except as he was the servant of the people

How well he knew what a true servant of the people is! How well he described himself!

I first saw and heard JAMES R. MANN'S voice in 1896.

There was a great political rally.

It was at Jacksonville, county seat of Morgan County, Ill.

It was late in the campaign; about the last day of October.

It was an opera-house meeting.

There was a crowded house.

Hon. MARTIN B. MADDEN was the first speaker, as I recall it.

His address, of course, was full of emphasis, accuracy, conciseness, and business astuteness, and, above all, earnestness and sincerity.

We had a rare treat that night.

We had been told that two Chicago aldermen were to speak.

About all we expected to hear, I think, was some discussion of the bribery, bulldozing, and ballot-box stuffing supposed to surround Chicago.

This was because the Chicago press, posing as great moral agencies, attacked all public officials, almost without exception, and almost all the time, but had not attacked these two men.

We did not imagine the State campaign committee would send us boodlers or bulldozers.

But we wondered what two Chicago aldermen knew about "primary money," and "secondary money," and "redemption money," and "Coin's Financial School," and "the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the aid or consent of any other nation." We were agreeably disappointed.

Mr. MANN believed in God. He believed that men go to Heaven. Concerning Hon. Champ Clark, he said:

He has gone, but his memory will linger long in the Halls of this House, influencing those who are here and those who come afterwards to remember that contests over principles do not need to degenerate into personal animosities. He was the exemplification of the American spirit to contest for principles and to abide peacefully by the results.

I have not read, in any memorial address, words more tenderly touching and more notably eloquent than those with which our colleague the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, the Hon. HENRY GARLAND DUPRÉ, on the 29th day of February, 1920, brought to a close his tribute to a departed member, long his colleague.

I take the liberty because of my poverty of words to quote and reproduce, as applying to Mr. MANN, those gentle yet challenging paragraphs, the grace and graciousness of which so impressed me at the time, that I have not been able to forget them.

They read as follows:

Until his last gasp, he fought sham, hypocrisy, duplicity, double-dealing of every sort, private and public. Is it too much to hope that after such service in the church militant, a risen Christ, in whom he always believed, granted him fellowship in the church triumphant? So believing I say to this knightly gentleman, this loyal citizen, this faithful friend, this devoted, tender and affectionate husband, "Ave atque vale"—"Hail and farewell."

The Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, my associations with JAMES R. MANN were such as to make it difficult for me to speak of him and his work in the House with cold judgment. He was my friend—my friend in sunshine and in the stress of storm—and he never wavered in his loyalty to his friends. So, I may be prejudiced in my judgment; but I believe the majority of men who served with him will agree with me when I express the opinion that he was the most industrious, the most courageous, and the most efficient legislator who has been in Congress in many years.

Mr. MANN did not come to Congress unprepared for the work of a legislator. He began his legal profession as the attorney for the village of Hyde Park, then the largest village in the United States, and now a large part of the city of Chicago. There he studied the needs of village government, and the village is the beginning of government, where the foundation of all government is laid. He was later a member of the Board of Education and the South Park Board and a member of the City Council of Chicago. In all these positions he studied government in its various applications to the needs of the people in village, city, and county, laws for the protection, education, and healthy amusement of the people; the assessment of taxes, and the expenditure of public money for the benefit of the people who paid the taxes.

He was, therefore, trained for the larger work he had to assume when he came to the House, and I never knew a new Member to take up the work here with more intelligence, more energy, and better judgment. He did not at once aspire to leadership, but accepted assignment to committee service as it came to him and studied the questions that came before his committee until he was advanced to that great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at a time when it was the center of legislation that touched every interest in the country. There the industry and intelligent application of his study and experience gave him leadership through the recognition of Members on both sides of the House, and also by the Senate, the President, and the country.

More than any other one man he ironed out the controversies over the Hepburn railroad bill, and he took the pure food bill, which had passed the Senate without careful consideration, and made it an effective pure food law. In that work there was a call for not only conscientious and painstaking effort, but also for more than ordinary courage because the country had been excited by clever propaganda until the President was insistent that the House should accept the Senate bill. Many Members of the House became affected with hysteria, as petitions and demands poured in on them and the newspapers assailed the Speaker, the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for delay in enacting that legislation.

But JAMES R. MANN, who had charge of the bill, did not get excited. He kept cool and worked day and night until he was satisfied that the proposed legislation would effectively protect the food of the American people, and when he reported his bill to the House and explained the changes he had made, the House by a large majority accepted his work and passed the bill as it came from the committee. The Senate also accepted the House bill and so did the President with the enthusiastic indorsement that it was a great improvement over the bill he had advocated. The pure food law was the work of JAMES R. MANN.

That was one of the greatest triumphs of individual judgment, based on careful investigation, I have ever seen in the Congress of the United States in my long service here. It was a fine testimonial to Mr. MANN nearly a score of years ago, and the beginning of his safe and sane and courageous leadership and his recognition as an undisputed parliamentary authority by both sides of the House. I know of no more enduring monument to a legislator than that which the membership of the House, whether controlled by one party or the other, has builded to the memory of my late friend and colleague, JAMES R. MANN.

Mr. SPROUL. Mr. Speaker, having listened to the splendid orations given here to-day in memory of our departed colleague, Hon. JAMES R. MANN, I feel at a loss to know what to add to that which has already been said. Surely no further words are necessary to impress upon my hearers the sorrow and bereavement felt so keenly by this entire House, nor the irreparable loss we, his colleagues, have suffered in having been bereft of an able leader and a faithful friend. Nor can I expect to portray more vividly than has been done those attributes which won him the respect and the homage due to him as a statesman, an orator, and a tireless worker for the right in all matters of legislation with which he had to do.

But, Mr. Speaker, I can perhaps express to you and to my colleagues a more personal and intimate feeling toward the friend who has gone, for out of the fullness of my heart I speak of my early acquaintance with Mr. MANN, more than 40 years ago, when he was, even at that early age, a leader among his fellow men and those associated with him in the government of our city and State. Men looked to him then, as in later years, for guidance and encouragement, always sure of receiving the best that he had to give.

Speaking as I do, from my experience in those early associations with Mr. MANN, I can truthfully and thankfully say that he was my never-failing inspiration, and so, in these later years of our service together in this assembly, years all too short, I found him still the exponent of those sound principles of justice and right upon which he had laid the foundation of his career, and willing, as always, to cheerfully give of himself and his time to promote those ideals which he had instilled into the minds and hearts of his hearers of other days.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all who may desire may extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that all who may desire may extend their remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE MOSES P. KINKAID, OF NEBRASKA.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the additional order of the day.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska, by unanimous consent—

Ordered, That Sunday, January 14, 1923, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of Hon MOSES P. KINKAID, late a Representative from the State of Nebraska.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following resolutions and ask their adoption.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska submits a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 482.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. MOSES P. KINKAID, late a Member of this House from the State of Nebraska.

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 the exercises of the day, shall adjourn.

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 SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. ANDREWS] will please take the chair.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HUMPHREY].

Mr. HUMPHREY of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I realize fully well my inability to paint a word picture that will even faintly reflect the love, respect, and esteem in which the people of the Sixth Congressional District of Nebraska held the friendship and labor of the late Judge MOSES P. KINKAID. Even so, I bring this tribute to the shrine of his memory that the people he served so long and faithfully as their representative in Congress may have the solace of knowing that in his death his work, his activities, and his accomplishments have not been forgotten.

Judge KINKAID was born January 24, 1850, in the State of Virginia. His childhood and early boyhood were spent near the line that separates what is now West Virginia from Pennsylvania. His parents lived in Virginia, his grandparents in Pennsylvania. He had a vivid recollection of, and frequently referred to, the days just before the beginning of the Civil War, as well as the actual hostilities of contending armies in and about his boyhood home. In his reminiscent moods he frequently told of slave-running days, and how he, a boy, without comprehending the significance of the act, had piloted fugitive slaves coming from somewhere in the South and headed for Canada, to his grandparents' home in Pennsylvania, where food, shelter, and aid were afforded them. And after reciting such incidents in his life he would add:

When I came to understand it, it made me constitutionally an abolitionist.

The war closed. Just before and during the war period young KINKAID had finished his studies at the common schools. Ambitious for an education, and thrilled by the stormy war scenes he had witnessed, though not participated in, he entered college in Greene County, Pa. After a time, how long I do not know, his parents died, and, quitting college, he turned his face to the West.

Selecting the law as his chosen profession, he registered as a student at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he finished the law course and was admitted to practice in the year 1876. His studious habits, his keen analytical mind, and his gentlemanly bearing attracted the attention of the faculty and student body at this institution of learning and he was elected president of his class during his senior year, an honor he deeply appreciated and frequently alluded to when talking of the school day period that is a part of every man's life.

From Ann Arbor he went to Henry County, Ill., fully equipped to enter the practice of the law. He had a quick, accurate legal mind, and was soon emersed in the litigation of the community. For a short time he conducted an office in Illinois, when the lure of the West again possessed him, and he quit an established practice to try new fields of endeavor.

The West at that time was going through a series of rapid evolutions. I think I might say, convulsions, and be well within the limits of the facts. West of the Missouri River it was an untried country. In the seventies the Union Pacific Railroad stretched across the plains in its reach for the Golden Gate. The Northwestern and Burlington had out scouting and surveying parties, examining, trying, testing, an undeveloped country, and on whose report the railroad builders of the West would move. And into the turmoil and strife that such conditions produce we next find M. P. KINKAID, lawyer.

I was fortunate in forming an acquaintance with Judge KINKAID in 1887, an acquaintance that ripened into a warm personal friendship. And as I have studied the characteristics of his life and the psychology of his environment I have wondered how and why a man of his quiet, gentle, uncombative nature should throw in with the men who, at that time, were the rugged, quick, impulsive characters who were driving the black line of the desert before them in a strenuous effort to subdue a wilderness and change it from a cow country into an agricultural garden. But he did. He became a part of the frontier and a participant in its life and manners. He saw the country in its making and aided in its development. And his influence was always for good; his voice and his efforts for law and order.

Leaving Illinois, Judge KINKAID first located at Pierre, Dakota Territory. The railroad was pushing its nose into the West. He stopped at Sioux Falls to get his bearings. From there he went to Yankton. A stretch of some 250 miles had to be made from Yankton to Pierre. This he made by wagon train, taking a working law library with him. He announced, when he opened his law office at Pierre, that it would some day become the capital of a State, and he never lost faith in this belief. While he was a resident of Pierre he was lawyer and banker for the community. The wild life of those "vigilante" days were vividly penciled in his memory. The trail leading west to the Black Hills country was crowded with prospectors and the class of men that a gold field always draws to it. Pierre became the headquarters for outfitting and supplies, and consequently drew to it all the various characters and elements that such a life affords. Of this wild and turbulent life of the West he was a witness but hardly a part. He spent the greater part of three years at Pierre, when transportation facilities changed the course of his life. He was remote from railroad connections. Then the Northwestern Railroad, headed from Omaha to the Black Hills country, built into O'Neill, Nebr. In order to get into closer touch with the outside world, he disposed of his banking enterprise and moved his law office to O'Neill, in the fall of 1881, where he resided until death called him, July 6, 1922.

About the same rough, rugged, ready, and uncouth citizenship that has always marked the building of a railroad into unsettled territory greeted him at his new location. And again I wonder why a man of his gentle and retiring nature mingled from choice with the men on an untamed frontier. In the broadness and deepness of a new country, he elected to become a pioneer and bring to that country the standard of civilization, high morals, and personal fellowship that characterized his whole life. He brought to it more. He brought to it law and order, respect for individual rights, regard for society, and a desire for a religious life. Of all of these he was a sponsor and a part. It took courage to do this. Courage not of the kind displayed at San Mihiel or in the Argonne Woods, but moral courage; courage of that high type that

scorns ridicule, that defies gross censure. And out of it all came the KINKAID that we knew.

An incident indicative of the life he led in this new and rapidly developing country occurred last April. While at Pierre he was instrumental in organizing a Congregational church. He prepared the articles for the organization, incorporating it under the canon law of the church. The congregation built a new church at Pierre, and dedicated it last spring. The pastor in charge, looking over the old records of the church, uncovered the roll of the first membership. He wrote Judge KINKAID a letter, asking him to be present at, and participate in, the dedication services of the new church. The incident pleased the Judge greatly. And while he could not attend in person he wrote the pastor a letter, setting forth the early activities of the church, and his humble effort to encourage a respect for a religious life and establish a desire for the observance of religious customs in the open country of the West.

It is a great privilege to be one of the first in the settlement and development of a great country; to be a pioneer in its activities; to see the black line of the desert roll back; to see the country unfold and give up its treasures, its fruits, its grains, its products, to the efforts of the husbandman; to watch a country reclaimed, pass from the stage of frontier life and take on the habiliments of civilization. All this passed in panorama before Judge KINKAID. With the advent of the railroad, villages and towns sprung up. Churches were built and schoolhouses dotted the plains. Judge KINKAID's entry into public life followed. It was natural that the men of such a reclaimed country should honor the strong man, the outstanding and directing character who leads and shows them the way to success.

The State senatorial district in which he lived was composed of five counties and the unorganized territory west of Holt, his home county. This "unorganized territory" was a stretch of country 60 miles wide and extending west to the Wyoming line, a distance of 288 miles. One line of railroad, the Northwestern, was building west through this district. A fight was on between conflicting interests in this new territory, just opening to settlement under the homestead laws. It was in the old days of the convention system of making nominations for public office. Delegates had to be elected and their attendance at the convention provided for. M. P. KINKAID, the lawyer, driving a pair of bronchos to a top buggy, made a canvass of this senatorial district in the interests of the homestead element. When the convention convened he was nominated. At the general election in 1882 he was elected and became the chairman of the judiciary committee of the senatorial body. The roster of the senate, appearing in the session laws for 1883, shows the following:

M. P. KINKAID, lawyer; O'Neill; born in Virginia; single; aged 32; Republican.

When the legislature adjourned, he returned to his office at O'Neill and resumed the practice of the law. In 1884, and again in 1886, he declined to be a candidate for further legislative honors, although importuned by his friends to allow the use of his name in the political canvasses that followed.

In the meantime a population, gathered from all the Mississippi Valley States, was pouring through O'Neill into the counties organized from his old senatorial district. The legislature of 1887 found it necessary to redistrict the State into judicial districts to properly care for the growing interests of the new counties which were being rapidly populated. Judge KINKAID's home county, Holt, with the counties west of it to the Wyoming line, was organized into the ninth judicial district. No resident judge lived in this newly organized district. Judge KINKAID was appointed judge of the new district and assumed the duties of the office April 1, 1887. He was the first judge to hold court in the district, in extent 60 miles north and south and 288 miles east and west. Later this territory was served by two judges. But for five years Judge KINKAID was the sole presiding judge. He held court once each year in each county, and in some of them much oftener. The counties not reached by railroad he made by stage.

I wish I could make you comprehend the magnitude of his work, see the people who appeared before his court, and understand the problems that came before him for solution.

As a judge his work was not wholly judicial. He must bring to this newly organized district not only the law but a respect for it, and a willingness to abide by its dicta. No man could have performed this duty to society more successfully. The man charged with the commission of a crime—and there were many capital offenses on his trial docket—as well as the man who had suffered for the offense of another was made to feel that the protecting arm of the law was about him, and that in the court over which Judge KINKAID presided each would receive a square deal under the law, and justice would be done. By such methods, in the rugged life of the frontier, he brought respect for the administration of the law to the citizen, and with it a decent respect for order under the established customs of the law. People soon came to have faith in him, confidence in the justness of his administration, and esteemed him for the fairness of his judicial decisions.

For thirteen years he made this territory, holding court, hearing controversies, settling disputes, counseling public officials as to their duties, and giving advice from the bench to audiences assembled in the courtroom which in his judgment was wholesome and wise and for the best interests of the community he served. By such methods he built up friendships among the honest, industrious, virile men of his district, strong as steel bands and as enduring as granite. He possessed a wonderful knowledge of human nature, an accurate standard for measuring and understanding men.

At the end of his third term as judge he voluntarily retired from the bench, leaving a record for efficiency, measured by reversals, equaled by but few men who have served three full terms on the bench. He again resumed his practice at O'Neill.

Judge KINKAID's entry into Congress as the representative of the Sixth Congressional District of Nebraska was the natural sequence of a long and popular service on the district bench. He was first nominated in 1900 without opposition. The district, from its organization, had been anti-Republican, and at the general election following he was defeated.

At the convention in 1902 he was again nominated. But at this convention six strong men from the district contended for the nomination. Judge KINKAID was nominated on the 768th ballot. He was elected the following November. Since that election, covering now a period of 20 years, he has been nominated without opposition, and has received the support of the people of the district almost without regard to political lines. The great faith the people had in him as their judge remained with him as their Representative in Congress. He was their fellow worker, their servant. His great heart was in the work he was doing for the people of the West. His first effort as a Member of the House was for the passage of the homestead law, known as the Kinkaid Act. Under its provisions practically all the public domain available for homestead purposes has been entered and homes established thereon. His next effort was directed toward the reclamation of the semiarid lands of the West by irrigation. And while in the beginning this development was local in character, it has now assumed a national importance. Presiding over the House committee that directs this great work the marked success of this arm of Government service was a great satisfaction to him. His efforts wherever put forth were in the interests of the home and the home builder. The success of the individual working to make for himself and his family a home on a Government homestead selected from the public domain was the first concern of his official life. The last concern of his eventful career was to bring to the man striving against the elements of nature to build up a home on a Government irrigation unit the means, the aid, and assistance that would carry the hope for success.

Of him I think it may be truly written, as of Abou of old:

I pray thee, then, write me as one who loves his fellow men.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, we are here to-day to pay our tribute to the memory of our late colleague, MOSES P. KINKAID. Over a quarter of a century have I known him as citizen, district judge, and national legislator. Earlier he had served his State in its law-making body. To each of these positions he had brought earnest effort, intelligent conception, and unquestioned integrity. He was the Hamilton of the sixth congressional district of Nebraska, large in extent as some States. He gave to its needs careful thought and crystallized his conclusions into enactments which have made the former weaknesses of that district its strength. He was instrumental in turning lonely sandhills into homes of happy ranchers and barren wastes into irrigated gardens. Although his district was greater in extent than several States and had a population greater than any other in his State, to no constituent did he ever turn a deaf ear. All appeals received prompt attention and response. No matter was too trivial for careful attention. So he kept in close touch with his people and became to all "Uncle Mose," and such indeed he was. Upon the floor of the House he did not seek to be a leader or an orator, yet he invariably took care of the interest of his district and matters committed to him or his committee. He had by a consistent and honorable course so won the confidence of his fellow members that he was rarely if ever refused that which he sought. He

left to others the speaking part and sought by service to secure the results that were best for his district, his State, and his country. When the roll of those who wrought well in the development of the Great Northwest is made up, high on that roll will be the name of MOSES P. KINKAID.

He was tender hearted as a mother, and if he had a weakness it was that he feared to cause pain even to those who merited the chastening rod. May we all live to leave as few wounds as he.

Mr. THORPE. Mr. Speaker, it was not my good fortune to serve in Congress with MOSES P. KINKAID, whose memory we have assembled here to honor to-day. I can not, therefore, speak of his service in this House as my distinguished colleagues have spoken. But it is my purpose to say a few words here, which I am sure will meet the unanimous approval of the great citizenship of that great northwestern domain of our country which he so ably represented for so many years. MOSES P. KINKAID, through his untiring work and implicit faith, combined with his knowledge of the needs of humanity, lit the torch of civilization on more square miles of territory than any man in the last 50 to 100 years, and in hundreds and thousands of homes in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Montana, North Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, and New Mexico, his name will always be remembered as the father of the Kinkaid Act.

Through this act millions of acres of land went under cultivation, happy homes were established, and cities were builded, and the Indian and the buffalo gave up their centuries-old abiding place to the onrushing hordes of humanity seeking homes in the new land of promise and opportunity. MOSES P. KINKAID was a pioneer in every sense that the word implies; he devoted his life to the country that he loved; he was a builder not only of homes and cities, but a builder of character and a better citizenship; he spent his early life among the people of his chosen adoption and the people who loved him. Every plainsman and pioneer knew him and looked upon him as their friend, and when the time came for them to have a chance to show their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf all political lines were broken and all religious creeds forgotten, and Republicans and Democrats, Protestants and Catholics alike, helped to make each one of his many victories more decisive. For more than a third of a century he served his State and the Nation, and in all these years not one word of reproach was ever cast against his name, and he went down to his last resting place remembered and loved by all who knew him.

It was my good fortune to know scores of his most intimate friends in northwestern Nebraska, who had known him from the first day that he set foot on the soil of the State which honors him to-day. It was a pleasure on many occasions to hear them relate the story of the early days, in which he was such a leading and important factor, and the history of the great Northwest would be incomplete without referring to this noble man who was one of its greatest benefactors. As a Member of Congress his history is indelibly written, so that time itself will never be able to erace his name from its pages.

Court records for years, and perhaps centuries, will refer to the act which he fathered. Learned lawyers and judges will cite this important piece of legislation to courts and juries far down the avenue of time, and so it may be truly said of this good and faithful servant:

He left his footprints on the sands of time.

The history of Nebraska could not be written without the life of MOSES P. KINKAID. He stands without a parallel in the development of its great resources. Its citizens will ever remember and refer to the good service he rendered through the many years he gave in the various positions of trust that he was honored with.

He died in the harness, with his last days devoted to the cause of good government and a better citizenship. The Nation mourned at his departure, Nebraska wept at the loss of a true and faithful servant, high officials of the State and Nation mingled with the plainsman and the pioneer, to pay their last respects, when his mortal remains were brought by many sad hearts to his home city, on the last journey which finished his earthly career. He was consigned by loving hands to the mother earth that he helped to reclaim from the Indian and the buffalo, there to await the judgment day, and though no pretentious tomb of marble or granite may ever mark his resting place, his memory is forever enscrolled in the history of the Great Northwest; yes, MOSES P. KINKAID is gone. The last page of his history is written. The chapter is ended.

He sleeps—

Out where the hand clasps a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins.
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins.

He sleeps—

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where the friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins,
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,
That's where the West begins.

He sleeps—

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,
That's where the West begins;
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying,
In Nebraska; that's where the West begins.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I came here to-day to join with the Members of the House of Representatives in expressing their grief and sorrow at the loss of the splendid Members in whose memory these exercises are held. I expected to express that sorrow by my presence. I did not expect to speak. I came to listen. As one of the speakers to-day was closing his splendidly appropriate address in a voice wet with tears and choking with emotion and heartsobs at the thought that while the parting was not for all eternity, it was an everlasting good-by as far as this earth is concerned, it occurred to me that we are not here so much to mourn as to express our admiration for the grand American lives that were led by those in whose memory we have met here, and by expressing our appreciation of the great work done by these splendid Americans, carry to those who will read of these exercises our admiration for these men and thereby stimulate the youth of our land to emulate their virtues and endeavor to follow the splendid careers of the great legislators who have gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler has ever returned.

It is not a new idea but it is nevertheless a grandly inspiring one that logically there must be beyond this sphere of action a higher and nobler arena where men who have been trained to meet the great problems of the day on this earth and who have solved them will in all probability be accorded a higher and nobler theater in which to solve greater problems, and in that more exalted sphere of action to which they have been transferred, respond bravely to the call of duty, even as they did here. Not by lamentations and mournful chants, therefore, ought we to commemorate the virtues of a good man, but by hymns, for in ceasing to be numbered with mortals he enters upon the heritage of a larger, grander, nobler life. Of course it is as natural to die as to be born; but death does not mean the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust, it merely marks the beginning of the waterfowl's journey through space from the wintry blast to the land of everlasting eternal summer.

Death stamps the character and conditions of men for eternity and determines what position and in what theater they will act in the next world. As death finds them here in this world, will the new life find them there just as soon as the spirit takes wings for the other shore.

It is a fine idea to hold memorial services not only to express the grief which we can not restrain, but to a larger extent for the purpose of giving the youth of the country, the boys and girls, our admiration for those who have done noble things, not dreamed them all day long, and so made life and death and that vast forever one grand sweet song. So to-day we express our admiration for those splendid, heroic figures who, unmindful of the temptations to secure vast possessions and the lure of great wealth, devoted their lives to the service of their country in the legislative halls of this land, who gave freely and unstintedly of their talents, remaining poor while they served here, in order that this Republic might continue to survive and be a Government of the people, for the people, by the people. It is a grandly inspirational idea which has been well expressed in the splendid words that have been spoken in memoriam, of the two greatest legislators who have gone to their reward, that in that higher sphere of action to which they have been called they are either near the Great White Throne or in some great field of duty assigned by the Almighty, are carrying out His will in accordance with a great universal divine plan.

I knew Judge KINKEAD, as I was wont affectionately to call him, for from the day I first came here he appealed powerfully to my imagination. I knew not why, but I know it to-day. It

little occurred to me that that quiet, gentlemanly, almost subdued figure that sauntered from the Office Building over to this Capitol could have beneath his breast the wild and fiery spirit that participated in the winning of the West and saw in that great theater the performances that he wished to see on this earth—the subjugation of the wilderness by civilization. During the strolls that I took with him he used to express his love and admiration for what he considered the great literature of our language, and on one occasion—I never will forget it—he stopped and told me how much he loved the philosophical contemplations contained in the immortal Thanatopsis. As a youth I used to recite those lines which well express that which is away deep down in our own thoughts and souls, and I am going to recall them, because I am sure that Judge KINKEAD lives in some scene beyond this, but is able to listen and is listening to the voices of his living friends. If it were otherwise it would be the most illogical construction that could be devised by man, let alone by Almighty God.

If silentium—nothing but eternal silence after the grave—then indeed can the human race sigh with Omar—

Oh Love could you and I with Him conspire
To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire,
Would we not shatter it to bits
And then remould it nearer to the heart's desire?

I am sure Judge KINKAID is listening, and I know it will please him to hear the lines that gave earthly fame and worldly glory to William Cullen Bryant.

I will recite them, but will omit them from the RECORD, for they are the spiritual life of our country, beautifully, religiously, sacredly, profoundly expressed, and are, or should be, known to every American man and woman and to every boy and girl of America.

Another word and I am done, for with that requiem all is said that can be said. And God said, "Let there be light, and there was light," needs no elaboration.

Judge KINKAID was a righteous man. And it matters not at what hour the righteous fall asleep. Death can not come untimely to him who is fit to die. The less of this cold world, the more of heaven; the briefer life, the earlier immortality.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, the long-established custom followed in the House of meeting here to honor the memory of departed Members seems to me a sacred one. It is with this feeling that I avail myself of the opportunity to lay my modest tribute before the bier of our late colleague, MOSES P. KINKAID. My association with Judge KINKAID in our public duties was quite intimate during my 10 years' service in this House. We served together through several sessions on the Committee on Arid Lands, of which he was chairman, and in the consideration of reclamation legislation, in which we were both deeply interested, our relations were most cordial. Upon the announcement of his death I felt a deep sense of personal loss. He was a kindly, unassuming, polished gentleman of the old school, in whose heart there was no guile and in whose life there was no wrong. In the performance of his public duties he was earnest, conscientious, and steadfast.

Judge KINKAID was born in the State of Virginia, and went to Nebraska in 1881, where he resided, except while in Washington, until his death. He was a lawyer by profession, having graduated with honor from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1876, and entering practice soon thereafter. He was elected to the State Senate in Nebraska in 1883 and was made chairman of the judiciary committee of that body. He served as judge of the district court 13 years, and at the end of his third term was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, and served here continuously until his death, a period of 20 years, lacking only a few months of the uncompleted term. We miss him more than words can express.

Those who count the length of their service in this House by a long succession of terms see a great many changes—many friendships broken up. These experiences are the saddest things in life. It is said that death loves a shining mark, and so we are often called upon to follow to the grave those whom we most look up to and most admire and love. We can not claim for our departed colleague that he was a towering figure either in the law, in statecraft, or in legislative accomplishment, but he was wise unto his day and generation, efficient and faithful. He was one who won in the race of life fairly, and wore his honors with dignity, courtesy, and grace. He was born in an humble home where life was a struggle for existence, from which condition unaided by the power of money or social influence he made his way up to the zenith of his ambition in the American Congress and died in the Nation's arms. And so he has passed, this kindly man and faithful public servant, to his reward. To me it seemed during the latter months of his life that he had come to the time when he felt—

A little more tired at close of day,
A little less anxious to have our way,
A little less ready to scold and blame,
A little more care of a brother's name,
And so we are nearing the journey's end,
Where time and eternity meet and blend.

During these final months he appeared unnaturally depressed at times, as though some great sorrow had cast its shadow over his life, and I often thought of the lines:

If each man's inner sorrow
Were writ upon his brow,
How many would our pity have
Who have our envy now.

But since his death I have believed that his apparent depression was caused rather by a knowledge of his rapidly failing health.

It was my privilege to be one of the Members of the House designated by the Speaker to accompany his remains to their last resting place in Nebraska. The great outpouring of people at the funeral amply attested the high esteem in which Judge KINKAID was held in his home community. He had no immediate family, never having married, and so it may be that those who miss him most are his late associates in this House. So, "On this sacred Sabbath day, in this historic Chamber, let us consecrate ourselves to that fervent and all-absorbing patriotism, that high purpose to serve the people we are honored to represent, with the fidelity which characterized our departed friend."

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I was for many years the friend and neighbor of MOSES P. KINKAID. Our districts joined. The interests of our people were largely identical. The territory he represented was familiar to me, and while I had not been fortunate enough to meet our friend prior to his election to Congress, I knew of him. I had heard many interesting stories of his services on the bench in the adjoining State of Nebraska and of the splendid work which he accomplished there. During his service in Congress I was intimately associated with him; as a colleague and a neighbor and friend I met him and frequently discussed questions and problems in which we were both interested. His was a lovable and delightful character. As has been suggested by one of the speakers this afternoon, Judge KINKAID, with his quiet ways, did not strike one as typical of the strenuous and breezy land from which he hailed and the stirring and tempestuous times of the frontier through which he lived. Nevertheless he was truly representative of his time and his section; he was a true pioneer with a genius for constructive work. It is known of all men in that section that he exercised for many years, as judge, a splendid influence for good, for law, and for order.

In this House, while quiet and unassuming, while occupying but little time on the floor in discussion, he exercised a very considerable influence, and he was at all times exceedingly active and earnest in furthering the interests of his section and his people. It was his good fortune to have his name attached to one of the best and one of the most beneficial laws enacted in our time for the settlement and development of our western country. He was always considerate of others, he was faithful to his duties, and he leaves behind him a fine record of good work. I am glad to have been his friend and associate and I shall always hold him in pleasing recollection as a true man and a good friend.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, Judge KINKAID and I were elected to Congress at the same time in 1902. During most of his 20 years' service here we served on the same committee. I came to know him quite intimately and had for him the very highest respect and esteem. He was a very able lawyer and his service was of great value to the constituency he represented. I can readily understand why his constituents returned him term after term with substantial unanimity, for those who knew him best could not but have the utmost confidence in both his ability and his faithfulness to every trust reposed in him. He was an exceedingly conscientious man and to every public duty devoted his best thought and energy. He was in truth and in fact what has been often designated as the noblest work of God, an honest man. No suspicion of any wrong or dishonest motive ever attached to him. He gave to every question upon which he was required to pass earnest, sincere, and conscientious consideration. The committees upon which he served will miss his wise counsel, and he will long be remembered by all of his colleagues with kindly thoughts

and appreciation of his public services and admiration for his sterling character. When good men like him pass over to that other world of which we dream, but of which we know so little, they leave an impress on their associates here that helps to make the world better, and in giving expression to the esteem in which our colleague was held, and our appreciation of his sterling character, and of his long and meritorious public service, we hope and feel with confidence that wherever his spirit may dwell our loss may be his gain, and that with him all is well.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MCLAUGHLIN] had intended to offer some remarks to-day in memory of Judge KINKAID, but are unavoidably detained from the House. I ask unanimous consent that all Members who wish may extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent that all Members may have leave to extend their remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay my tribute of respect to the memory of our former colleague, the Hon. MOSES P. KINKAID, late a Representative in Congress from the sixth congressional district of Nebraska.

He was a native of the State of West Virginia, but in his early manhood he moved westward with the Star of Empire and made Nebraska his adopted State. In connection with his practice of the law, he entered immediately into the public activities of the community and State of his choice. As a lawyer he seemed to have an inclination toward official life and the people of his community recognized in him suitable qualifications for public service. Accordingly he was chosen in due time to represent them in the legislature of his State, and afterwards he was promoted to the district bench, where he served for several years with honor and distinction. Soon after his retirement from his judicial service he was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, and to each succeeding Congress, including the Sixty-seventh, making a continuous service of nearly 20 years, the longest period of congressional service ever rendered by any Nebraskan in this House. In view of the fluctuations of Nebraska politics during that period of time, we are naturally prompted to ask the question—

How did he maintain his political supremacy in his district for so many years? This question becomes more interesting because of the fact that his district had been under Democratic and Populistic control for ten or twelve years before his first election.

His campaign for reelection in 1904 was assisted very materially by the Roosevelt campaign of that year, which carried with it the Republican ticket generally throughout the State. The chief reasons for his success, however, will be found in his own character and personal services for the people of his district. He was the most successful handshaker ever known in Nebraska politics. In his conversations with men throughout his district he impressed them as deeply interested in their individual welfare. Instead of asserting positive opinions of his own for or against any particular question that may have been under consideration, he manifested such thoughtful recognition of the views of his friend as to win the confidence of the latter in an unusual degree. This characteristic played no small part in his political success; nevertheless, it was only a minor part. He applied himself so diligently to the actual needs of the people of his district and was so successful in securing favorable legislation in their interests as to increase that confidence and establish it firmly in his favor.

The most notable feature in his service record is the "Kinkaid Homestead Act." Many people in his district had found it impossible to succeed with only a quarter section of land because of the peculiar agricultural and grazing conditions of that section of the State. It was finally decided that an entire section of land would give the homesteader ample resources and opportunities for success. Accordingly the Kinkaid Act was passed granting homestead privileges for an entire section of Government land. That measure has had a very great success for that portion of our State.

The gratitude and confidence of the people who shared in its benefits have been very distinctly marked. Many times the fear has been manifested by them that they would lose their titles to their homesteads if Mr. KINKAID should die. This remarkable confidence and gratitude toward him made him in the later years invincible against any combination that the opposition might develop. In addition to this, no man in Congress ever paid more diligent attention to the minor details of business in behalf of his constituents than Mr. KINKAID. His service was limited only by his time, opportunity, and capacity to do what he could to benefit his people. Here we observe in his official record and life a true representative of popular government.

Note the extent to which public recognition of such qualifications on the part of public officials will go in maintaining popular government and shielding it from severe criticism.

During his long public career in the legislature, on the bench, and in Congress I have never heard anyone charge him with dishonesty. Those who have honored him with their confidence and support will surely find profound gratification in this fact. Every public official should keenly realize that such recognition by the people constitutes a large portion of the genuine rewards that can come from official service. The true servants of the public, especially those in the Congress of the United States, will prize this reward above all others. In the quiet, calm reflection of future years the consciousness of having served one's country honestly and helpfully will be a source of genuine delight.

During the closing years of his congressional career he devoted his attention and energy to legislation providing for the irrigation of arid lands. This subject appealed to him with tremendous force because it had been pressed in upon his attention by a wide range of observation. He had witnessed the transformation of arid lands into fields and gardens of richness and beauty. He found an inspiration in doing things that would reclaim the desert places and make them contribute to the wealth and happiness of mankind.

This story runs without limit. The wealth that it has brought to the people of the arid sections of our country can not be measured in dollars and cents. Thus in the midst of his congressional career he has extended the helping hand not only to his immediate constituents but likewise to the people of the entire country.

When we think of the brilliant achievements that have been sketched here to-day in eulogies for our former colleague, the Hon. JAMES R. MANN, of Illinois, and others who could be named without limit that have served their country faithfully and efficiently, we can not resist a feeling of regret that such useful lives should close prematurely at times of great need. But yesterday they were active here and their voices were ringing out with words of wisdom and guidance for all of us in our efforts to serve our country. To-day they are silent. How strange the contrast. Life seemed to hold them for a little time between two eternities. But life! Life! What is it? Whence came it? Whither is it going? It is only a little span between two eternities. Out of the past it came, into the future it goes. But what is its mission here? It builds homes, communities, states, nations. It erects cottages, temples, palaces, and great cities. May we not say, and may we not have the assurances of our deceased colleagues whose memories we revere to-day, that the great mission of the people of the United States of America is to lead the world into still larger measures of liberty, freedom, happiness, and prosperity.

DEATH OF HON. NESTOR MONTOYA.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my painful duty to report the death of our colleague, Hon. NESTOR MONTOYA, a Representative from the State of New Mexico, who died suddenly at his home yesterday morning. It is needless to say that everybody in the House is shocked and grieved at the announcement of his death. At a later date I will ask that a day be set apart on which memorial services may be held in honor of our deceased colleague. For the present I offer the following resolutions, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read the resolutions as follows:

House Resolution 483.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. NESTOR MONTOYA, a Representative from the State of New Mexico.

Resolved, That a committee of 10 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

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

The resolutions were agreed to.

The Speaker appointed the following committee:

Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SMITH of Idaho, Mr. JOHNSON of Washington, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. COLTON, Mr. WHITE of Kansas, Mr. FAUST, Mr. STEAGALL, Mr. LOWRY, and Mr. HAYDEN.

The Clerk read the further resolution as follows:

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Representatives MANN, KINKAID, and MONTOYA, this House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Monday, January 15, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *January 15, 1923.*

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 9, 1923.)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I think it was the understanding that we would take up the rural-credits measure this morning, so I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	George	McKellar	Simmons
Bayard	Gerry	McLean	Smith
Borah	Glass	McNary	Smoot
Brookhart	Harreld	Moses	Stanfield
Broussard	Harris	Nelson	Sterling
Bursum	Harrison	New	Sutherland
Calder	Heflin	Nicholson	Swanson
Cameron	Hitchcock	Norbeck	Townsend
Capper	Johnson	Norris	Wadsworth
Colt	Jones, N. Mex.	Oddie	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Jones, Wash.	Pepper	Walsh, Mont.
Culberson	Keyes	Pittman	Warren
Curtis	Ladd	Ransdell	Watson
Ernst	La Follette	Reed, Pa.	Weller
Fernald	Lenroot	Robinson	Willis
Fletcher	Lodge	Sheppard	
Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Shields	

Mr. SMITH. I take this opportunity to announce that my colleague [Mr. DIAL] is absent on account of the death of a relative. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. ODDIE. I wish to announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] are absent on official business in connection with the work of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

REPORT OF NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

DEPARTMENTAL USE OF AUTOMOBILES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, as chairman of the Federal Power Commission, reporting, in response to Senate Resolution 399, agreed to January 6, 1923, that the commission has no passenger automobile or other motor vehicle and has made no allowances for upkeep or other expenses connected with any privately owned automobile or motor vehicle, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, reporting, in response to Senate Resolution 399, agreed to January 6, 1923, that the commission uses no passenger automobiles or other vehicles of any kind; that it makes no allowances for privately owned automobiles; that it maintains no garages; that it does not hire or rent any such vehicles; and that these statements apply to points outside of as well as in the District of Columbia, which was ordered to lie on the table.

SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. COLT presented the credentials of PETER GOELET GERRY, chosen a Senator from the State of Rhode Island for the term of six years beginning the 4th day of March, 1923, which were read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,
Executive Chamber, Providence.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1922, PETER GOELET GERRY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years beginning the 4th day of March, 1923.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Done at the city of Providence this 11th day of January, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM S. FLYNN, *Governor.*

By the governor:

ERNEST L. SPRAGUE,
Deputy Secretary of State.

SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MOSES in the chair) laid before the Senate the credentials of WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS, chosen a Senator from the State of Michigan for the term of six years beginning the 4th day of March, 1923, which were read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Executive Office, Lansing.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 1922, WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Michigan a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years beginning on the 4th day of March, 1923.

Witness: His excellency, our governor, Alexander J. Groesbeck, and our seal hereto affixed at Lansing this 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1923.

[SEAL.] ALEX. J. GROESBECK, *Governor.*

By the governor:

CHARLES J. DELAND,
Secretary of State.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. WARREN presented a resolution of the Washakie National Farm Loan Association, of Worland, Wyo., favoring the passage of legislation amending the Federal farm loan act, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. WILLIS presented resolutions adopted by the Judge Blair Bible Class of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Portsmouth, Ohio, favoring the enactment of legislation to make offenses against the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution and laws passed thereunder punishable by imprisonment, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LADD presented the petition of Ada Endres and 53 other citizens of Fort Yates, N. Dak., praying for the passage of legislation extending immediate aid to the famine-stricken peoples of the German and Austrian Republics, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of 29 citizens of Bottineau County, N. Dak., praying for the prompt passage of legislation to stabilize the prices of farm products, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented resolutions of the Bowbells National Farm Loan Association of Bowbells, the White Earth National Farm Loan Association of White Earth, the Van Hook National Farm Loan Association of Van Hook, the Glen Ullin National Farm Loan Association of Glen Ullin, the Northern Griggs County National Farm Loan Association of Binford, and the Garrison National Farm Loan Association of Garrison, all in the State of North Dakota, protesting against the passage of House bill 13125, the so-called Strong bill, amending certain sections of the Federal farm loan act, or any other proposed legislation which would essentially impair the features of the Federal farm loan act as originally enacted, which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PROPOSED ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Mr. CAPPER. I ask to have printed in the RECORD a telegram from the Lions Club, of Wichita, Kans., urging Congress to authorize the President to call a conference of all the leading nations to consider international problems. I ask that the telegram be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Western Union Telegram.]

WICHITA, KANS., *January 12, 1923.*

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,
United States Senator from Kansas,
Washington, D. C.:

We herewith respectfully submit a resolution unanimously passed on January 10, 1923, by the Lions Club, of Wichita, Kans.

"Whereas there are serious economic and financial problems as a result of failure to arrive at a fair and just understanding among nations after the World War; and

"Whereas such problems must be solved before any of the nations can hope to return to normal financial and peaceful basis; and

"Whereas it has been demonstrated beyond peradventure of a doubt that no reasonable basis for a return of normal conditions financially, economically, and commercially and no lasting peace can be established among the nations without the cooperation of all the nations of the earth: Therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the Lions Club of the City of Wichita, Kans.*, That Congress be urged to authorize and empower the President to call a