By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 12030) granting an increase of pension to Annie Connell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12031) granting an increase of pension to Mattie E. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPROUL of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 12032) granting a pension to Marguerite B. Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SPROUL of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 12033) granting an increase of pension to Josiah H. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STALKER: A bill (H. R. 12034) granting a pension to Savannah Kintner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12035) granting an increase of pension to Rose Mary Rice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12036) granting an increase of pension to Eunice M. Denmark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12037) granting an increase of pension to Nettie L. Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS: A bill (H. R. 12038) to correct the military record of Edward Delaney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 12039) for the relief of Edward Gibbs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 12040) granting a pension to Julia Wiser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Maryland: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 251) to admit Hyman J. Oppel to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois: Resolution (H. Res. 262) for the payment of additional compensation to the superintendent of the House folding room; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

2107. By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petition of residents of Milton Junction, Rock County, Wis., protesting against passage of compulsory Sunday observance bills; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2108. By Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD: Petition of rural carriers of Miami County, Ohio, requesting that retirement bill be amended to allow minimum of $60 and maximum of $100, with voluntary retirement at age of 62 years and compulsory retirement at 65 years; that 15 years be considered minimum for retirement and 30 years maximum; that a 4 per cent reduction be made for carriers' salaries to maintain the retirement fund; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

2109. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Earl D. Fuller, president of the Northwestern Corporation, of Chicago, Ill., and other individuals, urging early and favorable action on House bill 7479; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2110. Also, petition of George C. Dunaway, president of the Illinois Valley Grain Co., of Utica, Ill., opposing the passage of the Haugen farm bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2111. By Mr. KINDRED: Petition of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, to enact the necessary legislation providing for such additional judges, viz. for the northern and western district of New York, 1; for the southern district of New York, 3; for the district of Connecticut, 1; for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, 1; for the middle district of Pennsylvania, 1; for the district of Maryland, 1; for the northern district of Georgia, 1; and for the eastern district of Michigan, 1; that there be provided two additional associate justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and one additional circuit judge for the second judicial district; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2112. By Mr. KING: Resolution adopted by the farmers of Melrose Township, Adams County, Ill., signed by Albert E. Heckle and 19 other farmers, requesting relief for agriculture and the passage of the bill known as the Haugen bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2113. By Mr. LINEBERGER: Petition of Mrs. Hilda Peterson and others, of Pasadena, Calif., protesting against House bill 7179, now pending before Congress; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2114. Also, petition of Mr. Alfred R. Ulp, of Pasadena, Calif., and others, protesting against all pending compulsory religious measures; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2115. Also, petition of Christina Jensen and others, of Lomita, Calif., protesting passage of all pending national religious legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2116. Also, petition of Alice Brayshaw, 1920 South Sutter Street, Stockton, Calif., protesting passage of all pending national religious legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2117. Also, petition of Mr. Baron William, of Glendale, Calif., and others, protesting against all compulsory religious legislation pending; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2118. Also, petition of Mr. J. R. Boger, of Los Angeles, Calif., and others, protesting against passage of House bill 7179; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2119. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, favoring the passage of House bill 7245, providing for the consolidation of the functions of the Department of Commerce relating to navigation, to establish load lines for American vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2120. Also, petition of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, favoring the passage of House bill 9594, providing for the appointment of additional judges of the United States district courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2121. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring the passage of House bill 9594, providing for the appointment of additional judges of the United States district courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2122. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring the amendment of sections 2804 and 3402 of the Revised Statutes, as proposed by House bill 8997, to permit the establishment of a permanent parcel-post convention with Cuba; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2123. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring the passage of House bill 11489, alien deportation and registration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2124. By Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa: Petition of various ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Waterloo, Iowa, urging immediate passage of the Elliott bill, providing for an increase of pensions for all Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

2125. By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: Petition of sundry residents of Dallas, Tex., opposing the compulsory Sunday observance bills now before Congress; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2126. Also, petition of Dallas Chapter, No. 6, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, favoring the passage at this session of Congress of House bills 10240, 4474, 10277, and 4548; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

2127. By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: Petition of residents of the county of Saginaw, Mich., protesting against enactment of legislation for compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2128. By Mr. WILLIAMSON: Petition of Grace L. Harper, Van B. Bowers, L. O. Conner, and 77 other petitioners of Hill City, S. Dak., petitioning against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

SUNDAY, *May 9, 1926*

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

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

Gracious Father, not only in our joys but in our sorrows we come to Thee as the God of all consolation, and we ask Thee in the midst of life's burdens and trials that there may be had the sweetness of Thy presence, that the widow's heart may be cheered and comforted and the children may know the father's God as their God. And so we beseech Thee in this service today that there may be realized that in the midst of these conditions of trial and sorrow the outlook is precious. Give unto us the vision divine that we may better understand that life is not to be determined by the throb of the heart and certainly not by the figures on a dial, but rather that we are to serve Thee here or otherwhere, to the glory of Thy great name, and ultimately to have Thy "well done." Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR LADD

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask for their adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

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The legislative clerk read the resolutions (S. Res. 219), as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. EDWIN FREEMONT LADD, late a Senator from the State of North Dakota.

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

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

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, in paying tribute to the memory of a citizen so universally loved and respected as was Senator EDWIN F. LADD, I count it an honor indeed to offer a few words here to-day.

Never have I approached a subject with greater confidence, for the life of this truly great man was an open book, each page of which has its story of love for his fellow men and devotion to high and unselfish ideals. It was my good fortune to know Senator LADD for a great many years and to be intimately associated with him during the last 10 years of his busy and useful life. Better acquaintance served only to deepen my admiration and esteem for those sturdy personal qualities that went to make up a noble character.

He was a native of the State of Maine and was educated there, majoring in chemistry. For some six years he was chemist of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva.

North Dakota is an agricultural State, and early established a college of agriculture for specialized training in scientific methods of farming, stock raising, economics, and the study of marketing problems. An experiment station was conducted in connection with the college and Professor LADD, already eminent in his profession, was called from New York in 1890 and elected to the chair of chemistry. He became dean of chemistry and pharmacy and was in active charge of the experiment station. In 1916, he was chosen president of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

His work was by no means wholly confined to the college. He consistently fought for better and more honest marketing conditions for farm products; the work he began will go forward and many hands will continue what he undertook alone.

In session after session of the North Dakota Legislature, Doctor LADD appeared with bills designed to meet new conditions incident to the growth and development of a young State. These proposed measures, all carefully drawn and dealing with the problems with which his work placed him in contact, were adopted only to add new duties for him in the way of their operation and enforcement. These additional burdens, it must be said, were largely a labor of love. He never believed in stopping until the work was finished. It was but natural that in questions involving intricate economic problems, opposition should develop from selfish interests and along political lines. Everyone admitted his sincerity, however, and he won and held the respect and esteem of all fair-minded people.

He was one of the foremost workers for pure-food legislation and his fight for workable laws and honest enforcement will long be remembered in North Dakota.

For 35 years Senator LADD fought the battles of the people of his own and other States—often almost single-handed—and for more than 20 years was never without court actions pending against him because of his official duties, but not once in all that time did he lose a case, though fought in the highest courts of the land. He was thorough in his work and was invariably sure of his ground.

The life of Senator LADD was devoted to the cause of the people he loved, and for them he gave the last full measure of devotion. Although primarily interested in the problems of agriculture, he never failed to take a stand on the side of justice, and for the rights of the people. He had a marvelous capacity for work seldom equaled, and assumed burdens involving an immense amount of detail and attention. In addition to his regular administrative duties as president of the State agricultural college, he also held the positions of State pure food inspector, State oil inspector, State hotel inspector, and chief grain inspector for the State, and during the World War there was added the duty of Federal food administrator. The most remarkable fact, however, was that under his supervision all this work was exceptionally well done and the laws rigidly enforced.

In 1920 the Nonpartisan League—the farm-labor movement of North Dakota—drafted him as their candidate for United States Senator. He was elected and served the people of his State and Nation with efficiency and honesty.

Engrossed as he was with multitudinous duties, Senator LADD was a devoted husband and father, and only the most pressing engagements took him from his home, where he loved to gather with his family when his day's work was over. In his selection of a life companion he was most fortunate. He owed much of his successful career to the encouragement and cooperation of a wife who understood his problems and appreciated the stand he took on the side of justice and right. Their house was a real home, and his children have gone forth into fields of usefulness or are now fitting themselves for a life worth while.

When Senator LADD was called from us on June 22 of last year, the people of North Dakota and especially the farmers suffered an irretrievable loss. His place in their hearts and daily lives can not be soon filled. The influence of such an upright, unselfish character can not, however, be measured by years. The world is much better by reason of the life and precept of the man whom we honor to-day. His memory will ever remain in the hearts of a grateful people, and in remembrance of him we may well say with the poet:

I do not know
Where falls the seed that I have tried to sow
With greatest care;
But I shall know
The meaning of each waiting hour below,
Sometime, somewhere.

Mr. FERNALD. Mr. President, I am proud to claim the late Senator EDWIN FREEMONT LADD as a son of Maine, and I should feel I had failed to do my full duty did I not add a few words in commendation of his life and character. Senator LADD was born in a small town in a remote section of my State. There were no large towns or cities in the county; but, like many another country boy, he had a desire to fit himself for a life of useful service. After attending the schools of his town he was graduated with high honors from the University of Maine. His scholarly attainments at college, his great natural ability and progressive spirit, led to his immediate call to the State of New York as teacher in one of the great universities of the Empire State, where his success was of such marked character that he could not be retained at the salary. After six years of successful teaching he was called to North Dakota, which became the State of his adoption.

Senator LADD's interest in the study of chemistry and his aptness and ability in teaching this science made him at a very early age a professor in the North Dakota Agricultural College, of which he later became president.

Should I undertake to name all of the institutions with which he has been associated and which have been made better by his help and influence, it would take many pages and a much longer time than I am permitted to speak. I shall, therefore, not undertake to give a biographical sketch of his life but shall speak of Senator LADD—the man—and a product of my State. He comes of sturdy, stalwart, intelligent stock—from a dependable family, of which Maine and the country may well be proud. It is well that he made North Dakota his adopted home, for his vision and progressive ideas harmonized with the progressive tendencies of that great State.

While he and I were members of the two different "wings" of the party to which he belonged, I ever had the utmost confidence in his honesty, sincerity, and good judgment. He was a most companionable man. Although modest and unassuming in manner, with a heart as tender as a child's, Senator LADD possessed a rugged strength of character and an indomitable determination to fight for the consummation of his high ideals and honest convictions. These qualities explain the reason for the respect and regard in which he was everywhere held. In short, he was a success at all times and on every occasion.

While he seldom thrust himself into the senatorial debates, whenever he did so his argument was forceful and convincing, his diction pure and virile, and his speeches will go down in history as among the best delivered in the Senate during his membership. Although a Member of the Senate but a few years, in that time Senator LADD gained the confidence, friendship, and esteem of every Member on both sides of the Chamber, and the veracity of his utterances was never questioned. He was one of that type of men that adorn the United States Senate—a dependable man, an honest man, a man with vision and with the courage of his convictions. His passing was a great loss to the Senate and to this country.

I realize no words of mine can alleviate the bereavement of his sorrowing family, but I hope the tribute paid to his memory may be of some satisfaction to his wife and children as it comes straight from my heart.

In this world lights and shadows, roses and thorns, pleasure and pain, all are mingled. But with Senator LADD's hope and faith in the future, it may be fitting to close with this assurance—all is well!

Every joy must have its sorrow,
Every pleasure brings its pain,
To-day is bright with sunshine,
To-morrow weeps its rain.
To-day a smile is playing
On the lip and in the eye,
To-morrow tears are falling,
And the Fount of Mirth is dry.
The calm succeeds the tempest,
As the light the darksome hour,
On the rough and thorny bramble
Blooms the sweetly perfumed flower.
Life springs from death's cold ashes,
And in death life's lamp grows dim;
In Eden perfect bliss is found,
And from Eden cometh sin.
And thus in contrast ever,
Light and shadows strangely blend,
To fit and discipline us
For life's highest, noblest end.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, the death of EDWIN FREEMONT LADD was a loss to his State and to the Nation of distressful significance. Among the larger and more permanent needs of society are more individuals of his type. All too rarely for the cause of human welfare do we find men who combine his technical training, scientific knowledge, thinking capacity, energy, physical and mental, with his single-hearted and selfish devotion to mankind and to the service of his country. It is not necessary to agree with everything he advocated to be in position to say that if every man in public life had the equipment and vision which were his this Nation and the world would be in far better condition.

He was a native of Maine, a science graduate of the university of that State. Immediately after graduation he became the chemist of the New York State Experiment Station—a remarkable assignment for one so recently a college student. He held that place six years, when he became professor of chemistry at the North Dakota Agricultural College and chemist of the experiment station at Fargo—another signal tribute to his record as a scientist. Thus he joined that westward sweep of population which was one of the outstanding features of our national history for more than a century, and which bears so marked a relation to the problems involving our national destiny.

The western areas of civilization have, as a rule, reflected what was best in thought and progress. The valve of safety has heretofore been found in the fact that there was always another west farther on, where men could build and strive anew in order to escape existing wrongs and to construct fresh philosophies for the preservation of justice and right. Senator LADD embodied the western atmosphere of faith in God and love for man and added to that faith and love a knowledge which gave him a foundation for unmeasured usefulness.

For more than 30 years he continued his scientific studies and ministrations in the places last mentioned. In addition he was called to other duties. During this time he was also president of the North Dakota Agricultural College for 4 years and was also food commissioner for North Dakota and head of the regulatory department for 20 years. He was the author of many reports, bulletins, papers and addresses of both technical and popular interest.

He came to the Senate in 1921. Soon after his entry into this body he rose to describe the efforts of the people of his State—a State composed principally of farmers—to meet the difficulties threatening the sources of their existence. He outlined the program which they instituted upon a nonpartisan basis, a program on which the agricultural masses of the Commonwealth he represented had overwhelmingly united in order to secure economic freedom and a just return for honest and efficient toil. According to the analysis he gave the Senate, that program contemplated State-owned elevators and mills, a State rural credits bank for long-time loans to farmers at low rates of interest, a State department of hail insurance, exemption of farm improvements from taxation, equitable grain-grading laws administered by the State. He told of the great outcry that had gone up in many quarters against these measures, how they were denounced as revolutionary, fomentive of class war, violative of the Federal Constitution, and unpatriotic; how the Federal Constitution itself was invoked against them in the Supreme Court of the United States, and how that historic tribunal had held that they were not contrary to the Nation's fundamental law.

In crushing response to the charge of lack of patriotism he pointed out that North Dakota had oversubscribed its quota in every Liberty bond drive; that in the second of these drives it had made the largest per capita subscription of any State in the Union; that in the third and fourth of these drives it had been the first State in the Union to complete its quota; that it had made a notable record in donations to the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, and other war activities; that its drafted men had been put in the Army at a lower expense than those of any other State; that it had one county where no men were drafted, every eligible man having volunteered; that during the war its safety commission had declared a moratorium on soldiers' debts; that the families and dependents of soldiers were protected from foreclosure or ejectment, and that when the soldiers returned it was the first State voluntarily to give them a substantial bonus, namely, $25 per month for each month or fraction of a month actually in the war service. When Senator LADD concluded this initial address as a Member of the United States Senate it was evident that the star that stood for North Dakota was one of the brightest in the constellation on the field of the flag.

Among the measures he proposed during the first few months of his career at Washington were an amendment to the Federal Constitution requiring a popular vote before a declaration of war; bills for a national monetary system and for the metric system of weights and measures in certain instances; resolutions to investigate the cause of and the remedy for unemployment and to investigate causes governing grain prices. These proposals demonstrated a statesmanlike range of thought and purpose.

Naturally, he evinced a profound interest in everything touching agriculture, the subject to which he devoted the supreme energies of his life. Especial attention was accorded by him to the questions of stabilizing the prices of farm products, of securing a home supply of those vital elements of soil fertility which we must now import from abroad, of the regulation of meat packing, and of irrigation and flood control.

In November of 1922 he made a notable appeal for a Federal intermediate credit system controlled by the farmer with real money as a basis instead of bank credits. He sounded a prophetic warning against any other course, contending that if the farmers were not given constructive legislation and the control of their own banking and marketing affairs there would be worse than confusion in this country.

During the session which began in December, 1923, he reported from committees of which he was a member and secured the passage through the Senate of many legislative acts. He was a practical and effective legislator, as well as a profound and accomplished scholar.

When a new session began in December, 1924, the national campaign of that year had passed into history, and he faced probably the most critical episode of his political life—rebuke by his party for the support he had given the candidates of the progressives for President and Vice President. In what was perhaps his greatest deliverance he pictured to the Senate, on January 6, 1925, the action of his party in declining by resolution to invite him and three of his colleages to future conferences and in depriving him and them of leading places on committees. He told of the invitation from his party leader to be present when this action was taken and of his acceptance. His address was a marvel of courage, and of forcefulness of expression. Permit me to quote one of its most striking passages:

> I shall make no plea of confession and avoidance; neither shall I demur in so far as I am arraigned upon the charges. If I appear at all it is to declare myself the sole judge of my political faith and party loyalty.

This trying experience in no degree diminished his official activities. In February of 1925 he delivered a masterful description of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, claiming that it meant better transport facilities for western products and that it would bring the terminals of ocean traffic into the very heart of the interior. He portrayed its vast possibilities from the standpoint of hydroelectric power, saying that sufficient power would be developed to pay for all the canals to be constructed in connection with this project. Other subjects on which he spoke during that session, a session of little more than three months, and the last he was fated to attend, were concerned with the American farmer and the tariff, the disposition of Muscle Shoals, the condition of the national forests, public-land withdrawals and restorations, river and harbor legislation, the validation of public-land entries, and wheat production in the Northwest. Although reduced in rank

by party action on the committees to which he belonged, he continued with characteristic and faithful industry to report many measures and to bring about their adoption by the Senate. A few months after that session closed, in June, 1925, while on his way to the State he loved so much and served so well, he was called from the scenes and walks of earth.

It may be seriously questioned whether any other Member of the United States Senate ever exhibited a more exalted conception of the public service than did EDWIN FREEMONT LADD. Certainly no other Member has ever crowded so much of useful and painstaking labor into so short a period as he was permitted by the Author of all our destinies to serve. There was about him a quietness, a dignity, a modesty, and firmness of demeanor that suggested power, signified culture, and compelled respect. He carried the scientific attitude from the laboratory and the study into the political arena. When he saw what he believed to be the truth in politics he followed it as unswervingly as he had always followed the demonstrated formulas of science. As to the authorities who had officially rebuked him—

> They could not understand this life that sought
> Only to bear the torch and hand it on.

He was one of those exceptional spirits who stand upon the watch towers of this world, looking and yearning for any light that may make more clear the path of all the struggling multitudes of mankind to happiness and hope and peace.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have listened with emotion to the eloquent addresses just delivered concerning the life, character, and work of our late colleague, Senator EDWIN F. LADD. I esteem it as one of the joys of my life that I had the opportunity of intimate association with him during the years in which he occupied a seat in this Chamber.

Immediately after he entered the Senate we were brought together, and there developed a strong and lasting friendship between us, a friendship which was strengthened with the passing of the years. Any differences between us upon economic, political, or other questions tended to increase rather than to diminish the regard which each had for the other; and, indeed, upon my part my regard for him ripened into a deep affection.

In the summer of 1923 I had the opportunity of associating with him in a more direct and intimate way. We planned a visit to Europe for the purpose primarily of studying conditions in Russia. When our party for this journey was completed it consisted of Senator LADD, Congressman FREAR, Prof. A. A. Johnson, and myself, together with necessary interpreters and secretaries.

We crossed the Atlantic together, and after visiting France, Germany, and Poland, our party entered Russia, that land of mystery and tragedy—a land which will some day be crowned with glory and power. For several months we journeyed together, traveling more than 8,000 miles in European and Asiatic Russia. We visited Petrograd and Moscow, penetrated forests and traversed steppes and plains and deserts. We crossed the Ural Mountains; then returned to the Volga River, and continued southerly, passing over the Caucasus Mountains into the Trans-Caucasian Republics.

From Baku we skirted for hundreds of miles the shores of the Caspian Sea; thence went westerly to the Black Sea, and from there through the Ukraine and back into the heart of Russia. Leaving Russia by the way of Petrograd, we visited other countries in Europe, and after completing our European tour, returned to the United States.

During all these months Senator LADD and I, daily and hourly, were in intimate association. We occupied the same suites when crossing the ocean and when returning. For weeks we journeyed together, occupying the same car. Together we made our investigations and interviewed public officials in various countries, particularly in Russia, Poland, and Germany. We conferred with communist leaders of Russia and earnestly endeavored to ascertain the industrial, economic, and religious conditions in that far-off land. We found Russia to be a great laboratory in which a multitude of issues—sociological, political, and economic—are being determined. During this long and arduous journey the character and qualities of Senator LADD were revealed. He was a patient, sincere, just, and intelligent investigator and a profound student of the questions, subjects, and matters to which I have referred.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] in his able address has just stated that Senator LADD was not only a chemist and philosopher but a student of public questions and public affairs. I bear testimony to the truthfulness and accuracy of this statement. While appreciating moral values and spiritual forces, in all of his investigations, particularly in Russia, he sought realities and the motivating cause of things. He as a scientist perceived a universe of harmony and he sought to know the cause of the disharmony in the social and political life of the Russian people as well as in the lives of so many people of the world.

I am reminded of a statement recently made by Ramsay MacDonald, the great labor leader and statesman of England. He said:

> What the world needs to-day more than anything else is a political and social Shakespeare.

Mr. MacDonald perceived conflicting forces in the political and social life of all peoples. He has sought a formula that may be applied, to redress the wrongs that exist, and to remove the obstacles to domestic peace and happiness and world union and fraternity. Mr. MacDonald did not mean by the statement which I have quoted that the paramount need was a poet, such as Shakespeare. He meant that the world needed a leader who understood human nature, the motivating causes of human activities, the hearts and the minds and the hopes and the ambitions, and indeed the despairs of humanity. He meant that the world to-day needs men who understand the maladies which afflict the world and their cause, and who can point the way to social justice, to political righteousness, and to spiritual and moral salvation.

It is not too much to say of Senator LADD that his inherent qualities of goodness and virtue and nobility, together with his blameless and beautiful life of service, and his years of serious devotion to an understanding of the problems and purposes and objectives of life, raised him to a position of leadership and qualified him to point the way to be followed by the people of our country, as well as of other lands, in order that a higher standard of justice and morality and civilization might be attained. When I think of him and his noble qualities, I am reminded of the words of Goethe:

> Whole my life must ever be,
> Inwardly and outwardly.
> To each of you I give it free,
> To dwell with you as erst with me,
> Ever true has been mine art,
> True to thought and feelings claim;
> Though in twain myself I part,
> I yet am evermore the same.

As I have listened to the addresses which have recounted something of the life and services of Senator LADD, I have been confirmed in the judgment which I formed of our beloved friend. It can be said of him as Matthew Arnold said of Sophocles—

> He saw life steadily and saw it as a whole.

His scientific studies gave him a solid foundation upon which to build his policies, his labors, and his purpose. He perceived the relationship between all things, and that the changes occurring, whether in the biological or political or the economic world, were not pure accidents but rested upon causation. As I have indicated, he sought to discover the cause of conditions in our social structure, as well as in the world of chemistry and biology. He knew that to remedy political and economic ills the cause of these ills must be discovered.

I recall how earnestly he sought to learn the social, political, industrial, and religious conditions in Russia, and what causes had contributed to the rise of Bolshevism and the poverty and sorrow found in that vast domain; and having learned conditions from intimate contact with all classes and all conditions he was as earnest to understand the causes that had produced such tragic conditions.

He had studied history and knew that injustice, oppression, and wrong will inevitably produce evil consequences. Often in our discussions, when we were witnesses of the poverty and oppression found in Russia, he would trace their existence to ancient causes, some of them going back into the centuries He contended that the knout of the Czar produced repercussions, and that the mailed fist of the communist was to be expected.

But the injustices and wretchedness and sorrows encountered did not shake his faith in humanity or in the goodness and mercy and love of an infinite being. I remember that we often discussed the efforts which were made by the communists to destroy religion and to impose upon the people an ugly and degrading maternalism. We encountered in Russia many noble spirits who feared that religious and spiritual concepts would be taken from the hearts and minds of the rising generation as a result of which succeeding generations would be steeped in a virulent form of atheism.

Senator LADD repelled these suggestions and combatted the thought that retrogression was possible in this world, and that moral and spiritual values would be forgotten or that religion and faith in a supreme and everlasting Father would be banished from the world.

Religion to him was a joy, not sorrow or despair. It was vibrant with life and spirit. He believed that the iconoclasm of bolshevism, which sought to destroy everything of the past, would end in disaster, and that the shadows which enveloped the Russian people would be dissipated and that a stronger religious faith, a faith purified by suffering, and freed from gross superstitions and anthropomorphic forms, would enter into the hearts of the people and guide their footsteps along the pathway of life. He believed that without vision the people will perish and that the moral and spiritual forces contribute more to the advancement of the world than all other forces combined.

One of the outstanding characteristics of Senator LADD was his sincerity. He could not tolerate shams and hypocrisy. As I have indicated, he sought to build his own life upon the solid foundation of truth. He desired facts and realities. Life to him was a serious as well as a solemn thing. It was merely a segment in the great circle of eternal life and eternal progress, and called for unselfish zeal in the advancement of truth and justice. He believed that—

> Truth is an old and ancient bond
> Of brotherhood for noble souls.

He was liberal, tolerant, and progressive. Any form of tyranny, whether intellectual, industrial, or political, aroused his patient soul and developed the fighting qualities with which he was richly endowed. Reared among people who were partisan in their political views, and accepting the faith of a great political party, nevertheless, when he believed that his party failed to serve the people and was influenced by selfish forces which sought to employ it to promote ignoble ends, he did not hesitate to announce his disapproval of its course and associate himself with others in a movement which he and they believed would promote the welfare of the people. He did not belong to the party of the status quo. Progress to him meant motion. While recognizing that there were fundamentals in nature and in governmental and industrial affairs, he believed that progress compelled the adoption of new policies and the application in our political and economic life of new methods, if not new principles, in order that development and growth might be assured.

The strength and courage of Senator LADD were demonstrated when he broke with his political and party associates and declared for policies which he conceived to be for the interest of the people of his State. Of New England ancestry and cradled in the traditions of his State and his party, he was unwilling to be chained to the chariot of party organization when he believed that injustice and wrong were being done. Shibboleths and traditions he regarded with proper consideration, but he placed them in the crucible as he did physical substances in his laboratory, and subjected them to the tests which searchers after truth should apply to all things.

I remember how often he referred to the lack of understanding by men of wealth and those in positions of place and power, of the burdens and problems of the great bulk of mankind. Upon one occasion he mentioned the statement of William James, who said that—

> One-half of our fellow countrymen remain entirely blind to the internal significance of the lives of the other half.

He was always seeking to obtain a cross section of our social structure and to understand the burdens and needs of those who some arrogant people regard as the substratum of society.

He was not satisfied with the conditions surrounding agriculture, but believed that there had been legislation, national and State, which discriminated against the toiling masses of our country.

He was not a radical, nor did he seek to overthrow republican institutions or establish a socialistic state. He regarded government not as a master which bestows rights upon the people, but he believed the people were supreme and sovereign, and that State or National Government possessed only such authority and prerogatives as were granted by the people.

I have referred to the interest of Senator LADD in agriculture and in all the problems of the agriculturists. He gave earnest thought to the study of soil regeneration and to the character of fertilizers required throughout our country. In Germany he visited the great plants which were taking nitrogen from the air, producing daily thousands of tons of soil fertilizers for use not only in Germany but for shipment to various parts of the world.

He showed profound scientific knowledge of the questions and delivered important and illuminating addresses in the Senate and elsewhere upon all phases of agriculture and farm problems. When he addressed the Senate upon these questions we knew that he spoke with authority and that his views were the result of intensive study and of a complete mastery of the themes which he discussed.

Mr. President, Senator LADD was one of the purest and sweetest and kindliest souls I have ever known. With all his gentleness and chivalry, he possessed courage, physical and moral, of the highest order. He was tenacious of his views and unafraid to follow his convictions, regardless of the goal to which they led. He was willing to follow the truth, no matter the prejudice or opposition which his course might provoke. When he was convinced as to what was right his course was then clear. He did not falter, but with inflexible purpose he pursued that course to the very end.

Senator LADD was a deeply religious man—not a creedist, not a mere formalist, but one who believed in the mercy and providence and power of God, in the immortality of the soul, and in the spiritualities of life. Science supplied him with impregnable arguments to meet the agnosticism of the age. His faith in God never faltered, and he envisioned a world in which peace and righteousness would reign and a knowledge of the true and living God would abide in the hearts of mankind.

Mr. President, there are some people highly religious who fall into deep pessimism. They can not conceive of a religion of sweetness, of sunshine, of flowers, and of joy. By way of antithesis to this pessimistic state which their religious faith develops they point to the glorious and supernal place of another world. To this class Senator LADD did not belong. He saw in life only beauty and joy. Death to him had no terrors. He knew that—

> * * * this corruptible must put on incorruption and this mortal must put on immortality—

And—

> death is swallowed up in victory. O, death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?

He regarded this life as the portal to a higher sphere of existence, to a wider field of activity, and that when the spirit departed from this world into the infinite life beyond there would be growth and progress eternal.

He was essentially a religious man; he believed in the unity of life and saw divine purpose in all the universe.

Mr. President, Senator LADD was a great man—great in his faith, in his purpose; great in his love of humanity and in his understanding of their needs; great in his faith in humanity and in his conception of the duties and obligations resting upon him and upon others to their fellows. His political philosophy, and, if I may use the expression, his moral and religious philosophy inspired him to labor for a more beautiful humanity, for the integration of the forces of life, and for the coordination of all activities directed toward man's advancement.

Mr. President, there is a void in this Chamber now that he has departed. His place in our hearts can not be filled. Our country suffered an irreparable loss when he left us. It were well if there were more men like him; men with his vision and courage and faith and devotion to truth and justice. He taught us how to live; he taught us the beautiful art of service and dedication. If we follow his example we will dedicate our lives to the cause of justice and truth; we will serve our country and humanity and serve the Father of all who holds men and nations in the hollow of his omnipotent hand. Let us from this hour renew our devotion to the noble work for which he gave his life, so that when our lives are finished we may join our beloved friend and brother who has gone to a just reward. We will not have lived in vain if each can say when his mortal day ends:

> I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of glory.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, Senator LADD's public service first came to my attention while he was president of the North Dakota Agricultural College. His practical demonstrations that the so-called low-grade wheat had a milling and food value much larger than was admitted by the trade made his name a household word in that State.

I learned of the splendid growth of the college under his management and his useful service in many fields. Later I came to learn that he was a chemist of note and recognized standing in the seaboard States long before he chose to cast his lot with the farmers of the prairies.

My first meeting with Senator LADD was when he and I entered the Senate as newly elected Members in the spring of 1921. It was my pleasure and privilege to serve with him on

the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. Later he became chairman of that committee, and served as such during the investigation now known as the Teapot Dome oil investigation, which uncovered the theft of our naval oil reserves by selfish interests working in collusion with officials of our Government.

It was during these hearings that I fully came to realize his wonderful insight and understanding of men, motives, and movements. Never was more difficult work undertaken by a committee of Congress. Property valued at scores of millions of dollars was at stake. Prominent leaders in both political parties were on trial. Never did more powerful interests resist the work of an investigating committee and make its progress difficult. A large per cent of the public press lent itself to misleading statements and confused the public mind, but the chairman of the committee was neither misled nor intimidated. He was fair, but he was also fearless. His great work resulted in such a house cleaning as has not happened within the memory of any Senator present to-day.

I served with Senator LADD as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry from the time we entered the Senate until his untimely death. He had been a close student of the problem of agriculture, not only from its scientific but also from its economic and psychological standpoint. He appreciated and understood the readjustment, or lack of readjustment, now generally referred to as deflation. He was seriously concerned about the many unfair handicaps under which the farmers work. While he held of first importance the national welfare, he never failed to give his most loyal support to the measures that affected the people of his State.

All will agree that Senator LADD was one of the hardest workers in the Senate. His speeches on economic questions were very instructive; there was a great demand for them from students all over the country. It can truly be said that his scholastic training has left its imprint in all his legislative activities.

Mr. LADD had a very fine, cultured family. His wife is a deep student of public questions, and I am sure the Senator derived much help and inspiration from her counsel and advice. The whole family believe in the refining influence of higher education.

The responsibility and work connected with his position proved too much for his strength, and undoubtedly was responsible for bringing his career to a close while he was supposed to be in the prime of life.

As a coworker it is a pleasure to testify to Mr. LADD'S ability, his interest in scientific discoveries and their application; his regard for the general welfare; his unquestioned high character, and the regard held for him by those who knew him the best and knew him the longest. His death was a severe shock to his many friends; it was a great loss to his family. The children lost a father at a time when they needed him much. The wife lost a most devoted husband, and the country lost a great man who was much needed to help solve the many questions that come before Congress.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, there may be many opinions on the question of America's position in the family of nations. On one thing I think there can be no difference of opinion, and that is that in agriculture and industrial production America leads the world. That has been made possible by a small group of men, scientifically trained, who, as a result of that scientific training, have revolutionized production in industry and agriculture.

Out of this small group of American men came Senator LADD, with a thorough scientific training, applying the activity of that scientific mind to the questions of agriculture and industry for a large number of years of his life, and later applying that same scientific mind to the economic and political questions of the Nation.

Thinking scientifically, it was natural that he should be misunderstood. Having spent most of his years in the laboratory, with containers and labels, he had come early in life to realize that labels do not always convey truthfully what the containers hold. I imagine he often entered the Senate as he entered his laboratory. I imagine that he looked upon the Members of the Senate as containers of various trends of thought, but he at all times knew that no matter what label they bore, the label did not always convey to the public mind what they contained.

That analytical mind approached public questions as it approached scientific questions, having no toleration for "bunk," only endeavoring to reach the fact, to find out, not what the multitude thought about certain definite questions, but only being desirous of finding out what actually was. In diagnosing the diseases of the Nation he searched for the cause, with the hope of finding the cause, and with the belief that the removal of the cause would be the best remedy.

Approaching public questions from that point of view, it was natural that Senator LADD should seek the welfare of his country first, before the welfare of his party. Being a true American, he was true to America, as he saw it, first, before he could be true to his party.

In my opinion, Senator LADD represented the real Lincoln Republican. His orthodoxy was so old that a lot of people thought his political doctrine was heresy. What was orthodoxy in the time of Lincoln became heresy in the time of Senator LADD. It is because he remained true to his convictions, and to the best traditions of his country, born in New England and retaining the finest that New England could give him, that he applied to the service of his country and of his family the best there was in him.

The first time I met Senator LADD he made this remarkable statement:

> Early in life I came to the conclusion that the best way to serve my country was to serve the many instead of the few.

Senator LADD was a real, intellectual aristocrat, in the finest sense of the term. He embodied that old truth that the real aristocrat is a real democrat. He represented, in my opinion, the best in public life in America to-day.

Mr. President, I shall not prolong my remarks. I shall simply ask permission to have printed in the RECORD four pages from North Dakota of To-day, by Zena Irma Trinka, these four pages being confined to an enumeration of the results of the scientific labors of Senator LADD as a public official in North Dakota, while he was chief chemist and later president of the Agricultural College of North Dakota.

I ask unanimous consent that those four pages be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FRAZIER in the chair). There being no objection, the request is granted.

The matter is as follows:

[From North Dakota of To-day, by Zena Irma Trinka, pp. 167–171]

CHAPTER XX. SOCIAL LEGISLATION OF NORTH DAKOTA

THE PURE FOOD LAW

One of the most remarkable steps in the progressiveness of social legislation in North Dakota is the "pure food law." The aim of the pure food work in its different phases is merely that the consumer has the right to know what he buys. The simple way to do this is to let the label give the make-up of the goods. As Doctor LADD put it: "The pure food law does not prohibit the selling of ground olive stones or coconut shells as such, but it does forbid selling them for pepper or other food products."

When Doctor LADD began the pure-food work he found that most of the canned foods were adulterated, misbranded, and often doped with injurious ingredients, and sold to the consuming public as of high quality. Jams, for instance, were often made of rotten apples and the then dangerous glucose sweetened with saccharine, colored with coal-tar dye, and preserved with benzoate of soda to prevent further decay. Many other foods were adulterated and preserved in a similar manner.

This condition is now improved, but it did not come without a struggle. Every law that was passed had to be fought through the courts. If the food manufacturers lost in the lower courts, they appealed to the higher courts. This gives some idea of how profitable it must be for manufacturers to adulterate food. The adulteration and preservation of food by chemicals not only was against the best interests of the public but it made it almost impossible for an honest manufacturer to do an honest business.

Another mode of deception was to make containers short weight; for instance, what was supposed to be a 4-ounce box of spice usually contained but 3½ ounces. Now, the container must show on label its net weight. The law goes even a step further in regard to lard, in requiring that it shall be sold in even pound containers. The packers, rather than comply with this law will not sell lard in even pound pails in North Dakota, though they put up even pound pails for some eastern jobbers.

The drug-enforcement work under the drug law makes it necessary that drugs shall be up to the standard; if not, they are regarded as adulterated. False labeling is prohibited. It can not be an imitation of an article, nor bear a statement or design which shall deceive. If the drug contains any of the following, the label must give it, and also the amount: Alcohol, morphine, opium, heroin, alpha or beta sucaine, chloroform, cannabis, indica, chloral hydrate, bromide, iodine, acetanilid or croton oil, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances. Cocaine can not be sold, nor can wood alcohol be used.

It was a common practice, for instance, to sell formaldehyde that was one-half to two-thirds strength, and when a pound was called for, it

was apt to be short weight. The result was that when a farmer would treat his seed grain for smut, or the potatoes for scab, according to the formula worked out by Professor Bolley, the disease germs were not killed, as it would not be strong enough. The department had to enforce a law requiring a standard strength. As soon as this was done, the farmers secured the desired results. This resulted in a rapid increase in the use of formaldehyde. When it was being adulterated the sale was decreased.

Paint is another product that can readily be adulterated. The North Dakota Experiment Station Bulletin No. 67 gave the analysis of a number of paints that were sold in the State. Many of these paints contained but little real paint material. The purchaser had no way of knowing whether the paint was real or not. Some of the paints were worse than no paint as far as protecting the wood was concerned, and oftentimes the stuff left such a surface that it was almost impossible to repaint before it was removed.

A law was passed that requires the label to state what the paint contains. The enforcement of this law was also placed in the experiment station, of which President Worst was then director. He appointed Doctor LADD pure-paint commissioner. This law was fought by paint men; first in the United States district court, and when they failed there, in the United States Supreme Court, and again President Worst and Doctor LADD won out for the State. The paint men, though beaten, were so impressed with Doctor LADD'S knowledge of paint and what paint should do, that they raised a fund and turned it over to him to use in making paint investigations. The investigation was started. A good many pieces of different woods and with different exposures were put on the campus. They were painted with different kinds of paints and paint mixtures, and careful observations made and photographs taken to show how these paints protected the wood, how durable they were, and other facts important in paint.

The beverages sold in North Dakota were extensively adulterated. The beverage law was passed, and its enforcement left to Doctor LADD. The provisions are that the containers must be properly labeled, and adulteration prohibited.

When the bleaching of flour was started, Doctor LADD ruled that the word "bleached" must be put on the sack in as large letters as other information given on the label. The bleaching agent is poison, and the pure food law expressly forbids the introduction of anything deleterious into foods. By bleaching, it was possible to make as white flour from the cheaper wheats as from North Dakota wheat. In this way bleaching was robbing North Dakota wheat of some of its value. The investigations of the harmful effects of bleaching, by the North Dakota food commissioner, went a long way toward the ruling against bleaching by the Federal Government. This has meant a good deal to North Dakota as it has made it necessary for the wheat flours from different States to sell for what they are. This makes the North Dakota wheat necessary for mixing with the less desirable wheats in order to improve the quality and the color.

The sanitary inspection law in regard to places where food is produced, manufactured, or handled, is strictly enforced by the food commissioner. In many of the groceries, restaurants, and confectionaries, and in their advertisements, a prominent place is given to the score given them as a result of the visit of the inspector. It has been a great factor in causing a cleaning up of the places where food is handled. The mere fact that attention is called to the factors that make for healthfulness has done much.

The work done in the mill, while not strictly pure-food work, yet has been done by Doctor LADD. The results brought out have been almost startling in that it has been shown that a surprisingly large amount of flour has been made from lightweight wheat, and that in most cases it is a very good flour. Doctor LADD is nationally known, and is doing a wonderful work, and the State of North Dakota is justly proud of him and his work.

The legislature of 1915 enacted a number of measures that marked an advance in social legislation and show the progressiveness of North Dakota.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the beautiful tributes which have been paid to Senator EDWIN F. LADD leave little to be said. However, I can not let this opportunity pass without taking occasion to express my personal admiration and affection for Senator LADD, and my appreciation of his high character and distinguished public service. He was my father's friend and colleague. They were coworkers in the progressive cause. As my father's secretary I came much in contact with Senator LADD. He was a delightful man to meet, always friendly, sympathetic, with a quiet sense of humor, a keen intelligence, and a broad, philosophical outlook upon life.

Doctor LADD was a scholar, a scientist, and a statesman devoted to the service of mankind. Directly after graduation from the State University of Maine he began his career as a chemist in the Agricultural Experiment Station of New York. From there six years later he was called to the North Dakota Experiment Station. He became dean of the school of chemistry of the North Dakota Agricultural College and ex officio State food commissioner. In 1916 he was elevated to the presidency of that college, where he served with distinction for five years, when he was elected by the people of North Dakota to the United States Senate.

During his 20 years of college work Senator LADD endeared himself to the people of his State through superior ability, outstanding integrity of character, and many-sided qualities of mind and heart. It was not his high position as president of the State agricultural college, however, that won him a foremost place in the progressive movement of his State and Nation.

It was the long hard battle against food adulteration that disclosed to the people of North Dakota and the country, Doctor LADD'S fighting strength and his fitness for leadership in the political field. He turned his knowledge and experience in the field of chemistry to investigation and research of the food conditions that threatened to undermine the public health and to demoralize all standards of decency in the rapidly increasing manufacture and preparation of food products outside the home.

After the national pure food law had been adopted, speaking of the conditions that prevailed when he first began his work, Doctor LADD said:

Our canned corn, almost without exception, was bleached with sulphites, preserved and sweetened with the coal-tar product—saccharin. Our peas and string-beans frequently contained copper and alum salts and often contained chemical preservatives. Our meats were embalmed with chemicals, and some of the canned products contained little besides gristle, connective tissue, and waste matter, seasoned and flavored, but sold as potted ham, chicken, etc. Our sorghum sirup came largely from glucose factories, while the maple sirup was almost wholly an imitation product, worth 50 cents a gallon and retailed for $1.50. Our strained honey was largely flavored sirups and glucose. Our candies were made from glucose containing sulphites, to which further sulphites were added, colored with coal-tar colors, many of which were known to be harmful, and flavored with chemicals or synthetic flavors.

It was easy to make these discoveries in the chemical laboratory. It was a very different matter to give them publicity and to conduct the campaign necessary to correct these evils. Doctor LADD did not waver when the storm of opposition broke upon him. He was not satisfied to make these discoveries and to let this adulteration of food go on. He took the problem to the legislature where he was instrumental in securing sound and workable laws for the protection of the consuming public.

Once these laws were upon the statute books of North Dakota he strictly enforced the law, and through the long legal battle, which was finally won, he furnished the courage and the scientific knowledge which made the victory possible. In this long fight against food adulteration the State of Wisconsin stood side by side with the State of North Dakota. At the present time we have as the head of our State dairy and food commission the Hon. J. Q. Emery, who was appointed by Governor La Follette in 1902. He has a notable record of fearless and aggressive service in the public interest. Doctor LADD and Professor Emery worked in their respective States in the same courageous and invincible spirit and with the same practical background and understanding of the fundamental issues at stake. They would not compromise nor surrender. It is not too much to say that their cooperation with Doctor Wiley was among the strongest factors in writing the pure food and drugs act on the statute books of the Nation.

In a recent tribute to Doctor LADD, Mr. Emery said:

These pure food laws, State and national, which special interests for 20 years have sought to dynamite or by cunning ingenuity to circumvent, must ever remain one of the greatest monuments of pure government in the history of this country. The triumph of greed and selfishness is only for a moment. Wisconsin and North Dakota have uncompromisingly carried the pure-food battle to the world, through the courts and the public press, convincing the people of the value, the necessity and the justice of their battle. For a fifth of a century Dr. EDWIN F. LADD was an outstanding leader and hero in this pure-food crusade, unremittingly battling for the preservation of the health of the people. Efficiently and heroically, though all unconsciously, he built for himself in this transcendently important field a monument that must long endure.

Senator LADD came to the United States Senate with a grasp of the great economic and political problems confronting the Nation. During his service in the Senate he worked unceasingly for their sound and scientific solution, and was identified with the progressive element of the Republican Party. He was an indefatigable worker and his trained mind,

his intellectual power, were of immense value to the cause he advocated.

Doctor LADD's wide acquaintance in the field of education, the esteem in which he was held by the scientists and educators of the Nation, added an element of dignity and popularity to his standing in the Senate. He was an earnest, effective speaker. Always well prepared, he contributed greatly to the debates of the Senate and he was very much in demand as a public speaker outside the Senate. Through his splendid service to mankind he had acquired a notable and lasting place in the esteem of his colleagues in the Senate and of the people of the country.

His death was sudden and unexpected and it unfortunately shortened his public career. His life was none the less complete and as nearly ideal and perfect as it is possible to conceive. Through his long and strenuous service to the people he had sympathetic understanding and support of his wonderful wife and family. In his death, the people of the country—the producing millions of America—lost a champion and leader, the Senate a commanding figure, and those who knew him, a devoted and beloved friend.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, on the call of the roll in this Chamber at the time of the assembling of this body on last December 7, among those who did not respond was the late Senator from North Dakota, my predecessor, EDWIN F. LADD, He had answered to the summons of the highest of all courts to take his place among the hosts that have passed on. Death in this case did not end a spectacular life, for Senator LADD was too earnest in all he did to decorate his work with the spectacular, but it did end one of the most useful lives ever known in North Dakota. More than that, it removed from the Senate a man who, though here but a few years, came to be recognized as one of America's truly great men of the day.

It is fitting that we assemble in this formal session to consider the career, the services, and the character of Senator LADD, and that such splendid tributes as have been heard should be paid by those who had come to know the man, many to love him as we in North Dakota loved Doctor LADD. And I am sure I speak for all the people of North Dakota when I thank the Senate for sharing, as it does, the regard in which we held this man who, as scientist, as a professor in agriculture, as a president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, as State food commissioner, and as a United States Senator left so deep an impression on the sands of time through his service to all people. Few men, I believe, have left so fine an impression and so lasting an influence as he. Indeed, humanity has gained much through this one life.

Doctor LADD won a place in the hearts of North Dakotans which easily ranks him as that State's most illustrious citizen of all time. I, like many others, prize highly the acquaintance enjoyed with him. It has been my extreme good fortune to have been as closely associated with him as I was during the later years of his life. It was my good fortune to have observed his work in North Dakota and many of the fine results of his efforts. And during the World War it was my opportunity to serve under him as a county food administrator in the State over which he had administration of this very important work. And only two years ago I had the great gain and pleasure of constant companionship with Senator LADD day and night for four weeks during a State political campaign. Such acquaintance makes me deeply appreciative of this opportunity to pay, in my poor way, tribute to the memory of this splendid and most useful character.

It is interesting to note the details of his racial origin, for the experiences of his forebears indicate largely from whence came those qualities which made EDWIN F. LADD truly great. His was the sturdy ancestry of the covenanters who typified the qualities which have given "Old Scotia" a significant place in history. It was ancestry loving freedom and constantly promoting unconquerable consecration in the defense of freedom. Transferred early in the seventeenth century by immigration to New England, this stock from which he sprang, took a most active part in the century of conflict for the emancipation of New England from the tyranny of a fanatical theocracy, a struggle which was the indispensable prerequisite for the later struggle to emancipate the continent from the political tyranny of a besotted aristocracy, out of which came the independence of the thirteen Colonies and the foundation for this glorious American Republic, the United States of America.

Such ancestry is reflected in the very life and work of Senator LADD. The life was a life of courage, independence, love of freedom, love for fair play, and devotion to truth—distinguishing qualities, all of them.

Doctor LADD brought to the discharge of his every duty the rigid sanctions of a mind naturally punctilious, reenforced and strengthened by deep study of scientific principles and very extensive laboratory experience. The industrial and commercial world is his great debtor for the contributions he made toward the improvement in quality and reduction in cost of commodities in universal use. Recognition of his achievements came to him from scientific bodies, learned societies, and commercial establishments, even beyond the seas.

As a scientist and as one interested in the general welfare, Doctor LADD decried and exposed sham in every form. It was Doctor LADD who pioneered in the campaign against adulterated and misbranded foods. It was Doctor LADD who paved the way to honest paint values. To-day upon the agricultural college grounds at Fargo, N. Dak., there stands something of a monument to the memory of EDWIN F. LADD in the form of a wooden fence erected at his request many years ago. Upon this fence he used various grades and manufactures of paint to prove his contention that the people of the State were being sold inferior paints at prices which should pay for good paint. His battle against the dishonest paint manufacturers won millions of dollars of savings not alone to the people of North Dakota but to the people of the whole Nation. It was Doctor LADD who disclosed to the wheat growers of the Northwest the fact that they were growing a superior grade of wheat, a wheat possessing a milling value deserving of premium prices instead of the prices being paid as for inferior grades of wheat. It was this disclosure which awakened the farmer and his friends to the fact that they were being victimized in an economic way by powerful influences through which they must dispose of their crops, a disclosure of facts not yet completely remedied but which is bringing constant progress in the direction of fair play.

Doctor LADD was genuinely interested in the problems against which the farmer battled and was constantly seeking after the truth and causes underlying those serious problems. His study and work in their behalf has saved millions of dollars to the agricultural people of North Dakota and to the people of the world, yet he gathered for himself all too little of the world's goods. Easily might he have won riches with such ability as he possessed and such places of trust as he occupied, but his high ideals of service and his great love for the accomplishment of those things which would result in reward and happiness for the many held him to the post as an educator, paying so little.

I know something of the hopes which Doctor LADD and Senator LADD entertained for the future of agriculture. And I know, too, something of the discouragements encountered by him in his efforts to win recognition for the farmer and recognition of the fact that he was being dealt with most unfairly. During his time at the head of the food administration in North Dakota, I recall his assertion that the war, terrible as it was, could be expected to inaugurate a new day for the American farmer.

Only now—

He said—

will all America awake to the importance of the farmer. Only now do they realize how very important a part of the life of this Nation and of the world is agriculture. See how dependent our Government is to-day upon our production of wheat here in the Northwest. With the war over, the farmer can expect much more liberal consideration than he has enjoyed in the past.

I am confident that it was this spirit which accompanied Doctor LADD to Washington and into this Chamber following his election by the people of North Dakota as one of its United States Senators. Rudely were his expectations jolted time after time, yet he carried on, confident that eventually truth and fair play would have their inning.

As a scientist, Professor LADD devoted his energies to research for truth. As a member of this body, Senator LADD did not, could not, change the habit of a lifetime. He felt himself merely transferred from a chemical laboratory to a laboratory of social and political problems. He continued in this entirely new field for him, his study of the relationship between facts and the political world is the richer for his habit. His will to know was constant and uncompromising, and his value to his day and generation is traceable to his sense of the responsibility of knowledge.

North Dakota sent Senator LADD here knowing the manner of man he was. He was expected to carry on, as he did, in exactly the manner which was his as scientist and professor—as a discoverer and expositor of truth in the social and political laboratory of the Republic. His integrity, his absorption in the task in hand, his recognized intellectual power gave Senator LADD immediate standing as a force in the councils of this body. True to himself he went always beneath surface appearances in his legislative deliberations.

In the course of his duties here it came to him to see the wreck of old, and birth of new empires. The facts he observed brought new determination to him, and after discovering he sought to expose the secret hiding places and the methods of the powers which deny the realization of the objects for which his ancestors had labored to bring this Republic into being, to establish justice and to secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of liberty. His greatest fight only begun, he sacrificed his life that he might continue in immediate service. When he ought to have been giving attention to the cure of the ailment which resulted in his death, he insisted upon not having the time, but that as soon as pending matters were finished he would give attention to himself. Duty to his State was more important to him than duty to himself. His social and economic convictions were so absorbing that he would not abandon their furtherance at a time when he considered action so imperative.

Senator LADD had reached the conviction that social activity, falling under the head of politics, is at bottom, a struggle for advantage as between classes, and that the prime function of politics is the distribution of wealth produced by the social body. He was convinced that the pivotal issues of legislation during his time centered about the strengthening or weakening of the power to exploit the masses of people. He often remarked that if the farmers of his State were exempt from the daily unearned tribute they were compelled to pay to those who operate the natural resources, the public utilities, and were exempt from the tribute they paid to those who control the money and credit functions of the Nation, there would be no farm problem to solve in North Dakota, and that if this exemption was enjoyed in the Republic at large, the farmers, the laborers, the business and professional classes would enjoy a new birth of freedom.

As a teacher, as a statesman, a ruling principle in every act of Senator LADD was the translation of discoveries and accomplishments of science into terms for and of human use. He believed the great schools were built by the people for purposes of discovery, and the enlargement of knowledge, and were intended for all the people; that in this age of science the greatest service of the school must be the extension of understanding that might enlarge the lives and reduce the burdens of men.

Reviewing the efforts, the accomplishments, and the mind of EDWIN F. LADD, it is little wonder that North Dakota and a much larger world pays tribute to his memory. Vigorously he preached and lived the doctrine of equality and liberty, the right of those who labor in the fields to win their just return in the markets of the world. He found these people as a Senator of another day expressed it, "Beggars in the midst of plenty, paupers beside their golden gathered sheaves," and he devoted himself to their interests. He spoke always for human rights as towering above property rights, and ever insisted upon safeguards for honest endeavor. He held no brief for those who sought and won unfair advantages with our natural resources, the property of the people, and as chairman of the committee which uncovered such a few years ago he rendered a service the value of which can only be fully realized by those who look to the future.

EDWIN F. LADD believed with Hume, "that all the vast machinery of government is ultimately for no other purpose than the distribution of justice," and his record is consistent with his belief. He served exceedingly well his State, his country, and mankind, and to-day occupies a place in the history of progress richly deserved.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a tribute to Doctor LADD written by Dr. H. W. Wiley may be included in the record of these proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

EDWIN FREEMONT LADD, 1859–1925

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR LADD

EDWIN FREEMONT LADD was born in Starks, Me., December 13, 1859. He took the degree of B. S. from the University of Maine in 1884, and in 1915 this university conferred upon him an honorary LL.D. degree. He married Miss Rizpah Sprogle, of Annapolis, Md., August 16, 1893. He was assistant chemist first, and afterwards chief chemist of the New York State Experiment Station from 1884 to 1890. He was dean of the school of chemistry and pharmacy and professor of chemistry of the North Dakota Agricultural College from 1890 to 1916. During that time he also held the office of State chemist. He was appointed president of the North Dakota Agricultural College on February 28, 1916. He was made food commissioner of North Dakota in 1902, and he was editor of the North Dakota Farmer from 1899 until his death. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 3, 1921, and this term would not have expired until 1927. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Chemical Society; Society of Chemical Industry, of London; Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and past president of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, and of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. He was a member of the Standards Committee on Food Products for the United States, after the passage of the pure food law. During the war he was Federal food administrator of North Dakota.

LADD'S activity as a member of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists began apparently in 1889, at which time he did some work for the association as a collaborator. He became increasingly active as the years passed, serving as a referee on at least two different subjects and as a member of various committees. At the 1913 meeting he was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. It was during the years 1913 and 1914 that the deliberations leading to the establishment of the Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists were held, and Doctor LADD took an active part in these deliberations. When the Journal was established he was appointed a member of its first board of editors, and he served in this capacity continuously for about five years. At the meeting in 1921 Senator LADD, by a unanimous vote, was elected on honorary life member of the association.

It was my good fortune to have known Doctor LADD personally from the time that he began his work in the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station until the date of his untimely death. He passed away in Baltimore on June 22, 1925. Senator LADD had strong personal characteristics. He believed in direct action. It did not take him long to make up his mind as to what side of a question he should take; he wanted to know simply which was the right side. If the right side was popular, he was not deterred from espousing it for that reason; if it was unpopular, he seemed to be more eager to uphold the right. In the hearings before the committees that made the regulations for the carrying out of the national pure food law, and before the committees in Congress during the time it was pending, Doctor LADD was always clear, concise, to the point, and entirely understandable. I remember particularly his attitude in regard to some of the mooted questions that arose in connection with the enforcement of the Federal food and drugs act. Doctor LADD was unalterably opposed to the use of any kind of preservatives in food products, except the necessary condimental preservatives. He was particularly antagonistic to the bleaching of flour. When the Secretary of Agriculture had hearings on this question, Doctor LADD was the most militant, and perhaps the most efficient, witness against the process. I think the arguments, illustrations, and accounts of experiments presented by Doctor LADD were among the leading factors that led Secretary Wilson to forbid the use of bleaching agents in flour. His opposition to benzoate of soda was equally determined, but it was not so successful with the Federal authorities. He administered the food law of his State rigidly, and he had much to do with its passage. This law represented largely his own views as to what an efficient food administration of a State should be. There were no side entrances or secret passages by means of which the food laws of North Dakota could be circumvented by scheming dealers and manufacturers. When they went to North Dakota with their wares they always found a stone wall which they were unable to scale.

It was due to the popularity attained by Doctor LADD as chemist, food commissioner, and president of the North Dakota Agricultural College that he was induced to enter politics. I think undoubtedly he was the most popular man in North Dakota. The people of his State believed in him; they knew he was absolutely honest and incorruptible. Therefore, he had no difficulty in securing the suffrage of his fellow citizens for the highest honor that the State could offer. When Doctor LADD became United States Senator he brought to his office an economic program that for the first time in our relationship failed to receive my cordial support. I never asked him to change his views, however, because I knew the man so well I felt convinced that he thought he was entirely right and that it was entirely useless to try to change the views of a man with the firmness of conviction which I knew Senator LADD held. This, however, abated not a whit my esteem for the man's personality and ability. In the four years of his service in the United States Senate he became, next to La Follette, the most militant progressive in that body. It was the irony of fate that carried both Senator La Follette and Senator LADD out of the realm of earthly activities almost at the same time. The two great leaders of the progressive movement died within a short time of each other, Senator LADD'S death occurring just a few days after the death of Senator La Follette.

Senator LADD'S career was not spectacular; it was too earnest to partake of that character. The estimation of his worth as a scientific man, as a State official, as a college president, and as a Member of the United States Senate will grow with the succeeding years. To me his death was distinctly personal. I felt that I had lost that friend who had stood by me shoulder to shoulder for 30 years in the fight

for pure-food legislation and in my efforts to enforce the law regulating the sale of foods and drugs under the terms in which Congress enacted it and with the sole purpose of protecting the people of the United States from harm. In this work I had no more cordial and efficient supporter than Senator LADD.

H. W. WILEY.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the addresses delivered at the funeral of Senator LADD may be printed in the RECORD as a part of these exercises to-day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

SERVICES AT THE FUNERAL OF SENATOR EDWIN F. LADD, OF NORTH DAKOTA, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1925

The services were opened at Gawler's Chapel by the Washington Quartet singing the hymn, Sometime We'll Understand. Rev. Thomas C. Clark, of the Takoma Park Presbyterian Church, then offered prayer and read from the Scriptures, following which Rev. J. J. Muir, Chaplain of the United States Senate, spoke, as follows:

REMARKS BY REV. J. J. MUIR, CHAPLAIN, UNITED STATES SENATE

Chaplain MUIR. "Sometime, sometime we'll understand."

Life is to us at present a great enigma. Here was a life begun in Maine, which realized its opportunities and privileges in the far West. Senator LADD comes to this city, sits in the Congress of the United States as a Member of the Senate, and leaves behind him a very blessed and happy memory. Honored by all who knew him, realizing in his own life the depths of conviction, along the pathway he trod during the years and in the various employments and activities identified with his history everywhere were blessed and happy associations.

We come to wonder why it is that at a time when, so far as we could understand, the honored Senator could look forward to years of usefulness and to continue along the pathway of honorable service he is suddenly called to his everlasting home. Sometime we will understand the significance of this history; sometime we will be able to know why these pathways have been so singularly presented to us, and how the great Father of us all is directing and influencing character.

The cry goes up, "Why? Why?" Jesus answered that cry that is given forth so many times in our lives. His disciples failed to understand some of the things that He did, and once He gave answer, "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." Sometime we will understand; we will know the meaning of our tears; we will know what these heartaches mean.

Strange and mysterious are the ways of Providence as we look at them from the mere human standpoint; but when the Master uttered that sentence he opened up before us a new significance to life. We are told of the Patriarch Abraham that when he was called on to lead his country and go into a land to which he was a stranger, he went out not knowing whither he went. And so it may seem to us as we think of life and its problems, its manifold necessities, and the grave duties which confront us along each step of the way.

Thank God that in the mystery of these years there was the unfolding of character! Thank God that those who knew him best will speak the highest concerning him! We drop our tears; we wonder what it all means; but, friends, Whittier was right when he wrote that sentence.

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I can not drift
Beyond His love and care."

Think of life thus, in the Father's hands; and, however inscrutable may appear the ways of Providence, let us be sure that the Father wants us to feel confident that all is well. So it seems to me that to-day we can stay our hearts upon such a thought. "Thou wilt keep him at perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee." Let us rest upon the care and will of God, and what we know not now we shall know by and by.

I suppose every one of us has heard more than once that beautiful poem which is so appropriate to an occasion such as this and which speaks so tenderly of the end of the earthly voyage. Its author, too, has passed in recent years into his recompense and to the heights beyond. Will you allow me to repeat it?

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

"But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

"Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

"For tho' from out our bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

Can we not say that that is true of Senator LADD—he saw his Pilot face to face when he had crossed the bar?

Other addresses will be made at the cemetery, and I ask that so far as possible friends will be present to hear those addresses; but let us as we leave this gathering be comforted by the thought that, whatever may be the strange conditions for family, for friends, for neighbors, for the Nation, without "moaning of the bar," we may begin to think of seeing the Pilot face to face. May that be your privilege and mine, friends, and may we, without any misgiving on our part, face the inevitable and know that the dear Lord Christ has said, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." Thus, stayed in the consolation of His grace, whatever comes—the darkest providence, the most trying condition, the broken heart—we can look up and say, "Our Father understands, and for our best He rules with the tenderness of a father's heart."

Let us pray: Our Father, we love to call Thee by that name. The appeal is from the child heart, the appeal comes from the aged heart; and, whatever may be the anguish of life for us, we are assured that, with Thy care about us and Thy loving arms keeping us, all is well with us. Despite our questionings and misunderstandings and sometimes our speculations, we want to turn to Thee, Father, and ask Thee to minister in this hour of sadness. Grant that the beloved wife and fond companion of the years may be blessedly sustained and in the whisperings of the hour of greatest sadness she may hear the voice: "Thy Maker is thy husband." Comfort her in her loneliness and sustain her tenderly. May she look up rather than down, and may she feel consoled by the knowledge that God cares even though He may not be understood in His dealings with her and others in like situation.

Look with Thine infinite mercy upon the children. We thank Thee for the father's love and the father's kindness and his solicitude for those who have been given to him. We ask Thee, Father, that each one of them may realize that Thou art the Father of the fatherless, and Thou wilt give to each of them the blessed consolation of confidence. May each of them find abiding peace in the certainty of relief from anxiety to come, with all its disturbing circumstances, and rest themselves upon the covenant-keeping God.

Hear our prayer for those related to him in the Government of the Nation, for those identified with him in the friendships of life. Hear our prayer as they turn toward the west to the time of permanent interment. And we ask, our Father, that Thy grace may be made all sufficient. Teach each one of us how feeble are the binding forces of life after all, and enable us to look upward with a feeling that all is well. Deliver us from the allurements of life that only prostrate our spiritual desires, and may we each realize all the time that He who has promised to save us will keep us unto the end, and then we will stand in the better life in the presence of the Christ Himself. Hear and grant our prayer, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

The Washington Quartet closed the services at Gawler's with the hymn, Only Remember, and the body of the late Senator LADD, escorted by members of the family, the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and friends, was then taken to Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

At the cemetery chapel the Washington Quartet sang the hymn, Abide With Me, and addresses were then delivered by Hon. THOMAS J. WALSH, Senator from Montana; Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN, Senator from Alabama; and Hon. LYNN J. FRAZIER, Senator from North Dakota, as follows:

REMARKS OF SENATOR WALSH OF MONTANA

Senator WALSH. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in undying verse, prays that the Giver of every good and perfect gift may grant to this country—

"Men whom the lust for office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy."

As if in answer to such a petition ascending from myriads of loyal hearts that spoke through the poet came EDWIN F. LADD, whose mortal remains we consign to the tomb while a grateful people echo the judgment of Heaven, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Senator LADD never sought public office. He had none of the gifts which are commonly associated with success in political life or which are effective in the cultivation of popular favor. Like Thomas Jefferson, he was not impressive as a public speaker. He was called to service in the forum of the Senate because of his profound learning and his high character, coupled with a deep sympathy with the struggles of the people who sent him here and a comprehension of the problems confronting them surpassed by no man in public life.

With the unerring skill of the trained scientist he was, he dissected the most intricate questions affecting their life and exposed to pitiless publicity the inner workings of the system through which they were exploited. Notwithstanding the relatively brief period of his service in the Senate, he came to be revered as much for his erudition as he was admired for his independence. Even those who were disappointed at his occasional lapses from party regularity never failed to give him credit for fidelity to the right as he saw it, nor was he ever suspected of being actuated by any petty or unworthy motive.

If before him scientists and educators have sat in the Senate, history has been silent concerning them, either because they left no lasting impress upon their time, or, more likely, because their talents, like those of the departed Senator, were useful rather than brilliant. Our country is singular in that it omits to call to service in the National Legislature men eminent in science, holding places of honor on the faculties of our universities, men who have delved into the subjects that have especially engaged their attention deeper than plummet ever sounded before. Men of that class are not rare in the parliamentary bodies of Europe. When thoughtless or selfishly interested critics rail at the people of North Dakota for their aberrations, political and economic, or deride their idiosyncrasies along those lines, let it be remembered that, relegating to obscurity the whole brood of professional politicians, they sent EDWIN F. LADD, the scholar and statesman, to the United States Senate as the expositor and exemplar of their views and aspirations.

He was, as is well known, a chemist, seeing, day in and day out for years as he prosecuted his studies and experiments, matter assume the most diverse forms under the influence of various reagents, but never with any loss. Always it is all there, indestructible, every atom, every electron accounted for. He could not doubt that the mind, the soul of man, is equally imperishable; that death is but a transformation, though revelation alone has disclosed its nature. In this sad hour, could he speak, he would comfort those who mourn his departure by saying:

"There is no such thing as death.
In nature nothing dies;
From each sad remnant of decay
Some forms of life arise."

REMARKS OF SENATOR HEFLIN OF ALABAMA

Senator HEFLIN. Death is no respecter of persons. Sooner or later it touches with cold and silent finger the eyelids of all and they are closed in dreamless sleep. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, must all pass muster at the portals of death. Death has invaded our ranks in the Senate more than once this year. In the person of Senator LADD it has removed from our midst one of the ablest and bravest of them all.

I knew something of Senator LADD as a public man before he came to the Senate, and I had already gained the impression that he was a man of ability, courage, and convictions. After forming his acquaintance and coming to know him well, I found that he possessed the two noble virtues so essential to true greatness in a public man—courage and honesty. He was a splendid type of the conscientious and sincere patriot in politics. There was nothing of sham or pretense about him. He was outspoken and straightforward in all that he did or said. He was a studious, painstaking, and hard-working Senator. From the day he entered the Senate until confined to his bed by illness he was thinking and laboring in behalf of those who had selected him to represent them in the Senate of the United States.

Senator LADD and I were not of the same political faith. We differed on some of the questions of government, but I wish to say of him here that during his service in the Senate I do not believe that he ever espoused a cause or cast a vote that he did not conscientiously believe was for the highest and best interest of his State and Nation.

He loved his country. He wanted to see her freed from the stranglehold that in some sections greed and avarice and predatory interests seem to have upon her. Such things were close to his heart, and he has talked with me about the day when he hoped to see the great West delivered. When he came to the Senate he consecrated himself to the cause of helping to deliver her from the forces that prey upon her substance.

Fortunate, indeed, is the public servant whose life is so full of noble deeds that when his course is run it can be truly said of him: "He was sincere and honest, able and useful, and stood for right and justice as God gave him the light to see them." Senator LADD is entitled to have that said of him. He was one of the finest characters that I have ever known. In his death the Senate has lost one of its ablest, bravest, and best Members. I, as his friend, am deeply grieved at his death and mourn with those who appreciated, esteemed, and loved him.

REMARKS OF SENATOR FRAZIER, OF NORTH DAKOTA

Senator FRAZIER. It has been my privilege to know Senator LADD for a great many years and to be familiar with the work that he has been doing. He was a man of the highest ideals and had the courage to fight as best he could to attain those ideals. He was a man of a keen sense of justice, and living in an agricultural State as he did, he took up the fight of the farmer, and most of his public career has been in fighting for the cause of the farmer.

The American farmer is poorer to-day than he was a week ago. He has lost something infinitely more precious than crop and stock and bank account. He has lost the wise leader, a stalwart companion, and a devoted friend. Senator EDWIN FREEMONT LADD, scientist, educator, and statesman, passed away Monday, June 22. For the greater part of his mature manhood Senator LADD has fought the farmer's battle on a firing line where, all too often, faithful comrades were few. Through patient and persistent effort he was quick to sense the farmers' needs, and through his scientific pioneering in agricultural subjects he initiated the movement that formed the background for many remedial measures in the agricultural interests. His activities in showing the farmers of the West how they were being exploited through the unscientific method of grading wheat on its physical appearance instead of its milling value or gluten content have brought him a world-wide reputation. The advanced stand he took as a pure-food commissioner in sponsoring and securing the passage of many laws, which included the oil inspection, hotel inspection, the inspection of restaurants, bakeries, and butcher shops, as well as in connection with the exposure of the adulteration of numerous household remedies and foods, brought down upon him the wrath of those who manufactured the adulterated articles. For over 20 years of his life he seldom went to bed at night without having damage suits over his head of hundreds of thousands of dollars. He fought his cases through successfully from the lowest court to the highest court of the land without ever losing a single one.

In many instances he found in the midst of a trial that the officials of the Government, who were supposed to be working in the interests of the public, were shaping things to betray the interests of the people by having the case go by default. Knowing human nature as he did, he was prepared for every emergency and, in such cases, he always had on hand his own attorneys, hired at his own expense, ready to step into the breach at any moment. His long fight in enacting and supporting, in every court in the land, his pure paint law, has brought him international fame. To-day many of the countries, including Canada and the British Empire, have enacted laws which were copied after the North Dakota law. Many States of the Union have also enacted similar legislation. In his legislative experience as a Senator, the interests of the farmer were always uppermost in his mind. All the bills he introduced were in the interest of the basic industries of the country.

Many men are admired for their ability and keenness of intellect. Senator LADD was loved by thousands because, in addition to these qualities, he possessed a heart and a conscience. If the thing was right, that settled it. He would fight for it to the end, even though he fought alone, even though it cost him every cent he had. It was his heroic courage, his burning sincerity, his utter unselfishness, and his unswerving fidelity to his democratic ideals that endeared him to all who knew him and worked with him. He was never known to compromise with iniquity, oppression, or injustice, and yet, in the midst of the fray, he kept sweet. Although he hated evil, he loved men and had the wisdom to condemn the system which makes men bad rather than the men who themselves are the victims of the system. His past achievements will stand as an enduring monument to his ability, industry, and vision.

Senator LADD knew how to do teamwork with any and all men who had the farmers' and workers' and consumers' interests genuinely at heart. Party labels meant nothing to him. He was more concerned about results than the avenues through which they came or the credit that they might bring. Like the Hebrew patriarch of old, Senator LADD'S career was cut short on the very edge of the promised land. The crowning success of a lifetime's labor lay just ahead of him.

The future work, for which Senator LADD gave his life, is in the hands of his friends. The splendid structure which he reared by sacrifice and arduous labor is ready to continue to serve the farmers of America. With farsighted vision, Senator LADD left behind him trained men, inspired with his love for humanity and his zeal for economic and social justice. Shall they continue his fight? It is now too late to write a letter of appreciation to Senator LADD to express our gratitude for his devoted efforts in our behalf, but it is not too late to show our practical gratitude for his life and work by carrying on his unfinished work to the triumph that truth and justice inevitably win. As to one who fell heroically upon the field of battle, let us pledge our fidelity to the common cause and our loyal support to those who take Senator LADD'S place upon the firing line to win the farmers' and laborers' fight for political and economic justice.

"Yea, though thou lie upon the dust,
When they, who helped thee, flee in fear;
Die full of hope and manly trust,
Like those who fell in battle here;
Another hand thy sword shall wield;
Another hand the standard wave,
Till, from the trumpet's mouth is pealed
The blast of triumph o'er thy grave.

The services at Glenwood Cemetery were concluded by Rev. Thomas C. Clark, who offered the following prayer:

PRAYER BY REV. THOMAS C. CLARK

Our Father in heaven, whose pity is infinite and whose will is sovereign, be pleased to look down upon us sorrowing. For the sake of Thy dear Son enable us so to hear Thy voice speaking to us that, through patience and the comfort of His presence, we may have hope, and grant us the consolation that we, humbly acknowledging our many sins, may nevertheless hold fast to the assurance of Thy mercy and the blessed hope of everlasting life.

We bless Thee for the memory of those who have been faithful unto death and who have accomplished that which Thou hast committed unto them. We pray for those who to-day sorrow, not as those without hope but because of the absence of a loved one. Help them to think of him as not here in this casket. There only the mortal remains repose; the jewel has been taken away; the spirit is already with its Maker. Do Thou sanctify to those who are left behind the sacred memories of the one whom Thou hast called. Thy support, Thy strong arms be given to those who mourn, and let Thy servant who to-day is separated from her husband remember that underneath her are those everlasting arms that are so safe, so strong, and so sympathetic in their embrace. Do Thou bless them all. Bless those who assisted during the days of anxiety, and grant that we may all appreciate more and more the fact that each one of us in his turn shall be where our brother, Senator LADD, is to-day. And grant that we may be, as he was, faithful unto death, and then at last receive the crown of glory of everlasting life.

And now may grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father, the Son, and the Spirit be with us all evermore. Amen.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, I ask for the adoption of the resolutions submitted by my colleague.

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

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Monday, May 10, 1926, at 12 o'clock meridian.

SENATE

MONDAY, *May 10, 1926*

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

Our Father and our God, though the clouds may be dark about us, Thou art the same yesterday, to-day, and forever in Thy faithfulness. We come to Thee with the beginning of responsibilities for the week, with the consciousness that Thou wilt lead us. We seek wisdom from Thee. We would trust when we can not trace, and we would honor Thee constantly in every engagement and duty of life. Hear us and help us this day. For Christ Jesus' sake. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Ashurst	Fess	Lenroot	Schall
Bayard	Fletcher	McKellar	Sheppard
Bingham	Frazier	McLean	Shipstead
Blease	George	McMaster	Shortridge
Borah	Gerry	McNary	Simmons
Bratton	Glass	Mayfield	Smoot
Broussard	Goff	Means	Stanfield
Bruce	Gooding	Metcalf	Steck
Butler	Greene	Moses	Stephens
Cameron	Hale	Neely	Swanson
Caraway	Harreld	Norbeck	Trammell
Copeland	Harris	Norris	Tyson
Couzens	Heflin	Nye	Underwood
Cummins	Howell	Oddie	Wadsworth
Curtis	Johnson	Overman	Walsh
Deneen	Jones, N. Mex.	Phipps	Warren
Dill	Jones, Wash.	Ransdell	Watson
Edwards	Kendrick	Reed, Mo.	Weller
Ernst	Keyes	Reed, Pa.	Wheeler
Fernald	King	Robinson, Ind.	Williams
Ferris	La Follette	Sackett	Willis

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I regret to announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. CAPPER] on account of a death in his family. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. BLEASE. The senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is confined to a hospital ill. I ask that this announcement may stand until his return.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I was requested to announce that the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] is absent on account of illness. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-four Senators having answered to their names, there is a quorum present.

ADMINISTRATION OF PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to Senate Resolution 145 (by Mr. KENDRICK, agreed to February 16, 1926), a report of the administration of the packers and stockyards act, 1921, from July 1, 1924, to March 30, 1926, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Public Printer, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of old records and papers in the Government Printing Office which are not necessary or useful in the transaction of public business and have no permanent value or historic interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition, which was referred to a Special Joint Committee on the Disposition of Useless Executive Documents. The Vice President appointed Mr. SHIPSTEAD and Mr. RANSDELL members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the petition of a Porto Rican delegation to the United States signed by Antonio R. Barcelo, president Senate of Porto Rico; Jose Tous Soto, Speaker House of Representatives of Porto Rico; Miguel Guerra-Mondragon, vice president of the house of representatives; Enrique Gonzales Mena, senator, and J. B. Garcia Mendez, member of the house, praying for a higher degree of self-government for Porto Rico so as to place in the hands of the Porto Rican people the power to control their own internal affairs, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions.

Mr. GOODING. Mr. President, I am in receipt of resolutions from the Idaho State Export Commission, a farm organization, transmitting resolutions indorsing the Haugen bill. I ask that they be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

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

(G. P. Mix, president; George N. Lamphere, vice president; George Sievers, secretary)

IDAHO STATE EXPORT COMMISSION,
Moscow, Idaho, May 1, 1926.

Resolutions

The conditions surrounding the American farmer have brought forth volumes of expressions only. It is not only the time but an absolute necessity that some definite action be taken in his behalf, so as to place his industry on an equality with other industries in this country.

The avowed policy of all parties and all statesmen has been to secure not only the maximum agricultural production through scientific methods but to preserve a prosperous countryside.

Under agriculture the farmer is incapable either of shutting down his plant or turning to nonagricultural pursuits on the farm, like other industries do: Therefore be it

Resolved by the farmers of Latah County, Idaho, and Whitman County, Wash., in meeting assembled at Moscow, Idaho, on May 1, 1926, That we favor the Haugen bill and emphatically urge its passage at this session of Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the Tincher bill, because it does not address the surplus problem, besides embodying most objectionable and perhaps dangerous provisions.

A. S. LYON,
GEO. T. DAVIDSON,
H. C. HALE,
Committee.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I present resolutions adopted by the National League of Women Voters at its recent convention at St. Louis, which I ask be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and printed in the RECORD.