Also, a bill (H. R. 4829) granting a pension to Pink Curley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4830) granting a pension to Billie Fields; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4831) granting a pension to Peleg Barrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4832) granting a pension to Emily Gambrel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4833) granting a pension to Mrs. Van Buren Angel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4834) granting a pension to Darcas Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4835) granting a pension to Thomas Johnson, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4836) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Dobbins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4837) granting a pension to Nannie Grubb; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McREYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 4838) granting a pension to William B. Gamball; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 4839) granting a pension to John A. Pate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 4840) granting an increase of pension to Avarilla C. Culler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PALMER: A bill (H. R. 4841) granting a pension to Daniel B. Huffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROMJUE: A bill (H. R. 4842) granting an increase of pension to Abbie E. Gibbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHORT of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4843) granting a pension to Mary Barnard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 4844) granting an increase of pension to Rose Dufore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 4845) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia A. Dwiggins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: A bill (H. R. 4846) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Nelson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4847) for the relief of Albert H. Puthoff; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

758. By Mr. BUCKBEE: Petition of J. S. Bean and 156 other citizens of Sycamore, Ill., asking that the rates for Civil War veterans and widows of veterans indorsed by the National Tribune be enacted into law; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

759. By Mr. PALMER: Petition from the Sam George Circle of Women's Auxiliary, Grand Army of the Republic, Humansville, Mo., to increase the pensions of widows of Civil War veterans to $50 per month, and at the age of 80 years to $75 per month; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

TUESDAY, *October 29, 1929*

(Legislative day of Monday, September 30, 1929)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

DEATH OF SENATOR THEODORE E. BURTON

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Ohio [THEODORE E. BURTON] passed away late last evening. As all his colleagues well know, he was one of the great outstanding figures in public life, having had a continuous service covering a period of almost 40 years. During that time he was engaged as a leader in almost every great public issue before the country. The recognition of his ability was not confined to his own country, but extended throughout the world. His death is a national loss.

At a later date I shall ask the Senate to make a more formal recognition of his life, character, and public services.

Mr. President, I offer the following resolutions and ask that they be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the resolutions.

The legislative clerk read the resolutions (S. Res. 143), as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. THEODORE E. BURTON, late a Senator from the State of Ohio.

Resolved, That a committee of 20 Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. BURTON, which shall take place in the Senate Chamber at 2.30 p. m. on Wednesday, October 30, 1929, and that the Senate attend the same.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect his remains be removed from Washington to Cleveland, Ohio, for burial, in charge of the Sergeant at Arms, attended by the committee, who shall have full power to carry these resolutions into effect; and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives, transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased, and invite the House of Representatives to attend the funeral in the Senate Chamber and to appoint a committee to act with the committee of the Senate.

Resolved, That invitations be extended to the President of the United States and the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the diplomatic corps (through the Secretary of State), the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps to attend the funeral in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. FESS. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolutions.

The resolutions were considered by unanimous consent and unanimously agreed to.

Under the second resolution the President pro tempore appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FESS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. SACKETT], the Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DENEEN], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. STEIWER], the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BRATTON], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH].

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of our departed colleague, I move that the Senate adjourn until 2.15 p. m. to-morrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 10 o'clock and 5 minutes a. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, October 30, 1929, at 2.15 p. m.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, *October 30, 1929*

The Senate met at 2.15 o'clock p. m.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR THEODORE E. BURTON

The VICE PRESIDENT took the chair.

The Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

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

O Lord Jesus Christ, who by Thy death did take away the sting of death, grant unto us Thy servants so to follow in faith where Thou hast led the way that we may at length fall asleep peacefully in Thee and wake up after Thy likeness, through Thy mercy, who livest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all evermore. Amen.

The Members of the House of Representatives, headed by the Clerk and the Doorkeeper and preceded by the Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber and were seated to the right of the Vice President.

The members of the diplomatic corps entered the Chamber and were seated to the right of the Vice President.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, preceded by the marshal and clerk, en-

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tered the Chamber and were seated in the area to the left of the Vice President's desk.

The Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps entered the Chamber and were seated in the area to the left of the Vice President's desk.

The family of the late Senator BURTON entered the Chamber and were seated to the left of the casket containing the remains of the deceased Senator, which was in the area immediately in front of the Vice President's desk.

The President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet entered the Chamber and were seated in the area to the right of the Vice President's desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The exercises in the Senate in memory of our late colleague, whose passing we all mourn, will be in charge of the Chaplain of the Senate, assisted by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

FUNERAL SERVICES

Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., Chaplain of the Senate, and Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives took seats on the Vice President's rostrum.

The Chaplain of the Senate recited from the Episcopal burial office as follows:

I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord. He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die.

* * * * * * *

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and, though after this body be destroyed, yet in my spirit shall I see God, whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.

* * * * * * *

We brought nothing into this world and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

* * * * * * *

Lord Thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another. Before the mountains were brought forth or ever the earth and world were made, Thou art God from everlasting and world without end.

Thou turnest man to destruction, again Thou saith, Come again ye children of men. For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday seeing that is past as a watch in the night. As soon as Thou scatterest them they are even as a sleep and fade away suddenly like the grass. In the morning it is green and groweth up, but in the evening it is cut down, dried up and withered. For we consume away in Thy displeasure and are afraid at Thy wrathful indignation.

Thou hast set our misdeeds before Thee and our secret sins in the light of Thy countenance. For when Thou art angry all our days are gone; we bring our years to an end, as it were a tale that is told.

The days of our age are threescore years and ten, and though men be so strong that they come to fourscore years, yet is their strength then but labor and sorrow, so soon passeth it away, and we are gone.

O teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives then said:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: He leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul: He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me: Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

* * * * * * *

Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in Me.

In My Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.

* * * * * * *

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow: they toil not, neither do they spin:

And yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?

* * * * * * *

And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb.

In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.

And there shall be no more curse; but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and His servants shall serve Him;

And they shall see His face; and His name shall be in their foreheads.

And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light: and they shall reign forever and ever.

* * * * * * *

Still, still with Thee, when purple morning breaketh,
When the bird waketh, and the shadows flee;
Fairer than morning, lovelier than daylight,
Dawns the sweet consciousness, I am with Thee.

Alone with Thee, amid the mystic shadows,
The solemn hush of nature newly born;
Alone with Thee in breathless adoration,
In the calm dew and freshness of the morn.

So shall it be at last, in that bright morning,
When the soul waketh, and life's shadows flee;
Oh, in that hour, fairer than daylight dawning,
Shall rise the glorious thought—I am with Thee.

And now unto Him who is able to keep you from falling, and present you faultless before the presence of His glory with great joy, unto the only wise God our Savior, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.

The Chaplain of the Senate (by request of the Vice President) read the following letter:

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER,
Washington, D. C., October 29, 1929.

The Hon. CHARLES CURTIS,
President of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Mr. PRESIDENT: With deep regret and sympathy I received the mournful tidings of Senator BURTON'S demise. This sad news will not fail to create a sorrowful impression in Austria, where the name of this distinguished statesman is and always will be remembered in great esteem, reverence, and friendship.

The memorable career of the departed brought him on several occasions in close relation with Austrian people and Austrian affairs; and in all his dealings with problems concerning my country's weal he has evinced a profound and equitable understanding for the situation faced by Austria after the termination of the World War.

I therefore fulfill a mission intrusted to me by my people and my Government when before the bier of our great American friend I bow and reiterate our undying gratitude and devotion.

I deeply sympathize with the Senate for the great loss this exalted body suffers through the death of one of its most distinguished Members. Will you, Mr. President, be kind enough to convey this expression of condolence to the honorable Members of the United States Senate?

Renewing to you, Mr. President, the expression of my highest esteem and regard, I beg to remain,

Most respectfully yours,

EDGAR PROCHNIK.

Senator FESS, of Ohio, advanced to the Secretary's desk and spoke as follows:

Senators and friends, the intellectual and moral appreciation of each generation is best reflected in the type of leadership it supports. A low appreciation will not welcome a high standard, while a high appreciation will not support a low standard. Gaged by that measure, American public service demands a noble standard of public conduct. There is no better concrete example than the life and character of our departed colleague.

For more than 40 years, with but slight interruptions, THEODORE E. BURTON has stood in the blaze of public service, sharply scrutinized in his every act, without a blot upon his garb or a blight upon his armor, with an increasing public appreciation of a career never more appreciated nor so applauded as at its close. The last vote of confidence of his people was his greatest tribute. This notable career is a splendid comment upon popular appreciation of American public life.

Contrary to the too common declaration that in public life right must give way to expediency, that the statesman must make room for the politician, Senator BURTON in his long and notable career demonstrated the signal success of the man of mental integrity and moral courage when made known to the people. As such, he will be preferred to the man of duplicity and mental dishonesty.

Senator BURTON early in his public career gripped the imagination of the public by his brilliant talents and his indefatigable industry. He early, by dint of ability, forged to the front and became a leader in the House of Representatives soon after his entrance into that body. Nothing short of an exhaustive investigation would suffice him on a matter of public concern. While his intellect quickly detected the underlying principle, he had an enormous capacity for detail.

When chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, it was said that he was familiar with all the details of every stream asking for consideration. It was believed that he knew more about the rivers and harbors question than any living man in Europe or America. His success in handling these measures in the interest of the public was outstanding and marked him as a notable legislator. It was not infrequent that he would turn down recommendations of our Army engineers on projects in which his own constituents were interested, but with that masterful marshaling of facts backed by that cogency of reasoning that left no ground upon which the project could be urged. Not that he had any peculiar taste for the subject of rivers and harbors; his masterly mind would have been revealed in any other line, such as finance, commerce, taxation, or any character of legislation committed to his charge and direction.

It is well known that he was recognized as of the country's best-posted men on the science of finance, having made notable contributions on the subject. Many men yet in public life will recall his distinguished service as a member of the National Monetary Commission in 1908–1910. He was also regarded as an authority on taxation, and was conceded to be one of the best-posted legislators on the subject of tariff legislation, a strong advocate of the American system of protection of the Henry Clay brand.

He was eminently fitted by natural ability and training for such service. Born of an educated parentage, brought up in an atmosphere of scholarship, his college life was prophetic of the scholar in politics. His mastery of the classics, his familiarization with Shakespeare, his power of utterance as a thinker on his feet, which made him a ready debater, all pointed to the intellectual leader in public life. His training in the law—not its mere technique but its underlying principles—was but an additional preparation for a public career upon which he was soon to enter.

Senator BURTON thought in national and international dimensions. While a Member of either the House or Senate, he regarded himself as speaking for the Nation rather than for the people of his State or district. While national problems gripped his attention, our international relations commanded much of his thinking. He would have made an ideal diplomat, in that while he sympathized with foreign conditions he never lost the American viewpoint. His frequent trips to the Old World for investigation of various problems in which his country was interested acquainted him in an unusual manner with the importance of a proper foreign policy.

Those who knew him best fully realized his great concern about the peace of the world. He was perhaps the foremost American in an endeavor to promote this great object. He enthusiastically supported both The Hague conferences and felt that their deliberations had contributed substantially to world peace. He was the foremost American in the organization of the Interparliamentary Union, of which he had long been an executive officer.

It so happened that at the outbreak of the World War he was not in public life, having gone into business in New York. No one, either in or outside of public life, showed graver concern over the possibilities of the World War; and when the treaty of peace was proposed, including the plan of the League of Nations, Senator BURTON was one of the closest students of that covenant. He expressed his deep concern over what should be the proper attitude of his country. In the onset it appeared that the purpose of the league appealed greatly to him as a possible guaranty against war, and he expressed his hope that his country would study the possibilities before making an uncompromising commitment either way. I speak authoritatively on this matter, for I have had several letters from him on the subject. While he displayed a strong leaning toward some such plan, he gradually came to the conclusion that the league would be a splendid agency for Europe, but doubted the wisdom of our becoming an organic part of it.

Senator BURTON in his long career was concerned about our military equipment. He was not a large-army man; neither was he a large or small-navy man. He thoroughly believed in adequate national defense, but was outspoken all through his career against the unnecessary burdens and dangers of heavy armament. He strongly supported the efforts and results of the Washington conference in 1921–22, looking upon that event as one of the longest steps toward the peace of the world yet taken. He was especially gratified with the cancellation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the set-up for adjustment of difficulties that might arise in the Pacific.

Quite naturally he would be one of the first men the Government would think of to represent it in the various conferences held in the interest of peace. The work of these conferences was strongly supported by him as a Member of Congress. His eminent ability, not only in finance but in foreign relations, suggested him as one of the leading members of the Foreign Debt Commission to adjust the foreign loans made by our Government to other governments. In all of these fields our departed colleague stood out as a leading figure. As the President of the United States well said:

> When the origins of great and successful policies are examined in the retrospect of history, the Senator's name will rank among the first leaders of his time.

A casual glance over the outstanding events will indicate the basis for his notable career. A college graduate of one of Ohio's famous institutions; a law student in one of the leading offices of Chicago; a lawyer of note and member of the Cleveland Council; a Member of the House of Representatives; a Member of the Senate; a business man at the head of one of New York's financial institutions; reentrance into the House of Representatives; delegate to national conventions at different times; temporary chairman and keynote speaker of the national convention of 1924; favorably considered for a Cabinet position; and a leading contender for the Presidency. This outline indicates the basis of a notable public career. His service in Congress, covering a period of nearly 40 years, admirably equipped him for constructive suggestions on legislation such as is now claiming the attention of the special session, in the midst of which we are now laboring.

Entering Congress as a friend of McKinley in 1889, he became his right-hand man in the enactment of the McKinley law in the following year. Three years later he was one of the militant debaters resisting the Wilson bill. In 1897 he had reached a commanding position and was a tower of strength in the consideration of the Dingley bill. In 1909 he took advanced position on what was known as the Payne-Aldrich bill. In 1913 he was one of the leading figures resisting the trend in the Underwood-Simmons bill. In 1922, having reentered the House the year before, he became a tower of strength in the consideration of the Fordney-McCumber bill. It is quite obvious that no man in public life had a better background for the consideration of tariff legislation. This accounts for his deep concern about the present bill, about which he daily inquired up to the last days of his life.

It was touching to me, as I called upon him, that he would want a report of the proceedings in the Senate. He would inquire intimately about this amendment and that amendment, and would frequently say, "I am not sure whether I am in favor of that amendment or not. I will want to think about it a little while."

Senator BURTON would properly be classed with the conservative element of the Republican Party. He was open minded, and quite responsive to much of the program announced by Colonel Roosevelt. He broke with that leader on his attitude toward the national judiciary. He looked upon the proposal of the recall of judges and judicial decisions as fundamentally unsound. During the session of the Ohio constitutional convention, before which Colonel Roosevelt appeared and made his famous pronouncement, Senator BURTON, subsequently addressing the same convention, took strong grounds against the Roosevelt pronouncement.

He regarded the subjection of the judiciary to the force of public clamor as a fatal possibility. An independent judiciary, free to decide in accordance with the law made in pursuance of a written constitution, was the palladium of American liberty, and any subserviency of the judiciary was looked upon by him as an undermining of the one feature of the American system which differentiates it from all other systems in the world.

The Senator was at home in the discussion of constitutional questions, both from his study of theory of government and his practical knowledge of administration.

He never married. He chose for his bride his country. To her he gave the last full measure of devotion. Her welfare was

his ambition, her honor his passion. Love of country to him was the religion of the state. Of a deep religious nature, profoundly impressed with the workings of an all-wise Providence, next to his God his devotion was to his beloved land.

His friends recall his oft-repeated desire to die in the harness. This desire was realized; hence this public service. From this Chamber, in which his voice has been so often raised, we bear our beloved colleague to his final resting place in his home city of Cleveland, where we will bid a sad farewell to one whose character has endowed American public life with a high standard of public service.

Representative W. C. HAWLEY advanced to the Secretary's desk and spoke as follows:

THEODORE E. BURTON for the last time has appeared in the Congress of the United States, where during a period of 40 years he has devoted his unusual and great abilities to the service of his country. He had taken care to prepare himself for a public career by general education and special training in the law.

He was a Member of the House of Representatives during the Fifty-first Congress, the Fifty-fourth Congress, and succeeding Congresses to and including the Sixtieth Congress. He was a Member of the United States Senate during the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, and Sixty-third Congresses; was again a Member of the House during the Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth Congresses, and again elected to the Senate for the Seventy-first Congress, from which forum, after a legislative service of more than 30 years, he was summoned to appear before the Supreme Judge of all men to render an accounting of his earthly stewardship. This accounting he was well prepared to make.

During an extended span of life, in the midst of serious and difficult situations, when matters of vital import were being determined, where the patience and wisdom of strong men were severely tested, he made his manly way with good report, with increasing honor, and in the public confidence of the whole world. He was charged with duties that brought on him the fierce light of general interest and inquiry. He grew with his opportunities. His generous and noble spirit became well known, until the time came when the public mind was well content when great trusts were committed to him for execution.

His public life may be divided into three periods, characterized in each case by a leadership which he assumed or to which he was called. These are taken in chronological order.

HIS FIRST LEADERSHIP

For many years Senator BURTON devoted his great ability and energy to a comprehensive inquiry into the proper function of water transportation and the extent to which the Government should develop this means of exchange in commerce.

He had a genius for seeing things in their entirety—the finished construction from the suggested outline. In any great undertaking some one must state its purposes, outline its development, propose the limit of its expansion, and determine the practicability of plans for its accomplishment. The pathway of progress is strewn with the ruins of ill-considered undertakings. He made the results of his investigation known through many channels of conveying intelligence with a beneficial result to the country. The general summary of his conclusions marks an era in the history of this governmental activity.

Senator BURTON was chairman of the Inland Waterway Commission in 1907–8 by appointment of President Roosevelt; chairman of the National Waterways Commission from 1908 to 1912, under an act of Congress; and also chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives. He regarded waterways as an essential factor in modern development, as a means of distributing goods, wares, and commodities at a minimum of cost, and promoting the general welfare and prosperity.

He served on the National Monetary Commission, which laid the foundation for necessary reforms in our general financial structure.

HIS SECOND LEADERSHIP

Senator BURTON became deeply interested in international relations, with the special purpose of promoting, so far as in him lay, amity, peace, and good will among nations.

As a member of the executive committee and executive council of the Interparliamentary Union, participating in the meetings of these bodies at St. Louis, Paris, Geneva, The Hague, Vienna, Copenhagen, Berne, and again at Paris, from 1904 to 1927 he earnestly advocated the agreement of nations to such policies and procedures as would promote the just peace of the world as the greatest blessing to mankind. He was a patriotic American, and peace to him meant "peace with honor." Love of country is one of the strongest passions of men and women. It is constantly inculcated in the growing child.

Other nations in the past may have been, and in the future may become, active opponents of one's country. But it must be remembered that the normal relation of nations for a long period past has been that of peace, concord, and commerce, interrupted by comparatively brief periods of violent strife. Many great and brave men have believed and still believe that war is an anomaly, a survival from a less civilized era in the progress of mankind; that reason and justice should control the relations and conduct of states by agreements arising out of the comity of nations, as reason and justice do now govern the relations and conduct between individuals under law. This is the higher and wider view which Senator BURTON undertook to promote as the public policy of the world.

He was a strong man of vigorous frame and creative mind; he strove mightily, with the talent intrusted to him, to build up in the common mind of humanity a new conception of the relations of men to each other outside the borders of the country to which they owe allegiance. It is believed that such a conception, which contains in it that which will ultimately eliminate wars, is growing in the general mind. It is not to be understood that Senator BURTON is to be considered alone in this, but that he was a great figure, playing an important part in this drama of destiny. A citizen may be a great patriot and regard other nations with friendly heart. Senator BURTON believed that communities and nations benefited by and prospered with the general amelioration of the condition of others; that reason and justice could find a fair solution of international difficulties, not arising out of violence and aggression. Earnestly he labored, diligently he persuaded, eloquently he supported such agreements among nations as would obviate the occurrence of armed conflict, or, in cases where conflict proved unavoidable, would limit and diminish its ravages.

HIS THIRD LEADERSHIP

Senator BURTON died leaving the work of his first leaderships strongly under way but unfinished. He saw his third leadership attain its practical consummation.

His last service, and the one for which he will probably be longest remembered, arose out of his membership on the Debt Funding Commission in arranging with our former allies for the payment of loans made to them during the World War. These settlements presented extreme difficulties and required the exercise of great diplomacy. With distinguished ability, Senator BURTON participated in this work, going to Europe to secure information he demed indispensable, and so thoroughly informed himself that he became recognized as authority on the questions involved.

He attended the conferences held with representatives from the countries indebted to us. He supported the views of the United States vigorously but courteously. To him was due in large measure the success of these settlements. When they were under discussion on the floor of the House he advocated their approval, reasoning on their fairness and justice to the parties thereto with a wealth of understanding of their details, submitting to the decision of the House their importance on the ground of our past and future relations with the countries involved. With profound demonstrations of wisdom and judgment, he proved to the House their reasonableness and necessity. He spoke to us both with the heart and with the tongue.

In these settlements, with his associates he rendered the country an invaluable service. It was the culminating work of a life well spent in the public good. Others have occupied more dramatic positions; but in these settlements our country faced a new relation with other nations of the world, to whom we had for a long period of years presented many proposals to promote comity among nations. Our future relations with the powers and peoples of earth were involved.

Senator BURTON was courteous but vigilant in debate, kindly toward his fellows, highly esteemed and greatly loved by us who daily worked with him.

He spoke with the directness and certainty of a man whose mind comprehended and whose conscience approved the rightfulness of the measures he advocated, and who felt it was his bounden duty to convince others of their necessity and propriety.

His brave heart had a courage that rose when he defended a cause, even an unpopular one, which his sense of right approved, until the sufficiency of his information, the strength of his persuasion, and the vigor of his eloquence convinced those who heard him of its justice.

He goes, I believe, to the Great Assize without fear, and I am confident he leaves earth without reproach, where he did the

work of a man so well. He fought his good fight, he finished his course, he kept faith. He has left these transitory scenes for his eternal place among the worthy.

The Chaplain of the Senate then said:

Peace, perfect peace in this dark world of sin?
The blood of Jesus whispers peace within.
Peace, perfect peace by thronging duties pressed?
To do the will of Jesus, this is rest.
Peace, perfect peace, with loved ones far away?
In Jesus keeping we are safe and they.

Peace, perfect peace, our future all unknown?
Jesus we know and He is on the throne.
Peace, perfect peace, death shadowing us and ours?
Jesus has vanquished death and all its powers.
It is enough, earth's struggles soon shall cease,
And Jesus call us to heaven's perfect peace.

O Merciful God and Heavenly Father, who hast taught us in Thy holy Word that Thou dost not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men, look with pity, we beseech Thee, upon the sorrows of these Thy servants for whom especially our prayers are desired. Remember them, O Lord, in mercy. Endue their souls with patience under this their great affliction and with resignation to Thy blessed will. Comfort them with the sense of Thy goodness. Lift up Thy countenance upon them and give them peace. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Lord Jesus Christ, grant unto us Thy servants so to follow in faith where Thou hast led the way that we may at length fall asleep peacefully in Thee and awake after Thy likeness through Thy mercy, who liveth with the Father and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

O Almighty God, who hast knit together Thine elect in one communion and fellowship in the mystical body of Thy Son, Christ our Lord, grant us grace so to follow Thy blessed saints in all virtuous and godly living that we may come to those unspeakable joys which Thou hast prepared for those who unfeignedly love Thee. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Almighty God, who hast been pleased to take unto Thyself the soul of this Thy servant, we thank Thee for the noble life which has characterized all the years of his sojourn here below, and we pray that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith in Thy Holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss in Thy eternal and everlasting glory. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O God, the God of the spirits of all flesh, in whose embrace all creatures live in whatsoever world or condition they be, we beseech Thee for him whose name and dwelling place and every need Thou only knowest. Lord, vouchsafe him light and rest, peace and refreshment, joy and consolation in Paradise, in the companionship of saints, in the presence of Christ, in the ample folds of Thy great love. Grant that his life may unfold itself in Thy sight and find sweet employment in the spacious fields of eternity. If in aught we can minister to his peace, be pleased of Thy love to let this be. And so keep us from every act which may deprive us of the sight of him as soon as our trial time is over, or mar the fullness of our joy when the end of the days hath come. Pardon, O gracious Lord and Father, whatever is amiss in this our prayer, and let Thy will be done, for our will is blind and erring, but Thine is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

And now, Lord, support us all the day long of this troublous life until the shadows lengthen and the evening comes, and the busy world is hushed and the fever of life is over and our work is done. Then in Thy great mercy grant us a safe lodging, a holy rest, and peace at the last. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Unto God's gracious mercy and protection we commit you, his dear children. May the Lord bless you and keep you. May the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you. May the Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon you and give you His peace both now and evermore. Amen.

RECESS

The funeral ceremonies having been concluded, and the invited guests having retired from the Chamber,

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, as a further remark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate stand in recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Thursday, October 31, 1929, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SENATE

THURSDAY, *October 31, 1929*

(Legislative day of Wednesday, October 30, 1929)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the approval of the Journal for the calendar days of Monday, October 28, and Tuesday, October 29.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. JONES. 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:

Allen	Gillett	Keyes	Smith
Ashurst	Glass	King	Smoot
Barkley	Glenn	McKellar	Steck
Bingham	Goff	McNary	Steiwer
Black	Gould	Norbeck	Swanson
Blaine	Greene	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Blease	Hale	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Harris	Oddie	Townsend
Brock	Harrison	Overman	Tydings
Brookhart	Hastings	Patterson	Vandenberg
Broussard	Hawes	Phipps	Wagner
Copeland	Hayden	Pine	Walcott
Couzens	Hebert	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Cutting	Heflin	Ransdell	Warren
Edge	Howell	Reed	Waterman
Fletcher	Johnson	Sheppard	Watson
Frazier	Jones	Shortridge	Wheeler
George	Kendrick	Simmons	

Mr. NORRIS. I wish to announce the absence on official business of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH].

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to announce the necessary absence on business of the Senate of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BRATTON], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL].

Mr. NORBECK. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. MCMASTER] is unavoidably absent because of illness in his family. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from Mary P. Van Valkenburgh, of Belleville, N. J., transmitting a paper written by her entitled "Peace," which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a paper in the nature of a memorial from Charles McAdam, of Danville, Ill., remonstrating against certain alleged acts and alleged misconduct on the part of United States District Judges James H. Wilkerson and George A. Carpenter, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a letter in the nature of a petition from Rev. John A. Wade, rector of St. John's Church, of New York, N. Y., praying in the interest of world peace that the name of the War Department be changed by eliminating the word "war," that the department having to do with the fighting forces be known as the department of national defense, and that the three proposed branches thereof be named field, naval, and air, respectively, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS OF SEPTEMBER 3 AND 6, 1929 (S. DOC. NO. 36)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce, reporting, in compliance with Senate Resolution 135 (agreed to October 23, 1929), relative to the causes of the airplane accident of September 6, 1929, near Millington, Tenn., and the airplane accident involving the *City of San Francisco*, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed, and, on request of Mr. MCKELLAR, to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 26, 1929.

The UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

The Department of Commerce has received Senate Resolution No. 135, dated September 30, 1929, which reads as follows: