

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 4, 1905.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Vice-President of the United States, to whom the oath was administered at the close of the last regular session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, took the chair.

PRAYER.

Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, Chaplain of the Senate, said:
*I will multiply my people, they shall not be few.
I will glorify them, and they shall not be small.
Their congregation shall be established before me;
And I will punish all that oppress them.
Their nobles shall be from themselves and their governor
from the midst of them.*

*I will cause him to draw near
And he shall approach unto me.
And ye shall be my people and I will be your God.
The Law shall not depart from them.
Be thou strong and of good courage;
Be not afraid, neither be discouraged.
For the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.
Let us pray.*

Father of Life, Father of Love, the work is done—for better, for worse—which Thou hast given this Congress to do. Grant Thy blessing to our endeavors. Thou wilt crown with Thine own success every good effort. Thou wilt forgive every mistake of ours. The past is gone, and we will forget the things behind. To-morrow is Thine, and we trust it to Thee.

For the homes and the country we pray again and again and always that they may come into Thy kingdom of love and hope and faith, pure as Thine own light, peaceable as Thine own purpose, and alive with Thy life. Give to Thy servants wherever they may go of Thine own strength that they may be fellow-workers together with God.

Almighty God, this nation is in Thy care, and this people seeks Thee to-day. We are in prayer for the country, that it may be more and more the happy nation which seeks Thee and finds Thee, as they find Thee who seek for Thee with all their hearts.

Thou hast made this people master of its own destiny. This people has chosen its leaders and its Congress for these years before them. And they ask, and we ask, Thy consecration on these years, for every father and mother, for every son and daughter, for every home, the help and blessing of the living God.

For the President, for the Vice-President, for the Congress, for the judges, and for the people we ask the blessing every hour of the living God.

For purity in their homes, for peace, for health, for strength, for all that God can give, for all that men can use in the service which is perfect freedom.

Hear us, answer us, and bless us as Thine own children in Christ Jesus.

Join me audibly in the Lord's prayer.

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

ADDRESS OF VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators, I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the position to which I have been called

by my countrymen with grateful appreciation of the high honor and with a deep sense of its responsibilities.

I have enjoyed the privilege of serving with you here for eight years. During that period we have been engaged in the consideration of many domestic questions of vast importance, and with foreign problems of unusual and far-reaching significance. We submit what we have done to the deliberate and impartial judgment of history.

I can never forget the pleasant relations which have been formed during my service upon the floor of the Senate. I shall cherish them always as among the most delightful memories of my life. They warrant the belief that I shall have in the discharge of the functions which devolve upon me under the Constitution, the generous assistance and kindly forbearance of both sides of the Chamber.

We witness the majestic spectacle of a peaceful and orderly beginning of an Administration of national affairs under the laws of a free and self-governing people. We pray that Divine favor may attend it and that peace and progress, justice and honor may abide with our country and our countrymen.

The Secretary of the Senate will now read the proclamation of the President of the United States convening the Senate in extraordinary session.

PROCLAMATION.

The Secretary (CHARLES G. BENNETT) read the proclamation, as follows:

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

Whereas public interests require that the Senate of the United States be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive;

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1905, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
By the President:
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO SENATORS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the names of Senators-elect to whom the oath is to be administered. They will come forward as their names are called.

The Secretary called the names of—

Mr. ALDRICH, Mr. BATE, Mr. BEVERIDGE, Mr. BULKELEY, and Mr. BURKETT.

These Senators (with the exception of Mr. ALDRICH), escorted by Mr. CARMACK, Mr. CULLOM, Mr. PLATT of Connecticut, and Mr. MILLARD, respectively, advanced to the Vice-President's desk, and the oath was administered to them by the Vice-President.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. BURROWS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CLAPP, and Mr. CLARK of Wyoming.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. ALGER, Mr. CLARK of Montana, Mr. NELSON, and Mr. WARREN, respectively, advanced to the Vice-President's desk, and the oath was administered to them by the Vice-President.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. DEPEW, and Mr. DICK.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. BAILEY, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. PLATT of New York, and Mr. FORAKER, respectively, advanced to the Vice-President's desk, and the oath was administered to them by the Vice-President.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. FLINT, Mr. HALE, Mr. KEAN, and Mr. KNOX.

These Senators (with the exception of Mr. KNOX) advanced to the Vice-President's desk, escorted by Mr. PERKINS, Mr. FRYE, and Mr. DRYDEN, respectively, and the oath was administered to them by the Vice-President.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. HEMENWAY, Mr. LODGE, Mr. McCUMBER, Mr. MONEY, and Mr. NIXON.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. BEVERIDGE, Mr. CRANE, Mr. HANSBROUGH, Mr. McLAURIN, and Mr. NEWLANDS, respectively, advanced to the Vice-President's desk and the oath was administered to them by the Vice-President.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. PILES, Mr. PROCTOR, Mr. SUTHERLAND, and Mr. TALIAFERRO.

These Senators advanced to the Vice-President's desk, escorted by Mr. ANKENY, Mr. DILLINGHAM, Mr. SMOOT, and Mr. MALLORY, respectively, and the oath was administered to them by the Vice-President.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. SCOTT and Mr. RAYNER.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. ELKINS and Mr. GORMAN, respectively, advanced to the Vice-President's desk, and the affirmation was administered to them by the Vice-President.

SENATORS PRESENT.

The Senators-elect having been sworn and taken their seats in the Senate, the following Senators were present:

Alabama—John T. Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus.
Arkansas—James H. Berry.
California—Frank P. Flint and George C. Perkins.
Colorado—Thomas M. Patterson and Henry M. Teller.
Connecticut—Morgan G. Bulkeley and Orville H. Platt.
Delaware—J. Frank Allee.
Florida—Stephen R. Mallory and James P. Taliaferro.
Georgia—Augustus O. Bacon and Alexander S. Clay.
Idaho—Fred T. Dubois and Weldon B. Heyburn.
Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom and Albert J. Hopkins.
Indiana—Albert J. Beveridge and James A. Hemenway.
Iowa—William B. Allison and Jonathan P. Dolliver.
Kansas—Chester I. Long.
Kentucky—Joseph C. S. Blackburn and James B. McCreary.
Louisiana—Samuel D. McEnery and Murphy J. Foster.
Maine—William P. Frye and Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Arthur P. Gorman and Isador Rayner.
Massachusetts—Winthrop M. Crane and Henry Cabot Lodge.
Michigan—Russell A. Alger and Julius C. Burrows.
Minnesota—Moses E. Clapp and Knute Nelson.
Mississippi—Anselm J. McLaurin and H. D. Money.
Missouri—William J. Stone.
Montana—Thomas H. Carter and William A. Clark.
Nebraska—Elmer J. Burkett and Joseph H. Millard.
Nevada—Francis G. Newlands and George S. Nixon.
New Hampshire—Henry E. Burnham and Jacob H. Gallinger.
New Jersey—John F. Dryden and John Kean.
New York—Chauncey M. Depew and Thomas C. Platt.
North Carolina—Lee S. Overman and Furnifold M. Simmons.
North Dakota—Henry C. Hansbrough and Porter J. McCumber.
Ohio—Charles Dick and Joseph B. Foraker.
Oregon—Charles W. Fulton.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose.
Rhode Island—George P. Wetmore.
South Carolina—Asbury C. Latimer.
South Dakota—Robert J. Gamble and Alfred B. Kittredge.
Tennessee—William B. Bate and Edward W. Carmack.
Texas—Joseph W. Bailey and Charles A. Culberson.
Utah—Reed Smoot and George Sutherland.
Vermont—William P. Dillingham and Redfield Proctor.
Virginia—John W. Daniel and Thomas S. Martin.
Washington—Levi Ankeny and Samuel H. Piles.
West Virginia—Stephen B. Elkins and Nathan B. Scott.
Wisconsin—John C. Spooner.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will now execute the order of the Senate for the inauguration of the President of the United States.

The President-elect, Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by the Chief Justice of the United States, the Committees on Inaugural Ceremonies of the two Houses of Congress, the associate justices of the Supreme Court, and followed by the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries, the members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice-President and Secretary, the Members of the House of Representatives, preceded by the Speaker and Clerk, the heads of Executive Departments, and the other guests of the Senate, proceeded to the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol.

The oath of office having been administered to the President-

elect by the Chief Justice of the United States, he delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and hardier virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth, and we must behave as becometh a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace, but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population, and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils, the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic. The conditions which have told for our marvelous, material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance, and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends, not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations, and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is to-day, and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this Republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the free-men who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove

false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood, and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this Republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this Republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m., and the President pro tempore took the chair.

HOOR OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, it was

Ordered, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian, until otherwise ordered.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, March 6, 1905, at 12 o'clock m.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *March 6, 1905.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

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

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. ALLISON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. ALLISON and Mr. GORMAN as the committee.

RECESS.

Mr. FORAKER. I move that the Senate take a recess until 1 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour it reassembled.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. ALLISON and Mr. GORMAN, the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared; and

Mr. ALLISON said: Mr. President, the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make have performed that duty, and the President in reply informed us that he would immediately communicate to the Senate in writing.

[Mr. B. F. BARNES, one of the secretaries of the President of the United States, communicated to the Senate several messages in writing.]

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and twenty-six minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, March 7, 1905, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 6, 1905.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of State. (Reappointment.)

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, to be Secretary of the Treasury. (Reappointment.)

SECRETARY OF WAR.

William H. Taft, of Ohio, to be Secretary of War. (Reappointment.)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, to be Attorney-General. (Reappointment.)

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

George B. Cortelyou, of New York, to be Postmaster-General, vice Robert J. Wynne, resigned.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Paul Morton, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Navy. (Reappointment.)

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be Secretary of the Interior. (Reappointment.)

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

James Wilson, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture. (Reappointment.)

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Victor H. Metcalf, of California, to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor. (Reappointment.)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term ending January 12, 1911, vice James D. Yeomans, resigned.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Whitelaw Reid, of New York, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain, vice Joseph H. Choate, resigned.

Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, now ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Russia, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to France, vice Horace Porter, resigned.

George v. L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, now ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Italy, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, vice Robert S. McCormick, nominated to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to France.

Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, vice Powell Clayton, resigned.

Henry White, of Rhode Island, now secretary of the embassy at London, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy, vice George v. L. Meyer, nominated to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Russia.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

William Woodville Rockhill, of the District of Columbia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China, vice Edwin H. Conger, nominated to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mexico.

David J. Hill, of New York, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands, vice Stanford Newell, resigned.

Henry Lane Wilson, of Washington, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Chile, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Belgium, vice Lawrence Townsend, resigned.

William Miller Collier, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, vice Arthur S. Hardy, resigned.

Brutus J. Clay, of Kentucky, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland, vice David J. Hill, nominated to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Netherlands.

Thomas J. O'Brien, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark, vice Laurits S. Swenson, resigned.

Samuel R. Gummeré, of New Jersey, now consul-general at Tangier, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Morocco, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles H. Graves, of Minnesota, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway, vice William W. Thomas, resigned.

Edward C. O'Brien, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay, vice William R. Finch, resigned.

John B. Jackson, of New Jersey, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece and Montenegro, and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria, to fill an original vacancy.

John W. Riddle, of Minnesota, now agent and consul-general at Cairo, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary