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3^d Session }

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WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE

(Late a Senator from Maine)

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE
AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES

SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS

Proceedings in the Senate
March 14, 1912

Proceedings in the House
February 9, 1913

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HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE

DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

WEDNESDAY, *August 9, 1911.*

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we rejoice that Thou art Lord alike of life and of death. We thank Thee for the assurance that neither life with its joys nor death with its sorrows shall separate us from Thee, who has been our dwelling place in all generations.

For the life and services of Thy servant whom Thou hast called to Thine higher service we render Thee sincere thanks. In our deep sorrow we turn to Thee, for Thou alone canst help. Consecrate to us, we pray Thee, our loss, and graciously be near unto those to whom this sorrow is most deep.

So may God our Father, who hath loved us and hath given us eternal comfort and good hope through grace, comfort our hearts and establish them in every good word and in every good work. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, August 7, when, on request of Mr. Cullom and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. Mr. President, it becomes my sad duty to announce to the Senate the death of my colleague, Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE, for 30 years a dis-

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tinguished Member of this body and for 15 years its President pro tempore. He died yesterday at his home in Lewiston, Me.

I fully appreciate the profound sorrow which his death has occasioned in the hearts of the Members of this body, for I have come to know through my short experience here the affectionate regard in which he was held by Members upon both sides of the Chamber.

The present, overshadowed by the gloom of death, is not the appropriate time for any extended remarks upon his distinguished public services and his eminent character, but at a proper time I shall ask that the Senate temporarily suspend its business that fitting tribute may be paid to his high character and distinguished public services.

At the present time I offer the following resolutions and ask for their adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Maine.

The resolutions (S. Res. 131) were read and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE, late a Senator from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That a committee of 18 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. FRYE at his late home in Lewiston, Me.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these proceedings to the House of Representatives and request the House to appoint a committee to act with the committee of the Senate.

The Vice President appointed under the second resolution Mr. Johnson of Maine, Mr. Cullom, Mr. Gallinger, Mr. Martin of Virginia, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Culberson, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Clark of Wyoming, Mr. Warren, Mr. Foster, Mr. Simmons, Mr.

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Nelson, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, and Mr. Dillingham as the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. Mr. President, I offer the following resolution and ask for its adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Maine.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and (at 12 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, August 10, 1911, at 12 o'clock meridian.

THURSDAY, August 10, 1911.

The Vice President presented a resolution adopted by the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION
OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK,
78 Broad Street, New York, August 9, 1911.

HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN,

Vice President of the United States,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit below resolutions adopted by the board of directors of this association at a regular monthly meeting held this day, viz:

"Whereas the board of directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York has learned with deep regret of the death of Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE, senior Senator from the State of Maine; and

"Whereas, representing as he did for many years a constituency occupying an important position in the shipping and commercial world, Senator FRYE from the outset of his career became

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an ardent champion of the shipping interests of our country, rendering such service as to place these interests under lasting obligations to his memory: Therefore be it

“Resolved, That this board realizes that in his death our association has lost a valued friend, who invariably aided in the furtherance of measures advocated by our organization; that the maritime and commercial interests have suffered an irreparable loss, and that in the councils of Congress, where his varied and expert knowledge in all affairs pertaining to shipping was ever at their disposal, he will be sadly missed, and that the country at large is deprived of the services of an honored statesman, whose voice was ever on the side of right and whose career is worthy of emulation; and be it further

“Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased and to the Vice President of the United States.”

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM SIMMONS,
President pro tempore.

Attest:

C. LYNN BUNDY.

TUESDAY, *February 27, 1912.*

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on March 14, immediately after the close of the routine morning business, I shall ask the Senate to consider resolutions in commemoration of the life, character, and public services of my late colleague, WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE.

THURSDAY, *March 14, 1912.*

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, with whom do live the spirits of those who depart hence, we thank Thee that Thou hast brought us to this day of tender and reverent memory. Unto Thee, who art the bountiful source of all goodness, we render thanks for the long and honorable public ministry of him whom we this day commemorate.

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As in memory we again see his face and hear his voice, and as of yore we seem to behold him sharing the counsels of this body and laboring by our side, we pray Thee to consecrate to us the service of this day and to make us worthy of this fellowship. Because of such, life is the richer and nobler for us all. Death is robbed of its sting and the grave loses its victory as we contemplate the peace and the joy that await those who faithfully serve Thee.

We remember, now and here, those whose sorrow is most deep. Comfort them by Thy heavenly grace and uphold them by Thy spirit. Bid the light of Thy countenance to shine upon them in their darkness and let the assurance of Thine unfailing love be their hope and stay. Thou hast given and Thou hast taken away; blessed be Thy name, O Lord of life and of death.

In the name of Him who abolished death and brought life and immortality to light, receive our prayer. Amen.

Mr. JOHNSON of Maine. Mr. President, I submit the resolutions which I send to the desk, and I ask that the same be read and adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine asks for the present consideration of resolutions, which will be read.

The resolutions were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE, late a Senator from the State of Maine.

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 proper tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

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ADDRESS OF MR. JOHNSON, OF MAINE

Mr. PRESIDENT: I appreciate that a duty has fallen upon me which could be performed much better and more appropriately by one who could speak of Mr. FRYE from long and intimate association with him in this distinguished body. But, although I never knew him intimately nor enjoyed his friendship, and my service with him here began with the first session of this Congress, yet his life and his character, because of his long, most important, and honorable public service, have been a part of the household knowledge of the citizens of Maine for many years.

It may not be altogether inappropriate, therefore, that, speaking for that great citizenship, which he so long and ably represented and served most faithfully, reflecting honor upon them, I should attempt on this occasion to express their appreciation of him, not only as a faithful public servant of lofty patriotism shown in his devotion to the Nation and the State, but also of him as a citizen, neighbor, and friend. I do this most gladly, because none of the long list of illustrious men whom Maine has given to the Nation enjoyed more fully the confidence of all her citizens than Mr. FRYE, whose rugged honesty, simplicity of life, broad sympathies, and loyalty to conviction drew their affection to him most naturally.

I shall leave to those long associated with him here the broad field over which such intercourse took them by his side, where ample opportunity was afforded of observing his abilities and traits of character under the load of

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heavy responsibilities. In what I may say I am certain that I shall not be led into extravagant eulogy, but my only fear is that I may not be able to bring the full measure of tribute which the State expects and which I wish to bear.

Mr. FRYE well represented in his character, tastes, and sturdy Americanism those hardy Puritans who, leaving the mother colony, found their adventuresome spirit best satisfied in a contest with the austerer conditions to be met in the most northeastern section of the country, upon whose pine-clad hills and rocky coast nature if conquered would yield only after a stubborn resistance, but where, nevertheless, a large return awaited those who had the courage and endurance to grapple with and overcome her forces, employing keenness of brain and accuracy of foresight as well as physical strength. Because he descended from one of the most noted of these early pioneers, he possessed their mental and physical characteristics, a vigorous constitution, and a strong mind capable of deep conviction and tenacity, but his buoyant optimism saved him from the narrowness of the Puritan. His ancestry was of good old English stock, which emigrated from the county of Hants, England, in 1654 to the Massachusetts Colony, and some of whose descendants found a home in Maine. His great-great-grandfather, Gen. Joseph Frye, was a colonel in the English Army, and fought in the French and Indian wars, and afterwards became a general in the American Army in the Revolutionary War, and for his services was awarded a township of land near the New Hampshire boundary, which was named after him, Fryeburg, where there is now a pretty, prosperous village of that name. His father, Col. John M. Frye, was one of the early settlers of Lewiston, now a busy manufacturing city on the banks of the Androscoggin River, whose splendid water power has been the city's source of growth.

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Here Mr. FRYE was born September 2, 1831. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1850, where he had as associates late Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, Gen. O. O. Howard, and Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain. In his college course there was nothing to mark him as a precocious youth or to forecast his eminent career, as he had not then bent himself to the serious purposes of life and was fond of sport; but he had then the power of making friends and keeping them.

After his graduation from college he became a law student in the office of William Pitt Fessenden, one of Maine's great Senators, eminent as a lawyer and a statesman, whose clear mind and eloquent tongue had already brought him fame which was afterwards to be largely increased during his service as United States Senator and as a member of the Cabinet. The relations of lawyer and student in those days permitted an intimate acquaintance. It was most fortunate that a young man of Mr. FRYE's talents had the opportunity thus afforded of placing before himself as an ideal the absolute integrity of such a man as William Pitt Fessenden, whose whole life, intellectual and moral, was raised to the highest level of human standards and whose attainments as a lawyer were of the same character. In 1853 he entered upon the practice of his profession in the city of Rockland, in his State, and two years later removed to his native city of Lewiston, where he made rapid progress. He had a clear, analytical mind; a fine physique; an attractive manner; a musical, well-modulated voice; imagination; earnestness; and always courage. This is the picture drawn of him by those who knew him then and which has been handed down to us.

He became a powerful jury advocate, capable of grasping the salient points of a case and presenting them with fervid eloquence. He wasted no time or effort upon the

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immaterial, but had the priceless gift of courage to discard it. He was a member of the State legislature in 1861, 1862, and 1867, exciting periods in the history of every State, whether North or South, and which called for men of strong convictions and force. In 1867 he was elected attorney general of his State and reelected in 1868 and in 1869, and in the meantime he had served his city as mayor two terms, in 1866 and 1867. Those who remember him in the conduct of his office of attorney general state that his reputation as a lawyer was largely increased, and he had become a master of cross-examination, that most dangerous weapon to the wielder himself in the hands of the unskilled. In 1871 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress and seldom appeared in the courts afterwards. The profession lost a great advocate at just the time when his powers were reaching their expansion, and the universal opinion of its members who then knew him is that, had he continued in it, he would have become one of the most eminent lawyers. When he entered Congress James G. Blaine was Speaker and ex-Senator Hale, for 30 years his associate in this body, was just entering upon his second term.

His ability was at once recognized and he was assigned to important committees, serving as chairman of the Library Committee and as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Judiciary Committee and in three Congresses as chairman of the Committee on Rules. He was a ready debater, an uncompromising believer in the principles of his party, and willing and ready to defend them most forcibly. Many difficult questions were pressing for solution before the passion and prejudice excited by the Civil War had abated, and party spirit was a most powerful influence. While in all the controversies that engaged his party in this period of its history it never had a more consistent and abler advocate, it can

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be truthfully said that the country did not have a more honest or faithful legislator. The district which he represented had large shipping interests, and he made these interests the subject of careful study, which made him an expert in them. He was equally interested in all matters affecting the welfare of his State, particularly its manufacturing interests. The Congressional Record, during the period of his service in the House of Representatives, will show that he assisted in the passage of many important acts and took part in nearly all the great debates. He had the power of concise statement and clear analysis of a question, and with his magnificent voice and commanding presence he became a forcible and eloquent debater, and his services as a campaign orator were in great demand in every section of the country. It is said upon good authority that if his service in the House had not been terminated by his election to the Senate he would have been elected Speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress.

His service in the Senate began March 15, 1881, when he succeeded Hon. James G. Blaine, who had been called to the Cabinet of President Garfield. Of his service in this Chamber I shall not attempt to speak, but shall leave the task to those who were long associated with him, and from whom he will doubtless receive the tribute which his long and distinguished public service merits, and which close and intimate friendship with a kind and generous nature will gladly bestow, for I was forcibly impressed with the evidence of affectionate regard manifested by many Senators at his death. The citizens of his State knew that he became a great Senator, of large influence in shaping the affairs of the Nation; that he was the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, a member of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations; that for 15 years he was the President pro tempore of the Senate and for more than 5 years of

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this time Acting Vice President, and felt honored by the distinction which he had achieved.

His appointment as a member of the Paris commission to arrange the terms of the treaty of peace with Spain testified to the confidence reposed in him, and was highly gratifying to him because unexpected and tendered to him by President McKinley on account of his stalwart Americanism, which had characterized his whole public life.

The last years of his life were marked by failing health, but he continued courageously at his post, performing easily all the duties of his important office, because of his familiarity with the work. A long and eventful public life was closed at his death August 8, 1911, surpassed in its length by but few and by none in the faithfulness of the service rendered and the importance of the benefits conferred. From his State came an Evans in its early history, and later a Hamlin, Fessenden, Blaine, Morrill, and Reed, all of whom rendered great services to the Nation, bringing honor to themselves and the State, but none rendered greater service than he to the Nation nor more faithfully served his State, and his name will always be recorded with theirs as Maine's great gifts to the Nation. This much, at least, can be truthfully said, bearing in mind what I know would be the wish of his honest mind.

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honor from corruption
Save an honest chronicler.

We can not now think of him as dead, so long did he exercise a potent influence over the minds of our citizens, with whom he was always simple and unaffected in his manner and from whom he never grew away by reason of the eminence which he attained, but when he

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returned to them he brought the same courteous, kindly, sincere greeting, and was again one of them. His simplicity of manner gave him a personal charm, because it was like the simplicity of marble, whose polished surface needs no adornment. His nature was of such purity that it needed only to show itself to command not only respect, but love. It seemed an easy thing for him to be influential, to sway men, whether as an orator in legislative halls or before a popular assembly or as a pleasing companion, because this power appeared to be what was expected of him. In political campaigns, in which he took an active part, not only in his own State, but in nearly every Northern and Western State, he was one of the most eloquent and forcible speakers. His magnificent voice and impressive manner, with his imagination, retentive memory, clear reasoning, keen sense of humor, and power of apt illustration drawn from familiar incidents made a splendid equipment for campaign oratory; and when in the possession of his full physical powers he was ever ready to use it in the exposition or defense of the principles of his party. He always kept before his mind that it was to be used not for the gratification of his personal pride, but to carry conviction to the minds of his hearers, and while his imagination suggested to his mind brilliant rhetorical passages and word imagery he never allowed it to lead him so far into the realm of fancy as to forget that facts were to be presented. These he could marshal in his clear, incisive manner, hurling them in battalions against the opposition, and turning aside now and then to brighten his more serious talk with flashes of humor and anecdote. But through every speech his hearers were convinced that he spoke with serious purpose and honest conviction. For many years he had a national reputation as one of the most brilliant and effective campaign orators

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in either party. His great influence, however, came not so much from his powers of oratory, great as they were, as from the settled belief in the minds of his hearers that he was sincere, that beneath his strong partisanship there were patriotism and deep conviction that the principles he advocated were best for the Nation. While he was an extreme party man—and would most willingly have made this admission—his innate honesty raised him above the partisan in the common acceptance of the word, and would not permit him to debase himself by the use of the means commonly employed for partisan advantage. Through a long public life, begun in his own State in 1861 and continued in the service of the Nation until his death last August, he carried himself so that no taint of corruption touched him and no suspicion that any reached him was ever entertained to cause the foul mouth of slander to hurl its venomous words at him. In the midst of the most exciting political controversies, an active and uncompromising participant, he employed no low or mean devices; his weapon was always a shining rapier and never a bludgeon. For 40 years going in and out, where avarice and greed are fed by the display of wealth and social distinction builds itself upon its sustaining power, he led his simple, quiet, faithful life, performing great duties with a high and patriotic purpose.

Beneath all the coverings which honors, social position, or other conditions can place above character, it is, after all, the most satisfactory thing in life, and one that makes it really worth the living, that men look for true manhood, and in forming their judgments tear away these coverings and search for the hidden treasure.

In Mr. FRYE's life there never were any coverings to be discarded before arriving at the true man, for beneath the honors he wore and his strong, aggressive party spirit his true, honest manhood showed clear to every observing

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gaze. It was because of this that he was loved and honored by all classes of citizens in his State, and why here affectionate regard overflowed the banks that would confine it to party associates and poured itself about him in one common tribute to the man.

He was not, however, one who endeavored to make friends. He selected friends from those who were congenial and for whom he had respect, and when once selected he never wavered in his loyalty to them. He ever bore in mind the advice of old Polonius:

The friends thou hast and their adoption tried
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatched unfledged comrade.

Mr. FRYE made strong friendships at home and everywhere. His nature was an intense one, and if it showed itself in strong and forcible utterances, it also manifested itself in his strong attachment for his friends, and they reciprocated. As he despised the sham and artificial, it is easy to understand why he loved nature so well. Every summer, as soon as he could get away from his duties, found him at his cottage beside one of Maine's beautiful lakes where he loved to fish and reflect upon great public questions; or he found rest and recreation at his seaside home on the Maine coast among his neighbors and friends. He was most truly a religious man, for nature made him so. As he looked from his cottage over the placid waters of the lake before him or strolled beneath the bending trees upon its wooded shores and caught the sound of waterfalls in the brooks that fed it, he could say:

And this our life exempt from public haunt
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

ADDRESS OF MR. JOHNSON, OF MAINE

One of the grand things in Mr. FRYE was his optimism, and this he manifested in every relation in life. He believed in a magnificent future for the Nation and the State. He believed in mankind and that it was marching forward, and, therefore, men believed in him and trusted him. He believed in his friends, and therefore they believed in him. If at times he seemed austere and somewhat brusque, it was because his nature was impetuous and active and he wished to come at once to the subject. I venture to say, from my knowledge of him, that he never wasted the time of this body with the discussion of technicalities or immaterial things, but that when he addressed the Senate he had something to say, and to the point.

No sketch of Mr. FRYE, however brief, would record a just description without a reference to his home life, and here we pause at the threshold of this innermost sacred sanctuary, where the profane may not and should not enter, but can not fail to notice the purity, serenity, and sweetness of the home which was his and which he made radiant and happy by his presence, for he was never greater than here, and in all the relations of husband and father all the noble qualities of his generous, affectionate nature were revealed, and from these relations he drew inspiration and courage.

Highly fortunate in his great natural powers, in the satisfaction of his ambition, in the acquisition of honors, in his host of true and loyal friends, he was still more fortunate in the choice of her who became his wife, a lady of rare character and intellectual attainments and of sweet and engaging personality, gracious in manner, and most sympathetic by nature. Her death, which preceded his by about 10 years, was a most severe blow to him; one support upon which he had leaned had been removed, and none know, whatever their station, how much they have been supported by the companionship and love of

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a noble, high-minded, sympathetic woman. Heroically he set himself to his work, cheered and consoled by the loving care and tender administrations of his affectionate daughters. But now was the beginning of the end. Nature must have her way, and so his step grew faltering and the tongue, which had formerly so readily sounded the brilliant thoughts that flew to it from his active brain, became more silent. Beneath the heavy load of years to which his sorrow added he manfully bore himself, faithful and loyal to the last.

It was evident that the tide of his life, which in its fullness had expanded so that it touched and eddied around the pillars of a great nation and made its influence felt even on foreign shores, had now turned and was slowly but surely returning to its home in that great deep from which it had mysteriously flowed. And so last summer, from these scenes where for 40 years he had been a prominent actor on the stage of a great nation's capital, he returned to home, to kindred and friends. The courage which had always been his characteristic never deserted him; never by look or word did he show impatience with those who ministered to his wants nor resentment at his fate; but with the same courage, kindness, and consideration of others with which he had fought all the battles of life he endured all the pain and suffering incident to his weakened condition. His buoyant and courteous manner never deserted him, and when the end came we are glad to know that he passed peacefully away, hopeful to the last, loving life and desiring to live, but perfectly resigned.

Like a shadow thrown softly and sweetly
From a passing cloud, death fell upon him.

A great and useful life was ended, measured by correct standards. It is true that he had not spent it in amassing wealth, which in this commercial age too often measures

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the success of life, and to the hackneyed, and it seems to me most foolish, question often asked, "What did he leave?" the answer might be unsatisfactory to some. It is true that he did not leave wealth, but he left more. He left a grander and nobler heritage—a spotless name, a record of achievement, an influence for good, and ever-enduring evidences of his patriotic character and high ideals in the fabric of republican government, which is being woven not only for the citizens of this Republic, but also for the elevation of the whole human race. His active work has ended, but its influences will live forever, for we confidently believe that the same loyalty to truth, faithfulness to duty, dauntless courage, and unselfish consideration of life's mission and purposes which he displayed throughout his long and memorable life still live and will bear their fruit elsewhere.

The day has come, not gone;
The sun has risen, not set;
His life is now beyond
The reach of death or change;
Not ended, but begun.

ADDRESS OF MR. LODGE, OF MASSACHUSETTS

MR. PRESIDENT: Almost from the time when I began to take an interest in public affairs I was familiar with Senator FRYE'S name as that of one of the leaders among the younger men of that day in New England politics. But he became a real and vivid personality to me for the first time at the national convention of 1880. The name of Mr. Blaine had not been placed before the convention in a very effective or successful manner, and the presentation was in strong contrast to the brilliant speech of Ingersoll on a like occasion four years before. The gentleman who moved Mr. Blaine's nomination began by an expression of regret that he had been selected for that duty and ended by making a mistake as to the initials of his candidate. The seconder of the nomination had talked about the land of the pineapple and the palm and of Mr. Blaine's popularity in the Territories, which gave rise to a telling retort from Mr. Conkling. The result of these efforts was distinctly depressing, and Mr. FRYE was brought in—it was said at the time on the spur of the moment—to save the situation. It was a rescue not easy to effect. I recall well the slight figure in evening dress which came rapidly upon the stage. In a few minutes the atmosphere changed. The vitality and energy of the speaker, as he described Mr. Blaine in the trying days of the contested election of Maine's governor, were communicated to the delegates. They roused from the depression which had fallen upon them, and as Mr. FRYE rose to his climax there was no longer any doubt that the situation had been saved and Mr. Blaine's name fittingly presented. It seemed to me at the time an unusual feat of oratory, carried to success under most trying circumstances.

ADDRESS OF MR. LODGE, OF MASSACHUSETTS

Two years later I had a nearer view of Mr. FRYE, both as man and orator. In the campaign of 1882 he came to Lynn and spoke there at a great meeting in behalf of the Republican candidate for Congress. I spoke just before him and was then very untried and unskilled in public speaking. Mr. FRYE's subject was that one which is always with us—the tariff. I had endeavored to speak on the same subject in an interesting way and, as it seemed to me, had failed dismally. I listened to Senator FRYE with wonder as he proceeded and with despair in my heart at the contrast which he presented to my own efforts. He made the dry question of rates of duty glow with interest as he went on from one topic to another. I recall particularly, after he had closed an exciting discussion of the cotton schedule, the manner in which he paused and walked slowly across the stage, looking at his audience, and then began in a low and impressive voice by saying, "Now, there is pottery." His audience seemed transfixed by his manner, as if he had appealed to them in behalf of their lives, their property, and their sacred honor. They behaved as if the duties on pottery was the one interest of their existence, although in that particular city there was nothing resembling a pottery industry. There followed a brilliant and intelligent presentation of a dry and difficult subject, set forth in such a way that everybody understood it, and it was all fused together by the warmth and energy of the speaker's manner and by the enthusiasm which he seemed able to impart to his hearers. I heard him many times afterwards, but never was I more impressed by his remarkable qualities as a public speaker than on that occasion.

He possessed in perfection the great art of making his hearers feel that he was expressing exactly what each one of them thought, but which they were unable to put into words. He was always master of the subject which

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he discussed. He stated his case with great precision and clearness, but above and beyond these qualities was a genuine eloquence to a degree and of a kind not often met with. He was profoundly sympathetic, and it was that attribute above all others which gave him such power with a popular audience. He was equally effective in the Senate, although of late years, owing to his long service in the chair and then to ill health, he spoke but seldom. But when I first entered the Senate he spoke frequently, and I have never seen anyone who, when aroused, could stir the Senate more than he. He was also as a Senator a very industrious and a most excellent legislator. The work of his great Committee on Commerce was always most admirably done and he was complete master of it in all its details. He was also one of the best presiding officers that I ever saw. The death of Vice President Hobart, followed so soon afterwards by the death of President McKinley, made Mr. FRYE the permanent presiding officer of the Senate for nearly six years, and I do not think that high position was ever better filled by any man. He was very kind and considerate and also very fair. The quality of sympathy, however, to which I have alluded in trying to describe his power with a great audience, seemed to me the dominant note in his character. I have never known a Senator in this body who commanded so entirely the affection of all the Members, without the slightest regard to party lines. I do not recall in all my service here any Senator whom the Senate was so ready to oblige as it was to oblige Senator FRYE. Anything that he wanted was pretty sure to be done.

He was, of course, a very distinguished public servant throughout his long career, one of the most distinguished Senators of recent times, and one of the ablest men ever sent to Washington by a State which has been generally

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conspicuous for the ability and character of its representatives. His public services are a part of the history of his time. The affectionate sympathy which made him so beloved in this body is better understood by us who lived with him from day to day than it can be by any others, and for that reason his associates here have mourned his death with a deep sense of personal loss and with grief for the departure of one whose presence was always a happiness to all who knew him.

ADDRESS OF MR. BACON, OF GEORGIA

Mr. PRESIDENT: It has been well said by another, when commenting upon his friendships in the Senate, that some of the sweetest fruits found in the experiences of political life are those which hang over the party wall.

To those who witness our daily proceedings in this Chamber, with its sharp collisions in the ardor and heat of debate, and also to the great public who are only reached by the echoes of the strife within these walls, the realization is difficult that there are not only cordial relations, but frequently the closest ties of personal friendship between those who sit respectively on the different sides of the aisle that divides us. But the fact is well known to those more nearly familiar with conditions here. Aside from the general cordiality of these relations the noted instances of close personal friendship between Senators of opposing political parties have been in a measure historic. While, with possibly the exception of our honored colleague from Illinois [Mr. Cullom], all the Senators of that day have passed from these scenes, it is a pleasing tradition which has come down to us of the devoted friendship and daily associations of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, and Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, the one a partisan Democrat and the other a no less partisan Republican, daily in the collision of debate with each other in this Chamber, but yet with a congeniality of tastes, intellectual, temperamental, and otherwise which drew them into the most genial and continuous personal association when they passed without its doors.

And coming down to a later date, about the time I entered the Senate, there was the intimacy so generally

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observed between Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania. And there are a number of Senators still with us who will recall the cordial friendship with its consequent association daily, and frequently nightly, between Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania. Many other instances of like character could be mentioned, some of them happily existing at present in the Senate.

This thought, Mr. President, has come into my mind as I offer a brief tribute to the memory of our late associate and friend.

For more than 16 years I was associated with him here, and it gives me unfeigned pleasure to bear testimony to the uniformly cordial esteem and friendship with which Senators on this side of the Chamber regarded him. He was a Republican of the straightest sect, prompt at all times to avow its principles and support and defend its measures in a degree, perhaps, in which no other Senator of his party was more pronounced, and yet there was withal a sincerity, a kindliness of heart, a courtesy of demeanor, and a generous consideration of others which drew to him in the bonds of friendship, not only those of his political party, but as well all of his associates of opposing political views and affiliation.

One fact brought him into closer personal relationship with all the Democrats of the Senate than, as a body, they enjoyed with any other single Republican Senator. That was the fact that he was for 15 consecutive years the President pro tempore of the Senate. This was a longer time than any other ever held the office either of President of the Senate or that of its President pro tempore. Not only so, but through the death of Vice President Hobart and in the succeeding administration the promotion of Vice President Roosevelt to the Presidency, Senator FRYE, as President pro tempore, was the actual pre-

siding officer of the Senate for more than five years. That threw him into direct close official relationship with the Democrats as well as with the Republicans of this body. During all of that time, although there were then often periods of partisan heat and strenuous political contentions in the Senate, by his uniform courtesy to all and his unvarying impartiality in the discharge of his duties as its presiding officer, he won and enjoyed in ever increasing measure the esteem and friendship of all Senators, Democrats as well as Republicans. A marked manifestation of this was given at the close of the Fifty-sixth Congress, when a Vice President had been elected whose term as the President of the Senate would begin with the succeeding Congress. As the final session of the Fifty-sixth Congress was drawing to a close the Democratic Senators, on their own initiative, began the movement to have the Senate present to Senator FRYE a testimony in recognition of the fidelity, courtesy, fairness, and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of its presiding officer. The Republican Senators, gratified as they were that the movement had originated with the Democratic Senators joined with them, and, as a pleasing testimonial from all the Senate, a large, handsome silver loving cup was procured and presented to Senator FRYE. The gift was made in the marble room of the Senate, practically all of the Senators being there assembled, while a happy presentation address was made in their behalf by the venerable and honored Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar.

But this was not to be his final service as the actual presiding officer of the Senate. Upon the death of President McKinley and the consequent promotion of the Vice President to the Presidency, he again became the actual presiding officer of the Senate, and so remained during all the sessions of the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses.

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Mention has already in these proceedings been made of this fact, and I only repeat it that I may have opportunity to say from this side of the Chamber that during this enlarged service as the presiding officer of the Senate it was true, as it had been in the former briefer service, that his discharge of his duties in that difficult and often trying service was characterized in the most signal and marked degree not only by efficiency, but also by the most unvarying courtesy, fairness, and impartiality. During my service here there have been, including himself, six presiding officers of the Senate, and without instituting comparisons where each has been so acceptable and excellent in this high office, it is but simple justice to him to say that he was fully the equal of either of the others in the qualities which make an able, efficient, and satisfactory presiding officer.

There is nothing hazarded in saying that as a presiding officer, as well as in his senatorial and personal relations, he enjoyed, as he richly merited, the unqualified confidence and esteem of all his associates here, regardless of differences in political views and party affiliations.

For years preceding his death he and I were by mutual agreement each the pair of the other during the temporary absence of either from the Chamber. But our relationship was still closer. To me personally it was then no small gratification to know, and it is now to be a valued recollection, that he numbered me among his chosen friends, although perhaps no two Senators differed more radically and more widely in many political views. By that friendship I was greatly honored, and it is with me among the garnered memories which one treasures and preserves.

He had a long and distinguished career in the Senate. That he enjoyed the unstinted confidence of his State was shown by the fact, stated to me by him, that he took

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no heed and had little recollection of when there would end his several accruing terms as a Senator, as his elections were without opposition and went as a matter of course, and that upon one occasion he had entirely, for a time, forgotten the fact as one term was about to end and another about to begin until summoned by a telegram to the capital of his State to make his acknowledgments to the legislature for the renewed term as Senator, to which, while he overlooked the date, they had just already elected him.

Mr. President, such a career as his, so long, so full of accomplishment, it is impossible to even touch upon in detail in the limited time which either of us can to-day properly occupy, and I shall not attempt to do so. It is only practicable, as we severally offer our tribute of esteem and affection to our late friend and comrade, to each furnish, as it were, one leaf to the garland which we to-day lovingly lay upon his bier; and with this view I have sought to speak briefly of my personal affection for him and to bear testimony for my political associates on this side of the Chamber to the fact that he had so borne himself as a presiding officer and as a Senator that he had in his long service won the esteem, the confidence, and the affection not only of his party fellows but as well of the Senators of opposing political faith.

It is comparatively easy for one to be in personal accord with those actuated by the same motives and animated by the same views and purposes, but it is the golden heart, the generous mind, the knightly soul that inspires friendship and trust and confidence in the antagonist with whom he strives in fair and honorable combat.

ADDRESS OF MR. GALLINGER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. PRESIDENT: Of the 88 Members of the Senate when I entered this body in the year 1891 the only remaining two are the distinguished and lovable senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. Cullom], and the able, industrious, and popular Senator from Wyoming [Mr. Warren]. Of the entire number, 60 are dead. The Senate had in its membership at that time many men of great distinction, and special mention may properly be made of the following:

John T. Morgan and James L. Pugh, of Alabama; James K. Jones and James H. Berry, of Arkansas; Leland Stanford, of California; Henry M. Teller and E. O. Wolcott, of Colorado; Joseph R. Hawley and Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut; George Gray, of Delaware; A. H. Colquitt and John B. Gordon, of Georgia; Shelby M. Cullom and John M. Palmer, of Illinois; Daniel W. Voorhees and David Turpie, of Indiana; William B. Allison and James F. Wilson, of Iowa; Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas; John G. Carlisle and J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky; R. L. Gibson and Edward D. White, of Louisiana; Eugene Hale and William P. Frye, of Maine; Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland; Henry L. Dawes and George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; James McMillan, of Michigan; Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; James Z. George and Edward C. Walthall, of Mississippi; Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest, of Missouri; Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska; John P. Jones and William M. Stewart, of Nevada; William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire; John R. McPherson, of New Jersey; Frank Hiscock and David B. Hill, of New York; Matt. W. Ransom and Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina; Henry C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota;

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John Sherman, of Ohio; Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon; Matthew S. Quay and J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina; Isham G. Harris and William B. Bate, of Tennessee; Richard Coke, of Texas; Justin S. Morrill and Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; John W. Daniel, of Virginia; Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia; Philetus Sawyer and William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; and Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming.

Probably at no period in the history of the country has there been a larger proportion of able men in the Senate than at that time, and I recall with pride and satisfaction the fact that my service in the Senate was begun with such an array of distinguished Senators as my associates. Their presence was to me an inspiration and an incentive to do the best possible work that I was capable of in this great legislative forum.

Mr. President, WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE had a most wonderful career, which will be discussed at length by other Senators. It is sufficient for me to say that no man with whom I have been associated in public life commanded my admiration and esteem to a greater extent than did Mr. FRYE. He was literally idolized by the State of Maine, and for more than a quarter of a century was a favorite with the people of New Hampshire. Recognized as perhaps the most effective political orator of his time, he participated in the campaigns of our State for a great many years, and won the regard and esteem of our citizens generally. An earnest and uncompromising believer in the principles of the Republican Party and an eloquent advocate of the doctrine of protection, his speeches were always free from personalities and denunciations of his political opponents. He argued the views he held in a calm, dispassionate, sincere manner, appealing to the judgment and the intelligence of his audience. He was also a firm believer in the upbuilding of the American

merchant marine, an earnest advocate of the Navy, and especially devoted to the interests of the Revenue-Cutter and the Life-Saving Services.

As chairman of the great Committee on Commerce, Senator FRYE rendered the country a service that will never be forgotten, and I count among the special privileges of my public life that I was permitted for many years to serve under him as a member of that committee. He presided over the committee with an ease, a courtesy, and a kindliness that won him the affectionate esteem of the entire membership. He was especially proud of the fact that with rare exceptions the reports of the committee were unanimous.

As President pro tempore of the Senate, covering a period of 15 years, the same urbanity and impartiality characterized his conduct. He was an accomplished parliamentarian, and his decisions were seldom disputed and never reversed by the Senate.

All in all the country has had few such men. Correct in his habits, devoted to his family, true to his friends and loyal to his convictions, he was an upright, conscientious, high-minded public servant. In his death not only the State that honored him and the Senate which trusted and loved him, but the Nation as well, sustained a great loss. He served in the House of Representatives 10 years and in this body 30 years, covering a period, with but one exception, greater than that with which any man in our history is credited, and the record of his public service is absolutely free from blemish of any kind.

Senator FRYE was a Christian in the best sense of the word. Devoted to his church, he was neither bigoted nor narrow. Generous and charitable, his benefactions were unostentatious and liberal. Wherever he went the sunlight of good cheer and the wholesomeness of genuine

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friendship were there. The world was the better for his having lived in it, and the influence of his good deeds will never die. He has left us to join the majority, but we still claim him, for—

There is
One great society alone on earth—
The noble living and the noble dead.

Mr. President, I will not indulge in any preaching, yet can not refrain from quoting from an address of the late Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, so well remembered by some of us for his eloquence and genius. These were his words:

We can none of us know what awaits us in that hereafter, in that unknown to which we in our turn shall go, as a bird flies from the lighted room out into the darkness of the night. It may be that we shall realize the Buddhist hope, and spend the illimitable future in calm and passionless contemplation of the worlds below us, without longing and without desire. Perhaps there awaits us the heavens of Mohammed, with their barbaric splendors; or it yet may be, as so many of us hope and believe, that, redeemed and sanctified, we shall sit at the feet of the crucified Savior, the Christ, no longer bearing upon his body the marks of the spear that pierced Him or of the cruel nails or the crown of thorns, but rehabilitated in His majesty and resplendent in the ineffable glory of His divine presence. It is not given us to know of these things, but it is given us to realize and to remember until we go to join the silent majority, silent to all human ears, we dwell in the living present; that to our times and to this generation is confided, in the government of men, the one hope of the world; that to us is intrusted the manhood, the equal manhood, and the liberty, the equal liberty, of mankind. Our eyes are turned upward; our feet press forward. Armed with these resolves, we can never be dislodged, for our feet are planted upon the eternal rock.

Mr. President, those of us who knew Senator FRYE believe that in that great unknown land, freed from the cares, the perplexities, and the sorrows of this life, he

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still lives, steadily growing in all the attributes of knowledge, truth, and justice. His life furnishes a lesson to us all, which we may well learn. It is a great thing for a man to leave behind him such a record as did Senator FRYE. Remembering him as we do, we can truthfully say:

None knew him but to love,
None knew him but to praise.

What more, Mr. President, could be said of any man?

ADDRESS OF MR. BURTON, OF OHIO

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am altogether unable to express in words a fitting tribute to the memory of Senator FRYE. I knew him well. For 20 years I was more closely associated with him in matters pertaining to public business than with any Member of the House or Senate outside of my own State. In all those years I cherished for him an increasing fondness and respect.

It is very difficult when the life record of a public servant is made up to determine exactly the features which will give him a place in history. In the case of Senator FRYE there were several distinctive characteristics of his career which will give him an honored place in the annals of this body. In the first place, his long service exceeded, I think, with one exception, the legislative career of any Member of Congress. He was elected to the House of Representatives when about 40 years of age. Prior to that time he had enjoyed a varied experience as a member of the legislature of his State and as its attorney general, and a large experience as a lawyer. For 40 years, without interruption, he represented either a district of the State of Maine in the House of Representatives or that State in the Senate. Until almost the very close of his life he was possessed of a degree of health and energy which gave the greatest effectiveness to his efforts.

I remember calling upon him two years ago this winter, at a time when he was confined to his apartment, and he stated that then for the first time in his life he had found it necessary to have his meals brought to his room. He had not suffered until then from ill health,

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with its handicap or its caves of gloom. He was always alert and ready for the performance of any duty, and until very near the age of fourscore years retained an unusual degree of vigor.

It would be but natural to expect that in so long a career in Congress he would leave a lasting impress upon the legislation of the country. He was especially associated with its commercial interests and for a long time the chairman of the great Committee on Commerce. The ports, rivers, and channels of the country were always to him a matter of the most sedulous care. He stood for a policy of progressiveness, of liberality in appropriations, but of stern rejection of unworthy projects. There is hardly a harbor or a river in the country in which he did not take a very sincere interest and in the improvement of which he did not bear a leading part, and he was equally active in advocating the construction of the Panama Canal. He had a constant interest in the merchant marine of the country; not merely in the ships, not merely in our commerce at home and abroad, but the humblest sailor could always evoke his interest.

In the great questions pertaining to the tariff, to finance, in brief, all the great questions which have awakened the interest of the country, he bore always an influential part, and in all those 40 years no one could question his sincerity or patriotism in any view that he expressed.

If there is any one thing which caused him to have the confidence of those of all parties and all localities which has been ascribed to him to-day, and which belonged to him always, it was his sincerity and broad-mindedness. The Atlantic as well as the Pacific were within the purview of his thought. He stood for commerce at home and abroad, for national expansion, for patriotism; and these great ideas are written in every line of his speeches.

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Mr. President, in the present day there is a disposition to look with some degree of disparagement upon the legislator. Publicists speak of legislative bodies as losing their influence. Means are being devised and widely advocated to diminish or even take away the power of Senates and Houses of Representatives. It seems to me that the life of Senator FRYE is one which stands as a monument for the greatness, the usefulness of legislative activity, and as a protest against so changing our opinions or our policies as to destroy the prerogatives which must belong to the national and to State legislatures. For, true it is, that wherever human aspiration has found a voice or human weakness has uplifted its hands for help, there some legislative body or some legislator has been found sometimes expressing himself in language that is sublime, sometimes building institutions and framing statutes which are pillars of hope and of strength all along the world's pathway. It is well for us, when we review this life of 40 years, to point to the usefulness of those who have to do with the making of laws and the shaping of policies in order to encourage others who feel that this is not a proper career to adopt it with the hope that if, in patriotism and with due regard for the interests of all, they do their duty they shall find a field of usefulness unsurpassed anywhere.

I would gladly speak of the beauty of the life of Senator FRYE, for, after all, the supreme test of a man's greatness is the loveliness of his character. He was a model husband and a model father. Whatever be our creed, or whether we have any creed at all, it is pleasant for us to recall that his life was actuated by Christian principle, and in death he was encouraged and sustained by Christian hope.

The life of anyone who chooses a public career is perhaps more or less ephemeral in its influence. In the

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whirling currents of this time, especially, new subjects awaken attention, new ideas gain credence and support. But in the great framework of things which we now enjoy no small part of the creative forces must be ascribed to the work of men like Senator FRYE.

We may say now of him: Rest, noble spirit, in the cemetery at Lewiston, where he loved to dwell, in the State which honored and loved him, and in the country which he served so faithfully and so well. Whenever days are dark, when patriotism seems to wane and the tocsin of alarm is sounded, thousands will point to his life and, although he has gone from us, will find in his career an inspiration to patriotism and to all that is inspiring and helpful to the State, to the country, and to humanity.

ADDRESS OF MR. SIMMONS, OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is a mournful privilege to pay tribute at the bier of an associate.

The human heart responds when in sympathy we recall the departure from our midst of those with whom we have enjoyed friendly relations and agreeable intercourse.

When I first came to the Senate, Senator FRYE had already served 20 years in this body. To him a certain position was accorded, not only because of his length of service, but because of his personality, his ability, and faithful public service. He was a man of few but exact words; of strong convictions, thoughtful, and of business habits; mindful of the great affairs that claimed his attention as a Senator.

Some years elapsed before we were thrown together by committee assignments, but when we were I came to know him well. He had a warm heart and a generous nature. There was a magnanimity about him that quickly won my esteem, and as the years passed, and he admitted me more and more to his innermost self, the greater became my regard for and the warmer my attachment to him.

He had a manhood that was of the finest texture, a nobility of soul that adorns sterling character, and personal traits that evoked admiration.

It was a pleasure to be with him, and I enjoyed much gratification when it became my fortune to be more closely associated with him at each recurring session of the Senate. Our friendship ripened on my part into an affectionate regard, and on his part he gave me many evidences of his sympathetic friendship and regard for

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me, and I have missed his presence with real regret and mourn his departure with sincere sorrow.

Speaking from my knowledge of his simple taste and modest disposition, I am sure, if he whom we mourn could order these ceremonies, it would be more agreeable to him for me in a few words to give expression to my affectionate remembrance and my grief at his death, than were I to essay any studied eulogy or indulge in extended remarks of commendation and praise.

Mr. President, Senator FRYE was my friend, and I heard the tidings of his death not only with deep sorrow, but with a feeling of personal loss.

ADDRESS OF MR. NELSON, OF MINNESOTA

Mr. PRESIDENT: Senator FRYE passed away on the 8th day of August last, in the eightieth year of his age, at the city of Lewiston, Me., the place of his birth, after a most illustrious and notable career, such as has been allotted to but few men in the lifetime of our Nation.

He was highly equipped at the outset for the great work which he assumed and which became his lot. He was born of good Anglo-Saxon stock, he had a collegiate education, and he possessed natural gifts, moral and intellectual, of an unusually high order. At the age of 25 he entered upon the practice of the law, and soon became one of the most prominent lawyers of his State. But his knowledge of public affairs, his great energy and zeal, and his notable gift of oratory soon diverted him into the field of a legislator, which became his great life work, and which offered him the best sphere for his abilities, his gifts, and his attainments. And in this field his value, his enterprise, and his usefulness was most pronounced and second to none.

His preliminary training as a legislator he received in his State legislature, to which he was elected in 1861 and in which he occupied a prominent and leading place. After three years' service in that body, and after three years' service as attorney general of his State, he was elected, in 1870, a Member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-second Congress, and was thereafter reelected for five additional terms. In March, 1881, before his last term in the House of Representatives had expired, he was elected a Member of this body, and continued as such from that time till the day of his death. Forty years measures the time of his Federal legis-

lative career—a period of greater evolutionary legislation than in all our prior legislative history since the foundation of the Government, a period in which many dormant powers of the Constitution have been enacted and developed into much-needed, efficient, and far-reaching regulative legislation, notable among which may be mentioned railway-rate regulation, antitrust legislation, pure-food and meat-inspection legislation, and Federal employees' compensation legislation.

At an early date, even before he entered Congress, Senator FRYE became noted as a most eloquent, effective, and persuasive political campaign orator, second to none in the country, always in great demand, East and West, in every big political campaign of his party. And there was no abatement in such campaign work on his part till the last few years of his life. It was not only the eloquent and the rhetorical character of his speeches that made them so effective, but they derived their most convincing and persuasive force from the great sincerity and the intense earnestness with which he spoke. There may have been campaign orators as eloquent as he, but certainly none that were more convincing or that left a more permanent effect and impression. He not only convinced his hearers, but he engendered an enthusiasm in them that made them zealous missionaries in the cause.

In the House of Representatives he became at once prominent and one of the leaders of his party from the outset. On the floor and in committee he was equally ready and always in his place. He was as ready in preparing and formulating great measures as in debating and advocating them on the floor. He was a great debater, and in a running debate, in giving and taking blows, he was at his best. He could be merciless, incisive, and most exhaustive in exposing the defects or vices of a bad or questionable measure, and equally so in promoting

the passage of a good and proper measure. He was ever watchful and on the alert, with his ear, eye, and mind on the entire legislative field. He was not one of those legislators who are content, and exhaust themselves in delivering one, or perhaps two, set speeches during a session and, as to everything else, seem entirely listless and oblivious, and who regard all else in the legislative field as mere drudgery beneath their notice and attention. In short, he was an attentive, ever-present, ever-active, and vigilant legislator.

He became, at an early stage in his legislative career, well versed in the intricacies of the tariff, and on the stump there was no more effective expounder than he of the nature and value of a protective tariff. The industries of his own New England, and for that matter of the entire country, had in him one of their most vigorous expounders and defenders. At an early day, too, he took a great interest in the welfare of our sailors, in our merchant marine, in improving our waterways and harbors, and in securing aids to navigation; and in the end this became, to a large extent, his great life work as a constructive legislator and statesman.

In 1881 he became a Member of the Senate as the successor of James G. Blaine. He entered this body in the full vigor and maturity of his powers, better versed and better equipped for the great task of national legislation than most men who enter this Chamber. His training as a Member of the House, coupled with his great energy and native ability, made him a most valuable acquisition to this body. He became a leader from the start, not one of those self-seeking leaders, but rather one of those leaders whom we all with one accord unite in impressing into that service.

In 1896 he was elected President pro tempore of the Senate, and continued to serve as such until the time of

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his death. He was an excellent parliamentarian, well versed in parliamentary law and in the rules, precedents, and customs of the Senate, and this, supplemented by his keen sense of justice and fairness, made him unexcelled as a presiding officer, both in expediting the business of the Senate and in passing upon and applying the proper rules of procedure.

He was a most active member of that important commission that negotiated the final treaty of peace with Spain in 1898, under which we acquired the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and the island of Guam, and besides were given a sort of supervisory control over the affairs of Cuba to the extent of enabling the people of that island to maintain a stable government.

While as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations he took an active and effective interest in our foreign affairs, yet his interest in our merchant marine and shipping and all that pertained and related to these matters, as well as his interest in the improvement of our rivers and harbors, was so great and so near and dear to him that when he could have had the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations he preferred to relinquish that in favor of retaining the chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce. And to the varied and far-reaching work of this committee he gave much of his time and energy. The welfare of our merchant marine, of our sailors, of our Revenue-Cutter Service, and of our Life-Saving and Lighthouse Services was given much of his time and his zealous care and attention. And on all these subjects he was an expert, better qualified to pass upon the wants of the service than anyone else, and ever ready to secure progressive and remedial legislation for the benefit and improvement of the service.

He labored zealously and hard, in season and out of season, for developing and increasing our merchant

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES: SENATOR FRYE

marine engaged in foreign commerce. His efforts met to a large extent with success in this body, and though not always successful in the other legislative branch, yet he never abandoned his efforts on this account. He felt and he believed that the products of this country shipped abroad should be carried in American bottoms and under the American flag. To him any other course seemed intolerable and unpatriotic. He made special efforts to promote the efficiency and welfare of the Life-Saving Service by providing for a system of retiring disabled and superannuated employees, and met with success in his endeavors in this body. The welfare of our sailors was ever near and dear to him, and he was largely instrumental in abolishing the vicious system of allotting wages under which our sailors were so frequently "shanghaied" aboard our merchant ships. He was also, to a great extent, instrumental in securing legislation providing better quarters, better accommodations, and better food for the sailors on American ships. In short, our sailors, our life-saving men, and our lighthouse keepers had in him a constant, watchful, and most efficient friend.

He was a model committee chairman in considering and dispatching all measures that came before his committee. Everything was given due attention, and all parties entitled to be heard were given a hearing, and he had the happy faculty of so treating and so interesting the members of his committee that, as a rule, they were faithful in their attendance at committee meetings; and those who have had experience in such matters know how important this is. A slack or negligent chairman can oftentimes demoralize his committee and render it apathetic and inattentive; a working chairman makes a working committee; an indolent and listless chairman sets an example that is discouraging and demoralizing to the rank and file of his committee.

ADDRESS OF MR. NELSON, OF MINNESOTA

Senator FRYE was emphatically a man of work. To him his legislative duties, of whatsoever kind, were a most serious matter, to which he was devoted and to which he gave his undivided attention. He was not here for social pleasures or social functions; he had no time to spare for these. His life was a life of work in the public service and for the public good. His country's weal and welfare was ever uppermost in his heart and his affection. How useful such a man is in a legislative body, especially in such a one as this, legislating for more than 100,000,000 people.

Senator FRYE was more than a mere legislator in this body; he was a teacher for the new and inexperienced Senator, teaching by precept and example as few, if any other, could teach, and he was ever helpful and kind to his associates, ready to guide them and to extricate them from legislative difficulties and embarrassments. His aim in this, as in all else, was not to patronize, to court popularity, but rather to be useful, to be helpful and encouraging. Though a son of New England, and true to her welfare and interests, yet his heart, his instincts, his aspirations, and his work were national and cosmopolitan in the truest and best sense. Our great country has never had a more faithful or more useful public servant than Senator FRYE—faithful and useful to the uttermost in public and private life. We have lost him as a colaborer in this body, but we have not lost him as an example of all that is truest and best in a Senator, in a great public servant. As such an example he will continue to guide us and to inspire us to follow in the path which he blazed and followed throughout his career. If we can be guided by his spirit and follow his example we shall indeed be most fortunate—fortunate for ourselves and fortunate for our common country.

ADDRESS OF MR. PERKINS, OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. PRESIDENT: In the death of WILLIAM P. FRYE our country lost a typical American. He was of that old stock which was distinguished for its sturdy and unselfish patriotism, which religiously believed in the principles of free government by the people and for the people, and which deemed self-seeking under the guise of public service to be a sort of treason to the State.

In his long career no word or deed of his gave rise to suspicion that he had ambition to be other than a true representative of the best thought of his time. His aims were high, his methods straightforward and manly, and his efforts constantly directed to securing the greatest good for the greatest number.

His earnestness and honesty made themselves felt when he first entered upon his career. These qualities were recognized very early. Through them he was forced into public life, and they remained his prominent characteristics until the end, gaining for him at the bar, as a public official, as a member of the Maine Legislature, and as a Representative of his State in Congress that high respect and confidence which are given so willingly to all honest, earnest, and courageous men.

The ability, force of character, and eloquence of the rising young Maine lawyer very soon brought him into the field of national politics, where he at once became a power and where his influence was directed to the promotion of public good through the doctrines of the party in whose principles he firmly believed. So he naturally came to the House of Representatives and on the retirement of Blaine as Senator took his place in this body.

During his long service here his work was along the same lines which had marked his earlier efforts—the greatest good to the greatest number. His committee assignments placed it within his power to exert his great ability in the directions he found most to his taste, particularly that to the Committee on Commerce, where I was his colleague for 17 years, and where I learned to realize how broad was his mind, how untiring his work for the great objects he had in view, and how sincere was his desire to promote legislation that would be of lasting benefit to his country.

His long struggle in behalf of the American merchant marine is well known to everyone here. As member of the Committee on Commerce he was in a position to make himself thoroughly familiar with the subject, and coming from a State where once the maritime interests predominated, and which had built up cities which decayed with their death, he was able to realize and gauge what had been our country's loss when our great fleets were swept from the sea. Senator FRYE'S fight for legislation which would encourage the growth of the American merchant marine was long and strenuous. From the time when the postal subsidy bill of 1891 was brought forward he was a consistent advocate of legislation that would encourage the construction of American ships for the foreign trade. This bill, in the passage of which his influence was great, was not sufficient to give that stimulus to shipbuilding that all friends of the deep-sea sailor desired, and he resumed the struggle with other bills which he believed to be calculated to induce the investment of capital in American ships for foreign traffic.

In 1900 a bill on which he had labored long and earnestly was introduced in the Senate by him. It was again revived in the following Congresses and was earnestly debated.

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In 1902 the Hanna-Frye bill was passed by the Senate, but was not acted on by the House, and the failure is said to have occasioned the greatest disappointment of its author's long political career.

He had made a brave, stubborn, and brilliant struggle for the resurrection of one of the former glories of his country, and at a time when age was beginning to be felt the failure of his hopes brought discouragement. Since then there has been no vigorous movement to again place the American flag on the high seas and to make it a sign in foreign ports of the commercial enterprise and greatness of the American Republic.

As chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Senator FRYE has done more than any other man for the safety and well-being of the tens of thousands of men who gain their livelihood upon the sea. No measure affecting them failed to receive the most careful scrutiny, and wherever a real benefit would be conferred that bill had his most hearty support. The Revenue-Cutter Service, Lighthouse Service, and Life-Saving Service have grown in extent and efficiency under his fostering care, and the loss of life and property which they have prevented is incalculable.

It was in connection with great navigation problems of the country that Senator FRYE did the greater part of his congressional work, but he was intensely interested in all matters of broad scope and great importance. He was early placed on the Committee on Foreign Relations, where he performed notable work at various times, and where his rare ability as a diplomat was so readily recognized that he was chosen one of the commission to determine the terms of peace between this country and Spain. And it was this habit of fair and courteous dealing on all occasions which made him the most available man for the high post of President pro tempore of the Senate, and

ADDRESS OF MR. PERKINS, OF CALIFORNIA

which gained for him the warm support of his political opponents and the sincere respect and absolute confidence of every Member of this body.

No man who has held that high office was ever missed more than Senator FRYE will be by those who were his colleagues. In all his public work Senator FRYE was absolutely unselfish. No thought of personal gain ever occurred to him in his long career. Although, as he said, he had opportunities for making money legitimately, he never availed himself of them, for the reason that he feared at some future time the obligations accepted might put him in conflict with what he believed to be his duty to the country.

He therefore died a comparatively poor man.

And in politics his only ambition was to serve faithfully the best interests of the people. Advancement to higher dignities he refused, and though he was a power in the Republican Party and used his strength and ability freely in all campaigns, his object was solely the party good and the success of the policies which it had adopted and in which he believed.

The only advancement which, I think, he was glad to have was his election, term after term, to the position of President pro tempore of the Senate, and this chiefly because it was evidence of the high personal esteem in which he was held by his colleagues on both sides of this Chamber. That he received this mark of confidence and respect all of us are more than glad, and we all know that it was fully appreciated.

Senator FRYE was a type of the class of men whom New England has sent to Congress for over a century. Strong, sturdy, independent, honest, and energetic, he exerted a powerful influence for good in all matters affecting the well-being of the American people. The broadness of his

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views caused him to consider the welfare of the entire country and not of a particular section.

The advancement of the whole country was his aim and was the motive for his long and strenuous struggle for a bill which would again launch upon the ocean an American merchant marine commensurate with the greatness of the United States. His life should be an inspiration to all who sit, or may hereafter sit, in this Chamber to do unselfishly and without fear the work which comes to their hands and to keep before themselves that great central idea which was the mainspring of his every action—the greatest good to the greatest number and the advancement of our country in prosperity and happiness.

With faith, hope, and confidence he had no fear in crossing the bar.

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.

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

For though 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.

ADDRESS OF MR. GARDNER, OF MAINE

Mr. PRESIDENT: As we stop the work of the session to pay tribute to our honored dead, I am impressed with the fact that within this Chamber many illustrious men have served their country, made history, and passed into the great beyond. It embarrasses me more than I care to admit that I am so poorly equipped to pay a proper tribute to my illustrious predecessor.

Mr. President, WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE, statesman, orator, diplomat, was the product of Maine ancestry, associations, environment, and education. I think he most fittingly represents what he so well said of another:

Maine's rugged and dangerous seacoast, her sterile soil and rocky farms, her cold climate and long winters have somehow been productive of strong, vigorous, and successful men. The secret undoubtedly lies in the fact that life there from early boyhood onward is a struggle; that economy, patience, self-reliance, and habits of industry are its acquirements.

If we may attribute personal character to influence of climate, soil, and rough and rugged natural scenery, then he certainly is the type of citizen in which Maine may take just pride. He loved nature with an enthusiasm never waning, and was happiest when in the seclusion of her forest he could "hold communion with her visible forms," and to him "she spoke a various language." Her mountains, rivers, lakes, and streams filled his soul with grand and noble thoughts and influenced the great qualities of his genius. How much of it appeared in that serious face. How much in that cool, deliberate manner, responsive to his natural disposition of kindness and

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES: SENATOR FRYE

cheerfulness which made him so beloved by his many friends. How much in his conversation and oratory, in which he had few equals when at his best. The cool, perhaps austere, manner, speaking of the influence of nature's rougher side, was often touched as with the mellowing influence of the summer or autumn breeze, and gave us the free display of all his faculties in all their various modulations. It was then he sounded the heights and depths of oratory with the art of a Demosthenes. I have heard him before an audience of the people he loved and knew the best, the people of his beloved State, and none who have never heard him on such occasions can realize the marvelous power of his eloquence in its entirety. He could tell a story with inimitable grace, or he could astonish his audience with a burst of oratory like to the majestic sweep of the storm over mountains and valleys and lakes, or he could carry his audience along in his argument as cool and calm as the broad rivers of Maine flow through her fields and valleys to meet the sea.

I regret I have not at hand more specimens of his style. But, regretful as it is, he made no collection of his speeches, and they are in the most part to be found in the files of the newspapers which reported them. With him, after serving their purpose, they were forgotten; but some one, I hope, will bring to light some of his addresses, and I am confident they will rank high as specimens of American oratory.

I think it eminently fitting at this time to include in my address this extract from an address delivered by Senator FRYE on the occasion of a celebration of the birthday of Robert Burns. I introduce it here for two reasons: First, as a good specimen of his style, and, second, because of the application of the views so eloquently

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expressed to our own country and the love of liberty among its people. The selection is as follows:

Scotland for more than a thousand years, for liberty and the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, fought the whole power of England until the blood of her brave sons washed every mountain side, drenched every valley, tinged every lake and river. You know well that the cause a nation espouses and fights for has reflex action upon her people. Spain fought for conquest and slavery and to-day is bankrupt, a beggar among the nations, impotent to hold in subjection one little island of the sea. Rome fought for glory and empire, and she is only known in history. Our Republic fought for liberty, equal rights, and humanity, and this year the world joins in her centennial. Scotland came out of her fiery furnace of war purified. Those savage, idolatrous tribes of Caledonia gradually grew into brave, intelligent, God-fearing soldiers, who, just before entering the battle of Bannockburn, to a man knelt and with uplifted hearts and hands asked help from the god of battles. King Edward seeing them, cried, "The cravens already ask for mercy"; to whom an English baron replied, "Sir, they ask no mercy from us; they pray for help from God. They will conquer or die." And they conquered.

In the arts, sciences, agriculture, and manufactures she has no occasion to hide her face. Such a country, so cold, so barren, so mountainous, so torn and distracted by worthless wars, only 300 miles long and 200 miles wide, with such glorious fruits of the highest civilization. Whence did it come? From the perpetual contest for liberty and equal rights and religion, the schoolbook and the Bible. This civilization, indigenous to cold countries of the north, crossed the ocean, landed on the bleak, barren coast of Massachusetts, toiled, suffered, and fought until, 100 years ago, it declared in words that shall live forever, making glad the hearts of toiling millions, "All men are created free and equal," and a clarion voice from Scotia's shore replied, "A man's a man for a' that." Under its inspiration independence was achieved, and England lost from her diadem one of her brightest jewels. More than a century ago this glorious old Scotland, inspired by such civilization, labored and brought forth a child, laid him in a mud-covered hut, gave him to a mother who loved the "dear God" and to a father who feared Him. Then the boy,

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with no lingering step, with satchel and book, went to the humble school, while at home the master and mistress taught:

“An’ O be sure to fear the Lord alway
And mind your duty duly morn and night,
Lest in temptation’s path ye gang estray.
Implore His counsel an’ assisting might—
They never sought in vain that sought the Lord aright.”

Senator FRYE was born in Lewiston, Me., September 2, 1831. His ancestors were Quakers, and it is said by those who knew him best, his immediate family, that in many ways the early influence of family religious teaching manifested itself all through his life. He had much of the stern faith of his religious forefathers regarding God and His creation and man’s duty to God. During a life which passed fourscore years he enjoyed all the honors he desired. Mayor of his native city, member of the legislature, attorney general of his State, Member of Congress in the House of Representatives, United States Senator, and had he so chosen he might have been President of the Republic. The story is authentically reported that President McKinley desired him to go on the ticket with him in 1900, but that Mr. FRYE declined to consider the proposition. “Why, no, Mr. President,” he said, “what if anything should happen to you?” “Why, then you would be President,” said Mr. McKinley, “and no man is better fitted to fill that place than you, Senator.” “No,” Mr. FRYE replied, “I will not take the chance, for I would not be President if it were handed to me on a plate of gold. In fact, I would rather be Senator from Maine than to occupy any office in the gift of the President or the people.”

Senator FRYE was a partisan. As he once said upon the floor of the Senate:

I have little faith in a man connected with a political party who really and honestly believes in its principles who is not ready at all times to defend and maintain them.

ADDRESS OF MR. GARDNER, OF MAINE

He was that kind of a partisan who would always make his politics express his honest opinions. He was a partisan who wins the admiration of his associates and commands the respect of his opponents.

In the Senate he occupied a prominent and leading position for more than 30 years, respected and loved by all. Never once have I heard his personal integrity questioned or doubted. As President pro tempore of this body he long presided over the Senate with distinguished courtesy and with equity and justice to all. In this connection Senator Hoar in his *Reminiscences* says:

Vice Presidents Wheeler, Morton, Stevenson, and more lately Mr. FRYE, asserted authority with as little show of force as if they were presiding over a party of guests at their own table, but the order and dignity of the body have been preserved.

Maine has furnished many men renowned in the affairs of the Nation, but none more beloved by her people than was WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE. We did not all agree with him upon many political questions, but none ever doubted his honesty and integrity. The friendships he enjoyed among all her people is demonstrated by the fact that for 30 years he had no opposition in his own party for reelection to this body, and by one legislature he was unanimously elected, a Democratic minority uniting with a Republican majority in voting for him—an incident which touched his heart more than I ever saw it touched before when he addressed the legislature upon that occasion.

Senator FRYE was an idealist. This characteristic manifested itself in many ways. He did not limit his activities to politics nor narrow his thoughts by immersing himself in politics. He loved to contemplate nature in her multitudinous phases; loved the grandeur of her high mountains, deep valleys, lakes, and streams, the forests of pine and spruce. And he found the temple of his

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pleasure in the beautiful Rangeley region, where he loved to go from the busy haunts of man to dwell close to the scenes he loved, with family and friends about him. As he once said:

Everybody thinks me a great fisherman, but, as a matter of fact, fishing with me is a mere incident of camp life. I love the woods and its solitude.

Like the poet Byron, he found a pleasure in the pathless woods, a rapture on the lonely shore. I have given just a few thoughts which have come to me from my acquaintance with my illustrious predecessor.

It has not been my intention to pronounce a eulogy upon his life. He needs none. Every good and great man builds his own monument to fame in his daily life and rule of action. Living, he can not add one cubit to his stature; dead, none can add to the memorial of his life. Friend or foe can not change what life has wrought, and one's truthful epitaph each chisels deep into the memorial he leaves behind for posterity to contemplate. With firm and not uncertain hand WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE wrought in simplicity and truth his own epitaph. Let it be—

He lived in honor, and with patience and ability wrought with fidelity the duties life brought him.

How fortunate the man, as he slowly went into the shadows of the twilight of his life's departing day, with loving children and friends about him, sustained by the thought of duty done, and knowing that he had the confidence of his fellow citizens in a life of integrity as a public servant in the service of his country.

Who could have or desire more?

Mr. President, in behalf of my colleague and myself I offer the following resolution, which I desire to have read at the desk.

ADDRESS OF MR. GARDNER, OF MAINE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine offers a resolution for adoption, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Maine.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, March 15, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1911.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions (S. Res. 131):

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE, late a Senator from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That a committee of 18 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. FRYE at his late home in Lewiston, Me.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these proceedings to the House of Representatives and request the House to appoint a committee to act with the committee of the Senate.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

In compliance with the foregoing the Vice President appointed as said committee Mr. Johnson of Maine, Mr. Cullom, Mr. Gallinger, Mr. Martin of Virginia, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Culberson, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Clark of Wyoming, Mr. Warren, Mr. Foster, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, and Mr. Dillingham.

Mr. MCGILLICUDDY. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sorrow that the delegation from the State of Maine and the House of Representatives learn officially, by a message from the Senate, of the death of the distinguished Senator from our State. At a later day I will ask the House to set apart a time to commemorate by proper exercises his life, character, and public services. At the

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

present time I offer the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolutin 273

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE, a Senator of the United States from the State of Maine for 30 years and for 10 years a Member of this House.

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

Resolved, That a committee of 16 Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the following committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Hinds, Mr. McGillicuddy, Mr. Gould, Mr. Guernsey, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Stevens of Minnesota, Mr. Mann, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Cullop, Gen. Sherwood, Mr. Nye, Mr. Cox of Indiana, Mr. Peters, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Reilly, and Mr. Moon of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the additional resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet tomorrow, Thursday, August 10, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES · SENATOR FRYE

FRIDAY, *January 17, 1913.*

Mr. GUERNSEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to present an order for memorial services.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution offered by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Guernsey].

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That Sunday, the 9th day of February, 1913, at 12 o'clock, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE, late a Senator from the State of Maine.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Maine that the words "at 12 o'clock" will have to be stricken out there. Memorial services for another have already been ordered for that hour. Without objection, the words "at 12 o'clock" will be stricken out.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the order as amended.

The order was agreed to.

SUNDAY, *February 9, 1913.*

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

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

Eternal God, our heavenly Father, in whose all-encircling love we dwell, through whose never-failing ministrations our existence is continued moment by moment, hour by hour, guide us, we beseech Thee, by the Holy Spirit of Truth to do Thy will, that we may build each for himself a character which shall be an everlasting memorial to Thee. We are here in memory of three great

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

men¹ whose lives have become a part of the Nation's history. We can not add to or detract from their glory, but we may exalt ourselves by recording faithfully their service to State and Nation. Comfort, we pray Thee, their friends, colleagues, and those near and dear to them by the bonds of kinship with the blessed hope of the immortality of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Inspire us with courage, zeal, and fidelity that we may be worthy and pass on to the reward of those who, true to themselves, reflect in thought, word, and deed the character of Him who taught us to pray: Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

Mr. GOULD assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the special order.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. Guernsey, by unanimous consent,
Ordered, That Sunday, February 9, 1913, be set apart for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE, late a Senator from the State of Maine.

Mr. GUERNSEY. Mr. Speaker, I send the following resolution to the desk, and ask that it be read.

¹ Memorial services were held at this session of the House in honor of Senator William P. Frye, of Maine; Representative Elbert H. Hubbard, of Iowa; and Representative George H. Utter, of Rhode Island.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES: SENATOR FRYE

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

House resolution 823

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for the tributes to the memory of Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE, late a Senator from the State of Maine.

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

ADDRESS OF MR. MCGILLICUDDY, OF MAINE

Mr. SPEAKER: The career of Senator FRYE is not only eminent, but in many respects unexampled. For 40 consecutive years he was a conspicuous Member of the American Congress—10 years in the House and 30 years in the Senate. This is a length of service equaled only twice in the whole history of our country.

For 10 years before coming to Congress Mr. FRYE was a notable figure in the public life of his State. Commencing in 1861, he was elected for three terms as a member of the State Legislature of Maine; twice elected mayor of Lewiston, his native city; and for two terms filled the high office of attorney general, where his abilities as a lawyer won him renown.

I have said that his career in many respects was unexampled; so it was. It is well known that during Senator FRYE'S public career there were strong men in his party in Maine who were active in the sphere of political life. High and important offices did not go unsolicited; yet in all the 50 years of his political activity, and notwithstanding the many high and important offices he filled, he never was obliged to make a contest for a nomination in his party for any position he ever held.

Another remarkable fact is that in his long career he never lost his hold, even temporarily, upon the confidence of the people of his State. Fifty years is a long period of political activity. In that time he saw his party in the political vicissitudes of the times meet with downfall and

defeat. But the people never faltered in their loyalty and devotion to him, even to his dying day.

Furthermore, in these days of modern political machinery, it is worthy of note that Senator FRYE never depended upon a political machine, so called, for his personal political supremacy. He appealed directly to the people, placed his whole confidence in the people, and they in turn rewarded him with theirs.

Another remarkable feature of his public career was its pleasantness and freedom from bitterness. Enemies he had none; calumny never assailed him; envy and malice never threw their blighting shadows across his pathway. In the lengthening years of his life it was his great satisfaction to contemplate this feature of his career. It made him an optimist of the best type, with faith in his fellow man and hope and confidence in the future of his country.

He was intensely an American. His public life began with the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 and spanned a succeeding period of 50 years—probably the most exciting, strenuous, and important period of our country's history. New problems of tremendous import were presented for solution. The period brought forth American statesmen of the highest type. Foremost among them was Senator WILLIAM P. FRYE, prominently identified with every great public question of his time. In the legislative hall and committees an indefatigable worker, and on the stump—the great educational forum of American politics—the irresistible orator.

As a platform speaker in a political campaign Senator FRYE had no superiors and few equals in his time. He had a wonderful power of taking a dry and intricate question like the tariff and making it interesting and clear to the average man. He could place himself in the sympathies of his audience quicker and more thoroughly than

ADDRESS OF MR. MCGILLICUDDY, OF MAINE

any man I ever saw, and at his will he could, by bursts of real eloquence, arouse his hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

The great public knew the Senator as an orator and statesman. But as a citizen, neighbor, and friend he was at his best to those who were fortunate enough to be included in the circle of his intimate acquaintance.

There was an unaffected plainness and cordial sincerity about the man that had a peculiar charm. And yet there was a natural dignity about him that commanded respect and marked him as the cultured gentleman. All in all, he was one of nature's great men.

Maine has given many eminent statesmen to the service of the country. Her citizens have been proud to honor them. High upon her roll of fame posterity will write the name of the Hon. WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE, the matchless orator, the pure statesman, the wise diplomat, and patriotic lover of his country and mankind.

ADDRESS OF MR. GUERNSEY, OF MAINE

Mr. SPEAKER: As a member of the delegation from the State of Maine on this floor I desire to offer a few remarks on the life work of one of the best types of American statesmen that has appeared in our national life. Others for a time have occupied more conspicuous places in the public mind only to have their lives blighted by disappointment, defeat, or death.

The statesman that I refer to, broadly speaking, never knew disappointment; he never knew defeat; and death overtook him only after he had long passed the time allotted to man. Such was the remarkable career of a remarkable man—WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE, United States Senator from Maine, who died at his home in Lewiston, Me., on the banks of the Androscoggin, August 8, 1911, aged 80 years.

For more than 40 years WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE was a commanding figure in the State of Maine and the councils of the Nation. For 10 consecutive years he was a Member of this House, and for more than 30 years represented his State in the United States Senate. Throughout his long public career at Washington he enjoyed to an extent almost without a parallel in American public life the constant, sustained support and ever-increasing confidence and respect of the people of his State. His personal strength with the people of Maine was universal. Brilliant as were the careers of those sons of Maine, the great Secretary of State Blaine and the great Speaker Reed, neither can compare for complete success with the life work of Senator FRYE.

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Years ago, as a boy, I knew of him as a great political orator who charmed audiences from ocean to ocean. I heard him speak, and read his speeches with absorbing interest. In later years, when I better understood the great national questions he advocated and the strength of his position on public matters, I found myself in full accord with his views. As time passed on I became a member of our State legislature and had the opportunity to cast my vote in his favor on the occasion of his fourth return to the United States Senate.

When I became a Member of the National House of Representatives I went to him for counsel and aid, and not only did I receive the counsel and aid sought, such as could only be given and extended by a man in Senator FRYE'S high position and unlimited experience, but he often extended unsought his helping hand not alone in acts of kindness, but often in matters of great public importance to me as a Representative and to my district.

When I called upon him for the last time, less than two years ago, at his hotel in this city, I saw that the heavy hand of time was laid upon him and that his day had reached its twilight; yet even then he was the same kind-hearted, dignified, and determined man, looking straight into the future with no thought of looking back, even though his physical strength was fast vanishing.

Senator FRYE was born September 2, 1831, at Lewiston, Me., the son of Col. John M. Frye, a prominent and influential man in the early development of the present city of Lewiston. His great-great-grandfather, Joseph Frye, was a general under Washington in the War of the Revolution.

Senator FRYE was educated in the public schools of his home town, and at the age of 15 he entered Bowdoin College and graduated four years later in the class of 1850. He read law with William Pitt Fessenden, practiced law

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for a time at Rockland, Me., but later returned to Lewiston and became a partner of Thomas A. B. Fessenden. On the death of Mr. Fessenden Senator FRYE formed a partnership with John B. Cotton, who was afterwards Assistant Attorney General during the administration of President Harrison.

At the bar in his State Senator FRYE achieved success as a lawyer and soon became one of its acknowledged leaders. He soon, however, was called to broader fields, and in 1861-62 and 1867 was chosen to represent his city in the State legislature, serving also as mayor of Lewiston in 1866 and 1867. Political preferment seemed to crowd upon him, and in 1867, while he was still mayor and representative in the legislature, he was chosen attorney general of Maine, and during the years 1867-1869 he conducted the important office with signal ability, winning a country-wide reputation in the trial of capital cases. In 1864 he was chosen as presidential elector. In 1872, 1876, and 1880 he was a member of the national committee from his State, and in 1880 succeeded James G. Blaine as chairman of the Republican State committee of Maine.

He entered the National Congress in 1871 as a Representative from what was then the second congressional district of Maine.

In the Forty-second Congress he had as colleagues James G. Blaine, Eugene Hale, John Lynch, and John A. Peters, while in the Sénate there were Hannibal Hamlin and Lot M. Morrill. Five times he was chosen to succeed himself as a Representative from his district, and served, in addition to the Forty-second Congress, in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses, and undoubtedly would have been chosen Speaker in the Forty-seventh Congress had it not been for his promotion to the United States Senate.

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In 1881 James G. Blaine resigned his seat in the Senate to enter the Cabinet of James A. Garfield as Secretary of State, and Representative FRYE was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Blaine.

In the United States Senate, as the successor of James G. Blaine, he fulfilled the highest expectations of his State and maintained his position on a par with that of his most illustrious predecessors. In 1883 he was chosen as his own successor for a full term by the State legislature, and likewise in 1888, 1895, 1901, and 1907. On the occasion of each legislative election the unanimity of choice in his favor was so complete that no voice, so far as I am able to learn, was ever raised against his candidacy within his own party.

The wonderful ease with which Senator FRYE continued in public favor until the day of his death was one of the striking features of his public life. On one occasion I am told that not long ago a prominent statesman asked the Senator if he were to live his life over whether he would follow the professional career in which he had been so eminently successful before coming to Congress or that of a public man such as he had been since he entered Congress, and the aged Senator replied that he would choose by all means the public service if he could be assured in advance of as comfortable time as he had always experienced so far as effort to hold his position was concerned.

Senator FRYE never had his time consumed or his position embarrassed by seeking for riches. Opportunities undoubtedly were presented to him whereby he could have advanced his fortune legitimately, but he is said to have remarked that he much preferred to put aside such opportunities that came to him through others, as he could not tell how soon return of favors might be sug-

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gested and which would embarrass him as to some public act that he should perform.

The service of Senator FRYE in the United States Senate is a record of devotion to duty to his State and Nation; it was brilliant and able. He served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and for years was chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He became conspicuous in diplomatic matters, and one of the most prominent supporters of measures to increase and upbuild our domestic and foreign commerce.

On February 7, 1896, he was elected President pro tempore of the Senate, and reelected to that position March 7, 1901, and held the same until within a few months of his death, resigning from the position on account of failing health. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the peace commission which met at Paris to settle the final differences between this country and Spain growing out of the Spanish-American War.

During the long life of Senator FRYE he witnessed the making of a large portion of the history of this Republic, as well as taking part in making much of it.

He was born during the administration of Andrew Jackson—first term—and he became a voter during the administration of Fillmore. As a member of the Legislature of Maine in 1861 and 1862 his voice and vote were always in favor of upholding the Federal Government in its struggles to continue its life during those dark days in the early part of the Rebellion.

After he entered Congress he saw the administrations of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt rise, develop great governmental policies, and pass into history, and lived long enough to take part during a large portion of the present administration of President Taft.

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As a member of the peace commission at the close of the Spanish-American War he favored the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, believing it was the duty of this Government to continue its control over those islands which had been captured in war, and that it would be cowardly for our Government to desert them, and, further, he believed that this Government was destined to grow and become a great world power. With William McKinley he was an empire builder.

Senator FRYE came near having presidential greatness thrust upon him, not once but twice. In the national convention of 1880 pressure was brought to bear for him to accept the nomination for Vice President. It was proposed to him before it was to Mr. Arthur. Had he accepted, the tragic death of President Garfield would have placed him in the highest office in the land, but he refused to allow his name to be used, and Mr. Arthur was chosen in his stead.

In 1900 President William McKinley urged Senator FRYE to accept the nomination for Vice President on the Republican ticket with him, but the Senator was firm in his decision not to accept such position. At the time it is related that Senator FRYE said to the President, "Why, what if anything should happen to you?" The President replied, "Then you would be President, and no man is better fitted to be President than yourself." Thereupon Senator FRYE said that he would not accept the Presidency even if it were tendered to him on a plate of gold.

President McKinley, like President Garfield, met his death at the hand of an assassin and Theodore Roosevelt was elevated from the Vice Presidency to the Presidency. Thus twice did Senator FRYE put aside the possibility of being President of the United States. To him the most

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desirable position in this Republic was a United States Senatorship, and he wished to continue in his position as a Senator from his native State.

Senator FRYE's long service of 30 years in the United States Senate is a record that has been surpassed by but three Senators and equaled only by six. His former colleague from Maine, ex-Senator Hale, served for 30 years. They entered the Senate at practically the same time, and during their 30 years of service in that body through their joint efforts gave Maine influence in the Senate all out of proportion to our State's wealth and population.

Senator FRYE was a tireless worker and a debater without a peer, and Senator Hale, as Senator FRYE once stated in my presence, was the ablest legislator in the United States. Fortunate, indeed, was the State of Maine when she was served in the highest legislative branch of our Government by such men.

It can be said of Senator FRYE that he was as considerate of the opinions of others as he was strong in his own convictions. A determined but nevertheless a fair fighter, unsparing in his assaults in debate, but always courteous, firm in attitude yet gentle in his personal manner, as careful in his public acts as he was in his private affairs, he was true to his constituents and to his country. He was loyal to the former and patriotic for the latter. He was as diligent in the search of the facts of a case as he was gifted in presenting them with convincing logic and eloquence.

His personal interests throughout his long career were overshadowed by his sense of public duty, and his public service was preeminently conspicuous. Such was his life work; and, as long as the history of the Nation is preserved, on its pages will appear the written evidence of the unblemished record and the splendid character of WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE.

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Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as there are undoubtedly others who would like to add a tribute, but are unavoidably absent, I move that a period of 20 days be allowed them in which to extend their remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the gentleman's request? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

At this point Mr. Guernsey assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

ADDRESS OF MR. STEVENS, OF MINNESOTA

Mr. SPEAKER: The sentiments and ideals which impress youth have a lasting influence throughout its future. That man is a benefactor among his fellows who appreciates and utilizes his own advantages for a useful and honored career; and, in addition, by example and by precept, awakens enthusiasm and devotion among the younger generation, which knew and believed in him.

One of the strongest and most cherished recollections of my boyhood was a political speech which I heard delivered by then Representative in Congress WILLIAM P. FRYE, at Rockland, Me., among his friends, in the political campaign of 1872, when he urged the reelection of President Grant, Gov. Chamberlain, and the Republican ticket. He was at that time something over 40 years of age, at the height of his manly vigor and attractiveness, with a voice and manner singularly winsome and forceful, and with a method and style for the treatment of his subject which appealed powerfully to his hearers. Of course, in those days the questions arising from the Civil War and reconstruction were uppermost, and always the theme of the political orator; and I remember so well, and to my youthful astonishment, that he discussed them with vigor and forcefulness, and yet with no bitterness or rancor toward the people or States of the South. The ordinary partisan orator of that period depended upon fanning the prejudices and creating apprehension among his hearers.

Mr. FRYE never descended to that, even though at the time to do so would easily win applause and approbation. Probably my youthful imagination was chiefly stirred by

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his peroration, in which he used the beautiful legend of St. Christopher to exemplify the mission of the Republican Party to preserve our Nation and its institutions. I was reared in the Republican faith, and so probably needed no particular monition to keep steadfast; and yet to this day there recurs to me the impression then made by his fervid and splendid oratory, his unexpected fairness and broadmindedness, his wealth of information and illustration, his clearness and good sense, and especially by his moral sincerity and lofty patriotism, with its call to us to stand by that party which had preserved our country and its blessed institutions. It is such a lesson as that, ground into one's fiber, which keeps us firm in the faith, and continuously striving to preserve and purify and strengthen the ideals and institutions of our Nation for ourselves and for the millions of our countrymen who will follow us.

This personal experience is only related to illustrate one of the great missions of the long and very useful life of Senator FRYE. He was one of the most potent and influential platform, political, and parliamentary orators of his time, surpassed by none in his attractiveness, in his popularity, and his capabilities. When I came to know him well I told him of the impressions caused by his speech, and he stated that probably up to the time he was talking to me he had made more political speeches and over a larger territory than any political speaker in the country. That was probably true at that date, but since then several of the leading political orators of both parties have surpassed his record.

His career in Congress, in both the House and Senate, was distinguished and extremely useful and patriotic. The same qualities which made him so charming and powerful upon the public platform were immensely more potential amid the exactions and in the complex and con-

stantly increasing burdens of public service. As a parliamentarian he excelled, and the certainty, capability, precision, and eminent fairness of his guidance as a presiding officer made him one of the most sought and notable in the country.

The great subject which laid nearest to his heart was the development of the resources of his country and the advancement of its commerce and influence for the blessing of our own people. He served upon the most important committees of the House and Senate, and contributed to their work the vigor, industry, training, and splendid ability of a master in his own sphere. But through it all, in his practical, keen, incisive, but thoroughly upright way, he ever sought to advance the interests and welfare of his countrymen in the fields of commerce; since he believed that with increasingly prosperous conditions as a foundation there would surely follow in our citizenship the attributes which the highest character, culture, and civilization would bring to such a people in a land blessed like ours.

As a member of the peace commission to bring to a conclusion the Spanish War his services were extremely useful and in the broadest way. He foresaw the necessity for the United States to preserve and extend its influence throughout the world, not for trade and commerce merely, which should redound to the material advantage of our people, but he believed that the extension of our influence and institutions among the nations of the earth would have a reflex action for good among our own people in their daily rush for personal advantage, helping them to adequately appreciate what blessings they have, and compelling them to realize that in their own actions they should stand as exemplars before the peoples of the world, and that it always would be incumbent upon them to maintain and truly deserve their prestige.

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The strength of his character which made him so sincere, so respected among his fellows, so influential among his countrymen, was a heritage from a New England ancestry which conferred upon him the best it had. It has been fortunate for our Nation that such as he and such qualities as his have been dedicated to the public service throughout our history. His aptitude for such duties was so well recognized, and his constituents had such entire confidence in and admiration for him, that opposition to his reelections became almost useless in his State.

The people of a great State can receive and deserve no higher encomium for their intelligence, their integrity, steadfastness, and patriotism than by their continued and hearty support of such a man as Senator FRYE for more than half a century of such public service. He earned and received and appreciated it, and the people reaped their full reward by the dedication of a rare life solely to their public work and to their public welfare. The peaceful and natural close of such a long, happy, useful, sweet, and honored life could not arouse the poignant sorrow except as one would sincerely mourn that such a departure is the divine dispensation and that such a friend has finally left us.

I do not know to whose memory could be more fittingly applied this tribute to a moral hero:

He never failed to march breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break;
Never thought though right were worsted
Wrong would triumph;
Held we fall to rise, are beaten to fight harder,
Sleep to wake.

ADDRESS OF MR. GOULD, OF MAINE

Mr. SPEAKER: For more than half a century during the lifetime of Senator WILLIAM P. FRYE the people of his State honored him with their love and confidence by electing him to State and Federal offices. For more than 40 years in the two Houses of Congress he stood out in bold relief as a national figure, a leader in all that made for the welfare of his country and fellow man. It was not my privilege to know him intimately or to be classed among his personal friends, as he entered public life while I was but a boy in my teens. My first knowledge of this man, who was destined afterwards to ripen and develop into one of the most influential statesmen of his time, was while he was serving his State in the high office of attorney general. He was then in the full flush and vigor of his early manhood, strong, ardent, masterful in all those elements and qualities that go to make up a great lawyer, and one who by force of character and personal magnetism must inevitably become a leader among men. As an advocate at the bar, an orator and a public speaker, Senator FRYE had few equals anywhere. His services as a campaign speaker were eagerly and widely sought. His keen sense of wit, his eloquence and his perfect command of language were always a source of pleasure and satisfaction to those of his hearers who were in sympathy with his views, and the subtle sarcasm with which he could ridicule his opponents was a corresponding discomfort to them. His broad and liberal education, his vast and varied knowledge upon public questions, and his resourceful mind made him always a powerful friend and a dangerous opponent. That he

held public office longer than any other man from his State is the strongest evidence of the regard and esteem in which his fellow citizens held him. He served the people of his home city, his State, and his country at large, the latter at home and abroad, and in all these places of public trust as the servant of his people he served with that degree of fidelity and distinction of which they were always justly proud. Senator FRYE was loved and respected by all those who knew him from the time he entered upon that long life of service and worth, until in the fullness of time he was called to take up the boatman's oar and cross the dark river to the great beyond, from which no traveler has ever yet returned, out into that life beyond the grave, into which no human eye has ever seen, into that life there of which no living man can ever know; and history will bear his name down through the generations that shall follow, and picture him as a vital and forceful part of the Nation during his time. Not the least, however, of importance was the example he gave to young men of this country, of one who by force of his own efforts and sterling character rose from the people and climbed step by step the ladder until he reached that goal, the zenith of the ambition of many and attained by few, a seat in the highest legislative body of the world—the Senate of the United States. His home was always on the banks of the river upon which he was born and where he died, and as the waters of that river flow out into the boundless ocean, so will the precepts and examples given by him flow out into the great sea of human toil and endeavor, and make the world better because he has lived. We all regret and mourn his loss as national in character, and pay this our humble but feeling tribute of respect to his memory.

ADDRESS OF MR. HINDS, OF MAINE

Mr. SPEAKER: To a Maine man the death of Senator FRYE brings to mind Ralph Waldo Emerson's observation on politics:

Society is an illusion to the young citizen. It lies before him in rigid repose, with certain names, men, and institutions, rooted like oak trees to the center, round which all arrange themselves the best they can. But the old statesman knows that society is fluid, that there are no such roots and centers.

The passing away of Mr. FRYE is the passing away of an epoch, during which the political affairs of Maine arranged themselves around a group of men—Hamlin, Blaine, Reed, Dingley, FRYE, and Hale—all of the most commanding ability. Mr. FRYE was a practicing lawyer when the Republican Party was formed. He was a member of the State legislature when Sumter was fired on, and before James G. Blaine, as Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, had begun his wonderful political career. He had been six years a Member of the National House of Representatives when Thomas B. Reed entered that House in 1877 to make in 22 years of service a fame for statesmanship of the first order. The associate of all these men, earlier in the public service than any of them except Hamlin, he left it last. The older men in Maine and in Washington know that Mr. FRYE, before an audience in a campaign, was one of the greatest American orators of his time. For 30 years his speeches molded opinion and prepared victories for his party in Maine. Even with the weight of years upon him his counsel did not lose in wisdom nor his political principles

abate in staunchness. The death of Mr. FRYE is not only the passing away of a great man, useful and beloved in his time, but it is the passing of the last survivor in public life of that brotherhood who made the national position of Maine unique for 50 years.

Senator FRYE was born in Lewiston, Me., September 2, 1831, and died there August 8, 1911. His father, Col. John M. Frye, was one of the pioneers of the town, a descendant of an English army officer, who afterwards became a general in the American Revolution. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of 15 entered Bowdoin College as a member of the class of 1850. While he had the reputation in college of being a bright and able young man, he did not study overmuch, ranking in the third quarter of a class of 32, many of whom, however, were exceptionally able men. All but 4 of the 32 were born in Maine; only 10 of them found their life work there; for Maine has reared and educated many a youth and sent him out to other States endowed with the native ability and the moral strength for performing great tasks. One of Mr. FRYE's classmates, Gen. O. O. Howard, fought for the Union in 1861. Another, Maj. Arthur McArthur, was an officer in the Sixth Louisiana Regiment, Confederate States Army. John Nelson Jewett made a reputation in the law in Chicago, and was at one time considered for Chief Justice of the United States. Melville W. Fuller, who was appointed to that office by Cleveland, was a fellow student at Bowdoin. His teachers were "the old faculty"—President Woods, Profs. Cleaveland, Smythe, Packard, and Boody—men who left the impress of their vigorous thought upon the minds of the students with whom they came in contact and whose influence in the building of character it is impossible to estimate.

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On graduating from college Mr. FRYE began the study of law, first in Rockland and later in the law office of William Pitt Fessenden in Portland. Those who have observed the influence of association, especially the influence of noble, high-minded men among their fellows, may find in the associations of this law office one great element in the success of the future Senator. The Fessendens held a great place in Maine. Samuel Fessenden, graduate of Dartmouth and friend of Daniel Webster, an Abolitionist when Abolitionists were persecuted in New England, a scholar whom Dartmouth invited to her presidency, a major general of militia, a lawyer who disputed with Simon Greenleaf leadership at the bar of Maine, was for 50 years a famous figure in Maine. To his office came Hannibal Hamlin, bringing from the hills of Oxford County the enthusiasm of the young men who turned Maine from the camp of Adams to that of Jackson; and from that office went forth the same Hamlin, still a Democrat, but carrying in his heart feelings against slavery which made him the great dissident of his party, and in the fullness of time, one of the founders of the Republican Party. A fellow student in the office with Hamlin was Gen. Fessenden's eldest son, William Pitt Fessenden, conservative on the slavery question in comparison with his radical father, but destined as Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury to organize the national finances for the final campaigns of Richmond and Appomattox. In 1851, when Mr. FRYE came to his office, William Pitt Fessenden was 45 years of age, in the first rank of the lawyers of New England, and disciplined by one term in the National House of Representatives. Daniel Webster had been his godfather, and when the great orator made his western tour, while at the height of his popularity, he selected Fessenden from all the brilliant young Whig orators of the East as his companion and assistant. But the speech

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of March 7, 1850, had lost to Webster the allegiance of William Pitt Fessenden, and Mr. FRYE came into a law office where the political atmosphere was charged with that militant spirit which was about to burst forth in the organization of the Republican Party.

Mr. FRYE's relations with the Fessenden family did not cease when he ended his studies, in 1852, and a few years after he was established in the law in Lewiston as a member of the firm of Fessenden & Frye, the senior partner being a younger brother of William Pitt Fessenden. The firm was formed in 1855, the year Mr. FRYE removed from Rockland to Lewiston, and the new firm that year took into their office as a law student Nelson Dingley, jr. That office was the political headquarters for that part of Maine, and it was while giving assistance in the campaign of 1856 that Dingley persuaded the young Augusta editor, James G. Blaine, to make his first political speech, a proceeding, as Dingley has left it recorded, which caused Blaine to be "very much frightened."

Although Mr. FRYE was successful at the bar and made a reputation as a lawyer, both in his own city and in the State, his devotion to his profession did not prevent him from taking a keen interest in public affairs. In 1861 he went to the legislature as a representative of Lewiston. Blaine, who was speaker of the house, put FRYE on two important committees, the judiciary and the committee on militia and military affairs, and to select a joint committee to provide arms for the militia. As a member of this committee he had much to do with preparing the State for its part in the Civil War.

In 1867, while Mr. FRYE was serving as mayor of Lewiston, he was again elected to the legislature. The Senator recalled an experience of this time in a conversation not long before his death. In the spring of 1911, I called upon him at the Hamilton Hotel, where he lived for many

years. He was confined to his room, and it was evident that he could not live very long, but he still took a lively interest in public affairs. He was especially interested in the treaty of reciprocity with Canada. After he had spoken of his unalterable opposition to this treaty, I asked him if he remembered the early treaty between this country and Canada on reciprocity—the treaty which was enacted about 1856 and lasted for 10 years. He said that he not only remembered it, but, as a member of the State Senate of Maine, offered and advocated the resolution demanding its abrogation. Thus his active influence on this question, so vital to the people of Maine, spanning a period of 45 years, and his thorough understanding of the economic conditions of the State, gained from all those years of study and experience, only confirmed him in his opposition to the treaty, although a generation had forgotten that the experiment had ever been tried before. In 1867 Mr. FRYE was elected attorney general of the State, and held that office for three years. His experiences during these years established his reputation as a lawyer of ability and as an eloquent advocate before a jury. In 1871 he was elected to the National House, and became a Member of the Forty-second Congress.

He remained in the House nearly 11 years, and was then elected to the Senate as the successor of James G. Blaine, who resigned in order to enter Garfield's Cabinet.

Mr. FRYE's term of public service fell largely in the period which had to do with the reconstruction and recovery of the country after the War between the States. He met the difficult problems of the time with statesman-like ability, and was a ready and eloquent defender of the policies of his party. He was also a devoted son of Maine, and supported those interests which affected her people, especially in their economic relations. Always the greatest of the New England States in extent and

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natural resources, Maine first became a shipbuilding and shipowning State. Later the rapid development of her forests and water powers under the policy of protection began to create a new Maine. Mr. FRYE sympathized both with the old and the new. He knew the stalwart men who built, manned, and commanded the wonderful merchant marine of the forties and fifties. Naturally, then, with the traditions as well as the interests of the State at heart, he, as the head of the Senate Committee on Commerce, labored to revive the shipping interests of the country, and devoted much time and study to the question of the revival of the merchant marine.

After the passing of the wooden merchant ship, Maine, although from the first an agricultural State, became more and more a manufacturing State. Mr. FRYE, ready to further the new development as well as to support the old, threw himself with enthusiasm into the debates on the tariff and became a power both in Congress and before the people. Twenty-five years ago there was no more popular campaign speaker in Maine or in the country than Mr. FRYE, as he explained the tariff in such a clear and attractive manner that the most humble hearer could understand.

Mr. FRYE, both in the Senate and House, was a strong leader, and stood stanchly for the policies of his party when those policies were assailed either by factions within its own ranks or by enemies without. As a Member of the National House he was one of the band which stood against the so-called "greenback craze" in 1879.

This greenback craze amounted to a political revolution, especially in Maine. Curiously enough, one of the causes of the troubles of the time was the low cost of living, while the late overthrow of the Republican Party was, in a measure, due to the high cost of living. The resumption of specie payment and the expansion of farm

lands in the West had brought hardship to the farmer all over the country, especially to the New England farmer. Solon Chase went through Maine preaching the doctrine that there was "too much hog in the dollar." To-day political orators are declaring, to carry out the simile of Solon Chase, that there is "too much dollar in the hog."

Neither was the feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest confined to the farms. People of all classes joined the ranks of the "insurgents" and demanded a change.

Wendell Phillips, whose influence as the greatest orator of his time was strengthened by his connection with the recent struggle for freeing the slave, and Benjamin F. Butler, one of the most conspicuous and at that time popular soldiers of New England, as well as a legion of other less conspicuous leaders, took the stump with Solon Chase and advocated the greenback policies through the State. The fortunes of the Republican Party were temporarily overthrown by the attractive doctrine of these leaders; but FRYE and his associates, Blaine, Reed, and Dingley, unmoved by the popular clamor, vigorously defended the policy of hard money and the national banks.

Mr. FRYE was a delegate to many national conventions and twice presented, on behalf of Maine, the name of Blaine as a candidate for the Presidency. In 1876 and for many years after Maine gave to the political life of the country men of presidential caliber. At that time Blaine began his remarkable career as a candidate for the Presidency, and for 16 years he was prominent before national conventions. Mr. FRYE might have aspired to the office had it not been for the dominance of Mr. Blaine and later of Mr. Reed. He was twice sought as a candidate for the Vice Presidency—once with Garfield and again with McKinley for his second term. Had he been

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nominated in either case he would by their death have become President of the United States.

Mr. FRYE was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Paris Peace Commission at the close of the Spanish War. He was strongly in favor of keeping the Philippines, and defended McKinley's policy on the stump in the campaign when the Philippines were an issue. He made a tour of the Northwest with Senator Hanna, and did most effective work in sustaining the views of the administration. This was the last extensive campaign he ever made.

In 1896 Mr. FRYE was unanimously chosen President of the Senate, the candidates of other parties withdrawing in his favor. This expression of confidence and esteem was a personal triumph, and as such could not fail to be most gratifying. He was reelected in 1901, and held the office until failing health forced him to resign. His knowledge of parliamentary usage, his sense of fairness, his courtesy and tact made him an ideal presiding officer, while his influence on legislation was always for the furtherance of American interests and American commerce.

A sketch of the life and work of Senator FRYE would be incomplete without some reference to his home relations. In 1858 he married Miss Caroline Frances Spear, of Rockland, a woman of ability and great strength of character. Like many men in public life, called upon to face perplexities and difficulties, or what requires more courage still, to stand firm in the face of popular disapproval, he was strengthened by the moral support and sympathy of the wife at home. Her high ideal of what his life and public service should be was a constant inspiration to him. Emerson says, "A friend is one who forces us to our best." Mrs. Frye, because she herself entertained a strong sense of duty and a clear sense of right,

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unconsciously forced those about her to their best. Her attitude toward difficulties might well be expressed by Kant's maxim, "You can, because you ought." It is impossible to estimate how much the silent partner at home contributed to the successes and victories of the public career of Mr. FRYE. He would give her, no doubt, a large share in them. Her death, 10 years before the end came to him, was a severe blow, from which he never fully recovered.

And now has come the end of a long life—a life of service, of loyalty to principle, of kindly thought and deed, of valiant struggle and accomplishment—a life crowned with respect, love, and honor. While the closing of this life brings sorrow to his associates in the various circles of national life, the keenest sorrow will be felt by the people of his own State. Maine will fondly cherish and lovingly inscribe upon her roll of honor the name and fame of Senator WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE.

ADDRESS OF MR. CULLOP, OF INDIANA

Mr. SPEAKER: The man who by his individual efforts forges his way to the front in a great country like ours, who rises from the ranks to the position of leadership among men, struggling for the domination of power over the many who aspire to lead in the great conflicts ever going on, to mold and direct the policies of the Nation with its diversified thought and manifold interests, demonstrates his ability, individuality, and superior wisdom. Leadership is not created by selection alone, but is attained through rare individual genius as a quality of the individual's creation. Fortunate indeed is the man who has been blessed by this great quality, which he can employ in the prosecution of the work allotted him in the career he pursues throughout the journey of life.

In order for the individual to rise to the exalted position of leadership in a great Nation like ours, directing the formation and execution of policies, he necessarily must have been tested at the bar of public opinion and have displayed the rare qualities so essential for such an exalted position. To attain this position and hold it marks the individual as a person rarely endowed, and demonstrates his superiority of mind and heart as a genius capable of great accomplishments in the world. For a man to win his way by his own individual efforts from among the many who struggle around him for every advantage in every walk of life to high honors and great usefulness, to high position, demonstrates his ability, assures the value of his character, and the worth of his services. From 1831 to 1911 covered a wonderful period in the history of the world. No other 80 years in the

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calendar of time have been so important to the human race or bear witness of such great and wonderful strides in the advancement of every department of life.

WILLIAM P. FRYE, late a United States Senator for the State of Maine, lived throughout this period and was a witness to the great changes which went on during that long and important span of time. His career gave him opportunity to witness the marvelous growth and development which blessed and prospered a mighty and a deserving people. He had a remarkable public career, intrusted by a confiding constituency with public office almost continuously for 50 years, from 1861 to 1911, the last 40 years of which he served in the National Congress, 10 years in the House and 30 in the Senate. In all this long service, as an evidence of the confidence reposed in him by the people of his State, he was designated by them, and not appointed by Executive authority, to the positions which he held. This fact is a mark of unusual distinction, belonging to but few of long public service. It is a record of which his family may well feel proud and cherish it as a legacy of inestimable value.

To have been the recipient of such honors from a constituency among which were to be found numerous persons of great ability and splendid qualifications well equipped for public duties in the same line of service, ambitious for preferment, establishes the great power of the man and his splendid leadership among men. His long tenure of service demonstrates his fidelity to the principles of the cause he espoused and the deference he gave to the wishes of the majority of his constituents who honored him with their support. He was a leader and carried conviction in the merit of every cause he advocated, winning public approval and party adhesion as the result of his efforts.

ADDRESS OF MR. CULLOP, OF INDIANA

He arose step by step in public confidence until he became a power in the councils of a great Nation and was a potential factor in the policies it developed and executed for the government of the millions who live under its flag and proudly proclaimed their allegiance to the principles embodied in its system of government, who rejoiced in its triumphs, and stood ready to defend it against the assaults of hostile foes, who bore aloft its banner wherever the light of civilization guided the footsteps of the weary traveler, whether on land or sea.

In the great struggle for supremacy which surged around and about him for years he succeeded over all opposing forces by his resolute will power, keen and well-poised judgment, overcame all opposition directed at his overthrow, sustained his well-earned position, and successfully enforced the policies for which he so ably contended. He never capitulated or lowered his flag, but stubbornly resisted and overcame all opposition which might be pitted against him. He was truly a leader and a conspicuous figure among the great array of men who have been foremost in directing the affairs of a great Nation.

To have been honored for 40 consecutive years by a seat in the National Congress, the greatest lawmaking body in the world, is a distinction conferred upon but few men in the history of our Republic, however illustrious many of its Members have been. This distinction of long and conspicuous service designates his rank among the great men who performed service during that period, establishes the esteem in which he was held and the confidence reposed in him by his constituency. It rears to his memory a tribute more enduring than any which could be erected out of marble or brass. It is a legacy bequeathed to his family to which generations

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will point with exultant pride as an honor of which but few in all the world can boast.

Through with the conflicts of life, crowned with high honors by his admiring friends, respected by his neighbors, and loved and mourned by his relatives and companions, he sleeps in the soil of his native city, surrounded by the people of his native State, who revere his memory and mourn his demise, waiting patiently for the great judgment day to enjoy the fruits of a well-spent life as a reward for his mission on earth. .

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In accordance with the resolution heretofore adopted and as a further mark of respect to the deceased, the House will now stand adjourned until 10 o'clock and 30 minutes a. m. to-morrow.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Monday, February 10, 1913, at 10.30 a. m.

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[From the Lewiston (Me.) Evening Journal of Aug. 11, 1911.]

HONOR MEMORY OF MAINE'S BELOVED SENATOR FRYE

NATION JOINS CITY IN MOURNING FOR STATESMAN—LARGE PARTY FROM WASHINGTON BY SPECIAL TRAIN—GOVERNOR, STATE OFFICIALS, AND REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF MAINE ARE HERE

Private services at the old home of United States Senator WILLIAM P. FRYE in Lewiston at 11 a. m., Friday, marked the beginning of the last rites to his memory.

The day was overcast. Rain began to fall at 6 a. m., after a night of singular beauty up to midnight. From the early morning until 10 o'clock it fell almost unceasingly, but at this hour the downpour ceased and there was hope of clearing weather by the time that the public service appointed for 2 p. m. at the church should begin.

Business in Lewiston and Auburn suspended generally at noon. Shops closed, thousands left the mills and factories to pay tribute to the distinguished dead. All forms of amusement were discontinued, theaters omitted their usual matinee performances, and the city was full of strangers. Distinguished Members of the Senate and National House of Representatives, well-known business and public men from Maine and other States, the governor of Maine and official representatives, members of the boards of directors in railroad circles of which Senator FRYE was a member, personal, political, and family friends, all swelled the number. Not since the well-remembered funeral of the late Congressman Dingley, in January, 1899, has there been such a gathering of well-known men and women from State and Nation as Lewiston has sheltered to-day.

THE FAMILY SERVICES

The private services were held at the FRYE home, Frye and Main Streets, at 11 a. m., It was attended by 40 members of the family and more than a dozen personal friends, including Senator

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and Mrs. Eugene Hale; Judge Clarence Hale, of Portland; Judge W. L. Putnam, of Portland; Admiral Bradford, of Turner, retired; and Admiral Kimball, of Paris Hill, also retired; and Mr. and Mrs. Seth M. Carter.

The Senator's body rested in a mahogany casket, coroneted with black broadcloth and lined with cream satin. The casket was placed in the front parlor between the two front windows and about 5 feet away from the wall. A plain palm leaf only rested on the casket. On the plate was the simple inscription, "William P. Frye, 1831-1911." There were no flowers at the house.

Rev. George M. Howe, for 17 years pastor of the Pine Street Congregational Church, of which the Senator was one of the founders, conducted the services at the house. He is also a close personal friend of the family and officiated at Mrs. Frye's funeral, 10 years ago.

The services at the home were brief. Mr. Howe repeated from memory chapter 12 of Ecclesiastes, beginning, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

He also repeated a part of Whittier's poem, "Eternal goodness," which begins:

I know not what the future has
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.

Prayer followed. The family remained seated while bearers removed the casket.

REVENUE-CUTTER MEN DO GUARD DUTY

A detachment of ten men and five or six officers, under command of Capt. Daniels, of the U. S. revenue cutter *Androscoggin*, arrived during the forenoon and went at once to the Senator's home, where they remained until the procession started to the church. They acted as a guard for the body while it lay at the church. When the public service began the men retired and the officers took seats reserved for them in the church. This detachment represented the Revenue-Cutter Service of the country and came here by direction of Franklin MacVeagh, United States Secretary of the Treasury. It was only fitting that the men should be from the U. S. S. *Androscoggin*, as it was Senator Frye who

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gave the boat its name and who had always maintained a great deal of interest in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the country.

Senator and Mrs. Eugene Hale, of Ellsworth, arrived in Lewiston on Thursday night to attend the funeral to-day and are at the De Witt. The former senior Senator from Maine and Senator FRYE were close and warm friends, having assumed their duties as Senators within 11 days of each other and having worked together for the past 30 years in the upper branch of the National Congress.

Senator Hale began his term of service in the Senate on March 4, 1881, and on the 15th day of the same month Senator FRYE arrived at Washington and took his seat in the Senate.

Both men had seen many changes in the affairs of the country, had seen it expand and grow in a manner which was surprising even to the most ardent supporters of the opportunities of America. In the early days of their work at Washington an attachment sprang up between them which has never been broken. They may have differed at times as to which was a better policy, but their friendship has been unceasing.

Senator Hale was deeply overcome when the news of the death of his old colleague at Washington reached him at Ellsworth on Tuesday night.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ARRIVES

The special train bearing the congressional committee arrived at the Bates Street Station at 11.53 Friday morning, having run express from Boston to Lewiston, stopping only at Portland to change train crews and locomotives. The party left Washington on the Federal Express at 5.30 o'clock Thursday night, arriving in Boston Friday morning. In that city they were taken across town from the South to the North Station in special cars, which were waiting on their arrival. At the North Station a special train, consisting of a baggage car, three Pullmans, and a diner, was waiting for them, and as soon as all were on board left for the run to Lewiston.

In the party which reached here at 11.53 a. m. were Senator Johnson of Maine, Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, Senator Warren of Wyoming, Senator Bacon of Georgia, Senator Nelson of Minnesota, Senator Foster of Louisiana, Senator Gamble of South Dakota, Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, Representative Hinds of Maine, Representative McGillicuddy of Maine, Representative

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Gould of Maine, Representative Adamson of Georgia, Representative Stevens of Indiana, Representative Cox of Indiana, Representative Nye of Minnesota, Representative Lawrence of Massachusetts, Representative Reilly of Connecticut, Representative Moon of Pennsylvania, and Representative Murray of Massachusetts.

At Portland President Clifford, of the Maine Senate, joined the congressional party and came through to Lewiston with them.

Carriages met the party at the station and conveyed them to the Pine Street Congregational Church, where the funeral services were held.

It was deeply regretted that Senator Perkins of California, a member of the Senate committee to attend the funeral of Senator FRYE, was not able to attend. Their relations at the Nation's Capital were intimate, and there were closer ties, the Senator from California being a native of Maine, having been born in the town of Kennebunkport in 1839. He had been associated in the Senate with Senator FRYE since 1905.

Practically every member of the Senate committee to attend the funeral here to-day served with the dead statesman upon one or more committees of that body. The committees and the Senators who were associated with Senator FRYE upon them follow:

Coast and Insular Affairs: Senators Cullom of Illinois, Wetmore of Rhode Island, and Culberson of Texas.

Commerce: Senators Nelson of Minnesota, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Perkins of California, and Martin of Virginia. Senator FRYE was chairman of this committee.

Foreign Relations: Cullom of Illinois, Lodge of Massachusetts, and Bacon of Georgia.

University of the United States: Dillingham of Vermont and Wetmore of Rhode Island.

The congressional party will leave Lewiston for the return to Washington at 4.30 Friday afternoon. The members of the Maine delegation will not accompany them, but will remain at home over Sunday.

THE GOVERNOR'S PARTY

Gov. Plaisted and members of his staff, accompanied by former Gov. Hill, arrived for the funeral at 1.05 o'clock and went to the De Witt House, where quarters had been reserved for them. The

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governor was accompanied by Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Dill, adjutant general; Col. James L. Moriarty, inspector general; Lieut. Col. Blaine Owen, commissary general; Lieut. Col. E. M. Fuller, surgeon general; Maj. Gilbert C. Elliott, of the ordnance department, and Maj. Charles B. Day, Maj. George B. Heath, aides de camp. The members of the staff were in full dress uniform and attended the governor throughout the day.

Among the distinguished people from away, who came to Lewiston to attend the funeral Friday, were ex-Gov. Robie, of Gorham, and ex-Gov. Selden Connor, of Augusta. Both these former chief executives were old friends of the dead Senator and expressed the deepest regret at his death.

Ex-Gov. Hill and ex-Gov. Fernald, of Poland, completed the list of former governors, who attended the services at the church, the complete list being: Gov. Robie, Gov. Connor, Gov. Hill, and Gov. Fernald.

Others who were here from away included Willis T. Emmons, of Saco, clerk of courts for York County and a life-long friend of Senator FRYE; and Otis H. Cutler, of New York, another old friend and relative of the Senator. These gentlemen, who attended the funeral, were registered at the Elm House Friday. Others who registered here were W. L. Putnam, Portland; Clarence Hale and Frederick Hale and I. W. Dyer and Harold M. Morse, all from Portland, and Rear Admiral Bradford, from Turner.

Hon. and Mrs. Harold M. Sewall, of Bath, came from their summer home at Small Point, Me. Prof. E. M. Bowman, the eminent New York organist and chorister, who is a summer guest at Squirrel Island, where Senator FRYE passed many summers, was present, accompanied by Mrs. Bowman; Dr. Merrill, of Squirrel Island, a life-long friend of Senator FRYE, and Mr. F. L. Dingley, of Squirrel Island, were present.

AT THE CHURCH

Senator FRYE's body, accompanied by the bearers, reached the church before the mill bells rang for 12 o'clock. The ushers, police, and men from the revenue cutter *Androscoggin* were on duty there, and a large crowd was assembled in the street and in the city park opposite. After the bearers had placed the casket on the standards, they returned to their hacks and drove to the Frye home for luncheon.

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The grandsons of Senator FRYE acted as bearers. They are William Frye White, of Boston; John H., Wallace H., Jr., Thomas C., Donald C., and Harold S., sons of Helen Frye White; and Benjamin F., Eugene H., and Leland S. Briggs, sons of Alice Frye Briggs.

The grandsons were bearers at the funeral of Mrs. Frye 10 years ago, and it is believed that if the Senator had expressed his wish in the matter that he would have selected them. The oldest, William Frye White, walked in front and the other 8 beside the casket.

The congressional committee called at the Frye home upon their arrival in the city and paid their respects to the family.

Long before the church was opened to the public crowds of people had gathered around the entrance to the church, and the city park opposite was thronged with men, women, and children—a long line of small boys and girls from the playground, sitting along the curbing and silently watching as if they understood the sadness of it all.

“The children always loved the Senator, though he was very dignified,” commented a personal friend of the deceased, as he was watching the children in front of the church and saw them file in, stop a moment at the casket, and pass on with the others.

The body lay in state from 12.30 until 1.30 o'clock, and during that hour there was a continuous line of people—people representing all walks in life—going to and from the church. Particularly noticeable was the great number of white-haired, feeble men who took their last look at the great statesman, whose career they have watched and admired from young manhood.

Just before the opening of the mills and shops, at 1 o'clock, hundreds of the employees paused a moment at the casket. Business and professional men, people of the Pine Street Church, of which the Senator was a beloved member—in fact, people of all ages and classes alike counted it a privilege to do this last honor to Senator FRYE.

During the hour, members of the police department, with City Marshal Cailler and Deputy Marshal Pitman in the lead, filed by the casket. The people entered the church at the right, passed down the side aisle, and left by the side aisle at the left.

FAMILY ARRIVES

It was soon after half past 1 o'clock when the procession came down Main Street and through Bates Street to the church. The

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hack carrying the pall bearers came first, and then the eight large touring cars bearing the Washington party.

These were followed by the hacks, more than a dozen, bringing the members of the family and relatives. In the first hack were Hon. and Mrs. Wallace H. White and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Briggs, and following were Dr. and Mrs. Horace P. Stevens, of Cambridge, Mass., and Mrs. William Frye White, Mrs. John White, Mrs. Wallace H. White, jr., Mrs. Thomas C. White, Mrs. Donald C. White, and Mrs. Eugene Briggs, wives of the grandsons of the Senator.

Following the carriages in which the relatives rode came the Lewiston city government, headed by Mayor Frank A. Morey; and, as stated elsewhere, the Grand Army posts of Lewiston and Auburn and other organizations attended in a body.

On the floor of the church the pews are divided into three sections, the center section being reserved for the family, congressional committee, and representative delegations, who completely filled the space reserved for them.

The Androscoggin bar, of which Senator FRYE was a member, was represented by a delegation of about 30 lawyers.

Besides these there were the delegations from the Auburn city government; Lewiston school board; Burnside Post, of Auburn; Custer Post, of Lewiston, Grand Army of the Republic; the delegation headed by George S. Coleman, of New York, representing Psi Upsilon fraternity, of which Senator FRYE was a member while in Bowdoin; Gov. Plaisted and staff.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

The casket, covered with beautiful flowers, was placed at the front of the church.

From side to side and from the lower platform to choir loft were banked the beautiful wreaths, baskets, blankets, great bouquets, standing wreaths, and other pieces, the arrangement being very effective. The fragrance of the roses, carnations, sweet peas, lilies of the valley, and quantities of other flowers filled the whole church.

The casket was covered with a blanket of white sweet peas and asparagus fern bordered with lilies of the valley, this being the tribute of Mr. and Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, of Paterson, N. J., Mrs. Hobart being the granddaughter of Senator FRYE and the namesake of the late Mrs. Frye.

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The pulpit was hidden by a wreath of red roses and magnolia blossoms, sent by Mrs. Hobart, of Paterson, N. J., wife of the late Vice President Hobart.

At the right of the pulpit was a standing wreath of white roses, pale purple asters, and sprays of lilies of the valley, tied with broad white satin ribbon, with the words "United States Senate" in black.

A standing wreath of lilies of the valley and orchids on a base of American Beauty roses, sent by the directors of the Maine Central Railroad, occupied the place at the left of the pulpit.

A great anchor of solid purple asters with chain wrought of lilies of the valley, the tribute of the United States Revenue-Cutter Service, stood out in striking beauty. At the base was a band from the sailor's cap, bearing the name of the ship, *Androscoggin*.

From the Rickers, of Poland Spring, came a beautiful wreath of roses and laurel. The directors of the Hill Manufacturing Co. sent a standing wreath of beautiful flowers, and the Androscoggin Bar Association also sent a large wreath.

Mary Dillingham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which the daughters of the Senator are members, sent a spray of pink roses. The Ariel Club sent a wreath of white roses.

Congressman and Mrs. D. J. McGillicuddy, of Lewiston, sent a basket of red roses. From the trustees of the Lewiston public library came an ivy wreath. The Calumet Club sent a spray of red roses.

From Ashlar Lodge of Masons came a pillow of roses.

THE SERVICE

Long before 2 o'clock the church was crowded and hundreds stood without anxious to gain admission. Promptly at the time appointed for the service to begin the muffled tones of the organ were heard as played by L. W. Ballard, of Lewiston, formerly of Minneapolis. During the service Mr. Ballard played Largo from the Concerto by Hamel, Meditation, by Hastings, "Oh, Rest in the Lord," from Elijah by Mendelssohn, and improvisations and other melodies.

The postlude was played by Prof. E. M. Bowman, of New York, who spends his summers at Squirrel Island, where Senator FRYE also had a cottage. The postlude consisted of several funeral masses as themes for improvisation.

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The Scripture reading was by Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, D. D., pastor of the Pine Street Church. Dr. Hallock came home from Rangeley, where he is spending his vacation, to take part in the service. He read the following Scripture:

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 life, which the Lord, the righteous Judge shall give me at that day; and not unto me only, but unto all them also that love Him.
* * * We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.

The days of our years are three score years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be four score, it is soon cut off and we fly away. So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace. * * * (He) is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders of the land.

Blessed is he that endureth temptation, for when he is tried he shall come forth as gold tried in the furnace of fire. Blessed are they that do His commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them nor any heat; for the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne shall feed them and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

No sickness, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things have passed away; yea, all things have become new.

They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid. In my Father's house are many mansions; 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.

And all things work together for good to them that love God; wherefore comfort one another with these words.

THE FUNERAL ORATION

After more music the funeral oration was delivered by Rev. George M. Howe; for 17 years pastor of the Pine Street Congregational Church. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Howe has been a close personal friend of Senator FRYE and his family.

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He officiated at the funeral of Congressman Dingley, January 17, 1899, his eulogy being published in the Congressional Record. He also officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Frye, 10 years ago.

The sermon of Rev. Dr. George M. Howe, of Groton, Mass., was peculiarly appropriate; strong, tender, and appreciative, the tribute of a personal friend and pastor.

Dr. Howe spoke as follows:

It is with peculiar emotions that I stand in this pulpit to-day, where for nearly 18 years I was privileged to preach the gospel of our common Lord and Master. As I attempt to speak upon this solemn occasion many sacred memories are stirred, and my heart is most profoundly moved. It was here in this sanctuary, soon after my settlement as pastor, that I first met Mr. FRYE, at the close of the morning service. It was then that a friendship began which continued unbroken until his death.

During the years that have intervened I have received from him many expressions of appreciation and encouragement, and to-day I feel with you, his fellow citizens and congressional associates, that I have lost awhile a friend and brother. It is not my purpose at this time to attempt a résumé of Senator FRYE's public career and service, for these have already been given to the public through the press. The words that I speak upon this occasion must be those that come from a heart that has felt the influence and power of the grand life that has gone out from our midst. During my pastorate here I was called to minister in Mr. FRYE's family several times under circumstances similar to those which call us together to-day. It was at such times that I came to know the inner thought and life of the man, and if I were asked to what he owed his eminent success in life I should unhesitatingly say not to his intellectual equipments, great as they were; not to his eloquence as an orator; not to his ability as a statesman, conspicuous as it was; not to any or all of these, important as they were, but to character.

Senator FRYE was a man of staunch integrity of character. No one, even among those who differed from him politically, ever questioned his honesty of purpose. During his long and eventful public career—a career which exposed him to many trials and temptations—he adhered firmly to his principles as a Christian man. Here, unquestionably, we have the key to his remarkable record as a public servant. In his public as well as in his private life he was dominated by the thought that he was God's servant, and whatever the duty or the task, he discharged the one and performed the other as under the eye of God. The day following the burial of his beloved and accomplished wife I called upon him at his home. He was obliged to return on the morrow to Washington to meet important congressional appointments. I shall never forget his reply to my remark that it must

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be very hard for him to return to the capital without Mrs. Frye, who had been such a help and inspiration to him during his public service. With deep emotion he said: "Duty calls me to Washington; I believe God always fits the burden to our shoulders." His was the spirit of one who when passing through the deep waters of affliction sang—

"Whate'er my God ordains is right,
His will is ever just;
Howe'er He orders now my cause,
I will be still and trust."

In this spirit of humble submission to the divine will he went back to Washington to assume again the burden which his exalted position imposed upon him. The fidelity with which he discharged the duties which devolved upon him during these latter years is known by the constituency which he so honorably represented and by his associates in Congress. We honor his memory to-day not simply because of his brilliant public career, but because he was a man whose conduct at home and abroad was ever in accordance with the ideals of true Christian manhood. As we gather here to pay the last tribute to the memory of one whom we loved and cherished, the question of the ages forces itself upon us: "If a man die, shall he live again?"

The Apostle Paul, writing to the Corinthians, declares that we know only in part, but this does not destroy hope. On the contrary, it arouses and stimulates expectation. It is a declaration that in God's own time that which hinders the full fruition of hope will be removed, and we shall no longer see in a mirror darkly, but face to face. That man was created for two worlds is not only the teaching of the Scriptures but the emphatic verdict of reason. When a tree has borne its leaf, flower, and fruit, it has fulfilled its mission. It matters not how many years it may thrive or how large it may become; it can do nothing more. Not so the human mind. The scholar, the artist, and the scientist have not done all that it is possible for them to achieve. Each new acquisition stimulates the mind to still higher and nobler endeavor, and so the process goes on until the earthly pilgrimage is ended. What then? Does death end all? Is there nothing more of development and attainment? Reason and science assert that the preponderance of evidence is in favor of the continued existence of the soul; that to live in the future is no more wonderful than to have lived in the past. In the supreme hour of the soul's existence it scorns proofs and despises arguments and exultingly sings, "God is; therefore I shall be forevermore."

How much we need this faith in immortality is evident because of life's withheld conditions. We need this hope of immortality because the experiences of this life awaken within us a thousand ideas and the recognition of possibilities which have

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not been realized. If death ends all, then life is robbed of its dignity and deepest meaning. We are quite certain that what we are can not be the end of God's design concerning us. The work begun by us will be carried on through eternity, from perfection to perfection. There should be, there must be, some settled faith in us upon this great subject, else who could bear the wrench of separation and the sorrows incident to this life? The body of our friend and brother shall return to the dust from whence it came. It will take new form, but his soul will never change, save with the changes of growth, of addition, and expansion. There is that within us that is not affected by the changes wrought in our physical nature. This will continue forever. This something within us is nobler than the brute and is destined to enter the realm ruled by the highest thought and purest life; this shall never die. Our sphere of life and service will be nobler, our powers larger, our loves deeper and holier, and the best that is in us ever in the ascendancy. We mistake if we think that at death we begin to live a new life. We live the old life, only under more favorable conditions and with ampler opportunities for spiritual culture and development.

"The tune will be on the same key, but the volume will be fuller and the melody richer and sweeter."

There are things back of us, friends, which have had much to do in shaping our lives and molding our characters, and there are those who have faith enough to think that the faces that we have "loved and lost awhile" will be seen once more; that the voices that have cheered and comforted us will be heard again; that the hands that have been unloosed for a while will be clasped in tender, loving friendship. Then shall the mysteries of Providence be revealed; then shall we gain what we have lost, and much besides—even what we crave and have not—and at last be satisfied.

You who to-day lay your flowers and drop your tears upon the grave of a beloved father and friend are bidden to look up and cherish the memory of the dead, for the friendships begun in time shall grow stronger and purer through eternity. In the famous Vatican gallery the tourist reads upon one side the Christian inscription copied from the catacomb, while on the opposite side are inscriptions from the Roman temples. There a single sigh echoes through the vast gallery, "Farewell, farewell, and forever farewell." But upon the other side are these words, "He who dies in Christ dies in peace and hope." For the hope of immortality is the very genius of Christ's mission and gospel. God lives. Christ loves. Goodness is eternal, therefore man shall be redeemed out of sin and death. He who goes down into the grave is as one who goes down into a great ship to sail away to some rich and historic clime, but a divine form stands upon the prow, a divine hand holds the helm, a divine chart marks out the

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voyage, a divine mind knows where the distant haven is. In perfect peace the voyager may sail.

“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 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.”

Such, oh, you who mourn to-day, is the hope and expectation of the soul that trusts implicitly in Him who was lifted up for the redemption of the world. Such was the hope and expectation of him you loved and cherished, and who could say with the prince of apostles, “I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord hath prepared for them that love Him.”

May God by His grace help us, one and all, so to live, so to serve Him and our fellow men that it will be our joy and felicity to see our Pilot face to face when we have crossed the bar. Amen.

DR. HALLOCK'S PRAYER

The closing prayer was by Dr. Hallock, who prayed as follows:

Almighty God, our Father, as the culmination of our memorial service, we lift our hearts to the great white throne in thanksgiving and petition.

It is Thine unerring providence which has brought us here, and in Thy government no mistakes are made; we bow submissively, knowing that Thy will is best.

We thank Thee that how beautiful soever this life may be, it is not all. “He thinks he was not born to die,” that there is a blossom somewhere, of which this is the unopened bud, and it shall unfold in fragrance some day in “the garden of Allah.”

We thank Thee for what 80 years can accomplish; not in deeds only, but in the development of character and the eternal enrichment of the human soul.

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We thank Thee that we may evolve not strokes alone, but strength through struggle; that though achievement is great, attainment is greater.

We thank Thee for this true, honest man, who was "in the nobility" because "there was nobility in him."

We thank Thee for his home life and his honorable family history; for his professional career of untarnished integrity; for his public life, its efficiency, and its fidelity to the right as it was given him to see the right.

We thank Thee for a man who always put public interest before personal gain, and who attained to that rare goal of human ambition—true statesmanship.

We thank Thee that he lived so long and so well and died peacefully at the climax of an honorable career, full of honors and of years.

We pray that this church may ever be worthy of this, its charter member, "For he loved our Nation and built us a synagogue," and that his descendants may be as loyal as he was to its temporal and spiritual interests.

And as we turn from the past to the future we pray that we may this day experience the full measure of the Senator's last public utterance—

"A tribute to the dead is a lesson to the living."

Wilt Thou teach us, Lord, this lesson now—lesson of faith and faithfulness; of loyalty and kindness; of honor and honesty—to the limit of ability and to the full end of life, and grant us all ultimately a share in the blessed immortality into which our honored fellow citizen has already been translated?

Tenderly remember and minister unto the bereaved family—the absent sisters, already walking the higher altitude of years, the daughters, and all others related to our friend by ties of kindred or affection.

For his associates in public life we pray, that they may be not only appreciative but emulative of those virtues which have commended him unto us and, we believe, also unto Thee.

And at the last, when the final goal shall be reached and our time shall come to "join the innumerable caravan" that journeys on to the eternal city, God save us all—sinners though we are—through Jesus Christ, the incarnation of life eternal and eternal love. Amen.

TRIBUTES

[From the Lewiston (Me.) Evening Journal of Aug. 9, 1911.]

President Taft to-day sent the following telegram to Mrs. William Frye White, Lewiston, Me.:

I extend to you and your father's family my heartfelt sympathy in your irretrievable loss. The great part that your father played in the history of the country, to whose welfare he devoted his wonderful ability with all the steadfastness of his sturdy patriotism for many decades, entitles him to the unending gratitude of his fellow citizens. I hope that thought of this may mitigate your present sorrows.

Telegrams, letters, and telephone messages have been pouring into the Frye home since early Tuesday evening. One of the first to come was a telegram from Vice President Sherman, received at Senator FRYE's home last evening:

News of the death of Senator FRYE fills every Senator's heart with sorrow and casts a gloom over official Washington. My sorrow is deep and keen. The Senator's long, faithful, and conspicuous service brightens the pages of his country's civic history. Memory of his strength of character, his untiring industry, his unflinching suavity, his kindness, his goodness, will long endure. Great is his loss. Well has he earned his rest.

The first message of condolence was from former Senator Eugene Hale, who is at his summer home in Ellsworth. Senator Hale spoke feelingly of his 40 years of public service with Senator FRYE and of their friendly relations, and expressed the deepest sorrow at Senator FRYE's death.

GOV. PLAISTED

AUGUSTA, August 8.

Please accept assurances of my deepest sorrow in the irreparable loss occasioned by the death of Senator FRYE.

FREDERICK W. PLAISTED.

EUGENE TYLER CHAMBERLAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

You all have my profound sympathy in the Senator's death. The country has lost one of its noblest and most venerated lead-

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ers and our shipping its staunchest friend. He has been like a father in Washington for nearly 20 years, and his fame and work are your splendid inheritance.

EUGENE TYLER CHAMBERLAIN,
Commissioner of Navigation.

JUDGE HALE, PORTLAND

My deepest sympathy for you all.

CLARENCE HALE.

ISAAC W. DYER, PORTLAND

Please accept Mrs. Dyer's and my sincerest sympathy on the death of your noble father. He will always be remembered as one of the best men Maine has produced.

ISAAC W. DYER.

SENATE SERGEANT AT ARMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

I deeply regret the death of Senator FRYE. The Senate and the country have lost one of its greatest men.

D. M. RANDELL,
Sergeant at Arms United States Senate.

