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WILLIAM O'CONNELL BRADLEY

(Late a Senator from Kentucky)

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

DELIVERED IN THE
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Proceedings in the Senate
June 24, 1916

Proceedings in the House
May 25, 1914

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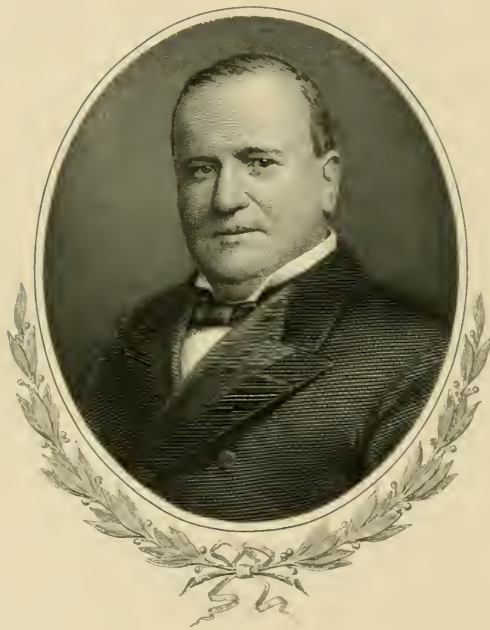
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HON. WILLIAM O. BRADLEY

DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM O'CONNELL BRADLEY

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

MONDAY, *May 25, 1914.*

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

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

Almighty God, from everlasting to everlasting Thou art God. A thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night. Thou dost not count the short span of our human existence as the measure of Thy purpose in human life.

We come to Thee this morning with sad hearts because another one of the sweet ties of human friendship has been broken. A man respected and loved among us has been called to the great beyond.

We thank Thee for those qualities of heart and mind that made him a high and patriotic statesman, a devoted friend, a lover of little children, honored by his State, respected by his fellow citizens, loved by those who knew him best.

The mystery of life is again presented to us. We ask, Who is sufficient for these things? We turn our faces to Thee, O God of grace, and pray that Thou wilt still lead us on.

We commit to Thee with our sympathy and love that inner circle of friends of the dead Senator, whose hearts are too tender at this hour even for the touch of human sympathy, and pray that they may feel the healing touch of the great sympathizing Divine friend. For Christ's sake. Amen.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES: SENATOR BRADLEY

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, it becomes my sad and painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of my distinguished colleague, Senator BRADLEY, who passed away at 9.45 o'clock last Saturday night in this city.

He came to this Chamber with the greatest honor that his native State could bestow upon him. He had the distinction of being the only member of his party who was ever honored with the governorship and the senatorship of the great State of Kentucky.

He was one of the most genial of men and a prince among his fellows. He was a distinguished lawyer, a great orator, and a profound statesman. His followers in Kentucky idolized him, and they will love his memory as they loved him during his life. He will be greatly missed by his colleagues in this Chamber, as he will be mourned by his thousands of followers and friends in his beloved State. At some future time I shall ask the Senate to set apart a day to pay tribute to his memory and to his distinguished services to his State and to his country.

I send to the Secretary's desk the following resolutions and ask that they be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the resolutions offered by the Senator from Kentucky.

The Assistant Secretary (Henry M. Rose) read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That a committee of 14 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for arranging the funeral of Mr. BRADLEY.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect his remains be removed from his late home in this city to Frankfort, Ky., for burial in charge of the Sergeant at Arms, attended by the committee, who shall have power to carry these resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these proceedings to the House of Representatives.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE

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

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee provided for in the second resolution the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. James; the senior Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Gallinger; the junior Senator from Wyoming, Mr. Warren; the junior Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Overman; the senior Senator from Utah, Mr. Smoot; the senior Senator from Indiana, Mr. Shively; the senior Senator from New York, Mr. Root; the junior Senator from Indiana, Mr. Kern; the senior Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Martine; the junior Senator from Washington, Mr. Poindexter; the junior Senator from New York, Mr. O'Gorman; the senior Senator from New Mexico, Mr. Fall; the junior Senator from Arizona, Mr. Smith; and the junior Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Hughes.

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

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 11 o'clock and 7 minutes a. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, May 26, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m.

MONDAY, *May 29, 1916.*

Mr. JAMES. I desire to give the following notice, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the notice.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Kentucky gives the following notice:

That on Saturday, June 24, 1916, immediately upon the conclusion of the routine morning business, he will ask that the business of the Senate may be suspended that fitting tribute may be paid to the life and character of the Hon. WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES: SENATOR BRADLEY

SATURDAY, June 24, 1916.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, in accordance with the notice heretofore given, I send to the desk the following resolutions and ask that they may be read and adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

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

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky.

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 House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

ADDRESS OF MR. JAMES, OF KENTUCKY

MR. PRESIDENT: WILLIAM O'CONNELL BRADLEY was born near Lancaster, Ky., in Garrard County, March 18, 1847. He departed this life on May 23, 1914, in the city of Washington. His father was Robert Bradley, one of Kentucky's most brilliant lawyers, and his mother was Ellen Totten Bradley.

Senator BRADLEY was educated in the public and private schools of the community, but he never had the advantages of a college education. When he was 14 years of age he twice ran away from home and joined the Union Army, but each time because of his youth he was taken from the Army by his father. In 1861 he served as a page in the Kentucky Legislature.

In 1865, when he was only 18 years of age, he was given a license to practice law by special act of the Kentucky Legislature. The bill provided that he might be licensed if found competent by two circuit judges. An examination was held, and he was found competent and admitted to the bar to practice law. He quickly took high rank as a lawyer in our State and became very active in the practice of law in both State and Federal courts, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

At the age of 20 years Senator BRADLEY was married to Miss Margaret Robertson Duncan, of Lancaster, Ky.

In 1870' he was elected county attorney in Garrard County. This was considered a very great political tri-

umph for a young man of Republican faith, for the county was overwhelmingly Democratic. He was the nominee of the Republican Party for Congress in the eighth congressional district of Kentucky in 1872 and 1876, and in both campaigns, which were heated and fiercely contested, he made creditable races. The district, however, was largely Democratic, and while he reduced somewhat the Democratic majority, he was unable to win. In these campaigns he demonstrated great power as an orator, great ability as a debater, and won for himself a State-wide reputation.

In 1879 he was nominated for attorney general by his party in Kentucky, but on account of ill health declined it. In 1887 he received the Republican nomination for governor of Kentucky, while Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, the great Confederate general, was the nominee of the Democratic Party. This race for governor between Senator BRADLEY and Gen. Buckner attracted national attention, and although Gen. Buckner won the race it was by a greatly reduced Democratic majority. In 1895 Senator BRADLEY again received the Republican nomination for governor, and after a remarkably brilliant campaign was elected by a majority of 8,912, carrying with him to victory all of his associates upon the State ticket. He served the State as governor for four years.

Four times Senator BRADLEY was nominated for United States Senator and voted for in the Kentucky Legislature by the Republican Party, but his party was in the minority. During these contests it was the highest honor that could be accorded to one of its members to be selected as the candidate of the Republican Party in Kentucky for United States Senator. In 1908 he was finally elected United States Senator for a term of six years.

Senator BRADLEY was seven times selected by his party as a delegate at large to the Republican national conven-

tion. He made the speech for Kentucky seconding the nomination of Gen. Grant for President in 1880. His friends have always claimed for this speech that it was one of his greatest efforts. It was a very eloquent and stirring speech. He was one of the "immortal 306" who voted for Grant first to last, and he often referred to that fact with pride.

In 1884 he was the leader on behalf of the South in its efforts to defeat the reduction in the representation of the Southern States in the national convention. At the Republican national convention in 1904 he made a speech seconding the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President.

Senator BRADLEY was three times elected a member of the Republican national committee from Kentucky. The State delegation was instructed for him for President in 1896, and he was many times voted for in the Republican national conventions for Vice President.

In 1889 President Harrison appointed him minister to Korea, but he declined the appointment. President Arthur appointed him to conduct the prosecution on the part of the Government in the case of the star-route contractors, but he also declined that appointment.

Senator BRADLEY was often honored by his party in the national conventions by being elected chairman of the Kentucky delegations and serving in other very important posts and positions.

Kentucky was more generous to Senator BRADLEY than it has ever been to any other Republican in its history. He was the only Republican who was ever elected in Kentucky as governor and United States Senator. He was truly the father of the Republican Party in our State, its best beloved leader, greatest orator, and most splendid debater.

He had more joint debates with Democrats in Kentucky than any other Republican who ever lived in our State.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES: SENATOR BRADLEY

His party was proud of him and always gathered with confidence to hear him in debate with any of the leading Democrats of the State, for they felt certain they had a champion worthy of any foe, and in this they were never disappointed. He lifted the Republican Party in Kentucky from almost hopeless minority to victory in the State.

As a lawyer Senator BRADLEY ranked with the very first in the whole country. He was engaged in many of the great legal battles in our State. Before a jury in advocacy of a cause he was wonderfully magnetic and powerful. In other addresses upon various subjects he displayed great learning and brilliancy.

His address in dedication of the Kentucky monument on the Chickamauga battle field in 1899 will take rank with the world's great orations. What a wide contrast there was between that speech, breathing the sweet eloquence of a reunited country and paying tribute alike to the heroes of the two contending armies, and his fiery eloquence which stirred the Republican national convention in 1880 as he pleaded for Grant's renomination for a third term! How the years had mellowed and softened him! Pleading for Grant's renomination, he said:

He gave voice and strength to the proclamation which struck the shackles from 4,000,000 of fellow creatures. The merciless slave driver tremblingly read it by the flash of his victorious cannon. He pinned it on the breast of murderous treason with a million loyal bayonets.

But in his great dedication speech at Chickamauga 19 years later he used the words:

It is equally true that those who were fortunately defeated were inspired by sincere devotion to principles conscientiously believed to be just; that they fought with valor equaled alone by those who opposed them, but never surpassed, and their heroic suffering and bravery entitle them to the admiration of all mankind.

And it was Senator BRADLEY'S hand that wrote the inscription on that monument:

As we are united in life, and they united in death, let one monument perpetuate their deeds, and one people, forgetful of all asperities, forever hold in grateful remembrance all the glories of that terrible conflict which made all men free and retained every star on the Nation's flag.

Here is a concrete example of how time wrought its glorious work of reuniting a once estranged people. Time, with its noiseless march through the passing years, teaches the eloquent tongue that thrilled the thousands assembled in national convention with martial eloquence to charm a multitude in generously just tribute to the men who wore the gray, who fought and fell for a lost cause, as well as those who fought in triumph for a glorious Republic, according to each the same sincerity, bestowing upon all the same tribute of heroism. It was the same spirit and tolerance of men upon both sides of that awful struggle—remembered now only to recount the deeds of heroism of the bravest armies that ever clashed upon field of glory.

The sons of soldiers dead, the sons of soldiers living, caught the fine spirit of which Senator BRADLEY'S eloquence is but a type, and now we vie with each other in paying tribute to men of both the South and the North who followed the standards of opposing armies and pointing with devotion and love to the dearest colors ever knit together in a banner of the free, waving above a happy and reunited people bound together in patriotic love with bands stronger than steel.

Senator BRADLEY easily ranked as the South's greatest Republican. He numbered his friends among the men of all parties. In the discharge of his official duties he willingly served all the people. He was nonpartisan in his service to the people of Kentucky. No one ever

claimed Kentucky as his home who did not find him a willing aid and of great assistance. He was good-natured, kind-hearted, and a wonderful entertainer. He was proud of Kentucky's hospitality and always sought to emulate it. In his death Kentucky lost one of her greatest citizens. He had rendered distinguished and signal service to the whole people. His party lost its greatest leader, and they may truly say, "Ulysses has gone and left behind him none strong enough to bend his bow."

Here in the Senate there were few men who ever served who had the warm affection that was accorded Senator BRADLEY. His colleagues will long remember him affectionately.

His name will live in Kentucky, and his deeds will form a part of its history. His friends were legion, and while death comes to us all, it could not have touched a citizen of Kentucky and caused more sorrow and tears than were occasioned when Senator BRADLEY was summoned to the court of God. Truly we may say, "Pale Death knocks with impartial foot at the cottages of the poor and at the towers of kings."

He is greatly missed and will be long loved and remembered in thousands of Kentucky homes.

ADDRESS OF MR. TOWNSEND, OF MICHIGAN

Mr. PRESIDENT: Sometimes when I reflect upon the slight attention given by Senators to memorials of their departed colleagues I am impressed by the thought that it might be well to discontinue the practice of setting apart a day for memorializing deceased Congressmen; but when, upon more mature reflection, I recall that the custom is founded upon one of the deepest sentiments of life, I offer no protest, for I then believe that while post-mortem eulogies can not affect the dead, they can and do help the living. On such occasions the mind recalls only good; and in the midst of the sometimes bitter and strenuous strife of public life it is well for Congressmen and for the country to formally pause and consider death, the twin mystery of life.

I do not know how it seems to you, Senators, but I am convinced that the benefits from public and private life are lessened and fall far short of their possibilities for good because of the failure to grasp and understand the truths that love, not hate; kindness, not bitterness; sympathy, not indifference, are the essential qualities of true greatness, and therefore of highest usefulness. The longevity of real congressional service is not measured by the number of Congresses of which a man was a Member, but by the influence for good which he exerted while in Congress. It is true, of course, that long public service under a democracy implies exceptionally good service, but it is not conclusive proof of that fact. The man who, in a single term, inspired his associates and constituents to better thought and living will be found in the trial balance to have done more for his country and his countrymen than has he of many terms, whose legislative record includes only numerous abstract, technical enactments and many brilliant and bitter speeches. This is an

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES: SENATOR BRADLEY

occasion when men stop for a moment at least and take account of stock.

I saw the late Senator WILLIAM O. BRADLEY for the first time at the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1888. I did not meet him there, but I heard him speak, and I was impressed with his apparent mental strength and virility. He was then in the very prime of his vigorous manhood. He was called before the convention and before gatherings in the hotels, and he always was equal to the occasion and inspired his hearers with enthusiasm. I did not see him again until he came to the Senate, and I did not meet him formally until I entered this body on March 4, 1911.

Soon after coming here I became personally and well acquainted with him, for he was a kindly, lovable man, and attracted men to him. He loved his friends, and they were loyal and true to him. This fact is proven by the many positions of public trust which he, a Republican, held in the Democratic State of Kentucky. I knew him as a gentle soul, who saw the good and ignored the bad; and yet, being somewhat familiar with his life history, I know that his had been a strenuous career. At times his soul was stirred to its very depths over matters of right and wrong, and he pursued in unlimited degree the courage of his convictions. Up until the last years of his life he was an antagonist whom no wise man voluntarily courted.

He had been in the Senate two years when I entered it, and I shall not forget his uniform kindness to me. He was my friend, as I was his; and I am grateful for the invitation to pay my brief tribute of respect to his memory.

During nearly all the time of his service in the Senate he was a great sufferer from physical sickness; but his heart was always well, and his love and generosity are somewhat of the compensation which has come to me for service in the United States Senate.

ADDRESS OF MR. WORKS, OF CALIFORNIA

MR. PRESIDENT: I am not going to deliver a formal or prepared eulogy upon the life and services of Senator BRADLEY. I only want to say a very few words of kindly sympathy for the memory of one whom I respected and admired as a man and loved and esteemed as a friend.

I did not know Senator BRADLEY personally until I came to the Senate and found him here. In his earlier life and mine we had lived in adjoining States, and I had known much of his valuable services to his State and his country. When I met him here I was from the beginning drawn to him by his kindly, genial, and generous disposition. From the first of my acquaintance with him he was afflicted with a disease that he understood to be incurable. He was waiting for the end, realizing that it was near; but through it all he was cheerful and patient to a degree. This high qualification of his character excited my most profound sympathy and admiration. It is these great qualities of his that have endeared him to thousands of the American people, not only in his State of Kentucky, but all over the country, and particularly here in the Senate Chamber. They are qualities that will keep his memory green in their minds and hearts for all the years to come.

His was a character to be emulated. It was a great example to others. It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity to say these few words in commemoration of his life and as a token of my high esteem for him as a man and a friend.

ADDRESS OF MR. WILLIAMS, OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. PRESIDENT: I shall not dwell upon the date or moment of birth or death nor on the life opportunities of Gov. BRADLEY, later a Member of this body from the great State of Kentucky, nor upon how he availed himself of those opportunities. Those things will be found, in a general way, in the Congressional Directory, and have been, or will be, presented more specifically and interestingly by others.

I never knew Gov. BRADLEY until he and I met as United States Senators upon this floor. My experience and training and environment had been such that I had always entertained, and then entertained, a very stubborn prejudice against southern white Republicans. That prejudice was dissipated as snow melts under sunshine, so far as he was concerned, as soon as I was brought into intimate personal contact with Senator BRADLEY.

He was one of the most human men I ever knew—large hearted, unstinted in hospitality, sunny in temperament, with good hard sense, a proper sense of proportion, and consequently a lively sense of humor. Genialness was one of his most marked traits.

During our service here together he tied himself to me by very many acts of kindness and by very many kindly words. He “had friends” because he “showed himself friendly,” and in that respect heeded the express words of wisdom of the wise King of the Jews.

It affords me pleasure to express my high idea of the man; his frankness; his courage of conviction; his open-hearted ways; his sturdy consistency of purpose.

He was not “of my tribe” politically, but he was a splendid and true member of his tribe, thoroughly Amer-

ADDRESS OF MR. WILLIAMS, OF MISSISSIPPI

ican and thoroughly loyal to his own ideals. I sincerely grieved when he passed through "the valley of the shadow of death" into the great unknown. A friend had gone, and we do not make and hold many.

We can all place our wreaths, with honor to ourselves, upon his grave and mingle our regrets with the regrets of those who knew him best and loved him best.

ADDRESS OF MR. WARREN, OF WYOMING

Mr. PRESIDENT: Perhaps the most accurate measure of the personality and character of a public man is found in the opinion of him held by his political opponents or adversaries. In the rough-and-tumble game of politics, in the no-quarter features of political warfare, especially as carried on in the so-called border States occupying the line which once separated the North from the South, the man who can go through a political campaign and retain the personal friendship of his political foes is an unusual character. The man who can battle politically for a lifetime and go down to his grave beloved personally, alike by political friend and foe, is a marvel.

Such a man was our former beloved colleague, WILLIAM O'CONNELL BRADLEY, who died in this city at his post of duty on Saturday evening, May 23, 1914, and to whose memory we to-day devote this session of the United States Senate.

I shall speak briefly of the political incidents of our friend's career, as they bear out that trait of his character to which I have alluded—the capacity to make and hold personal friends regardless of political differences.

As we have been told, he was the only Republican who ever served both as governor of Kentucky and as a United States Senator from that State.

Before he became of voting age he was fighting in the political battles which always are waged furiously in Kentucky. Before he was 21 years of age he was admitted to practice law, and at the age of 23 was elected county attorney of Garrard County. At the age of 25 he was Republican elector for the eighth congressional district, and a little later ran for Congress as a Republican, but

was defeated. He again made an unsuccessful race for Congress in 1876. He was four times chosen Republican national committeeman for Kentucky, and went as delegate at large from Kentucky to five Republican national conventions. Four times he was chosen as the Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator. His first race for governor was made against Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, in 1887, when he was defeated by 17,000 majority, the preceding Democratic majority in the gubernatorial election having been 47,000. He declined an appointment by President Harrison as United States minister to Korea and an appointment by President Arthur as special attorney to prosecute the noted "star-route" cases.

He was not in politics for appointive places but for the thrill of the campaign and the contest at the polls.

He finally won success in his political warfare, and was elected governor of Kentucky in 1895 over Gen. P. Watt Hardin, whom he defeated by 9,000 majority. He served as governor for four years. In February, 1908, he was elected to the United States Senate, and just prior to his death had announced that, on account of ill health, he would not be a candidate for reelection.

He was a noted political campaigner, and his services on the stump extended beyond the limits of his own State in many national campaigns. The late Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, once said that he considered Senator BRADLEY the best campaign orator he had ever heard. Loyalty to his friends was one of his predominating qualities; and he was one of the famous 306 delegates who voted for 37 ballots for Gen. U. S. Grant for a third term in the Republican national convention held in Chicago in 1880.

In our personal association with Senator BRADLEY during the five years and two months he was with us in this body we who served with him recall the predominating traits of his character—adherence to principle, loyalty to

friends, generous and genial treatment of his colleagues, regardless of party.

For every employee of the Capitol, no matter how humble his position, he invariably had a cheering word of salutation and a friendly smile.

He was generous, not for the rewards of generosity, but because that was a fundamental trait of his being. Failing in one instance in getting a claim through Congress for a constituent, he paid the claim himself.

And so he lived his life—adamantine in devotion to what he considered the correct principles of government, gentle and yielding in his touch with humanity.

His political opponents spoke of him in kindly terms.

His Kentucky colleague in the Senate—he himself an orator of fame—once said of him:

He was one of the most genial of men, and he was a prince among his fellows. He was a distinguished lawyer, a great orator, and a profound statesman. His followers in Kentucky idolized him, and they will love his memory as they loved him in his life.

Another of his Kentucky colleagues—Hon. Swagar Sherley—said:

He was the most distinguished Republican of Kentucky. While a pronounced partisan, his partisanship was secondary to his loyalty to his State. A more intensely loyal Kentuckian I never knew. He always had the respect of his opponents and the genuine affection of those fortunate enough to personally know him. He rendered conspicuous service to his State and country, and his death brings sorrow to all Kentuckians.

The Courier-Journal of Louisville, which in a score of hard-fought political campaigns had employed the genius-tipped pen of its talented editor, Henry Watterson, to oppose him, had this tribute to make when his battles were ended:

WILLIAM O'CONNELL BRADLEY was the most affectionate and the kindest of men in his familiar intercourse. He was sprung from

a branch of that great line which gave Ireland its mightiest orator, and he possessed many of the characteristics of that extraordinary man. Certainly in persuasive powers no Kentuckian of his time could approach him before an audience of Kentuckians. He had eloquence and humor and common sense. That he became governor and Senator—the two most coveted gifts the people have to bestow—in a State where his party was in a woeful minority attests his genius and resources as a party leader. His fidelity to his personal associates, his political following, and his public duty were conspicuous and constant. He lived through trying times and shone undimmed to the last. The Courier-Journal, which entertains for his talents admiration and for his personality hearty good will, tenders his family the assurance of its profound sympathy and sorrow.

On that spring day in his home city of Frankfort, as I looked across the open grave of our friend in the beautiful cemetery where his body was being laid at rest, I saw the thoughtful faces of many of Kentucky's public men—the governor, once our colleague here, and all of the State, county, and city officials. I saw the grief-stricken faces of his family and close friends and the solemn, respectful faces of hundreds of citizens who had gathered to pay him the last token of reverence and respect.

As I saw this great gathering of officials, relatives, friends, and neighbors, and witnessed the sincere manifestations of sorrow over the death of our colleague, I felt the conviction that he had not lived in vain; that he had played well his part in the wonderful drama of life; and that although the forum, the hustings, and the legislative halls would know him in the flesh no more forever, his memory would not fade nor his influence perish, and that his long fight for the principles of government in which he believed would prove an inspiration for his countrymen to follow for years to come.

ADDRESS OF MR. KERN, OF INDIANA

Mr. PRESIDENT: No man has lived in vain who, by reason of fine impulses and noble deeds, has been able to attach to himself a great body of friends, who have borne him such affection in life that they continue to cherish and honor his memory long after he has "gone forever and ever by." Where a man so lives after death in the memory of those who knew him best that they never tire of recounting his noble traits and generous acts there is proof positive of that nobility of soul which above all other things attests true greatness.

WILLIAM O. BRADLEY was blessed and cheered by the friendship of the best men and women in the land. Not only did the people of his own beloved Commonwealth delight in honoring him, but in him there were such rare qualities of head and heart that wherever he went he gathered to himself friends in every walk of life who gave him generously of their affection, and who now delight to honor his memory. Kentucky and Indiana are sister States. We of Indiana have always been proud of the kinship which has brought the two Commonwealths into commercial, political, and personal relationship of the most intimate character, and it was doubtless by reason of this relationship that I became very familiar with the high reputation of WILLIAM O. BRADLEY long before I had the pleasure of personal acquaintance; for his fame as a lawyer of ability and orator of great eloquence and power extended throughout the Middle West long before the people of Kentucky bestowed upon him the great honors which brought him prominently before the people of the entire country.

When the announcement was made in 1895 that the splendid Democratic Commonwealth of Kentucky had for

the first time in her history chosen a Republican governor, the attention of the Nation was challenged, and it became a matter of common inquiry amongst men of all parties as to what manner of man it was who had thus been able to induce the people of that rock-ribbed Democratic State to ignore traditions, cast party differences to the winds, and bestow the greatest honor in their gift upon a stalwart Republican leader, who in all the fierce political struggles in which he had engaged had fearlessly proclaimed his party faith, and on those battle fields had never shown sign of yielding, but had always promptly returned a blow for every one he had ever received.

It was learned then that it was because of his splendid courage and knightly qualities thus manifested that the brave and chivalrous people of his State came to respect and admire him as one of Kentucky's true sons; that while he differed from the majority on questions of governmental policy, he was a man of high ideals, infinite courage, and possessed all those splendid qualities of head and heart which cause the name "Kentuckian" to be honored in every land beneath the sun.

And so when he came to this body his fame had preceded him. Much was expected of him, and he measured up fully to the hopes of his friends. In his discussion of public questions he commanded the attention of both sides of the Chamber, and by his fidelity to duty under all circumstances won the confidence of the country.

But it was because of his great heart, his sympathetic nature, his gentleness of spirit, that his comrades here so loved him that in his death each felt that he had suffered a distinct personal loss.

I came to know him well and to love him greatly.

We lived at the same hotel here in Washington, and, seeing him and conversing with him almost every day, I had opportunity to know of the greatness of his heart and

the whiteness of his soul, his faithfulness to public duty, and the great love he bore to his fellow men, manifested every day of his life.

I witnessed the fortitude and cheerfulness with which he bore the suffering which disease brought to him in the last years of life. Without a murmur of complaint he proceeded to the last in the discharge of his public duties like the hero that he was.

Mr. President, Kentucky has given to the Nation many great men. She can justly boast of the illustrious names of her distinguished sons who have represented her in this body, for those of Clay, Crittenden, Breckinridge, Beck, and Carlisle illumine the history of the Republic; but, sir, Kentucky never gave to her country a son who possessed finer courage, more exalted patriotism, greater heart, or whiter soul than WILLIAM O'CONNELL BRADLEY. Peace to his memory!

ADDRESS OF MR. NELSON, OF MINNESOTA

Mr. PRESIDENT: During the immediate period preceding the Revolutionary War and during the continuance of that struggle many of the frontiersmen and backwoodsmen dwelling in the eastern slopes and valleys of the Allegheny Mountains pressed westward over and across the mountains and made the first settlements in the future State of Kentucky. They trekked through Cumberland Gap and other less notable passes. They were to a large extent of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and were a brave, virile, and aggressive—though to some extent unlettered—people, but better qualified than any other class to cope with the Indians and to subdue the wilderness. They were followed and, to some extent, interspersed with people from the eastern plains and the tidewater lands, who were chiefly of English stock, and who were rather more cultured and occupied a higher social plane than the backwoodsmen. In course of time these two elements blended and assimilated into a homogeneous people, constituting one of the best types of American citizenship, the cradle and nursery of great statesmen, great judges, and great warriors, who have left their permanent and enduring impress on the life of our Nation.

It is a most remarkable fact that while the colonists on the east of the Allegheny Mountains were engaged in their struggle for independence these pioneers of Kentucky, with those of Tennessee, were engaged in the no less bloody task of adding an empire to the future Republic, and ridding it, to a great extent, of the incubus of the savage aborigines. In their zeal for exploration, settlement, and conquest, under the leadership of that great Virginian, George Rogers Clark, they pressed across the Ohio and seized and occupied the Illinois and Wabash country, thereby laying the foundation for securing, by

the final treaty of peace with England, the vast domain bounded on the west by the Mississippi River and on the north by the Great Lakes, an empire then scarcely known to the people dwelling on the east side of the Allegheny Mountains.

Eight years after the close of the Revolutionary War and two years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Kentucky, without any preliminary Territorial government, was, in 1791, admitted into the Union, being the first addition to the original thirteen States. From the time of her admission into the Union, Kentucky assumed a leading part among the sisterhood of States by reason of the fact that so many of her sons were gifted with a high order of talents for the management of public affairs. Her statesmen were among the leaders of the country and oftentimes exercised a controlling influence in the affairs of government. Not the least among the galaxy of her statesmen was our late departed colleague, WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, who departed this life on the 23d of May, 1914, in the sixty-eighth year of his age and the last year of his term. He was a native son of Kentucky, descended from an intellectual, virile, and aggressive ancestry among the pioneers.

Without the advantages of a higher or college education, his native intellectual abilities and energy were nevertheless such that at an early age he attained a leading place at the bar among the many able and prominent men of the profession. He was well versed in the fundamental principles of law, and was an able and successful trial lawyer, especially effective in his arguments before juries. His ability and reputation as a lawyer brought him an extensive practice in both the State and Federal courts. And to this work, when not engaged in the public service, he chiefly gave his attention. Though a thorough-going Republican in a State normally Democratic, yet he had many friends and admirers among the Democrats,

so that at every election at which he was a candidate he always polled a considerably greater vote than the normal vote of his party.

In 1895 he was elected governor of his State by a plurality of nearly 9,000, in which office he served with high credit and ability, and in February, 1908, he was elected to the United States Senate by the legislature. As a Member of the Senate he proved to be very industrious and attentive to public business and a most excellent, ready, and effective debater, always good-natured, and always ready to take and give blows. He was genial, kind-hearted, and loyal to his friends. Sunshine and good will beamed from his countenance and were a part of his nature. The humble and the lowly could always have his attention and his help, and hence he was always near and dear to the popular heart. He was opposed to ostentation and display. He never had his eyes set on the galleries when he was addressing the Senate, but, rather, aimed to make his case plain and to enlighten and instruct his colleagues. Senator BRADLEY was a man who had grown into public favor through his native ability, his energy, his perseverance, and his loyalty. He never sailed under false or sham colors. What he believed in he advocated openly and aboveboard. Guile and dishonesty were foreign to his nature. His public life and his public service, though varied and highly valuable, were, after all, but the outer shell of the noble soul and the brave heart that were his. He was a typical son of Kentucky, a sample of its bravest and best. In the words of the poet, he had a love for his country and his State as though they were his daughters, ready to smoke the pipes of peace or to hurl the tomahawks of war, hatred of shams and innovations, pride in our common country and her Stripes and Stars. His mortal remains are buried in the soil of Kentucky, but that immortality of the soul that was his abides with us as a "pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night."

ADDRESS OF MR. LEWIS, OF ILLINOIS

Mr. PRESIDENT: I was requested by the distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky, Mr. James, to add a word to these ceremonies. I gladly accept the invitation and avail myself of the privilege.

This is what is termed the proceedings of obituary. The world at large usually regards such as a mere form. Generally it is esteemed throughout the country that these are encomiums by courtesy, not by desert.

I am sure that I, in common with thousands of others who had occasion to read of the proceedings of obituary in this body and in the other House, had concluded they were mere matters of form; that some one had to comply with them; that invariably some hollow expression was indulged as a mere ceremonial performance.

It was not until it fell to my experience to observe the tender associations which are woven in the public service that I realized how false was that standard which the public had applied concerning the private estimate we public men have of those who serve with us as public agents. We know the man; the public know the official. We know the character; the public know the reputation.

Mr. President, I have the advantage of the eminent Senator from Mississippi, who distinguishes his State by the brilliant services he renders in this body, Senator Williams, in that I, though a southerner, came into this body without any prejudice whatever against the white Republicans of the South, as the Senator concedes was his conviction. I had lived in the North and in the West so long that I had been divorced from such sentiments if ever they possessed me.

ADDRESS OF MR. LEWIS, OF ILLINOIS

I likewise had the advantage of the eminent leader of the majority, Senator Kern, of Indiana, who, having had a long personal acquaintance with the distinguished deceased previous to his service here, was naturally prejudiced in his favor. Such is the effect of personal association, which ever weaves a kindly regard because of its confidences.

I did not know the distinguished Senator from Kentucky before I came to serve in this body. I have no memory that I had ever beheld him, however much I had heard of him. It was here in this body where I made the first acquaintance. It was the close touch with him as a Senator that enabled me to form an estimate that I am delighted to express upon this occasion. This opportunity, which though solemn in its aspect, could give gladness to those who are privileged to participate, in that it enables them to do justice to a departed noble man.

Mr. President, we live in an interesting hour. The old world is dying around us. Civilization is shattered. Creation seems confused. Heroes of the earth are being buried, but we have not time to mark their passing. Kings are being dethroned, Emperors shaken from their seats, but we are removed from the cataclysm. The eminent soldier of Britain, Lord Kitchener, sank to his grave through the surging waves without more than an echo through the world. We were too busy; affairs of the life or death of nations possess us.

My mind reverts to the summer of 1898, when I was a Member of the House of Representatives. The Spanish-American War was on and the world disturbed with martial disorder. In Europe, Bismarck passed out, but America had little time to note the great loss to Germany. Within five days after, Gladstone, of England, breathed his last salutation to earthly glory, but America had concerns so serious she neglected in her public Houses to pay

her tribute to the statesman of British liberty and constitutional justice.

Here in America at the same period the distinguished Republican Party and America itself lost an eminent citizen and statesman in James G. Blaine; and yet we did not pause to note the loss or pay tribute to the acknowledged virtues; so busy were we with things that concerned us so closely in our national destiny, we neglected the duty to those at a distance.

My mind adverts at this moment to a passage of Lecky. I think it is in his *History of European Morals*. Descanting upon that temper of mind of man which regards things at a distance of no concern to him, the writer invites attention to one who sits upon a river bank and says, "Behold." Of more concern to him are the dead leaves that float upon the stream than the thousands that are dying of hunger on the Ganges.

Mr. President, we are some distance removed from these falling worlds, these dying kings, these dethroned emperors, these crumbling empires. With those, sir, we do not concern ourselves more than we would with that which in a panorama attracts the gaze some time and, like a picture removed, passes from the vision.

Here, however, in this assemblage the single death of one unit of our organization shocks the soul and awakens our sentiment. We bemoan the loss. Why? Because in that particular loss we note the loss of a man. Creation may build empires, my brother Senators, civilization may establish kingdoms, and upon both may rear rulers whom we call kings or emperors. With scepter they may sway their dominion with the power of life and death. But, after all, Heaven's noblest creation, as we know, is a man, and when thrown close enough to see the emotions in one of our brothers we attest that God's noblest creation is an honest man; then we stand in reverence; we are

glad to bow in worship; we pay him tribute because we feel that, after all, life's great compact with civilization has been executed and exhibited to earth; a man standing square before his fellows and just before his God.

How do we test such a one, Mr. President? We test him, sir, by his acts as we see them. We are remitted to the great Scripture law proclaiming that by the fruits of a tree ye shall know it. We behold this branch of civilization and see what it blooms and what it ripens, and by that we test, condemn, or praise it.

When I first came to the acquaintance of Senator BRADLEY I was new in this body. Like all men who come here I had timidity, I had hesitancy, and with whatever audacity or courage we might be possessed we quail in the presence of our first undertaking. This is the most critical legislative body in the English-speaking world. It fell to my lot to engage in a debate with one of our eminent colleagues on the other side, carrying with it, of course, those partisan differences which are so natural to conflicts arising on both sides of this Chamber. It was at the conclusion of this that Senator BRADLEY, to whom I had never spoken, came over to greet me with a kindly message, reminding me that he knew some of my relations in Kentucky. He told me that he had done me the compliment to observe my public course, and he approved some of the things upon which much difference had been expressed. He gave me counsel and friendly encouragement.

You can readily understand, Mr. President, how close that man at once became to me. That which Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, has just exquisitely expressed appealed to me—the man in his nature, that quality which the distinguished Senator from Minnesota adverted to, the courage and the generosity of the nature within him. Those were the virtues which the Senator from Kentucky, his

eminent colleague, correctly adverted to. That courage that was admired in conflict, that justice that was ever perceived to prove itself in every form of life, that attribute of kindness, of goodness, that expression of character that wanted to serve another, awakened in me a desire to know the man more fully. Thereafter from time to time it fell to me to engage with him in personal conversation and official contact. Day after day, on occasion upon occasion, I learned thus to know him. What attracted me most, and here I delight to speak of it, was the want of cant in the man, the absence of hypocrisy. He was a noble soul in his speech; in his political debates I recall his assault upon the policy of Democracy upon a tariff question, then his oration upon foreign relations. Standing at his desk, he proclaimed his impeachment. He made no apologies. He sought in no wise to qualify his views to cultivate favor of the undecided. He differed from his colleagues, he assailed with virulence, denounced with vigor, and reached his conclusions with confidence. He hurled them against his political antagonist like a warrior, and then afterwards met his adversary in private affairs as a friend. It was such quality as that, sir, that attracted me to the nobility of his nature.

If it be true, as Senator Warren, of Wyoming, asserted here, and Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, that these were the signal elements that went to make up the Kentucky character, I send my praise to so glorious a Commonwealth that should have signalized her existence by so splendid an example.

Sir, I therefore praise where I saw the desert; and while we all sorrow at a death, if it affords an opportunity to certify to those who loved him the esteem in which he was held by his opponents, his antagonists, what must be their conclusions concerning those who worship at the shrine of his capacity, where eloquence flashed from intellect and logic converted by its wisdom?

Mr. President, there was one other feature to the man that attracted me. I do not know whether his colleagues had occasion to observe it. It was his interesting form of religion. He bore no outward pretense. He was not a Pharisee, who robed himself in the garb of a professed virtue. He was but a man realizing that duty was to be kindly to his fellow men. After all that is the real test of a Christian, the fulfillment, if I recall, of James, in his Epistle—the kindness to the bowed widow, the service to the deserted child, keeping oneself unspotted with the cruelties of the world. This was to him, as it was to the great apostle, “religion pure and undefiled.”

I am not aware that he professed the creed of church, but, Mr. President, there rises to my mind a legend you may permit me to suggest as expressive of his faith—the definition of his religion:

Sir John Lubbock was not known as a man of Christian pretensions. He was one who had no church creed, but he tried to live the life of a fellow man. He had given bread to the hungry. He had lifted the fallen. He had sought to console misery. He dreamed that he died and went to heaven. He reached the gates of heaven, and at the outer portal he was notified to behold. He did. He saw the followers of the churches sitting beneath their banners. At the right was the golden cross, and there were assembled the Catholics. They sat in the gleaming beauty of the Madonna. In a white-surpliced choir sat the Methodists, and by the crystal fount the Baptists. The watcher at the gate accosted Sir John, saying, “What is your religion, and where will you sit?” Sir John responded, saying, “I know not church. I know duty. I have given bread to the hungry, I have lifted the fallen, I have spoken kindly to those who suffered, I have buried the dead, I have tried to live by that which a man should live by—some duty to his fellow men.” Just then the

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Master, hearing all, said to Sir John, "Ah, it is you. We know much of you up here. We have heard much of you and your deeds. Come in, and sit you down wherever you please." So of that manner of man was this man, Senator BRADLEY. Let us believe that by the test of his manly life, by the nobility of his soul, by his deeds of goodness, he, too, heard from his Master the summons at the gate, saying, "Come in; come in; and sit you down wherever you please." There may he repose with his Father and his God.

ADDRESS OF MR. OVERMAN, OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. PRESIDENT: Until I came to the Senate this morning I did not know that I was expected to make any remarks on this occasion. I have, therefore, no prepared address, but I could not sit silent without saying just a word in memory of my deceased friend, without laying at least a simple little wild flower upon the tablet to his memory.

He was my friend. I was his friend. I think every Senator upon this floor was his friend. I doubt whether any man who sat here with him had more personal friends than had Senator BRADLEY.

Some time ago, Mr. President, I purchased 10 volumes of a book entitled "Choice Selections of Southern Literature." Sitting in my library one afternoon looking over those volumes, I saw under the head of "Choice Epitaphs and Inscriptions"—and I may say in passing that these selections were by Dr. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, and one of the leading educators of the South—a sentiment uttered by Senator BRADLEY. On the battle field of Chickamauga stands a magnificent monument erected not to the Confederate dead, not to the Union dead, but to the heroes both of the Union side and of the Confederate side. An inscription is placed upon that monument, a short extract taken from the inaugural message of Senator BRADLEY to the Kentucky Legislature, urging that an appropriation be made for the purpose of erecting the monument. It is there in marble that will live longer than what we may say here, probably, and it shows Senator BRADLEY's breadth of character, his love for his fellow men, his patriotism, and his statesmanship. I quote that inscription, as follows:

As we are united in life, and they united in death, let one monument perpetuate their deeds, and one people, forgetful of

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all asperities, forever hold in grateful remembrance all the glories of that terrible conflict which made all men free and retained every star on the Nation's flag.

Kentucky was divided in the Civil War. Many of her sons fought in the northern army and many in the southern; and there were no braver soldiers on either side. Senator BRADLEY cast his fortunes with the side of the North,

Senator BRADLEY was great of soul. He was full of music, poetry, and song. I have noticed him when at times he would wander from the Republican cloakroom into the Democratic cloakroom, where he was always a welcome visitor. He invariably enlivened us with his humor, his delightful anecdotes, and his very interesting reminiscences. He was a man of humor, of wit, and of true eloquence. I have heard him at times upon the floor when he showed that he was an orator equal to any in this Chamber. I judge that not only by his eloquence, but by his logic and the systematic way in which he always had his subject arranged. He always commanded the closest attention of the Senate.

I say, Mr. President, that I loved him because he was close to me. We were associated together frequently. I served upon committees with him. I remember the delightful entertainments, in old Kentucky style, which he occasionally gave to his friends, and I was always one of his guests. They were indeed feasts of reason and joy to the hearts of all. He loved his friends. He loved little children. He loved the people of his State, and served them faithfully and well. He passes into the great beyond beloved by all his colleagues, and his people greatly mourn his sad departure. I trust that when he passed over the river he met his "Pilot face to face."

ADDRESS OF MR. SMOOT, OF UTAH

Mr. PRESIDENT: The Senate of the United States to-day pays tribute to the memory of one of Kentucky's noblest and most gifted sons, the late Senator WILLIAM O'CONNELL BRADLEY, of whom it may well be said, in the words of Byron:

Thy days are done; thy fame begun;
Thy country's strains record
The triumphs of her chosen son.

No history of Kentucky will be true to the facts unless the life and character of Senator WILLIAM O. BRADLEY play an important part. In every sphere of public and private activity the luster of nobility of character and force possessed by this remarkable American entered.

He was born near Lancaster, Ky., March 18, 1847, the only son of Robert M. and Ellen Totten Bradley. His father was one of Kentucky's greatest lawyers. The Civil War wrecked the father financially, and the son at the age of 14 ceased to attend school and ran away from home, joined the Union Army, first as recruiting officer in Pulaski County, and later as a private soldier at Louisville; but on account of his youthfulness he was taken from the Army by his father on each occasion. He entered the law office of his distinguished father and became so well qualified to practice that at the age of 18, by special act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, he was licensed to practice before the courts of Kentucky, and rapidly rose in the profession until he was foremost among the leading lawyers of that great State.

He entered politics in 1869, and the following year was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1884 President Arthur selected him to prosecute the "star-route" cases, but it is said that the Attorney General denied a full prosecution and he withdrew from the case. He was the first Re-

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publican ever elected governor of Kentucky. He was a familiar figure in every Republican national convention for a quarter of a century. In February, 1908, he was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending March 3, 1915.

He received the degree of LL. D. from the Kentucky University. He was renowned from one end of the country to the other as an orator of marked ability. Many honors were conferred upon him by the people of Kentucky; indeed, so numerous were they that it would become tiresome for me to mention them all.

Few Kentuckians ever lived a life so filled to the brim with public honors as was his, or perhaps gained a higher place in the esteem of their fellow citizens. These honors were not attained by accident of birth, but by his eloquence, his logic, his energy, his personal magnetism and unquestionable honesty. His knowledge of our country's needs, his broad, dispassionate view of all public questions, his conservatism, and his rare legal ability did much for the Nation and won for him a place among the great men of our times.

I count as one of the great pleasures of my life the acquaintance and friendship of Senator BRADLEY. How I enjoyed his association, how he enjoyed his visits to my home, how my children looked forward to his coming to spend the evening with them. The hours so spent were ones never to be forgotten. He never tired of singing the praises of the splendid qualities and noble characteristics of the people of the South, and would always remind my children that their grandfather, Abraham Owen Smoot, was born in the blue-grass country of Kentucky, in sweet Owen County, a country God always smiles upon.

It was next to impossible for anyone to resist the charm of his old-time manners, plainly visible in their exquisite taste and homely kindliness, showing no distinction of

social caste or of age. He was free and generous, to a fault. He never was so happy as when he was making others happy. There was something inspiring about the friendship he bore for those who were near to him. He possessed the gift of a perfect hospitality, and I doubt whether a man ever lived who exercised it with more graciousness. This can be testified to by nearly every Senator who occupied a seat in this body during the short service of Senator BRADLEY in the Senate. In addition to the happy gift as a matchless host he possessed the happy faculty of telling a story in such a way that gave his hearers a lasting impression of the point he wished to illustrate. Many of his stories were based upon great events in the history of our country. I suggested to him a short time before his death that he should select and have published his best stories, as I was confident they would prove a great benefit to the American people. I suggested this same thing to the late Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, only one week before his death. Senators BRADLEY and Taylor were among the most gifted story tellers of our country.

A man may possess all the gifts and qualifications that Senator BRADLEY possessed and still not be personally popular with the masses. Not so in his case. No man was easier to approach, and at all times he was willing to placè himself upon a par with the humblest of his constituents with whom he came in contact. He was the idol of a large portion of the people of Kentucky. There was one political virtue which he always adhered to, and that was gratitude to his friends. He never used a man to further his ambitions and then sacrificed him when occasion demanded it. He was true to those who served him. In most of the political contests in Kentucky he was the center of the battle and the enemy always directed their criticisms toward him. Defeat never dismayed nor did

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reverses discourage him. He was a faithful friend, a brilliant lawyer, a fearless and painstaking public servant. Thus he lived and thus he died. God was good to him in giving him a combination of virtues and talents seldom given to man, and rarely when given do they work in harmony as in the life of Senator BRADLEY.

He was no demagogue, but at all times a loyal advocate and an outspoken champion of the principles for which he stood. No selfish ambition ever kept him silent or made him swerve from his duty to his people. His honesty was known, admired, and esteemed throughout the length and breadth of the country. He was earnest, diligent, and faithful to every trust reposed in him. His clean life and character, without a stain, are his best monument.

Upon his deathbed and during the last two hours of his life he exerted all the power at his command in delivering a speech upon national questions as if he were standing in his place in the Senate Chamber. His last words spoken in this life were delivered as if answering an interruption by a fellow Senator, as follows: "I can not yield to the Senator; my time is limited." No further word was said; no further struggle for life ensued. Senator BRADLEY was dead.

His life's work is over, his remains rest beneath the sod of his beloved Kentucky. He is not dead, but sleepeth, his soul having passed on to paradise, to continue his work in connection with his Maker, for—

Death 's but a path that must be trod
If man would ever pass to God.

I feel assured from his private life and public career that Senator BRADLEY, so true, so patriotic, so honorable, has passed into a brighter and happier existence in the great beyond.

In the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore and felt upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning.

ADDRESS OF MR. BECKHAM, OF KENTUCKY

Mr. PRESIDENT: Since I came to the Senate some months ago as a successor to the late Senator BRADLEY I have heard many Senators who served with him speak of him in terms of kindness and of pleasant recollection of his genial and attractive personality. His popularity as a Member of the Senate seems to have been well established and his death brought genuine sorrow to his associates here, as it did to his many friends and admirers in Kentucky. This has not been surprising to me, for in an acquaintance with him of about 20 years I came to know him well and to appreciate not only his ability as a leader of men, but also the charm of manner and personal magnetism by which he bound people to him in devoted friendship and achieved remarkable success in his political and professional life.

He was a natural leader; his influence over his followers was extraordinary, and those who opposed him always knew that they had a foeman worthy of their steel. Upon the stump or at the bar he possessed a forcible and persuasive style of oratory. As a debater he was ready, quick, and formidable. But at the same time he was courteous and fair to his opponents.

It was chiefly through his skillful leadership and power as an orator that his party won its first victory in Kentucky. In the year of 1895 he was the nominee of his party for governor. He saw with keen delight the division and dissension within the ranks of the Democratic Party; he played upon and aggravated those differences with a master's hand; and through the divided sea of Democracy he led his minority forces toward the promised land of victory with an adroitness and skill that even his opponents had to admire.

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Owing to unusual conditions prevailing in the State at that time, his four years' service in that office was not, in my opinion, congenial or agreeable to him. Of an impulsive and generous nature, he did not possess that quality of patience nor that poise of temperament so essential to one in a high executive position. He was better equipped for service in a legislative assembly than in the office of governor, just as he was far more successful as an advocate at the bar than he would have been as a judge on the bench. He found, I imagine, his most congenial service in the Senate, where he is so kindly and pleasantly remembered by those who served with him.

My acquaintance and relations with Senator BRADLEY for 20 years were unique and peculiar. During that turbulent period of political conditions in Kentucky he and I were always on opposite sides. While he was governor, and I was a member of the legislature, and at one session speaker of the house, I was not in accord with his administration; and then when I was governor, after him, I never heard of his giving expression to any extravagant praises of my administration. In the session of the general assembly of 1908 he and I were the opposing candidates of our respective parties for the United States senatorship, and he was elected.

Our political differences were wide and fundamental. We differed upon those issues which divided the two great political parties, and we differed also upon those issues which in recent years in our State have caused divisions within each party. Sometimes in the heat of one of those overheated campaigns which we occasionally have in Kentucky he and I may have said things about each other a little harsher than we would have said in calmer moments.

And yet, Mr. President, with all of these political differences and rivalries between us, we always preserved the most cordial and friendly personal relations. The

intensity of campaign contests between us may have, at times, temporarily strained, but they never broke, those relations between us. I always found him a courteous and knightly antagonist. He was a manly and courageous fighter. He knew well how to deal blows and he knew equally well how to receive them. In his home, where I was sometimes a guest, he was a genial and hospitable host.

In the many discouraging and disappointing features of political life it is always refreshing to one who takes an active part in it to meet on terms of generous consideration and of mutual respect those who differ with him and who recognize the wise and salutary principle that the weapons of political warfare shall be laid aside in all other relations among men. The line that divides political parties in their differing ideas of governmental policies should never appear in the social affairs of the people or in their broader responsibilities and obligations as citizens of this Republic. Firmness of conviction is not diminished by a due respect for the opinion of those who differ with us.

It is to the great credit and honor of the United States Senate that in no other body of men on earth is that principle of respect for the opinions of others more constantly regarded and practiced. The aisle which divides this Chamber is not like the international boundary line between two unfriendly nations. It simply represents certain, or sometimes uncertain, differences of opinion between us as to what is the best for our common country, all of us equally interested in its welfare and in the prosperity and happiness of its one hundred millions of people.

Senator BRADLEY had the proper conception of this idea in his public career, and it was illustrated in the fact that

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his death was deeply mourned upon both sides of this Chamber, regardless of political divisions.

In his death the State of Kentucky lost one of its most interesting and forceful leaders of the past generation, and the many thousands of his friends and admirers there join with us to-day in paying tribute to his memory.

Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator BRADLEY, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Sterling in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, June 26, at 12 o'clock m.

EULOGY BY MR. C. LEE COOK

THURSDAY, *June 29, 1916.*

Mr. SMOOT. I have been requested by a number of Senators to ask unanimous consent that a eulogy of the late Senator WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, by his lifelong friend, Mr. C. Lee Cook, be printed in the Record. It consists of only a very few pages, and if there is no objection I should like to have it printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The address is as follows:

EULOGY OF SENATOR WILLIAM O'CONNELL BRADLEY, BY HIS
FRIEND, MR. C. LEE COOK

The death of Senator BRADLEY has removed from our midst a distinguished and picturesque man. He was among the last of that heroic type made by the destiny of the Civil War. Although but a boy when the conflict began, the fire of patriotism so burned in his young heart that he ran away from home twice to enlist on the side of the Union. In the trying days following the end of that strife he was always an ardent adherent of the justice of his country's cause; yet in the full maturity of his brilliant forensic ability, when the Union had no need of vindication, when the bristling armor of her military forces lay rusting beneath the work of peace, he, with a love and loyalty not surpassed, raised his eloquence to heal the wounds of a prostrate South, to revive her broken spirit, and to help build back her system and her enterprise and reclaim the waste of her fields and the ruin of her cities. And, sir, what is more, he did a great work toward readjustment of public sentiment at the North toward, indeed, the true glory of a reunited country.

Sir, he was well fitted for his course in life; God gave him great gifts—a superior and commanding intellect, a high resolve, an inflexible will, and an eloquence that has not often been surpassed in the forum of our country. This is the more extraordinary since he never received a collegiate training. All the formal instruction he ever had was in the country schools of Kentucky. Neither had he the privilege of the classroom in the study of law. Yet with this handicap he became the equal of almost every lawyer of his State, and he had many an occasion to prove that eminence. His fidelity to a client, his recognition of the importance of thoroughly preparing a case, his knowledge of the law, his aptitude in applying the law to intricate circumstances, his adroitness in examining witnesses, his extraordinary powers of analysis in law and fact, his constructive attainments, and his brilliant appeal made him preeminent at the bar. He won a large fortune by his profession, but gave it away in the service of others.

He was a man of very engaging personality. His spirit seemed to be a flame that lighted all around him, that gave him remarkable capacity for leadership among men. With this unusual qualification he raised the Republican Party from a secondary place to a majority of the suffrage in Democratic Kentucky, and was thus elected governor in 1895.

Though he was not in the strictest sense a scholar, for neither chance nor his rugged nature fitted him for that quiet eminence of the inner school, he yet had a fine regard for the refinements of scholarship. He was a man fully conscious of his great talents, yet he never insulted Providence by disdaining the mental limitations of any man. If, though, one first cast contempt upon him, his tongue became a Damascus blade that seldom met a conqueror. No one ever entertained a nobler view of the office of friendship than did Senator BRADLEY. When

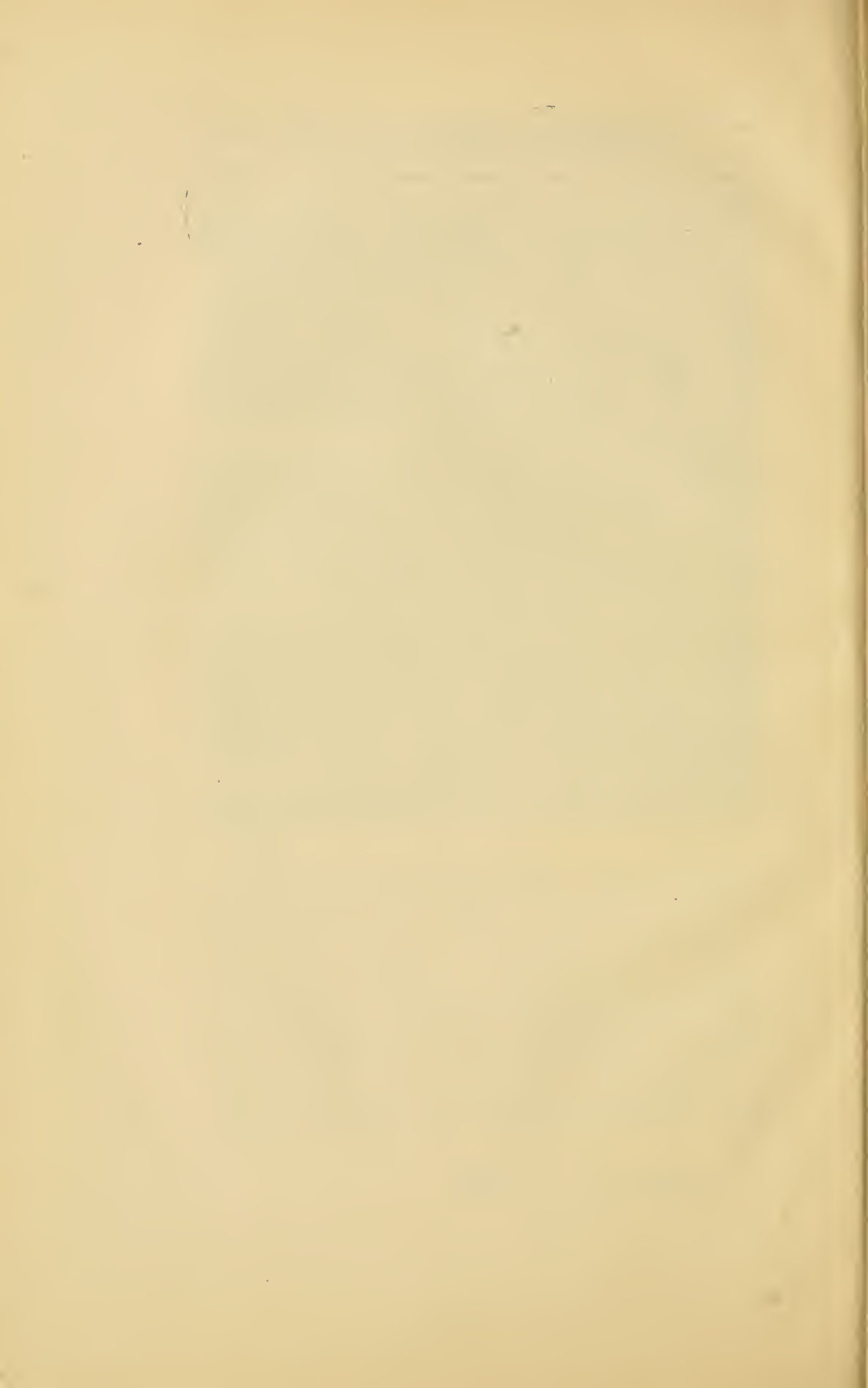
EULOGY BY MR. C. LEE COOK

once he found in an acquaintance the acceptable virtues of manhood, neither race, religion, nor politics could assail in the feeblest voice a just estimation nor prevent the raising of the true spirit of fellowship toward such a one. His heart was as tender as that of a mother to her infant. His sympathies were as broad as life's field of hope, of joy, of misery, and of strife; worthily he did what he could to secure its happiness, brighten its shadows, assuage its pangs, and ameliorate its conditions.

While Senator BRADLEY was not a close adherent to religious formalism, in his heart was a profound reverence for the infinite and divine. He was an intense and pious student of the Bible, and on one occasion when I called upon him unannounced I found him, with tears in his eyes, deep in the pages of that sacred book.

Knowing, as I did, this great departed man, being honored by him with a most intimate relationship, and enjoying the inner privileges of confidence, though on almost every political question our opinions differed, I can say that richly he deserved the tribute, "His life was gentle, and the elements so mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

Sir, 'twill be some time before we shall see his like again.



PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, *May 25, 1914.*

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

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

God of the universe, Father of all souls, dispenser of all good, strengthen our faith, encourage our hopes, and bring us closer to Thee, that with clear minds, warm hearts, and ready hands we may push forward in every good work and departing leave the world a little better that we have lived and wrought. Freely we have received, freely may we give.

Admonished, by the death of one of the congressional household, of the brief tenor of life, to work while it is yet day, for the night cometh when no man can work; comfort, we beseech Thee, the colleagues, friends, and bereaved family by the blessed hope of the life immortal and prepare us all for the change inevitable, that we may be ready when the summons comes to go forward to whatever awaits us in the dispensation of Thy providence. In the spirit of Him who said, "I am the resurrection and the life." Amen.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That a committee of 14 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for arranging the funeral of Mr. BRADLEY.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES: SENATOR BRADLEY

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect his remains be removed from his late home in this city to Frankfort, Ky., for burial, in charge of the Sergeant at Arms, attended by the committee, who shall have power to carry these resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these proceedings to the House of Representatives.

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

That in compliance with the foregoing the Presiding Officer had appointed as said committee Mr. James, Mr. Gallinger, Mr. Warren, Mr. Overman, Mr. Smoot, Mr. Shively, Mr. Root, Mr. Kern, Mr. Martine of New Jersey, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Fall, Mr. Smith of Arizona, and Mr. Hughes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which the Clerk will report. It does not require unanimous consent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution No. 526

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky.

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 resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral: Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Sherley, Mr. Helm, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Cantrill, Mr. Fields, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Barkley, Mr. Langley, Mr. Austin, Mr. Kahn, Mr. Green of Iowa, Mr. J. M. C. Smith, Mr. Switzer, and Mr. Johnson of Washington. The Clerk will report the next resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

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

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned, under the order previously made, until to-morrow, Tuesday, May 26, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m.

TUESDAY, June 27, 1916.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sorrow of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky.

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 House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

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

