they could not have served their respective constituencies as well without serving all the people of the United States well. A Senator represents one State and a Representative serves one district, but when we come down to it, whether it be in the Senate or in the House, whether a man comes from far-off California, or way down East in Maine, or in New Hampshire, or from the central portion of the country, he votes for legislation that expresses the whole country, and we are just as much interested from a practical standpoint in every one of the 435 districts, each of which sends a Representative to the House, or to any of the 96 Senators, as we are in those whom we select from our respective States and districts. I believe that all these years that I have served in the House that on the average in the House and in the Senate the people who were chosen have had the public sentiment of the respective States and districts first, and second, and on all fours with the public sentiment, have represented the whole people.

And, everything considered, I believe the average representative who is elected to these two functions is not because they are lawyers but because they have to do with voting for legislation. Some people say there are too many business men in Congress; that there are too many farmers, and no one else; they say we are all contractors, and yet if we are contractors, if we are the legislative object of our government, it is true we have to live under laws which under our fixed law, the Constitution, will protect the weak and the strong. God forbid that it should go to the contrary. We shall try to do so, but we could.

There are certain great characters in war and in peace—Presidents, Members of Congress, and the coordinate branch of the judiciary, that stand out in history and will continue to stand out in history. But, after all, it is the one hundred millions of people, plus now that select the men who are to legislate and who are to be the Executive, whether in the Senate and, in the end, under the Constitution hold the judiciary positions. And those places will not be more worthily filled than by the man of the sentiment, the common sentiment, of the people. When we say, we mean our countrymen, George Washington, the Father of his Country; Alexander Hamilton; Thomas Jefferson; Patrick Henry; the Adamses, all dwell in history, but we would not have gotten far if it had not been for the Continental Army. We would not have had a Constitution if it had not been for the wise men who framed it and the people who ratified it. After all is said and done, men whose names are forgotten, great masses of men, the average population of the country, selected those great characters who performed the function that was cast upon them, and they did it well. I fancy if you would ask the Membership of the House of Representatives, you would find that nine-tenths of them, under the hand of the majority sentiment, the common sentiment, of the people, they are men of the country, George Washington, the Father of his Country; Alexander Hamilton; Thomas Jefferson; Patrick Henry; the Adamses, all dwell in history, but we would not have gotten far if it had not been for the Continental Army. We would not have had a Constitution if it had not been for the wise men who framed it and the people who ratified it. After all is said and done, men whose names are forgotten, great masses of men, the average population of the country, selected those great characters who performed the function that was cast upon them, and they did it well. I fancy if you would ask the Membership of the House of Representatives, you would find that nine-tenths of them, under the hand of the majority sentiment, the common sentiment, of the people, they are men of the country, George Washington, the Father of his Country; Alexander Hamilton; Thomas Jefferson; Patrick Henry; the Adamses, all dwell in history, but we would not have gotten far if it had not been for the Continental Army. We would not have had a Constitution if it had not been for the wise men who framed it and the people who ratified it.

Now, these two men, John Sterling, school teacher, lawyer, and legislator on the one hand, and Senator Gallinger, having pretty much the same kind of training that Sterling had, were both strong factors. While Senator Gallinger was not a lawyer, practically he was quite six while other men were half a dozen in framing legislation. They did not lack industry. The two men in many respects were unlike. They or any of their descendants, substantially, will not live as Webster will live in history or as Jefferson will live in history, but Webster and Jefferson and all of those people could not have succeeded so well if it had not been for their forbears that stood for them and by them. And so in speaking of the whole people we must consider them as being competent for self-government. There never was a man bright enough and strong enough to develop another's legs by himself, and there never will be. A child when he learns to walk can be instructed and aided, but he must do his own walking and his own growing.

John Sterling was my personal and political friend and I was his. I recollect the night before the election in the campaign of two years ago, when I closed it at Bloomington, in his district, at which there was a wonderful demonstration. That was the night before the election. They had been talking that there was a hot contest that promised to defeat Mr. Sterling. But he came out of it with a greatly increased majority not by virtue of what I said but by virtue of his ability, character, and service.

We only know about to-day. What of the future? I believe there is a future. I believe that each man, each human entity, is destined to be used for the greater good of mankind. I am not a believer in people being cast in a fiery furnace that is a thousand times hotter than the one in which Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego were cast and being burned forever and ever. No: no. We all hope, and that is the strong evidence, for life hereafter.

Sometime ago I had the pleasure of dining, on the invitation of the Hon. active Poer, of Pittsburgh, with a great manufacturer and a great business man. There were present, if I recollect, 18 or 20 guests at his house here in Washington. The guest of honor was Mr. Brashers. That gentleman is the great lens maker of the world. He commenced life as a peddler, but in off hours he turned his attention to the stars. He married, but there were no children. As he studied the stars and began to make lenses his wife was his assistant. He made great progress in his art. He made the great lens for the Lick Observatory, and other great lenses have been made in his laboratory. We made him do most of the talking by asking him questions, first by one and then another.

I asked him, "How far can you see into space with the strongest lens that you have produced?" He said the strongest lens ever produced in the world was produced at Pittsburgh in his laboratory. I said, "How far does that lens reach into space?" "Ah," said he, "I am something of a mathematician; we know that velocity of light is 186,000 miles. If in space were to be extinguished this minute, the light that started from that sun would not reach the earth for fifteen hundred years. Space is but another word for something without boundary.

Then somebody asked him, "When was it that your wife died?" He answered, "Two years ago." Then somebody asked, "Where is she buried?" His answer was, "Beyond in the laboratory. And there we shall be buried, and on my wife's memorial—"in substance I give the words: "We have searched the universe and placed law upon it will care for us after this life."

So I have faith to believe that that Power will care for Senator Gallinger, will care for John A. Sterling, will care for the loved ones that have crossed over. I do not know; perhaps I am not orthodox. We can not shape our future lives except as we come under general law, and the great First Cause that called matter into being was not only wise but omnipotent, which means just and merciful. I think that means just and merciful. It is a favorite thought with me that the Power which made the universe and placed law upon it will care for us after this life. So I have faith to believe that that Power will care for Senator Gallinger, will care for John A. Sterling, will care for the loved ones that have crossed over. I do not know; perhaps I am not orthodox. We can not shape our future lives except as we come under general law, and the great First Cause that called matter into being was not only wise but omnipotent, which means just and merciful. I think that means just and merciful. It is a favorite thought with me that the Power which made the universe and placed law upon it will care for us after this life. So I have faith to believe that that Power will care for Senator Gallinger, will care for John A. Sterling, will care for the loved ones that have crossed over. I do not know; perhaps I am not orthodox. We can not shape our future lives except as we come under general law, and the great First Cause that called matter into being was not only wise but omnipotent, which means just and merciful. I think that means just and merciful. It is a favorite thought with me that the Power which made the universe and placed law upon it will care for us after this life.

The House had under consideration the resolution (H. Res. 487) providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12274) to provide relief for unliquidated damage claims, $1,000,000,000.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I want the House to understand the amount of the bill as small as the matter requires by law.
That is what you are arranging for. Can you not spend a day on that? He says again:

"Probably the amount of money in equitable claims which will be recoverable under this bill is more than has been acted upon by Congress through its Committee on Claims since the beginning of the Government.

And you are taking 80 minutes to discuss it.

How fast are they going to settle it? Mr. Warwick, the Controller of the Treasury, says:

I understand the War Department, if this proposed legislation is enacted, could settle with the contractors within 30 days after the law is passed by Congress.

He testified that there are 6,669 of them.

Mr. GORDON. Six thousand.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, from the arguments presented, I think the Senate of the United States, which appropriates the money to pay these damage-suit claims, should be sufficient to warrant their appropriation.

Some of these contracts are probably just. I will vote for a commission to investigate them and report here, and will vote to pay them as fast as they are proven honest, but I will not vote to spend a nickel on a fellow with spurs on his heels who will make an affidavit that he was not interested in it and then comply with the law of 1862, passed in the country's greatest emergency. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF
HON. OTIS WINGO,
OF ARKANSAS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, March 3, 1919.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the Record I include a song of Uncle Sam, by G. M. Comstock, Uniontown, Ark., as follows:

A SON OF UNCLE SAM.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the Record I include a song of Uncle Sam, by G. M. Comstock, Uniontown, Ark., as follows:

A SON OF UNCLE SAM.