

## AFTERNOON SESSION

The House reconvened, Speaker Blue in the chair.

Teachout of Fremont moved that a committee of three be appointed to notify the Senate that the House was ready to receive it in joint session.

Motion prevailed and the Speaker appointed as such committee: Teachout of Fremont, Hocum of Buena Vista and Long of Clinton.

Teachout of Fremont from the committee appointed to notify the Senate that the House was ready to receive it in joint session, reported that it had performed its duty. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the arrival of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate and the honorable body of the Senate.

The President of the Senate was escorted to the Speaker's rostrum, the Secretary to the Chief Clerk's desk, and the members of the Senate took seats in the House chamber.

## JOINT CONVENTION

In accordance with House Concurrent Resolution 20 duly adopted, the Joint Convention was called to order; President Hickenlooper of the Senate presiding.

President Hickenlooper announced a quorum present and the Joint Convention duly organized.

Wellington of Lee moved that a committee of six, consisting of three members from the Senate and three members from the House, be appointed to notify the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association that the convention was ready to receive them.

Motion prevailed and the President appointed Senators Shaw of Pocahontas, Corwin of Muscatine and Augustine of Mahaska on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Wellington of Lee, Guernsey of Van Buren and Blatti of Chickasaw on the part of the House.

The committee waited upon the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association and escorted them to the seats provided in front of the rostrum.

Senator Leo A. Elthon gave the following address of welcome on the part of the Senate:

**MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS ASSOCIATION:** This is a distinct honor, and a very pleasant duty has been accorded me in welcoming you in behalf of the Iowa Senate to this Joint Convention of the legislature today.

I want to congratulate you each as individuals and collectively as a group for the fine record that you have made as former members of the Iowa legislature. It seems that Iowa in the past has been very fortunate in the caliber of the men who have guided the affairs of state.

No doubt you had many perplexing problems to solve and did solve them in a statesmanlike way. Perhaps some of the decisions you made were not popular at the time you made them but since have proven to be right.

No doubt you had your problems but you met them. No doubt you were criticized but you bore the criticism and were not deterred from the just and equitable solution of the problems that you faced.

We remember that you adopted the capitol extension improvement which probably was not too popular at the time but since has proven to be very wise. Iowa is proud today of its beautiful capitol grounds and rightly so. You took Iowa out of the mud and gave Iowa a system of highways which at that time was perhaps a little unpopular but since has proven to have been right and the best. You were true statesmen. We are proud of you today. No doubt some of you paid the price and were defeated for reelection because of standing firmly for what you believed was right.

As the years go by you get much satisfaction in knowing that right and justice must prevail. We see you here today. Some of you are growing old and we honor you. We pledge ourselves to follow in your footsteps and where you lay the burden down, we took it up. God helping us, we shall carry on. We are faced with different problems today, perhaps not new problems, but problems that arise because of changing conditions, problems that must be solved, problems that shall be solved. Your presence here today renews in us the determination to carry on, to use the same measure, the same yardstick in making our decisions that you used. Namely, is it just? Is it unjust? Is it right? Is it wrong? We are determined to make Iowa a greater state, a better place in which to live.

With this singleness of purpose, we pledge ourselves to carry on the work that you so ably commenced. We ask your blessing in this and if it please God, we shall leave to those who follow us the same great and noble heritage that you, the pioneer lawmakers, have left to us.

Irwin of Lee moved that a committee of two be appointed to escort McFarlane of Black Hawk to the Speaker's rostrum, preceding the motion with the following remarks:

**MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, GENTLEMEN OF THE JOINT CONVENTION:** The members of the Iowa House of Representatives are very proud to have among their members a man who is eligible to be down in front with the Pioneer Lawmakers. The gentleman to whom I refer has served

ten or more sessions in the legislature. He has been Speaker of the House, he has been Lieutenant Governor, and I can say without fear of contradiction that he has had more to do with good, solid, substantial legislation in the state of Iowa than any other man living or dead. I suggest, Mr. President, that you appoint a committee to escort the gentleman from Black Hawk, the Honorable Arch W. McFarlane, to the rostrum.

Motion prevailed and the following committee was appointed: Senator Berg of Black Hawk and Representative Irwin of Lee.

McFarlane of Black Hawk was escorted to the Speaker's rostrum, and briefly addressed the Joint Convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE IOWA PIONEER LAWMAKERS ASSOCIATION, MEMBERS OF THE JOINT ASSEMBLY: Really I do not feel like I am a pioneer. I have just kind of grown up here. I can see many friends of mine that have served with me for a number of sessions seated in the front row. To me they do not seem any older than they did at that time. Perhaps they are a little more mature, and think the legislature is not run just exactly as it should be. But I can assure them that some times I think the same.

But it is quite a record, and it is quite a privilege to serve the people of a community and of the state as I have. I have always tried to do that which I thought was for the best interests of all of the people, or at least the majority. We cannot satisfy them all, but if we try to do what is right we have no cause to fear of the future.

I could call some of these Pioneer Lawmakers by name—Carl Reed, Judge Mantz, Roy Murray, George Slemmons, Fred McCulloch, Ray Scott, Harry White—many others that have served with me in the years past.

During the last session I had the privilege of delivering the address at the Memorial Service which was held in this chamber, and you would be surprised as to the number of those that had passed to the Great Beyond in that two year period—those that have had an interest in the welfare of the community, served as members of the legislature, tried to do that which they thought was for the best interests of the people they represented—they have gone.

Some day this legislature will be in other hands. These that are gathered here in front will be taken away from us. Others will carry on. But I can only hope that they will carry on in a spirit of fairness and honesty in which it has been carried on during the years that I have served as a member of the General Assembly. I am indeed grateful for this recognition. I appreciate it very much. I do not feel that I am deserving of it, but I thank you very kindly for this opportunity.

Representative A. H. Avery of Clay gave the following address of welcome on the part of the House:

MR. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF THE JOINT ASSEMBLY, AND PIONEER LAWMAKERS OF IOWA: You Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa down there and up here—I salute you.

To me the name "Pioneer" has an especial significance. From boyhood to manhood I have ever loved to sit at the feet of pioneers and hear their story of pioneer life. I had that pleasure only a few days ago on a Saturday afternoon in the back of this House, when one of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa came and sat down beside me and for an hour entertained me with experiences while he was a lawmaker.

And one of those experiences he related was of the Senate marching through that door every morning to join in a joint session to elect a United States Senator. One hundred times, he said, one hundred times they marched through that door in here and voted, and then on the one hundredth day they elected W. S. Kenyon United States Senator, the last time that the General Assembly of Iowa was permitted to elect a United States Senator.

Talking later with some people, "Why," they said, "I didn't know that the General Assembly ever elected a United States Senator." And they always had up to that time.

The word "pioneer" has a peculiar significance. To me it signifies one who independently loves freedom, and my mind goes back to the very beginning of settlements on this side of the Atlantic. And would today that we might be privileged to sit at the feet of those who came over from Europe first. Over there as they set sail they left homes, they left factories, they left churches, they left schools, they left friends and relatives and set sail to a land where there were no homes, no place where they might go to buy themselves this or that or the other thing. No employers to employ them. It was a desolate waste. Why, if the European countries at that time had concentrated their political prisoners and led them on board ship and carried them across the Atlantic and then unloaded them and left them in this desolate land, it would have gone down in history as the greatest crime of the ages.

But here were people, good people, who were voluntarily leaving home, leaving civilization behind, landing on a stern and rock-bound coast with joy in their hearts, with a sparkle in their eye and a smile on their lips. Why? Why, because they loved freedom. Freedom caused them to do that. They loved freedom.

And they built factories, built churches, built schools, and after they had built factories—back in Massachusetts they had a factory for making hats, and parliament over across the water passed a law that they could not sell those hats any place except in the state of Massachusetts. Even over here at that early day law was stepping in and taking a part of their freedom, and they did not like it. And some of them had been engaged in England in working in the cutlery factories. They knew how to shape steel, and they started the steel industry in this country. And parliament passed another law, that no steel instrument of any kind could be made in any of the colonies. They could not even make a jack knife or butter knife. Law, law stepped in and took away a part of their freedom, the thing that they had gone out expecting nothing but toil and sweat and blood ahead of them. And then law stepped in to take away a part of that freedom that they had struggled for.

They revolted. They fought a successful war. Then they set up a government under the Articles of Confederation. I have not enumerated

only just two of the laws that they did not like. They were a lot of them. They did not like laws. It took away their freedom. And so under the articles of confederation there was not much opportunity for law. It was a very loose thing, the confederation they established.

But experience demonstrated that they had to have more law than the articles provided for. So a constitutional convention was assembled and they framed the Constitution of the United States, and the first sentence in that constitution, after the preamble, was: "All legislative power herein granted"—not a part of it—all legislative power—all the power to make laws herein granted—"shall be vested in a Congress of the United States consisting of a senate and a house of representatives." Two bodies. In order to become a law it had to pass one house by a majority vote and then pass the other house by a majority vote.

And then they were not satisfied. They were afraid of laws that would take away their freedom. So they gave to the President the power to veto, and they set up a supreme court to tell whether or not the laws enacted by the senate and the house and signed by the President compared to that document, that document which is the guarantee of their liberty, the Constitution of the United States.

A lot of people would like to see it easy to make laws. The founders of this nation tried to make it hard to make laws. I would like to go on and talk to you folks for an hour and a half, but that I cannot do. The Speaker limited me, and I have got to cut down here and skip a lot of things that I thought of talking about, and come down to Iowa.

When this state was founded by pioneers, men who loved liberty, men who had come out here expecting nothing but toil and sweat and some of them even blood, they adopted as their motto: "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain." We set up a government in Iowa. It run along for years and years, and it came about that certain interested groups got control of the county conventions of the two political parties, and the state conventions of the two political parties, and a group were ruling Iowa through the convention system in Iowa, and you—you pioneers—stopped it. It was taking away that thing that all pioneers loved—freedom, liberty, and you enacted the state primary law for the state of Iowa.

My time is up, gentlemen. I salute you. I would love to have the opportunity to sit at the feet of each of you and have you tell me of the pioneer days in the legislature. We welcome you, we members of the House. We are glad to have you here, and we are glad to have your counsel and advice relative to pending legislation.

The program was then carried out as arranged by the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, President H. S. Van Alstine of the association in charge.

President Van Alstine introduced John A. Story, who addressed the Joint Convention as follows:

**MEMBERS OF THE FORTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:** Some six years ago the secretary of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association stated that there were then only three members of

the House of the Twentieth General Assembly living. He gave the names. I was one of the three. I do not now remember the names of the other two, but so far as I can learn they have both passed to their reward. So I may appear before you probably as one of the antiques.

The Twentieth General Assembly met in the old Capitol Building just across the way where the Soldiers' Monument now stands. We met, organized by electing Mr. Wolf, of Cedar County, Speaker, and the chief clerk and other employes, and then in a few days we moved over to this magnificent building. So the Twentieth General Assembly was the last to meet in the old Capitol Building and the first to meet in this magnificent one.

The hall in which we met in the old building, especially by its seats and desks, reminded me of the little old country schoolhouse I attended some eighty years ago. This magnificent building was like heaven—wonderful!

While it was magnificent, we did not enjoy all the benefits that you members of the forty-ninth now enjoy. For example, we did not vote then by pushing a button. We had to answer a roll call. Then, too, no single member of the House had a clerk. Possibly a half dozen clerks in the House, serving the most important committees. Now you have, as I understand it, about eleven employes looking after the doors. You have, I guess, one hundred or more stenographers and typewriters to look after your bills and amendments and your correspondence. Then, if I remember correctly, there was no typewritten bill introduced in that House—all by longhand, and we carried on our correspondence in the same manner.

So far as the ability of the members of the general assembly to serve, I think they probably were average, compared with this or several general assemblies. There were some men then noted in the state as members of the House. For example, I will mention ex-Governor Carpenter, who then had come from Webster county to serve as a member of the House. It made me think of John Quincy Adams, once president of the United States, later serving his country as a member of congress. Now while the office in each case might seem less important, yet they were both honorably served.

Other prominent members of the House were General Tuttle, of Polk county; Colonel Clayton, of Pottawattamie county; Captain Head, who became Speaker of the House of the Twenty-first General Assembly. And there was Captain Lyons, of Guthrie county, who afterwards became auditor of state. Then there was Captain Watrous, a prominent business man in Des Moines. There was a Mr. Kerr, of Grundy, who afterwards served for a number of years in the United States Congress. Then there was Silas Weaver, of Hardin county, I believe, chairman of the judiciary committee in the twentieth, and later served for many years with honor on the supreme bench of the state of Iowa. So you see there were some prominent people then. Others became prominent later. Some of the members were afterwards elected as district judges throughout different parts of the state. I don't know so much about the Senate in the general assembly, but I do know that there were two of the most prominent lawyers of the state in the Senate of that assembly—Mills of Davenport and Hall of Burlington. Then there was another senator—I

don't recall his name, but he was later appointed United States district judge in Iowa.

There were, of course, other able men, but I cannot take up your time to speak of any more. I will speak shortly about some of the legislation that took place in the Twentieth General Assembly. One of the important bills was a bill providing that we pay our taxes semi-annually in place of annually as they had to do before. The bill passed the Senate, came to the House and was defeated—fought bitterly. On the roll call at that time, when it got down near the bottom of the roll, one member, myself, voted against the bill, although I had promised to vote for it. The manager of that bill in the House came and called me down for changing my mind. I told him I hadn't, just to watch. And as soon as the vote was announced I moved to reconsider. That night we went to work and persuaded a number of those who had voted against it to change their minds and to vote for it, and the bill the next day passed, and it is the law today.

Another important matter that probably attracted the attention of the people throughout the state was the prohibitory law. As you know, the people of Iowa had ratified an amendment to the constitution providing for prohibition in Iowa and providing that the next legislature should pass laws necessary to put it in force. It was a matter that took considerable debate. We found on canvassing we had just fifty-one votes, Republicans, that would vote for the bill. It only took fifty-one votes at that time to pass a bill in the House. So we felt easy until just about the time for the bill to come up when Mr. Weaver, that I have heretofore mentioned, took sick and was sick in bed. And in order to gain that fifty-one votes that we thought we were sure of we carried him in on a stretcher and put him down on the floor in front of the Clerk's desk. But when the roll was finally called one Democrat, I think the member from Montgomery, although I don't recall his name, voted with us and the prohibitory law was passed.

Another matter that I might speak of, but very briefly. At that time we only had one insane asylum in the state of Iowa. A bill was introduced to locate one in southwestern Iowa. It was fought by members from central Iowa who tried to amend the bill and have it located in west central Iowa. But after considerable fighting they got it through the House and it became a law. They said they were going to build a cottage plan asylum. But when the twenty-first was reached they reported they had a foundation laid for a central building for that asylum. They wanted an appropriation to continue building that. In sort of sport I moved a bill to provide that we should appropriate \$15,000 to box up that foundation and preserve it until a more favorable date was reached to erect the building. So that the matter was passed.

Before I take up the twenty-first, I want to say that one of our most constant and faithful visitors in the Twentieth General Assembly was Mr. Finkbine of Des Moines, who was the superintendent or supervisor of the construction of this magnificent building. He was proud of his work, and we were proud of him. It stands, it seems to me, as a monument to the memory of that honest and faithful servant of Iowa, for no whisper was ever uttered against any acts or matters of his. The Twentieth General Assembly, as I told you before, had elected a Speaker. The

Chief Clerk was Sidney A. Foster, the author of that wonderful slogan at that time, "Of all that is good, Iowa affords the best." Sid was a good clerk. Later he and Governor Jackson and Gib Pray, then clerk of the supreme court, organized the Royal Union Life Insurance Company, which lasted for many years, did a great business, but finally failed—probably after the old managers of it had passed away.

The legislature of the Twenty-first General Assembly don't impress me as anything very special. There were only, as I said, a few new members. Many of the old members of the Twentieth General Assembly were returned to the twenty-first. But there were one or two new members that I do feel that I ought to mention. One was Bob Cousins, in the House from Cedar county—very quiet, inoffensive young man, who was a member of the House, who, as you may know, was later elected as a member of congress and attained to a national reputation as an orator.

In the Senate one new member that I recall was Lafayette Young, for a long time owner and editor of the Des Moines Capital, and who for a short time served as a member of the United States Senate.

There is one matter in the Twenty-first General Assembly that I am not very proud of, and I don't think it added any special glory to the memory of the Twenty-first. Serious charges were preferred in the House against our State Auditor. We had two Judiciary Committees then. The charges were referred to No. 2 Judiciary Committee. They held secret sessions, taking the evidence, excluding newspaper reporters and everybody else except witnesses and members of the committee and possibly the members who preferred the charges. They finally brought in a report recommending that State Auditor Brown should be impeached. I as chairman of No. 1 Judiciary Committee opposed it, said "we have had no evidence; you men sat in secret session; we don't know what the evidence is. I don't feel like voting on this bill without knowing something about what the charges are and what the evidence was." But the House, as I say, voted for impeachment. A committee was appointed to conduct a trial before the State Senate. I refused to take any part in that, declined to act as prosecutor with the other members of the committee on that charge. The Senate of the Twenty-first General Assembly found State Auditor Brown not guilty. But it cost the state of Iowa over \$40,000. Thank you, gentlemen.

President Van Alstine introduced the Honorable George M. Titus, who addressed the Joint Convention as follows:

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:** The remarks of the last speaker make me want to tell a story before I start on my principal address. He talked about this wonderful capitol. The first appropriation of a million and a half was made by the Thirteenth General Assembly. Then, as now, Des Moines people were awake to their own interests, and the members of the General Assembly were dined and wined and entertained, the purpose being to get that appropriation of a million and a half to build this fine building, to start it. Some of the members, we are told, held back quite a while, because they got more dinners by waiting. And finally

the people got so interested in that appropriation that the Chaplain made it part of every prayer, and in this body, this House, the Chaplain petitioned the Almighty to put it into the minds of these statesmen to build a suitable building for this grand old state of Iowa. And we are told that a member of this House got the floor and said, "Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce a resolution." He was recognized by the Speaker. "I will read the resolution. 'Resolved, that in the future Chaplains praying for the passage of bills shall take them in the order they appear on the calendar.'" Finally the bill was passed, and we are all glad of this wonderful building. As I look it over, the time since I was here, seems to me the decorations have got much more handsome than when we were here.

Now I am going to start out. I asked the Lieutenant Governor how much time I could have. He said there was no limit. I don't want to bore you, but I will tell you some of the things that may be worth your while to listen to.

In 1864, mind you, on a little farm in the state of New York there lived a small family in which there was a boy nine years old and part of the work of the family was the raising of turkeys. That year a roaming mother of twelve or fifteen little turkeys was accidentally killed, and the mother of that tiny little boy told him that he could have those turkeys if he would rear them by hand, so to speak. This he did. They grew and grew in affection for him. They bothered him when he walked. They were so fond of him they mingled with his feet. One day as he was out by the door he saw three carriages coming up the street. They were filled with soldiers of the Civil War home on a furlough, singing patriotic songs. As they came in front of his home where the boy and the turkeys stood they stopped their carriages, got out, and stole all of his turkeys. And as they went away they sang,

John Brown's body lies a mould'ring in the grave

As we go marching along with the turkeys.

The little boy went in and wept on his mother's bosom, and told her about the loss of what he expected from those turkeys. And she comforted him by telling him that those soldiers probably would never eat turkey again; they were fighting for the Union and the preservation of the flag.

And the next year that same boy stood at the same gate and saw a man riding by as fast as he could saying, "Lincoln is shot! Lincoln is shot!" That boy, that lad, is now addressing you. I tell you so you may know what a long, long trail I have traveled.

My father moved with his family to Michigan, and from there to the great state of Iowa. I am so glad that he did, and the state has a reputation now that is known. I like to tell the story of a friend of mine from Muscatine, who several years ago visited Los Angeles. And while on the streets there he was talking with a couple of strangers and one of them said, "What state are you from?" My friend said, "The best state in the Union." They said, "Shake, neighbor, we are from Iowa too." They didn't have to name it.

I don't know why, but I am in better health today than when I came to this General Assembly in '98. And my physicians tell me that I have a prospect of hitting the century mark. Now I want to tell you some of the high spots when I came to the legislature in the horse and buggy days. I wonder how many in this audience remember or had a personal acquaintance with Senator William B. Allison. Please raise your hands. (About a dozen hands raised.)

I want to remind you today of what a wonderful statesman he seemed to be. While not always agreeing with him, but away back, some of us young fellows having reached the smart age, decided that the tariff ought to be revised. We went to Washington and called on Senator Allison. He said, "Mr. Titus, how are things in Iowa?" I said, "Agriculturally they are all right, but if you pass the McKinley bill as introduced, I don't know what will happen." It did pass, and we only elected four Republican congressmen. But the final result was that it made McKinley president in 1896.

And years ago when "Pitchfork" Tillman, a Democratic senator from North or South Carolina, came to Muscatine to lecture at our chautauqua, it was my business to take him up on the stage. And I said to him, "Senator Tillman, what do you think of our man Senator Allison?" He turned to me and he said, "Mr. Titus, what do I think of Senator Allison? My God, I love that man." And he brought his hand over and put it on mine and held it for two or three minutes. He said, "Mr. Titus, Senator Allison plays on that Senate like the lady plays on the piano. Anything that the old man wants he can have."

Senator Dolliver I regard as one of the best campaigners this state ever had. I remember hearing him in a campaign speech, remember hearing him talking about the soil in the eastern country. He said, "I was back in New England, and I cannot understand how they raise anything back there. I've walked past the cemetery, and the sexton was digging a grave. I went in to see how deep the soil was, and I asked the sexton how they raised anything in that soil. And his reply was, 'We fertilize.' 'You fertilize?' 'Yes, we even fertilize the cemetery.' 'Fertilize the cemetery? What do you fertilize the cemetery for?' He said, 'We feel that it would help out in the resurrection.'"

The high spot in the general assembly when I came here was back in a measure that finally was passed and became the law of the land. Senator Emmert of Atlantic said to me—he was one time president of the State Board of Health—he says, "I have got a little bill here that I want you to help me on, Senator Titus. It is a bill requiring the testing of cattle brought into this state for tuberculosis." I said, "Why, I don't know anything about tuberculosis in cows." And he said he wasn't getting some votes. I stepped into the library and Johnson Brigham gave me the report of the Massachusetts commission in which it stated they had just paid \$275,000 for the cows they killed that could not stand the tubercular test.

Well, I took that book over to the hotel and I read until two o'clock, realizing what an advantage I would have when the bill was attacked on

the floor. And I remember the language of Senator Bolter when he got the floor after Senator Emmert had presented the bill. He said, "Mr. President, I have been a member of this general assembly for sixteen years, but this is the first time that I ever knew of the state being asked to chase microbes and bacilli. There stands the senator from Woodbury, six feet two in his stocking feet. Where in the name of God would he have grown if he had been nourished with milk after the microbes and bacilli had been killed? Mr. President, I see on the border line between Iowa and Missouri a guard that has a lariat in one hand and a tuberculin tester in the other. Here comes a Missouri farmer with his cows. 'Halt,' says the guard. He lariats the cows and he sticks the tuberculin tester into one of the animals and says, 'Take your cow home. She has consumption.'"

While that sort of ridicule kept going on I had my book there, and after all the attacks on the bill had been made I just proceeded to read from my book that the State of Massachusetts paid \$275,000 for cows they killed after examination for tuberculosis in Massachusetts, and then that the Royal Commission of England had decided that tuberculosis in cows was the same as in human beings.

The bill failed by two votes. I remember Senator Emmert said, "Senator Titus, the time will come when all cows will be tested." I notice by the last report of the Department of Agriculture that that is the fact, that now tuberculosis in cattle is almost unknown. That was of great interest to me, as I was able at that time by reason of this book to meet the situation, and now it is an accomplished fact.

When I came to the legislature my partner said, "Now you are going up there, why not get rid of so much politics? We just go through one campaign and then we start in on another." I consulted with the older members here and they said, "Yes, such should be the law." I said, "Let's do it." Nobody seemed to do it, so I went into the library and read the Constitution of every state in the Union and found that only ten states had annual elections, including Iowa, and I introduced the resolution, after having prepared it and submitted it to Judge Deemer, who sat at the same table with me at the old Savery Hotel.

Well, here is where the excitement comes. I had no idea that that would attract any particular attention, but I found myself quite famous, and the resolution passed the General Assembly, and it passed the next General Assembly, was voted on and carried by 30,000. And then someone attacked its validity. It was defeated by the Supreme Court, and passed again, and in 1900 became the law, and we have biennial instead of annual elections, in the State every other year, saving \$450,000 at least.

I want to tell you what happened in the Constitutional Amendments Committee at that time—made up of lawyers—Judge Blanchard, George Allyn, Charlie Mullan of Waterloo—all lawyers. They said to me, "If this resolution is to pass and we are to have biennial elections instead of annual, we will elect all the officers at the same time."

I said, "Our plan is to have a four year term, and elect one-half at one biennial period and the other half at the other—at the next biennial

period." Now I felt it not out of place, since there is a bill before this General Assembly changing to four year terms, to tell you that it was the plan of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies—the plan of the committee—that we should have a four year term. And while you are doing that, what is the objection to a resolution to be passed by this General Assembly providing for a four year term for the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor and the officers governed by the Constitution? If it is passed by the next General Assembly and becomes a law, you will have carried out what was the intention of the General Assembly that passed the first resolution providing for biennial elections.

Now I have taken considerable time, but I want to finish what I have to say by telling you a true story on this long, long trail that I have traveled. Discontent strikes people and they become dissatisfied. I know in '88 I felt that Muscatine was too small for my caliber. But I stayed right there, and I want to tell you a true story as I have told the Pioneer Lawmakers and just as I tell you here today, and then I will be through.

Several years ago Mrs. Titus and I went to Europe. Not speaking any but the English language we decided that we would rather go in a party and be conducted. We selected a Tourist Company that only permitted about fifteen. When we arrived at New York we found that of those fifteen six were from Philadelphia, four from Evansville, Indiana, two from New Haven, two from Camden, New Jersey, one from Toledo, and Mrs. Titus and myself from Muscatine. For the first time in my life I felt the embarrassment of coming from a rather insignificant or unknown city. They asked me how Muscatine was spelled. And when I said it was an Indian name they asked me if there were Indians there then. And Mrs. Titus suggested that we should have registered from Chicago. And I am telling you this story because you may find this out about the town where you live. You may discover a good deal that you don't know about.

One evening when we were together someone asked if I had read the book, "Pigs is Pigs." And I said, "Yes, that was written by Ellis Parker Butler, who lives in my town."

And on another evening they spoke of the wonderful company that made Royal baking powder. And I said, "Will Ziegler got that formula for the Royal baking powder from a steamboat captain in Muscatine, and he started his career manufacturing it in a drug store in Muscatine." When we got over to Amsterdam I excused myself from the crowd and said, "We are going to call on the United States consul, he is a friend of ours from Muscatine, Frank Mahin, a brother of John Mahin."

When we were coming down through France one of the gentlemen called my attention to a sign out in the field, "H. J. Heinz—57 Varieties," and said "That is a wonderful institution, advertised all over the world." "Yes," I said, "it is, and the largest branch outside of Pittsburgh is located in my town." When we got to Paris I said, "A friend of mine is living near here in a large chateau on an estate. If I knew where it was I would go to see her." Our names were published in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, and this lady happened to be there and to notice

it and invited us to visit them. The conductor gave us a car and the chauffeur took us down to that wonderful estate of 30 acres on the banks of the Seine.

And the next day as we started towards the Louvre, the art gallery, the conductor said, "Mr. Titus, the driver says you called at quite a swell place." "Yes," I said, "it is. That is owned by a friend of ours from Muscatine. It cost over a million dollars."

And as we approached the art gallery, he says, "We are now approaching the statue of Lafayette given by the school children of the United States and designed by the celebrated sculptor, George Gray Barnard." I said, "Is Mr. Barnard in the city?" He said, "I don't know. Do you know him?" "Oh, yes, he used to live in Muscatine. His father was pastor of the church to which I belonged."

The Barry Manufacturing Company gave a banquet in Muscatine. I was asked to tell this story. And Pat Barry, a witty Irishman, made this reply after the story was told. He said, "We all hope that Senator Titus will live to be very old. But if he should contract the flu and pass away, I venture that when he appears at the pearly gates and the alarm is given, Saint Peter would say, "Who is it?" and the response would come, 'Ex-Senator Titus from Muscatine,' and he would say, 'Let him right in. I used to live in Muscatine myself.'" Well, that was my embarrassment at least about my own town.

Now I give you as my parting message this incident. After a man reaches the age that I have, he doesn't care. I had occasion to write President Roosevelt a couple of years ago, and I wrote to him like I was addressing my own son. And I said, "You probably marvel at my presumption and my ability to give you advice. But I will remind you that I am old enough to be your father, and I hold to the theory that the human mind does not mature until one is seventy years of age, so there is hope for you yet, but nobody will see this letter except my stenographer and myself, unless you show it. But this is an important matter." He did show it, and he did what I asked him to.

I think it might be wise for this general assembly to keep some of these older members of the pioneer lawmakers around here from whom you might ask advice. I thank you.

Johnson of Linn moved that the Joint Convention be now dissolved.

Motion prevailed.

The House reconvened, Speaker Blue in the chair.

#### REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS

Smith of Cedar, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, submitted the following report, and moved its adoption:

**MR. SPEAKER:** Your joint committee on enrolled bills respectfully re-