

Hatred of the Croats and of the Slovenes has increased in the last 50 years as they have begun to oppose Germanization, leaning upon Serbia as a defense and upon her democracy. Since the formation of the Austro-German alliance of 1879, Vienna and Berlin have been united in their policy to crush Serbia because of its democracy—a small America in the southeast of Europe—and to counteract every effort of the Serbs and Croats or Slovenes in the dual monarchy standing in their way.

Our desperate moral and political situation has been truly pictured by one of our great national poets, "Our tears flow unremarked, and neither our cries nor our prayers are heard." The ambition to dominate the world, and the determination to check democratic movements in their dominions, have been the motives which have caused the central powers to inaugurate this tremendous war. All else has been simple pretext.

You know the methods followed by the Germans in this war in Belgium, in France, in Italy, in Roumania, and even in Russia. You have never heard of the horrors endured by the Yugoslavs, not only in Serbia but even in the Provinces of Austria-Hungary. They are so cruel and inhuman that I am obliged to spare you the recital. But I must give you one, the slightest example of it.

Since we have been so happy as to enjoy the hospitality of your beautiful Capital, I have been going every Sunday to commune with your people in prayer for all the unfortunate men and women in the world and for our redemption from the evils imposed upon us all by German aggression. On every one of these occasions I have recalled to mind the military order issued by the invader of my martyred country:

Divine service is only to be permitted at the request of the inhabitants of the locality and only in the open air and outside the church. No sermon, however, will be permitted under any conditions whatsoever. A platoon, prepared to fire, will hold itself in readiness near the church during divine service.

In methods of barbarity, Austrians, Magyars, Bulgarians, and Germans have vied with one another. Contrary to the traditions of warfare in the last three centuries, and contrary to the obligations assumed in international treaties, the Austro-Germans, the Bulgarians, and the Turks have violated the most elementary civil, moral, and religious rights in Belgium, in France, in Italy, in Roumania, but surely nowhere in such large measure as in Serbia. Should they be victorious in this war, the turn of others would necessarily come, and neutral nations would not escape.

This situation imposes upon us all the imperative duty of facing sacrifices to win the war. I have come from the western front in Europe, and I saw there all the horrors of German devastation. Attila could go to the school of barbarism founded by the successors of Moltke. But I saw at the same time the resolution of all the allied soldiers, those under the command of your gallant Gen. Pershing included, to win this war, forced upon us all, and to restore right, justice, and liberty to the civilized world. [Applause.] But to win it we must act with all our coordinated energy and indefatigably day and night. We must not, we dare not, think of anything else these days than of the war and of winning it. Only when we hold complete and definite victory in our hands can we dare to think of peace. This peace must be a just and a lasting one, and to be such it can not be made in Germany. [Applause.] To obtain it we must realize that further great and earnest efforts are to be made. We must stand as one man and concentrate all our energies. We Serbs put all our confidence in our allies, as we have up to the present day, that this sunlight will dawn. We hope that the new world organization—for a new world will and must result from this war—will be inspired by the American spirit, tending toward "a more perfect union," providing at the same time that no State shall be deprived of its equality in the new society of nations. We may assure you, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, that in the coming happier organization we shall be factors and elements of order and of progress, and that we shall be happy and proud to stand beside you and to follow you in the way in which the spirit of Washington is to guide mankind. [Applause.]

The members of the mission then took their places on the right of the Speaker's rostrum, and the Members of the House of Representatives were presented to them.

The distinguished visitors were then escorted from the Hall of the House.

The recess having expired, the House (at 1 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) resumed its session.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings which took place during the recess be published in the Record.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the proceedings incident to the visit

of the Serbian mission be printed in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. DENTON was given leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Thomas J. Lamar (H. R. 19145, 64th Cong.), no adverse report having been made thereon.

REFERENCE AND PRINTING OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the address of the President be printed and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, in addition to the copies of the President's address which will be printed and distributed through the Document Room under the rules of the House, I ask unanimous consent that 25,000 copies be printed and distributed through the Folding Room.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that 25,000 copies of the President's address just delivered be printed in document form and distributed through the Folding Room. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will call attention to the fact that the next to the last address of the President never has been referred. Does the gentleman wish to make some motion about it?

Mr. KITCHIN. I thought myself that being a special message it was unnecessary to make a motion.

The SPEAKER. Then the Chair will refer it to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOOR OF MEETING THURSDAY.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns Wednesday it adjourn to meet at 11 a. m. on Thursday.

Mr. GILLETT. Is that with the understanding that the woman-suffrage amendment will be considered on Thursday?

Mr. KITCHIN. I understand the Rules Committee will bring in a rule on Thursday for the consideration of the woman-suffrage amendment, and that it is the purpose to close the matter up and vote on the amendment on that day, and we wish to have an extra hour.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Wednesday it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. on Thursday. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for leave of absence for the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER], indefinitely, on account of illness.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER] be given indefinite leave of absence on account of illness. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

UNLAWFUL RESTRAINTS AND MONOPOLIES.

Mr. CARLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of S. J. Res. 106, extending until January 1, 1919, the effective date of section 10 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, now on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. The parliamentary clerk is momentarily absent, but the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Virginia when the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] has concluded his 30-minute speech.

Mr. CARLIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to awaiting the return of the parliamentary clerk, but I want to be certain that we are not going to adjourn so as to cut off consideration of Senate joint resolution 106, because this is the last day of the existence of the law and it is necessary to consider it if possible to-day.

Mr. STAFFORD. What does the resolution relate to?

Mr. CARLIN. It relates to the suspension of section 10 of the Clayton Antitrust Act.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think there is some objection to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. CARLIN. I am not concerned about the objection to the resolution, but I am concerned about its consideration to-day.