

Address

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director's chair find a brother in the engine cab or on the hand car; aye, no statute to enforce thrift or economy, to stop the waste of our time, our energies and our money on the fads, the foibles and the follies of our present day living. And yet these are the influences that tell upon life, that affect intimately and directly the peace, the happiness, aye, the welfare of the community. But no legislature that will ever assemble and no congress that will ever sit can control, provide for or settle these conditions.

Notwithstanding these facts this is a field into which the legislator is frequently tempted to enter. It is within this field the demagogue plies his arts and inflames the people. Here in his heated imagination dwell the political spooks, and hobgoblins hold their nightly orgies.

Let me now close with one of the final paragraphs of my address to the Pioneer Lawmakers of 1906:

"To be a worthy citizen of this great state is to bear a prouder title and one more significant and suggestive of the highest qualities of manhood than to be a potentate, prince or king of any monarchy on earth. And to be a participant in the making of her laws is to be the holder of a trust that none should take up with levity or pursue for a day without the devotion of all that is best and worthiest in his life."

ADDRESS

By PERRY ENGLE

One by one, at the beckoning of the silent messenger, our comrades have passed through the gate to the land of the dead. We miss their presence and counsels. Out of the fifty members of the Senate of the Twenty-third General Assembly, I only know of one comrade that remains; that one is our worthy president, A. B. Funk. Among the crowned jewels are a Kirkwood, a Harlan, a Larrabee, a Dolliver, a Gear, a Carpenter, a Cole, a Weaver, a Gillette. So many others, too numerous to mention. These pioneers bore the flag triumphant even to the gates of the sunset. These pioneers were the good men that Milton pictures as "The ripe fruit our earth holds up to God." The lives of such men are highly worthy of emulation. With my comrade pioneers, the morning of life has gone, the sombre shades of evening are gathering closely around us, we have heard the reveille at sunrise and listened to the tattoo of night. As the arrows of sunset lodged brightly on the tree tops, so I believe that somewhere the gates of light have opened wide for our departed comrades.

"Somewhere the sun is shining
Somewhere the song birds dwell."

We hope that our successors will honor us by excelling us; by giving the people the best of laws and the best of government. May we consecrate ourselves to that inspiring sentiment uttered by President Lin-

coln at Gettysburg "that government of, by and for the people may never perish from the earth."

I was a member of the Senate during the Twenty-third General Assembly. It was the occasion of a famous deadlock that lasted two weeks before any organization could be made. A company of Zouaves from Chicago was waiting to assist in the inauguration of Governor Boies. Partisan feeling and the appetite for spoils was intense. I was elected to the Senate as an Independent and there were twenty-four Republicans and twenty-five Democrats. Lieutenant Governor Poyneer, Republican, was in the chair.

Senator Parrott offered a resolution to proceed to the election of permanent officers. A vote was taken and I voted with the Republicans, the result being twenty-five to twenty-five. Lieutenant Governor Poyneer voted aye. Senator Matt Parrott moved to proceed to the election of permanent officers. I nominated J. W. Cliff for permanent secretary. Democrats failed to make a nomination and refused to vote on roll call. Then the secretary called the roll of absentees and still the Democrats refused to vote. The chair announced that there not being a majority no election was had. Sick members were carried in on stretchers and the excitement ran high. Some of my Democratic friends accused me of being responsible for the deadlock. I replied, "Not I, but the senators who refuse to vote are responsible. I am voting at every call."

I steadfastly refused to enter the caucus of either party, realizing that twenty-four partisans could outvote one independent. The C. B. & Q. Democrats were in the saddle fighting railroad control, equal suffrage, and prohibition.

One morning Senator Brower, a Republican, arose, his hand shaking like an aspen leaf, his voice trembling, and voted with the Democrats. Thus ended the famous deadlock.

The *Dubuque Times* said of Senator Brower: "He certainly blundered, he cannot pose as a great economist to fire off at the very moment victory was with the Republicans. He showed his narrowness and lack of party fealty."

The world is evolving and growing better. Let us have faith in justice. Some of us have seen human beings sold on the auction block. I hold in my hand a mortgage on a slave dated 1811. Only a few years ago the great state of Iowa was dividing profits with the saloon keepers by the mulct law. My bill enabling woman to vote was defeated in the Senate of the Twenty-third General Assembly. Once woman could not own the clothing that she was wearing. Today she cannot be a member of the legislature of Iowa.

After these addresses there were several short talks of a reminiscent character made by George M. Titus, R. G. Clark, George Van Houten, A. H. Davison and others.

Others who were present during some portions of sessions, although not mentioned in the proceedings, were George W. Clark, J. H. Henderson, Thomas Geneva, E. P. Barringer, W. O. Payne and R. L. Chase.

W. C. McArthur read the following statement from Curator E. R. Harlan:

The Honorable Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Historical Building.

Gentlemen:

A crisis in preserving priceless materials and property of the state (in the Historical Department) exists. I respectfully ask your consideration and disposition of it.

Collection of records and archives, of newspaper files, books, pamphlets, war relics, and treasures that people seem most to appreciate, must stop within a biennium unless display, storage and working facilities are provided.

Civil War materials from the hands of the vanishing Grand Army and from their disbanding posts can not be saved for sheer want even of storage room.

Car loads of World War materials captured in Europe by our men, shipped to America, freighted from Washington at our expense and housed in state property at Camp Dodge, is entitled to be seen in the Historical Building now. It was folly otherwise to have acquired, if not to have captured them.

Nearly twenty years ago the Historical Building was constructed with the definite policy of temporarily housing the State Library (except its Law Division), and the Traveling Library, and of providing permanently for the administration for a quarter of a century of the Historical Department.

Both the State Library and the Traveling Library have multiplied their beneficent service to the state, increased the bulk and value of their collections. The Medical Library has been founded and equipped. These can not yield an inch and no one should expect it. They ought to be afforded space in accordance with their merit. There is a congenial impingement of their areas into the areas of the Historical Department. All extend into the area the public occupies.

Success in acquiring historical materials the past twenty years produces the dilemma. The large groups of legislative photographs, the priceless portraits of leaders and benefactors of our preceding generations and the products of the tastes and culture of our pioneer families overflow into corridors and are exposed to mischievous and vandal hands. Attics in the Capitol Building are crowded to the limit.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. HARLAN.

Mr. McArthur then introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, The membership of this association when in service established and created the Historical Department of Iowa through the high and noble conception of their former member, the late Charles Aldrich, and authorized and provided the building in which the collections are housed and the administration carried out;

Whereas, The expansion and growth both of the collections and administration has been one of the remarkable achievements of state administration through the past twenty years it, nevertheless, has been handicapped through lack of physical equipment during and since the World War;

Whereas, The Curator of the Historical Department by way of stating the situation has presented to this association a succinct finding of facts with respect to the crisis he confronts, which statement is attached to these resolutions, it is

Resolved, That the association has heard with respect and considered with sympathy the facts as stated and the wishes expressed, and

Resolved, That the valor and the achievement of Iowa citizenship of the past having been noticed and cared for so well in the past through the Historical Department, and the like qualities of our citizenship of the present and future being in need of equal if not greater attention, it is

Resolved, That the association accept and approve the statement of the Curator and direct its secretary to communicate the same with these resolutions to the House and Senate of the Forty-second General Assembly, with the urgent request that they be seriously considered.

On Mr. McArthur's motion, seconded by George H. Van Houten, the resolutions were adopted.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows: President, H. W. Byers; Vice president, George W. Clarke; Secretary, David C. Mott. Vice presidents by districts: First—H. O. Weaver, Wapello; Second—Irving B. Richman, Muscatine; Third—J. C. Beem, Waterloo; Fourth—R. T. St. John, Riceville; Fifth—R. G. Cousins, Tipton; Sixth—Perry Engle, Newton; Seventh—Oley Nelson, Slater; Eighth—George S. Allyn, Mt. Ayr; Ninth—L. F. Potter, Harlan; Tenth—J. L. Kamrar, Webster City; Eleventh—E. C. Roach, Rock Rapids. Executive Committee, H. W. Byers, George M. Titus, David C. Mott, Emory English, and E. D. Chassell.

The report was adopted. The president, vice president, and secretary were made the publishing committee. The session then

adjourned to meet on the second floor of the State House at 1:30 P. M.

At 2:00 P. M. the members of the association were conducted into the hall of the House of Representatives as the guests of the Forty-second General Assembly. Lieutenant Governor Clem F. Kimball and A. B. Funk presided jointly. An address of welcome was made by Senator Lloyd Ellis and a reply by H. W. Byers, after which the formal address of the occasion was delivered by Burton E. Sweet, as follows:

EARLY PIONEERS OF IOWA

Mr. Chairman, Members of the General Assembly, and members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa:

At the outset I wish to express to you my profound appreciation for the compliment that you have paid me in calling upon me to address you upon this occasion.

As I look about me today I realize that nothing in this world can pause or stay, that there is unceasing change everywhere, and that this fundamental principle applies to men as well as events. Time is a great leveler, and it takes a very unusual man to be thought of or even spoken of one hundred years after his death. Not a member that served with me in this House twenty-seven years ago is a member of the present assembly. Some of the men I associated with then in public life have held high positions of trust and confidence in our state and nation. Some of them have been judges, governors, congressmen, senators, and members of the cabinet of the president of the United States. Some of them have succumbed to the ravages of disease and have gone to the Undiscovered Country. Some of them have returned to the ordinary walks of life, and have taken an active part in the affairs of their communities and counties, and have given of their best to the worthy citizenship of the state. Some of them were lawyers, doctors, farmers, artisans, and business men. All of them have played their parts well, and have contributed in no small degree to our present standing, achievements, and glory as one of the leading commonwealths of the nation.

Iowa, as a state, is unusually favored by way of location, soil, climate and resources. The other day I read in Holy Writ of the Garden of Eden. It is described as being a place where every tree and herb grew that was pleasant to the sight of man and good for food. It is also recorded that a river flowed through the Garden, which was divided into four heads or sources. It is described as an ideal spot for the abode of man. That such a place did exist on the earth at one time, the Bible is abundant proof. Where it existed is lost in the night of antiquity. Even tradition cannot assist us in finding it. As to where it

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