

small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. *2 Hats., 72.*

Rule XV of the House of Representatives provides for a procedure on call of the House. Members of the House do not rise on answering.

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SEC. IX.—SPEAKER.

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When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the Clerk. *2 Hats., 158.* As are also questions of adjournment. *6 Gray, 406.* Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week without a Speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it *de die in diem* for fourteen days. *1 Chand., 331, 335.*

§ 312. Election of Speaker.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives was first chosen by ballot, but since 1839 has been chosen by a viva voce vote on a roll call (I, 187, 211). The Clerk appoints tellers for this election (I, 217), but the House, and not the Clerk, decides by what method it shall elect (I, 210). The motion to proceed to the election of Speaker is privileged (I, 212, 214; VIII, 3883), and debatable unless the previous question be ordered (I, 213). In 1860 the voting for Speaker proceeded slowly, being interspersed with debate (I, 223), and in one instance the House asked candidates for Speaker to state their views before proceeding to election (I, 218). In 1809 it was held that the Speaker should be elected by a majority of all present (I, 215), and in 1879 that he might be elected by a majority of those present, if a quorum, and that a majority of all the Members was not required (I, 216). In two instances the House chose a Speaker by plurality of votes, but confirmed the choice by majority vote (I, 221). On several occasions

the choice of Speaker has been delayed for several weeks by contests (I, 222; V, 5356, 6647, 6649; VI, 24).

In the Senate, a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice-President's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.

§ 313. Election of President pro tempore of the Senate.

In the later practice the President pro tempore has usually been chosen by resolution. In 1876 the Senate determined that the tenure of office of a President pro tempore elected at one session does not expire at the meeting of Congress after the first recess, the Vice-President not having appeared to take the chair; that the death of the Vice-President does not have the effect to vacate the office of President pro tempore; and that the President pro tempore holds office at the pleasure of the Senate (II, 1417).

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are *1 H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney, and Sir William Sturton, and in *15 H.*, 6. Sir John Tyrrel, in 1656, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

§ 314. Parliamentary law as to choice of Speaker pro tempore.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18. Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15.	}	Not merely pro tem. 1 <i>Chand.</i> , 169, 276, 277.
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Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen, *31 H. VI*, 3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. *2 Hats.*, 161; *4 Inst.*, 8; *L. Parl.*, 263.

The House of Representatives, by clause 7 of rule I, has provided for appointment and election of Speakers pro tempore.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker pro tempore appointed, 2 Grey, 186; 5 Grey, 134.

§ 315. Removal of the Speaker.

The House of Representatives has never removed a Speaker; but it had on several occasions removed or suspended other officers, as Clerk and Doorkeeper (I, 287-290, 292; II, 1417), who are officers classed by the Constitution in the phrase "the House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers." A resolution for the removal of an officer is presented as a matter of privilege (I, 284-286; VI, 35), and a resolution declaring the office of Speaker vacant presents a question of constitutional privilege (VI, 35).

SEC. X.—ADDRESS.

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A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a Committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the Whole House, or by the Speaker, 9 Grey, 473; 1 Chandler, 298, 301; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 Hats., 278.

§ 316. Addresses to the President.

In the first years of Congress the President annually delivered an address to the two Houses in joint session, and the House of Representatives then prepared an address, which the Speaker, attended by the House, carried to the President. A joint rule of 1789 also provided for the presentation of joint addresses of the two Houses to the President (V, 6630). In 1876 the joint rules of the House were abrogated, including the joint rule providing for presentation of the joint addresses of the two Houses to the President (V, 6782-6787). In 1801 President Jefferson transmitted a message "in writing" and discontinued the practice of making addresses in person. From 1801 to 1913 all messages were sent in writing (V, 6629), but President Wilson resumed the custom of making addresses in person on April 8, 1913, and, with the exception of President Hoover (VIII, 3333), the custom has been followed generally by subsequent Presidents.