THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

FEBRUARY TWELFTH, NINETEEN TWELVE

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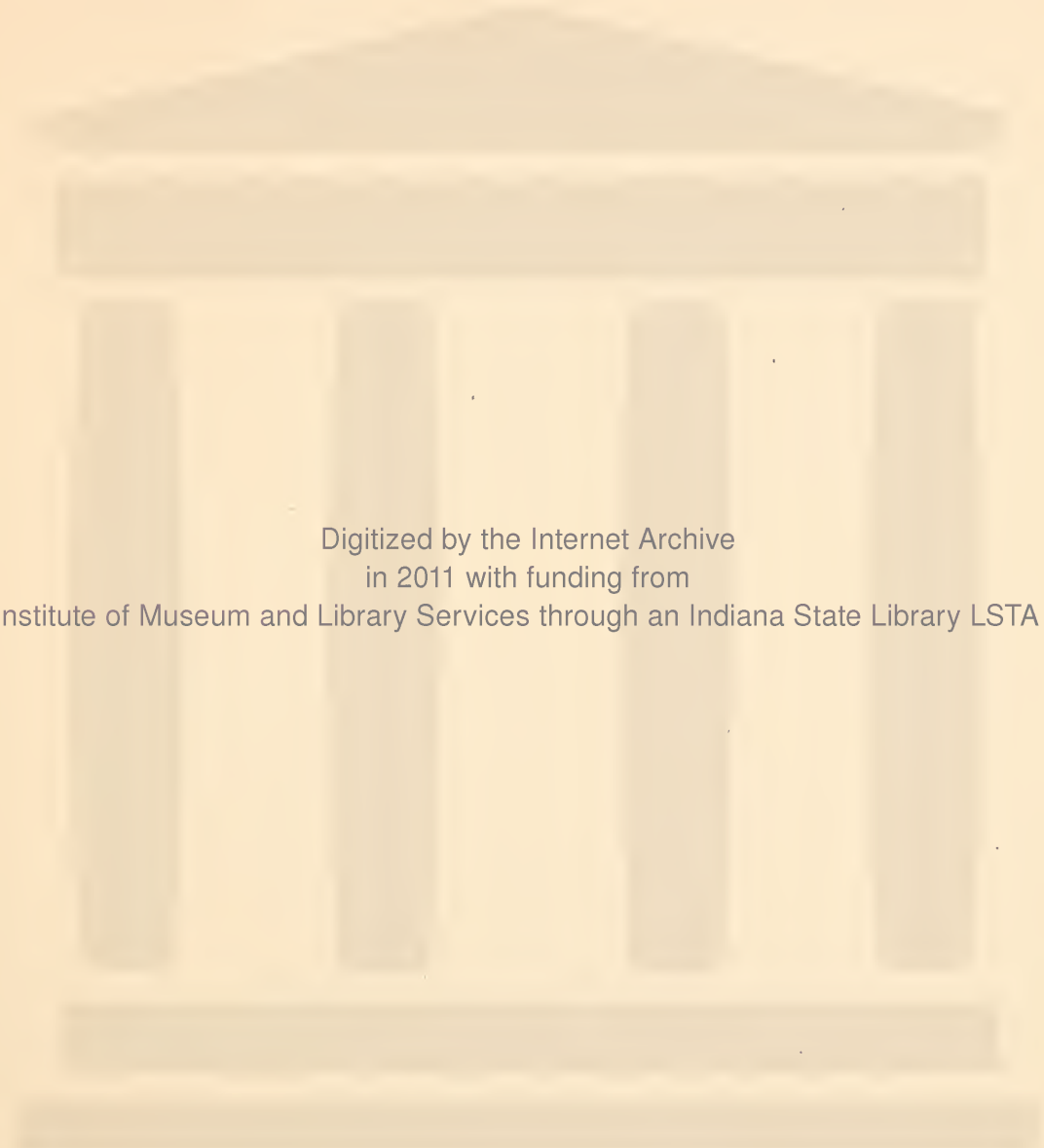

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WALDORF-ASTORIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY TWELFTH, NINETEEN TWELVE

MEMBERS AND GUESTS

IRVING PRESS
119 AND 121 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

EMANCIPATOR

MARTYR

BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809

ADMITTED TO THE BAR 1837

ELECTED TO CONGRESS 1846

ELECTED SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1860

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,
JANUARY 1, 1863

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1864

ASSASSINATED APRIL 14, 1865

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SPEAKERS

MR. OTTO T. BANNARD

President of the Club, presiding

Grace

VERY REV. GEORGE F. NELSON, D. D.

TOAST

The President of the United States

ADDRESSES:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

MR. CHARLES O. MAAS

ADMIRAL HUTCH I. CONE

THE HONORABLE CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

The President of the Club, Mr. Otto T. Bannard, I will ask the Very Reverend George F. Nelson, D. D. to invoke the Divine blessing.

GRACE.

Almighty God, we thank Thee for all that Abraham Lincoln wrought, under Thy guidance, for the welfare of this nation, and we beseech Thee to give us Thy grace that we may always approve ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Defend our liberties, preserve our unity. Give an understanding heart to the President of the United States, and to every one whom we entrust in Thy Name with the authority of governance. In the time of our prosperity, temper our self-confidence with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail. We thank Thee for the gifts of Thy bounty at this reunion, and ask Thy blessing upon them; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

ADDRESS OF

Mr. OTTO T. BANNARD

President of the Club

The Toastmaster (Mr. Bannard, President of the Club): Ladies and Gentlemen: For twenty-six successive years, The Republican Club of the City of New York has gathered together the faithful, for the worship of that marvelous American, Abraham Lincoln. (Great applause.) It is, as it were, our Club religion, and it is well for us, each year, to turn our thoughts to the story of his life and its accomplishments. We adore his memory, not only because he was the saviour of the nation, not only because he was the liberator of the slaves, but because we love the man. It was his human sympathy, his understanding, his innate sincerity, his charitable patience, and, above all, his absolute honesty. He was known as "Honest Old Abe," and everyone knew it. Toward the end of his first term as President, his political fortunes seemed to hang in the balance, and it is difficult for us to realize, now, nearly half a century later, that when he was nominated for his second term, in June, 1864, at Baltimore, there was a wave of discontent in many of the states and grave doubts were freely expressed whether he could be elected if he were nominated. Noisy demands were made that his candidacy be withdrawn, and Lincoln himself was haunted by dark forebodings of political defeat. But long before election, the plain people realized that power was safe in his hands, and that, above all, he was honest, and enthusiasm grew until long before the election the nation had made its decision, and from the east and from the west could be heard that glorious song, "We are coming,

Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong"; and they did! (Applause.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, we are grateful to-night for the presence of the ladies above us. They are at once our blessing and our inspiration. (Applause.) We are grateful to-night for our guests, men of distinction and importance, generously giving us an evening from their busy lives. We are more than grateful for the presence to-night of the head of our party (great cheers and applause), the highest officer of the nation, and on this twenty-sixth annual meeting, we have the twenty-sixth President of the United States. (Cheers and applause.) I propose the toast to "Honest Bill Taft!"

(The toast was drunk by the guests, standing, amid great cheers and applause, and the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow.")

(The President of the United States.) (Great cheers and applause.)

ADDRESS OF
PRESIDENT TAFT

Gentlemen of The Republican Club of the City of New York: This is Lincoln's birthday. We are met to celebrate it. We cannot claim Lincoln as belonging exclusively to us Republicans, or treat his name as a mere party symbol. He belongs to the country and to the world as one of its great characters. But the fact is that during his whole career, and especially during that part of it in which he disclosed those traits that made him great, and that have rendered his memory sacred, the principles that he followed and that he was able to vindicate and put far on the way of becoming the foundation stones of the Republic, were the principles of the Republican party; and the reason why the Republican party may not now claim him exclusively as one of their great leaders and their great saint, is not because the party stands for something different from what it stood for when Lincoln was at its head, but it is that, being a party of progress, it has achieved and made of permanent acceptance by the whole people the things for which it fought and in which it followed Lincoln's leadership.

Men praise Lincoln to-day and attack the Republican party, altogether forgetful of the fact that in Lincoln's life the man and the party were so closely united in aim and accomplishment, that the history of the one is the history of the other. The truth is that the history of the last fifty years, with one or two exceptions, has been the history of the Republican party. The progress

that has been made by the Republican party in the legislative and executive power entrusted to it by the people at large.

There are those who look upon the present situation as one full of evil and corruption and as a tyranny of concentrated wealth, and who in apparent despair at any ordinary remedy are seeking to pull down those things which have been regarded as the pillars of the temple of freedom and representative government, and to reconstruct our whole society on some new principle, not definitely formulated, and with no intelligent or intelligible forecast of the exact constitutional and statutory results to be attained. With the effort to make the selection of candidates, the enactment of legislation, and the decision of courts to depend on the momentary passions of a people necessarily indifferently informed as to the issues presented, and without the opportunity to them for time and study and that deliberation that gives security and common sense to the government of the people, such extremists would hurry us into a condition which could find no parallel except in the French revolution, or in that bubbling anarchy that once characterized the South American Republics. Such extremists are not progressives—they are political emotionalists or neurotics, who have lost that sense of proportion, that clear and candid consideration of their own weaknesses as a whole, and that clear perception of the necessity for checks upon hasty popular action which made our people who fought the Revolution and who drafted the Federal Constitution, the greatest self-governing people that the world ever knew.

The Constitution was framed to give to all men equality of right before the law, and the equality of opportunity that such equality of right before the law was intended to secure. A review of the history of this country, with the mutations in the personal fortunes of

the individuals that have gone to make up the people, will show that never in the history of the world has there been such equality of opportunity in these United States, and it has been secured by upholding as sacred the rights of individual liberty and the rights of private property in the guaranties of the Federal and State constitutions.

It has been said, and it is a common platform expression, that it is well to prefer the man above the dollar as if the preservation of property rights had some other purpose than the assistance to and the uplifting of human rights. Private property was not established in order to gratify love of some material wealth or capital. It was established as an instrumentality in the progress of civilization and the uplifting of man, and it is equality of opportunity that private property promotes by assuring to man the results of his own labor, thrift and self-restraint. When, therefore, the demagogue mounts the platform and announces that he prefers the man above the dollar, he ought to be interrogated as to what he means thereby—whether he is in favor of abolishing the right of the institution of private property and of taking away from the poor man the opportunity to become wealthy by the use of the abilities that God has given him, the cultivation of the virtues with which practice of self-restraint and the exercise of moral courage will fortify him.

Now I am far from saying that the development of business, the discovery of new and effective methods of using capital have not produced problems which call for additional action by the Government to prevent the abuses of the concentration of wealth and the combination of capital. Moreover, in order to tempt investment, we have doubtless in times past permitted the state to pledge to individuals privileges more permanent and of wider scope than the public interest demanded, and we

have permitted the establishment of corporations and the acquisition of power through the corrupting use of money in politics, so as at times to give to a few, dangerous control, in legislation and government; but during the last ten years much progress against such abuses has been made in this regard. Statutes have been passed, notably the anti-trust statute and the interstate commerce law and its amendments, to restrain a misuse of the privileges conferred by charter, and if need be, there is nothing in the future of the country to prevent and everything in the principles and history of the Republican party to forecast progress in this direction. Indeed the only progress that has been made of a real character in these respects has been made by the legislation and execution of those whom the Republican party has put into power. In so far, therefore, as progressive policy in politics means the closer regulation of state-given privilege, so as to secure its use for the benefit of the public, and to restrain its abuse for the undue profit of the grantee of the privilege, the Republican party is entitled to be called truly progressive.

Its statesmen drafted and passed the anti-trust law of 1890, and its successive administrations have gradually brought that to be a controlling force in the proper limitations upon business combinations in this country. It holds itself in readiness to facilitate business still more by the adoption of a Federal Incorporation act, which on the one hand will give security to legitimately used capital, and on the other hand secure more certain compliance with the limitations of law by the great combinations of capital in industrial production whose chief business is in interstate commerce.

When the interstate commerce law was a dead enactment upon the statute books of the country and its violation was universal by all the railroads engaged in traffic between the states, the Republican party passed

the rebate bill, the rate bill, and finally in this administration the comprehensive amendment of 1910 which has now brought the railroads within the complete control of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts.

In what respect does this Interstate commerce law now need amendment? Certainly there have been no suggestions of weight to show that it is not working well; that the railroads are not striving to comply with its terms, and that the evils and defects in the railroad service to the public are not within complete remedial effect by invoking the application of the present statutes. Now I admit that we have progressed in our ideas since the last century in the general view that the Government is more responsible for the comfort, safety and protection of the individual than it was thought to be under the *laissez faire* Jeffersonian doctrine of government. We have come to recognize that the common law as it affected the relation of the employer and the employe was a law framed under the influence of the employer, and that the principles that obtained in that law, said to be based upon public policy, could not be justified by any proper modern view. For that reason we have adopted a new employers' liability act, regulating according to a juster rule the contract of employment between the interstate commerce railroads and their employes, and there is about to report now a Congressional committee which will recommend a so-called workmen's compensation act, which offers legal compensation to every workman injured in the business in which he is employed, as if he were insured against accident.

We have provided a mining bureau law looking to the devising of remedies for the saving of miners' lives through government research, out of the expense of the Federal treasury; we have passed a statute providing for mediation and arbitration between railroads and

their employes which has worked with marvelous success and reduced strikes to a minimum.

It has come to be the fashion to attack courts on the ground that they are not sufficiently progressive in their sympathies and are too much bound by the letter of the law, and do not yield in their construction of statutes to the popular view of what the law ought to be rather than what it actually is in written or customary form.

The suggestion is made by which Judges are to be subject to the discipline of popular elections whenever the conclusions they reach do not suit the people, or their decisions are to be submitted for confirmation or rejection by a vote of the people. Such propositions undermine existing governments, and are directed toward depriving the judiciary of the independence without which they must be an instrument of either one man or majority tyranny. The Republican party, I am very certain, as a national party, respecting as it does the Constitution of the United States, the care with which the judicial clauses of that fundamental instrument were drawn to secure the independence of the judiciary, will never consent to an abatement of that independence in the slightest degree, and will stand with its face like flint against any constitutional changes in it to take away from the high priests upon which to administer justice the independence that they must enjoy of influence of powerful individuals or of powerful majorities.

The Republican party is not blind to the defects in the administration of justice in this country. It is not blind to the necessity for changes in its procedure, in the expedition with which its judgments are rendered, in the cheapness with which justice may be obtained and in the certainty of punishment for crime. It is conscious that the delays and expense of litigation tend to deprive the poor litigant of an equality of opportunity with the wealthy plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, and

that there is great room for improvement in the manner of administering justice; but this is far, very far, from a change in the structure of our courts by which the *ratio decidendi* of judgments is to be changed from that of law and eternal and uniform justice to that of the voice of the majority in individual instances.

The Republican party is as progressive as any party in its desire to perfect the judicial procedure of the country. Steps are now being taken looking toward progress in that direction.

So too with respect to the tariff. The Republican party is not a hidebound tariff party. It has changed its position from that Chinese wall and the imposition of customs duty sufficient to make the tariff as high as possible on everything that needs to be protected. It has come to a much more reasonable view, to wit, that the tariff rates on merchandise imported ought not to exceed those which will furnish living protection to the industries of this country with which such imported merchandise will come into competition. The Republican party has come to recognize that high tariff duties encourage combinations of capital by suppressing competition to take advantage in the domestic price charged, of the excessive rates of duty, and that that is a much safer system which limits the duties to the measure of the difference between the cost of production here and the cost of production abroad than to the wholesale system of imposing high rates in order to secure protection at the expense of everything else. So far as is consistent with the maintenance of the industries in this country under living conditions of reasonable profit, the Republican party is in favor of a revision and reduction of rates on imported merchandise. The only proposition it insists on is that the facts in respect to the amount of protection needed by established industries in this country shall be ascertained after a full and complete report

by an impartial tribunal, upon the facts governing the production of such merchandise abroad and in this country. In other words, gentlemen, the Republican party has taken its position and must maintain its position in favor of as little disturbance of the business of the country as possible in respect to tariff changes by requiring that these changes shall only take place schedule by schedule, and then only after a full ascertainment of the facts by a non-partisan tariff board or commission which shall enable Congress and the public at large to know what must be the necessary effect of the proposed legislation. This I consider a progressive policy of the utmost importance to the country's business.

Heretofore we have had protective tariffs, revenue tariffs, and all put upon the statute book with little or no reliable evidence as to what effect the tariff was going to have. With the system of separate schedules and a tariff commission, business disturbance can be reduced to a minimum. While the tariff will not be taken out of politics, a discussion of it will be brought to an intelligent knowledge of the facts and with the issues clearly drawn rather than to a general denunciation on the one side and a general affirmation on the other.

In matters of conservation and in respect to all those activities of government, like those of the Agriculture Department, and such other branches of the government as are directed to the assistance and comfort of the people, the Republican party is necessarily the more progressive of the two. Under the construction which the Republican party has always given to the Constitution, while the institutions of civil liberty and private property were sacredly maintained, the general provisions of the Federal Constitution have proved wide enough to enable the General Government under Republican legislation to assume many burdens under which the strict construc-

tion of the Constitution, traditionally asserted by the Democratic party would have been impossible.

The Republican party has been progressive also in its view that this great Government, prosperous, strong, independent and responsible, owes a duty to weaker peoples and nations to assist them in their struggle for better things whenever occasion arises which puts this Government in the attitude of trustee or guardian or counsellor and friend of such less fortunate peoples.

We Republicans believe in peace. We believe in pushing as far as we may the principles of arbitration to secure peace. We believe in the ultimate establishment of an arbitral court into which any nation may draw any other nation to answer a complaint and abide judgment; but charged as we have been with actual government, we do not allow ourselves to be blinded by a mere fetich and to fail to make proper preparations against possible present dangers, because in the future we may hope that those dangers will ultimately disappear. Therefore, we are in favor of a suitable army to maintain law and order and protect our interests and carry out our duties in the many parts of the globe where we are called upon to act to-day.

We are just now completing the Panama Canal, and in the protection of that canal we shall need 3,000 or 4,000 more soldiers. The same thing is true of Hawaii, an island which is next to us by the will of the people, and to which we owe the debt of adequate protection. We have an army of mobile troops not more than one to a thousand of our population, and now it is proposed by our Democratic friends in Congress to reduce that army by eliminating one-third of our Cavalry. They would cut out some of the best Cavalry in the world, five regiments which are needed for a nucleus of a larger army should we ever be suddenly called into war. For the same reason they propose to depart from the time-

honored practice of adding to our navy each year two battleships by cutting them off altogether this year. In considering our many responsibilities in different parts of the world, I think this is a great mistake. Certainly the diminution in the additions to the fleet ought not to be contemplated until the Panama Canal is completed. In other words, our Democratic friends are doing the very thing that they are always reputed to do, they are doing the wrong thing at the right time. With unfailing accuracy they have selected as their policy that which is least defensible under existing conditions.

I have not enumerated and could not because time would not permit, the many measures for which the Republican party is responsible—the postal savings banks, the parcels post, the corporation tax, the maximum and minimum clause of the tariff, free trade with the Philippines, the successful administration of colonial governments, the negotiation of the Japanese and other treaties, the satisfactory solution of the question of immigration—all have claimed the attention of the party and of those of its representatives responsible in the legislature and the executive, and the obligation for action has been felt and responded to.

I have said this much to show that the Republican party since its beginning, more than fifty years ago, has always been a progressive party and it has always recognized its responsibility by action. It has never hesitated to assume the burden of new legislation to accomplish good results, and it has never allowed its respect for the constitutional principles upon which this Government is founded to interfere with remedial action and progressive legislation within the limitation of those constitutional principles to make the Government more useful to the people; and as its construction of the powers of the general government is a more liberal one than

that of its old-time opponent the Democratic party, it may be counted upon to respond much more promptly to modern needs in this regard than its old-time opponent. If we have a record in the last ten years, and especially in the last three years of responding to popular needs by legislation specifically adapted to afford the proper remedies, why should we not be sure of winning a vote of confidence from the people? It is true we were beaten in 1910, but that was by a defection of Republicans through what I must think was a misunderstanding, but not by a change from Republicans to the Democratic party. Their defection reduced the vote of the Republicans but did not increase the vote of the Democrats, showing that what they were waiting for was to give the Republican party what they considered a *locus pœnitentiæ* and an opportunity of still proving the genuineness of its promises in the platform of 1908. That we have done so in the last two sessions of Congress, and that we are proffering definite results for a return of complete power, I think everyone who has followed the course of national events will realize. We know what we propose to do; we offer a definite program; show definite results, and we believe that these results are what the people wish. We do not hesitate to ask for their support. The arguments of most Democrats in favor of a return to their party have a general likeness. We have first a general denunciation of conditions, said to be due to the Republican party, which every man would deprecate, but the existence of which, and the Republican party's responsibility for which, depend chiefly upon the authority of the speaker alone. Then the statement of general good results that must be accomplished by following the principles of the Democratic party and of Jackson and Jefferson, without specification as to what they are, and finally a pressure for an invitation to that party to assume power. There is nothing definite in what is said;

nothing definite promised; only general denunciation and general promises.

They speak of a spirit of unrest everywhere. They don't describe what that unrest depends upon, and if they do, they don't tell how it is to be remedied or what legislation will accomplish it.

We are going to have a four months' campaign from the middle of June until the first of November. In that time the people will have the right and opportunity to ask of each party what it proposes to do, and it will not be sufficient to answer that they propose generally to introduce good legislation and execute it. The question is what legislation they will enact, how are they going to formulate it and how execute it. Four months will test the substance of the criticisms and of the proffers of new policies which are to be offered by either party, and it is because of my confidence that the Republican party can point to definite deeds already accomplished, to laws already on the statute books and being enforced and carried out to a useful purpose, and to proposed statutes with a clear description of the terms and effect of such statutes that I confidently rely upon an ultimate verdict by the people in favor of the old Republican party, the party of Lincoln and of Grant, the most progressive party in the history of this country or any other country, the party of achievement and not of broken promises, the party of liberal effective government in which far-sighted economy is the watchword, without that spasmodic penuriousness which ignores great national needs on the score of political emergency, the party that stands by the fundamental principles of free and well-ordered government, preserving the rights and equality of opportunity of the individual, and not interfering with the only steady practical progress that is possible. (Prolonged cheers and applause, the guests standing and singing " He's a Jolly Good Fellow.)

ADDRESS OF

Mr. CHARLES O. MAAS

Mr. Bannard: The attitude of the South since the war toward Abraham Lincoln, has always been a matter of peculiar interest, and our able and efficient Dinner Committee, which has managed this banquet so well, concluded, at the start, that they would ask, as the Lincoln orator of the evening, a Southern man. They found him readily among the members of the Republican Club, a man born and bred in Louisiana, a prominent member of the New York Bar, one of the most popular members of the Club, Mr. Charles O. Maas. (Great applause.)

CHARLES O. MAAS.

Mr. President, Fellow-Members of The Republican Club, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In a wondrous play of Maeterlinck a boy and a girl are taken to a burial ground near midnight to see the dead arise from their graves. In fear and trembling they await the momentous hour. The clock solemnly strikes twelve. The children, huddled together, look about them. The graves open—but instead of spectres arising therefrom, beautiful lilies spring forth, perfuming the air. And the little girl, utterly astounded, says: "But where are the dead?" (And the boy, realizing with marvelous intuition what he saw, replies: "Why, sweet, there are no dead.")

Within the past week men and women have assembled to sing pæans to the master Dickens. To them he is not dead. He lives. And so we come together year after

year—not only you and I—but all of the people of this indestructible Union—and with our hearts attuned to cathedral chords of most majestic music, we do homage to Abraham Lincoln—who is not dead but who lives and who shall live as long as man is born to do his labor upon this footstool of the Lord on High. Human clay loses its identity and becomes dust; human achievement is changeless, and, like truth itself, is of the perpetuities. The lesson of Lincoln, so deep reaching in its purity, its simplicity and its nobility, spells to us in plainest terms the very love taught by Buddha, by Confucius, by Moses and by Christ—the love of humanity. This great teacher has become of the immortals because his crisis virtue triumphed over all things; because, in the deafening maelstrom of murderous conflict, in the maddening forum of public controversy where poisonous shafts of criticism and of abuse were hurled at him, he calmly fulfilled the giant task for which he had been selected—and loved his enemies in the doing thereof. " He raised his hands not to strike, but in benediction." Hatred, malice, meanness and cruelty were as foreign to his nature as obscenity is to saintliness. Generosity, kindliness, sympathy and forgiveness were as much of him as is the song to the nightingale. He who loves to read of him may go into the vast library that records his character, his work, his humor and his genius in sweet poesy, in noble essays, in brilliant orations and in majestic biography—and when all is read, the great soul-gripping thought that remains uppermost in the mind is: Here was a man who loved the American people more earnestly, more selflessly than any being in all of our history—and here in turn was a man whom the people loved and will continue to love in increasing strength—if such a thing be possible—more deeply and more devotedly than any leader known to mankind. The soul union between Abraham Lincoln and the people whom

he championed was celebrated before the altar of God Himself. And the wonder of it all is that such was the genuineness, the self-abnegation of this being that the thoughtful men of the South admired and respected him despite the blinding passions engendered by the conflict.

Do you remember the story written by Mary Andrews? Lincoln had left the White House for a walk. It was the day after the Gettysburg speech—an oration so titanic that it awed its hearers into deep silence instead of stirring them to cheers. They would just as soon have applauded the Lord's Prayer. Lincoln had been disappointed. He felt that though his heart had spoken, he had not touched his people as he craved. He had not even read the newspapers which proclaimed his words in tones of far greater praise than those accorded to the finished effort of Everett. A boy all out of breath from running and with tears streaming down his cheeks, stumbled against him and almost fell. "What's the trouble, sonny?" said Lincoln. The lad told him he was looking for a lawyer; his brother, a Confederate officer, was dying in the prison hospital and wished to make his will. Lincoln said, "Why, I used to be a lawyer—I'll go with you." They came to the man's bedside. The will was drawn and executed. The officer then said to Lincoln, "I've never liked a stranger as much in short order before." The magic of this marvelous personality was ever drawing souls to him. And then the officer began to talk of Lincoln. "Have you read his speech of yesterday in the papers?" said he. "No," replied Lincoln, "I haven't." And then this sick man asked his boy brother to read it aloud. "Fourscore and seven years ago," the fresh voice began—and ended with those immortal words: "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not per-

ish from the earth." And then the Confederate said: "It is a wonderful speech. To feel that your enemy can fight you to death without malice and with charity —it lifts country, it lifts humanity to something worth dying for. That man is inspired by principle and not by animosity in this fight. Oh, how I wish that I could put my hand in his before I go, and I'd like to tell him that I know what we are all fighting for, the best of us, is the right of our country as it is given us to see it." And then came the death struggle, and this man died with his hand placed in that of Abraham Lincoln— where he wished it. Here was the perfect tribute. At the portals of death there was given to this man a vision of the truth as the whole South sees it to-day.

Lincoln's life was devoted to the proposition that the Union was perpetual; that the rich and beautiful South belonged to and was part of the nation's life blood, and with prophetic vision he saw the land of the magnolia and the orange blossom again restored to the confederation of States, so that her magnificent destiny could best be fulfilled. "We are not enemies but friends," he said. And he prayed that the whole people should be led back to the "perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace." And do you remember that he said "Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other"? He of all men knew the conflict was based on sheer difference of principle, and yet with all of his soul he felt that the Union must be preserved at whatever sacrifice. And to-day when the roll call of the States in both of our great national conventions begins with resonant "Alabama" and Alabama answers "Present"; and, continuing, the noble roster peals forth the name of mighty "Massachusetts" and Massachusetts answers "Present," and again continuing, calls for glorious "Virginia" to answer to her name, and Virginia answers "Present"—

and so on and on until every State and Territory has answered "Present"—a swelling chorus thrown to the heavens by a reunited family in fulfilment of this man's prayer—a noble oratorio that compels the very soul of us to fall upon its bended knees in thankfulness—to-day, when all wounds are healed and all rancor is forgotten, the sunny South challenges the proud North, not to conflict, not to strife, but to excel it in undying love for Abraham Lincoln.

Ask any honest man to-day who lives in the South "Would you have your Capitol at Richmond?" And the answer would come back as swift and as sharp as a rifle speaks, "No, the Capitol at Washington is good enough for me." And if he were a man of thought he would add, "When Lincoln abolished slavery he freed the masters more from the slaves than he freed the slaves from the masters. Slavery was the father of indolence, the creator of caste, the blight of progress, the death of ambition. When the master lost his slaves he became independent instead of remaining dependent. For the first time he stood upon his own feet. The purchase of labor substituted for the purchase of men quickened his pulses to accomplish things in the great field of human equality. The spirit of Americanism as we now understand it was breathed into his nostrils. And thus it is that you hear the glad bells of prosperity ringing down the Valley of the Mississippi." And thus it is, my friends, that Lincoln still lives to-day and that his achievement has permitted me, born and bred as I was in the City of New Orleans, to speak of him in loving tones for the Southland.

Many have endeavored in prose and in poetry to explain this man—and none has succeeded. To explain Shakespeare would be a task equally as impossible. And just as the man from Stratford, without scholastic attainment, gave to us the most priceless treasures in all

literature, so the man from Kentucky, equally hampered, gave to us through the sermon of his life a force in the uplift of humanity that shall never spend itself while men feel and think. Genius shall ever be incomprehensible to us who are only permitted to eat of its fruits. And yet it is good to dwell upon the human phase of Lincoln. Aside from the exaltation that was his and that makes him an ever-living pyramid of strength and example to our national being, it is a joy to regard him just as a *man*. Why did the people love the *man* Lincoln so much? Why is it that, whereas you and I so pride ourselves upon the incalculable asset of the few genuine friendships that are ours in life, he was looked upon by thousands upon thousands not merely as their leader but as their friend? Indeed, I write him down as the sincerest *friend* in the deepest sense of the word that the people ever had. Assuredly this was due to his utter unselfishness, coupled with infinite sympathy and love for his fellows. Of course, he loved those of the fair sex. How could he do otherwise? And yet a charming woman who knew him well in his young manhood said, "Indeed, I think the only thing we girls had against him was that he always attracted all the men around him." He was essentially a man's man. He was a great cosmopolite. He understood men and reveled in association with them. He was so beloved because he gave no food to self. He never obtruded—he cared not for the lime light—his marvelous humor was not employed to gain him a reputation as a raconteur, but to make a point or to rivet an argument. His soul fabric as contrasted with his intellect was so marvelous in its texture that it developed an infinite capacity for friendship. And so I understand the tears and the anguish of his friends—the whole people—when his body fell.

Joseph Roux said: "We call that person who has lost his parents an orphan; and a widower, that man who

has lost his wife; but he who has known the immense unhappiness of losing a friend, by what name do we call him? Here every human language holds its peace in impotence." The men who mourned Lincoln's loss have nearly all passed away. But the miracle of it all is that this capacity for friendship of which I speak was so illimitable that those who knew him not and who have come after him also are his friends. Nay, Lincoln is not dead. He has been called the gentlest memory in all of the world. He is more than this. He is a living, breathing spirit that suffuses the soul of every man and woman who loves this land of ours, always calling forth the best, the noblest, the most patriotic that is in us to the perpetuation of the greatest representative government that has ever thrived under the eye and under the blessing of Almighty God. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF
ADMIRAL CONE

Mr. Bannard: When our nation's fleet made its wonderful trip around the world, led by dear old "Fighting Bob" Evans, who is now no more, there was a fair-haired Florida boy in charge of the torpedo flotilla. He performed his task without a single accident, and it is a much more difficult task to take a torpedo boat around the world, than it is a battleship. That Florida boy, as I call him, is the chief engineer of the Navy. Admiral Cone will now speak to you. (Applause.)

ADMIRAL CONE.

Admiral Cone: Gentlemen of The Republican Club of the City of New York, Ladies and Gentlemen: In accepting this invitation to respond to the toast of the Navy, before such an assemblage as this, I fully realized that it would be impossible for me to properly represent the Navy. I am not a public character, I am not even a Republican (laughter), and after I have been here for about two minutes, you will realize that I am not an orator.

The underlying foundations of our institutions, as I understand them, are the maintenance of our republic with as little cost of men and money as is consistent with the proper protection of our citizens abroad, and at the same time, the preservation of the national self-respect, which I know none of us are willing to see sacrificed under any circumstances.

It has been truthfully stated that a navy is composed

of ships, guns, and men, and the greatest of these is men. In the hour of the nation's need, there will undoubtedly be men, for the Creator, in his infinite wisdom, has provided that the supply of men does not depend upon the whim of a Congress. (Applause.) Will there be ships? In the history of all successful nations, the number of male children born has, through some wonderful accommodation of nature, matched the demand for men, and would that ships were as readily provided. (Laughter and applause.) There seems to be inherently associated with our Republican form of government, a lack of coordination of the national defenses with the wealth and responsibilities of our nation. Thus, at the present time, when, with the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, our responsibilities in the insular possessions, the open door in China, and when we are about to assume the responsibilities incident to the Panama Canal, this is precisely the time when the nation's defense, as represented by the Army and Navy, is most seriously threatened. The United States is the wealthiest of nations. In naval strength, we are a bad third. Of dreadnoughts and cruisers, the only proper measure of naval strength, built, building and authorized, England has thirty-two, Germany has twenty-one, and we but twelve. The function of the Navy is a pacific one in time of peace, to prevent war, and when, through the combination of some unfortunate circumstances, war comes, to end it as promptly as possible. The Navy is an insurance against war, without which it would be folly to attempt to conduct our national business of producing, manufacturing and exporting, and the premium that we have to pay, as represented by the annual naval appropriation bill, is, in my opinion, a small one indeed. The minimum strength which will permit the Navy to perform its functions of preventing war, is, without considering the new construction of our prospective competitors, but only their

present strength, at least twenty battleships in the first line, and twenty older ships in the second line, or reserve. The life of a battleship is, at most, in the first line, only ten years. Thus it is absolutely necessary for us to construct at least two battleships a year if we are to maintain our present strength. There is, frequently, in the legislative branches of the Government, a tendency to subordinate the importance of the battleship, and enhance the value of submarine boats and torpedo boats. As our Navy is purely for defensive purposes, it is argued that this type of defensive craft should prevail. With what peace of mind would our people, at this date, view a repetition of the history—of the naval history, especially—of the Confederacy, with all of our ports closed, and with the use of the high seas denied to us? Such would surely be our fate if we adopt, as our naval policy, a dependence on submarines and torpedo boats. I do not think that the advocates of this sort of naval defense have taken account of the tremendous number of these boats which would be necessary for the proper protection of our ports, not to mention the vulnerable points of invasion. They will find the number and expense many times greater than the battle fleet proposed by the Secretary of the Navy, and after we have gotten all these defensive crafts built, we will find ourselves situated exactly as is the Turkish Empire at the present date. There is no question that the best defense has always been, and always will be, a well-directed offense. In other words, the enemy's fleet must be met on the high seas and remote from our shores. Auxiliary vessels we must have; probably we can get most of these, one way and another, at the outbreak of war—I was going to say from our merchant marine, but we haven't got any merchant marine. The Secretary of the Navy has proposed a plan to provide certain auxiliaries for the supply of the Panama Canal, which will provide aux-

iliary craft, in a greater measure than the construction of two battleships a year will provide for the battle fleet. In the management of our navy, we must have economy, because economy in the expenditure of money on the Navy, in time of peace, is just as necessary for a proper and efficient military preparedness, as it is to act squarely by our fellow-countrymen. I could truthfully say that under the administration of our President, for every dollar expended on the Navy, the nation has undoubtedly received a hundred cents in value. (Applause.) Under the keen scrutiny of the apostles of scientific management, the verdict has been what I would like to quote you from Mr. Harrington Emerson's book on "The Twelve Principles of Efficiency": "Probably the most marvelous and valuable example of standardized operations anywhere in the world, is in our American fleets in battle practice. The improvement in the effectiveness of these ships of the Navy in the last five years, is probably the greatest improvement, both in importance and magnitude, that has ever been accomplished." Economy there must be, and there is economy, but no attempted economy should remove from that first line of battleships a single vessel, for that line may stand between peace and war, between prosperity and panic, and even between national respect and humiliation.

In conclusion, I wish to promise you, gentlemen, that no matter what the composition of our fleet, or the size of it may be, the Navy stands ready to utilize whatever weapons are supplied us, in such manner as would meet with the approval of that great statesman and apostle of offensive—not defensive—warfare, Abraham Lincoln. (Great applause.)

ADDRESS OF

Honorable CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

Mr. Bannard: About four hours ago, I was informed that both General Wood and Colonel Goethals had been detained in Washington by the Committee on Military Affairs, and could not possibly be with us. You can imagine what I did. I rang up a certain gentleman than whom no one is better known in the United States, and told him that our mortality of speakers was forty per cent. I threw myself on his neck, so far as the telephone would permit (laughter), and when he said he would consider it, I could have hugged him, if the telephone had indulged me. I shall be his friend for life, and I want to introduce the best speaker in the world, and I will give you just one guess as to who it is. Senator Depew. (Great cheers and applause.)

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Mr. President, for a man who congratulated himself that he was going to attend a dinner and hear the President and great orators, that he had no responsibilities, that he should enjoy what was offered, both in the solid and fluid, without stint, when he is sitting, preliminary to that, alongside of his wife as she is taking her tea at six o'clock, to receive a telephone message like the one which has just been reported by our presiding officer to speak within an hour in the place of two of the most distinguished men in the country, is enough to disturb a nervous man. (Laughter.)

The Republican Club

General Garfield once said to me, " You cannot take too many chances without hurting your reputation." (Laughter.) " No man who has made a reputation should attempt to speak unless he has been notified long before and had ample opportunity for preparation, and some day, if you keep this up, you will make a speech, on a short call, and the failure of it will be so phenomenal, that it will end the reputation of a lifetime." (Laughter.) Remembering that, last summer I called a classmate of mine, and he compiled eight volumes of my speeches, and so I can say, as did Daniel Webster, or somebody else—I don't remember who—" The past, at least, is secure." (Great laughter and applause.)

When a man speaks extemporaneously, he is apt to be apologizing for it for some time afterwards. There have been distinguished examples of that in our recent history. (Laughter.) I remember the charming lady who was doing the best she could, distributing tracts before she got on the platform to speak, and in handing one to a cabby, he said to her, " Excuse me, Miss, I am happily married, and I don't believe in divorce "; and the tract was " Abide with me." (Great laughter.)

I was pleased with the speech of our President, Mr. Bannard, in which, after complimenting everybody who came here to this entertainment, he said that " without the inspiration of the women, where would we be? " Look at him, look at him, at his time of life, and he is not married yet! (Laughter and applause.)

Now, an occasion like this necessarily leads to a comparison between the past and the present. The first speech I ever heard Mr. Lincoln make, was the one that he did not make. It was at Peekskill. (Laughter.) The whole population had gathered for the ten minutes in which he was to address us on his way to Washington. The local celebrity, who had been in Congress with him, represented the people for the welcoming speech, and

before the welcoming speech was concluded, the train moved off with Mr. Lincoln laughing.

In 1864, there devolved upon me, as Secretary of State, the duty of collecting soldiers' votes, because the Legislature was Republican, and the Governor, Horatio Seymour, was a Democrat, and so they didn't give it to the Governor. I stayed three months in Washington, and Stanton, Secretary of War, refused to give me the information necessary to reach the New York soldiers in the field with ballots. New York had over 300,000 soldiers scattered over the South. In great rage, after being roughly turned down by Stanton, I was going out of the War office one afternoon, when I met Mr. Washburn, who at that time was the special representative and most intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln. I told him what was the matter, and he said, " What are you going to do? " I said, " I have got to clear my own skirts. I am going to New York to publish in the papers that the administration will not give me the localities where the New York troops are, and so they cannot vote." He said, " Look here, Depew, that beats Lincoln." " Well," I said, " then give me the voters' addresses." He said, " You don't know Abe. He is a great President, but he is also a great politician, and if there was no other way of getting those votes, he would go around with a carpet bag, and collect them himself." (Laughter.) Within an hour, I was summoned into the presence of a changed Secretary of War, so polite that I didn't know him, and on the midnight train I went off with the locations of the troops.

Now, there has been much criticism about a President working, while he is in office, for reëlection, but here is the example, after fifty years, of the man whom we are celebrating here to-night, who would have gone around with a carpet bag to collect the votes if there was no other way of getting them. And I am sure our President,

Mr. Taft, is justified in doing what he can in that line, as he did so magnificently in his speech here to-night. (Great applause.) It certainly is dramatic for one who has that recollection of the year preceding the presidential election of Mr. Lincoln, to again, nearly fifty years afterwards, be in the hall with a President, the year before his reëlection (great applause), with the conditions virtually unchanged. It reminds me that possibly nothing changes in this world. Certainly, in my long experience in public life, I have found that nothing changes in the fundamentals; the change is only in the scenery, the surroundings, and the dramatic effect.

We celebrated in December, the landing of the *Mayflower.* Why? Because, in the cabin of the *Mayflower,* was enunciated that charter which first gave the principle of equality of all men before the law. We celebrated here, this last week, the first treaty ever made by the United States, the treaty with France which gave to us Lafayette, Rochambeau, and DeGraff, and the French army and the French navy, and the credit and munitions of war, which enabled us to win our independence. We celebrate to-night Mr. Lincoln and his administration of fifty years ago, and we will celebrate, on the twenty-second of this month, Washington's Birthday, with all that it means. Last summer I was in France, and I went out one Sunday to Versailles, where all Paris goes, and I accompanied the crowd as they went through that marvelous palace of Louis XIV, and as they paused in the little room, with its memories of Napoleon, of the Empress Josephine, and of Marie Antoinette. What struck me more than anything else, accustomed as I have been, all my life, to go to historic places in America where there was enthusiasm and reverence, was that those people went by as sightseers and as tourists, because Versailles, with its memories of the Bourbon kings, and of Napoleon, and of an absolute autocracy,

and of an empire, conveyed nothing to them. Their memories were only of the thirty-odd years of the republic.

But we are what we are to-day because of our traditions, and our traditions never change; the traditions of equality before the law enunciated in the cabin of the *Mayflower,* the traditions of the Declaration of Independence in Independence Hall, the traditions of Washington and what he stood for and what he accomplished, and to-night, the traditions of what Lincoln stood for. We are here now as a Republican club, and Lincoln was a Republican President. All sides of him have been superbly presented. The tribute which our President paid was finely said and deserved, that he was the President of all parties; and that beautiful tribute, so eloquent and appreciative, by the orator of the evening, as to Lincoln's characteristics, from a Southern man, was equally deserved. But Lincoln was a partisan, and Lincoln was a Republican. We are now here to-night as partisans and Republicans, most of us.

Lincoln stood for what? For the questions of his day. Have they changed? They have changed only in form. We have not the slave labor question any longer, but we have labor questions which are to be decided upon broad principles, as Lincoln would have decided them if they had arisen in his time. He had to provide revenue for the purpose of supporting the army and carrying on the Government. He had to develop the resources of the country which would support the people here, if we won, and while we were fighting. Now, what did he do? He inaugurated and carried through the most drastic measure of protection of American industries that any President ever suggested. It was absolute protection, not so high but that it furnished revenue, and yet high enough to cause the development of one industry after another, and to continue to the laboring man of this country that

measure of wage which makes him more independent, and with greater possibilities and hopefulness than ever existed before in any country in the world. (Applause.)

Now, we come down to our own time, and we have meeting us, and meeting President Taft, very much the same things that met Lincoln, so far as the fundamentals are concerned, or the principles upon which we fight. And I want to say, as a veteran campaigner who has stumped this country for different Presidents for fifty-six years (applause), that that speech of forty minutes made here to-night by President Taft will be the text-book of the campaign. We will all copy from it, we will all take texts from it, and we will make the welkin ring all over the country with the promises which it contains, and when it results, as it will result, in his election next November, we will say, "Taft, you did it!" (Great cheers and applause, and cries of "Hear, hear!")

Now, I was reading to-night in an English paper the speech made by Shuster in London (applause), and it gave me an understanding of these great principles for which Lincoln stood, for which Washington stood, and for which every statesman in America who is successful must stand. He says, in effect, "I went to Persia, commissioned to put her finances in order. I found universal corruption. I found the money was ample, but it was all diverted to the personal use of grafters, from royalty down. I said to the first constituent assembly, elected by the people, that Persia ever had in all her history, from the time of Cyrus the Great, 'Will you give me power to do as I have a mind to?' And they said, 'Yes' unanimously. 'Then,' he said, 'I found there was money enough for all purposes, and I began to collect it, and to apply it to the legitimate purposes of the real resurrection of Persia, so that she could stand upon her liberal principles, and go ahead, when Russia suddenly said, 'That is not what you are here for; what we

want is demoralization and bankruptcy, because that is our opportunity to seize Persia.' "

Well, my friends, contrast that with the principles that have been at the bottom of American policies in treating with other countries. Contrast it with our treatment of the Philippines, of Cuba, of Hawaii, contrast it with what we did when one of the greatest of our secretaries of state, our own club member Elihu Root, made his famous visit, as Secretary of State, to the Southern Republics. (Applause.)

Somebody says—I don't know who; Governor Black, with his marvelous memory will recall it—that there will never be anything but war tumult and revolution south of the Gulf of Mexico, but the policy of the American Government, under Roosevelt, and under Taft, is giving to those American republics on the Isthmus and in South America, greater stability than ever before, because we stand behind them and say, " We don't want your territory, we don't want an inch of your land, we don't want any influence with you except to protect you under the Monroe Doctrine, but what we do demand is that you shall work out your own salvation on the eternal principles of our Declaration of Independence and of the charter of equal laws of the *Mayflower.*" (Applause.) And that is dollar diplomacy!

Now, Lincoln was President fifty years ago; Taft is President to-night. Lincoln was a candidate for reelection fifty years ago; Taft to-night is a candidate for reëlection. What is the difference between the two men? Mr. Taft is the product of the school, of the college. He is the product of the best culture that America can give. He is the product of the training which has given him that judicial mind which has enabled him to decide more questions than any other President in my time, and decide them right; which has enabled him to present more constructive and progres-

sive legislation, and secure it, than any other President of my time, and yet, as a scholar and as a judge, he lacks the faculty of advertisement and a brass band. (Laughter and applause.) If he had those two qualities, he would be absolutely resistless. Every dead wall in the country, and every farmer's fence, and every home, would be filled with pictures and flaming eloquence which would indicate that the salvation of every man, woman and child, had been secured, built up and riveted, and with another term would be fenced in and whitewashed over head, and nothing more could be done by any human being. (Laughter.)

Now, we come to Lincoln. He was a different man. No one in any country ever started life so unpromisingly as Abraham Lincoln. Nothing equals the poverty and hopelessness of a poor white cabin in the South, and especially at that time. And yet he came out of that, but there was in him the wonderful genius which nobody can account for. You can't account for Milton or Shakespeare. You can't account for Lincoln. What did he represent? The first books he got hold of, he read over and over. First was the Bible, next was "Pilgrim's Progress," and next was "Æsop's Fables," and next was Weem's "Life of Washington." Now, those made him a story teller, because Weem's "Life of Washington" has probably within its pages more stories that never happened to Washington, than any book ever written. (Laughter.) In Weem's "Life of Washington," you find the cherry tree story, and nowhere else. (Laughter.) And yet that lie has done infinite good to all the youths of the country (laughter), because it was a fundamental lie in the defense of the truth. "Æsop's Fables" furnished him with stories. I found out this about Lincoln, that he never argued anything. He simply told a story, or else cracked a joke, but it met the thing on all fours, so that if you were on the

opposite side, you had nothing to say. (Laughter.) My old friend, John Ganson, the ablest lawyer we had in Western New York, was a war Democrat, and he supported Mr. Lincoln. He was a fine looking, very dignified man, with a very impressive appearance and way of talking, and he had not a spear of hair on his head or anywhere about his face. He went up one day, he told me, to Mr. Lincoln, when things looked very bad at the front, and everybody was discouraged, and he said, "Mr. President, you know, sir, that I am a war Democrat. I am leaving my party to support your measures, because I believe in the country first and the party next. Now, things look very bad at the front, and I think, with this relation to you and your administration, I ought to know just how things are. How are they, sir?" Mr. Lincoln looked at him for a minute, and then said, in his quizzical way, "Ganson, how clean you shave!" (Great laughter.) There was a party of New York financiers who went down to Washington, and the New York financier is a mighty able man—in Wall Street. But he sees the present, and he wants to provide for that. The financial situation was frightful, because gold was so reduced in volume. They said: "Mr. President, we are here representing the financial interests in the financial center of the country, and we think that the best thing to do is to take the gold out of the treasury and give it to the people." But Mr. Lincoln knew that what little gold there was in the treasury was all the basis the country had for its credit and the enormous volume of paper currency which had been put out. Now, did he argue that question with those financiers? No, he knew they would beat him out of sight in an argument, but he said to them: "Gentlemen, out in Illinois, when I was practicing law, the farmers were troubled because of a disease among the hogs that was carrying them off and likely to destroy the whole of that industry. Someone

suggested that the way to cure the hogs was to cut off their tails. So they cut them off, and they were cured. The next year the same disease came back, but they all died because there were no tails." (Great laughter and applause.)

Now, no man recovers from his environment and the influences of his birth, and the associations of his childhood, no matter how great may be his opportunities afterwards, no matter how wonderful the culture that has come to him, nor how great his ability to take advantage of it. The environment of his humble home will always cling to him, and always be in evidence. Now, Lincoln passed the whole of that formative period of his life among a frontier people. He had singular and original experiences. He loved to be down at the country store, or the country bar room, although he never drank, and there exchange stories and listen to stories among those adventurous and original people. He loved to go around the circuit, and when they reached the county towns, they all stopped at the same hotel, and they stayed up all night—the judge and the lawyers and the witnesses, and the grand and petit jury men—swapping these experiences. I asked him once, "Where do you get so many stories?" And he told me that it was in this way that I have just described. So he got into the habit, much to the disgust of Chase, who was a "turvy drop," and of other people around him, of meeting questions with these stories, most of which were not in print. (Laughter.)

On the other side, there was another Lincoln formed on his daily reading of the Bible, which he knew by heart, and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," which he knew by heart. The English language, in its noblest form as it is to-day, has been formed by the King James version of the English Bible. It has been literature, pure and undefiled, which has given to our writers, in

the English tongue, their distinction, and inspiration. That formed Lincoln's style. It also formed the basis from which he built up those principles of eternal truth which led to the Emancipation Proclamation, which led also to his infinite charity, which would have eradicated many evils had he lived to go through his second term. It was the education from this foundation which gave to the world those two imperishable productions, that oration which will live forever, the Gettysburg speech, and that finest State paper ever written by a President, and which never can be copied, Lincoln's second inaugural address. (Great applause.)

The Toastmaster: We thank you for your attention. I hope you will all promise to be here a year from now, February 12, 1913, and if you will, The Republican Club of the City of New York, in turn, promises that we shall then celebrate the reëlection of William Howard Taft. (Great applause.)

GUESTS OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

PRESIDENT'S TABLE

HENRY CLEWS
SETH LOW
Major ARCHIBALD W. BUTT
JOHN HOUSTON FINLEY
CHARLES D. HILLES
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW
WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.
Colonel GEORGE W. GOETHALS
Admiral HUTCH I. CONE
OTTO T. BANNARD
THE PRESIDENT
General LEONARD WOOD
CHARLES O. MAAS
FRANK S. BLACK
HENRY W. TAFT
General HORACE PORTER
Dr. ELMER E. BROWN
Very Reverend GEORGE F. NELSON, D. D.
SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD
Dr. THOMAS L. RHOADS
SAMUEL S. KOENIG

Members of the Club and their Guests

Alphabetically Arranged

Addis, E. W.
Addoms, Mortimer C.
Albro, Howard W.
Amend, Edward B.
Anderson, A. A.
Armstrong, Egbert J.
Arnold, Lynn J.
Ashforth, Albert B.
Austin, George C.
Azzoni, Oresti.

Baker, James E.
Bakewell, Allan C.
Bannard, Otto T.
Barlow, E. Dudley.
Barnes, Raymond F.
Barnes, Thurlow Weed, 2nd.
Barnes, William, Jr.
Baskerville, Thomas H.
Baumann, Gustav.
Baxter, Charles M.
Bedell, Albert M.
Bedell, Walter E.
Bell, Thomas.
Bennett, William M.
Bernheimer, Charles L.
Bertholf, H. W.
Best, Ernst M.
Betts, Charles H.
Biglin, Bernard.
Birrell, Henry.
Bischoff, Henry.
Black, Frank S.
Blackstone, H. W.
Blackstone, N. B.
Blanchard, James A.
Blanchard, Medbury.
Bloomingdale, E. W.
Bondy, William.
Bonheur, Lucien L.
Booth, Enos S.
Borchers, Louis.
Bouvier, J. Vernon, Jr.
Brandeis, A. D.
Brewer, Reuben G.
Brewster, George S.
Brower, Charles De Hart.
Brookfield, Frank.
Brooks, Charles J.
Brown, Dr. Elmer E.
Brown, Frank L.
Bruce, M. Linn.
Bruce, M. Linn, Jr.
Bull, J. Edgar.
Burns, Dawson J.
Burns, William G.
Bush, Charles E.
Butt, Major Archibald W.

Candler, Duncan W.
Candler, Flamen B.
Canfield, A. L.
Cardoza, Benjamin N.
Carpenter, Charles K.
Carr, William.
Carr, William.
Cartwright, John B.
Chamberlain, George D.
Chamberlain, Roy H.
Chandler, Walter M.
Chatfield, Thomas J.
Chauncey, Clarence M.

The Republican Club

Christie, Robert.
Clark, Edward Severin.
Clark, Sidney W.
Clark, Stephen C.
Clarke, C. H.
Clarke, Frederick H.
Clarke, John Proctor.
Claris, John T.
Clifft, Edward H.
Coe, Henry C.
Cogswell, C. V. R.
Cohalan, John P.
Collins, W. R.
Colson, W. B.
Colyer, Charles G.
Collis, Lloyd.
Cone, Admiral Hutch I.
Conline, Major John C.
Conover, William.
Cooke, Thomas M.
Cooley, Elmer E.
Corn, Joseph J.
Corning, Frederick G.
Cowperthwait, Morgan.
Cozzens, Isaacher.
Crabbs, E. H.
Cragin, Edward F.
Cragin, William B.
Crawford, Hanford.
Crawford, Henry.
Crispin, M. J.
Cromwell, George.
Crossman, Charles S.
Crow, Ralph.
Curran, Henry H.

Dale, Chalmers.
Dale, Francis C.
Daly, Thomas F.
Davenny Wilson I.
Davis, Henry Clark.
Day, Arthur.
Day, Benj. M.
Day, Joseph P.
Day, Ralph A.
Deeves, J. Henry.
Deeves, Richard.
DeLano, William Ray.
Denison, William S.
Depew, Chauncey M.
Depew, Chauncey M., Jr.
Devy, D. George.
DeWitt, A. H.
DeWitt, Edward.
Dixon, W. J.
Doane, George W.
Douglas, Archibald.
Douglas, William Harris.
Douglass, Theodore.
Dufft, Dr. Carl E.
Duplan, J. L.
Dutton, John A.
Dwight, Edmund.
Dyer, J. C.

Easton, William J.
Edie, Richard, Jr.
Edie, William B.
Edmonds, S. O.
Eilert, Ernst F.
Einstein, William.
Elkius, Abram I.
Ellis, George Adams.
Emery, A. D.
Emery, Edwin W.
Emery, Joseph H.
Erskine, John H., Jr.
Evans, Alfred G.
Evans, William H.

Fairbanks, Henry P.
Fairchild, G. W.
Fairchild, J. R.
Fairchild, Samuel W.
Fallows, Edward H.
Felsinger, William.

Members and their Guests

Fenster, Joseph G.
Ferree, Barr.
Finch, Edward R.
Findlay, William A.
Fine, John B.
Finley, John Houston.
Fish, Henry P.
Fisher, Alfred T.
Fitch, Edward A.
Flagge, Harry A.
Flanders, Walter C.
Flannagan, Dallas.
Fleming, John J.
Fogle, T. C.
Foote, Henry W.
Ford, John.
Fox, Cornelius F.
Fox, David.
Fox, Edwin Doane.
Fox, Robert J.
Frantz, J. F.
Frenkel, Emil.
Fried, Samson.
Fuler, William B.

Gallagher, Joseph D.
Galloway, Charles T.
Gardenir, J. B. W.
Gardner, W. A.
Gavegan, Edward J.
Gile, W. W.
Goesselin, A.
Goethals, Colonel George W.
Goldbeck, Wm. F.
Goldsborough, W. E.
Greenbaum, Samuel.
Greene, Francis Vinton.
Greene, Frank H.
Greene, John Arthur.
Greenhut, Benedict J.
Greenhut, Joseph B.
Griffith, F. W.
Griffith, Lawrence.
Griscom, Lloyd C.
Grismer, Joseph R.
Groesbeck, George S.
Gruber, Abraham.
Gude, Oscar J.
Guenther, Paul.

Haight, P. M.
Haldenstein, Isidor.
Halstead, Jacob.
Hall, William W.
Hamerschlag, Edwin.
Hammerling, Louis N.
Hammond, John Henry.
Hanauer, Adrian G.
Hapgood, Herbert J.
Harlow, Richard A.
Hart, Charles.
Harris, Edward W.
Hastings, Frank S.
Haviland, Merritt E.
Hay, C. C.
Hayes, Scott R.
Hazelton, A.
Hearn, H. J.
Hedley, Frank.
Hegeman, B. A., Jr.
Hemes, Gustave.
Henry, A. S.
Hershfield, D. N.
Hershfield, L. N.
Heydt, Charles E.
Heydt, Herman A.
Hibbard, Angus S.
Hichcock, Samuel M.
Hicks, F. C.
Hilyard, George D.
Hillebrand, A. W.
Hilles, Charles D.
Hirsch, Morris J.
Hirschhorn, Charles.
Hirsh, William H.
Hitchcock, A. F.
Hochstadter, Edwin A.
Holter Edwin A.

The Republican Club

Hollister, Frank.
Hooker, Warren B.
Howe, William A.
Howes, James E.
Hubbard, John.
Hubbard, Thomas H.
Humphrey, Andrew B.
Huntington, S. V. V.
Hurley, John J.
Hurley, W. M.
Hutchinson, A. A.

Jackson, G. B.
Jacobs, Abram L.
James, William S.
Jarman, George W.
Jenkins, J. Alva.
Jenkins, William B.
Jennings, Oliver G.
Jessup, Henry W.
Jessup, Richard M.
Johnson, A. L.
Johnson, A. Jus.
Johnson, Reginald M.
Johnson, Victor M.
Jones, Edwin A.
Jones, Walter G.

Kathan, Reid A.
Kaufman, B.
Kaufman, I.
Keener, William A.
Kendig, B. B.
Kilmarx, Louis.
Kingsbury, N. C.
Kinsella, Clinton W.
Knapp, John D.
Knoblock, Wm. R.
Knox, Henry C.
Koenig, Samuel S.
Kohn, Morris.
Kost, Frederick W.
Krim, Frank.

Lambert, C. I.
Lambert, Meyer.
Land, Arthur.
Latting, C. P.
Lauterbach, Edward.
Lawrence, Richard W.
Leary, William.
Leaycraft, J. Edgar.
Leet, George Edwin.
Lehmaier, James S.
Lehman, Irving.
Leslie, Warren.
Lester, Henry M.
Lewis, Liston L.
Lewis, R. V.
Lewisohn, Adolph.
Lewisohn, Julius A.
Lippett, Norris S.
Little, Luther B.
Lobdell, A. F.
Lockwood, Ira.
Loeb, Jacob F.
Loeb, William, Jr.
Lord, Ralph E.
Low, Seth.
Lowry, E. G.
Lowson, Frank.
Ludvigh Elek. John.
Luke, Charles W.
Lusk, W. C.
Lyons, Charles S.

Maas, Charles O.
Mackay, George D.
Mahlstedt, J. F.
Manchester, H. C.
Manville, H. E.
Marshall, A. W. W.
Marshall, Clyde H.
Marshall, Louis.
Martin, Bradley, Jr.
Mayer, Jacob.
Mayer, Julius M.

Members and their Guests

MacLean, Charles F.
MacRossie, Rev. Allan.
McAleenan, Joseph.
McCall, Edward E.
McClelland, Charles P.
McClenahan, James.
McConville C. J.
McCook, Anson G.
McCook, Philip J.
McDonough, J. B.
McGay, Frank B.
McGee, Walter C.
McGuire, T. J.
McIntosh, A. J.
McIntyre, William H.
McKelvey, Chas. T. W.
McKenna, John T.
McLean, Andrew.
McLean, Donald.
McLellan, Malcolm N.
McMartin, Duncan.
McMartin, John.
McMillan, Albert E.
McMillan, Samuel.
McWhirter, Hugh L.
Meighan, Burton C.
Meighan, Thomas J.
Melville, Henry.
Merriam, Arthur L.
Merritt, Charles E.
Meyer, E. O.
Miller, Charles P.
Miller, Cyrus C.
Miller, E. C.
Miller, J. W.
Miller, Leverett S.
Miller, William F.
Mitchell, William A.
Moore, J. B.
Moore, Thomas M.
Moore, William H.
Morris, Robert C.
Mosler, Henry.
Mott, Garrett.
Mott, Howard S.
Moyer, Horace I.
Mulford, Robert.
Mullen, Hugh.
Munsey, Frank A.
Murphy, J. C. L.
Murray, Fred. O.
Murray, J. T.

Nash, Walter H.
Nash, William A.
Nelson, Very Rev. Geo. F., D.D.
Nevins, David.
Newburger, Joseph E.
Nicholson, John E.
Nicholson J. Lee.
Nicolson, John.
Noyes, Walter C.

Obermayer, Theodore.
Ogilvie, J. S.
Olcott, Eben E.
Olcott, J. Van Vechten.
Oliver, William H.
O'Malley, Edward R.
O'Malley, James.
Oppenheimer, Solomon.
Osborn, Harrison.
Otis, Charles E.
Otis, Norton P.
Ottinger, Albert.
Ottinger, Nathan.
Owen, W. R.
Owens, Louis C.

Pallister, Claude V.
Pallister, S. W.
Parsons, Herbert.
Paterson, Frank M.
Patterson, Frederick H.
Patton, J. B.
Patrick, Charles H.

The Republican Club

Pearce, W. G.
Peet, A. W.
Peet, John N.
Peoples, William T.
Perkins, Charles E.
Peters, Norman W.
Peterson, Theodore A.
Phillips, David L.
Phillips, George H.
Piercy, Henry Clay.
Piercy, Zachary T.
Pitman, Stephen Minot.
Platten, John W.
Pomeroy, Eugene C.
Pond, Charles H.
Porter, Eugene H.
Porter, Frederic P.
Porter, General Horace.
Porter, William C.
Porter, William H.
Porter, William H., M.D.
Prendergast, William A.
Present, Arthur.
President, The.
Prince, Henry A.

Ralston, Rev. Chester F.
Ralth, Falton.
Ranson, Commander J. B.
Rauck, J. Frank.
Ray, George W.
Rehill, J. T.
Reid, T. Chambers.
Reid, Wallace.
Rhoads, Dr. Thomas L.
Rhodes, Bradford.
Rice, Roland B.
Rich, David.
Richard, Augusté, 2nd.
Ritchie, Albert.
Rockwell, John C.
Rogers, Mont D.
Rogers, Noah C.
Rossell, Isaac S.
Runck, Charles A.
Rush, Thomas E.
Russell, Charles M.
Ruston, Charles, Jr.
Rust, Geo. P.
Ryan, J. A.

Sachs, Samuel.
Sanborn, Charles S.
Satterlee, Herbert L.
Saxe, Martin.
Scallon, William.
Scarborough, Charles R.
Schier, Helwig, Jr.
Schiff, Jacob H.
Schlage, William.
Schmidlapp, J. G.
Schnakenburg, Daniel.
Schultz, Emmet.
Schwab, Sidney.
Seabury, Samuel.
Seacord, Frederick H.
Seager, H. R.
Seibel, Louis L.
Self, W. B.
Seligman, Isaac N.
Seybel, Fred. W.
Seymour, Alex. H.
Shea, John S.
Shearn, Clarence J.
Sheets, R. J.
Sheffield, James R.
Sheridan, James.
Short, Warren F.
Silberman, Arthur.
Simpson, David B.
Sims, C. S.
Sinclair, Edmund E.
Singer, Saul.
Singer, Seel.
Sittloth, Albert.
Skonly, Joseph.
Sleicher, John A.
Sleicher, Reuben P.

Members and their Guests

Sloane, William J.
Smith, James MacGregor.
Smith, R. A. C.
Snow, E. G., Jr.
Snow, E. G., Sr.
Southwick, George N.
Spencer, Thomas P.
Spooner, John C.
Standish, Myles.
Stanton, Lucius M.
Starr, Charles P.
Stearns, Thomas B.
Steers, Alfred E.
Stern, Leopold.
Stern, Louis.
Stern, Melville A.
Sternberger, Walter.
Stevens, I. N.
Stewart, A.
Stewart, Judd.
Stewart, Louis.
Stoddard, Henry L.
Stoddard, John M.
Stone, Melville E.
Stover, Martin L.
Strahan, John.
Straus, Lionel F.
Strauss, Charles.
Strauss, Frederick.
Stryker, Lloyd Paul.
Sullivan, George M.
Sykes, H. E.

Taft, Henry W.
Talcott, Francis E.
Talcott, James.
Tanenbaum, Moses.
Tate, Thomas T.
Taylor, T. S.
Teall, Chas. C.
Thompson, Arthur V. R.
Thompson, Loren O.
Thorburn, A. M.
Timmins, Henry.
Timmins, Noah.
Tobin, W. T.
Toch, Henry M.
Todd, Walter B.
Topakyan, H. H.
Toppan, Frank Winship.
Train, Arthur C.
Tripp, G. E.
Troy, J. H.
Tucker, Wilson H.
Tufts, F. E.
Turner, Alexander.
Turner, Harold M.
Turner, Spencer.
Turner, Thomas M.
Turner, William L.
Tyner, C. L.
Tyler, V. W.

Underwood, Frederick D.
Untermeyer, I.
Upson, M. F.

Vail, Theodore N.
Vandeveer, Frank F.
Van Norden, Warner.
Van Planck, William G.
Van Slochem, H.
Van Wyck, William.
Vernon, F. Joseph.
Victor, Thomas F.

Waite, Byron S.
Wakelee, Edmund W.
Wandling, James L.
Ward, Cabot.
Ward, Thomas, Jr.
Waring, Harry G.
Warner, Charles.
Warner, Lucien C.
Waterman, Frank D.
Watterson, F. W.

The Republican Club

Waycott, Albert.
Webber, Joseph F.
Weeks, Frank B.
Weinman, George A.
Weinz, Theodore A. H.
Welch, J. J.
Welch, W. A.
Westbay, Henry E.
Westerfield, W. Rogers.
Wetmore, Edmund.
Wever, Daniel De Wolf.
Wheeler, William J.
White, Edward E.
Whitman, Charles S.
Whitin, E. Stagg.
Whittle, Thomas W.
Whittlesy, Herman C.
Wildin, G. W.
Wiley, Louis.
Wilkins, H. A.
Wilson, S. M.
Willard, Daniel.
Willcox, William R.
Winter, Clarence.
Wood, General Leonard.
Woodruff, Timothy L.
Woodward, Collin H.
Wright, George M.
Wright, Wendell J.
Wylie, E. A. G.

Yawger, John Francis.
Yearance, James.
Yerkes, Elijah M.
Younker, Herman.
Younker, Ira M.
Young, Roger A.

Zeno, Norman L.
Zucker, Peter.

The Republican Club

LADIES

Guests of Members of the Club

Alphabetically Arranged

Aylward, Miss Julia.

Baker, Mrs. James E.
Beckett, Mrs. Charles H.
Biglin, Miss Josephine.
Brandeis, Mrs. A. D.
Burlingham, Mrs. E. V.
Bush, Mrs. Charles E.

Carroll, Mrs. M.
Clark, Miss Edith M.
Conline, Miss.
Conline, Mrs. John C.
Cooley, Mrs. Elmer E.
Cowperthwait, Mrs. Morgan.
Crawford, Mrs. Hanford.
Crossman, Mrs. Charles S.
Crow, Mrs. Ralph.

Day, Mrs. Ralph A.
Denison, Mrs. William S.
Deeves, Mrs. J. Henry.
Devoe, Mrs. L. Louise.
Dixon, Mrs. W. J.
Donohugh, Mrs. Thomas S.
Douglass, Mrs. Theodore.

Fairbanks, Mrs. Henry P.
Findlay, Mrs. William A.
Fisher, Mrs. Sarah A.
Fogle, Mrs. T. C.
Fo[illegible], Mrs. Robert J.

Hamerschlag, Mrs. Edwin.
Harlow, Mrs. Richard A.
Hearn, Mrs. H. J.
Hirsch, Mrs. Morris J.
Hirsch, Mrs. Walter A.
Hollister, Mrs. Frank.

Jarman, Mrs. George W.
Jessup, Mrs. Henry W.
Johnston, Miss Martine.
Jones, Mrs. Edwin A.

Lauterbach, Miss E.
Leaycraft, Mrs. J. Edgar.

Maas, Mrs. Charles O.
Mackay, Mrs. George D.
Manville, Mrs. H. E.
Mason, Miss Edna.
Mullen, Mrs. Hugh.
Murray, Mrs. J. T.
McCleanahan, Mrs. James.
McDonough, Mrs. J. B.
McGuire, Miss Mary.
McIntosh, Mrs. A. J.
McMillan, Mrs. Samuel.

Newport, Miss M. M.

Olcott, Mrs. J. Van Vechten.

Patterson, Mrs. Frederick H.
Peters, Mrs. Norman W.
Porter, Mrs. Eugene H.
Porter, Mrs. W. H.

The Republican Club

Rauck, Mrs. T. Frank.
Ruggles, Miss Alma.

Schultz, Mrs. Emmet.
Sewall, Miss.
Seymour, Mrs. Alec H.
Sheridan, Mrs. James.
Short, Mrs. Warren F.
Shropshire, Mrs. Ralph F.
Sinclair, Mrs. Edmund E.
Sittloth, Mrs. Albert.
Slawson, Mrs. Emma.
Sloane, Mrs. William J.
Smith, Mrs. H. P.
Spencer, Mrs. Thomas P.
Starkey, Miss Marguerite A.
Starkey, Mrs. E. G.
Stede, Miss Lila.
Stern, Mrs. M. A.

Thompson, Mrs. Loren O.
Townsend, Miss.
Tuttle, Mrs. Daniel.

Untermyer, Mrs. I.

Wandling, Mrs. James L.
Wetmore, Mrs. H. H.
Wheeler, Mrs. William J.

Yawger, Mrs. John Francis.

Menu

COTUIT OYSTERS

GREEN TURTLE SOUP, ENGLISH STYLE

RADISHES OLIVES CELERY SALTED ALMONDS

MEDALLION OF BASS, LOBSTER SAUCE
POTATOES HOLLANDAISE

SWEETBREADS FLORENTINE

ESCALOPE OF SPRING LAMB À LA ROSE
FRENCH STRING BEANS SAUTE
POTATOES, CHATEAU STYLE

FANCY SHERBET

SQUAB CHICKEN ROASTED IN CASSEROLE
LETTUCE SALAD, RUSSIAN DRESSING

PLOMBIÈRE OF CHESTNUTS, VANILLA SAUCE
ASSORTED CAKES FRUIT
COFFEE

LA MARQUISE, PALL MALL } CIGARETTES

PARTAGAS PERFECTOS, LA MEGA PERFECTOS } CIGARS

APOLLINARIS

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S EXTRA DRY
G. H. MUMM & CO.'S SELECTED BRUT
HAIG & HAIG SCOTCH WHISKEY
À LA CARTE