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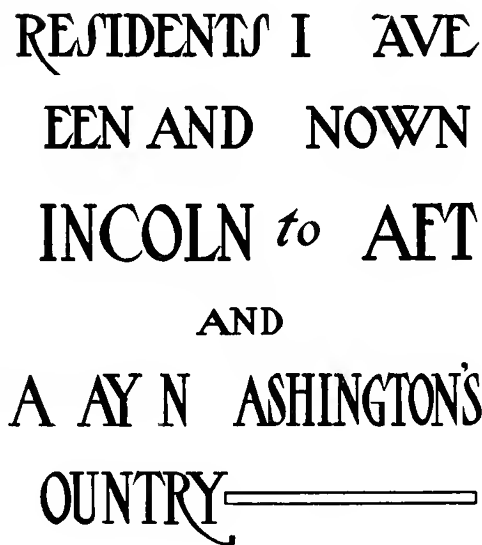

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Introduction

"The chief glory of every people arises from its authors." —*Dr. Johnson.*

TO have known, or even to have seen, Abraham Lincoln and the Presidents of the United States who have presided over the destinies of the American people since his eventful time is a privilege and an experience that should be recorded, preserved and cherished as a rare inheritance for posterity. There is no more significant period in the history of the country than the years from 1861 to the present time. Within this period Lincoln's hope of national unity has been realized. When he took the oath of office Lincoln found a federation of states loosely bound together, struggling with problems that involved the very existence of the nation. The genius of his administration and the memory of his inspired life have settled for all time the question as to whether the states of the Union are to have vigorous national entity. With the solution of the questions of slavery and secession and the establishment of a stable and permanent federal government came an industrial progress such as the world had not before experienced. This marvelously rapid advance of the country has given rise to new problems almost as serious in their import as those that Lincoln faced. The Presidents of the United States since 1861 have been statesmen competent, each in his turn, to deal with complex situations of world-wide importance. Happily for the people, when, in the march of events, the time came for the introduction of this nation as a world power, William McKinley presided at Washington as their leader, Commander-in-chief of the Army and the Navy; and with the dignity and grace that characterized its chieftain the country took its place among those nations that are powerful in the control of the destinies of the people of the earth.

Anyone who has known the great Presidents since Buchanan, and has correctly interpreted their acts and motives, as has Mr. Butler,

must have a well defined and correct appreciation of the meaning of the country's history for the past fifty years, for a nation's history is best told in the lives of its statesmen. The wide and varied experience of Joseph G. Butler, Jr., his many warm friendships, his intimate relations with the great men of his time—especially the affectionate regard that McKinley had for him—enable him to make a record of the events and friendships of this eventful period that must have a great and perpetual value; and in so doing Mr. Butler has performed a patriotic service of great importance.

MYRON T. HERRICK.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1910.

This book is dedicated to my friends

A. Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln 1860-1865

MY FIRST knowledge of Lincoln was gained when I was a boy of eighteen years. My father was a subscriber to the *New York Tribune*, and it was our daily source of information and instruction. I remember reading of the "Lincoln and Douglas debates," which created a wide interest at the time. I think it was these debates which laid the foundation for Lincoln's subsequent nomination and election to the Presidency.

The year following—1859—there was an important election in Ohio, and Lincoln, who was at that time a member of Congress, or had recently left Congress, came to help "stump" the state of Ohio. I do not believe that he got any nearer the section of the state where I lived than Columbus; but anyway, I remember that I was in that city at the time that he spoke.

The next knowledge I had of him, was contained in a letter from my father, Joseph G. Butler, Sr., who was traveling in the west. He called on Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., soon after his nomination for the Presidency; he was received with great cordiality. His description of the way Lincoln was dressed corresponds exactly with that given by others. After father's return to the hotel, he wrote me a letter giving an account of the interview, which I preserved carefully for a great many years; but it was finally lost. I remember one clause well enough to reproduce it; it read: "Whatever may happen, slavery is doomed." This was father's individual opinion after talking with Lincoln.

I next saw Lincoln in Cleveland, O., on February 15th, 1861; he was then en route to Washington to be inaugurated. He had made a speech at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the tariff question, the same morning. With two or three other boys—for I was not then of age—I went to Cleveland and out to the Euclid Avenue railroad station where Lincoln arrived. He was met by a citizens' committee and a great concourse of people. This public welcome was intended to be a non-political demonstration. There

was an open barouche drawn by four white horses. Lincoln wore the traditional stove-pipe hat and it was "stove-pipe" sure enough, as the fashion in those days was an absolutely straight, square crown, very tall. The procession formed and drove from the Euclid Avenue station to the Weddell House; it moved slowly. The weather was inclement and Lincoln kept his hat off most of the time, bowing to the by-standers. I walked and trotted all the way to the Weddell House and arrived there at the same time the President's carriage did. The President spoke from the second balcony of the old Weddell House; and I stood immediately under and heard him quite distinctly. He was dressed in a suit of clothes that looked as if it was not tailor-made, fitted loosely; and he, at that time, had a smooth face.

The speech was short and is herein reproduced—or at least a part of it—taken from the *Cleveland Herald* of February 16th, 1861:

Mr. Chairman, and Fellow Citizens of Cleveland and Ohio:

We have had a very inclement afternoon; we have been marching in procession for about two miles, through snow, rain and deep mud. The large numbers that have turned out under these circumstances, testify that you are in earnest about something or other; but do I think so meanly of you as to suppose that earnestness is about me personally? (A voice—We all love you!) I should be doing you injustice to suppose you did: You have assembled to testify your respect to the Union, the Constitution and the Laws; and here let me say, that it is with you, the people, to advance the great cause of the Union and the Constitution, and not with any one man. I repeat—it rests with you alone. This fact is strongly impressed on my mind at present. In a community like this, whose appearance—as I may say—whose very clothes, whose well built houses, whose numerous schools, and all the other evidences before me testify to their intelligence; I am convinced that the cause of Liberty and the Union can never be in danger.

Frequent allusion is made to the excitement at present existing in our National politics. It is well that I should also allude to it here. I think there is no occasion for any excitement; the "crisis" as it is called, is altogether an artificial crisis. (Laughter.)

In all parts of the Nation, there are differences of opinion on politics; there are differences of opinion even here. You did not all vote for the person who now addresses you. (Cries of—I did!) A large number of you did; enough for all

practical purposes, but not all of you. Farther away there were fewer that voted for me, and their numbers decreased as they got farther away. What is happening now will not hurt those who are farther away from here; have they not all their rights as they ever have had; do they not have their fugitive slaves returned now as ever; have they not the same Constitution that they have lived under for the last seventy odd years; have they not a position as citizens of this common country; and have we any power to change that position? (Cries of No!) What then is the matter with them; why all this excitement; why all these complaints? As I said before, this crisis is all artificial; it has no foundation in fact. It was not argued up—as the saying is—and cannot, therefore, be argued down. Let it alone and it will go down of itself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lincoln said they must be content with but a few more words from him. He was very much fatigued and had spoken so frequently that he was already hoarse. He thanked them for the cordial, the magnificent reception they had given him. Not less did he thank them for the votes they gave him last fall; and quite as much he thanked them for the efficient aid they had given the cause which he represented, a cause which, he would say, was a good one. He had one more word to say; he was given to understand that this reception was tendered not only by his own party supporters, but by men of all parties, saying:

This is as it should be. If Judge Douglas had been elected and had been here on his way to Washington, as I am tonight, the Republicans should have joined his supporters in welcoming him, just as his friends have joined with mine to-night. If all don't join now to save the good old ship of the Union this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pilot her on another voyage.

He concluded by thanking all present for the devotion they had shown to the cause of the Union.

At the close of the speech Mr. Lincoln was presented with several splendid boquets and floral wreaths. An immense cheer for Lincoln and the Union was sent up by the crowd, and the reception was over.

It might not be out of place to reproduce the following editorial from the *Cleveland Herald* of February 16th, 1861, the day following the reception noted above, under the heading "The President-Elect":

Mr. Lincoln's reception in Cleveland was all that our citizens could ask. The weather was bad and the streets were in very bad condition, but—everything considered—from Mr. Lincoln's ingress to his egress, the affair was creditable to the city and to those who had the pageant in charge. Party feeling was buried, and Democrats seemed as anxious to do honor to the President-elect as did those who cast their votes for him.

In looking over the route pursued hitherto by Mr. Lincoln certain features stand prominent. His farewell to his relatives, neighbors and lifelong friends at Springfield was in touching simplicity and beauty, a goodby that came from one heart and settled, without diminution, into five thousand hearts. It was a "God bless you," with a prayer that the benison might be returned to him.

At Cleveland, Mr. Lincoln in brief, treated of the political difficulties; referred to the execution of the laws, even the fugitive law, and argued thence that there was no cause of complaint; that the laws and the Constitution were obeyed as they always have been, and that the present crisis is artificial—and must burn out by its own fires.

Mr. Lincoln—as he said at Columbus and at Pittsburgh—does not intend to designate in these off-hand addresses any line of policy for his administration; it would not be proper he thinks; and so do all think who are friendly to him. That will be reserved for his deliberate manifesto after having received the oath of office. But we make these running remarks only to point out the shadows of sentiments from which we have right to infer that Mr. Lincoln will firmly execute the laws; that he sets his face sternly against any interference with the rights of the slave states; favors American industry; condemns presidential interference with legislation, out of which grow such abuses of power; and thoroughly believes in devotion to the Union as it is, the Constitution and the laws.

I remember several things that Lincoln said at Cleveland that were not reproduced in the above published extract from the address. In speaking of the turbulence then prevalent throughout portions of the South, I remember distinctly his saying these words: "It may be necessary to put the foot down firmly," and he stamped one foot at the same time. These few words, as he spoke them, created immense enthusiasm.

Lincoln was very tired, and although I was admitted into the hotel, I only got a further glimpse of him. There was no reception held, but the people were presenting flowers and bouquets. He was pretty well worn out and retired to his room. He remained in Cleveland over night, speaking at Buffalo the following morning.

On April 16th, 1865, I was at Titusville, Pa., on a little business trip and quite early in the morning the news came that Lincoln had been shot and was dead. This was, of course, a great shock and everybody was full of it.

Autographs

OF THE

PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

1864.

A. Lincoln

William H. Seward

S. P. Chase

Edwin M. Stanton

Gideon Welles

J. P. Usher

M. Blair

Edw. Bates

At that time I was accustomed to attend church every Sunday, no matter where I might happen to be, and with Mr. G. B. Simonds and one or two other friends whose names I do not remember, I went to hear a sermon. We all naturally supposed that reference would be made to the great tragedy, but the preacher, after the hymns were sung, gave out his text, preached for a full hour, and never mentioned Lincoln's name or said anything whatever with reference to the great disaster which had come upon the country. Our faces were blank with amazement, and when we got outside we held an impromptu "indignation meeting," and expressed our views in regard to the preacher. We learned afterward that he was a northern "copper-head."

I did not see Lincoln again until his remains were brought through Cleveland and exposed in the park, in April, 1865. It was a sorry sight. The features could scarcely be distinguished and were blackened and almost unrecognizable.

Lincoln's Cabinet Signatures

The way I came into possession of the paper containing the signatures of President Lincoln and his cabinet reproduced on another page was interesting. The United States Sanitary Commission was organized by patriotic people as soon as the country realized that the war would not end in a hurry. The object of the Commission was to aid the soldiers on the firing line in every way, but especially when sick or wounded. The Commission held fairs in every loyal portion of the country, and in 1864 while attending the Commission's great fair in Cleveland I ran across the sheet of paper containing the original autograph signatures given herewith. I lost no time purchasing it, and today I do not know of another like copy or whether other copies were made, and disposed of similarly. These fairs proved not only instructive to the people in general, but they also aroused the patriotism of all,

since they gave the opportunity to women, children and non-combatants generally to do something for the cause so close to the hearts of all except those of "copper-heads."

In addition to my personal recollections, I think it not out of place to reproduce in this brief volume Lincoln's address at Gettysburg; his Pittsburgh Tariff Speech; President Roosevelt's Centennial Address; Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixley; and one or more additional items of interest.

Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg

Delivered November 19, 1863

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that 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, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln by Theodore Roosevelt

An address delivered by the President of the United States at Lincoln's birthplace February 12, 1909

We have met here to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans; of one of the two or three greatest men of the nineteenth century; of one of the greatest men in the world's history. This rail-splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through

the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort, and of failure that came more often than victory he at last rose to the leadership of the Republic, at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world-task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never ease. Success came to him, but never happiness save that which springs from doing well a painful and a vital task. Power was his, but not pleasure. The furrows deepened on his brow, but his eyes were undimmed by either hate or fear. His gaunt shoulders were bowed, but his steel thews never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his people. His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain; and the task allotted to him was to pour out like water the life-blood of the young men, and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened but never dismayed him. As the red years of war went by, they found him ever doing his duty in the present, ever facing the future with fearless front, high of heart and dauntless of soul. Unbroken by hatred, unshaken by scorn, he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was his at the last; and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed forever.

As a people we are indeed beyond measure fortunate in the characters of the two greatest of our public men, Washington and Lincoln. Widely though they differed in externals, the Virginia landed gentleman and the Kentucky backwoodsman, they were alike in essentials, they were alike in the great qualities which made each able to do service to his nation and to all mankind such as no other man of his generation could or did render. Each had lofty ideals, but each in striving to attain these lofty ideals was guided by the soundest common sense. Each possessed inflexible courage in adversity and a soul wholly unspoiled by prosperity. Each possessed all the gentler virtues commonly exhibited by good men who lack rugged strength of character. Each possessed also all the strong qualities commonly exhibited by those towering masters of mankind who have too often shown themselves devoid of so much as the understanding of the words by which we signify the qualities of duty, of mercy, of devotion to the right, of lofty disinterestedness in battling for the good of others. There have been other men as great and other men as good; but in all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no other two good men as great. Widely though the problems of today differ from the problems set for solution to Washington when he founded this nation, to Lincoln when he saved it and freed the slave, yet the qualities they showed in meeting these problems are exactly the same as those we should show in doing our work today.

Lincoln saw into the future with the prophetic imagination usually vouchsafed only to the poet and the seer. He had in him all the lift toward greatness of the visionary, without any of the visionary's fanaticism or egotism, without any of the visionary's narrow jealousy of the practical man and inability to strive in practical

fashion for the realization of an ideal. He had the practical man's hard common sense and willingness to adapt means to ends; but there was in him none of that morbid growth of mind and soul which blinds so many practical men to the higher things of life. No more practical man ever lived than this homely backwoods idealist; but he had nothing in common with those practical men whose consciences are warped until they fail to distinguish between good and evil, fail to understand that strength, ability, shrewdness, whether in the world of business or of politics, only serve to make their possessor a more noxious, a more evil, member of the community, if they are not guided and controlled by a fine and high moral sense.

We of this day must try to solve many social and industrial problems, requiring to an especial degree the combination of indomitable resolution with cool-headed sanity. We can profit by the way in which Lincoln used both of these traits as he strove for reform. We can learn much of value from the very attacks which following that course brought upon his head, attacks alike by the extremists of revolution and by the extremists of reaction. He never wavered in devotion to his principles, in his love for the Union, and in his abhorrence of slavery. Timid and lukewarm people were always denouncing him because he was too extreme; but as a matter of fact he never went to extremes, he worked step by step; and because of this, the extremists hated and denounced him with a fervor which now seems to us fantastic in its deification of the unreal and the impossible. At the very time when one side was holding him up as the apostle of social revolution because he was against slavery, the leading abolitionists denounced him as the "slave hound of Illinois." When he was the second time candidate for President, the majority of his opponents attacked him because of what they termed his extreme radicalism, while a minority threatened to bolt his nomination because he was not radical enough. He had continually to check those who wished to go forward too fast, at the very time that he overrode the opposition of those who wished not to go forward at all. The goal was never dim before his vision; but he picked his way cautiously, without either halt or hurry, as he strode toward it, through such a morass of difficulty that no man of less courage would have attempted it, while it would surely have overwhelmed any man of judgment less serene.

Yet perhaps the most wonderful thing of all, and, from the standpoint of the America of to-day and of the future, the most vitally important, was the extraordinary way in which Lincoln could fight valiantly against what he deemed wrong and yet preserve undiminished his love and respect for the brother from whom he differed. In the hour of a triumph that would have turned any weaker man's head, in the heat of a struggle which spurred many a good man to dreadful vindictiveness, he said truthfully that so long as he had been in his office he had never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom, and besought his supporters to study the incidents of the trial through which they were passing as philosophy from which to learn wisdom

and not as wrongs to be avenged; ending with the solemn exhortation that, as the strife was over, all should reunite in a common effort to save their common country.

He lived in days that were great and terrible, when brother fought against brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right. In a contest so grim the strong men who alone can carry it through are rarely able to do justice to the deep convictions of those with whom they grapple in mortal strife. At such times men see through a glass darkly; to only the rarest and loftiest spirits is vouchsafed that clear vision which gradually comes to all, even to the lesser, as the struggle fades into distance, and wounds are forgotten and peace creeps back to the hearts that were hurt. But to Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He did not hate the man from whom he differed. Weakness was as foreign as wickedness to his strong, gentle nature; but his courage was of a quality so high that it needed no bolstering of dark passion. He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage and willingness for self-sacrifice and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, belonged both to the men of the North and to the men of the South.

As the years roll by, and as all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel an equal pride in the valor and self-devotion alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days; the lover of his country and of all mankind; the man whose blood was shed for the Union of his people and for the freedom of a race, Abraham Lincoln.

Tariff Speech by Abraham Lincoln

Delivered by the President-elect from the balcony of the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 15, 1861

Fellow Citizens:

As this is the first opportunity which I have had to address a Pennsylvania assemblage it seems a fitting time to indulge in a few remarks upon the important question of a tariff—a subject of great magnitude and one which is attended with many difficulties, owing to the great variety of interests which it involves. So long as direct taxation for the support of the government is not resorted to, a tariff is necessary. The tariff is to the government what meat is to the family. But while this is admitted, it still becomes necessary to modify and change its operations according to new interests and new circumstances. So far there is little difference of opinion among politicians, but the question as to how far imports may be adjusted for the protection of home industry gives rise to numerous views and objections. I must confess that I do not understand this subject in all its multiform bearings, but I promise you that I will give it my closest attention, and endeavor to comprehend it more fully; and here I may remark that the Chicago platform contains a plank upon this subject which I think should be regarded as a law for the incoming administration. (Im-

mense demonstrations of applause.) In fact, this question as well as all other subjects embodied in that platform should not be varied from what we gave the people to understand would be our policy when we obtained their votes. (Continued applause.) Permit me, fellow citizens, to read the tariff plank of the Chicago platform, or rather, have it read in your hearing by one who has younger eyes.

Mr. Lincoln's private secretary then read section 12 of the Chicago platform, as follows:

That while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties on imports, sound policy required such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working man liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Mr. Lincoln continued:

Now, fellow citizens, I must confess that there were shades of difference in constructing even this platform; but I am not now intending to discuss these differences, but merely to give you some general ideas upon this subject. I have long thought that if there be any article of necessity which can be produced at home with as little, or nearly the same labor as abroad, it would be better to protect that article. Labor is the true standard of value. If a bar of iron got out of the mines of England and a bar of iron taken from the mines of Pennsylvania, be produced at the same cost, it follows that if the English bar be shipped from Manchester to Pittsburgh, and the American bar from Pittsburgh to Manchester, the cost of carriage is appreciably lost. (Laughter.) If we had no iron here, then we should encourage its shipment from foreign countries, but not when we can make it as cheaply in our own country. This brings us back to our first proposition; that if any article can be produced at home with nearly the same cost as abroad, the carriage is lost labor. The treasury of the nation is in such a low condition at present, that this subject now demands the attention of Congress and will demand the immediate consideration of the new administration.

The tariff bill now before Congress may or may not pass at the present session. I confess I do not understand the precise provisions of this bill, and I do not know whether it can be passed by the present Congress or not. It may or may not become the law of the land; but if it does, that will be an end of the matter until a modification can be effected, should it become necessary. If it does not pass and the latest advices I have are to the effect that it is still pending, the next Congress will have to give it their earliest attention. According to my political education, I am inclined to believe that the people in various sections of this country should have their own views carried out through their representatives in Congress and if the consideration of the tariff bill should be postponed until the next session of the national legislature, no

subject should engage your representatives more closely than that of a tariff, and if I have any recommendations to make, it will be that every man who is called upon to serve the people in a representative capacity should study this whole subject thoroughly, as I intend to myself.

Looking to all the varied interests of our common country, so that when the time for action arrives, adequate protection can be extended to the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the corn of Illinois and the reapers of Chicago, permit me to express the hope that this important subject may receive such consideration at the hands of your representatives, that the interests of no part of the country may be overlooked, but that all sections may share in common the benefits of a just and equitable tariff.

The Boyhood of Lincoln

The early life of Lincoln gives no suggestion of his subsequent prominence. His parents were among the poorest of the settlers of a sterile section of the state of Kentucky; it was necessary for them to work hard and live cheaply; their children had to do the same.

During his boyhood Abraham Lincoln was very popular among the simple, hard-working pioneers. He had a kind heart and could sympathize with anyone in trouble, even with beasts and birds. He was intolerant of any injustice, and was a true knight although he wore blue-jean trousers. This sympathy for others grew. Once he heard some birds uttering plaintive sounds and discovered that a birdling had fallen from its nest; although in great haste, he took time to climb the tree and replace the bird. Similar incidents of his gentle nature are numerous and show why he was so popular as a boy, and in later years became a most popular man. Robert Burns was a popular boy. Why? Read his "Lines to a Meadow Mouse" which he had accidentally ploughed out of the ground. Henry Havelock was a popular boy. Why? Because he was chivalrous. He led boys at school in the same high spirit as he afterward led the English army in India.

Lincoln although powerful in mind and body, attended school less than one year during his entire life. He had not time. He had to add the pittance earned by his strong, young arms to family living, which was poor enough even then. Yet with this slight education as a beginning, he continued to grow in strength and wisdom. He studied at night, having no other time, figuring on the backs of wooden shovels, slabs and boards, with charcoal, having no other light than that of a flickering fire in the old-fashioned fire-place. Perhaps it was the memory of his own neglected childhood that in later years made him so kind and considerate of those about him. Even the lowest of animals called forth his tender sympathy. Through myriad trials and disappointments, onward and upward from lowliest childhood to leadership of a great and powerful Nation, his entire life says: "Courage, courage," to every boy and girl.

When Abraham Lincoln was eight years of age his father moved to the state of Indiana, and in this new home the little boy, who was afterward to become the leading citizen of the Nation, slept for months upon a hard mud floor. Skins of animals were hung at the doors and over the windows, and these were the only protection from the cold winter winds.

The days of young Lincoln in Indiana were spent in hard work when it was to be had. He was a poor boy looking out for a job, and anything that earned an honest living was good enough for him. He pulled corn for the neighbors, he split rails the same as hundreds of other boys; ran a flatboat about three months for a neighbor. No one in that section of the country at that time imagined that young Lincoln would make his mark some day; but after he became President of the United States, you couldn't find a man in Spencer county who hadn't eaten mush out of the same pot and with the same spoon as "Abe" Lincoln.

When he was nine years of age, he had the misfortune to lose his good mother by death, which was his first great sorrow. Lincoln was tenderly devoted to his mother. Whatever was bright in the earlier life of Lincoln came to him through his mother. She read the Bible to him and of this book in after years he said: "In regard to the great Book, I have only to say that it is the best gift that God has given man. All the good from the Saviour of the world is communicated to us through this Book. But for this Book, we could not know right from wrong." Lincoln said once: "All I have and am I owe to my mother."

Happily for the two Lincoln children, their father's second choice of a wife fell upon Mrs. Sallie Johnson, a widow, who brought brightness and comfort with her into the humble home. She came as an angel of light to the two motherless children, and her coming was attended by rays of real sunshine which entered into their young lives.

Abraham Lincoln earned his first dollar when about eighteen years of age, by taking two men and their trunks by boat out to a steamer in the Mississippi river, for which they gave him a silver half dollar each. Mr. Lincoln afterward said: "I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. It was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely believe that I, a poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day—that by honest work, I had earned a dollar. The world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a more hopeful and confident being from that time."

The Lincoln family bade adieu to their Indiana home in 1830 and started on a two weeks' journey across great hills, swamps and through dense forests, until they reached a spot on the Sangamon river, in the state of Illinois. Here a log cabin was built, and Lincoln then split the rails that afterward enclosed and surrounded the cabin and ten acres of ground. A little later he became of age and left this home to go forth into the world and battle for himself. His rail-splitting days were drawing to a close, and the larger duties of life began to open before him.

Brief Sketch of the Life of Abraham Lincoln

Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, father and mother of Abraham Lincoln, were married on the 12th day of June, 1806, near Beechland, Ky. They lived in a small house at Elizabethtown, and in 1807 a daughter was born to them who was called Sarah.

The next year they removed to a small farm, situated on the Big South Fork of Nolin creek, in what was at that time Hardin and is now LaRue county, three miles from Hodgensville, and it was in this solitary cabin that stood in a desolate spot on this farm that Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th day of February, 1809. Four years later another move was made to a place more picturesque and of far greater fertility. It was located six miles from Hodgensville, on Knob creek, which flowed into the Rolling Fork. In 1816 Thomas Lincoln finally determined to emigrate, so made the journey through an almost untrodden wilderness, reaching a point about a mile and a half east of the village of Gentryville, Indiana. After living in a "half-faced camp," a cabin enclosed on three sides and open on the fourth, they deserted this poor excuse for a cabin, for one of rough logs. In the year 1818 a mysterious disease, called by some "milk sickness," swept away many of the cattle which had furnished the necessary milk, as well as many of the people who had drank it. Among these was Nancy Hanks Lincoln, which left Abraham and his sister motherless. Thirteen months later Thomas Lincoln went to Elizabethtown, where he married Sally Bush Johnson, who had rejected him before his marriage to Nancy Hanks. This new mother brought into the cabin a goodly supply of household goods, and the two children were soon snugly nestled in the warm beds for the first time in their lives.

Abraham's sister was married at the age of eighteen years, and died one year later. In the spring of 1830, the Lincoln family removed to Illinois and settled near Decatur in that state.

Abraham Lincoln, who had at this time reached the age of twenty-one years, arrived at the conclusion that it was about time for him to start in life on his own account. It cost him much sorrow, however, to be compelled to leave his good step-mother, who had proved herself a true mother to him. In the spring of 1831 Lincoln, with the aid of John Hanks and John Johnson, constructed a flatboat for Denton Offut, who loaded it with barrels of pork, hogs and a quantity of corn, which cargo the three men rafted down the Sangamon river to its junction with the Illinois river; down the latter stream to its junction with the Mississippi, until reaching New Orleans, La. For this service the men were to receive 50 cents per day while on the trip and $20 each upon arrival at their destination. This was the second trip of the kind that Lincoln had made, and Offut was glad to secure his services at this time. Later Lincoln located at New Salem, a small village about twenty-five miles north of Springfield, Ill., where he gained some renown as captain of a com-

pany during the Blackhawk War in 1832, after which experience he was appointed postmaster, still later becoming a surveyor, and afterward a general storekeeper.

In the latter part of that year he was defeated as a candidate for the Illinois state legislature by Peter Cartwright, a prominent Methodist pioneer preacher, who was a Democrat. However, in the year 1843, Lincoln was elected to this office and re-elected for three successive terms thereafter. While living at Salem, Lincoln made a number of trips afoot to Springfield in order to borrow law books, which were kindly loaned him by John T. Stuart. After his removal to Springfield in 1837, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year became associated with Mr. Stuart in the practice of law, which relations continued until the 14th day of April, 1841.

He was afterward associated with Stephen T. Logan until 1845, and soon afterward formed a co-partnership with William H. Herndon, which was only terminated by the death of Mr. Lincoln.

On the 4th day of November, 1842, Abraham Lincoln was united in marriage to Miss Mary Todd, of Kentucky. There were born to them four sons—Robert T., born August 1st, 1843; Edward Baker, born March 10th, 1846, died February 1st, 1850; William Wallace,, born December 21st, 1850, died at the White House, Washington, D. C., February 20th, 1862; Thomas ("Tad"), born April 4th, 1853, died at the Clifton House, Chicago, Ills., July 15, 1871.

Mrs. Lincoln died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards, at Springfield, Ill., on the 16th day of July, 1882. The only surviving son of Abraham Lincoln is Robert T., who resides at Chicago, Ill., and is president of the Pullman Company.

In the year 1846 Mr. Lincoln was elected to Congress—Peter Cartwright, who had defeated him for the legislature in 1832, being his competitor before the people for election. At the close of his term in Congress Mr. Lincoln resumed the practice of law. His love for justice and fair play was the predominating trait in his character. It was not in his nature to assume or to bolster up a false position. He would abandon his case first. Probably the happiest portion of Abraham Lincoln's life was in traveling over his circuit, which comprised fourteen counties. He, with other lawyers, traveled over this territory twice every year, and it was during these pilgrimages that he "cracked" his jokes, told his famous stories, met the people and was heartily greeted by them.

When Mr. Lincoln first began to "ride the circuit," he was too poor to own a horse, and was compelled to borrow from his friends, but in due time he became the owner of a horse which he fed and groomed himself. On this horse he would set out from home to be gone for weeks at a time, with no other baggage than a pair of saddle bags containing a change of linen. The lawyers were at all times glad to see him.

In his debates with Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, Mr. Lincoln earned an enviable reputation as a popular debater which was never denied. In connection with his speech before Cooper Institute, New York City, on February 27th, 1860, the *New York Tribune* said: "The tones, the gestures, the kindling eye and the mirth-provoking look, defy the reporters' skill. No man ever before made so deep an impression upon his first appeal to a New York audience." Mr. Lincoln closed his speech with these words: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and, in that faith, let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

He awoke the next morning to find himself famous. That speech prepared the way for his nomination as President of the United States, which came to him on the 18th day of May, 1860, and to which great office he was triumphantly elected on the 6th day of November of that year.

On the 11th day of February, 1861, with his family and a number of personal friends, Abraham Lincoln left his home at Springfield for Washington, D. C., there to preside over the destinies of a great Nation, during years fraught with tremendous importance to the Ship of State. There were most pathetic scenes at the station when he bade "good bye" to his friends and neighbors. He fully realized the many difficulties and dangers confronting him when he said: "And I hope that you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain." As always he was sustained by his trust in God and by the prayers of the people which he had thus solicited.

On his journey to Washington he was everywhere received with demonstrations of loyalty such as had seldom before been displayed to man. He addressed the assembled populace at the capital cities of the states of Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and at many of the chief inland towns and villages. His speech at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, was most eloquent and impressive, and was delivered on the 22nd day of February. He arrived at Washington on the succeeding day and was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th day of March, 1861. He was serving his second term of four years when he was shot in Ford's Theater, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, on the night of the 14th day of April, 1865. He was carried across the street to the Petersen home, No. 516 Tenth street, where he died at twenty-two minutes after 7 o'clock the succeeding morning.

The body of the martyr President was borne to the White House, and, after lying in state in the East room and later at the Capitol, was taken from Washington, on the 21st day of April, 1865, stopping at eight places enroute and finally arriving at Springfield, Ill., on the 3rd day of May, 1865.

On the following day the funeral ceremonies were conducted at Oak Ridge cemetery, and there the remains of the martyr were laid at rest.

Nothing should be omitted or neglected to perpetuate his fame and memory and to keep his name ever before succeeding generations of his countrymen. Many of his utterances have become classics, and the unstudied oration at Gettysburg, Novem-

ber 19th, 1863, has been translated into all the civilized languages as an enduring example of pure diction and exalted patriotism.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," this mighty force moved serenely toward fame's pinnacle, himself unconscious of his growing greatness. The little lad with his charcoal and pine slabs learned by his pine-knot fire that endurance, patience and fortitude which in maturity expanded into the mighty man, LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln

Original poem by Tom J. Nicoll, of Youngstown, O., and now residing in Chicago, Ill.

Of lowly birth, and reared in want,
A massive frame so tall and gaunt,
A face tho' homely, kind and true,
Not college bred, his books were few.
An honest heart, a master mind,
A friend indeed to all mankind.
No malice in his soul had he
So like the Christ of Galilee,
A man of God who dared do right,
A gladiator in his might.
He broke the chains of Slavery
And set four million bondmen free—
The fight he fought was not in vain,
Today the world reveres his name.

Lincoln's Letter to Mrs. Bixley

EXECUTIVE MANSION

To Mrs. Bixley, Washington, D. C., November 21st, 1864.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Madam:—

I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the adjutant general of Massachusetts, that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which would attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming; but I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice on the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully, (Signed) A. LINCOLN.

Born in a remote country, but self-educated, by the fire of winter nights after days of strenuous toil, and whose career socially, legally and politically was one of never-ending hardship and struggle; saw clear into the core of the Nation's troubles and guided the Ship of State and its armed forces by land and sea to the triumphant proof of his superior sagacity.—Anonymous.

Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson 1865-1868

ANDREW JOHNSON became President after the tragic death of Lincoln, by reason of his being the then Vice-President, and a sorry spectacle he made of himself, and a poor, miserable President he turned out to be. History records his management of affairs during the great crisis following the death of Lincoln and during the commencement of the "reconstruction" period.

The first and only time I ever saw Andrew Johnson was at the Kennard House in Cleveland, when he was "swinging around the circle." He made a speech from the balcony of the hotel. As soon as the speech was finished I hastened into the parlor in order to get a good view of him. I saw the President, arm in arm with Secretary Seward. Johnson was intoxicated and had to be helped to a seat. I was sick at heart, felt humiliated and left the scene.

U. S. Grant

Ulysses S. Grant 1868-1876

GENERAL GRANT was elected President two successive terms. I saw him first in Chicago at a reception and in a parade. This was soon after the surrender to him of Fort Donelson. I next saw him at the old Astor House in New York. Both of these occasions were before he was elected President. I think when I met him at the Astor House was in 1863. I was sitting at breakfast—on "the American plan"—and had just begun the meal, when a quiet-looking gentleman with a sandy beard, was shown a seat right opposite. I did not at first recognize him, but a second glance showed me that he was General Grant. He looked up and smiled and we passed a few common-place remarks, but I was so overwhelmed—as I might say—that I did not pursue the conversation. I think from what I now know of his democratic tendencies, it would have been all right for me to have introduced myself and talked to him, but I refrained from doing so. Subsequently, along in the 80's, I became quite well acquainted with the Grant family in New York, and spent frequent evenings at the house. This was after the death of General Grant. I met Colonel Fred Grant, and in fact, all the sons, and was connected in a business enterprise with Mr. Jesse Grant. I remember when Nellie Grant—who married the Englishman Sartoris—sailed, I went with other friends to the boat and saw her off, and presented her with some flowers. I have met the sons on several occasions since. U. S. Grant, Jr., otherwise known as "Buck" Grant, was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention in 1900, when McKinley and Roosevelt were nominated.

General Grant was a man of few words, but what he said bore the stamp of plain courage and stability. There was no misunderstanding his language. Two of his epigrammatic sayings will endure as long as American history. The first was used by him in his letter of acceptance of his first nomination to the Presidency in 1868, following the turmoil and bitter strife that had culminated in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and

was: "Let us have peace." The second appeared in an order issued by President Grant in 1875 ordering the active prosecution of the gigantic and infamous "ring," formed for the purpose of defrauding the Government through the medium of the internal revenue. That order closed with these words: "Let no guilty man escape."

While attending an army reunion at Des Moines, Ia. in September, 1875, General Grant in a speech touched upon education, a subject of vital importance to the American people, and in his usual unequivocal manner said:

> Let us labor for the security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments and equal rights and privileges for all men, irrespective of nationality, color, or religion; encourage free schools, resolve that not one dollar appropriated to them shall go to the support of any sectarian school; resolve that neither state nor nation shall support any institution save those where every child may get a common school education, unmixed with any atheistic, pagan or sectarian teaching; leave the matter of religious teaching to the family altar, and keep church and state forever separate.

General Grant was thoroughly honest, but to a great extent the unwitting victim of designing politicians. He was a better soldier than a statesman. He was surely one of the great generals of the world, if not the greatest.

The first President to retire from this great office and make a tour of the Old World was General Grant, and it was a tremendous success not only for himself but also for his country. In May, 1877, General Grant with Mrs. Grant and one of his sons sailed from Philadelphia, an immense crowd gathering to witness his departure. Wherever he went in England or on the Continent, in India, China, Japan, and Mexico, he was received by both princes and people with every evidence of the utmost respect. In England he was received by Queen Victoria and the then Prince of Wales and was presented the freedom of London and other great cities; in Germany he met Prince Bismarck, Count von Moltke and other distinguished men; he cruised through the Mediterranean in a United States man-of-war; from Bombay to Calcutta his progress resembled that of royalty; at Peking he was received by

Prince Kung and became a lifelong friend of Li Hung Chang; he was the guest of the Mikado in Japan; and after he landed at San Francisco in September his progress eastward was marked by an almost continued demonstration. It was altogether a most remarkable testimonial on the part of the New World and of the Old to the singular worth of this great American.

Rutherford B. Hayes

James A. Garfield 1880-1881

MY FIRST knowledge of General Garfield was gained when I was a boy at Niles, O. He came down and preached sermons occasionally at the old "Campbellite church" as it was then called. The church was organized by Alexander Campbell, and was a "power in the land" at the time spoken of.

Garfield lived at Hiram, and the Mason boys of Niles, who were friends of mine, were students there, and when visiting them, I would see Garfield. I became very well acquainted with him in subsequent years, and was at the convention which nominated him for President in 1880. He was more brilliant than able. When he passed through on his way to Washington, he came by way of Youngstown, and I happened to be on the same train from Cleveland, and had the honor of introducing him as "the next President of the United States" to the Youngstown audience collected at the Erie station.

I met him once or twice during his Presidential term and had considerable correspondence with him, particularly with reference to the Tariff question. Grave doubts were entertained by a great many people of General Garfield's orthodoxy on the Tariff question. He was no doubt tinctured, as most college men are, with free trade doctrines; but he was too good a patriot and too much of a statesman to overlook what he deemed for the best interests of the country. On the floor of Congress, June 4th, 1878, General Garfield said:

> We legislate for the United States, and not for the whole world. For the present the world is divided into separate nationalities, and that divine command still applies to our situation: "He that provideth not for his own household has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel;" and until that era arrives, patriotism must supply the place of universal brotherhood. For the present, Gortschakoff can do more good for the world by taking care of Russia. The great Bismarck can accomplish more for his era by being, as he is, German to the core, and promoting the welfare of the German Empire. Let Beaconsfield take care of England and MacMahon of France, and let Americans devote themselves to the welfare of America. When each does his best for his own Nation, to promote prosperity, justice, and peace, all will have done more for the world than if all had attempted to be cosmopolitans rather than patriots.

General Garfield was at times criticized by some of his constituents, and the following autograph letters will be of interest on this point:

Washington, D. C., January 17th, 1870

J. G. Butler, Jr.
Youngstown, Ohio
Dear Sir:—

Yours of January 3rd enclosing proceedings of the meeting of pig iron manufacturers in Youngstown, came duly to hand, and its contents have been noted and the Resolutions laid before the House of Representatives as a memorial to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means, for their consideration. I am ready and anxious at all times to receive instructions and recommendations from all the citizens of our District, but I am not pleased with the idea entertained, as you say, by some of them, "That my backbone needs stiffening", on any question of public conduct. I very often and always need information, and the more of it I can get, the better: but I do not know what I have ever done since I entered public life, that has given anybody in the District the impression that I lack the courage to do precisely what I think I ought to do.

A few days since I wrote a letter to Mr. Cornell (Mr. A. B. Cornell) on the same subject, to which I take the liberty to refer you, as an expression of my opinion on that subject.

Very truly yours
(Signed) J. A. GARFIELD

Washington, D. C., March 31st, 1870.

J. G. Butler, Jr.
Youngstown, Ohio
Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 28th inst. is received. I have not yet spoken on the Tariff Bill, but I shall speak tomorrow, and then we shall go into the bill, section by section. There have been over forty set speeches made, and a great deal of feeling developed on both sides. Five or six strong Republican States of the Northwest are nearly solid for a general reduction of rates. It is impossible to say how the matter will turn; but great prudence and wisdom are needed to prevent injury to the manufacturing interests. I will send you my remarks when they are printed.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. A. GARFIELD.

P. S. I will send you a copy of the Gold Report.

General Garfield was a born orator, and a "patriot of the patriots." His oration, delivered at Arlington, Va., May 30th, 1868, is worthy of reproduction:

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January 17. 1870

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more of it I get the better; but I do not know what I have ever done since I entered public life, that has given anybody in the District the impression that I lack the courage to do precisely what I think I ought to do. A few days since, I wrote a letter to Mr Cornell on the same subject, to which I take the liberty to refer you, as an expression of my opinion on that subject.

Very Truly Yours

J. A. Garfield

Samuel J. Tilden

Rutherford B. Hayes 1876-1880

PRESIDENT HAYES was elected in 1876. There was always a doubt in my mind about his election, and in the minds of a great many others, but the defect was cured in the only way it could have been. I met President Hayes in Youngstown. He went there with Mrs. Hayes to visit General James L. Botsford, and a reception was given at the Botsford residence. He was a very able man and made a good President, but felt keenly the cloud upon his title.

In 1864 I met his Democratic opponent, Samuel J. Tilden, in New York. I was at that time in the employ of Hale & Ayer of Chicago, and was sent by them to negotiate an iron ore transaction. Mr. Tilden had just become owner of the New York Iron Mine, in the Lake Superior District. I called at his down-town office—on Cedar Street, if I remember correctly—and although there was a room full of people waiting, I was immediately admitted to his presence.

He was a keen, shrewd, brainy man; one of the ablest men in the country. It appears that Mr. Tilden had taken over this ore mine in settlement of a debt, but as the Lake Superior ore business was then in its swaddling clothes and gave only a meagre suggestion as to its future possibilities, he as well as many other sharp business men of that day, knew little about it. While I was just a young man of twenty-three years, he evidently saw after a short conversation that I knew something about the ore business that he wanted to know. During the three successive days that he kept me with him in New York he took me to lunch with him at Delmonico's and plied me with all sorts of questions regarding the ore regions, the mines, methods of mining, etc., until, when we had concluded or rather when he had "pumped me dry," he knew as much about the whole matter as I did. He was then general counsel for the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, now part of the Pennsylvania lines, and at that time was about to leave

on a trip to Chicago. Therefore, he invited me to go there with him in his private car, and in those days private cars were almost as rare as white blackbirds. However, I felt constrained to decline the honor; but many times since I have regretted that decision, for a trip in the company of such a brilliant man would have been something to remember all the days of my life.

I had some very interesting correspondence with him later, all of which has been lost.

Governor Tilden's connection with the movement to break up the "Tweed ring" in New York City, began at a late hour, but was nevertheless strenuous and effective. *The Times* of New York City, began the onslaught and pushed it to near a conclusion. Tilden stepped in at the psychical moment and rendered such telling efforts that the "ring" was smashed and Tweed sent to prison. *The Times* opposed Tilden's candidacy for the Presidential office and fought bitterly to compass his defeat. The opposition of *The Times,* it was said, arose largely out of the belief that Tilden was claiming more credit for his part in the fight against Tweed than he was entitled to; thus robbing that journal of its full share of glory and honor. But it is certain that *The Times* waged such a war against the wrong doings of Tweed and his associates as has never been equalled in its intensity before or since; or that resulted in such a thorough rooting out of corruption in public office. It would therefore appear to an unprejudiced eye, that Tilden, or his friends for him, did claim a greater share of credit for the Tweed overthrow than was his just due.

J. A. Garfield

This book is published in response to a demand on the part of a number of friends who knew of an address that the author delivered at the ROWFANT CLUB of Cleveland on the evening of Saturday, February 27, 1909, entitled

"Presidents I Have Known."

Memorial Day Address

Delivered by Gen. James A. Garfield at Arlington, Va., on May 30, 1868.

Mr President:

I am oppressed with a sense of the impropriety of uttering words on this occasion. If silence is ever golden, it must be here, beside the graves of fifteen thousand men, whose lives were more significant than speech, and whose death was a poem the music of which can never be sung. With words we make promises, plight faith, praise virtue. Promises may not be kept; plighted faith may be broken; and vaunted virtue be only the cunning mask of vice. We do not know one promise these men have made, one pledge they gave, one word they spoke; but we do know they summed up and perfected, by one supreme act, the highest virtues of men and citizens. For love of country they accepted death; and thus resolved all doubts, and made immortal their patriotism and their virtue.

For the noblest man that lives there still remains a conflict. He must still withstand the assaults of time and fortune; must still be assailed with temptations before which lofty natures have fallen. But with these, the conflict ended, the victory was won, when death stamped on them the great seal of heroic character, and closed a record which years can never blot.

I know of nothing more appropriate on this occasion, than to inquire what brought these men here? What high motive led them to condense life into an hour, and to crown that hour by joyfully welcoming death? Let us consider.

Eight years ago this was the most unwarlike nation on the earth. For nearly fifty years, no spot, in any of these states had been the scene of battle. Thirty million of people had an army of less than ten thousand men. The faith of our people in the stability and permanence of their institutions was like their faith in the eternal course of nature. Peace, liberty and personal security were blessings as common and universal as sunshine and showers and fruitful seasons; and all sprang from a single source—the principle declared in the Pilgrim covenant of 1620—that all owed due submission and obedience to the lawfully expressed will of the majority. This is not one of the doctrines of our political system—it is the system itself. It is our political firmament, in which all other truths are set, as stars in heaven. It is the encasing air; the breath of the nation's life. Against this principle the whole weight of the Rebellion was thrown. Its overthrow would have brought such ruin as might follow in the physical universe, if the power of gravitation were destroyed, and—

> Nature's concord broke;
> Among the constellations war were sprung,
> And planets rushing from aspect malign
> Of fiercest opposition in mid-sky
> Should combat and their jarring spheres confound.

The nation was summoned to arms by every high motive which can inspire men.

Two centuries of freedom had made its people unfit for despotism. They must save their Government, or miserably perish.

As a flash of lightning in a midnight tempest, reveals the abysmal horrors of the sea, so did the flash of the first gun disclose the awful abyss into which rebellion was ready to plunge us. In a moment, the fire was lighted in twenty million hearts. In a moment we were the most warlike nation on the earth. In a moment we were not merely a people with an army—we were a people in arms. The nation was in column—not all at the front, but all in the array.

I love to believe that no heroic sacrifice is ever lost; that the characters of men are moulded and inspired by what their fathers have done; that, treasured up in American souls, are all the unconscious influences of the great deeds of the Anglo-Saxon race, from Agincourt to Bunker Hill. It was such an influence that led a young Greek, two thousand years ago, when musing on the battle of Marathon, to exclaim: "The trophies of Miltiades will not let me sleep." Could these men be silent in 1861—these, whose ancestors had felt the inspiration of battle, on every field where civilization had fought in the last thousand years? Read their answer in this green turf. Each for himself gathered up the cherished purposes of life—its aims and ambitions, its dearest affections—and flung all, with life itself, into the scale of battle.

We began the war for the Union alone; but we had not gone far into its darkness before a new element was added to the conflict, which filled the army and the nation with cheerful but intense religious enthusiasm. In lessons that could not be misunderstood, the Nation was taught that God had linked to our own, the destiny of an enslaved race—that their liberty and our Union were indeed "one and inseparable." It was this that made the soul of John Brown the marching companion of our soldiers, and made them sing as they went down to battle—

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born, across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom which transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy let us die to make men free—
While God is marching on.

With such inspiration, failure was impossible. The struggle consecrated, in some degree, every man who bore a worthy part. I can never forget an incident illustrative of this thought, which it was my fortune to witness, near sun-set of the second day of Chickamauga, when the beleaguered but unbroken left wing of our army had again and again repelled the assaults of more than double their numbers, and when each soldier felt that to his individual hands were committed the life of the army and the honor of his country. It was just after a division had fired its last cartridge, and had repelled a charge at the point of the bayonet, that the great-hearted commander took the hand of an humble soldier and thanked him for his steadfast courage. The soldier stood silent for a moment and then said, with deep emotion: "George

Washington. March. 31. 1870

J. G. Butler Jr.
Youngstown O.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 28th inst is received. I have not yet spoken on the Tariff bill, but I shall speak tomorrow, and then we shall go into the bill section by section. There have been over forty set speeches made and a great deal of feeling developed on both sides. Five or six strong Republican States of the Northwest are nearly solid for a general reduction of rates. It is impossible to say how the matter will turn, But great prudence and wisdom are needed to prevent injury to the manufacturing interests. I will send you my remarks when they are printed —

Very truly Yours
J. A. Garfield

P.S.
I will send you a copy of the Gold Report soon.

H. Thomas has taken this hand in his. I'll knock down any mean man that offers to take it hereafter." This rough sentence was full of meaning. He felt that something had happened to his hand which had consecrated it. Could a hand bear our banner in battle and not be forever consecrated to honor and virtue? But doubly consecrated were those who received into their own hearts the fatal shafts, aimed at the life of their country. Fortunate men! your country lives because you died! Your fame is placed where the breath of calumny can never reach it; where the mistakes of a weary life cannot dim its brightness! Coming generations will rise up and call you blessed!

And now, consider this silent assembly of the dead. What does it represent? Nay, rather, what does it not represent? It is an epitome of the war. Here are sheaves reaped, in the harvest of death, from every battlefield of Virginia. If each grave had a voice to tell us what its silent tenant last saw and heard on earth, we might stand, with uncovered heads, and hear the whole story of the war. We should hear that one perished when the first great drops of the crimson shower began to fall, when the darkness of that first disaster at Manassas fell like an eclipse on the nation; that another died of disease while wearily waiting for winter to end; that this one fell on the field, in sight of the spires of Richmond, little dreaming that the flag must be carried through three more years of blood before it should be planted in that citadel of treason; and that one fell when the tide of war had swept us back, till the roar of rebel guns shook the dome of yonder Capitol, and re-echoed in the chambers of the Executive Mansion. We should hear mingled voices from the Rappahannock, the Rapidan, the Chickahominy, and the James; solemn voices from the Wilderness and triumphant shouts from the Shenandoah, from Petersburg, and the Five Forks, mingled with the wild acclaim of victory and the sweet chorus of returning peace. The voices of these dead will forever fill the land like holy benedictions.

What other spot so fitting for their last resting place as this, under the shadow of the Capitol saved by their valor? Here, where the grim edge of battle joined; here, where all the hope and fear and agony of their country centered; here let them rest, asleep on the nation's heart, entombed in the nation's love!

The view from this spot, bears some resemblance to that which greets the eye at Rome. In sight of the Capitoline Hill, up and across the Tiber, and overlooking the city, is a hill, not rugged nor lofty, but known as the Vatican Mount. At the beginning of the Christian era, an imperial circus stood on its summit. There, gladiator slaves died for the sport of Rome; and wild beasts fought with wilder men. In that arena, a Galilean fisherman gave up his life a sacrifice for his faith. No human life was ever so nobly avenged. On that spot was reared the proudest Christian temple ever built by human hands. For its adornment, the rich offerings of every clime and kingdom have been contributed. And now, after eighteen centuries, the hearts of two hundred million people turn toward it with reverence when they wor-

ship God. As the traveler descends the Appenines, he sees the dome of St. Peter rising above the desolate Campagna and the dead city, long before the seven hills and ruined palaces appear to his view. The fame of the dead fisherman has outlived the glory of the Eternal City. A noble life, crowned with heroic death, rises above and outlives the pride and pomp and glory of the mightiest empire of the earth.

Seen from the western slope of our Capitol, in direction, distance and appearance, this spot is not unlike the Vatican Mount; though the river that flows at our feet is larger than a hundred Tibers. Seven years ago, this was the home of one who lifted his sword against the life of his country, and who became the great Imperator of the Rebellion. The soil beneath our feet was watered by the tears of slaves, in whose hearts the sight of yonder proud Capitol awakened no pride and inspired no hope. The face of the goddess that crowns it was turned toward the sea, and not toward them. But, thanks be to God, this arena of rebellion and slavery is a scene of violence and crime no longer! This will be forever the sacred mountain of our Capitol. Here is our temple; its pavement is the sepulchre of heroic hearts; its dome, the bending heaven; its altar candles, the watching stars.

Hither our children's children shall come to pay their tribute of grateful homage. For this are we met to-day. By the happy suggestion of a great society, assemblies like this are gathering at this hour in every state in the Union. Thousands of soldiers are to-day turning aside in the march of life to visit the silent encampments of dead comrades who once fought by their side.

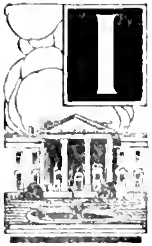
From many thousand homes, whose light was put out when a soldier fell, there go forth to-day, to join these solemn processions, loving kindred and friends, from whose hearts the shadow of grief will never be lifted till the light of the Eternal world dawns upon them.

And here are children, little children, to whom the war left no father but the Father above. By the most sacred right, theirs is the chief place to-day. They come with garlands to crown their victor fathers. I will delay the coronation no longer.

I have in my collection a number of autograph letters from General Garfield, two of which are herewith reproduced. His assassination in 1881 made Vice-President Chester A. Arthur the next President.

Chester A. Arthur

Chester A. Arthur 1881-1884



I MET General Arthur once, when at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and had quite a visit with him. I had the honor of being introduced to him by Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Abraham Lincoln. General Arthur had a commanding presence, and was as polite as Lord Chesterfield.

Although he was a good politician, he was handicapped by other politicians. His long association with New York politics, prior to his election as President, had so narrowed his vision as to prevent hope for any real statesmanship.

Inaugural Address

(Delivered by President Arthur, in Washington, on September 22nd, 1881.)

For the fourth time in the history of the Republic, its Chief Executive has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and sorrow at the hideous crime which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life, and the pathos of his death will forever illumine the pages of our history.

For the fourth time, the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution to fill the vacancy so created, is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of fathers foreseeing above the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular government than the fact that though the chosen of the people be struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed, without shock or strain, except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures advised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses, to enforce economy, to advance prosperity and to promote the general welfare, to secure domestic security and to maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people; and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit, and to see that the nation shall profit, by his example and experience.

Prosperity blesses our country. Our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded, and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquility and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome

now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard; no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution defines the functions and powers of the executive as clearly as those of the other two departments of the government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution, relying for aid on divine guidance, and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

First Annual Message

(Part of document sent by President Arthur to Congress, on Dec. 6th 1881.)

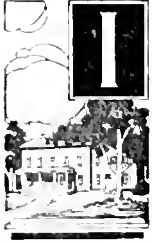
The importance of timely legislation with respect to the ascertainment and declaration of the vote for Presidential electors was sharply called to the attention of the people more than four years ago. It is to be hoped that some well defined measure may be devised before another national election, which will render unnecessary the resort to any expedient of a temporary character for the determining of questions upon contested election returns.

Questions which concern the very existence of the Government and the liberties of the people were suggested by the prolonged illness of the late President, and his consequent incapacity to perform the functions of his office. It is provided by the second article of the Constitution, in the fifth clause of its first section, that "in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President." What is the intendment of the Constitution in its specification of "inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office" as one of the contingencies which calls the Vice President to exercise the Presidential functions? Again, is the inability limited in its nature to long-continued intellectual incapacity, or has it a broader import? What must be its extent and duration? How must its existence be established? Has the President, whose inability is the subject of inquiry, any voice in determining whether or not it exists, or is the decision of that momentous and delicate question confined to the Vice President, or is it contemplated by the Constitution that Congress should provide by law precisely what should constitute inability, how and by what tribunal or authority it should be ascertained? If the inability proves to be temporary in its nature, and during its continuance the Vice President lawfully exercises the functions of the executive, by what tenure does he hold his office? Does he continue as President for the remainder of the four years' term? Or would the elected President, if his inability should cease after an interval be empowered to resume his office? If, having such lawful authority, he should exercise it, would the Vice President thereupon be empowered to resume his powers and duties as such?

I can not doubt that these important questions should receive your early and faithful consideration.

Grover Cleveland

Grover Cleveland 1884-1888 and 1892 -1896



I SAW President Cleveland but once. When General Grant was buried and the monument dedicated in New York, I was honored with a seat on the platform and was quite near President Cleveland. It was a cold, blustery day, and everybody was nearly frozen; but all waited until the ceremony was over. I had a good look at President Cleveland; his features were rugged, but homely.

He was a much greater President than he got credit for during his lifetime. There was no question as to his back-bone being rigid; nor as to his being able to rise above party prejudice. History will rank him as a statesman.

That President Cleveland was first a patriot and afterward a politician was made plain early in his first Presidential term, in fact just before he took the oath of office at Washington. Upon three occasions he showed his patriotism in a manly and courageous manner, for he had to fight his own party upon at least two of these occasions. One was in an attempt to head off the Democratic party in its drift toward "free silver;" another was in denouncing the amended Wilson tariff bill after it had been mangled in the senate almost beyond recognition by its friends, using upon this occasion the now famous expression of his opinion that it was a piece of "party perfidy and party dishonor," which rang through the country at the time; and the third time, he showed his courage in issuing his famous order against the reign of disorder in Chicago at the time of the Debs railroad riots. This last move was especially noteworthy because at that time labor unionism was rampant and for a politician to oppose it meant a battle later on. But, although Governor John P. Altgeld refused to end the disorder in Chicago brought about by railroad strike sympathizers which threatened anarchy and startled the whole country, President Cleveland did

not hesitate to do his duty as he saw it and regular army troops at his order soon put down the threatening reign of terror.

As I have pointed out, early in his Presidential career, President Cleveland saw the dangers of "free silver," and in his "Recollections of Grover Cleveland," George F. Parker points out why the letter was written by Mr. Cleveland to a group of Ohio advocates of the financial heresy, Gen. A. J. Warner and others:

> After the election, Mr. Tilden—whose knowledge of our financial conditions was larger than that of any other man of his period—saw the great danger that lurked in the continued coinage of silver under the Bland-Allison Act, and he, through a friend, communicated his fears to the President-elect, with a suggestion that he write a letter setting forth his views. So on February 24, 1885, only eight days before the inauguration, there was published the letter addressed "A. J. Warner and Other Members-Elect of the New Congress," the famous document in which the danger of the then existing conditions was pointed out, and a change of policy was recommended and enforced.

But the heresy did not down so easily and the agitation kept up until it finally engulfed the party itself. President Cleveland in his second term set his face resolutely against the doctrine then gaining immense popularity, and it led to his being severely denounced during the McKinley-Bryan campaign of 1896 by those Democrats who sought political power rather than the country's best interests. Parker thus speaks of the course pursued by President Cleveland just before retiring from the Presidency the last time:

> One of Mr. Cleveland's intimate friends tells me that he went to Washington in 1893, at the beginning of the extra session called to repeal the Silver Purchase clause of the Sherman Act. He soon became convinced that opposition inside his own party—little short of treachery—was then widespread, and also beyond control. It was difficult to convince Mr. Cleveland that such a thing was possible, and as events slowly developed during the next two years, my friend again went to Washington, and still found that the President, in spite of the repeal of the Silver Law, was skeptical about the fear that the Democratic party could be shifted from its moorings as a sound money organization. He writes:
>
> "Mr. Cleveland was slow to believe that the party could take such a course. It seemed to him so abhorrent as to be impossible. When the blow fell, he met it with his usual splendid courage. His attitude toward Bryan, Senator Vest and the other mis-leaders, I can only describe as an exhibition of sorrow, pity, and Christian patience.

He looked upon them as one looks upon mad men, who endanger themselves while injuring others. Through it all, he showed the same grim determination to hold fast to principle, and to look to time for that vindication which came in such ample measure before he passed away. In January, 1896, when I told him that nothing could keep the party from going wrong, he replied: 'Then it will be our duty to stand by our guns and let the party go, if it insists upon abandoning principle for expediency at the risk of the country's ruin.' "

The President lived to see those men who had fled from and denounced him for his financial views, finally turn to him for aid at another crisis. He had retired to Princeton, N. J., and was living in dignified retirement when the financial crisis of 1907 came. One of the largest factors in that crisis was the insurance company investigation and a wave of popular distrust threatened to sweep to ruin many of the largest insurance institutions in New York. He with two other men of large business affairs was named as trustees to conserve the interests of thousands of policy holders in one of the greatest of these endangered concerns, as well as of the stockholders. The confidence that all had in his courage, sturdy honesty and sound judgment, which later was demonstrated to be entirely justified, helped as much as any one thing to tranquilize the country and to save these great institutions whose failure would have plunged the country into terrible sufferings.

His proclamation issued July 8, 1894, against the Chicago railroad rioters shows the forceful character of the man:

Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons it has become impracticable in the judgment of the President to enforce by ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois, and especially in the city of Chicago within said state: and

Whereas, for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States mails in the state and city aforesaid, the President has employed part of the military force of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons who may be or may come within the city and state aforesaid against aiding, countenancing, encouraging, or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages; and I hereby warn all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes on or before 12:00 o'clock, noon, on the ninth day of July instant.

Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part in a riotous mob, in forcibly resisting and in obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or interfering with the functions of the Government, or destroying or attempting to destroy property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, can not be regarded otherwise than as public enemies. Troops employed against such a riotous mob will act with all moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, but the stern necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity but without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages.

While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent.

On several occasions President Cleveland startled the country with the suddenness and seriousness of his messages to Congress. The most important of all these was that relative to the Venezuelan affair, because, while it caused the keenest sort of feeling for a time with Great Britain, yet it resulted in the Monroe Doctrine being rescued from the class of platitudes and made vital, living doctrine. Incidentally, it is popularly believed that acting from this hint Emperor William of Germany determined to forego his proposed attempt to gain a foothold in South America.

In July, 1895, President Cleveland had transmitted to Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador at Washington, an important dispatch respecting Venezuela and its dispute with Great Britain over the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. The secret of the dispatch was well kept until the President could formally make it known to Congress which met the following December. On Dec. 17, 1895, he sent to Congress a copy of the dispatch together with a short message in explanation. In this he announced "in tones neither mild nor inside the language usual to diplomacy" that without further delay the whole boundary dispute must be submitted to arbitration. While vehement arraignment of the United States in England followed, calmer judgment prevailed and war talk died out.

Benj. Harrison

Benjamin Harrison 1888-1892

I SAW President Harrison several times. He spoke in Youngstown on two occasions during Presidential campaigns other than his own. I met him afterward at the Duquesne Club, Pittsburg, and at a reception and the dedication of the Carnegie Library in the city of Allegheny, Pa. He was aristocratic in his bearing and cold and distant in his manner—one of the men to whom it is necessary to be introduced every time you meet them. However, he made a good President, handicapped somewhat by the fact that his grandfather had been President before him.

Growth of Tariff Idea

From the Inaugural Address delivered by Benjamin Harrison March 4, 1888.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general government, affected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests speedily demanded a "more perfect Union." The merchant, the shipmaster and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the states, and so to secure the American market for their shops and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor.

Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young Republic for the defence of its independence by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the states. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defence of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure but a return that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made, as now, that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections.

If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the states. But for this there was no reason why the cotton producing states should not have led or walked abreast with the New England states in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the states that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky; men were made free, and material things became our better servants. * * *

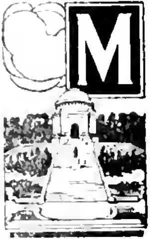
I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special Executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the Executive to administer and enforce in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the Constitution all the laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interest or prejudice is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defence must not deny that use of it to others.

If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens, denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works from a bad centre both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this.

An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

Wm McKinley

William McKinley 1896-1900 and 1900-1901



MY ACQUAINTANCE and knowledge of President McKinley dates from boyhood. He lived the first ten or eleven years of his life at Niles, O., where I lived also. I went to school with him and was his daily companion, whether school was in session or not. We studied together, walked together, went swimming together, and pretty nearly got drowned together, on one occasion. Our lives were saved by Jacob Shelar, who is still living and able to tell the tale. We got beyond our depth, and neither of us could swim very well, when Shelar came to the rescue.

Adequate reference to my acquaintance subsequently would fill a great many pages. I visited him at his home, and he visited my home on many occasions. We were close friends.

While he was Governor of Ohio, I was chairman at a meeting in the old Opera House at Youngstown, and introduced him as "the next President of the United States."

I was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention in 1900, which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt. We had a special car and, after the nomination, went to Washington to pay our respects to McKinley. This was a notable visit. I cannot recollect all the names of the gentlemen in our party, but do remember Henry H. Stambaugh, John Stambaugh, T. E. Davey, M. A. Norris and S. D. L. Jackson.

I remember asking McKinley how he was satisfied with his running-mate, Roosevelt. He replied: "Just as I wanted it," and added, with a smile: "It is going to be very hard for Roosevelt to sit still long enough to preside in the Senate."

I met President McKinley on two or three occasions at the White House, and on these occasions got very well acquainted with his secretary, George B. Cortelyou, who has been my good friend ever since.

The last time I saw President McKinley was at Canton, about two weeks before his death. I paid him a visit at his home, and something inspired me to have a plain talk with him with reference to taking more care for his person. I told him plainly that I thought he was in danger. He rather ridiculed the idea; and what I said to him made little impression. Two weeks later he was assassinated at Buffalo.

As my acquaintance and intimacy with the late President McKinley was closer than with any of the other Presidents I have seen or known, I deem it proper to include in this volume some matters of rather personal interest.

President McKinley was not considered much of a business success. His mind was so deeply imbued with patriotism and his time so fully occupied with public affairs that he did not give very much attention to his own private affairs, but left them to others.

Perhaps Robert L. Walker, of Poland, O.—who is still living—had more to do with McKinley, in a business way, than any other one person, and had known him and known his family from early boyhood. On March 26th, 1909, at my request, Mr. Walker came to my office, and we had a talk with reference to the McKinley family, and with reference to McKinley's financial embarrassment, which is herein set forth:

Interview with Robert L. Walker

Had by J. G. Butler Jr. at Youngstown, O., on March 26, 1909

When did you first become acquainted with Mr. William McKinley, Sr., the father of President McKinley?

In 1853.

Where was this?

At Niles. I formed his acquaintance about 1853 in Niles. He was then running a furnace near New Wilmington, Pa.; he was superintendent of the furnace and I do not remember the name, but believed the people were from New Castle. I saw him at different times in his home at Niles; and, I often heard him discuss the Tariff question about as thoroughly as any man can discuss it. He said he had suffered from the want of a Tariff, and he knew the need of it, by experience. He discussed it

with me in the presence of his family and with the Major, and I recall the attention of the boy to what his father said at that time. He gave me ideas on the Tariff question that I have never forgotten.

To what extent do you think William McKinley, Sr., influenced his son?

I think, to a very great extent. The Tariff question was preached to him as a boy by his father, and from this I think the father deserves a great deal of credit for the position the Major finally took in the matter; it was instilled into him from infancy.

What do you remember as to the President's mother?

She was a grand woman, and I cannot put it in language fine enough. She was a woman of great executive ability; she controlled her children from a love and affection they had for her, and was not severe in her manner of control. They were anxious to give their children a good education; the father said to me once, that he had nothing else for them. The father and mother were very bright.

They left Niles about 1853 to go to Poland, where they could have the advantages of a school to educate the children. The oldest one, David, went to California, and James went later. The oldest daughter, Anna, had been down at Poland to school before the family moved there. They sent the children to the school and to the college. The oldest daughter, Anna, then went to Kentucky to teach school and was in Kentucky at the time the war broke out, when she became restless and dissatisfied; but the man with whom she boarded and who thought a great deal of her family, wished her to stay, and this she did for a short time; but, finally went to a cousin, named Miller, in Canton and taught there. She was in Canton through the balance of the war and in 1868 she got the Major to go there. The Major was in the army and when he came out, went to the Albany law school, where he first met Judge George F. Arrel, now of Youngstown, O.

Where they lived, the lady announced to them one day at the table, that she was going to have a new girl, and she said she was very beautiful, and wished the boys to be agreeable to her. All were expecting to see a beautiful girl; but when she came, both the Major and the Judge said, she was the homeliest woman they had ever seen. I went to school in Poland at the same time as the Major.

When did you first meet Major McKinley, and, when did he first begin to do things?

I met him about 1856, and I did not see him from the time he came out of the army—1865—until 1876, in the public square at Youngstown; but, after that I met him many times. He first began to do things when he came up for Congress the first time, the year of 1876.

When did you first have in mind that he might become President?

I told him at various times, about 1880, that he would be President.

To what do you attribute his nomination for President?

His record in Congress had a great deal to do with it.

Do you think he would have been nominated, but for Marcus A. Hanna's assistance?

He became a very influential man before meeting Hanna. Hanna never came to McKinley until the Major had established himself politically. When the Major made his second run for Congress he was pretty badly used. Laurin D. Woodworth, Judge Peter A. Laubie and Judge L. W. King fought bitterly against him, and if he had failed in the second nomination, as he often said to me, the probabilities are he never would have become President. If it were not for a man named Coates, of Alliance, and a Mr. Aultman and myself, I doubt whether he would have ever pulled in on the second nomination; it was a very hard pull.

He began to do better the second term, and yet, it was an outrage the way he was treated. He never had much money and struggled for it all the time, and it was at this time I tried very hard to cheer him up. It went along until there was to be a presidential nomination in Minneapolis and he got a letter from Hanna. He wrote me a letter and asked me to come to Canton immediately. He and his wife were living at the St. Cloud Hotel; they never kept house after he started to Congress, except that his wife managed her father's house at times. So I went over there and met him at his office and he asked me to come to the hotel and their room was about the third floor. He got out the letter from Mr. Hanna, in which Hanna proposed to take the Major to the convention at Minneapolis, free of charge, and he asked me what I thought of it. I said: "If he pays your expenses, you won't be any the poorer when you get back," and this was the first help he had from Hanna.

Do you think that Senator Hanna, when he started in to help McKinley, had his own political ends in view?

He began to go into politics at this time, and he felt pretty sure, after helping the Major, that he could have help from him in return, but even after that McKinley had four or five hard struggles and received no help, and the *Cleveland Leader* fought McKinley and McKinley was very much hurt over it. I could not see why anybody in the state of Ohio would try to defeat anyone from their own state, who was as well equipped as he was; and they did not stand for the Major.

Do you remember of ever being present in the Opera House here when McKinley made a speech?

Yes.

Do you remember the one about the tinplate business?

Yes. He went very heavy on that; through the tinplate business from beginning to end.

Did you see him several times after he was President?

Never saw him after he was President.

When did you first have business relations with him?

About 1877.

Were you not very kind to him?

Well, I suppose I was; if it had not been for my interest in him he would not have been nominated the second time for Congress.

Did you help him largely because of your personal regard for him?

Yes.

Did you help him at times when others failed him?

Yes, I helped him a great many times in the second campaign, when nobody helped him. Mr. Coates, Mr. Aultman and myself, furnished the money for campaign purposes. I helped to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars in business ways.

Were you unjustly criticized at this time?

I was, very much, and abused for helping him, but I kept quiet on account of my respect for him.

Were you present at the meeting at General Botsford's house, when it became known he had failed, and came here in great distress?

No; the next morning just after daylight, he came to see me.

Do you think he realized the exact financial condition he was in?

The Major never kept track of his business affairs; I probably knew as much of them as he did. He stayed with me a couple of hours and was on his way to New York when they telegraphed him to come to Youngstown. Mr. Hanna received and took a great deal of credit for raising the money to pay his debts; but a great many people helped him. (The Brier Hill people all helped him and the Tod family, but they never received any credit.) After this money had been raised and his debts paid, they still scored me in the newspapers.

At the time that all these troubles came up about McKinley's financial condition, it was stated in the papers and reported, that you were responsible for his failure. Is this the case?

No. At this time I wrote out about thirty-seven thousand dollars' worth of paper for him. There was forty thousand dollars' worth for the coal company he was in; when the company—the West Newton Mines—failed, they put all this on me. He had the same amount as I had, but all was figured to me.

I think it is quite clear, from all the above, that Mr. Walker was the original McKinley man; that he was more than kind to the late President; and that he undoubtedly lost his fortune through his connection with President McKinley.

A Crisis in McKinley's Life

An incident occurred in February, 1893, of such serious import as to involve the political and financial future of William McKinley. He was then Governor of Ohio, and consequently the story of what happened was given wide publicity. It was not supposed that McKinley had any connection with business enterprises, nor had he except that which grew out of his friendship with Robert L. Walker, of Poland, O., one of his early friends. Walker had loaned McKinley various amounts of money when he was attending the Albany Law School, and later on had assisted him in his campaign, until McKinley owed him about $5,000. Walker was interested in Ohio and Pennsylvania coal mines and in a tin plate stamping works. His credit became exhausted, and on the verge of the panic of 1893 he asked McKinley to return the amount that he owed him, or rather, give him his note for the amount, in order that he might tide over his financial embarrassment. He had also asked McKinley to endorse paper for him. This McKinley had done, until his name was on a large amount of notes,—just how much the Governor, who was not a business man, did not know, inasmuch as he kept no record of it. McKinley felt some apprehension about this endorsed paper, which was being put through the banks; and he said to a friend if he could borrow $5,000 or $10,000 with which to pay back the amount, with interest, that he really owed Walker, he would not consider it necessary to continue the practice of endorsing paper for Walker. These funds were furnished the Governor and turned over to Walker, with the request that he take McKinley's name off the notes upon which it appeared. The condition of the money market and the financial embarrassment of Walker made it impossible for him to comply with this request. One day in February, in company with some friends, Governor McKinley left Columbus for New York City, where he was to deliver an address before the Ohio Society. On arriving in Buffalo in the evening, he received a telegram stating that the coal mine company and the tin plate stamping works of Robert L. Walker had failed. This was entirely unexpected and brought the Governor to a realization of his situation. He discontinued his journey to New York, and took the next train for Youngstown, arriving there in the early hours of the morning. He went immediately to the house of his life-long friend and army comrade, General James L. Botsford. They sat in gloom before the fire in the library, trying to plan some way by which the apparently overwhelming disaster could be averted. The General in vain tried to persuade the Governor to retire, saying that it was too early to do anything, and beside he must be greatly in need of rest.

"No sir," was McKinley's reply, "I cannot sleep; I must see Walker. I must understand the situation before I can rest, for my whole future, politically and financially, is involved in this."

The General then suggested that they go to see Hal K. Taylor, assignee of Walker. This they did, and got Taylor out of bed to talk to him. After some conversation it was apparent to both Taylor and Botsford that McKinley knew very little about the matter and was not advised as to the extent of his obligation; for to Taylor's inquiry as to the amount of paper on which he thought he was liable, the Governor replied:

"So far as I can remember, it is about $20,000 or $30,000."

"Well, Major," said Taylor, "I have already found about $60,000, and there may be more."

This announcement was a serious blow to McKinley, who, although he felt that the amount might be somewhat larger than that which he named, was not prepared to learn that it would reach the sum suggested by Taylor. The next day it was found that McKinley's obligation would reach something more than $90,000. McKinley suggested to his friends that he wanted to see Walker, to give him his opinion of these transactions in no uncertain terms. He indicated that he would talk to Walker with great severity. General Botsford and the Governor went to Walker's house. They were met by Mrs. Walker and her daughter, who were overwhelmed with grief and mortification, and were taken to the bed-side of Walker, who had broken down under the strain. When McKinley saw him, the recollection of Walker's many acts of kindness to him, came to him, and standing by the bed-side, with tears in his eyes, he said:

"Have courage, Robert, there are better days in store for you."

During that morning several conferences were held with personal friends in Youngstown, in an endeavor to devise some plan to save the Governor from financial ruin. These men were McKinley's staunch political friends, and they felt that his political future was at stake. Finally it was decided that it was best for the Governor to go to Cleveland, to consult with his friend of long standing, Myron T. Herrick. With General Botsford, the Governor took the train for Cleveland, telegraphing Herrick that he would be at the Weddell House. On the way, Governor McKinley said to Botsford:

"I do not see my way out of this, but I feel encouraged for I believe that Herrick can see some way out of this if he does one thing."

"What is that?" asked the General.

"If he takes me to his home, I shall feel that he thinks there is some way out," said the Governor. "If he does not do this, I shall understand that his friendship is only political, and that he sees no way to help me."

Soon after their arrival, they were met by the banker, who went very carefully over the events relating to the failure. After hearing all that was to be said on the subject, Herrick went to the telephone and called up Mrs. Herrick, asking her to send the carriage for Governor McKinley, who was to be their guest for an

indefinite period. Botsford and McKinley exchanged significant glances, for they felt that they had secured a champion for their cause. While they were at the hotel, a telegram was received from Herman H. Kohlsaat, expressing his sympathy, and asking if he could not come on,—that his purse was open. McKinley answered the telegram, thanking him for his sympathy, saying that there was nothing that he could do, and gave the telegram to Herrick to send. Mr. Herrick took the telegram, put it in his pocket and wrote another one, signing the Governor's name, in which he said that he appreciated his sympathy, to come as soon as possible, and to report to Myron T. Herrick. Mr. Kohlsaat arrived on Sunday morning, and by appealing to some twenty-five of the Governor's personal friends, Herrick and Kohlsaat were able to raise an amount sufficient to save McKinley from the impending disaster.

During all this time M. A. Hanna was in Milwaukee, fighting the only great financial battle of his life, for he had, to some extent, become involved in the Schlessinger failure. Therefore, his attention for several days was confined to his own affairs, the successful outcome of which was due to his great ability.

Mrs. McKinley was in New York, but immediately joined the Governor at the Herrick home, where they remained as guests for two weeks, during which time the whole situation was cleared up.

Tariff Speech by William McKinley

Delivered before the National Tariff Convention, held in Cooper Union, New York, on November 29 and 30, 1881

On November 29th and 30th, 1881, there was held at the Cooper Institute in New York, a National Tariff Convention, at which Congressman McKinley was a delegate, and at which I had the honor also of being a delegate. The proceedings of this Convention were published by The American Iron and Steel Association; and Mr. McKinley made the following address, which was reported in the published proceedings:

It may be stated in general terms that, if there is any one thing fixed and definitely settled in our national policy, it is that we must have a tariff for revenue and protection. This is clearly the dominant sentiment of this country, and it will be, so long as revenues are required for governmental purposes, and so long as a just consideration is accorded to American labor, and regard is had for commercial and industrial development in the United States. This policy is as old as the Government. It received early and emphatic recognition from the framers of our national Constitu-

tion and the first Congress which assembled under it; and, while it has not always been maintained, experience teaches us that whenever it has been disregarded the Nation has not only suffered in its revenues and its credit, but its material growth has been checked, business disasters have followed, and the laboring people have uniformly experienced loss and personal discomfort. It must not be forgotten that the policy in part enabled the United States to raise revenue to carry on and successfully terminate a great Rebellion; to build up a wasted credit and maintain it; and as a part of its fruits we witness on the first of every month a gratifying advance toward the extinguishment of the great national debt; while the industries of the country are multiplying and diversifying until their elevating and civilizing influences are seen on every hand. The East and West are not alone its beneficiaries, but the South is already feeling its force and quickening into energy under its influence.

No party can successfully battle this grand principle of self-preservation and national independence. It gains adherents from its better understanding and gathers friends as its triumphs are seen. It has no touch of sectionalism and casts no shadows of past conflicts. It can excite no bitter partisan warfare, nor awaken any of the unpleasant memories of the past. It is natural in its purposes, its blessings and its benefits. It has given life and permanence to the great manufactures of the United States, which are our pride and glory, and they, in turn have furnished a good and convenient market for the products of the farmer, while under its operation labor has found ready and profitable employment. There is no section or true American interest that does not share in its beneficence and feel the life-giving force of its influence. Labor, which forms the basis of all true wealth, is most perceptibly benefited by a wise Protective system. Nowhere is this more manifest than in the condition of our laboring men, mechanics and artisans, when contrasted with the condition of the laboring men of other countries. Nobody realizes this more than the skilled and unskilled American laborer. This difference of condition, to me, is a full justification of our tariff policy, and is compensation enough if it stopped here.

As the late President Garfield declared, in his letter of acceptance in speaking of the tariff and its relation to labor: "It is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor."

We do not want to carry this national policy to extremes. It should not be prohibitory in its operations, but so just as to allow a fair competition between the home and foreign producer, and so reasonable as to always be defensible by its friends and impregnable to the assaults of its enemies.

In the main, our tariff laws come within this rule. They do not prevent foreign trade with this country, or shut out the United States as a market for the world's producers. In some respects they need a careful revision, one which will drop out the inconsistencies and incongruities which now exist.

The advocates of Protection have no fear of an intelligent revision of the tariff; indeed they invite it. They believe it will survive the closest scrutiny, and that an investigation of the subject, conscientiously and intelligently made, will strengthen, not weaken, their position.

It must be conceded, I think, that some of the rulings of the custom officers of the Treasury Department have inflicted great injury upon the home producer and deprived the Government of honest revenue, and that they demand a speedy remedy. Where the remedy is to be found will command, I trust, the best thought of this convention.

I am not here to question either the intelligence or integrity of the officers whose decisions we complain of. It is the decision, not the court or tribunal making it, with which as practical men you have to deal. The executive officer must interpret the law as he understands it. If he is wrong, there should be a final court, possessing the requisite intelligence and the confidence of the people, to review the executive rulings and announce the laws as rightly interpreted. Much of the injury complained of is the fault of the law, and can only be corrected by amendments which shall make the text of the statute so plain that a wayfaring man can comprehend it, and the humblest Treasury official can not err in its execution; and so plain that neither the foreign producer nor the importer, nor both combined, can evade its provisions.

New forms of manufacture, which were not in existence or were unknown at the time the present law was enacted or having no commercial designation then, and are imported under the clause, "other manufactures not herein provided for," should be either added to the law by their true and accepted designation or covered by a general provision which shall make such new form dutiable at a rate not less than the rate charged upon the material of chief value of which it is composed. In many cases the new form is an advanced stage of manufacture, representing more labor and expense, or is given a new form to evade the duties otherwise chargeable; and yet, under the law and the Treasury rulings, it is admitted at a less rate of duty than the simpler manufactured product of the same general class or cruder form of the same materials, or what is substantially the same product and employed for the same uses.

Let me illustrate: By reference to the statute it will be found that bar iron, which is used for wagon tires, pays a duty of 1½ cents per pound, and that hoop iron such as is used for barrel hoops, pays the same duty; but should any amount of labor, no matter how trifling, be expended upon the above forms of iron, and which would not essentially increase their value, but would give a new commercial designation to the product, under the existing interpretation of the law they are admitted at a much lower rate of duty than though they had been imported without any added labor or expense. It surely was not the purpose of the law that bar iron which pays a duty of 1½ cents per pound if found cut in lengths, holes punched into the ends and riv-

eted and welded together for use in making wagon tires, should pay a less duty than the bar iron having no such labor or contrivance added. The same is true of hoop iron, which pays a duty of 1½ cents per pound; but if cut into lengths and a buckle or loop riveted thereto, is at once transformed from hoop iron to the general classification called "manufactures not otherwise provided for", and bears only a duty of 35 per centum ad valorem. A like condition is found as to galvanized iron, which bears a duty of 2 cents per pound; but when imported in plates of a peculiar construction, to be used for roofing, is held to be dutiable as manufactures of iron at 35 per centum ad valorem. Coal-hods, manufactured exclusively of galvanized iron, pay a very much less duty than simple galvanized iron, notwithstanding the increased labor and expense employed to put it in that form. It is done by foreign labor, and yet comes in at a less duty than the plain galvanized iron—a marked discrimination in favor of the foreign and against the American laborer. The same is true as to plate iron, which pays a specific duty; but when prepared ready to be put together for the manufacture of tanks it escapes the full duty and is admitted under the clause of "manufactures not otherwise provided for" at 35 per centum ad valorem.

One dollar a ton in many cases will put the iron above considered in a form which evades the specific duty of 1½ to 2 cents per pound, and transfers it to the title of "manufactures not otherwise provided for", where the Treasury would receive from $15 to $16 per ton less than is now paid upon the plain hoop or bar iron. It surely will not be contended that this is fair.

Interpretations of this character can not and ought not to be maintained. If the laws justify or demand such a construction, they ought to be amended in harmony with the long-established principle of tariff legislation which imposes a higher rate of duty upon products of advanced manufacture than upon the crude or raw material or simpler form of production, the duty to be increased as the labor expended and skill bestowed are increased. This has been the controlling principle in the make-up of all general tariff laws. It is a just discrimination in favor of American labor and skill and against their cheaper rival. It was recognized as early as 1789, when the first tariff legislation in the United States was enacted. It was again asserted in the Calhoun tariff of 1816; two years later—in 1818, and again in 1824, and has been repeatedly reasserted in the acts of 1832, 1833, 1842, 1846, 1857, and in the general act of March 2, 1861. A real affirmation of the same principle is found in the act of June 30, 1864, and in the now existing laws.

What the industrial representatives of the United States, including both employers and employes, demand of the law-making and law-interpreting power, is a full recognition of this great underlying principle of the American tariff system.

The demand is a reasonable one and ought to be heeded. The Ways and Means Committee of the 46th Congress recommended the passage of a bill, which, it was thought would correct the evil in part, and render what are called the unjust

decisions of the Treasury Department impossible. The bill is a substitute for the one introduced by Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, upon the same subject, and is as follows:

"A bill in relation to the duties on manufactures of iron, and so forth.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paragraph of section two, twenty-five hundred and four of the Revised Statutes which reads as follows: "Manufactures, articles, vessels and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, iron, lead, pewter and tin, other metal (except gold, silver, platina, copper, steel), or of which either of these metals shall be the component material of chief value, thirty-five per centum ad valorem," be, and the same is hereby amended, by adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided, That in no case shall the duty on any manufactured article be less than the duty upon the material of chief value from which it is manufactured."

Unless some cure can be found for this injury to American industries great interests involving both capital and labor will be seriously crippled if not wholly destroyed. Treasury officials are not averse to a legal correction of this evil. Mr. Sherman, the late Secretary of the Treasury, called the attention of Congress to this subject, and recommended the enactment of a law which would preserve the correct principle of tariff legislation. I do not doubt that the present Secretary of the Treasury will make a similar recommendation. With the decisions as we find them repeatedly affirmed by succeeding Secretaries of the Treasury, as they have been, it occurs to me that the only true and practical remedy is with Congress.

While in Washington in the spring of 1909, looking after Tariff matters, I became very well acquainted with Mr. J. H. Weirick. Mr. Weirick is at present one of Senator Dick's secretaries, and during the session of the Fifty-first Congress, was secretary to Hon. Wm. D. Kelley. It was no doubt through Judge Kelley that McKinley was repeatedly brought to the front on the question of protection of American industries. Mr. Weirick's letter is herein copied:

Speakership Question

How Judge W. D. Kelley secured Chairmanship of Ways and Means Committee for McKinley.

After the Fifty-first Congress had been elected, Hon. Thomas B. Reed and Hon. William McKinley were the candidates for the Speakership. During the preliminary canvass friends of both were making every effort to land the prize. Among the ardent champions—possibly the most ardent—of Hon. William McKinley was Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania—"Pig Iron" Kelley.

In the summer of 1889 I accompanied Judge Kelley on a summer vacation to Star Island, one of the Isles of Shoals, and during our stay there the Judge mapped out his program for the contest for the pending Speakership. It was practically as follows:

Judge Kelley conceded that Mr. Reed would succeed to the Speakership, but the question uppermost in the mind of the Judge was, what would be the outcome of such an event with reference to the future political fortunes of William McKinley. The newspapers of the country commented spiritedly as to what would happen. In case Mr. Reed should succeed, where would Mr. McKinley land, and vice versa. The ranking position next to the Speakership in the House of Representatives is the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, which appointment places that member in the position of leader of the dominant party on the floor of the House, and as Judge Kelley had been Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, no one assumed that he would be set aside, because he was the acknowledged champion of Protection and it was conceded by all that he was competent to frame the tariff legislation, the leading question at that time.

Judge Kelley's plan was that in the event of the election of Mr. Reed, which the Judge conceded, he would decline service in any capacity on the Committee on Ways and Means, and in that manner would be opened the way for Mr. Reed to appoint Mr. McKinley Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, thereby placing him as the leader of the Republicans on the floor of the House. He would have charge of the framing of the tariff bill, afterwards known as the "McKinley Bill of 1890," and in that position would be, as stated by the Judge, in line for the Presidency.

We came back to Washington shortly before the assembling of the Fifty-first Congress; Congress was convened, and Mr. Reed was elected Speaker. The Speaker was in a dilemma. A popular demand was made for the appointment of Judge Kelley to be placed at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, and friends of Mr. McKinley demanded the place for him, so the Speaker was between two fires. After a few days, Judge Kelley, dictated to me a letter, addressed to Mr. Reed, declining to accept any assignment on the Committee on Ways and Means, and directed me to deliver the letter into the hands of Mr. Reed. I did so, and after carefully reading it, the Speaker turned to me and said:

"Mr. Weirick, Judge Kelley is a noble man. Of course, you know the contents of this letter; it relieves me from the most embarrassing position in which I was ever placed."

Mr Reed told me to say to Judge Kelley, that he would answer him by letter and in person. Mr. McKinley was appointed Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Judge Kelley was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures.

After my return to the hotel, Judge Kelley asked me to find Mr. McKinley and ask him to call on him. At that interview, he told Mr. McKinley of what he had written Mr. Reed, and added:

"Now Mac, you will be Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the leader of the party on the floor of the House; you will frame a tariff bill; and the result will be that you will receive the greatest reward that can be bestowed upon you by the American people. I will not be here to see it, but you have my blessing."

History has confirmed the prophecy made by Judge Kelley to me, on Star Island, in the summer of 1889.

The Early Manufacture of Tin Plate

Along in the 80's, when McKinley was a candidate for Congress, he made a prediction in the Youngstown Opera House, which has since become true. At that time, not a pound of tin plate was made in America, but he made the assertion that the time would come when the United States would make all its own tin plate and would become a large exporter. In the calendar year in which he spoke, we imported 350,000 tons from Wales alone.

As my good friend, Colonel J. G. Battelle, is more or less familiar with the early manufacture of tin plate and the connection of McKinley therewith, I have asked him to prepare a statement, which is copied below, together with Colonel Battelle's letter, and letter from his assistant in business, Mr. J. H. Frantz:

Columbus, O., June 17th, 1910.

Colonel J. G. Butler, Jr.,
Stambaugh Building,
Youngstown, Ohio.

My dear Colonel:—

Referring to your esteemed favor of the 8th ultimo, to Mr. Frantz our Vice President, wherein you requested him or myself to write the history of the making of the first tin plate—I enclose herewith an account of the "Making of Tin Plate in Piqua."

There was other tin plate made in America previous to this, notably at a concern called the Valta Tin Plate Works, some years previous to the inauguration of the McKinley Tariff.

Hoping the enclosure may prove satisfactory, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) J. G. BATTELLE.

Pure American

Terne Plate.

Made from steel sheets rolled by THE PIQUA ROLLING MILL, September 8th, 1891.

Coated with California Tin and Missouri Lead by THE CINCINNATI CORRUGATING CO., of Piqua, September 14th 1891

Not an atom of foreign metal in this plate.

McKinley at Piqua, Sept. 17, 1891.

[Enclosure.]

In November, 1891, Major McKinley was candidate for the Governorship of Ohio, on the Republican ticket, his rival having advantage of being the then Governor—James E. Campbell—who was also a Civil War veteran and personally popular.

Major McKinley was recognized as the Apostle of Protection—the effect of this was variously estimated, even by his friends, for he had just been defeated in his candidacy for Congress in his old district, and even some Republican politicians thought that the "farmers were tired of tariff discussions" and the results of the election for Governor very doubtful.

At this time there were at Piqua, Ohio, a sheet rolling mill, corrugating and galvanizing works, operated by Colonel J. G. Battelle, president and Mr. J. H. Frantz, secretary, who were keenly alive to this political situation and grateful to Major McKinley for his efforts on behalf of an adequate Protective Tariff.

About this time a meeting was appointed at Piqua, to be addressed by Major McKinley, and it occurred to Colonel Battelle and Mr. Frantz that this would be an excellent opportunity to demonstrate their esteem for the Father of the Tin Plate Industry, by making some tin plate to decorate the stand where the orator spoke.

There was one difficulty, there was no one then living in Piqua, who had ever seen tin plate made, and the opposition papers, who claimed to know all about it frankly informed the public that tin plate could not be made in America.

This was discouraging, and made Messrs. Battelle and Frantz try to think—then they consulted their former galvanizer, Mr. McCabe, and other assistants, and finally a quantity of excellent roofing tin plates were made from which numerous badges were stamped proudly bearing the legend—

"McKinley and Protection!" "Made from Ohio Steel, Missouri Lead and California Tin, without an atom of foreign metal!"

Major McKinley assisted in making some of these tin plates. Needless to say the Piqua meeting was a great success.

The next morning at Greenville, Ohio, Major McKinley's clarion voice rang out the keynote for the balance of the campaign when he said: "Cannot make tin plate in America? Why, I made tin plate myself yesterday in Piqua."

This became the only issue, the opposition claiming the Piqua incident a fake, but every lover of McKinley responded to the cry of the chief of the clan,—resenting the impeachment of his honor, following the Greenville keynote.

Deep feeling was aroused through Ohio and also throughout the United States. For two weeks all of the leading dailies of New York City, even, had daily editorials on this most important political event of the time. No reading citizens throughout the country were without knowledge of Piqua Tin Plate.

Experts estimated that it would have cost its makers over one hundred thousand dollars to obtain equal advertising, although that so obtained was unsolicited and not fully appreciated, as a whole.

Piqua Tin Plate was awarded the first prize at the Chicago Fair of 1893.

The greatest event of all was the first election of McKinley to the Governorship of Ohio, on the Piqua Tin Plate Platform, initiated by loyal friendship, and made triumphantly successful by other loyal friends and lovers, whom no man was ever such an inspiration as William McKinley.

Columbus, Ohio, May 10th, 1909.

Colonel J. G. Butler,
Youngstown, Ohio.

My dear Colonel:—

I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th and referred same to Colonel Battelle, who promises to get up some data for you in the line requested as soon as possible.

I think probably you would like to have a badge which we got out at the time McKinley was in Piqua, 1891, and I enclose you herewith last one I have. That will show you how much I think of you.

With best regards, I am,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. H. FRANTZ.

The badge referred to is in my possession, attached to a white satin ribbon, and bears the following inscription:

"MADE OF OHIO STEEL AND CALIFORNIA TIN—
McKINLEY AND PROTECTION—
PIQUA—1891"

McKinley and Marcus A. Hanna

I feel it not out of place to copy below, a letter which I wrote to Senator Hanna, soon after McKinley's first nomination. I also copy his reply:

Youngstown, Ohio, July 1st, 1896.

My dear Mr. Hanna:—

I send herewith the copy of telegram together with a few brief but appreciative lines from one of your staunch friends and admirers. Please return and oblige.

I may, I think, with propriety, add by letter that in my judgment the American people owe you something that a great many generations cannot pay off. Of course, the people wanted McKinley; the political bosses didn't, and without the effective work you did, in cementing the sentiment together, there was a very great danger of his defeat for the nomination. It occurred to me a great many times, that you were handling it about as you would go about consolidating a lot of iron plants—calling the states the equivalent of plants—some in good condition, some indifferent, and some very much out of repair. When you got through, all the furnaces had modern engines, brick stoves, high trestles for direct ores and pneumatic pyrometers. The mills all had continuous trains and high speed engines, and the steel works all so modern that they could convert just a few tons more than their neighbors each day.

There will still be a few repairs to make before November, and I most sincerely hope that your health will permit you to be the directing mind until the finality is reached and McKinley elected by one of the greatest majorities ever given a President.

Very truly your friend,
(Signed) J. G. BUTLER, JR.

M. A. Hanna & Co.

Coal, Iron Ore and Pig Iron

Cleveland O. July 7th 1896

J. G. Butler Jr. Esq.

Youngstown Ohio

My dear Joe.

I am in rec't of your kind letter of the 1st inst. with enclosure which I herewith return.

It is very pleasant to have the the approval of so many of my fellow Citizens. of what I have done for my party and the Country But it is particularly so to have it from those who like yourself have been my close friends for years and who appreciate and do full justice to my motives. Therefore I am glad to subscribe myself

Sincerely Your friend

M A Hanna

Cleveland, Ohio, July 7th, 1896.

J. G. Butler, Jr. Esq.,
Youngstown, Ohio.

My dear Joe:—

I am in receipt of your kind letter of the 1st inst., with enclosure which I herewith return. It is very pleasant to have the approval of so many of my fellow citizens, of what I have done for my party and the country, but it is particularly so to have it from those, who like yourself, have been my close friends for years, and who appreciate and do full justice to my motives. Therefore, I am glad to subscribe myself,

Sincerely your friend,
(Signed) M. A. HANNA.

In a talk with Governor McKinley, at Canton, soon after his nomination to the Presidency and when there were no others present, he remarked that Mr. Hanna had been very kind and helpful; but he believed his nomination should be attributed to Providence.

The Old White School House

On August 27th, 1909, there was held at Niles—McKinley's birthplace—a re-union of the Old White School House pupils, which was an enjoyable affair. An account of the gathering, taken from the *Niles Daily News* of August 28th, appears below:

The informal reception given by the members of that progressive organization, the New Century Club, to the pupils of the Old White School House yesterday afternoon, was in every sense of the word a grand success. The affair was held in the spacious apartments of the Niles Club, which were most fittingly decorated for the occasion.

The program was arranged as the first annual reunion of the pupils of the Old White School House and each pupil was presented with a neat souvenir in the form of a red silk badge, bearing that inscription. Mrs. Maria Kyle of Vienna Avenue, who was one of the teachers in that ancient house of learning, was presented a badge with a special design. The affair originated in the fertile mind of one of Niles' former citizens, now a resident of Youngstown—Mr. J. G. Butler, Jr. It was Mr. Butler's request that the affair be given under the auspices of the New Century Club, which

is one of the city's leading organizations. The matter was taken up by the members of the club some short time ago, and although the time was short to prepare a lengthy program, they are to be complimented for the brilliant success they made of the important affair.

The time was most agreeably spent by the members in relating the trials and tribulations of their boyhood and girlhood days to each other and quoting reminiscences of the early days.

The club was anxious to obtain a list of signatures of those present, their age and present place of residence, and had printed stationery on hand for that purpose. During the business proceedings of the meeting, the following letter was read, which was received by the club from Miss Helen McKinley, stating her regrets at being unable to be present:

To the New Century Club of Niles:—

Your very kind invitation to my sister and myself to be present at the reception of the pupils of the Old White school house just received, and we regret exceedingly that we cannot join in the celebration of that eventful occasion.

We will be with you in spirit. Wishing you all possible happiness and joy, now and always.

Very sincerely,
(Signed) HELEN McKINLEY.

August 25th, 1909.

The members of the New Century Club served a delicious menu of refreshments to their venerable guests before their departure. This reunion will now be made an annual affair, and it may be said that at the instance of this popular organization, what will terminate in Niles' most important gathering in years to come, has been most successfully launched by them.

A picture of the first teacher in the Old White School House was shown by one of the pupils present and was the source of much favorable comment. James Draa produced photos of the interior of the house of the great-great-grandfather of the late President McKinley, showing the habitation of the McKinley ancestors in the Emerald Isle.

The Century Club ladies extend their sincerest thanks for the

use and voluntary donation of the rooms in which the reception was held; it being the ideal place on account of being the site of the residence where the late President was born.

The following pupils of the Old White School House registered at the reception, noting their ages and places of residence:

Maria Kyle—79
Frank E. Shelar—75
Jacob Shelar—75
James Draa—72
Martha Kingsley Leslie—74
Lemuel Draa—72
Martha Wilson Draa—72
Daniel Seagraves—72
M. J. Lewis Drake—67
Prof. T. J. Bert—52, Turtle Creek, Pa.
C. McElwee Shelar—68
Maria Heaton—68, Warren
J. G. Butler, Jr.—68, Youngstown
Nancy St. John—68
Kathrene M. Ward—65
Phila Kingsley Biery—66
Alice Bennington Jones—59
Ann Benton—63
Mrs. M. G. Drake Ferguson—45
C. G. Harris—47
J. C. Tiefel—50
A. F. Harris—49, Warren
Mrs. Laura White—59
Mrs. Flora Brice—54
Mrs. Lida Parker Tibbitts—53
J. S. Hunter—59, Warren
Eva Shelar Ashman
Mrs. Louise Carter Whitehouse

Last Speech of President McKinley

Delivered at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. on September 5th, 1901.

President Milburn, Director General Buchanan, Commissioners, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am glad to be again in the city of Buffalo and exchange greetings with her people, to whose generous hospitality I am not a stranger, and with whose good will I have been repeatedly and signally honored. To-day I have additional satisfaction in meeting and giving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here, whose presence and participation in this exposition have contributed in so marked a degree to its interest and success. To the commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British colonies, the French colonies, the republics of Mexico and of Central and South America, and the commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in the undertaking, we give the hand of fellowship and felicitate with them upon the triumphs of art, science, education and manufacture, which the old has bequeathed to the new century.

Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people, and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational, and as such, instructs the brain and hand of man.

Friendly rivalry follows which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It exacts the study of the wants, comforts, and even the whims of the people, and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and new prices to win their favor. The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve and economize in the cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves, or with other people, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy, antiquated processes of farming and manufacture and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth century would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be.

The Pan-American Exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits evidence of the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the Western Hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything; far from it. It has simply done its best, and, without vanity or boastfulness, and recognizing the manifold achievements of others, it in-

vites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce and will co-operate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry, and invention, is an international asset and a common glory.

After all, how near one to the other is every part of the world! Modern inventions have brought into close relation widely separated peoples and have made them better acquainted. Geographic and political divisions will continue to exist, but distances have been effaced. Swift ships and fast trains are becoming cosmopolitan; they invade fields which a few years ago were impenetrable. The world's products are exchanged as never before, and with increasing transportation facilities come increasing knowledge and larger trade. Prices are fixed with mathematical precision by supply and demand. The world's selling prices are regulated by market and crop reports. We travel greater distances in a shorter space of time and with more ease than was ever dreamed of by the fathers. Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. The same important news is read, though in different languages, the same day in all Christendom. The telegraph keeps us advised of what is occuring everywhere, and the press foreshadows, with more or less accuracy, the plans and purposes of nations. Market prices of products and securities are hourly known in every commercial mart, and the investments of the people extend beyond their own national boundaries into the remotest parts of the earth.

Vast transactions are conducted and international exchanges are made by the tick of the cable. Every event of interest is immediately bulletined. The quick gathering and transmission of news, like rapid transit, are of recent origin, and are only made possible by the genius of the inventor and the courage of the investor. It took a special messenger of the government, with every facility known at the time for rapid travel, nineteen days to go from the city of Washington to New Orleans with a message to General Jackson that the war with England had ceased, and that a treaty of peace had been signed. How different now!

We reached General Miles in Porto Rico by cable, and he was able through the military telegraph to stop his army on the firing line with the message that the United States and Spain had signed a protocol suspending hostilities. We knew almost instantly of the first shots fired at Santiago and the subsequent surrender of the Spanish forces was known at Washington within less than an hour of its consummation. The first ship of Cervera's fleet had hardly emerged from that historic harbor when the fact was flashed to our capital, and the swift destruction that followed was announced immediately through the wonderful medium of telegraphy.

So accustomed are we to safe and easy communication with distant lands, that its temporary interruption, even in ordinary times, results in loss and inconvenience. We shall never forget the days of anxious waiting and awful suspense when no

information was permitted to be sent from Peking, and the diplomatic representatives of the nations in China, cut off from all communication, inside and outside the walled capital, were surrounded by an angry and misguided mob that threatened their lives; nor the joy that thrilled the nation when a single message from the government of the United States brought, through our minister, the first news of the safety of the besieged diplomats.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a mile of steam railroad on the globe. Now there are enough miles to make its circuit many times. Then there was not a line of electric telegraph; now we have a vast mileage traversing all lands and all seas.

God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other, the less occasion is there for misunderstandings, and the stronger the disposition, when we have differences, to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes.

My fellow citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workingmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes, and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability. That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community, and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty is the care and security of these deposits, and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings.

We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect, or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subserve it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of the manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it. Our industrial enterprises which have grown to such great proportions affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously, and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain, we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

By sensible trade arrangements, which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides

a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and production, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed, for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad? Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific ports of the United States and those on the western coast of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched.

Next in advantage to having the thing to sell, is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine.

We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go. We must build the Isthmian Canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot longer be postponed.

In the furtherance of these objects of national interest and concern, you are performing an important part. This exposition would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was ever alert and thought ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fraternity of the republics of the new world. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assemblage of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement, which finds this practical and substantial expression, and which we all hope will be firmly advanced by the Pan-American

Congress that assembles this autumn in the capital of Mexico. The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear; this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to

> Make it live beyond its too short living,
> With praises and thanksgiving.

Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired and the high achievements that will be wrought through this exposition? Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here will be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good and that out of this city may come, not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but, more essential than these relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship which will deepen and endure.

Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of the earth.

The Proposed Monument

Although there is a fine monument at Canton, O., erected to the memory of the late President, I have for some time past had in mind the raising of a fund to erect a Monument and Memorial Hall at McKinley's birthplace, Niles, O. I have received much encouragement from such prominent men as President Taft, Judge E. H. Gary, Mr. James M. Swank of the American Iron and Steel Association, Governor Myron T. Herrick, Willis L. King, and others. I intend to proceed with this work, and feel confident of being able to raise a substantial sum, part of which will be invested in a fire-proof Memorial Hall, where relics of the late President may be seen, and taken care of.

The old homestead at Canton was suffered to pass out of the hands of the family, and is now used as a hospital. The people of Canton should never have permitted this. When the homestead was sold, the relics were scattered, and I hope to remedy this, in part at least, by the erection of the Memorial Hall at Niles.

Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1908

THE FIRST time I met President Roosevelt was in the Philadelphia convention previously mentioned. He was one of the delegates from New York state, being Governor, and had a seat almost immediately in front of mine. I was in favor of his nomination for Vice-President against the wishes of nearly all the other delegates from our state. I got quite well acquainted with him, and he gave me to understand, that he supposed the Ohio delegation, of which Senator Hanna was at the head, was against him. I thought it was good politics to nominate him and worked to that end, and had a small part in securing his agreement to accept the nomination.

I have since met President Roosevelt at the White House and at Canton, and have had considerable correspondence with him.

I saw him last at the White House and said good-bye to him on the last day of his term of office.

His trip to the wilds of Africa, and his enthusiastic reception by the Powers of the earth, are already history.

No potentate, from the beginning of time down to the present, has received greater honor than this plain American citizen.

His return to his native land is looked forward to with various degrees of interest, curiosity, emotion, as well as great expectations.

Colonel Roosevelt is admittedly the best asset today of the Republican party. Whether this asset can be realized upon, remains to be seen.

The Strenuous Life

(Part of speech before the Hamilton Club, Chicago, on April 10th, 1899.)

In speaking to you, men of the greatest city of the West, men of the state which gave to the country Lincoln and Grant, men who pre-eminently and distinctly embody all that is most American in the American character, I wish to preach, not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife; to preach that highest form of success which comes, not to the man who desires mere easy peace, but to the man who does not shrink from danger, from hardship or from bitter toil, and who out of these wins the splendid ultimate triumph.

A life of slothful ease, a life of that peace which springs merely from lack either of desire or of power to strive after great things, is as little worthy of a nation as of an individual. I ask only that what every self-respecting American demands from himself and from his sons shall be demanded of the American nation as a whole. Who among you would teach your boys that ease, that peace, is to be the first consideration in their eyes—to be the ultimate goal after which they strive? You men of Chicago have made this city great, you men of Illinois have done your share, and more than your share, in making America great, because you neither preach nor practice such a doctrine. You work yourselves and you bring up your sons to work. If you are rich and are worth your salt, you will teach your sons that though they may have leisure, it is not to be spent in idleness; for wisely used leisure merely means that those who possess it, being free from the necessity of working for their livelihood, are all the more bound to carry on some kind of non-remunerative work in science, in letters, in art, in exploration, in historical research —work of the type we most need in this country, the successful carrying out of which reflects most honor upon the nation.

We do not admire the man of timid peace. We admire the man who embodies victorious effort; the man who never wrongs his neighbor, who is prompt to help a friend, but who has those virile qualities necessary to win in the stern strife of actual life. It is hard to fail, but it is worse never to have tried to succeed. In this life we get nothing save by effort.

In the last analysis a healthy state can exist only when the men and women who make it up lead clean, vigorous, healthy lives; when the children are so trained that they shall endeavor, not to shirk difficulties, but to overcome them; not to seek ease, but to know how to wrest triumph from toil and risk. The man must be glad to do a man's work, to dare and to endure and to labor; to keep himself and to keep those dependent upon him. The woman must be the housewife, the helpmeet of the homemaker, the wise and fearless mother of many healthy children.

I preach to you then, my countrymen, that our country calls not for the life of ease but for the life of strenuous endeavor. The twentieth century looms before us big with the fate of many nations. If we stand idly by, if we seek merely swollen slothful ease and ignoble peace, if we shrink from the hard contests where men must win at hazard of their lives and at the risk of all they hold dear, then the bolder and stronger peoples will pass us by, and will win for themselves the domination of the world. Let us, therefore, boldly face the life of strife, resolute to uphold righteousness by deed and by word; resolute to be both honest and brave, to serve high ideals, yet to use practical methods. Above all, let us shrink from no strife, moral or physical, within or without the nation, provided we are certain that the strife is justified, for it is only through strife, through hard and dangerous endeavor, that we shall ultimately win the goal of true national greatness.

For J. G. Butler Jr with grateful
recollection of his activity in the Presidential
campaign of 1908 and his successful Youngstown meetings
one of which began and the other of which ended the campaign

Wm H Taft

William H. Taft 1908

ALTHOUGH I had considerable to do with managing political affairs in Mahoning county when President Taft was elected, and had had a great deal of correspondence with him, strange to say I never had met him previous to his coming to Youngstown on November 2, 1908. I went to Cleveland as a special envoy to meet him and ascertain with definiteness with reference to entertaining him, and first met him on the special car from Cleveland to Youngstown. I might say at this point that no city in the country other than Youngstown has had the distinguished honor both to open and close a Presidential campaign. The campaign of 1908 which resulted in the election of William H. Taft to the Presidency, was formally opened by the Republicans in that city on Saturday, September 5. The speakers on this occasion were Governor Andrew H. Harris, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, afterward Governor of New York, and Senator Albert J. Beveridge. The speech of Governor Harris on this occasion touching upon the liquor question, it is believed, aided largely in defeating him for the Governorship of Ohio. The same campaign was closed by the Presidential nominee, Mr. Taft, in a great meeting on November 2.

There can be no question of President Taft's honesty, integrity and ability, and the experience he has had should make him one of our best Presidents. I was one of the party who entertained him at the Youngstown Club on the evening of November 2, was chairman of the meeting at the Park Theatre, and introduced him to the vast audience as "the next President of the United States," making the third time in my own life and the history of Youngstown in which I have introduced gentlemen, two of them then running for President and not as yet elected, as "the next President of the United States"; the third was on his way to be inaugurated.

President Taft is having a hard row to hoe—so to speak. He is perhaps the subject of more criticism than any President since Washington, but he goes on in the even tenor of his way, and al-

though somewhat sensitive to criticism, he rises above it. He is persistent, and I feel sure that his popularity will increase and the wisdom of his administration become more and more apparent. He sticks by his friends to his own detriment.

Let us all, as good citizens—regardless of party—give him help and bid him "God speed" to the end that the country may continue to prosper and the United States stand out preeminently as the greatest World Power.

What Taft has Accomplished

Even a cursory glance at what has come to pass in the two years that President Taft has been in office will serve to show the astonishingly large number of important things that President Taft has accomplished. He has shown singular knowledge of men in his appointments, or has been unusually lucky in his selections, for not once has the finger of scorn been pointed at one of them because of dishonesty. He has rounded out and straightened away many of the "legacies" left him by his predecessor, and he has done this without the use of the "Big Stick". He has seen to enforcing laws already on the statute books but which heretofore have been lifeless. He has surrounded himself in his official family with a number of the best lawyers in the country. The fact that these members of the bar were formerly employed by the large corporations is to their credit and to his, as the corporations employ only the best brains obtainable. Every one of these men, impelled by a patriotic sense of duty, made sacrifices of both personal and financial character to serve their country. The President, immediately after his inauguration, plunged into the thick of affairs and here are some of the great measures he aided in making effective:

The enactment of the Payne law; the best revenue producer of any tariff passed by an American Congress; with a decided "revision downward."

The Railroad Rate bill; most important, as it makes effective the Federal policy to control railroad rates, and compels the railroads to secure the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission before advancing rates.

In connection with the railroad bill, the establishment of a Commerce Court.

The appointment of a permanent Tariff Board, to ascertain comparative costs and remedy defects, if any, in the present law.

Appointment of a special committee to investigate the extent of railroad stock "watering."

The establishment of the Postal Savings Banks; making it absolutely safe for small depositors to take care of their surplus earnings.

Granting separate statehood to Arizona and New Mexico.

A progressive naval program; including the construction of two 27,000 ton battleships.

The authorization of $20,000,000 bond issue, to complete irrigation projects, and the preservation of the natural forests.

The creation of a Bureau of Mines, a very important piece of legislation.

The establishment of a permanent committee on public expenditures. Heretofore this has been done at haphazard. This committee should insure vast economies in handling Government expenditures.

An appropriation of $100,000 to assist in bettering the Government departmental methods.

The Agricultural Department has been strengthened.

The Corporation Tax law has been passed. If this is held to be legal it will bring an immense revenue without any great burden upon any one else.

The great business interests of the country have the personal sympathy of President Taft, and so long as they keep within the law, these interests will receive his hearty support.

The President has stimulated new interest in foreign commerce; more particularly with South America.

The President has heartily endorsed the Merchant Marine. Unless something is done in this direction, the American flag will be wiped off the Pacific ocean. Japan has to-day more than 500 vessels on the Pacific flying the Japanese flag. The United States has just nine, flying the American flag.

Federal Courts

(Part of address delivered before the Virginia Bar Association, Hot Springs, Va. on Aug. 6, 1908.)

The chief reason why the State devotes so much time and effort in the administration of justice is to promote the cause of peace and tranquility in the community. Speaking theoretically and ideally, of course, our aim is to secure equal and exact justice; but practically, the object sought is peace.

The present is a time when all our institutions are being subjected to close scrutiny with a view to the determination whether we have not now tried the institutions upon which modern society rests to the point of proving that some of them should be radically changed. The chief attack is on the institution of private property and is based upon the inequalities in the distribution of wealth and of human happiness that are apparent in our present system. As I have had occasion in other places to say frequently, I believe that, among human institutions, that of private property, next to personal liberty, has had most to do with the uplifting and the physical and moral improvement of the whole human race, but that it is not inconsistent with the rights of private property to impose limitations upon its uses for unlawful purposes, and that this is the remedy for reform rather than the abolition of the institution itself. But this scrutiny of our institutions, this increasing disposition to try experiments, to see whether there is not some method by which human happiness may be more equally distributed than it is, ought to make those of us who really believe in our institutions as essential to further progress, anxious to remove real and just ground for criticism in our present system.

I venture to think that one evil which has not attracted the attention of the community at large, but which is likely to grow in importance as the inequality between the poor and the rich in our civilization is studied, is in the delay in the administration of justice between individuals. * * *

The complaints that the courts are made for the rich and not for the poor have no foundation in fact in the attitude of the courts upon the merits of any controversy which may come before them, for the judges of this country are as free from prejudice in this respect as it is possible to be. But the inevitable effect of the delays incident to the machinery now required in the settlement of controversies in judicial tribunals is to oppress and put at a disadvantage the poor litigant and give great advantage to his wealthy opponent. I do not mean to say that it is possible, humanly speaking, to put them on an exact equality in regard to litigation; but it is certainly possible to reduce greatly the disadvantage under which the man of little means labors in vindicating or defending his rights in court under the existing system, and courts

and legislatures could devote themselves to no higher purpose than the elimination from the present system of those of its provisions which tend to prolong the time in which judicial controversies are disposed of.

The Republican View of Labor

(Portion of address delivered before the Taft Club of Athens, Ohio, August 29, 1908.)

I have issued injunctions in labor cases, there is no doubt about that, and I have done it because the rights of the plaintiff entitled him to an injunction, and when I am on the Bench and enforcing the law, I enforce it, and I don't make any apologies for it. It has been my lot to sit in labor cases, to sit in anti-trust cases. When I am a judge on the Bench, in so far as I can, I decide cases according to the law and the facts, no matter whom it hurts, because I believe that to be my sworn duty.

Now it has been my lot to lay down the rules with respect to the rights of labor in two or three cases, and I refer to those cases as a full statement of what I believe the rights of labor to be with reference to its employment. Labor has the right to unite in organizations for the purpose of looking after the united interest of labor in its controversy with capital, because if it did not unite, and was not permitted to unite, then it would lie hopeless. Laborers have the right not only to unite but to contribute funds which in times when they wish to leave the employ of their employer when they do not like his terms, may support their fellow-members. They have the right to appoint officers who shall control their action if they choose. They have the right to invite all other laborers to unite with them in their controversy, and to withdraw, if they choose, from association with their employer. But they have not the right to injure their employer's property; they have not the right by what is called a "secondary boycott," to invite a third person into the controversy who wishes to keep out, by threatening a boycott with him unless he assists them in the fight. In this fight between employer and the employe, or the united employes, they must fight it out between themselves, and they must not involve the rest of the community in it by a system of duress. This law, I believe, is a fair law, and being a fair law, when I was on the Bench I attempted to enforce it. With reference to injunctions, the question has been raised as to notices, whether an injunction ought to issue without notice. It is a fundamental principle of law that no man ought to be affected to his detriment in a judicial action without notice and hearing, and therefore, the ordinary rule was, in the United States court, in the judiciary act years ago, that no temporary injunction could issue without notice; but there arose a few cases, as for instance where a man was in charge of property and was cutting down a tree, and the owner wanted to save the tree, and unless he got his injunction served upon that man before the tree was cut down, he could not save the tree. He could get damages, but the damages did not compensate him at all for the tree. So in such a case, an exception was introduced, and it is a very rare case. Now generally, I think in labor cases the character of the damage done by those workingmen who are lawless is not of that character which is like the cutting down of a tree, but the damage done arises from a constant nagging and a constant repetition, and generally in such cases there is no reason why notice should not be given before a restraining order shall be issued. * * *

It is said I introduced the injunction first in labor cases. That gives me too much credit for ingenuity and too great honor as an inventor of judicial proceedings. If you will examine authorities, you will find that there are a number of cases before I issued any injunction at all, and that I merely followed precedent in doing so. I am not apologizing for that. I am merely telling you the fact. What I believe, gentlemen, is that there ought to be no favored class in litigation at all, that a man who has property and a man who has labor to sell shall stand on an equality in court, and that every man shall be entitled to be protected by all the writs and remedies that the law affords, by an impartial judiciary, and that whether he be a laborer or a business man, or the owner of property, he is entitled to have his rights protected by all the writs that the law affords. * * *

Now, gentlemen, there is only one issue between the wage-earner and the employer, and that is as to the terms of employment, the size of the wages, and the length of the hours of the day, but that aside, the interest of the wage-earner is even greater than the interest of the capitalist in having capital earn a good reward, because when it does earn a good reward, you can count on the continued and progressive investment of capital, and that means a greater demand for labor; that means greater wages for labor, and it means therefore, greater comfort and pleasure and enjoyment for all of us.

Now I have said something about the organization of labor. I am in favor of the organization of labor, because I believe that in that single controversy that arises between capital and labor, the organization of labor has enabled them to prevent the reduction of wages too quickly under a falling market. The employer naturally looks around for economies and finds that he can make some saving by reducing wages. They can hold back and retard him in reducing the wages; then, on a rising market, when profits are increasing, they can hasten the increase in wages. To that extent the organization of labor is most useful to the laboring people. More than that, it is most useful in facilitating the passage of such laws as we have seen in the last Congress—the child labor law, the law with respect to employers' liability, the compensation to government employes' acts, the safety appliance law and all those things move when the labor organizations get together and ask Congress to have them passed, and therefore, it is wise that they should organize. That gives them great power, and they must exercise that power within the law exactly as combinations of capital exercise their power within the law, and those of us, the middlemen between them, have the right to insist that both combinations shall keep within the law, and that we shall have courts with sufficient power and sufficient support from the public at large to see that both combinations do keep within the law.

In Defense of The Philippine Policy

(Addressed to the citizens of Norwood, O., at the Sinton Hotel, September 19, 1908

When the Spanish War ended, and we were in potential control of the archipelago, there was only one of three courses for us to pursue; either to turn the islands back to Spain, to turn them over to Aguinaldo and his army, or to take them under our sovereignty. The first course would have been unfair to the Filipinos, who with us engaged in a war to drive Spain out of the islands, and as

allies they were entitled to an arrangement which should not bring them again within the control of Spain. We could not turn the islands over to Aguinaldo, because he had attempted to govern them for eight or nine months under our observation and the government had miserably failed. The tyranny and corruption of it quite exceeded that of the Spanish government, of which so much complaint was made by the Filipinos. There was nothing for us to do, therefore, but to assume responsibility ourselves, take over the government, and to enter upon the altruistic policy of educating the people in every way possible, giving them practice in governing themselves, so that step by step they might be advanced toward the ideal of a self-governing people.

The people were suspicious, and did not believe in the announcement of the McKinley policy of attraction, and a war of insurrection against the United States was begun by Aguinaldo and his supporters, which it became necessary, for the tranquility of the government, for the United States to put down. An army was raised and the war put down. Tranquility was restored by the use of the army, and also by the carrying out of the policy of attraction by establishing autonomy in the municipalities, partial autonomy in the provinces, and by giving Filipinos representatives in the Commission conducting the central government. This was done before the insurrection was ended, and was largely the cause of its complete cessation. * * *

Ninety per cent. of the people of the Philippine Islands are densely ignorant. It is this state of ignorance which unfits them for popular self-government. Education is their first need. We sent for one thousand American school teachers to begin the work. We decided to teach the youth of the islands English, because it is the language of free institutions; it is the language which most of the people desire their children to learn, it is the business language of the Orient, and it is the language of the country which is assisting the Filipinos to their feet. By earnest effort, the one thousand teachers brought over have taught English to six or seven thousand Filipino teachers, and they in turn are carrying on the primary schools of the islands, under the supervision of American superintendents. There are today in the schools of the islands upward of 500,000 children reading, writing and reciting in English. The system is not extensive enough, but we are limited by our means. If the United States were to give us three or four millions of dollars a year, we could use it economically and carry on a school system which would probably make room for all the youth of school age in the islands. * * *

The truth is that our treatment of the Philippines, our recognition of the rights of the people there, our attempt to teach them practical self-government, our exaltation of the individual, have had an excellent effect throughout the Orient. It is felt in China; it is felt in India. We are pioneers in spreading the western civilization in the East.

My last meeting with President Taft was on Saturday, Oct. 22, 1910, when a delegation composed of a number of members of the American Iron and Steel Institute and guests from abroad called on the President. The party, after attending the first formal meet-

ing of the Institute, had visited the important manufacturing plants at Buffalo, Chicago and Pittsburg and was concluding the week's tour by a visit to Washington. The delegation included about seventy-five manufacturers of iron and steel, representing the important corporations and firms engaged in the industry in both the new and old world. The President received them in the East room, the visitors being headed by Judge E. H. Gary, who presented a short but comprehensive and instructive address. The President in his reply showed marked familiarity with basic conditions governing the iron and steel industry, pointing out that iron and steel production is undoubtedly the barometer of general business and that through the new uses to which steel is being applied in replacing wood, now becoming so scarce, there will continue to be an ever increasing demand for the products of the blast furnace and the mill.

The President having finished his response, the visitors were presented personally to him. I was near the end of the line, and when the President recognized me he greeted me very cordially. At the close of the reception, I had a few moments' conversation with him relative to the proposed Memorial and monument at Niles, O., to President McKinley. President Taft assured me of his cordial approval of the project and added that he would be glad to write a commendatory letter respecting the plan. A few days later, Oct. 28, I received the following from him:

Endorses McKinley Memorial

I heartily sympathize with this movement, and hope that it may have the success which its object deserves. William McKinley was a man whom it was a great pleasure and inspiration to know. His high patriotism, his steadfastness of purpose and devotion to duty, his gentleness, his cheering optimism, all endeared him to those who came in personal touch with him as well as to the general public, who acquired their knowledge of him from his long service to the country. He was a man who rose to the exigency, and whose capacity and greatness impressed themselves upon everyone, even his intimates, as the crisis in the country's welfare developed. The demands of the Spanish War and the enormous responsibilities that followed it, called out his innate abilities and seemed to expand them in a marvelous way.

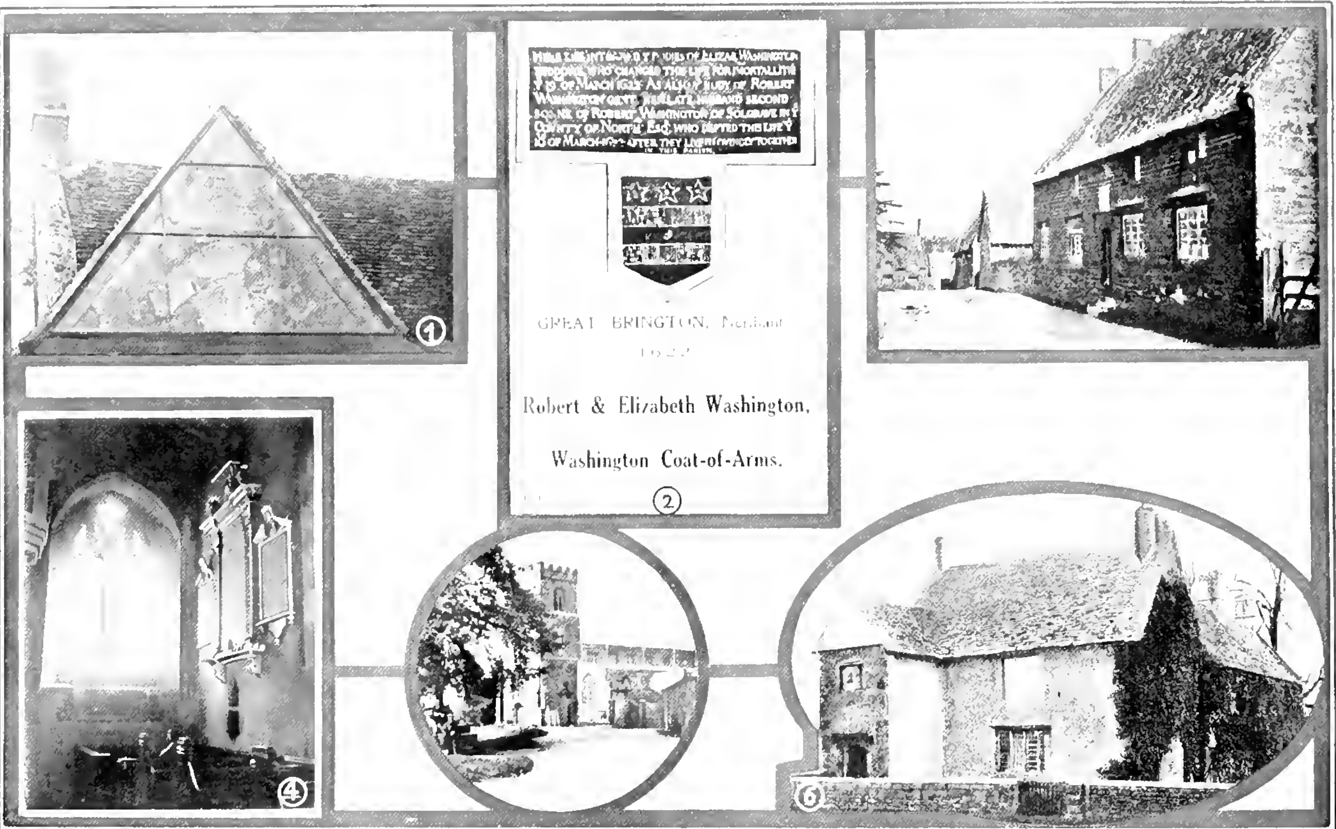
With best wishes, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WM. H. TAFT.

Mr. Joseph G. Butler, Jr.,

A Day in Washington's Country



1—SULGRAVE MANOR, GABLE SHOWING TRACES OF WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS. 2—STRONGLY SUGGESTED ORIGIN OF AMERICAN "STARS AND STRIPES." 3—WASHINGTON HOUSE, BRINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. 4 WASHINGTON CORNER, SULGRAVE CHURCH. 5—GREAT BRINGTON CHURCH. 6—MANOR HOUSE, SULGRAVE, THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

A Day In Washington's Country

EVERY patriotic American knows that the ancestors of the immortal George Washington, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," came from England; but few know the exact locality whence they came, and a still smaller number ever visited the region. While in England during the month of August last, I was attracted by an advertisement of one of the many tours running in all directions from London, "A DAY IN WASHINGTON'S COUNTRY." I immediately decided to make the journey to the places where the ancestors of our first President were born, where they lived, where they worshipped, where they died, and where they are buried.

The day, August 18th, was bright and pleasant. The train left Euston station, London, early in the morning with a special car attached for Northampton, eighty-two miles distant. From the extensive advertising given the excursion, I expected to have a score at least, of Americans, as fellow travelers as anxious as I to visit the promised land. My surprise was great when it was made known to me that I was the sole excursionist, or, if I may so express it, the one American patriot mustered in for that particular day. However, I am pleased to add, the London & Northwestern Railway Company carried out the terms of the round-trip contract with the same exactness and fidelity as if the party had been of large dimensions. Reaching NORTHAMPTON, a very competent guide met the train, and after a diligent quest, failed to discover the large party expected.

I was taken through and around the historic town after which Northampton, Mass., is named—the home of one of our great American women's colleges. A word in passing about Northampton—a county borough, under the government of a mayor and town council. The mayoralty is an ancient office, running back to the latter part of the twelfth century. Laurence Washington, great-great-grandfather of George Washington, was mayor in 1533

and again in 1556, serving two terms at different periods. The town dates back to Roman occupation, and the remains of the ancient Roman wall are shown. The town is also mentioned in Domesday Book as Northamtone. Saxon, Dane and Norman successively occupied the territory and many events prominent in English history are associated and connected with the locality. Danes' Camp is shown the visitor and Bishop Thomas á Becket's Well is walled in and pointed out, where the great saint and martyr took a drink before his final flight, disguised as a monk; all of which is set forth in history and tradition. The place contains a number of ancient churches, two of which are quite noted, St. Peter's and All Saints', both dating from the twelfth century. I copied this inscription from the outside of the front wall of All Saints' church:

Here under lyeth
John Bailes Born in this
Town, he was above 126
years old & had his hearing,
Sight and Memory to ye last
He lived in 3 Centurys,
& was buried ye 14th of Apr.
1706.

I was shown two very ancient houses, one known as The Welsh House, and the other as Cromwell's House. I copied from the principal window in the Welsh House, this motto, in Welsh:

"Heb Dyw. Heb Dym. Dwya Digon, i. e., 1595."

Which rendered into English reads:

"Without God, without everything, God and enough."

The Cromwell House is where Cromwell slept the night before the Battle of Naseby, which is commemorated by a fine monument erected over the battlefield a few miles distant.

Among other noted places, I saw "Queen Eleanor's Cross," about one mile from the town, erected by King Edward I, in the

THE WASHINGTON MANOR

VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF KITCHEN AS IT IS TODAY

thirteenth century, the main reason for the cross being to induce passersby to pause and pray for the eternal welfare of the soul of the beloved queen. There also is St. John's Hospital, founded in 1183, still in use and in good repair; and Abington Abbey, dating from the fourteenth century and of particular historic interest by reason of its early ownership. Sir John Bernard married, for his second companion, Elizabeth, the daughter of Susannah Shakespeare's eldest daughter, the wife of Dr. Hall of Stratford-on-Avon; so that one of the descendants of the great Bard of Avon lived in the abbey as its last mistress. David Garrick, the great actor of the eighteenth century, planted a mulberry tree upon the lawn, which still lives and produces fruit, and is duly authenticated by a bronze plate, properly inscribed.

Much space would be taken up in recording even a brief reference to the many historical places and incidents interwoven into the history of Northampton, and incidentally, into the history of England, so we pass on.

After the tour through the town with the guide, we lunched at the George Hotel, an ancient hostelry with a decided Dickens flavor. After luncheon, a large, first-class automobile, or motor, as it is called in England, was placed at my disposal. With a competent chauffeur and with the guide as a fellow passenger, the journey was resumed.

Our first stop was at the little village of Ecton, five miles from Northampton, where was born Josiah Franklin, who married young and emigrated with his wife and three children to New England in 1682. Dr. Benjamin Franklin was the youngest son of Josiah Franklin, by a second marriage. We found in the little churchyard a Franklin gravestone, inscribed as follows:

> HERE LYETH THE BODY OF THOMAS
> FRANKLIN,WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
> JANUARY 6th, ANNO DOM. 1702, IN THE
> SIXTY-FIFTH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

I saw the cottage where the ancestors of Franklin were born, still in a good state of preservation. After the property was permitted to pass out of the hands of the Franklin family, the cottage was enlarged and made over into a school, and is still known as the Franklin School. During our Revolutionary troubles, Dr. Franklin spent much of his time in England and France, and always visited Ecton at each returning visit; but, notwithstanding these visits, the property and ancestral home were acquired by strangers.

Our next halt was at ALTHROP HOUSE, the home of the Spencer family and famous for its magnificent collection of paintings, the gallery containing examples by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, VanDyck, Holbein, Murillo, Raphael, Romney, Rubens, and others of equal reputation. The Earl of Spencer had just died and his remains were lying in state at the time of the visit. As we passed through the churchyard, his grave was being dug, as it was his last request that he be buried alongside his wife, although all his ancestors are entombed in the nave of Great Brington church, dating back to the thirteenth century. The Spencer monuments are all in good condition and illustrate the costumes of the various periods. In this same church are buried members of the Washington family. In the chancel is a funeral slab, dedicated to the memory of Laurence Washington, who died in 1616, and at the foot of the slab are carved these lines:

THOU THAT BY CHANCE OR CHOYCE
OF THIS HATH SIGHT,
KNOW LIFE TO DEATH RESIGNS AS
DAY TO NIGHT;
BUT AS THE SUNNS RETORNE REVIVES
THE DAY
SO CHRIST SHALL US, THOUGH
TURNED TO DUST AND CLAY.

The slab was broken and part of the inscription was illegible, but the care-taker informed us that the death of Margaret Butler, wife of Laurence Washington was also recorded, and that her remains were buried beside her husband. In any event, history

THE WASHINGTON MANOR
OAKEN STAIRWAY TO SECOND FLOOR

records that this Laurence Washington's wife's maiden name was Butler.

In the chancel is another memorial slab, recording the death of Robert Washington, brother of Laurence, and his wife, Elizabeth Washington, bearing this inscription:

> HERE LIES INTERRED YE BODIES OF ELIZAB. WASHINGTON WIDDOWE, WHO CHANGED THIS LIFE FOR IMORTALLITIE YE 19th OF MARCH, 1622. AS ALSO YE BODY OF ROBERT WASHINGTON GENT. HER LATE HUSBAND SECOND SONNE OF ROBERT WASHINGTON OF SOLGRAVE IN YE COUNTY OF NORTH ESQ. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE YE 10TH OF MARCH 1622, AFTER THEY LIVED LOVINGLY TOGETHER.

Robert Washington, as the monument shows, had a "Roosevelt" family, eight sons and nine daughters. Two of the sons became respectively Sir John Washington, knight, of Thrapston, and the Rev. Laurence Washington, rector of Purleigh, Essex, whose eldest son, John, emigrated to America in 1657 and was the great-grandfather of George Washington, the President. Both the slabs referred to bear the Washington coat of arms, the distinguishing features of which are three mullets and two bars (stars and bars).

In this connection a letter received from the rector of Great Brington church is copied, or rather that portion referring to the Washington ancestry. The letter is in response to one I wrote, asking for information as to the official parish records:

Great Brington Rectory, Northampton, 19th August, 1910.

To JOSEPH G. BUTLER, JR.

DEAR SIR:—

The only marriage entry of the Washingtons is that of Amy Washington to Philip Curtis, on August 8th, 1620. Amy Washington was a daughter of Robert. Laurence Washington was buried on December 15th, 1616, and his name is entered in the burial register. The only other Washingtons mentioned in our register are:

Robert Washington, buried March 11th, 1622, and, Elizabeth Washington his wife, buried March 25th, of the same year.

In a church roll, which is in my possession, dated 1606, a pew is assigned on the south side to Robert Washington and his wife, and a bench inside for his men-servants.

I am sorry I have no further information to give you respecting the family.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM MARTIN, B. D.
Rector of Brington.

THRAPSTON is a small market town, twenty-two miles from Northampton; our visit to this place was brief, but the information obtained is of value.

Sir John Washington lived and was buried in Thrapston. He was the uncle of the two Washingtons who emigrated to and founded the Washington family in America.

At the west entrance of the church of St. James', the well known coat of arms and crest are carved in stone. The parish register contains these records:

BAPTISM.

1624—PHILIPPUS WASHINGTON FILIUS JOHANN WASHINGTON ARMIGER DE THRAPSTON 27 DECEMBRIS.

1632—ELIZABETHA WASHINGTON, FILIA JOHANN WASHINGTON (KNIGHT). EQUITIS AURATI SEPULTA FRIT DIE JULY 1632.

1639—GUILIEMUS WASHINGTON GENEROSUS SELPULTUS ERAT MARTY 25. 1639

1668—THE WRIGHT WORSHIPFUL SUR JOHN WASHINGTUNN, KNIGHT AND BARRENNIT MAY 18. 1668

THE WASHINGTON MANOR AS IT IS TODAY

We next motored to LITTLE BRINGTON, which contains—and which we inspected—a small stone house, known as Washington's House. It is regarded as the home of the Washingtons after their retirement from Sulgrave. Over the doorway, upon a smooth, rectangular-shaped stone, are carved these words: "The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away: Blessed be the name of the Lord. Constructa 1606."

Near this house is a sundial, bearing the Washington arms, and "R. W., 1617," probably the initials of Robert Washington, buried in Great Brington church chancel.

We next visited the church of St. Mary's at Sulgrave. This is where the Washingtons worshipped, and are buried. At the east end of the south aisle is a slab of grey stone, on which were originally six brasses, put down as memorials of Laurence Washington and his family. Three of the brasses were removed or stolen by some unknown vandal and three remain, viz.:

Laurence Washington's own effigy, a shield of the Washington arms, and another containing the following inscription:

> HERE LYETH BURIED YE BODYS OF LAURENCE WASHINGTON, GENT. & ANNE HIS WYF BY WHOM HE HAD ISSUE iiij SONS & ij DAUGHTS WC LAURENCE DYED YE....DAY....ANO15...& ANNE DECEASED THE VJ OF OCTOBER ANO DNI 1564.

It would appear from the inscription that Laurence Washington put down the monument after the death of his wife and left a blank space for the date of his own death, which occurred in 1584; but this has not been added.

Our final pilgrimage was to the famous SULGRAVE MANOR, or, as it is now known, the WASHINGTON MANOR. The property is owned by Mr. Reynell Peck of Netherton—of whom more later on—and is leased to a farmer tenant, whose name I did not learn. The manor proper is occupied by the tenant and

a large family. The caretaker is Miss Annia Cave, who apologized for her appearance by the statement that "the sweep" had just finished his work. Chimney sweeps are still in vogue in some parts of England. Notwithstanding her begrimed dress and somewhat smutty face, Miss Cave was still a comely lass and proved an interesting mine of information, beside furnishing for a nominal consideration some fine photographs.

The manor of Sulgrave was granted to Laurence Washington by Henry VIII. in 1538, upon dissolution of the monasteries. Evidently more had been laid out and contemplated than was carried out.

The manor is of stone and the interior is finished solid oak. Some of the beams which I measured are two feet thick, and in perfect condition. The old oaken stairway is shown in the picture, as well as the kitchen. The upper portions are all sleeping rooms and in good condition also. The particular room where was born Laurence Washington, the great-great-grandfather of President Washington, was pointed out, and probably the information is correct.

On the lower floor are the remains of a room, evidently a private chapel, but now used as a hall. On each side of the wall appear carvings, which are illustrated also. The house has a high gabled roof, upon the outside of which appear the arms of the Washington family. If any doubt exists as to the origin of the American flag, this should dispel the suspicion, as it is repeated wherever the Washington family are in evidence, and always the same.

There are a number of outhouses of stone and one very large barn, which, with the manor, are in fairly good repair, when it is considered that no one actuated by any particularly patriotic motive is connected with the property.

It seems a strange anomaly that the birthplace of the ancestors of our first and greatest President, should be in the hands of aliens to America, and it at once occurred to me that the property should

Washington.

Lawrence — Anne Pargiter
Mayor of Northampton 1532–1545, of Gray's Inn, Northampton, Grantee of Sulgrave
Oct. 7, 1564
Robert, Lawrence of Gray's Inn, Barbara (Butler)
Frances, Elizabeth, Margaret, Christopher, Anne, Mary
da. of Wm. Pargiter of Greatworth, Eng.

Robert — Elizabeth Light
of Sulgrave, Eng.
Lawrence, Robert, Walter, Christopher, William
Thomas, Elizabeth
da. of Robt. Light of Radway, Co. Warwick

Lawrence — Margaret Butler
Dec. 13, 1616, Brington Church
Aug. 3, 1588
Sir William of Packington, Sir John of Thrapston, Robert b. 1600, Lawrence, Thomas b. 1605 d. 1623, Gregory b. Jan. 1607, George b. Aug. 1608
Elizabeth, Joan, Margaret, Alice, Frances, Amy
da. of Wm. Butler of Tighes, Sussex Co. Eng.

Rev. Lawrence — Amphillis Twigden
Fellow of Brasenose Col. Oxford, Rector of Purleigh, Essex Co. Eng.
1654–5
John, Lawrence, went man 23 he Emigrated to Va., Elizabeth m. Aug. 17, 1630, Margaret, Martha, William bapt. Oct. 14, 1641
Jan. 17, 1654–5

Lieut. Col. John — Anne Pope
Emigrated from England to Va. 1657
1633 b. England, Jan. 1677, Va., Bridges Creek, Va.
Lawrence b. 1661, John b. 1663, Elizabeth b. 1665, Anne b. 1667 mar. F. Wright
Bridges Creek Va. Wakefield

Lawrence — Mildred Warner
Mt. Vernon
1659
John b. 1689, Augustine b. 1694, Mildred b. 1696 m. (Gregory, Willis)

Augustine — Mary Ball
1694
Apl. 12, 1743
March 6, 1730–1
Lawrence, Augustine, Jane, Butler, Mildred, George, Elizabeth b. June 20, 1733, Samuel b. Nov. 16, 1734, John Augustine b. Jan. 13, 1736, Charles b. May 1, 1738, Mildred
Lancaster, Va.

George — Martha Dandridge
Feb. 22, 1732
Dec. 14, 1799
Mt. Vernon
Jan. 6, 1759

GENEALOGY OF PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON.

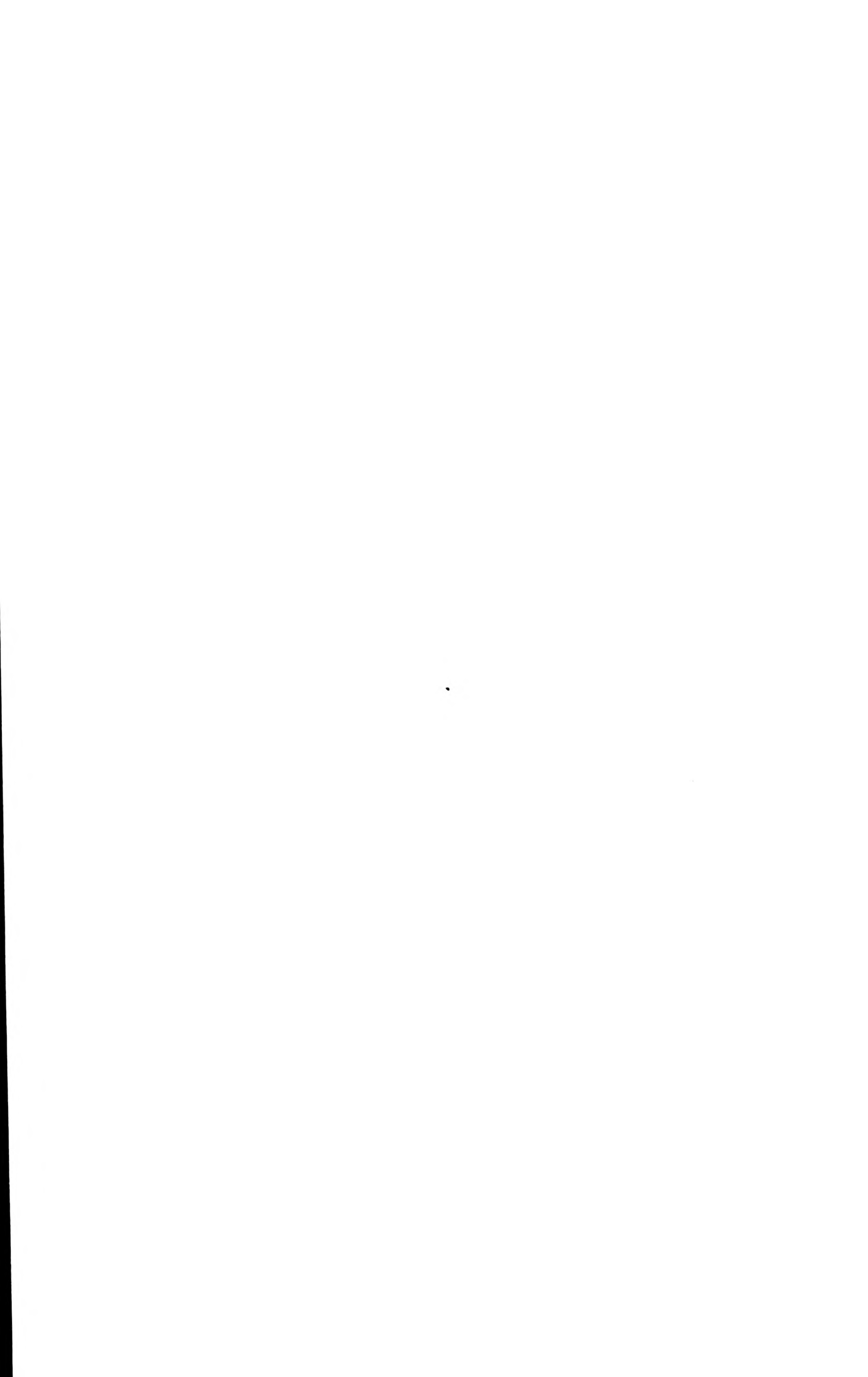
be acquired by one of our patriotic societies, put in proper condition and with an endowment fund sufficient to care for and maintain it for all time to come, making of it a veritable shrine for all patriotic Americans visiting Europe.

With this idea in mind, I obtained from Miss Cave, the address of the owner, and upon my return to London, I wrote him as to his willingness to dispose of the manor. I received a most courteous reply, indicating that he would sell, adding that the estate had been in his family for many generations and he was not anxious to dispose of it.

It is, therefore, my intention to bring the matter of a purchase or lease of the property to the attention of a number of our patriotic organizations, with the earnest wish that something definite may result therefrom.

Our very able ambassador in London, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, is in sympathy with the suggestion and expressed his willingness to co-operate, and I shall be glad, in my humble way, to assist in securing the estate both by giving the project my personal attention and by a liberal contribution.

APR 24 1911



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