

1854

DEDICATED TO

1929

The Little White School House

CRADLE OF FREE EDUCATION
SHRINE OF FREE ASSEMBLY
BIRTHPLACE OF THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

BETSY ROSS

HERBERT HOOVER



BAILLY
ST.

THE OFFICIAL AND AUTHORIZED RECORD OF
The Republican Diamond Jubilee, Ripon, Wis.
June 7th, 8th, 9th, 1929

Price 50c

1854

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1929

Dedicated to
**The
Little White School House**



The little white school building in which was held the first meeting which proposed a new party under the name "Republican"

Republican Diamond Jubilee Celebration
Ripon, Wisconsin
June 7th, 8th, 9th, 1929

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PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER

Honorary Chairman

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

HERBERT HOOVER, Republican, of Stanford University, Calif., President of the United States, was born in West Branch, Iowa, August 10, 1874; engineer; A. B., Stanford University, 1895; in 1899 he married Lou Henry, of Monterey, Calif., and they have two sons; professional work, 1895-1914; representative Panama-Pacific Exposition in Europe, 1914; chairman American Relief Committee, London, 1914-15; chairman Commission for Relief in Belgium, 1914-1919; United States Food Administrator, 1917-1919; member War Council; chairman Supreme Economic Council, European Coal Council; vice chairman President's

Second Industrial Conference, 1920; chairman American Relief Administration, 1919-1928; European Relief Council, 1920-21; Secretary of Commerce, 1921-1928; chairman President's Conference on Unemployment, 1921; Colorado River Commission, 1922-1928; St. Lawrence Commission of United States, 1924-1928; National Radio Conference, 1922-1928; member of World War Foreign Debt Commission; appointed, by President Coolidge, chairman of Mississippi Flood Relief Commission, 1927; president International Radio Telegraph Conference, 1927; elected President, November 6, 1928.

FOREWORD

The City of Ripon and the State of Wisconsin takes pride in calling the attention of the world to the birth of the Republican Party.

It is for this reason that the Diamond Jubilee Celebration is held.

Any event of this kind is the more important if there is attached to it symbolic significance. It is a coincidence, perhaps, that the founding of the Republican Party took place in a school house. And what is more symbolical of the progress and development of American Civilization than the little white school house which is found throughout the length and breadth of our country? Together the church and the school have given us all that is best in the pages of our history. Thus in honoring the Republican Party on its seventy-fifth birthday, we are in reality honoring the more important fundamentals on which the structure of this country has been erected. Education and the right of assembly are the primary attributes that go with citizenship in the United States of America. These attributes are in themselves a full definition of democracy.

We now join therefore with the free born citizens of this Republic in extending our congratulations not only to the Republican Party; not only to the thought of free education and free assembly, but also to the women and men who since its inception have contributed so much to the magnificent record of success that this party has made.

—BENSON K. PRATT.

Diamond Jubilee Celebration Committees



RIPON DIAMOND JUBILEE COMMITTEE IN SESSION

Standing, left to right, R. F. Gehner, secy.; S. N. Pickard, treas. Seated, left to right, Judge Roy E. Reed, national chairman; Colonel W. E. Haseltine; J. Harold Bumby, local chairman.

MRS. ALVIN T. HERT, *Honorary Vice-Chairman*
Washington, D. C.

HON. GEORGE VRS, *National Committeeman*
Manitowoc, Wis.

MRS. HARRY E. THOMAS, *National Committeewoman*
Sheboygan, Wis.

} *Chairmen Executive
Committee*

HON. A. H. WILKINSON, *Chairman Congressional District Committees*
Milwaukee, Wis.

HON. ROY E. REED, *National Chairman*
Ripon, Wis.

J. HAROLD BUMBY, *Local Chairman*

COL. WILLIAM E. HASELTINE, *Vice-Chairman*

R. F. GEHNER, *Secretary*

S. N. PICKARD, *Treasurer*

Diamond Jubilee Celebration Committees

Executive Committee

CHAIRMEN

Hon. George Vits,
Manitowoc
Mrs. Harry E. Thomas,
Sheboygan

Appleton—
G. E. Buchanan
F. J. Herwood
William H. Zuchlik

Ashland—
M. J. Dillon
Mrs. John C. Chappel
A. W. Sanborn

Augusta—
Mrs. Fred J. Balliet
Mrs. R. W. Bowen

Beaver Dam—
Mrs. Gleason Stoddart

Beloit—
Edward F. Hansen
George B. Ingersoll
David Moore

Bloomer—
Mrs. Inez Parker

Chippewa Falls—
Mrs. Jos. Le Teindre

Delafield—
Miss Helen M. Moore

Delaware—
J. J. Phoenix

Dodgeville—
Mrs. J. Charles Fife

Durand—
Charles A. Ingram
Mrs. Walter Bowman

East Claire—
Bailey Ramsdell
Mrs. A. H. Shoemaker

Elkhorn—
Mrs. Morris Steele

Fond du Lac—
C. F. Van Felt
E. J. Rueping
William Maubee
H. A. Weil
Mrs. R. W. Jenkins
Mrs. Ray Fairbanks

Friendship—
Mrs. Elsie O. Barnes

Grantburg—
Mrs. A. P. Nelson

Green Bay—
A. B. Fontaine
John Kittell
Mrs. Lee Blood

Green Lake—
Mrs. Sherwood Katchin

Harvard—
Mrs. J. S. McGeorge

Horicon—
Fred H. Clausen

Janesville—
Stephen Bowles
Joseph A. Cray
Mrs. D. W. Holmes
Mrs. Fannie Munger

Jefferson—
Mrs. I. J. Hibbard
Mrs. Lynn H. Smith

Kenosha—
Mrs. C. H. Geplart
George S. Whyte

BIRTHPLACE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

In this School House
March 20th 1854 was held
the first Mass Meeting
in this country that
definitely and positively
cut loose from old parties
and advocated a new
party under the name
Republican.

Here is a photograph of the tablet on
the left side of the door as you enter
"The Little White School House" at
Ripon, proclaiming the birthplace of
the Republican party.

Kiel—
Mrs. O. F. Nauth

La Crosse—
Harry Dabbs
Mrs. L. D. Adkins

Manitowoc—
Lawrence Ledvina
Mrs. Ralph Plumb

Marinette—
Mrs. V. A. Lundgreen
Mrs. Joshua Hodgins

Marshfield—
Charles Blodgett
Mrs. J. Ross Porter

Moscow—
Mrs. George Shields

Menasha—
William H. Miner

Menominee—
Charles Averill

Merrill—
Mrs. George Gilkey

Milwaukee—
August C. Beckus
Otto H. Falk

John McD. Fox

Rudolph Hokanson

George B. Hudson

Alvin P. Kietzsch

I. A. C. Lightner

Francis E. McCann

Stephen J. McMahon

Oscar H. Morris

Cyrus L. Phillips

Gilbert E. Seaman

Adolph G. Schweidel

Roland Steale

C. C. Wayland

Roland K. Wilde

A. H. Wilkison

R. O. Wiperman

C. C. Younggreen

Mrs. N. L. Bierback

Mrs. Nancy Falk

Mrs. Benjamin Fuchelman

Mrs. D. M. Healy

Mrs. Frances M. Kaupert

Mrs. C. J. Otjen

Mrs. F. J. Rucks

Mrs. Archie Tegmeyer

Mrs. Frederick C. Thwaites

Miss Katherine Williams

Mrs. W. F. Willis

Executive Committee

Neshah—
George Whiting
Mrs. L. J. Pinkerton
Mrs. W. Z. Stuart
F. J. Sosenbrenner

New London—
William H. Hetton

New Richmond—
W. T. Doar

Oconomowoc—
Mrs. Charles Schuele

Oconto—
Mrs. R. G. Flanders

Oshkosh—
W. J. Campbell
O. J. Hardy

Carlton H. Foster

Miss Helen Holmes

Mrs. E. Bickel

Peshigo—
Mrs. A. J. Mellen

Portage—
William Breeze
H. E. Andrews

Miss Dorothy Walker

Port Edwards—
Mrs. Edward Arlyn, Jr.

Prarie du Chien—
Mrs. John Frazier

Mrs. John W. Paris

Racine—
W. S. Goodland

A. J. Morlick

Thurwald M. Beck

Mrs. William B. Pierce

Mrs. F. G. Chandler

Mrs. D. Evan Williams

Rhineland—
Mrs. D. R. Lewis

Rice Lake—
Mrs. Lila J. Stout

Ripon—
Mrs. J. M. Berg

Rosendale—
Charles L. Hall

Sheboygan—
Mrs. John Euz

Mrs. G. J. Ewer

Mrs. William A. Relis

Sparta—
Mrs. Charles Tourville

Superior—
Irvine L. Learoot

Clarence Hartley

Mrs. E. A. Charbonneau

Mrs. A. D. S. Gillette

Thienerville—
Mrs. Elsie Weiss

Waukesha—
Mrs. K. M. Youmans

Wausau—
Mrs. Earl Whipple

Wausau—
Mrs. P. E. Grebe

Mrs. A. H. Miller

Watson—
Walter B. Heinemann

A. L. Krutger

O. J. Oronski

Mrs. H. S. Morrison

Mrs. John Burt

Wauwatosa—
Charles B. Perry

Wisconsin Rapids—
Theodore Benzan

George W. Mend

Congressional District Committees

A. H. Wilkison, Chairman
Milwaukee

First District—
W. H. Dougherty, Chairman
Janesville

Second District—
Lynn H. Smith, Chairman
Jefferson

Third District—
Ben S. Marcus, Chairman
Muskego

Fourth and Fifth Districts—
Stephen J. McMahon, Chairman
Milwaukee

Sixth District—
C. F. Van Pelt, Chairman
Fond du Lac

Seventh District—
T. P. Abel, Chairman
Sparta

Eighth District—
W. E. Fisher, Chairman
Stevens Point

Ninth District—
John Kittell, Chairman
Green Bay

Tenth District—
Nels Swenson, Chairman
Baldwin

Eleventh District—
A. D. Gillette, Chairman
Superior

County and City chairmen have been appointed by the District Chairmen.

Diamond Jubilee Events

FRIDAY, JUNE 7th

8:00 p. m.—"A New Birth of Freedom," an historical pageant at the Ripon College gymnasium. Eight scenes: "All Men Are Created Equal"; "Except Negroes"; "The Protest"; "The Gathering Clouds"; "The Great Liberator"; "The Dawn of Peace"; "A Tribute to Lincoln"; "At Freedom's Shrine." A cast of 500 characters. Written and directed by Prof. H. P. Boody, director of dramatics and pageantry of Ripon College. Musical director, Harold Chamberlain.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8th

9 a. m. to 12 m.—Guests of the Ripon celebration are invited to drive through the beautiful Lawsonia Country Club on Green Lake. Distance, six miles.

10 a. m. to 12 m.—"Get-together" of visitors and Band Concerts.

A meeting of all women visitors will be held in the college chapel.

Group meetings of men.

Nationally-known concert bands will present morning programs.

1:30 p. m.—Monstrous Parade to Ripon College campus.

2:30 p. m.—Outdoor pageant in amphitheatre.

3:00 p. m.—Addresses:

Honorable James W. Good, secretary of war, will deliver principal address.

Governor Walter J. Kohler, state legislature, and prominent national dignitaries will be honored guests.

8:00 p. m.—"A New Birth of Freedom"—Ripon College gymnasium.

WHO'S WHO ON RIPONS' OWN COMMITTEE

J. HAROLD BUMBY

(Local Chairman)

Son of John C. and Olive Wells Bumby. Born at Juneau, Wisconsin, August 15, 1900. Graduated Ripon High School 1919 and Ripon College, 1923. Married Miss Isabelle Ingram, daughter Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adair Ingram, Durand, Wis., June 27, 1924. Secretary and Treasurer Advertiser's Manufacturing Company, Ripon, Wisconsin.

ROY E. REED

(National Chairman)

Born in Ripon, Wisconsin, March 26, 1877. Graduated Ripon High School, attended the University of Wisconsin. Admitted to the bar in 1900, and has practiced law in Ripon since. Served as city attorney. Municipal judge for ten years. Member Republican State Cen-

tral Committee in 1907-08 and as member of Wisconsin Assembly in 1911. Captain in 32nd Division in France, as division representative of American Red Cross. Charter member Frank H. Brown Post No. 43, American Legion, Ripon.

COL. WM. A. HASELTINE

(Vice Chairman)

Born in Wausau, Wisconsin, 1875. Attended Boston School of Technology. Civil engineer in Alaska 1898-99. Has been president Wisconsin Gas Association and Wisconsin Electric Association. Now trustee Ripon College. Major in World War and now Lieut. Col. Engineering Corps Officers Reserves.

REINHOLD GEHNER

(Secretary)

Born in Shawano, Wisconsin, December 14, 1905. Graduated

from Shawano High School and Ripon College. Editor, "The Crimson," 1927-28. 2nd Lieut. Officers' Reserve Corps. Present position, Field Secretary, Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

A. H. WILKINSON

(Chairman, Congressional Districts Committees)

Born in Stewart, Iowa, July 23, 1875. Graduated Bayfield, Wisconsin public schools. Associated with Banking, Finance, and Transportation business in Northern Wisconsin for 25 years. Treasurer, Bayfield County, Wisconsin from 1896 to 1904. Member, Republican State Central Committee, 1908. Member Wisconsin Senate 1917-1919. Chairman, Draft Board for 2nd Western District, during World War. Collector of Internal Revenue for Wisconsin since 1921.

**HONORABLE JAMES W. GOOD***Secretary of War*

Who delivered the principal address at the
DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION

June 8th, 1929

JAMES WILLIAM GOOD, of Evanston, Ill., Secretary of War, was born September 24, 1866, in Linn County, Iowa; graduated from Coe College, Cedar Rapids, in 1892, receiving the degree of bachelor of sciences; graduated from the University of Michigan in 1893, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws; is a lawyer by profession; practiced law from

1893 to 1909; was elected to the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses, and reelected to the Sixty-seventh Congress; resigned from Congress June 10, 1921, to resume the practice of law; married Lucy Deacon, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; two sons—James William and Robert Edmund; Secretary of War, March 6, 1929.



HONORABLE WALTER J. KOHLER

Governor State of Wisconsin

Honorary Vice-Chairman

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Born in Sheboygan, Wis., March 3, 1875. Educated in Sheboygan Public Schools. Republican Presidential elector, 1916. Delegate-at-Large to Republican National Convention, 1928. Chairman, War Activities in Sheboygan County. Began

work with Kohler Company, Kohler, Wisconsin, in 1890; President since 1905. Married Charlotte H. Schroeder of Kenosha, Wis., 1900. Governor, State of Wisconsin, 1929 (January)

History Proves Ripon's Claims to Birthplace of the Republican Party

Records Show First Meeting of Founders Was Held in the Little White Schoolhouse, Now the Shrine of a Nation

"NEBRASKA—A meeting will be held at 6½ this (Wednesday) evening at the Congregational Church in the village of Ripon to remonstrate against the Nebraska swindle.
"(Signed) MANY CITIZENS."

THAT notice was printed in the Ripon (Wisconsin) Herald in the issue dated Wednesday, February 29, 1854.

Ripon then was a little frontier village, ten years old and having some 50 voters. The people in this little prairie village, like those in many other parts of the Northwest, were alarmed over the drift in sentiment in Washington toward the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They were aroused over the threatened passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which they believed meant the extension of slavery into the free territory in the Northwest. It was this feeling of the people of Ripon that occasioned the call for the public meeting at the little Congregational church.

Alvan E. Bovay was a leading attorney in Ripon and in that part of Wisconsin. He has sometimes been described as somewhat of a rolling stone, having left traces in the Dakotas and in New York, his native state. But he had a knack for leadership and concerned himself with public questions. He was a Whig, a loyal party man and rabidly anti-slavery. He was a personal friend of Horace Greeley. Mr. Bovay was the moving spirit back of the meeting at the Ripon Congregational church, which has come to be known as the birthplace of the Republican Party.

Mr. Bovay was an Episcopalian in his religious leanings, but in his anti-slavery activities he found his chief helpers among the members of the church where the meeting was held. One of these was Jediah Bowen, a substantial citizen of the community, a merchant, and an active member of the church. He became Bovay's chief lieutenant. These two, Bovay and Bowen, with Amos Loper, were responsible for calling the church meeting.

Of this meeting, Mr. Bovay left the following record: "This thing was not an accident, a happy hit or a lucky spurt. It had been mapped out in my mind long before—at least two years—and I was waiting with much impatience for the fruit to ripen. One great obstacle stood in the way—the national Whig Party, to which I belonged and which I loved and honored. And in those days of waiting I suppose I said a thousand times: 'Well, I know the time will come. Slavery will make some demand of the party which the party cannot stand, and then the old organization will go to pieces. It will be shocked to pieces and the fruit will be ripe.'

"Meanwhile, I remained a faithful member of the party, following its banners and fighting its battles

faithfully. At last the long-looked-for event came. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, repealing the old and venerated Missouri Compromise, was introduced and instantly the heavens lit up with a blaze of excitement, indignation and popular convulsions. The hour had struck. The Whig organization fell to pieces like a baby's card house, and the debris, not alone of the Whig Party but also of the Free Soil Party, so called, the Liberty Party and all the other factions into which the country had for years been divided—the debris of these were first picked up and molded into one coherent mass, named Republican, in Ripon, Wisconsin."

Jediah Bowen also leaves a story of the church meeting. He says:

"Then came the proposition of Mr. Bovay to endeavor to crystalize public feeling by calling a meeting to discuss the question of organizing a new party. I hesitated. My faith was not strong that we could accomplish the object. We were in a small rural village, remote even from the county seat, and upon no great line of travel. Could we make ourselves heard by the public at large? To this Mr. Bovay replied that there could be no question about it. I represented the sparseness of our population. The conclusion was that we should try it. We agreed in the main as to the classes of men that we had hopes of. We went to the house of Amos Loper, some three miles north of the village. Amos Loper was a man of quiet mark and sturdy character; unobtrusive, yet deeply interested in public affairs. He was a lawyer, farmer and justice of the peace combined, and held to be an authority in matters pertaining to politics and the law.

"Mr. Loper was not long in making up his mind," Mr. Bowen assured us, "and we agreed to make a call for our meeting to be held at the Congregational Church on the last day of February. The country was then sparsely settled, yet large numbers attended from the country and town, men, women and young people. The house was crowded, unexpectedly so."

William Dunham was selected chairman of the meeting. He was the Deacon of the church and his selection was in deference to that fact, some of those in attendance, holding that the selection of the Deacon for chairman was appropriate inasmuch as the meeting was held in a church. Mr. Dunham had been a member of the Fourierite (Communist) Colony, which had founded the village of Ceresco, a mile to the West, but seems to have repented, confessed his repentance with tears and become a staunch supporter of the church. Marcus Martin who was clerk of the church at the time, was elected clerk of the meeting, which organized itself into a convention.

NOTE: This volume is the official and authorized record of The Republican Diamond Jubilee held at Ripon, Wisconsin, June 7, 8 and 9, 1929, published by Mr. Ferd. E. Fisher and his Associates, Mr. Bernard B. Fink, Mr. Frank E. Buisson, and Mr. M. Ellsworth Mark. The publishers extend their thanks for the wonderful co-operation of the Diamond Jubilee Committee, Secretary of War James W. Good, and public spirited citizens of Wisconsin, Illinois

and Indiana. As a result of the work of the publishers in compiling this book, the suggestion has been made that "The Little White School House" be made a national shrine with an annual pilgrimage of party leaders. It is also suggested a permanent memorial be erected. Republicans of all states are requested to write their views on this live topic, addressing all communications to Ferd. E. Fisher and Associates, 1708 Straus Building, Chicago, Ill.

Discussions centered around the threatened extension of slavery into the Northwest. A majority at the meeting, of course, was anti-slavery, but there seems to have been sufficient disagreement as to methods and future plans, to cause hot discussion and the meeting at times grew boisterous.

There was a free discussion of principles and a comparison of views.

Mr. Bovay urged that "the only hope of defeating the extension of slavery lay in the disruption of the old parties in uniting their anti-slavery supporters—Whigs, Free Soilers, and Democrats—under a new name."

Mr. Bovay for two years previous had been advocating the name "Republican" for the proposed new party. There is considerable disagreement whether the name "Republican" actually was proposed at the Ripon church meeting. R. G. Thwaites in his "Story of Wisconsin," says the name was proposed in the church meeting. The minutes of the meeting have disappeared. The resolutions which were passed do not carry the name, but it is certain that in less than three weeks, in the schoolhouse meeting, the name was proposed and the first "Republican Committee" was appointed.

It is also certain that the church meeting determined on the formation of a new party. Persons went to the meeting as Whigs, Free Soilers and Democrats, and came away with the agreement that they would combine themselves into a new party.

The Ripon Herald, in its issue of March 8, 1854, printed the resolutions adopted at the church meeting. The Herald, apparently, was not in sympathy with the movement and made no comment on the resolutions, but the resolutions themselves come to a climax with this passage:

"Resolved, That the passage of this bill, if pass it should, will be the call to arms of a great Northern Party, such and one as the country has not hitherto seen, composed of Whigs, Democrats, and Free Soilers; every man with a heart in him united under the single banner cry of 'Repeal, Repeal.'"

There is no doubt that a new party, the Republican Party, was there-born, even though the official naming may not have occurred until some 20 days later. Tradition has handed down an explanation of why the naming did not occur at the church, although it was understood what the name would be. According to this tradition there were three reasons why no name was adopted at the church. They are (1) The discussions at times had been so acrimonious that some believed that they might even have been a desecration to the church, (2) Others thought that a particular church was not an appropriate place for naming the party, inasmuch as the movement was appealing to men of all churches, faiths and creeds, and (3) That a certain Baptist missionary preacher who attended the meeting and who shrewdly anticipated that the meeting would be historic, became jealous of the honor that might come to the Congregational church and so made the politic suggestion that the next meeting be held somewhere else. In any event, the next meeting went to the schoolhouse.

This meeting was little more than an adjourned meeting of the church meeting. It was held by agreement and public notice on March 20. The name "Republican" was chosen and the first Republican Committee was selected. It displaced other political committees of the village and was composed of A. E. Bovay, Jediah Bowen, Amos Loper, Jacob Woodruff and Abram Thomas.

On these facts rest the claim of Ripon, Wisconsin to have been "the birthplace of the Republican Party." Those men of Ripon laid no claim to have started the sentiment which culminated in the formation of the new Party. That sentiment was a development of national conditions.

The first Party convention to adopt the name "Republican" seems to have been held at Jackson, Michigan, on July 6, 1854. It is told that Horace Greeley, in a letter to Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan, stated that he had been advised that Wisconsin would adopt the name "Republican" on July 13, and suggested that Michigan use the same name in anticipation of Wisconsin's actions. Greeley's suggestion was acted on and a week later Wisconsin, in her party convention held at Madison, did adopt the name. But Ripon's claims are justly and firmly embedded in history, because it is a fact that in Ripon, the first public meeting was held in which an organization of voters was formed, which formally chose and bore the name "Republican."

There is an interesting sidelight on the published notice in the Ripon Herald of the call for the first meeting. The issue is dated Wednesday, February 29, 1854. But 1854 was not a leap year, hence there was no February 29. In the succeeding issue of the Herald, dated March 8, the editor made this interesting explanation: "Our Junior says he is responsible for working '54 into a leap year. Reason why: The ladies, bless their sweet faces! have paid so much attention to the printing business and printers for the last week, we, the Senior, have been expecting to see our Junior carried out of the office in an apron; but since we have seen him consulting the almanac on the subject, we feel assured against such an accident to our establishment." It seems that the Junior editor's engagements with the ladies that week made him forget the number of days in February. The church meeting, therefore, was held on March 1.

Ripon's claim has been widely accepted as correct by historians. Rhodes, in his "History of the United States," describes the Ripon meetings as the earliest that looked to a new party movement under the name Republican, and Henry Wilson in "The Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America" speaks of the Ripon meetings similarly.

Alvan E. Bovay the First G. O. P. Leader

By

WILLIAM B. SHAW

(Editor of "World of Books" section, Review of Reviews; member American Historical Association, Wisconsin Historical Society, New York Academy of Political Science.)

IN connection with the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Republican Party at Ripon, Wisconsin; it is natural that the present generation should be curious about the man who is credited with planning the famous schoolhouse meeting in March, 1854, from which issued the first Republican organization in the country.

Alvan Earle Bovay had been a citizen of Wisconsin only four years when that meeting was called, and for that matter most of the voters who took part with him had been in the State for even a shorter time. Wisconsin herself was only a lusty six-year-old among her sister commonwealths. That was the period of pioneering. Settlers were coming in from every quarter. Bovay, a young lawyer of Whig antecedents in national politics, had come from New York City. His career up to the time of

REPUBLICAN PARTY PILOTS IN WISCONSIN



MRS. HARRY E. THOMAS

Republican National Committeewoman
(Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee)

Maiden name—Jane Elizabeth Seemann. Born in 1871 in Waterloo, Iowa, daughter of John M. and Sarah Catherine Brazelton Seemann. Educated in public schools and graduated from Sheboygan High School in 1889. Married in Sheboygan in 1898 to Harry Edmund Thomas, son of John E. and Clara Cole Thomas of Sheboygan Falls. Served as State President of "The International Order of The King's Daughters and Sons" for five years, and organized forty-six new circles while President. Was Editor of the Junior Department of the "Silver Cross" magazine. Now State President and Council Member of "The International Order of The King's Daughters and Sons." State President of the League of Women Voters of Wisconsin for two and one-half years. Editor and manager of "Forward," the State magazine of the League of Women Voters. Member of the Republican State Central Committee.

his removal from New York to Ripon in 1850 has interesting features.

Born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1818, Bovay received a good education for those days. He was graduated at Norwich University, Vermont, an institution that later became known as the West Point of New England because of the superior military training that it gave. Many Norwich graduates were officers in the Civil War. Bovay himself was one of these, but he was not at first inclined to military life and the nation was then at peace. He went in for school-teaching and after a few years in that calling gravitated to the city of New York, then having a population of only about 400,000, less than the Minneapolis of today, but already ranking as the American



HON. GEORGE VITS

Republican National Committeeman
(Chairman, Executive Committee)

Born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, November 3, 1878. Graduated from Manitowoc High School and became associated with his father in aluminum business. President of Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Co. since 1909. Member Republican National Committee. Always closely identified with Conservative Republican movement in Wisconsin.

metropolis. Later he "read laws," as the saying was, and was admitted to the bar.

After the lapse of eighty years only an outline of Bovay's activities in New York remains and this is supplied chiefly by musty newspaper files; but two things stand out: his identification with the workingmen's movement, as led by George H. Evans, from 1845 on, and his association at the same time with Horace Greeley, the great Whig editor. The workingmen's organization was more social and economic than political. Through it Bovay was brought into contact with such leaders as Robert Owen and Parke Godwin (son-in-law of William Cullen Bryant). The *Working Men's Advocate* (later *Young America*), edited by Evans, reported Bovay's speeches at labor meetings and Greeley opened the columns of the *Tribune* to him.

That was an era of reform. Greeley, orthodox Whig as he was, gave a hearing to every "ism," some of which were fantastic in their radical implications, while others have become well-seasoned planks in the party platforms of our own time. We do not find that Bovay was ever an extremist, judged by present-day standards, but he was tenacious of such reforms as he espoused. The one that he seems to have regarded as most vital (before the ques-

(Continued on page 27)

Story of 75 Years of Republicanism Is History of Nation's Achievements

*Here Is a Stirring Panorama in Words That Tell the Dramatic Episodes of U. S. History
from Lincoln and the Firing on Ft. Sumter to Hoover, Peace, and Prosperity*

TO RELATE the story of the Republican party during its 75 years of existence would be to recite the history of the United States with all the details of its progress. Nor would that history be complete if confined only to the last three-quarters of a century of our national life.

The Republican party took its rise from one overpowering impulse—opposition to the extension of slavery—and was the inevitable outgrowth of the conditions which prevailed about the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Northern Whigs acceded with great repugnance to the new Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 and its enforcement became daily more odious to them. The Whigs, incapable of grappling with new problems, were rapidly disintegrating and none of the sporadic parties sprouting in the political confusion of the time was based on broad enough principles to become a truly national organization.

When the Kansas-Nebraska bill became a law, the revolt of the anti-slavery men was instantaneous. On the very morning after the passing of this bill, May 27, 1854, a gathering of some thirty congressmen discussed the necessity of organizing a new party, and it was agreed that Republican would be its appropriate name.

Previously, on March 1, 1854, a mass meeting of Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers in Ripon, Wisconsin, had resolved that if the Kansas-Nebraska bill should pass, they would throw old party organizations to the winds and organize a new party on the sole issue of the non-extension of slavery. Three weeks later a local organization was effected and the name Republican was suggested as the one which the party should and probably would adopt.

It was in Michigan, however, that the fusion of the opponents of the extension of slavery first completed a state organization and formally adopted the name (July 6, 1854).

Virtually coincident with the Michigan convention, there were conventions in Wisconsin, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa.

Almost spontaneously the Republican party had become a strong national organization.

The new party was formed not so much by a coalition as by a fusion of diverse elements. There were a large portion of the anti-slavery Whigs, like Seward, Greeley and Lincoln; the Free Soilers, like Hale, Julian and Sumner; a great body of Know-Nothings, like Wilson, Banks and Colfax; some Abolitionists, who, though impatient with the Republican's repeated assertion that they did not purpose to interfere with slavery where it actually existed, nevertheless found in the new party the best promise of effective opposition to slavery; and finally anti-slavery Democrats such as Hamlin, Cameron, and Bryant, who brought with them a strong popularizing influence. Later the

war crisis led other Democrats into the Republican ranks, though in some instances, as in the cases of Butler and Johnson, their allegiance was but temporary.

Before the new party had been in existence a year it had secured a popular majority for the opponents of slavery in 15 of the 31 states and had elected 11 United States Senators and a plurality in the House of Representatives.

On the roster of the 33rd Congress, the name "Republican" did not appear. In the 34th Congress which met December 3, 1855, there were in the Senate 15 Republicans, 42 Democrats, and 5 Americans; in the House of Representatives there were 108 Republicans, 83 Democrats, and 45 Americans. The Whigs had disappeared. Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts was chosen speaker of the house by combination of Republicans and Americans after a memorable contest.

Steps were taken at once to put a ticket in the field for the approaching presidential election of 1856. The chairmen of the state committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin called an informal convention to meet at Pittsburgh, February 22, 1856. A committee appointed at that meeting called a national convention to meet at Philadelphia June 17, 1856, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. This was the 1st Republican National Convention. The call was addressed to "The people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present administration, to the extension of slavery into the territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free state, and of restoring the action of the Federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson."

In response to that call delegates attended from all the northern states, from the territories of Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, from the District of Columbia, Virginia, and from the border states of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky.

John C. Fremont of California, whose career as an explorer and pioneer made him a magnetic leader for the new party, was nominated for President. His running mate for Vice President was William L. Dayton of New Jersey.

The most conspicuous plank in the party platform read as follows:

"Resolved, that the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery."

The platform demanded the immediate admission of

(Continued on page 16)

A GOVERNOR AND A CITIZEN SPEAK ON JUBILEE



HON. HARRY G. LESLIE
Governor State of Indiana



STATE OF INDIANA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
INDIANAPOLIS

May 25, 1926.

The Diamond Jubilee Celebration is certainly deserving of world-wide recognition. It should furnish inspiration for the publication of a souvenir that will call attention to the value to mankind of the principles of the Republican Party. The history of the Republican Party is the history of the greatest period of the development of the human race. It is the story of the growth of the world's greatest people, for they have grown to prominence and influence under the application of Republican principles to govern mental functions.

Yours,

Harry G. Leslie
Harry G. Leslie,
Governor of Indiana.

L/RS

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
111 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606

FRANK G. LOGAN, HONORARY
VICE-PRESIDENT

FRANK G. LOGAN, HONORARY
VICE-PRESIDENT

May 25, 1926

To the Committee on the Jubilee Celebration
of the 75th Anniversary of the Birth of the Republican Party

"Behold what a great fire a little ember kindleth."

That seems to describe what happened at Elwyn, Wisconsin April 20, 1851
when the Republican Party was born.

My speech here stresses it by more than two years and,
notwithstanding that my early life was spent in a hotbed home of
democracy, its principles and promises gripped me, especially because
its protective tariff made possible for continuing prosperity.

It seems most apt proper that a Jubilee Celebration of
the 75th year of the advent of this great party be celebrated, as well
as that of the never dying name of "Republican".

Very sincerely,
Frank G. Logan



MR. FRANK G. LOGAN
Honorary Vice-President
The Art Institute of Chicago

(Continued from page 14)

Kansas as a free state and denounced the Ostend Manifesto "with its highwayman's plea that might makes right."

While it was essentially a one idea convention, Whig influence was apparent in the strong declarations for internal improvements at national expense, including liberal appropriations for rivers and harbors and the construction of a railway to the Pacific coast.

But the party was not long to remain thus limited in its mission. The convention of 1860 in the Wigwam at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, adopted resolutions which committed the new party to the doctrine of a protective tariff, in the following clause:

"That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts 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 remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence."

The Republican party is thus seen almost from the beginning to have been committed to the protective policy which remains today one of its greatest principles.

Fremont was defeated in the election of 1856 which resulted in a Democratic victory with the election of James Buchanan who received 174 electoral votes to 114 for Fremont, who however, polled a popular vote of 1,341,264, carrying all the free states with the exception of New Jersey, California, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois. He was a popular hero and perhaps no better name could have been selected at that time about which to rally a new party devoted to a moral idea.

But this first defeat of the Republican party in its first presidential campaign (it has met with such defeat only 4 times since) perhaps was fortunate for the new party and for the nation. Had the party been successful in 1856 the War of the Rebellion would doubtless have begun then and Fremont, by temperament and experience, perhaps was not the man to grapple with such a problem. However, the inspiration of the campaign which he led in 1856 carried the Republican party up to the momentous success of 1860. When the war clouds broke, Abraham Lincoln was at the head of the state, endowed beyond all other men of his time with the ability to cope with such a storm.

A slight falling off in Republican strength in Congress reflected the waning of the first enthusiasm and the defection of some of the least interested members. But their places were soon more than filled by new adherents from the shattered American party and from Whigs and Democrats to whom the Dred Scott decision and the Lecompton bill were intolerable. During Buchanan's administration the Republicans devoted their efforts to protesting against the extension of slavery and to unsuccessful attempts to secure the passage of a homestead bill and the appropriation of public lands for educational purposes. The platform of the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1860 denounced Democratic threats of disunion; insisted that the rights of the state should be maintained inviolate, especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively; declared that "the normal

condition of all the territories of the United States is that of freedom which Congress is bound to preserve and defend"; demanded the prompt admission of Kansas as a free state and the passage of a homestead bill; favored a protective tariff and river and harbor improvements; and advocated a Pacific railway to be aided by national grants.

On the 3rd ballot the nomination fell to Lincoln, largely from considerations of availability, for as yet the full measure of his strength had by no means been revealed. Governor Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, a former Democrat, was given the 2nd place on the ticket. Out of the 303 electoral votes, Lincoln received 180 and his plurality was nearly 500,000, but his strength was exclusively in the north and his vote fell far short of a majority.

Republican rule began even before Lincoln's inauguration, for in the closing months of the 36th Congress, the withdrawal of southern members gave the Republicans a majority in both houses, a fact promptly signalized by the admission of Kansas and by the passage of a protective tariff act.

In April, immediately following Lincoln's inauguration, Fort Sumter was fired upon and the Civil War began. The War occupied the four years of Lincoln's administration. The Republican party was not only charged with the heavy work of administration but it was responsible for the preservation of the government. When it entered upon the War the government was without military preparation. The President and Congress were compelled to build navies, raise armies, to provide money and to fight the battles of the Republic.

The chief war measures were enacted by Republican votes and Republican policies were also brought to a realization in the Homestead bill of 1862 and the grants in aid of railways and of education. Really pivotal, however, was the party's policy toward slavery. Here Lincoln himself took the lead. The Proclamation of Emancipation issued upon his own responsibility (January 1, 1863) "served to unite the south and divide the north."

Formidable reaction followed and in the autumn elections of 1862 the very existence of the Union was at stake.

There was little doubt that the loss of Republican ascendancy would result in the ending of the war by some compromise which would involve the dissolution of the Union, yet the great states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, all showed Democratic majorities; but the New England states, Kansas, Minnesota, California and Oregon followed the President's leading, and the border states too came to the support of his policy. In the resulting Congress the Republicans found themselves in control by a majority of about 20 votes. Lincoln's policy had been vindicated. He had been clear sighted enough to recognize that the moment had come to commit the party to an aggressive policy and on a question of right and wrong he had been willing to trust the people. But nothing less than an amendment to the Constitution could be relied upon actually to abolish slavery forever. Such an amendment was proposed in December, 1863, but went over to the next session and therefore became one of the vital issues of the campaign of 1864. Lincoln insisted that the advocacy of such an amendment should be made the keystone of the platform.

The Republican Convention met at Baltimore, June 7, 1864. The Convention declared that slavery was the cause and strength of the rebellion; that the Constitution should be so amended as to "terminate and for-

ever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States"; that no terms but unconditional surrender should be granted to the rebellious states. Lincoln was renominated by acclamation and as a mark of recognition of the loyalty of the men of the border states the nomination for the Vice Presidency went to Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.

The Democratic party nominated General George B. McClellan of New Jersey for President and George H. Pendleton of Ohio for Vice President. The principle plank of its platform was a blunt declaration that the war was a failure.

During the early days of the campaign even Lincoln feared the Republican ticket would be defeated. But Lincoln's vote in the electoral college exceeded that of his Democratic opponent, McClellan, 10 to 1, yet it is significant that his popular majority was less than 500,000. On January 28, 1865, the joint resolution for the 13th Amendment was passed by the House.

The end of the war found the Republican party strong and united but it was soon to face the severest test of its virility. The assassination of Lincoln was a calamity not only to the nation but to the Republican party which faced the problem of reconstruction following the Civil War. Lincoln had the qualities needed for the time—firmness, moderation and political sagacity.

But Lincoln was gone and in the days that followed the party was called upon to demonstrate its great strength.

Andrew Johnson, who succeeded to the Presidency, was ill fitted either by temperament or by training to deal with the delicate questions which then arose. He was hot headed, uninformed and unbalanced in judgment. He was soon at odds with the leaders of his party in Congress. All the measures of reconstruction were forced through by the party in spite of the President's opposition, the party having a strong majority in Congress.

The differences became so marked that in February, 1868, articles of impeachment were brought against the President in the House of Representatives. In the impeachment proceedings in the Senate the President was not convicted. The vote was: guilty, 35; not guilty, 19—one less than the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution for conviction.

General Ulysses S. Grant of Illinois who had led the victorious armies of the Union in the Civil War was the choice of the Republican National Convention which met at Chicago, May 20, 1868. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana was the candidate for Vice President. In the election which followed Grant and Colfax received 214 electoral votes to 80 for Seymour and Blair, the Democratic candidates.

Throughout Grant's first administration both Senate and House were strongly Republican. The 15th Amendment to the Constitution having been recommended by Congress and adopted by the states was proclaimed on March 30, 1870. To Grant fell the task of bringing the southern states, lately in rebellion, into adjustment with the reconstructed Union. The problems of his first administration were largely those which grew out of this new relationship.

The situation in the south coupled with the differences between the administration and certain Republican leaders, conspicuous among whom were Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley, caused a defection in the Republican ranks. The discontented Republicans met at Cincinnati in May, 1872, and nominated Horace Greeley of New York for President and B. Gratz

Brown of Missouri for Vice President. The platform declared that sectional issues should be buried, that civil service reforms should be inaugurated and that specie payment should be immediately resumed.

The Democratic convention at Baltimore in July accepted the rebel Republican candidates and platform. The regular Republican convention at Philadelphia, June 5 and June 6, renominated General Grant for President by acclamation and put Henry Wilson of Massachusetts on the ticket with him. Grant and Wilson received 286 electoral votes out of 366.

General dissatisfaction with the first two years of Grant's 2nd administration, resulted in a political overturn in 1874. This was the outgrowth largely of the Panic of 1873 and from the scandals of the Whiskey Ring in the Treasury Department and the Post Trader-ships in the War Department which involved men regarded as close to the administration. For the first time since 1860 the House of Representatives in the 44th Congress contained a Democratic majority. The party lineup was: Democrats, 182; Republicans, 110.

But by the time the Presidential election of 1876 arrived at the end of the second Grant administration the Republican party had regained much of its lost ground. The Republican National Convention at Cincinnati June 14-16, 1876 endorsed civil service reform and recommended the provision already made for specie payments. Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio was nominated for President and William A. Wheeler of New York for Vice President. The Democrats at St. Louis nominated Samuel J. Tilden of New York and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana for their national ticket.

In the ensuing campaign many of the so-called liberal Republican bolters returned to their former allegiance. The campaign was bitter and the result of the election was long in doubt due to disputes in regard to the electoral votes in South Carolina, Louisiana and Oregon. The disputed votes were finally referred to an electoral commission composed of 5 Senators, 5 Representatives and 5 Justices of the Supreme Court. After a long hearing, during which the country was in great excitement, all questions at issue were decided in favor of Hayes who was declared to have received 185 votes to 184 for Tilden.

With the administration of President Hayes, a new period in the history of the Republican party began. The task which faced it was new, for economic problems upon which neither party had developed well united views had become dominant. The currency, the tariff, and commercial relations were to be adjusted to the new and rapidly expanding industrial life of the people.

In the first two years of Hayes administration the Democrats were in control of the House and in the last two years of both branches of Congress.

The Republican convention of 1880, held in Chicago, favored a protective tariff, federal aid to popular education, "the protection of the honest voter at the south," and thorough civil service reform. Ex-president Grant was, for a time the leading candidate but after a long contest, the convention was stampeded for James A. Garfield of Ohio who was nominated on the 36th ballot. Second place on the ticket was given to Chester A. Arthur, largely to conciliate the supporters of Grant. Garfield and Arthur were elected by an electoral vote of 214 to 155 for Hancock and English the Democratic nominees.

The Republicans, who in 1874 had lost control of the House of Representatives, were now back in con-

trol and the Senate was evenly divided. President Garfield was shot on July 2, 1881 and died on September 19, leaving the administration in the hands of President Arthur.

During the Garfield and Arthur administrations the tariff act of 1883 and the Pendleton civil service bill were enacted, but these administrations were marked by factional differences in the Republican party. The congressional elections of 1882 resulted adversely for the Republicans, and in the 48th Congress there was a Democratic majority of 73 in the House.

The campaign of 1884 was never excelled for bitterness. It was fought largely on the personality of James G. Blaine who was nominated by the Republicans in Chicago. A large section of the party refused to support him and gave their votes mainly to Grover Cleveland, the Democratic nominee who had been Governor of New York. The result of the election, however, was determined by plurality of 1,149 in a total vote of 1,200,000 in the state of New York. The Democrats controlled the House of Representatives during the Cleveland administration but the Republicans had a majority in the Senate.

President Cleveland brought the tariff question sharply to the front in his message of 1887 and the agitation which grew out of that message resulted in a campaign fought on the tariff issue in 1888, a campaign which resulted in the defeat of Cleveland, the election of Benjamin Harrison of Indiana and Levi P. Morton of New York, the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, by an electoral vote of 233 to 168 for Cleveland and Thurman. The Republican party also came into control of both the Senate and the House again.

The administration of President Harrison was signalized by the enactment of important legislation and by a strong foreign policy. Thomas B. Reed of Maine was speaker of the House of Representatives in the 51st Congress with a narrow Republican majority. The Democratic minority essayed at the beginning of the Congress to prevent all Republican legislation by appealing to the technicalities of antiquated rules. Speaker Reed, in the face of the vehement opposition, secured the adoption of new rules under which it became possible for the majority to do business. The Reed rules, although angrily assailed by the Democratic minority, were adopted by the Democratic party when it next came into control of the house, and they have prevailed ever since.

Having obtained the power to legislate, the Republican party in the House proceeded to enact a tariff bill in obedience to the mandate of the electorate. The McKinley protectionist tariff act was signed October 1, 1890. The Sherman Anti-Trust law providing penalties for creating combinations in restraint of interstate trade was passed. The House passed a bill looking to the more efficient control of Federal elections. This measure aroused great Democratic opposition. It failed to pass the Senate.

During President Harrison's administration the revolution in Hawaii resulted in the deposition of the native queen, Liliuokalani. A Republic was set up and a commission was sent to Washington seeking annexation to the United States. President Harrison made a treaty of annexation which the Senate failed to ratify in the few remaining weeks of his administration. The treaty was withdrawn by President Cleveland who was elected again after the Hayes administration, but Hawaii was finally annexed shortly after the return of

the Republican party to power, in 1897, under President McKinley.

The congressional election of 1890 was fought on the issue created by the McKinley Tariff Bill. That act went into operation only a month before election and there was no opportunity to observe its practical workings. Its intent and effect were misrepresented and the Democrats carried the House of Representatives by an unprecedented majority. In the 52nd Congress (1891-1893) the House contained 235 Democrats and only 88 Republicans. The election of 1892 resulted in turning all branches of the government over to the Democratic party. Cleveland and Stevenson received 277 electoral votes, Harrison and Reid, nominated at Minneapolis, June 7-10, 1892, receiving 145 votes. Both House and Senate was strongly Democratic in the 53rd Congress. The Democratic administration had come in on a platform which denounced protection as a fraud, and declared it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only. The election of a Democratic President on this platform created distrust in business circles and caused a paralysis of industry which resulted in a financial panic hitherto unequaled, during the spring of 1893.

President Cleveland, assuming that the financial depression was due to the operation of the Sherman Act, providing for the purchase of silver bullion, called a special session of Congress to repeal that act. The money stringency continued with the dread of tariff legislation hanging over the country. A tariff bill was enacted after months of debate which did not go to the lengths recommended by the President and which he accordingly denounced as an act of perfidy and dishonor, although he refrained from vetoing it. The fight over the repeal of the Sherman act and over the Wilson-Gorman tariff act disrupted the Democratic party. The unpopularity of the administration's foreign policy completed the disintegration and at the congressional elections in 1894 the Republican party again came into control of both branches of Congress.

In 1896 the Republicans at St. Louis, June 16-18, nominated William McKinley of Ohio for President and Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey for Vice President on a platform declaring for a protective tariff and for the maintenance of the gold standard. The Democratic convention at Chicago was carried away by the cry for free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. William J. Bryan of Nebraska and Arthur S. Sewell of Maine were nominated for President and Vice President respectively. The campaign was fought chiefly on the financial planks of the two platforms. McKinley and Hobart were elected by a decisive majority, both in the electoral college and of the popular vote. They received 271 electoral votes, Bryan and Sewell, 176. Both Senate and House were strongly Republican in the 55th Congress (1897-99). Thomas B. Reed was speaker of the House and Nelson Dingley of Maine was chairman of the committee on Ways and Means. A special session of Congress was called to carry into effect the pledges of the party with regard to the tariff.

The Dingley tariff act became a law July 24, 1897. It marked the beginning of a period of prosperity unequaled in the previous history of the United States.

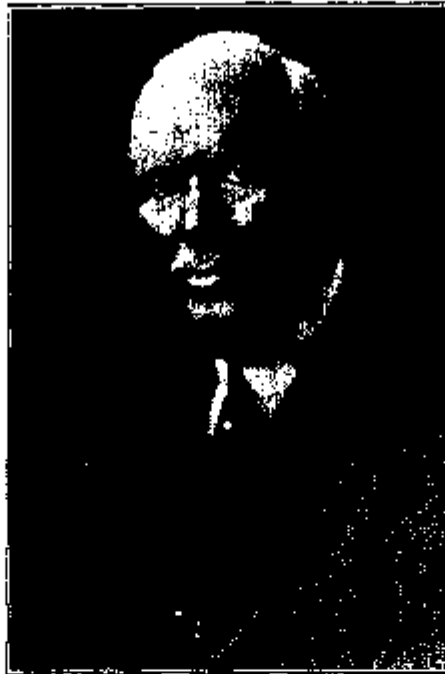
The disturbed conditions in Cuba growing out of the uprising against Spanish rule, were rapidly reaching a point where intervention by the United States would have become inevitable when the destruction of

(Continued on page 20)

CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS IN RIPON PILGRIMAGE

**Mabel G. Reinecke**

*Former Collector of Internal Revenue
and party leader*

**Samuel M. Hastings**

*Chairman Chicago and Illinois
Committee on Co-operation*

**George W. Dixon**

*Public spirited citizen and loyal
supporter of Republican ideals*

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Darby Day
William R. Dawes
Louis L. Emmerson
Alfred O. Erickson
Samuel Ettelson
Howard Elmore
Charles Eaton

A Tribute to

EVERETT C. BROWN

Everett C. Brown, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, ardent supporter of President Herbert Hoover in the last campaign, known nationally as a friend of the farmer, is the man who has done more than his share in making the Ripon Diamond Jubilee a great national success. For many years Mr. Brown has been an active leader in Chicago civic affairs. As president of the South Shore Country Club years ago he piloted that great organization to social leadership. Mr. Brown believes "The Little White School House" symbolizes everything the party stands for and should become a national shrine.

Otis Glenn
George F. Harding
John Healy
Geo. E. Q. Johnson
Noble B. Judah
David H. Jackson
James Kearns
Harry Eugene Kelly
B. F. Kleeman
Frank G. Logan
Axel Lonnquist
H. O. W. Laubenheimer
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Ruth Hanna McCormick
Robert R. McCormick
Charles A. McCulloch
Andrew C. Metzger
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John W. O'Leary
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C. T. Poppenhausen
Chris P. Paschen
Isaac N. Powell
Stayvesant Peabody
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Lawrence Stern
James Simpson
Bernard W. Snow
John C. Shaffer
Silas Strawn
David Shanahan
Arthur Straus
David O. Swanson
William Stratton
Elmer J. Schnackenberg
John R. Thompson
George Van Hagen
Roy O. West
Frank E. Winans
George Woodruff
John M. Zane

(Continued from page 18)

the U. S. battleship Maine in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, roused the resentment of the people and resulted in the war with Spain. The war began on April 21, 1898. The American forces gained two victories by sea, one in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, the other off Santiago Harbor on July 3. After a brief and effective campaign, Spain sued for peace. The Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris on December 10, 1898. It provided for the acquisition by the United States of the island of Porto Rico in the West Indies, the Philippine archipelago and the island of Guam in the Pacific.

The McKinley administration undertook the government of the newly acquired territory with all the serious problems involved. It quickly set up a stable American government in Porto Rico. It brought order in Cuba under a military administration, prepared the people of the island for self government and on May 20, 1901, withdrew the American military forces permitting the Cuban people to set up an independent republic of their own. In the Philippines after 4 years of armed opposition by guerrilla tribes in Luzon, a civil government was finally established and the people of the island were given a degree of civil freedom such as they had not known in 400 years. Early in the McKinley administration, resolutions were enacted providing for the annexation of Hawaii, on terms similar to those contemplated by President Harrison in the Treaty of Annexation which President Cleveland withdrew.

President McKinley was re-nominated at Philadelphia June 19-21, 1900. Theodore Roosevelt of New York was nominated by acclamation for Vice President. William J. Bryan was again nominated for President by the Democrats at Kansas City on July 4 with Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for Vice President. The Democrats reaffirmed the platform of 1896 with its declaration of free silver. But they declared the paramount issue to be the question of imperialism. The Republican candidates received 292 votes in the electoral college, the Democratic, 155.

The Republicans retained control of both Senate and House. On September 6, 1901, President McKinley was shot at Buffalo by the anarchist, Czolgosz. On September 14, he died. Vice President Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency. He pledged himself to carry out the McKinley policies under which the country had experienced unparalleled prosperity and he retained all members of President McKinley's cabinet.

During President Roosevelt's administration all laws were strictly enforced. The army was reorganized and a strong foreign policy maintained so successfully that in 1904 the popular demand for his renomination was imperative. He was elected by a vote of 336 to 140 for Judge Parker. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana was Roosevelt's running mate.

With the election of Roosevelt to the presidency in 1904 the split in party policy became more marked. A vigorous contest was carried on between the conservative and progressive wings, with the favor of the administration thrown largely to the latter. The contest centered in the struggle for a reform of the rules of legislative procedure in Congress, in the question of regulation of railways and trusts, the conservation of natural resources and in the question of efficiency of administration.

The election of William Howard Taft to the presidency in 1908, although expected by some to mean a continuation of the Roosevelt policies, proved in fact

a triumph for the conservative wing of the party. Mr. Taft had had a distinguished career as a lawyer and judge. He had been president of the United States Philippine Commission and was the first civil governor of the Philippine Islands. He was Secretary of War in Roosevelt's cabinet and in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal during that incumbency. In 1906 he was sent to Cuba by President Roosevelt to adjust the insurrection there and acted for a time as provisional Governor.

The tariff was revised by the Payne-Aldrich law in 1909, under President Taft. During the operation of the Payne-Aldrich tariff American exports increased from \$1,663,011,104 in 1909, to \$2,465,884,149 in 1913.

In the contest over Canadian reciprocity the administration threw its influence to the progressives. Otherwise the Taft administration was regarded as conservative or reactionary. It was an era of important legislation and developments including the plan for revision of the national bank system.

President Taft was renominated by the Republican National Convention of 1912 in Chicago. The rift in the party grew into a revolt by the progressive wing which organized the Progressive party and nominated ex-president Roosevelt as its candidate for president. The result of the secession of the Progressives or Bull Moosers resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party, the most disastrous defeat in its history. As a result of the Republican split the Democrats elected Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey as President and with him gained control of both houses of Congress. It is interesting to note that the Republican party, in a few defeats it has suffered in its 75 years' existence, brought about those defeats itself, through dissension in its own ranks.

But the party wounds rapidly began to heal and in 1914 the Republican vote increased to a marked degree in almost every state. This vote increased tremendously in 1916 with the Progressives returning in masses to the old party fold.

War was raging throughout Europe and America's entrance was impending. These war conditions together with the Democratic slogan for Wilson, "He kept us out of War," contributed to the defeat of the Republican national ticket headed by Charles Evans Hughes by an extremely narrow margin in 1916. Some Republicans have attributed the defeat to mistakes in the conduct of the Republican campaign. Five months after the re-election of President Wilson the United States had entered the World War.

The Republicans occupied the highly responsible position of a strong minority in both House and Senate when America entered the World War. The prompt enactment of adequate legislation and the immediate and liberal supply of funds essential to our successful entry into the great conflict, rendering available our vast resources of men and means and moral support to a successful conclusion depended very largely on the Republican minority.

In this situation the Republican members of the House and Senate displayed the finest spirit of patriotic cooperation and helpfulness ever shown by the members of an opposition and minority party in all the annals of government. The members of this party that had proven its loyalty and strength when in position of responsibility and control, rose to the supreme heights of unselfish patriotic helpfulness as a minority in this hour of the Nation's need.

Not only did the Republican members of Congress display the highest spirit of patriotic purpose in sup-

porting legislation deemed essential by the Wilson administration in the prosecution of America's part in the war, but in a number of important matters, notably in connection with legislation providing for the adequate marshalling of the nation's men and means, members of the Republican minority gave the Democratic administration strong and essential support even when a considerable portion of the Democratic majority in Congress hesitated and waived or took a position in opposition. Even as to certain features of legislation, the wisdom and necessity of which many of the minority questioned, doubts were resolved in favor of the view of the administration. The country was at war, and the Republicans in congress upheld earnestly and faithfully those in position of responsibility in its conduct and prosecution and made a record of patriotic support of the nation's cause worthy of the highest commendation.

Notwithstanding the highly patriotic service rendered by the Republicans in the House and Senate, President Wilson, yielding to partisan demands, made an appeal to the country for the return of a Democratic congress. The answer of the American people mindful of the service of the Republican minority, was the election of a congress Republican in both branches in 1918.

Thus six years after its great disaster of 1912 the Republican party returned to control in Congress and two years later regained the presidency in the election of the Harding-Coolidge ticket in 1920 by staggering figures.

With the war came a new period in world history with new problems and new conditions. The total gross public debt of the United States had risen from a little more than one billion dollars at the outbreak of the war to the stupendous sum of nearly 26 billion. The reduction of that debt accompanied by federal tax reduction and government economy was one of the great outstanding achievements of the Republican party under Presidents Harding and Coolidge.

When the 66th congress met in May, 1919, under Republican control, the nation was still technically and officially at war. The government was still operating the railroads. Rates were high and service poor. Telephone and telegraph were still under government control.

The Republican congress returned the railroads, telephone and telegraph lines to their owners, passed comprehensive legislation for compensation, hospitalization and vocational training of World War veterans, adopted the Women Suffrage amendment, enacted the coal and oil land leasing and water power acts, army reorganization, railway transportation, merchant marine shipping, immigration regulation acts, increased pensions to Civil, Mexican and Spanish war veterans, increased compensation to World War veterans, made important amendments to the Federal Reserve act, appropriated 50 million dollars for relief of suffering populations of Europe and many other important legislative acts not to mention important measures which failed by reason of veto by a hostile Democratic president. These latter included the Budget act, the Emergency tariff and the Peace resolution. The revival of the War Finance Corporation with a view to affording relief to agriculture was accomplished only by passing the measure over President Wilson's veto. The Republican 66th Congress performed its labors under the handicap of a hostile and stubborn Democratic administration.

During the last two years of his administration, President Wilson and the Senate were in bitter con-

flikt over ratification of the covenant of the League of Nations. The President refused to accept reservations and the Senate refused to adopt the treaty without reservations.

America's foreign relations were in a terrific tangle when the campaign of 1920 came along. The Senate's refusal to ratify the League of Nations covenant was decisively endorsed by the American people when they swept the Republican national ticket into office by a terrific landslide.

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, and Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, had been nominated by the Republican convention in Chicago in June. The Democrats at San Francisco nominated James Cox, from Ohio, for President and Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, a distant relative of Ex-President Roosevelt, for Vice-President, and advocated America's entry into the League of Nations. The League of Nations issue and the record of the 66th Congress were the important factors in the astounding Republican victory.

The Republican party, now in control of both the executive and legislative branches of the Government, was in a position to carry out its policies. No Congress ever came into power confronted with more numerous and more difficult problems than the 67th. It is doubtful if any other Legislative body ever enacted as much highly important and constructive legislation in the same period of time.

President Harding, alive to the importance of prompt and helpful action, called Congress in special session a little more than thirty days after his term of office began, and charged it with a duty of restoring peace conditions, protecting the labor and industry of the nation, lifting the tax burdens and legislating for the restoration of normal and prosperous conditions.

The Budget law has been characterized as the greatest piece of constructive financial and business legislation ever written by a Congress. This Congress created the foreign debt funding commission for the purpose of arranging for the payment of foreign debts due America. It reorganized the patent office. To give immediate relief to agriculture, the Farmers Emergency Tariff was enacted, and later, in keeping with the policies and traditions of the Republican party the Fordney-McCumber Tariff covering all industries and activities was enacted. More legislation in behalf of agriculture and live stock interests and more laws favorable to labor than ever before written in the Federal Statute books were enacted.

President Harding's death in San Francisco in August, 1923, put Mr. Coolidge in the White House. The Harding and Coolidge administrations and the work of the Republican Congresses during the same eight years, form one of the greatest epochs of American history.

Tax reduction, retirement of the public debt and other fiscal policies, arrangements with foreign countries for settlement of their debts to America, the untangling of foreign relations, the grappling of the farm problem, and a general readjustment and reconstruction following the war, were outstanding developments of these eight years. President Harding called an international conference at Washington for limitation of armaments.

Whatever apprehension may have been felt on the death of President Harding was soon dispelled by Calvin Coolidge. He combined great qualities of statesmanship and character with a remarkable political astuteness that marks him as one of the greatest of American Presidents. He was renominated by the Cleveland convention in June, 1924. His running mate for

Vice President was Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, who had been chief of supplies for the American expeditionary forces in France during the war, member of the military board of allied supply, first director of the budget under President Harding, and chairman of the European reparations commission.

The Democrats in their hectic and memorable Madison Square Garden convention, in New York, nominated John W. Davis, of West Virginia, for President, and Governor Charles Bryan, of Nebraska, brother of the three times Democratic Presidential candidate, William J. Bryan, for Vice President. The election in November, 1924, resulted in another tremendous Republican landslide.

Under President Coolidge, terms of payment of foreign loans to European powers by the United States were made and a program for paying off the public debt of the United States within 30 years was formulated.

By their fiscal policies, the Harding and Coolidge administrations and the Republican Congresses under them, reduced the interest bearing public debt nearly \$7,000,000,000; refunded over \$4,000,000,000 of the remaining outstanding domestic debt at a 10 per cent reduction in interest rates and reduced annual interest charges \$326,000,000; put into operation four federal tax reduction laws aggregating a saving of \$2,000,000,000 a year to American taxpayers; enacted a tariff law producing over \$500,000,000 of revenue annually; refunded over \$11,500,000,000 of foreign loans, and stabilized the foreign debt situation resulting in \$90,000,000 annually in payment of interest and principle; established a budgetary system of handling Federal finances; revised the system of Federal taxation and extended the charters of Federal Reserve banks.

The interest bearing debt of the United States when the Republican party assumed control of the government, March 4, 1921, was \$24,051,684,728. At the end of the fiscal year, 1928, it was \$17,317,694,182.

Outstanding accomplishments of the Republican party during the Harding and Coolidge administration were: Adoption of the budget, creation of the foreign debt funding commission, revival of the war finance corporation, creation of the veterans bureau, establishment of Federal control over all foreign cable landings on American territory, revision of the Federal highway act with appropriations of \$665,000,000, enactment of the grain futures trading act, the restrictive immigration law, the Emergency and Fordney-McCumber tariffs, reorganization of Philippine fiscal conditions, increases of funds of the federal farm loan bank by \$25,000,000, amendment of the law regulating sale of Federal Farm Loan Bank Bonds, enactment of the Packer and Stockyards law regulating the handling of live stock in interstate commerce, legalization of cooperative marketing associations, enactment of the rural credits law, creation of a dairy bureau, reorganization of the consular and diplomatic service, enactment of the adjusted compensation bill, enactment of the public buildings law, the air commerce act, creation of the Federal Radio Commission, extension of the Federal Reserve System, incorporation of the Inland Waterways Corporation for the operation of federal barge lines on the Mississippi waterway system, appropriation of \$325,000,000 for flood control in addition to waterway extensions, enactment of the merchant marine construction law, appropriation of \$10,000,000 for eradication of the corn borer. They ratified 12 agreements with foreign governments for debt refunding, ended the state of war with Germany and Austria, concluded 58 treaties and interna-

tional agreements between the United States and foreign powers including the 7 treaties formulated at the Washington conference for limitation of armaments.

President Coolidge's administration was marked by the conflict in the Senate over American adherence to the World Court of International Jurisprudence. The contest centered chiefly on the extent of American reservations. The Senate finally adopted the World Court proposition but with reservations so protecting American participation that they were unsatisfactory to the other members of the Court, and America remained out.

Volumes can and have been written of great events and incidents in the history of the Republican party, of its great statesmen and leaders and of its part in national, state and local governmental and political affairs. But space here permits touching only some of the high spots and a brief general portrayal of its history.

Since the Republican Party came into power for the first time in 1861, it has been continuously in possession of the Presidency except during the periods between 1884 and 1888, between 1892 and 1896 and between 1912 and 1920. It has been in control of the House of Representatives except during the 44th, 45th, and 46th Congresses (1875-1881); the 48th, 49th and 50th Congresses (1885-1889); the 52nd and 53rd Congresses (1891-1895); the 62nd, 63rd, 64th and 65th Congresses (1911-1919). The only lapses when it has not controlled the Senate were between 1879 and 1881, between 1893 and 1895, and between 1913 and 1919. Hence during its 75 years' existence it has controlled the Presidency for 59 years and is assured of four more, as a result of the 1928 election; it has controlled the United States Senate 65 of the 75 years and the House of Representatives 51 of the 75 years.

There are few important pieces of legislation on the Federal Statute Books which were not placed there by the Republican party. The Republican Party has brought three wars to a successful conclusion—the Civil War, the War with Spain and the World War. It has abolished slavery in the United States. It has placed on the Statute books 7 protective tariffs, the Morrill Tariff of 1861, the tariff of 1883, the McKinley tariff of 1890, the Dingley Tariff of 1897, the Payne-Aldrich tariff of 1909, the Emergency tariff of 1919 and the Fordney-McCumber tariff of 1921, and now has another in the making. It enacted the Homestead Law in 1862 under which the vast unoccupied territory of the West was thrown open to settlement by American citizens. It has carried the country through two reconstruction periods following wars; in a word, it has virtually written the history of the United States.

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SEVENTY-THREE years ago the Republican party held its first National convention. The party was organized to maintain the American form of free and representative government, to uphold American traditions, and to defend American institutions. It has never departed from these fundamental purposes.

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The settlement, growth, and prosperity of the great agricultural sections of our country has been under Republican rule and because of it.

Under Republican policies, the United States has become the greatest industrial nation in the world, with the highest wages, the most satisfactory working conditions, and the best living conditions for wage-earners.

Under Republican administration, our currency has been saved from debasement and our national credit has been maintained. Always, business and commerce, initiative, enterprise and thrift have been encouraged and protected.

Under the Republican party a race in bondage was set free. Women have been enfranchised. Safeguards have been thrown around the home and childhood. Public education has been promoted. The American people have been insured conditions which enable them to enjoy the higher and better things of life to a greater extent than prevails anywhere else in the world.

No section of America or class of Americans has been discriminated against or favored at the expense of others, under Republican rule.

The Republican party has never had to abandon any policy because it was unsound, uneconomic or un-American. All fundamental policies of the party have been vindicated by the judgment of the American people and the verdict of time.

All protective-tariff legislation, under which our industries have been developed, our living conditions made better than those of any other nation in the world, and our country made prosperous, has been enacted by Republican Congresses.

All existing laws, pensioning and otherwise aiding and providing for the defenders of the nation, whether they were veterans of the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, or the World War, have been enacted by the Republican party.

The Republican party has carried the nation through two periods of reconstruction. During the Civil War the federal government was compelled to issue a large amount of paper money. The end of the war found the nation with its credit impaired, due partly to the ex-

istence of this paper money and partly to the tremendous interest-bearing debt. Government bonds were selling at 86 and paper money was worth but 38 cents on the dollar. The Republican party maintained that the only way to restore the national credit was to pay its debt in money worth one hundred cents on the dollar. In order to do this, it advocated the resumption of specie payments. The Democratic party opposed this policy. It favored the payment of both public and private debts in greenbacks, or depreciated paper money. This would have amounted to a repudiation of a large portion of all debts—public and private—and would have still further injured the credit of the nation and utterly destroyed the prosperity of the people. The policy of the Republican party prevailed. It raised the value of our paper currency from 38 to 100 cents on the dollar. It resumed the payment of specie and paid the national debt in money worth par. It restored the credit of the nation. Where formerly six per cent government bonds sold at 86, four per cent bonds were sought at a premium. During this period, without resorting to loans, it defrayed the ordinary expenses of the government, besides meeting the interest on the public debt. During this period Republican administrations disbursed annually more than \$30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions, paid off \$880,000,000 of the public debt, and refunded the balance at lower rates of interest. This was included in the record of the Republican party in the reconstruction days, from 1870 to 1880.

The Republican party devised the system of internal-revenue taxation by which, before the late war, approximately one-half the ordinary expenses of the government were met by revenue raised upon tobacco and malt and spirituous liquors.

The Republican Party established the gold standard, which places our monetary system on a stable basis and is today responsible for the fact that the American dollar is the standard of value the world around, having supplanted the English pound. It enacted financial legislation whereby banks, in periods of financial stringency, may issue extra currency, depositing as security therefor bonds, commercial paper, or other assets, the currency being so taxed as to insure its retirement as soon as the emergency has passed. It created the system of postal savings banks, thus gaining for small depositors the security of the United States Treasury and guaranteeing them interest on their deposits. It enacted the legislation which created the National Monetary Commission to devise a sound monetary and banking system for the government.

The creation of the money order system, the establishment of the railway-mail service, the rural free delivery, and the free city delivery, and other improve-

ments which today make the Postoffice Department an agency of the people and the most efficient service of the kind in the world, were all due to legislation enacted by Congresses in control of the Republican party.

A Congress in control of the Republican party established the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to relieve the Supreme Court and to prevent delay to litigants in the Federal courts.

A Republican Congress enacted the Civil Service Act, the Anti-Trust Act, the Pure Food and Drugs Act, the Meat-Inspection Act, and the act which prohibits the adulteration and misbranding of insecticides and fungicides.

Virtually every law respecting public lands, mineral lands, irrigation, reclamation, national forests, conservation of public resources, was not only initiated by the Republican party but written on the books by Republican Congresses.

A Republican Congress created the Interstate Commerce Commission; gave it authority to supervise railway rates; prohibited railway passes, rebates and other discriminations; and brought sleeping cars, express companies, pipe lines, and telegraph and telephone companies, under the commission's jurisdiction.

The Republican party, in control of Congress, enacted all the legislation to endow state schools, agricultural colleges and other educational institutions by grants of land from the public domain.

The Republican party, in control of Congress, enacted the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labor Law. It put a stop to the practice of "shanghaiing" sailors, forbade peonage of labor, extended the eight-hour law to include the employees of private corporations doing government work, enacted a law requiring the use of safety appliances on railroads, enacted a law requiring common carriers to furnish detailed reports of accidents and their causes to the Interstate Commerce Commission, enacted the sixteen-hour law, which forbade common carriers to hold or permit an employee to remain on duty more than sixteen hours out of twenty-four, created the Bureau of Mines, enacted legislation to minimize danger to miners, and established the Women's and Children's Bureaus.

This is a partial record of the legislative achievements of the Republican party prior to the Democratic administration which was inaugurated March 4, 1913. The Republican party while it has been in power since the World War has maintained the record of the party established during the first half century and more of its life.

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WHO'S WHO IN THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET

Biography of President Herbert Hoover on (Page 4)
and Secretary of War James W. Good on (Page 9)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

HENRY LEWIS STIMSON, Secretary of State, was born in New York City September 21, 1867; home, 120 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City; office, 32 Liberty Street; attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; graduated from Yale (A. B.), 1888; Harvard (A. M.), 1889; Harvard Law School, 1889-90; married Mabel Wellington White, of New Haven, July 6, 1893; admitted to the bar of the State of New York, 1891; became member of firm of Root & Clarke, 1893; Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson, 1897; Winthrop & Stimson, 1901; United States attorney for the southern district of New York, 1906-1909; Republican candidate for Governor of New York, 1910; Secretary of War in Cabinet of President Taft, May 16, 1911, to March 5, 1913; delegate at large, New York constitutional convention, 1915; special representative of the President to Nicaragua, 1927; Governor General of Philippine Islands, 1928-29; commissioned major, judge advocate, United States Reserves, March, 1927; lieutenant colonel, Three hundred and fifth Regiment Field Artillery, August, 1917; colonel, Thirty-first Regiment Field Artillery, August, 1918; with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, December, 1917, to August, 1918; Republican; Presbyterian; trustee Phillips Academy; member of American, City, and State Bar Associations, and Psi Upsilon, Skull and Bones (Yale); also member of Century, University, Union League, Republican, and Down Town Clubs; appointed Secretary of State, March 5, 1929.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

ANDREW W. MELLON, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Pittsburgh March 24, 1855; banker by profession; resigned as president Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh March 1, 1921, and as executive or director of various financial and industrial corporations, and took the oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury on March 4, 1921. He is ex officio chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; ex officio chairman Farm Loan Board; honorary chairman United States Section of the Inter-American High Commission; chairman Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission; member board of trustees, Postal Savings System; Director General of Railroads; member board of trustees, Smithsonian Institution; member of the Federal Narcotics Control Board.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

WALTER F. BROWN, Postmaster General, lawyer, was born at Massillon, Ohio, May 31, 1869; educated in Toledo public schools; Western Reserve Academy, and Harvard University, receiving A. B. degree at Harvard in 1892; attended Harvard Law School, 1893-94; practiced law at Toledo in association with his father, James M. Brown, 1894-1905; in association with Hon. George F. Hahn and Sigmund Sanger as Brown, Hahn, and Sanger, 1905-1927; married Katharin Hafer, of Cincinnati, September 10, 1903; member of Ohio constitutional convention of 1911-12; chairman

THE VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES CURTIS, Republican, of Topeka, was born in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kans., January 25, 1860; received his education in the common schools of the city of Topeka; studied law with A. H. Case, at Topeka; was admitted to the bar in 1881; entered into a partnership with Mr. Case in 1881 and remained with him until 1884; was elected county attorney of Shawnee County in 1884 and reelected in 1886; was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth Congresses from the fourth Kansas district, and to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Congresses from the first district; in January, 1907, was elected to the United States Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. J. R. Burton, resigned, succeeding Hon. A. W. Benson, appointed ad interim, and for the full term beginning March 4. He took his seat January 29, 1907. He was President pro tempore of the Senate from December 4 to December 12, 1911. He received the popular vote for nomination as the Republican candidate for the United States Senate in 1912, but lost the nomination under the district plan. The Kansas Legislature in the session of 1913 provided for the nomination of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and at the primary in 1914 Mr. Curtis received the nomination over Senator J. L. Bristow, and at the election in November, 1914, he defeated Hon. George A. Neelley, the Democratic candidate, and Hon. Victor Murdock, the Progressive candidate. He was reelected to the Senate November 2, 1920, and November 2, 1926, and served until his resignation effective March 3, 1929, having been elected Vice President on November 6, 1928.

of Congressional Joint Committee on Reorganization of Executive Departments, representing the President, 1921-1924; vice president, Cleveland Automatic Machine Co.; director, Toledo Trust Co. and various manufacturing corporations; Assistant Secretary of Commerce, November 2, 1927, to March 5, 1929; appointed Postmaster General March 5, 1929.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Secretary of the Navy, was born in Quincy, Mass., August 2, 1866, the son of John Quincy and Fanny (Crowninshield) Adams; A. B., cum laude, Harvard, 1888; LL. B., 1892; admitted to Suffolk bar, 1893; married Frances Lovering, of Taunton, Mass., April 3, 1899; member Quincy City Council, 1893-1895; mayor, 1896-97; formerly officer in many corporations; treasurer, Corporation of Harvard College, 1898-1929; appointed Secretary of the Navy, March 5, 1929.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, of Stanford University, Calif., Secretary, was born in Boonesboro, Iowa, April 13, 1875, son of Dwight Locke and Edna Maria (Lyman) Wilbur; A. B., Stanford University, 1896; A. M., 1897; M. D., Cooper

Medical College, San Francisco, 1899; student, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and London, 1903-4; University of Munich, 1909-10; LL. D., University of California, 1919; University of Arizona, 1919; University of Pennsylvania, 1925; University of New Mexico, 1928; Sc. D., Syracuse, 1924; married Marguerite May Blake, of San Francisco, December 5, 1898; children—Mrs. Jessica Ely, Blake Colburn, Dwight Locke, Mrs. Lois Proctor Hopper, Ray Lyman, jr.; instructor physiology, Stanford University, 1896-97; lecturer and demonstrator, physiology, Cooper Medical College, 1899-1900; assistant professor physiology, 1900-1903; professor medicine, 1909-1916, Stanford University; dean of medical school, Stanford, 1911-1916; president of Stanford University since January, 1916; chief of conservation division, United States Food Administration, 1917; associated with national and international movements: Survey of Race Relations on Pacific Coast, Institute of Pacific Relations, Council of Social and Health Agencies of San Francisco, San Francisco Community Chest, California State Park Commission; delegate of United States to Pan American Conference in Havana in 1928; trustee Rockefeller Foundation; member of American Medical Association, serving on council on medical education and hospitals, and as president of the association; is past president of American Academy of Medicine and Association of American Medical Colleges; member of medical council, United States Veterans' Bureau; member of University, Commonwealth, Bohemian, Pacific Union (San Francisco), Cosmos (Washington), and Century (New York) Clubs.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ARTHUR MASTICK HYDE, of Trenton, Mo., Secretary of Agriculture, born at Princeton, Mo., July 12, 1877, son of Judge Ira B. Hyde (formerly a Representative in Congress from the second district of Missouri) and Caroline E. (Mastick) Hyde; attended Oberlin (Ohio) Academy; A. B., University of Michigan, 1899; LL. B., State University of Iowa, 1900; married Hortense Cullers, of Trenton, Mo., October 19, 1904; one daughter, Caroline C.; practiced law at Princeton, Mo., 1900-1915; mayor of Princeton, 1908-1910; moved to Trenton, Mo., 1915, and continued practice of law there until elected Governor of Missouri for the term 1921-1925; resumed law practice at Trenton thereafter until 1929; president, Sentinel Life Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo., 1926-1929, resigning to accept Cabinet office; appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President Hoover, taking oath of office and entering on duty March 6, 1929; member of National Forest Reservation Commission, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Federal Power Commission, Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission; operates four farms in Grundy County, Mo.; trustee of Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron, Mo., and Lincoln and Lee University, Kansas City, Mo.; Republican; Methodist; Mason, Mystic Shriner, Odd Fellows, Delta Upsilon.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ROBERT PATTERSON LAMONT, of Chicago, Ill., Secretary of Commerce, born at Detroit, Mich., December 1, 1867, son of Robert and Isabelle (Patterson) Lamont; B. S. in civil engineering, University of Michigan, in 1891; on October 24, 1894, he married Helen Gertrude Trotter, of Chicago, and they have three children—Robert P., jr., Gertrude, and Mrs. Chauncey (Dorothy Lamont) Belknap; for more than 20 years he has been an officer of the American Steel Foundries, and president of that corporation from 1912 to 1929, and an executive or director in many other financial and industrial organizations; commanding major, N. A., 1918, and chief of the procurement division, Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, October, 1918, to February, 1919, with rank of colonel; awarded distinguished-service medal; has been interested in scientific research, and established the astronomical observatory of the University of Michigan in South Africa; chairman American section, Inter American High Commission; member of Smithsonian Institution, Federal Narcotics Control Board, Federal Oil Conservation Board, United States Council of National Defense, Federal Board for Vocational Education, and Foreign Service Buildings Commission; also member of Chicago, Old Elm, Onwentsia, Shoreacres, and University Clubs of Chicago, University Club of New York, and the Metropolitan, University, and Burning Tree Clubs of Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES JOHN DAVIS, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Secretary of Labor, was born in Tredegar, South Wales, October 27, 1873; his father migrated to Pittsburgh in August, 1880, his mother and their six children following him in April, 1881; later moved to Sharon, Pa.; at-

tended public schools; has received honorary degree of LL. D. from Bucknell University, Pennsylvania Military Academy, University of Pittsburgh, Drake University, and St. Bonaventure's Seminary and College; at the age of 11 began working and learning his trade as a puddler in the iron and steel works at Sharon, Pa.; worked in the iron and steel works at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Birmingham, Ala., and later in the steel and tin-plate mills at Elwood, Ind.; joined the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers of America, was elected to various offices therein, and is still a member in good standing; elected city clerk of Elwood, Ind., in May, 1898; elected recorder of Madison County, Ind., in November, 1902; joined the Loyal Order of Moose in 1906; in 1907 became director general of the order, and still holds that office; chairman Moose war relief commission, visiting early in 1918 the military camps of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, and the American, British, Belgian, French, and Italian war fronts; immediately after the armistice was signed went with the troops into Germany; visited the battlefields of Belgium, Germany, and that part of France which had been in possession of the Central Powers; since appointment as Secretary of Labor has made two trips to Europe and one to South America to study immigration problems and economic conditions; married Jean Rodenbaugh, 1914, and has five children—James J., jr., Jane Elizabeth, Jean Allys, Joan, and Jewel; is president of a bond and mortgage company of Pittsburgh; a member of the Americus Republican, Duquesne, and Athletic Clubs, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and of the Chevy Chase, National Press, Congressional Country, and Burning Tree Clubs, of Washington, D. C.; is also a member of the Masons, Mystic Shrine, Grotto, Odd Fellows, Knights

of Pythias, Elks, Eagles, Foresters, and many other fraternal orders; appointed by President Harding and took oath of office as Secretary of Labor March 5, 1921; continued throughout the administration of President Coolidge and re-appointed by President Hoover March 4, 1929; chairman, Federal Board for Vocational Education; member of the United States Council of National Defense and of the Smithsonian Institution.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS

Thirty of the 48 States at present have Republican Governors. Those states and their governors follow:

Arizona.....	John C. Phillips
California.....	C. C. Young
Connecticut.....	John H. Trumbull
Delaware.....	Clayton Douglass Buck
Idaho.....	H. C. Baldridge
Illinois.....	Louis L. Emmerson
Indiana.....	Harry G. Leslie
Iowa.....	John Hammill
Kansas.....	Clyde M. Reed
Kentucky.....	Flem D. Sampson
Maine.....	Wm. Tudor Gardiner
Massachusetts.....	Frank G. Allen
Michigan.....	Fred W. Green
Minnesota.....	Theodore Christenson
Missouri.....	Henry S. Caulfield
Nebraska.....	Arthur J. Weaver
Nevada.....	Fred B. Balzar
New Hampshire.....	Charles W. Tobey
New Jersey.....	Morgan F. Larson
New Mexico.....	Richard C. Dillon
North Dakota.....	George F. Shafer
Ohio.....	Meyers Y. Cooper
Oregon.....	I. I. Patterson
Pennsylvania.....	John S. Fisher
Rhode Island.....	Norman S. Case
Vermont.....	John E. Weeks
Washington.....	Roland H. Hartley
West Virginia.....	William G. Connley
Wisconsin.....	Walter J. Kohler
Wyoming.....	Frank C. Emerson

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Republican Hotel
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Pfister Hotel
Milwaukee, Wisc.

W. C. Winkel
Racine, Wisc.

S. Arthur Loeb
Racine, Wisc.

Thorwald Beck
Racine, Wisc.

B. D. Eisendrath
Racine, Wisc.

Racine Journal News
Racine, Wisc.

Immel Construction Co.
Fond Du Lac, Wisc.

First Fond Du Lac National Bank
Fond Du Lac, Wisc.

Hutter Construction Co.
Fond Du Lac, Wisc.

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Fond Du Lac, Wisc.

Fred Rueping Leather Co.
Fond Du Lac, Wisc.

State Bank of Waupun
Waupun, Wisc.

National Bank of Waupun
Waupun, Wisc.

Ernest Mahler
Neenah, Wisc.

First National Bank
Neenah, Wisc.

National Mfrs. Bank
Neenah, Wisc.

First National Bank
Oshkosh, Wisc.

Raulf Hotel
Oshkosh, Wisc.

Kohler of Kohler
Wisconsin

Thomas E. Coleman
Madison, Wisc.

Wisconsin State Journal
Madison, Wisc.

First National Bank of Madison
Madison, Wisc.

The First G. O. P. Leader

(Continued from page 13)

tion of slavery extension was crystallized in the '50's) was a national homestead policy for the public lands of the West, which was early adopted as a platform plank by the new Republican party, in the founding of which Bovay was to have so important a part. We are indebted to Professor John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, for an account of Bovay's early efforts to secure a homestead law.

A word should be said here about Bovay's relation with Greeley, which continued for years after the younger man had left New York for Wisconsin. Bovay would now and then write a personal letter to Greeley unfolding his ideas about the fate of the nation and the busy editor would scrawl a hurried reply—sometimes as terse and convincing as a *Tribune* editorial—to his friend out on the edge of a Wisconsin prairie (Ripon then had two mails a week from New York). The writer has seen the originals of several of these Greeley letters to Bovay in the handwriting that was the despair of all but one or two compositors on the *Tribune* force. When at last the thought of a new party took firm lodgment in Bovay's brain he hoped to get from Greeley, with the large national circulation of the *Weekly Tribune*, the needed co-operation to "put over" the idea, as we would say today. This should be kept in mind when considering what Bovay attempted to do. It never lay in his mind as an isolated, local effort. Its broader, national import was never absent from his thought.

There is no need of repeating the details of the new party's organization at Ripon. The story has been told by the historians of the period, from Henry Wilson to Rhodes and Myers. In coming to Wisconsin Bovay had got into a different environment from what he had known in New York. The Free Soil element was strong in the young State. The Whigs were more outspoken against the slave power in national politics. The defeat of the Whig candidate, General Scott, in 1852 seemed to Bovay, as it did to Greeley, to presage a new alignment. Bovay thought the time had come to stage a "demonstration," although he would not have so expressed it. However, he could afford to delay, for everything at Washington was tending to bring on a crisis, and in a crisis his effort to rally Whigs, Free Soilers and Northern Democrats under a new banner would be far more effective. The hour was struck when Douglas introduced his Kansas-Nebraska bill. Free State sentiment was aroused as never before. The North at last seemed ready for a new party.

When he circulated the call for the schoolhouse meeting of March 20, Bovay presented the matter to the voters individually, as he met them on the street. Although he was a lawyer, Bovay's mind impressed one in later years as mathematical rather than legalistic in method. In stating his case he seemed to be demonstrating a theorem. He set out to show the Whigs that his new party was the only way out. He was so sure of this himself that he convinced others. Speaking in after years of the work done on that memorable March night he was far from claiming all the credit; indeed he put emphasis on the character of the voters there assembled and paid a tribute to the pioneer generation, Fond du Lac and Green Lake Counties especially.

As to the choice of a name for the new party, Bovay had made his decision a year and a half or more before the Ripon meeting. "Republican" appealed to him partly because that had been the original name of Jefferson's party and partly because it was a word that meant something to the foreign-born citizens who were rapidly arriv-

ing. Professor Commons has directed attention to a striking sentiment uttered by George H. Evans, Bovay's old friend in New York, as early as 1846—a prediction that there would soon be but two parties, "the great Republican party of progress and the little Tory party of holdbacks." Greeley was not greatly concerned about a name. It was June, 1854, before he fully committed himself in the *Tribune* to Bovay's suggestion, although privately he had accepted it. After that it was plain sailing. The State mass-meetings at Jackson, Michigan and Madison, Wisconsin, adopted the name at Greeley's instance. The new party was fairly launched. It should of course, be kept in mind that the Ripon meeting whose anniversary is to be celebrated this June was held on March 20 and was followed by scores of similar meetings throughout the North, to many of which, like the one at Friendship, New York, on May 16, Greeley suggested the name "Republican."

When the Civil War came on Bovay went to the front as Major of the 19th Wisconsin and became provost-marshal of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia. He was then in middle life. After the war he never retained a military bearing, nor seemingly much interest in military affairs. In appearance he was more the scholar than the soldier—of medium height, with a pronounced stoop. His was a familiar figure on Ripon streets for twenty years after the war. He might easily have been mistaken for one of the college professors—in fact, he was one of the early teachers of mathematics in the old Brockway College.

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THE REPUBLICAN SENATE

For 65 of the first 75 years of its existence, the Republican party has been in control of the United States Senate. The only exceptions were between 1879 and 1881 during the administration of President Hayes (Republican); between 1893 and 1895 during the administration of President Cleveland (Democrat) and during the first 6 years of the administration of the Democratic President Woodrow Wilson (1913-1919).

The present Senate (1929) contains 56 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 1 Farmer Laborite.

WISCONSIN

Senators

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr., Republican (Progressive), Madison, Wis., born February 6, 1895; elected to the United States Senate on September 29, 1925, to fill the unexpired term of his father, Robert M. La Follette; on November 6, 1928, reelected; his term expires March 3, 1935.

JOHN JAMES BLAINE, Republican, of Boscobel; was born May 4, 1875, on a farm in the town of Wingville, Grant County, Wis.; attended common school and graduated from Montfort High School, Montfort, Wis.; afterwards attended Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, Ind., and was graduated from the law department thereof on June 3, 1896; August 23, 1904, he married Anna C. McSpaden, of Boscobel, Wis.; practiced law in Montfort one year, after which in 1897, he moved to Boscobel, where he has since practiced law; served as mayor of Boscobel and member of county board of supervisors of Grant County four years; elected to the State senate in 1908 and served in the sessions of 1909 and 1911, but was not a candidate for reelection; in 1912 he was alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and in 1916 delegate to the Republican National Convention; elected attorney general, 1918, on the Republican ticket; in 1920, in 1924, and again in 1928, he was elected delegate at large to the Republican National Convention; at the November election, 1920, he was elected to the office of governor on the Republican ticket, reelected November 7, 1922, and again on November 4, 1924; elected United States Senator on November 2, 1926; term expires March 3, 1933.

ILLINOIS

Senators

CHARLES S. DENEEN, Republican, Chicago; born May 4, 1863, at Edwardsville, Ill.; reared at Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill.; graduated in 1882, McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., with which institution his family has been associated for four generations, his father, Samuel H. Deneen, having been professor there of Latin and ancient and medieval history for 30 years; studied law at McKendree College and at Union College of Law, now Northwestern University, Chicago; elected member of Illinois General Assembly in 1892; elected State's attorney of Cook County (Chi-

cago) in 1896 and reelected in 1900; elected Governor of Illinois in November, 1904, and reelected in 1908; upon retiring from office, resumed the practice of law in Chicago; November, 1924, elected United States Senator; appointed United States Senator on February 25, 1925, to serve unexpired term of the late Senator Medill McCormick; took oath of office as Senator for unexpired term on February 28, and on March 4, 1925, has sworn in for full term for which he had been elected. Mr. and Mrs. Deneen have four children. His term of office expires March 3, 1931.

OTIS F. GLENN, Republican, of Murphysboro, was born at Mattoon, Ill., August 27, 1879, son of Joseph C. and Mary C. Glenn; was educated at Mattoon and Champaign, Ill., public schools and at University of Illinois, receiving LL. B. degree in 1900; lawyer; served two terms as State's attorney of Jackson County; one term as State senator; married Anna Kennedy Martin; has two daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Martha; delegate to Republican National Conventions of 1920, 1924, and 1928; special assistant to the attorney general of Illinois and to State's attorney of Williamson County in the prosecution of the Herrin massacre trials; elected on November 6, 1928, to United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Frank L. Smith.

INDIANA

Senators

JAMES E. WATSON, Republican, was born at Winchester, Ind., November 2, 1864; graduated from the Winchester High School in 1881 and from De Pauw University in 1886; was admitted to the bar in 1887 and practiced law with his father, the late Enos L. Watson; was a candidate for presidential election in 1892; removed to Rushville in 1893; was elected to Congress in November, 1894, over the veteran William S. Holman; was defeated in 1896 for the nomination in a newly made district by Henry U. Johnson; was reelected in 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, and 1906; served on the Ways and Means Committee; was elected United States Senator in November, 1916, defeating Senator Thomas Taggart; he was delegate to Republican National Conventions in 1912, 1920, and 1924, and served as chairman of the committee on resolutions in the convention of 1920; he presided over the Republican State Conventions in 1904, 1912, 1918, 1920, 1922, and 1924; he was reelected United States Senator in November, 1920, defeating Thomas Taggart; and again victorious on November 2, 1926, defeating Albert Stump. His term will expire in 1933.

ARTHUR R. ROBINSON, Republican, Indianapolis, Ind.; born March 12, 1881, at Pickerington, Ohio; B. Com. Sci., Ohio Northern University; Ph. B., University of Chicago; LL. B., Indiana Law School; admitted to bar in 1910; member of Indiana State, Indianapolis, and American Bar Associations; thirty-third-degree Mason; State senator, Indiana, 1914-1918; Republican floor leader and president pro tempore; enlisted first officers' training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, May 10, 1917; first lieutenant and captain, Three hundred and thirty-fourth and Thirty-ninth Regiments Infantry; promoted to major, Infantry,

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overseas; judge, superior court, Indianapolis, Ind.; delegate to Republican National Convention, 1924; appointed on October 20, 1925, and elected on November 2, 1926, to the United States Senate for the term ending March 3, 1929, to fill the vacancy caused by death of Senator Samuel M. Ralston; reelected November 6, 1928, for term expiring March 3, 1935.

IOWA

Senator

SMITH WILDMAN BROOKHART, Progressive Republican, of Washington, Iowa; born in log cabin on a farm in Scotland County, Mo., February 2, 1869; educated in country schools and high schools of Iowa, and Southern Iowa Normal; studied law in offices at Bloomfield and Keosauqua, Iowa; admitted to bar of Iowa in supreme court, 1892; farmer, teacher, lawyer, and soldier; married Jennie Hearn, June 22, 1897; six children—Charles E., John R., Smith W., Florence H., Edith A., and Joseph W.; served in Iowa National Guard from 1894 until World War, except about five years; Spanish-American War, second lieutenant, Fiftieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Mexican border, major, First Iowa Brigade; World War, major and lieutenant colonel of Infantry; chief instructor in marksmanship in Camp Perry and Camp Benning schools; captain American Palma Rifle Team, 1912, winning world championship; elected four terms as president of the National Rifle Association of America; served as county attorney of Washington County, Iowa, three terms; chairman of Republican State convention in 1912; elected to United States Senate in 1922 to fill unexpired term of Hon. William S. Kenyon, resigned; reelected November 4, 1924, for term of six years, beginning March 4, 1925, having received certificate of election certified by the executive council of the State of Iowa, which showed his election; but notwithstanding, the Senate of the United States disregarded the Iowa election laws and seated his Democratic opponent on April 12, 1926, after a prolonged contest; he immediately entered the Republican primary as opponent of Senator A. B. Cummins and defeated him for the Republican nomination on June 7, 1926, by 71,527 votes; elected November 2, 1926, for term beginning March 4, 1927, receiving 323,409 votes, Democratic candidate receiving 247,869; term expires March 3, 1933.

KANSAS

Senators

ARTHUR CAPPER, Republican, of Topeka, was born in Garnett, Anderson County, Kans., July 14, 1865; received his education in the common schools and high school of Garnett; learned the printing trade on the Garnett Journal; went to Topeka in 1884 and secured work as typesetter on the Topeka Daily Capital, of which he is now owner and publisher; later became a reporter on this paper, and then city editor; in 1891 went to New York and was a reporter on the New York Tribune, and in 1892 was in Washington as special correspondent; in 1893 started in business for himself by purchasing the North Topeka Mail, a weekly paper, which he afterwards combined with the Kansas Breeze; a few years later he purchased the Topeka Daily Capital and other publications; was president of board of regents Kan-

sas State Agricultural College from 1910 to 1913; was elected Governor of Kansas in 1914 and again in 1916; elected United States Senator at the general election November 5, 1918; reelected November 4, 1924, the popular vote being: Arthur Capper, Republican, 428,494; James Malone, Democrat, 154,189; S. O. Coble, Socialist, 5,340; Fred J. Fralcy, Independent, 23,266; married Florence Crawford (deceased), daughter of former Gov. Samuel J. Crawford.

HENRY JUSTIN ALLEN, Republican, of Wichita, was born in Pittsfield, Warren County, Pa., September 11, 1868; was taken to Kansas as a child by his pioneer father, John Allen, a farmer, who located in Clay County; was educated in the public schools, Washburn College at Topeka, and Baker University at Baldwin, from which latter institution he received the degree of A. M.; received the honorary degrees of LL. D. from Washburn College and Denver University, and of Bachelor of Literature from the Kansas Wesleyan University; on the completion of his college education he became a newspaper reporter and later editorial writer, serving in these capacities on a number of mid-western papers; a war correspondent in Cuba with Shafter's Corps; a member of the Washington Press Gallery; has owned a number of newspapers in Kansas, including the Wichita Beacon, in which he now is interested; has held a number of public positions in Kansas, including that of governor, to which he was elected while serving with the American Red Cross in France during the war and was reelected at the end of his first term, serving until 1923; was special commissioner of the Near East Relief to Armenia, Turkey, Greece, and Southern Russia in 1923-24; was director of publicity for the Republican National Committee in the campaign of 1928; was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Senator Charles Curtis on April 1, 1929; married Miss Elsie Jane Nuzman, of Circleville, Kans., and has one daughter, Miss Henrietta Allen.

MICHIGAN

Senators

JAMES COUZENS, Republican; born, Chatham, Ontario, August 26, 1872; married; entered the Senate November 29, 1922; present term expires March 3, 1931.

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, Republican, of Grand Rapids, was born in that city on March 22, 1884, the son of Aaron and Alpha (Hendrick); was educated in the common schools, later studying law in the University of Michigan; has an honorary M. A. degree from his alma mater and an honorary LL. D. degree from Hope College; at the age of 22 became editor and publisher of the Grand Rapids Herald and held that position until his appointment to the United States Senate; is the author of several books dealing with the life and times of Alexander Hamilton and with American tradition in public service and public policy; in 1912 was a member of the Grand Rapids Charter Commission; in 1913 was chairman of the Michigan commission which put Zachariah Chandler's statue in the Washington Capitol; in 1916 and again in 1928 was chairman of the Michigan Republican State convention; from 1912 to 1918 was a member of the Republican State central committee of Michigan; married Hazel H. Whitaker of Fort Wayne, Ind.; his three children are Arthur, Jr., Barbara, and Elizabeth; appointed to the United States

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Senate on March 31, 1928, to fill the vacancy caused by death of Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris; elected on November 6, 1928, for the short term ending March 3, 1929, and for the long term ending March 3, 1935, by a majority of over 601,000.

MINNESOTA

Senator

THOMAS D. SCHALL, A. B., LL. B.; Republican; practicing lawyer, Minneapolis, Minn.; married, has three children—Thomas D., Jr., at Annapolis Naval Academy, Richard, at Shattuck Military Academy, Faribault, Minn., and Paget Ann; blind; lost sight through electric shock; served five terms in House of Representatives from tenth district, Minnesota; elected to United States Senate November 4, 1924.

MISSOURI

Senator

ROSCOE C. PATTERSON, Republican, was born in Springfield, Mo., September 15, 1876; married; one son; educated in public schools of Springfield, Mo., Drury College, University of Missouri, and Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; graduated from the law department of Washington University with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1897; admitted to the Missouri bar September 15, 1897, and engaged in the general practice of law at Springfield until December 21, 1925; elected prosecuting attorney of Greene County (two terms) from January 1, 1903, until January 1, 1907; member of the Republican State committee from the seventh congressional district of Missouri from 1912 until 1920; chairman of Republican State conventions which met in St. Louis in 1918 and in Kansas City May 5, 1920; member Sixty-seventh Congress; presidential elector at large from Missouri in 1924; appointed by President Calvin Coolidge United States attorney for the western district of Missouri, December 21, 1925, for a term of four years; resigned as United States attorney February, 1929; elected United States Senator November 6, 1928, for a term of six years.

NEBRASKA

Senators

GEORGE W. NORRIS, Republican, of McCook, Neb., was born in Sandusky, County, Ohio, July 11, 1861, and his early life was spent on the farm where he was born; his father died when he was a small child; his only brother was killed in the War of the Rebellion, and his mother was left in straitened circumstances; was compelled to work out among the neighborhood farmers by the day and month during the summer and attended district school during the winter; afterwards taught school and earned the money to defray expenses for a higher education; attended Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, and the Valparaiso University; studied law while teaching and afterwards finished the law course in law school; was admitted to the bar in 1883; removed to Nebraska in 1885; was three times prosecuting attorney, twice by appointment and once by election, refusing a second nomination for the position; was elected district judge of fourteenth district in 1895 and reelected to the same position in 1899 which position he held when nominated for Congress; was elected to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second Congresses; was elected to the Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1913; reelected in 1918 and

in 1924; his present term will expire March 3, 1931.

ROBERT BEECHER HOWELL, Republican, of Omaha; son of Andrew and Mary Adelia Beecher (Tower) Howell, of Adrian, Mich.; married Alice Chase Cullingham, of Omaha; civil engineer; attended public schools, Adrian, Mich.; cadet midshipman, United States Navy, 1881; graduated, United States Naval Academy, 1885; attended Detroit School of Law, 1892; located in Omaha, 1888; State engineer of Nebraska, 1895-96; city engineer of Omaha, 1896-97; member Board of Visitors, United States Naval Academy, 1896; lieutenant, United States Navy, Spanish-American War; State senator, 1903-4; appointed to water board (now directorate) Metropolitan Utilities District, Omaha, elected to board 1904, reelected 1910, 1916, 1922; Republican National Committeeman, 1912; reelected 1916, 1920; member executive committee, Republican National Committee 1916-1924; Republican nominee for governor, 1914; water commissioner, Omaha, 1912; general manager, Metropolitan Utilities District, operating public water, gas, and ice plants, 1913-1923; lieutenant, United States Naval Fleet Reserve 1917-1921; chairman National Radio Service Commission, United States Post Office Department, 1921; elected United States Senator, 1922; reelected, 1928.

IDAHO

Senators

WILLIAM EDGAR BORAH, Republican, of Boise, was born June 29, 1865, in Wayne County, Ill.; was educated in the common schools of Wayne County, at the Southern Illinois Academy, Effingham, Ill., and at the Kansas State University, Lawrence; was admitted to practice law September, 1890, at Lyons, Kans., and devoted his entire time exclusively to the practice of law until elected to the United States Senate January 15, 1907; reelected January 14, 1913, November 5, 1918, and November 4, 1924. His present term of service will expire March 3, 1931.

JOHN THOMAS, Republican, of Gooding, Idaho; born in Phillips County, Kans., on January 4, 1874; settled in Idaho in 1909; for many years has been engaged in banking and livestock business; served as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Idaho for four years; was member of the Republican National Committee two terms; was appointed to the Senate June 30, 1928, to succeed Senator Frank R. Gooding, deceased; elected for the unexpired term on November 6, 1928.

NORTH DAKOTA

Senators

LYNN J. FRAZIER, Republican, of Hoople, N. Dak., was born in Steele County, Minn., December 21, 1874, the son of Thomas and Lois B. Frazier. His parents were natives of Rangeley, Me., and became early western pioneers, first in Minnesota and later in the northern part of the Red River Valley in North Dakota. They settled in Pembina County, near the present town of Hoople. He attended the rural district school and then high school at Grafton, N. Dak., and was graduated in 1892; also from Mayville State Normal School, 1895; and B. A., University of North Dakota, 1901. Married Lottie J. Stafford, of Crystal, N. Dak., November 26, 1903, and they have five children. Upon leaving college returned to the family

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homestead, and at once took up the management of the farm for his widowed mother; remained actively engaged in farming until 1916, when endorsed for governor by the Nonpartisan League and elected on the Republican ticket; reelected governor in 1918 and again in 1920. In March, 1922, was endorsed by the Nonpartisan League for United States Senator and nominated on the Republican ticket in the primaries and elected November 7, 1922, and reelected November 6, 1928.

GERALD P. NYE, Republican, of Cooperstown, N. Dak.; born in Hortonville, Wis., December 19, 1892; son of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin R. Nye; graduated from Wittenberg (Wis.) High School in 1911; engaged in newspaper work in Hortonville, Wis., in Iowa for two years, and since 1915 in North Dakota; married in 1916 to Anna Margaret Munch, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Creston, Iowa; has three children; candidate in 1923 on Independent ticket for Congress from second North Dakota district and defeated; appointed, November 14, 1925, to fill vacancy in Senate caused by death of Senator Edwin F. Ladd and seated January 12 by vote of 41 to 39 after long controversy in Senate over right of governor to appoint; elected in June, 1926, to short term ending March, 1927, and in November of same year reelected for full term ending March, 1933.

OHIO

Senators

SIMEON D. FESS, Republican, of Yellow Springs, Ohio; head of the American history department in Ohio Northern University from 1889 to 1897; director of the college of law 1897 to 1900; vice president of Ohio Northern University; called by President Harper to the University of Chicago in 1902, president of Antioch College 1907 to 1917; vice president of Ohio constitutional convention, 1912; represented sixth Ohio district in Congress from 1913 to 1915 and the seventh district from 1915 to 1923—Sixty-third to Sixty-seventh Congresses, inclusive; chairman of Committee on Education, member of the Rules Committee and Library Committee in the House; as chairman of the Republican National congressional committee had direction of the congressional elections in 1918, when the Democratic majority of 12 gave way to a Republican majority of 38, and in 1920, when the Republican majority was increased to 170; member of Methodist Episcopal Church and Masonic (thirty-third degree) and Pythian fraternal orders; he was nominated for the United States Senate at the Republican primary August 8 and elected November 7, 1922, by a majority of 30,601; renominated without opposition and reelected November 6, 1928, by a majority of 505,853; chairman Joint and Senate Committees on the Library; member Foreign Relations, Interstate Commerce, Contingent Expenses, and Public Buildings and Grounds Committees of the Senate. Republican whip.

THEODORE E. BURTON, Republican, of Cleveland; unmarried; was born at Jefferson, Ohio, December 20, 1851; graduated at Oberlin College in 1872; received the degree of LL. D. from Oberlin and Dartmouth Colleges and from New York University and other institutions; commenced the practice of law in Cleveland in 1875; elected to the House of Representatives in 1888 and served in that body in the Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth to Sixtieth Congresses; Member of the United States Senate from Ohio 1909-1915; chairman Inland Waterways Commission by appointment of President Roosevelt, 1907-8, and

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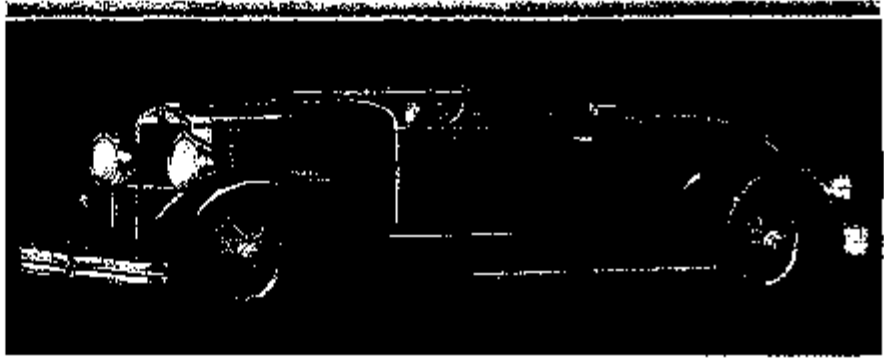
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of the National Waterways Commission, created by Congress, 1908-1912; member of the National Monetary Commission; member of the executive committee and executive council, Interparliamentary Union, and as such participated in meetings at St. Louis, in 1904, and later at London, Paris, Geneva, The Hague, Vienna, Copenhagen, Berne, and Paris, in 1927; elected to the Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth Congresses; appointed member of Debt Funding Commission by President Harding, 1922; chairman delegation from the United States to the Conference for the Control of International Traffic in Arms, etc., Geneva, May and June, 1925. Elected to the United States Senate for the unexpired term ending March 3, 1933, by a majority of 572,747.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senators

PETER NORBECK, Roosevelt Republican, of Redfield, S. Dak., son of Rev. George and Karen (Kongsvig) Norbeck; born in Clay County, Dakota Territory, August 27, 1870; raised on a farm; well driller by occupation; is married and has four children; served three terms as State senator, one term as lieutenant governor, two terms as governor, first elected to the United States Senate in 1920; delegate to and member of resolutions committee of the Republican National Convention which met in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1924; also delegate to the 1928 Republican National Convention at Kansas City; reelected United States Senator in 1926 for the term expiring March 3, 1933, receiving 105,619 votes, to 59,094 for the Democratic candidate and 12,584 for the Farmer-Labor candidate.

WILLIAM HENRY McMASTER, Republican, of Yankton; born May 10, 1877, in Ticonic, Iowa; graduated from Sioux City High School, 1895, and from Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., 1899; engaged in banking business; elected representative of State Legislature, South Dakota, 1910; elected State senator, two terms, 1912-1914; elected lieutenant governor, two terms, 1916-1918; elected governor, two terms, 1920-1922; elected United States Senator, 1924.

NEVADA

Senator

TASKER LOWNDES ODDIE, Republican, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 24, 1870; son of Henry Meigs and Ellen Gibson (Prout) Oddie; early childhood in East Orange, N. J.; cowboy in Nebraska from 16 to 19 years of age; engaged in business life in New York; in real estate and financial institutions; during this time took 3-year night course of law, graduated from the New York University with degree of LL. B. in 1895; admitted New York bar same year; February, 1898, went to Nevada, engaged actively in mining activities; was one of discoverers of gold and silver camp of Tonopah in 1899; Goldfield, another famous camp, came into being largely as result of this discovery; district attorney Nye County, Nev., 1901-2; State senator 1903-1906; Governor of Nevada 1911-1915; elected United States Senator November 2, 1920; reelected November 2, 1926, for a second term ending March 3, 1933; Married to Daisy Rendall, daughter of Stephen Arnold and Cecelia Murray Barnes Rendall, of Los Angeles, Calif.

CALIFORNIA

Senators

HIRAM WARREN JOHNSON, Republican, was born in Sacramento, Calif.,

September 2, 1866; was married in the city of Sacramento to Minnie McNeal, daughter of Archibald McNeal, and of this marriage there are two sons, both adults—Hiram Warren Johnson, jr., and Archibald McNeal Johnson; resided in Sacramento until 1902, and then re-

moved to San Francisco; present residence, 857 Green Street, San Francisco; educated in the public schools of Sacramento and University of California; by profession, lawyer; elected Governor of California in 1910, reelected governor in 1914; elected United States Senator in 1916; reelected in 1922 and again in 1928.

SAMUEL MORGAN SHORTRIDGE, Republican; born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, August 3, 1861, son of Rev. Elias W. and Talitha C. Shortridge; married to Laura Leigh Gashwiler, and they have two sons—Samuel M., jr., and John G. Shortridge; lawyer; presidential elector for Harrison 1888, for McKinley 1900, and for Taft 1908; nominated for United States Senator by Republicans of California at primary election August, 1920, and elected at general election November 2, 1920, for the term commencing March 4, 1921; reelected November 2, 1926, for the full term of six years. Legal residence, Menlo Park, San Mateo County, Calif.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTS

Thirty men have occupied the White House as President of the United States. Fifteen of them were there before Abraham Lincoln was elected as the sixteenth President and the first Republican. Of the fifteen presidents since Lincoln first went to the white House thirteen of them have been Republicans. The list of Republican presidents follow:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1861-1865)

ANDREW JOHNSON (1865-1869)

ULYSSES S. GRANT (1869-1877)

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (1877-1881)

JAMES A. GARFIELD (1881)

CHESTER A. ARTHUR (1881-1885)

BENJAMIN HARRISON (1889-1893)

WILLIAM McKINLEY (1897-1901)

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1901-1909)

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT (1909-1913)

WARREN G. HARDING (1921-1923)

CALVIN COOLIDGE (1923-1929)

HERBERT HOOVER (1929-...)

Note: Johnson succeeded to the Presidency on the assassination of President Lincoln. Arthur's succession followed the assassination of Garfield. Roosevelt's occurred on the assassination of McKinley and Coolidge's on the death of Harding. Presidents Roosevelt and Coolidge were renominated and reelected in their own right on the completion of their first terms.

REPUBLICANS IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Since the Republican party came into existence 75 years ago it has been in control of the House of Representatives in all but 24 years, or during the life of but 12 of the 38 Congresses during that time.

There are in the present house (71st Congress) 267 Republicans, 163 Democrats, 1 Farmer Laborite, with 4 seats vacant.

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Rueping
Leather
Co.**



**Fon du Lac
Wisc.**

**Stephenson
Underwear Mills**

**South Bend
Indiana**

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