

The **PALIMPSEST**



T. R. Roosevelt at Keokuk

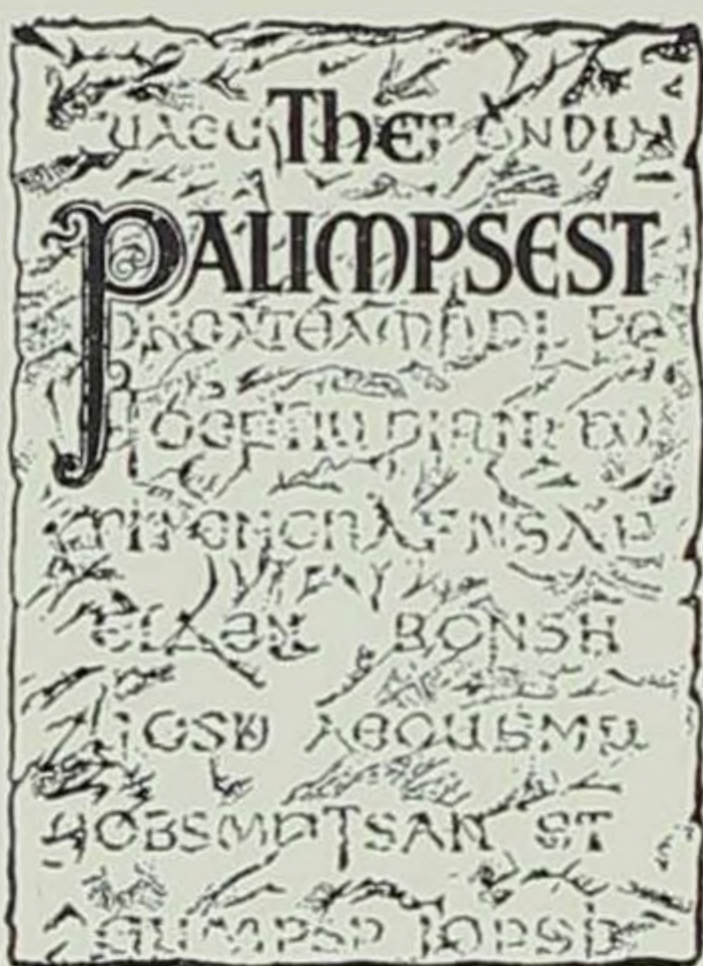
Presidents in Iowa

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The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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Illustrations

All illustrations, unless otherwise noted, are in the State Historical Society of Iowa Collections.

Front Cover: Senator Cummins Leads President Roosevelt and Dignitaries Aboard *Mississippi*.

Back Cover: Left to Right: J. A. T. Hull, J. P. Dolliver, President Taft, A. B. Cummins, B. F. Carroll, G. N. Haugen.

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THE PALIMPSEST

EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

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McKinley in Iowa

The 1896 presidential campaign was one of intense feeling and excitement. William Jennings Bryan, the "Boy Orator of the Platte," had swept the Democratic convention with his now-famous "Cross of Gold" speech. During the summer and fall Bryan campaigned widely for his free silver program, traveling some 18,000 miles in an unprecedented effort to win the election.

Meanwhile the Republican nominee, under the astute guidance of the Republican boss, Mark Hanna, staged a "Front Porch" campaign in Canton, Ohio, where he met selected delegations and gave carefully prepared speeches setting forth the conservative financial philosophy of his party. Iowans hoped that they would have a chance to see Major McKinley during the campaign. Several invitations were extended — one to attend the Republican state convention and another to visit the Iowa semi-centennial at Burlington.

McKinley did not accept these invitations, however, although for a time, when it was beginning

to look as though Bryan might carry the traditionally Republican states of this area, Hanna seriously considered a middle-western tour for his candidate should matters get "desperate." The danger passed with improving financial conditions and McKinley stayed in Canton.

It was not until 1898, then, that Iowans could welcome President McKinley. He was not a stranger to Iowa, however, for he had campaigned for the Republican party in the State in 1892. His 1898 trip was one of triumph and rejoicing. America had, in 113 days, defeated Spain in a hopelessly one-sided contest, and even as the President toured the country, peace commissioners of both nations were meeting in Paris. One question especially plagued McKinley as he left Washington — should he demand from Spain the surrender of the Philippine Islands? On this trip he was to find the answer.

The purpose of the journey was a visit to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. On October 12, the presidential special first entered Iowa over the North Western lines at Clinton, where Governor Leslie M. Shaw and Senators William B. Allison and John H. Gear boarded the train. The party was a distinguished one, including many of the cabinet members, several high-ranking military officers, and the ministers of China, Argentina, Brazil, and Korea.

At Cedar Rapids the President spoke from a

platform erected at the station. He talked briefly of the war and of the responsibilities of victory. From Cedar Rapids the train proceeded westward, stopping at Belle Plaine, Tama, Marshalltown, Ames, Boone, Carroll, and Council Bluffs.

When time permitted, McKinley spoke from a platform at the station; otherwise, he greeted the throngs who came to see him from the rear platform, in the time-honored tradition of presidential journeys. His good nature impressed those who met him. "He is so amiable and conscientious," the *Cedar Rapids Gazette* recorded, "that he sacrifices himself for the gratification of the public in ways that none of his predecessors have done. Between stations — when he ought to be resting and thinking over what he is going to say next time — he receives local committees who get aboard to pay their respects and explain the program and insist upon talking with him, which, in the dust and rumble of the train, is very wearing upon the voice. He . . . submits to all the arrangements they have made for his reception, regardless of his own comfort and convenience."

The general tenor of McKinley's talks during the trip was of the unity of the nation — a unity experienced for the first time since the Civil War. Two Confederate generals, Butler and Wheeler, now wore the uniform of the United States army. The South had responded as eagerly as the North to the call for men to fight against Spain. One of

the President's most telling speeches was made at Boone, where he reminded his listeners that there was "no north, no south, no east, no west," but one really united nation. He added: "The triumphs of war will be written in the articles of peace." This, to some, seemed a hint of the demand the United States would soon make — that Spain surrender the Philippine Islands.

After a short stay at Omaha, the presidential train returned eastward across southern Iowa on the Burlington lines. Seven stops were scheduled for the day's run to Burlington — Council Bluffs, Glenwood, Hastings, Red Oak, Creston, Ottumwa, and Burlington. But, and here was another instance of McKinley's good nature, "he was persuaded at the expense of his health and comfort" to make ten unscheduled appearances — at Malvern, Corning, Prescott, Afton, Osceola, Chariton, Albia, Melrose, Fairfield, and Mt. Pleasant.

Throngs greeted the train at each station and the applause and enthusiasm seemed to grow with every stop. "The people surged forward to grasp the hand of the president, and he smilingly accommodated as many as he could before the train started, reaching far out over the railing."

McKinley's speeches hinted ever more strongly that it was our duty as a great nation to assume our responsibilities in the world. The *Burlington Saturday Evening Post* commented, "Utterances

of the President on his journey through Iowa last week were such as to reveal the foreign policy of the administration very clearly. The Philippines are to become American colonial territory, and the American people are in hearty accord with this purpose. President McKinley will do for fifteen million yellow people what President Lincoln did for six millions of blacks, while the industrial development of the Philippines will furnish another parallel no less instructive and suggestive."

At Burlington, McKinley was spared another platform appearance, but instead was taken on a drive around the city. Two incidents illustrate the laxity with which he was guarded — a laxity which was to cost William McKinley his life three years later. A Burlington woman broke through the line of soldiers, rushed up to the President, threw her arms around his neck, "and implanted a kiss on his coat collar that sounded like a circular saw striking a knot." Again, after the drive through the Burlington streets, McKinley and his escort returned to the train to find it completely surrounded by people anxious for another glimpse of the distinguished visitor. "The President had to fight his way through with the rest of the party, which he did in a most energetic manner." Although the mayor and the city marshal were with him McKinley reached the car some time before they did. "It was a good natured crowd and apparently did not recognize the pres-

ident, for he was alone among them for several minutes, and their eyes were fastened upon the car."

The enthusiasm with which McKinley had been greeted throughout "his famous Western journey," evidently convinced him that the people would support the step he was about to take. On October 31, the United States peace commissioners at Paris presented to the Spanish delegates a demand that Spain surrender all of the Philippines.

McKinley's next visit to Iowa was just a year later, in October of 1899. Returning from a trip through Minnesota and the Dakotas, the President entered Iowa at Sioux City and traveled across the northern part of the State on the Illinois Central lines to Dubuque. The country was still filled with the excitement of a successful war. The Philippine revolt had not yet stirred up sufficient misgivings as to our new imperial policy. At Cedar Falls, McKinley said, "It is no longer a question of expansion with us — we have expanded. If there is any question at all, it is a question of contraction, and who is going to contract?" A voice in the crowd replied, "Not we!"

The President traveled with the members of his cabinet and — during the journey across Iowa — with Senators Allison and Gear and Governor Shaw. At all the stops the train was surrounded with the usual cheering throngs anxious for a

glimpse of the Nation's leader. At Dubuque, in spite of periodic showers, which dampened both the decorations and the spirits of the entertainment committee, the stop of 35 minutes was a huge success. The *Dubuque Weekly Times* reported that "more than ten thousand people saw the chief executive and more than half that number got within range of his voice." During a brief talk at the city park, McKinley praised the Iowa regiment in the Philippines which had consented to stay there as long as needed.

As in 1898, so in 1899, President McKinley was received by Iowans with enthusiasm, parades, bonfires, and a surge of patriotism. In 1900 Iowa would again cast her vote for McKinley. Within a year after that election McKinley's assassination at Buffalo would bring to the White House the dynamic and colorful Theodore Roosevelt.

MILDRED THRONE

Teddy Roosevelt in Iowa

Thrice within a period of four and a half years Iowa was visited by Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. The first visit was in April, 1903. The President had been spending a vacation in Yellowstone Park and was on his way to St. Louis for the dedication of the site of the St. Louis World's Fair. His two-day route across Iowa included Shenandoah, Clarinda, Van Wert, Osceola, Des Moines, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa (where his train lay on a siding overnight), and Keokuk.

"The president comes to Iowa feeling 'bully'," reported the *Des Moines Register*. An outdoor vacation, of the type he loved; successful prosecution of the "trust-busting" Northern Securities case; the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty; the success of Governor Taft in the Philippines — all this made 1903 a happy year for the President. His enthusiastic reception in Iowa added to that "bully" feeling.

On his trip the President was surrounded by secret service men, to guard him against any such tragedy as had befallen President McKinley in 1901. While the presidential train lay overnight at Ottumwa, sixteen men stood guard over the car,

four of them from the Rock Island Railroad's secret service force, eight from the Ottumwa police force, and four from the government secret service. Such restraint irked "T. R." and his independence was illustrated by an incident at Keokuk. Seeing a man in the crowd trying unsuccessfully to take pictures, the President called the photographer to his carriage and told him to "shoot all he wanted."

The reception of the President at Keokuk was typical of that of the other Iowa towns. Mayor Andrew J. Dimond and his reception committee met the President at the train and rode to Rand Park with him. Six companies of the Iowa National Guard, commanded by Major John A. Dunlap of Keokuk, marched in the long procession. In the speech delivered to a large throng at Rand Park, the President said, "When I come to Iowa I feel I can learn rather than teach, because in peace and war, you men and women have acted on these principles, a capacity for organization and recognition of individual initiative." So intent was the President on his address and so receptive was the crowd that the efforts of Howard Elliott, later president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to halt his speech in order to get back to the train were fruitless. T. R. continued to the end of his prepared talk, and delayed the departure of his special train eight minutes.

At the conclusion of the address hundreds

surged forward cheering and trying to reach the side of the speaker. Negro citizens of Keokuk pressed a huge bouquet into his hands; Dan Anderson, leading Republican, making the presentation address. Before he left the stand the President pressed a button which started the machinery rolling in the J. C. Hubinger Brothers large new starch factory and on the way out of the park the President's carriage stopped long enough to allow him to plant an elm tree in honor of the Civic Division of the Keokuk Woman's Club. A small stone with the date and a Rough Rider's hat carved in the center marks the tree which stands in the present Rand Park flower gardens.

Roosevelt's second visit to Iowa, in 1907, was on the occasion of a presidential cruise down the Mississippi in the interests of the development of the river as an avenue of commerce. Could "Teddy" make the trip today, one may be sure he would give vent to his pet word, "dee-lighted," at the sight of the commercial development which has all but obscured anything but the memory of the packet boats which plied the peaceful river fifty years ago.

On this occasion Keokuk was the President's only stop in Iowa. He came to the city to board the river steamboat, *Mississippi*, a newly-built steamer of the government fleet. He was greeted at the railroad station by wild cheering and the playing of "Hail to the Chief" by the National

Guard band. Governor Cummins and Mayor Strimback welcomed him both to Iowa and to Keokuk. The President was then driven to Rand Park, where he made a short address, ignoring the threatening financial worries of 1907, and stressing the importance of the development of Mississippi River commerce. He also took this occasion to express again the Roosevelt creed, "I believe the average American citizen will no more tolerate rule by the mob than by the plutocrat. He desires to see justice enacted from rich and poor alike."

After the address Roosevelt boarded the *Mississippi* for his trip down the Great River. He was accompanied by members of the Inland Waterways Commission and the governors of fourteen of the central western states. A large flotilla of river boats accompanied the *Mississippi* on its journey downstream from Keokuk to Memphis.

As the President's boat steamed out of the lock and through the Keokuk and Hamilton drawbridge, it was joined by the other boats in the convoy, heading south to the accompaniment of whistles from the boats anchored at the Keokuk waterfront and from the factories of the city. A *Constitution Democrat* writer described the scene: "As soon as the *Mississippi* steamed out of the lock and through the draw, a naval display was given with hundreds of launches taking part, the little boats forming two lines in the middle of the river through which the President's boat passed."

This was a maneuver which the boat owners of Keokuk had practiced for weeks, and it made a big hit with the crowd which lined the shore and bluffs to watch the display.

President Roosevelt, in his letters to his children, has left a record of this trip from the point of view of the chief actor. In a letter to Kermit, he wrote: "After speaking at Keokuk this morning we got aboard this brand new stern-wheeler of the regular Mississippi type and started downstream. I went up on the texas and of course felt an irresistible desire to ask the pilot about Mark Twain." To Archie he wrote, "I am now on what I believe will be my last trip of any consequence while I am President. Until I got to Keokuk, Iowa, it was about like any other trip, but it is now pleasant going down the Mississippi. . . . At night the steamers are all lighted up, for there are a dozen of them in company with us." Describing the boat, he wrote, "There is no hold to the boat, just a flat bottom with a deck, and on this deck a foot or so above the water stands the engineroom, completely open at the sides and all the machinery visible as you come up on the boat. Both ends are blunt, and the gangways are drawn up by big cranes."

To his "dearest Ethel" he wrote on October 1, "The first part of my trip up to the time that we embarked on the river at Keokuk was just about the ordinary style. I had continually to rush out to wave at the people at the towns through which the

train passed. If the train stopped anywhere I had to make a very short speech to several hundred people who evidently thought they liked me, and whom I really liked, but to whom I had nothing in the world to say. At Canton [Ohio] and Keokuk I went through the usual solemn festivities — the committee of reception, and the guard of honor, with the open carriage, the lines of enthusiastic fellow-citizens to whom I bowed continually right and left, the speech which in each case I thought went off rather better than I had dared hope — for I felt as if I had spoken myself out. When I got on the boat, however, times grew easier. I still have to rush out continually, stand on the front part of the deck, and wave at groups of people on shore, and at stern-wheel steamboats draped with American flags and loaded with enthusiastic excursionists. But I have a great deal of time to myself, and by gentle firmness I think I have succeeded in impressing on my good hosts that I rather resent allopathic doses of information about shoals and dykes, the amount of sand per cubic foot of water, the quantity of manufactures supplied by each river town, etc."

It is the picture of T. R. in a frock coat, waving to enthusiastic crowds from the front of the steamer *Mississippi*, that thousands who were in Keokuk that October day fifty-seven years ago, carry in their memory.

FREDERIC C. SMITH

Taft in Iowa

When President William Howard Taft visited Iowa in 1909 he was cordially received in Des Moines. Flags and bunting "wafted a silent greeting" to the Chief Executive, while a multitude of jubilant residents of Iowa and the Middle States extended to him a "noisy and enthusiastic" welcome. The *Des Moines Register* regretted the briefness of Taft's stay in this "great state, this progressive state, this unswerving state, this composite state of the whole nation."

On September 17, three days before Taft arrived in Des Moines, the President had spoken at Winona, Minnesota, where he had defended the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law. Tariff legislation had been the "bone of contention" in the previous session of the Congress. In accordance with a campaign promise, President Taft had urged some amendments for downward revision of tariff rates, but he had not obtained sufficient results to satisfy many of the leading Republicans. Indeed, a group of midwestern Senators — among them Senators Jonathan P. Dolliver and Albert B. Cummins of Iowa — had come to be known as "insurgents" within the Republican ranks, and had led the fight against the Payne-Aldrich bill.

President Taft's bold defense of this measure on the eve of his arrival at Des Moines — the home town of Senator Cummins — presented a political enigma for suave politicians to conjure with. However, when the President came to town, political differences were laid aside, and all local citizens united to make it a gala occasion.

The President's train was scheduled to arrive in Des Moines at 7:00 A.M. on Monday, September 20. Many citizens had planned to arise early to be at the station to greet the city's distinguished guest. Taft's broad smile and jovial disposition had been well advertised in advance. On Saturday, September 18, the *Des Moines Capital* carried on its editorial page this little jingle:

"If you're waking, call me early Monday
morning, mother dear;
It's going to be the biggest day of all this
blessed year.
The people will be coming in for many a
long long mile —
They've read about and want to see that
famous Bill Taft smile."

Lafayette Young, editor of the *Des Moines Capital*, joined the President's party at St. Paul, Minnesota, and accompanied Taft to Des Moines. When the President's train arrived at the capital, it was met by a committee of distinguished Iowans, including Harry H. Polk, C. A. Rawson, Governor Beryl F. Carroll, Senator Jonathan P. Dolli-

ver, and Senator Albert B. Cummins. From the Union Station the President and his party were taken in automobiles to the home of Senator and Mrs. Cummins, where a breakfast of "crisp waffles and fine beefsteak" was served to more than a score of guests.

Following the breakfast hour the President was taken to a stand south of the Capitol building where he reviewed 5,000 visiting United States army troops, and presented a short speech. In his address the President made no mention of the tariff question, except to say that he had discussed this subject on a former occasion, and chose to confine his remarks to matters of legislation confronting the next Congress. He discussed the question of railway rates — a topic of popular interest in Iowa at that time. Taft spoke, too, of interstate commerce, labor, and law enforcement legislation. These measures, he said, were "in the line of performing the promises of the republican platform. . . ."

At the conclusion of his remarks the President was whisked briskly back to the Union Station where his train was waiting to carry him on west. A brief, unscheduled stop was made at Atlantic, where a crowd of 4,000 cheered Taft's endorsement of the candidacy of Congressman Walter I. Smith. The presidential train then continued to Council Bluffs, stopping there but a few moments before leaving the State.

In the fall of 1911, after occupying the White House for two and a half years, Taft made an extensive 46-day tour of the West and Mid-West, spending two days in Iowa. His position as head of the Republican party was being challenged by the Progressives and the tour was made "with the object of feeling the public pulse."

On the morning of September 28, he was introduced to his first Iowa audience at Council Bluffs, where, it is said, "2,000 citizens rubbed the sand out of their eyes at an early hour and gathered at the Illinois Central depot to greet the President." Governor Beryl F. Carroll, Iowa Congressmen, high-ranking State officials, and a large concourse of prominent citizens were on hand to welcome the President and to escort him across the State.

Leaving Council Bluffs, the presidential special passed through Woodbine, Arion, Denison, Rockwell City, and arrived at Fort Dodge, where it made a brief thirty-minute stop. Introduced to Fort Dodge citizens by Senator William S. Kenyon, the President paid high tribute to the late Senator Dolliver. "I am delighted," he said, "to be in Fort Dodge, the home of J. P. Dolliver. I knew him well and loved him. . . . As a statesman he was moved to the highest principles of integrity and patriotism, and as an orator his equal we seldom see."

From Fort Dodge the President's train moved on to Webster City, Iowa Falls, and Waterloo,

where it arrived at 3:15 P.M. A parade was formed with "two big bands and two companies of militia, twenty-five automobile loads of people, notable in state and national politics, protected by a squad of twenty-five officers," and with a multitude of interested spectators. In introducing the city's distinguished guest, Attorney Benjamin F. Swisher paid high tribute to Taft, personally, when he said: "It is more than President Taft we are to hear today, for behind the president is William H. Taft, the man, conscientious, honest, and courageous." In response, the President paid tribute to Waterloo as a city of business, of manufacturing, and of industries, and then launched forth in one of his major addresses on the subject of "Government and Business." Although a drizzling rain had fallen at intervals throughout the day, the President's reception at Waterloo was spontaneous and genuine.

When the presidential party arrived in Des Moines on the morning of September 29, it was taken directly to the Grant Club where breakfast was served to invited guests, and where the informality and cordiality of the occasion made it one to be long remembered. President Taft, with his ready wit and jovial manner, was the "life of the party." Senator Cummins was one of the first to greet the President in Des Moines and welcome him to the capital city. Again, as in former years, political differences were by-passed while the

President of the United States and the distinguished Senator from Iowa greeted each other cordially.

Taft's principal address in Des Moines was at the Coliseum. The large crowd which had assembled there responded with vigorous applause when Governor Carroll introduced Taft as "The president whose comprehension of public questions is as broad as the need of the land, and whose courage to do right is measured only by the limit of human ability." Taft waxed eloquent as he pleaded the cause of international arbitration as a means toward permanent peace. An arbitration court which had authority and in which the nations of the world would have confidence, he believed, would afford the best guarantee of permanent peace.

Leaving Des Moines, the presidential party moved on to Knoxville and Albia where cheering crowds waited to see and hear the Nation's Chief Executive. At Ottumwa there was a large parade in which the children from the public schools played a conspicuous part. In his address there the President again referred to the tariff question, discussed Canadian reciprocity, and commented upon the function of a presidential veto.

Bloomfield was the last Iowa town which the President visited on his extensive tour. There he was greeted with something in the nature of an old-fashioned torchlight parade. The train ar-

rived at 9:15 P.M. and remained for twenty minutes. "Automobiles conveyed the guests over the famous Waubonsie trail to the public square where the big demonstration took place. Hundreds of people carried torches and shouted long and loud for President Taft." Bloomfield was Governor Carroll's home town. It was only fitting that the President and the Governor should receive a warm welcome there.

From Bloomfield President Taft and his party moved across the State line into Missouri, having been royally entertained for two days in the Hawkeye State.

JACOB A. SWISHER

Wilson in Iowa

President Woodrow Wilson made two trips to Iowa, both at rather crucial points in his career. The first was in 1916 when the country was turning its attention from domestic issues to the question of preparedness, and the second was in 1919 during the bitter Senate fight over the League of Nations. This was his last speaking tour which began September 4 in Ohio, and continued day and night all the way to the west coast and back to Pueblo, Colorado, where his health collapsed and he was forced to return to Washington. On both these visits the President spoke at the Coliseum in Des Moines and received a more than moderately warm welcome from a normally Republican state.

In 1916 Wilson's visit was part of a tour begun in January largely to call the attention of the Nation to the need for a greater army. That the issue of preparedness was to dominate the nation's interest through the approaching presidential election in the fall of the same year, is reflected in a cartoon by J. N. Darling appearing in the *Des Moines Register and Leader* just before Wilson's visit. The cartoon shows "Tariff" as a young lady who is the deserted wallflower at the dance while

an attractive young "Preparedness" has grouped around her caricatures of such prominent figures as William Jennings Bryan, Theodore Roosevelt, and the President himself. The war in Europe had clearly caused the popularity of the new issue, yet Wilson had managed not to commit himself to the likelihood of American participation. In fact, two days before his Des Moines appearance, he had solemnly promised in a speech at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, "I pledge you that, God helping, I will keep it [the nation] out of war."

The day before Wilson appeared (February 2), the Des Moines papers were full of descriptions of the preparations for his visit. "It will not be the mere recognition of the office," one paper declared, "it will be in large measure the welcome of the man." Iowa had voted for Wilson in 1912, in the electoral college, the first Democrat to receive such favor since Franklin Pierce. Now Iowans were turning out to welcome him.

All along his route into the State, crowds gathered at the station in below-zero weather. At Davenport, Iowa City, Grinnell, and Newton, Wilson spoke briefly from the rear platform of his train. Iowa City alone mustered 5,000 people, including many students from the University who left their classes to greet him. At Grinnell, tragedy was narrowly avoided when the train began backing into the crowd as a mother was holding up her small child to shake hands with the Presi-

dent. Everywhere the crowd was not a little curious to see the President's bride, the much-talked-of former Mrs. Edith Galt, whom he had married less than three months before. People crowded around for a close look at the new Mrs. Wilson, and as the couple stepped off the train in Des Moines, a girl near the rope was heard to exclaim, "She looks just like her best pictures."

At the state capital, Governor George W. Clarke and Mayor James R. Hanna were on hand to welcome the President. There were other welcoming delegates, a motor procession, dinners for officials of the arrangements committee, and a parade, but the President and Mrs. Wilson dined alone at the Chamberlain Hotel on a menu specially prepared by the head chef, Frank Tyck. (The menu of the President's dinner appeared in the paper on the following day.) Crowds began collecting at the Coliseum by 4:30 and the roped-off block in front was completely filled by 6:00 P.M., a half-hour before the doors were open.

That evening nearly 8,500 heard President Wilson declare, "There is danger to our national life." This he gave as the reason "why greater preparedness is necessary in the United States." The speech was received with enthusiasm and cheers, yet the conclusion the next day after the President's train had moved on to Kansas City was that Iowans were still not won over. "There seemed to be an impression on the train that Iowa's

response to the president's appeal was less pronounced than that of states farther east. The message was heard with earnest interest, but there was that about the crowds that led one to feel that they were disposed to go home and think it over soberly rather than be convinced offhand of grave perils threatening the country from without." This seems to have been the President's impression, too. At any rate, the result of the journey was a conviction that it was best not to hasten the larger preparations which Secretary of War Garrison demanded.

When Wilson came to Iowa on September 6, 1919, preparedness and the war, too, were past events. The post-war period had brought the usual reaction to national solidarity which found one of its outlets in resentment against and delay in ratifying the Versailles Treaty. Wilson's impatience with the delay made "Save the Peace" his first purpose and the reason behind his tour of the country in the fall of 1919. It was a tour of desperation taxing all of his physical reserves and made out of his deep conviction that a failure to support Article X and the League of Nations was a betrayal by Americans of the men who had fought the war.

Again Des Moines hung out the bunting and made elaborate preparations to welcome the President. This time he arrived with an airplane escort which met his train twenty miles out and hovered



ULYSSES S. GRANT

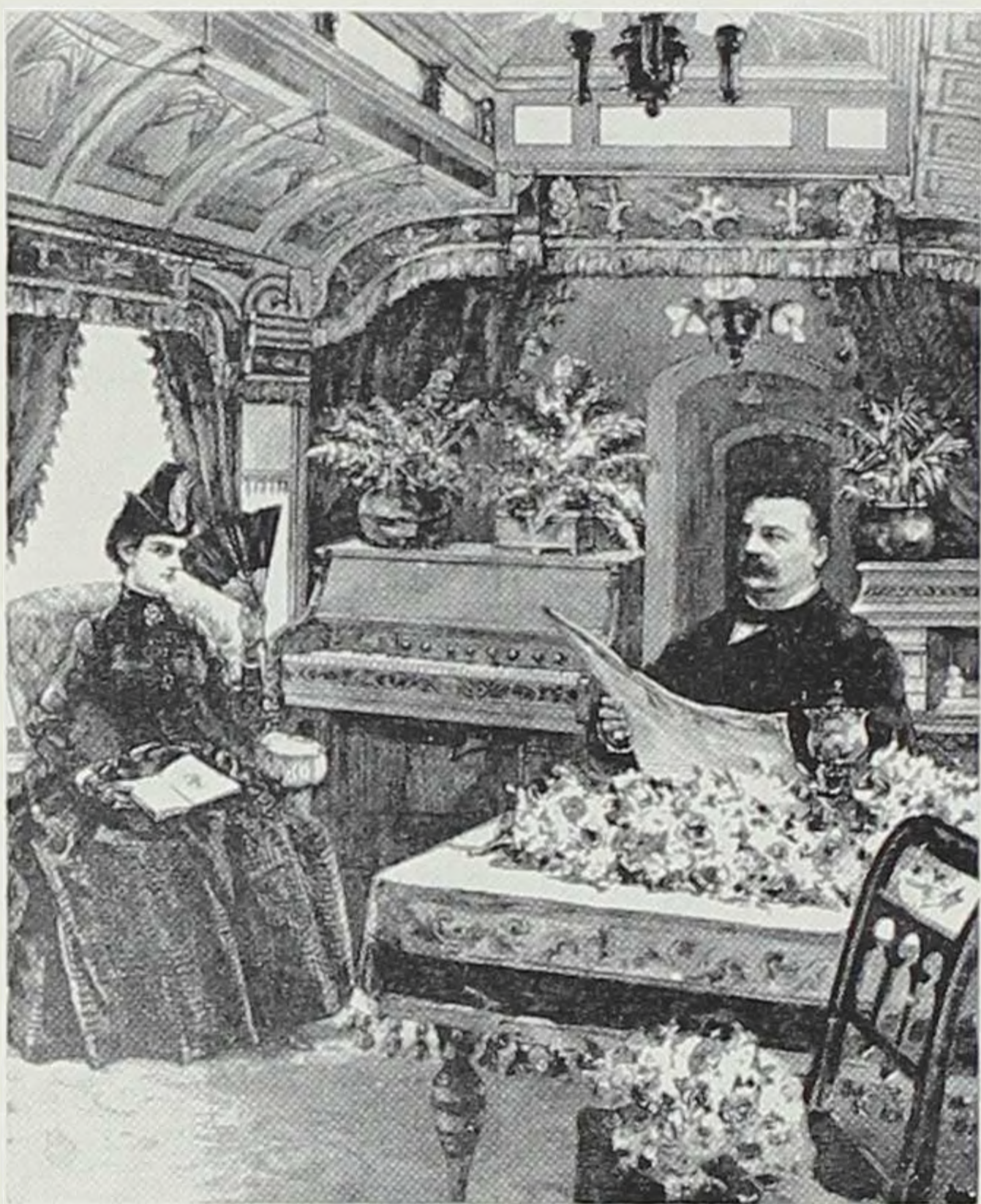
Des Moines, 1875

Grant came to Des Moines to address the Army of the Tennessee at their annual meeting.

OUR GUESTS.

We have with us to-day, in our young prairie city, distinguished guests. The Society of one of the grandest armies of the Republic comes here to hold its Annual Reunion, and with its members comes more than one man of world-wide reputation and renown. The patriot President, the most illustrious soldier of the century, and whose name and fame as military leader and civil ruler will in a day not distant be loved and cherished

with equal warmth and tenderness with those of Washington and Lincoln by all Americans, honors the occasion with his quiet and unostentatious presence, — his first visit to the Capital of Iowa. He will meet from our people a Des Moines welcome — sincere, hearty, and Western. In the grateful hearts of Iowa men and Iowa women he is first after Abraham Lincoln. Among the rest is Gen. Sherman, known and loved by every boy in blue, and admired the world over for his military genius and prowess. Secretary Belknap, than whom no man could be more welcome in Iowa, and of whom all Iowa is very proud, comes with the others. There are more men of like great record and name. They and all with them, the humblest and the greatest, and the humblest equally with the greatest, are all very welcome to our city and our homes. Our State furnished a noble number of the immortal men who made up the Army of the Tennessee; our city was represented in nearly every one of the battles, and their names are mingled with it in all of its proud history and precious memories. The hearts of our people warm to it as to their own kindred, and all who were of it and with it will be welcome here as the elder children to reunion at the homestead. *Iowa State Weekly Register* (Des Moines), October 1, 1875.



GROVER CLEVELAND

Grover Cleveland and wife in George Pullman's special presidential car. Cleveland visited the Sioux City Corn Palace in 1887 and declared it was the first "new thing" he had seen in his long "swing around the circle" that year.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY



William McKinley at Independence — October 16, 1899. The special train of seven Pullmans drawn by two engines carried President and Mrs. McKinley, his cabinet, and other distinguished guests. They were met by an immense throng that included over a thousand public school children carrying American flags.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN IOWA



President Roosevelt at Carroll in 1903.

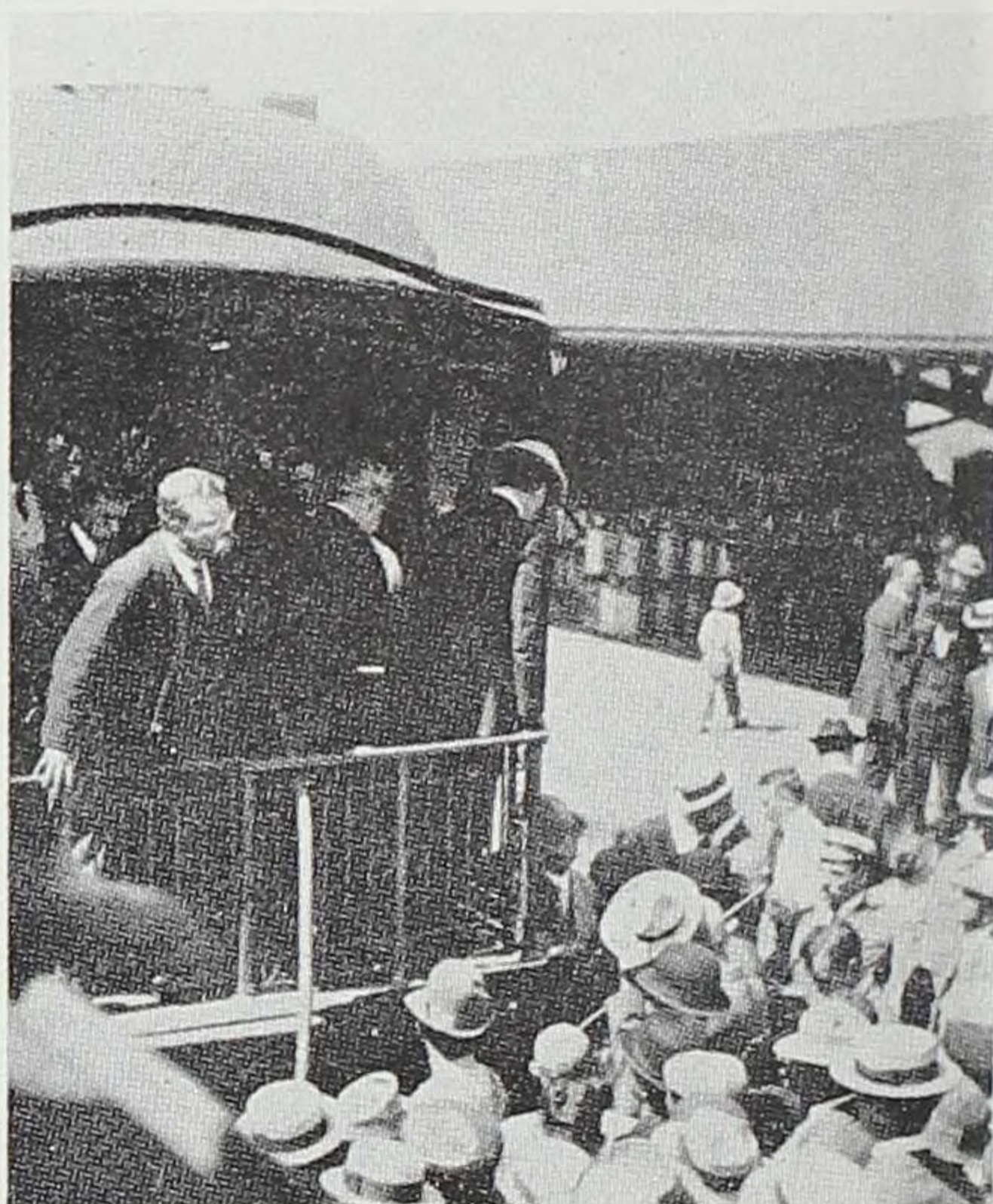


President Roosevelt with Des Moines Boy Scouts.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN IOWA



President Roosevelt at Osceola in 1903.



President Roosevelt at Denison in 1903.



President Roosevelt addressing throng at unidentified whistle stop; postcard from Tipton-Cedar Rapids area.

LANDSLIDE FOR HOOVER

TIDAL WAVE OF G. O. P. VOTES ENGULFS SMITH TICKET IN SCOTT CO.

Supposedly Wet Territory Proves Parade Ground for Herbert Hoover and All His Aides, Not a Single Democrat Surviving the Stampede.

ALL REPUBLICAN COUNTY OFFICERS VICTORIOUS

New York Governor, Champion of Lost Cause, Leads His Ticket and Carries 16 of 43 Precincts—Bond Issue Wins—Constitutional Amendment Defeated.

Herbert Hoover, son of the little Quaker village of West Branch, Iowa, swept thru Davenport and Scott county yesterday on the crest of the great tidal wave of national popularity which passed over the major portion of the United States and polled 16,936 votes in the county, giving him a plurality of 2,395 ballots in his race for the presidency.

It was a day of heavy but not of such unprecedented voting as had been expected and there was no doubt of the final outcome once the returns had begun to come in. Local weather favored a big vote and well timed election machinery aided in the poll. The vote was not early in the day, but in the county and city and returns came in soon after the polls had been closed.

Champion of Lost Cause.
Al Smith, champion of a lost cause, went down to defeat in the supposedly wet territory of Scott county. His ticket was an ignominious defeat, for he polled 12,541 votes, just 2,395 short of the victor's count. The New York governor carried 16 precincts and tied one.

In the city of Davenport Smith carried the third of the first, all four precincts of the second ward, the first and second precincts of the third ward, the first of the fourth ward and the first precinct of the fifth ward. In the country he carried Allen's Grove, Clappa-

ity of 4,784. Four years ago Congressman Letts' plurality was 2,348.

About the same result was evident in many of the other offices. Governor Hammond's plurality yesterday was 5,405. Four years ago it was 12,541.

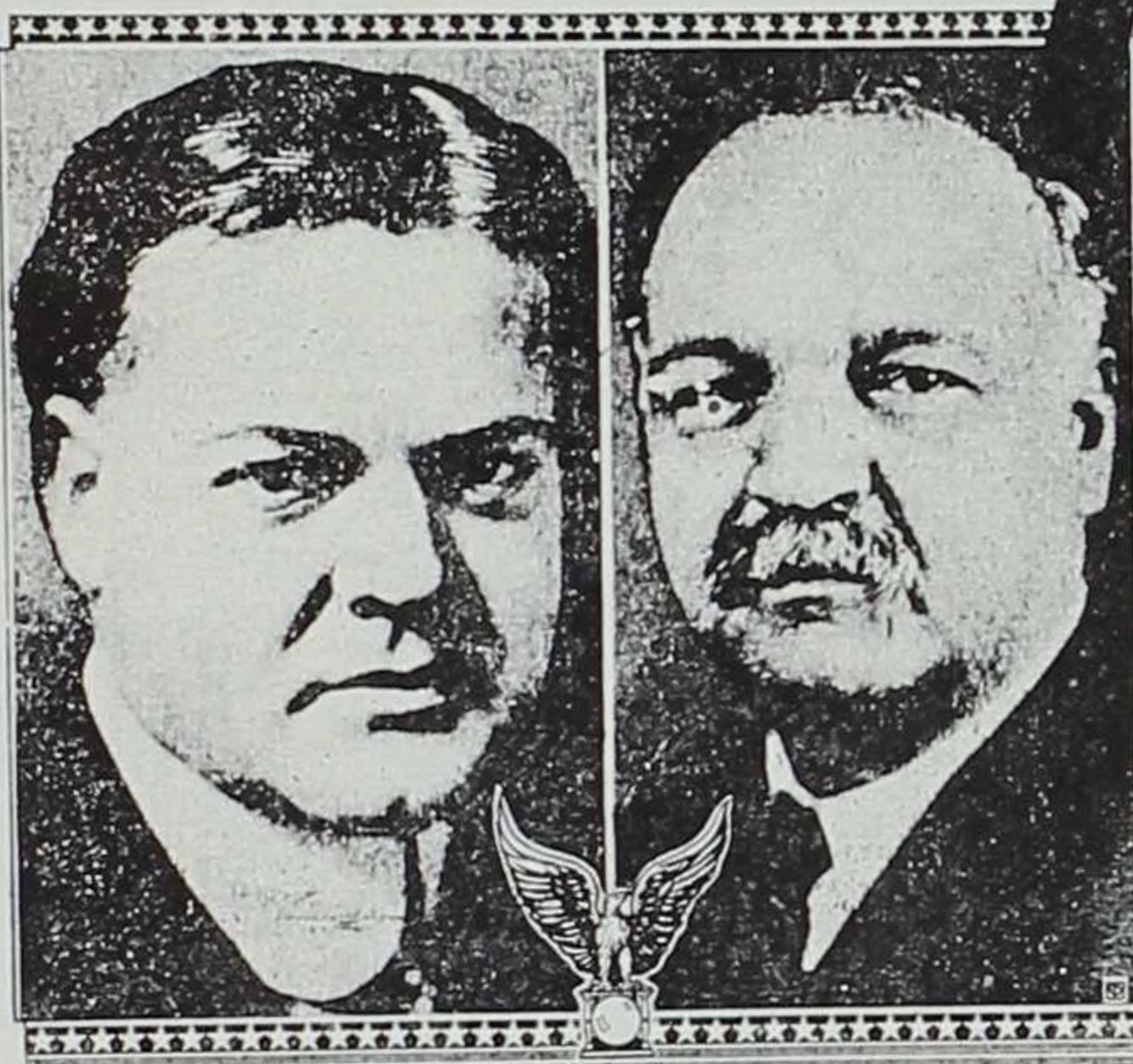
Congressman Letts carried all but nine of the 43 Scott county precincts, Tittell taking the third of the first, first of the second, second of the second, first of the third and first precinct of the fifth ward in the City of Davenport and Clappa, second of Davenport township, Hickory Grove and Rockingham in the country outside of the city.

Kurth is High Man.

When it came to the county ticket the Republican pluralities were cut down considerably over four years ago but they were still sufficiently large to be of almost landslide proportions. Several of the G. O. P. office holders polled more votes than Mr. Hoover, namely Albert O. Kurth, for auditor; J. Frank Reddy for treasurer; Frank D. Martin for sheriff; John Welf for county attorney; and Dr.

HERBERT HOOVER

CHARLES CURTIS



Re-elected to Congress in Second District

Hoover Sweeps State;

AL SMITH, LOSING HOME STATE, IS CRUSHED BY REPUBLICAN AVALANCHE

Democratic Candidate Maintains Feeble Hold on Mere Handful of States as Hoover Plurality Masses.

G. O. P. BREAKS BACKBONE OF SOLID SOUTH

Revolt, Branded a False Alarm Early in Campaign Becomes Reality; Farm Protest Proves a Myth.

By F. FIELD BRITTE
(Associated Press Staff Writer.)

The roaring Republican tide which already had piled up majorities for Herbert Hoover in all but a handful of states rolled on triumphantly early today as the Far West added its support to the fortunes of the favorite son of California.

In the early morning hours the Republican presidential nominee gained such an advantage that Governor Smith and Chairman Raskob of the Democratic national committee acknowledged defeat and sent their congratulations.

Smith was leading only in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. His margin in the southern states remaining in his column appeared fairly substantial, but in Massachusetts and Rhode Island the vote was so close that the final disposition of their electoral vote remained in doubt.

Early today Gov. Alfred E. Smith made public a congratulatory message to his Republican opponent.

"I congratulate you heartily on your victory," Governor Smith said, "and extend to you my sincere good wishes for your health and happiness and for the success of your administration."

The Democratic concession, of victory was announced shortly before midnight. At that hour the returns showed Hoover leading in every eastern, western and border state, except Massachusetts, and in Virginia, Florida and Texas. Should these majorities be sus-

border group after giving endorsement to the Smith forces and last night turned to Hoover and Curtis. Others of the border, West Virginia, Kentucky and Oklahoma rolled up substantial Republican majorities. Missouri alone showed signs of a close race. Hoover's lead being subject to great vote of St. Louis.

A similar situation developed in Massachusetts where Smith began to cut into his opponent's advantage as the returns were tallied. Rhode Island, where Democrats were optimistic, likewise gave Smith but a slight margin. Elsewhere in New England the Republican majorities held.

The farmer middle west and northwest and the Rocky Mountain country returned early to Hoover leads as the late-closing states turned in their ballots.

Hoover Gave Entire Midwest A Republican victory was lost in the forms as the midwest w

Election of first Iowa-born President widely acclaimed.



Herbert Hoover with Robert D. Blue and William J. Petersen at West Branch (1948).

ROOSEVELT, LANDON HERE TODAY

Brunet, 16, Wins Health Title

D. M. COUNTY FARM GIRL IS 4-H CHAMPION

Edith Belknap Scores 99.4 Pct.; 97 in Contest.

Attendance

Wednesday	1935	1936
Thursday	8,689	8,605
Friday	11,484	10,608
Saturday	26,581	26,133
Sunday	29,697	27,343
Monday	37,781	36,322
Tuesday	35,853	31,728
Wednesday	45,485	34,791
Thursday	50,482	35,900*
Friday	57,718	

*Estimated.

(List of Fair Awards on Page 18; Pictures on page 4 and 16.)

Edith Belknap, 16, blue-eyed brunet from Des Moines county, was named Iowa 4-H club girl health champion Wednesday at the Iowa state fair.

The product of four generations of Iowa farm folk, Edith lives on 150 acres of land seven miles northeast of Mediapolis, Ia.—the same land her great-grandfather homesteaded in pioneer days. She is the oldest of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Belknap.

"Never Expected" It.

THE CANDIDATES WILL NOW PRESCRIBE FOR THE DROUGHT.



KANSAN ALERT TO SITUATION HE NOW FACES

Crams Like Student on Eve of Big Conference.

By C. C. Clifton.
(Staff Writer.)

TOPEKA, KAN. — Gov. Alf M. Landon Wednesday "crammed" on Kansas drought experience like a student before semester examinations, to meet President Roosevelt and governors of five other states at the drought conference in Des Moines today.

His preparations have been made ostensibly for an ordinary conference with the president by himself in a group of governors, with "no politics involved." The care with which he has assembled data indicates that while he believes it good politics not to seek any political advantage from the spectacular meeting, he is alert against causing any unfavorable reaction.

First Since 1908.

After all, today's meeting brings together, for the first time since Taft and Bryan met in 1908, the opposing presidential candidates—just two months to a day before election.

Governor Landon announced he will be accompanied to Des Moines

TOPEKA, KAN. (AP) — Gov. Alf M. Landon had a new campaign hat Wednesday—a lightweight gray felt—presented by Mayor Ralph Mitchell of Independence, Kan.

Roosevelt-Landon Day

The program for Roosevelt and Landon day, as definitely as it could be mapped out Wednesday night, follows:

12 noon—President Roosevelt's special train arrives at Rock Island station from Salt Lake City, Utah.

The train will be met by Governor Herring and Mayor Joseph H. Allen, who will escort President Roosevelt to statehouse.

The route to the capitol:

North on Fifth ave. to Walnut st., west to Twelfth st.; north to Locust st.; east to E. Ninth st., north to E. Grand ave., east to E. Twelfth st., south to E. Walnut st., west to E. Ninth st., north to statehouse private drive.

12:30 p. m.—Gov. Alf M. Landon and other governors and United States senators leave Hotel Fort Des Moines by same route for statehouse.

1:15 p. m.—Visiting notables guests of Governor Herring at luncheon in his office. Mrs. James Roosevelt, daughter-in-law of president, and Miss Margaret Lehand, president's personal secretary, guests of Mrs. Herring at lunch at Herring home, 180 Thirty-seventh st.

2:30 p. m.—Governor Herring calls drought conference to order.

4:30 p. m.—Drought conference adjourns. President and governors retrace route to Rock Island station, where governors will be dinner guests of President Roosevelt aboard train.

7:30 p. m.—President's dinner for governors aboard train. Mrs. James Roosevelt and Miss Margaret Lehand guests of Mrs. Herring for dinner.

Notables Arriving, Crowds Jam City

(Picture on Page 11.)

Hotels and streets in Des Moines were crowded Wednesday night as notables began arriving for one of the nation's big news events of 1936—the meeting of President Roosevelt and Governor Landon at a drought conference today.

Among early arrivals were Gov. Guy B. Park of Missouri, Gov. Hjalmar Petersen of Minnesota.

PRESIDENT ON WAY, FEAR OF POLITICS GOING

Puts Kansans Second or Third on His Calling List.

By Richard Wilson.

ABOARD PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TRAIN CROSSING NEBRASKA, President Roosevelt is on way to Des Moines to today with Gov. Alf M. Landon on the common ground of the drought emergency.

The Republican president nominee and his advisers, federal officials of Kansas, scheduled to be second or third in the procession of governors officials who will discuss with president the immediate drought situation and its long-time as this afternoon in Iowa's capitol.

Fears Disproved.

Early fears of Roosevelt voters of political demonstrations in Des Moines have been dispelled and they now anticipate a scene which will follow the term of all those held with state and federal officials in 1,000 miles of drought ravaged terrain.

The president's advisers say that in common with Gov. Landon they have laid aside partisanship in a common effort to deal with a drought calamity graphically impressed upon president by personal observation interviews with victims of the water and conferences with who know its meaning and

Drought Conference in Des Moines made headlines in 1936.



Des Moines Register Photo

Senator L. J. Dickinson, Alf Landon, F. D. Roosevelt, Governor Clyde Herring. Man on far-right was unidentified in 1936 but became President of the United States in 1945.

THE WEATHER

Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Saturday. (Complete weather data on page 2).

The Telegraph-Herald

EVENING EDITION

PRICE, 5 CENTS; VOLUME 106

DUBUQUE, IOWA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1940

NUMBER 89—16 PAGES

WILLKIE GIVEN HUGE OVATION HERE

ASSAILS FDR AS DICTATOR IN ADDRESS

Arrives Here Late, But Talks 20 Minutes To Big Crowd

Dubuque gave Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate for president, a tremendous welcome Friday afternoon, and heard him scathingly denounced centralization of powers in "a self-styled inflexible man," who, he charged, "is leading us on the road to dictatorship and the destruction of democracy."

In a 20-minute address from the rear platform of his campaign special train, the tanned-haired GOP standard bearer made an eloquent plea for the support of Dubuque's voters who, he said, he understood normally vote 2 to 1 Democratic.

The estimated crowd of 7,000 persons at the Illinois Central Depot, swelled by hundreds of school children who were given a half-day holiday for the occasion, accorded Willkie a big ovation as the special pulled to a stop at the station at 3:10 p.m.

The Willkie special arrived in Dubuque 30 minutes late, but he spoke 10 minutes more than his scheduled 10-minute address. The train pulled out at 3:31 p.m.

Harvey Lange, chairman of the Dubuque County Republican Central Committee, introduced Judge W. A. McCullough of Clinton, Republican candidate for Congress, from the Second Congressional District, who in turn introduced Gov. George A. Wilson.

The governor presented Willkie, appearing on the platform quickly, extended his arms in greeting and was loudly cheered. He immediately swung into a

Keep Close Watch For 2 Pickpockets

Joe Burke, Illinois Central Railroad detective, and local police were on the lookout at the Willkie gathering here Friday afternoon for two pickpockets.

The pickpockets had operated at other points where the Willkie special made stop, robbing seven persons at Waterloo.

Described as grey-haired men of about 200 pounds each, the pickpockets were racing the special from point to point by automobile.

Their method is to jostle those in the crowd near the speaker's platform.

dangerous to the liberties of the American people for any man to serve more than eight years in the Presidency.

"If any of the Democrats are disciples of Andrew Jackson, they must remember that Jackson balanced the budget. Therefore any Democrat in this crowd who believes in Jacksonian Democracy should vote for me."

Leaders of the Democratic party before the Civil War were so opposed to the centralization of power that they fought a war for it, so if any Democrats in Dubuque accept them as their leaders, they should vote for me.

"Then there was another Democrat in more modern times, Grover Cleveland. Cleveland was so strongly opposed to centralization of government that he even vetoed a relief bill. I would not do that."

Against Third Term

Willkie said that Cleveland's son said that his father had declined a third term. He then said that W. J. Bryan, even a more modern leader, had spoken time and again against centralization and a third term. He pointed out Woodrow Wilson also in support of the same contention.

He said he had believed, worked with and worked for the 1932 Democratic program, but that the program had failed completely to bring about an end to the depression.

The candidate said he was asking to be elected because he wished to end the depression.

Axis-Japs Sign Alliance Aimed at U. S.

Powers Unite To Create New Order In Europe, Asia

FDR IS SILENT

U. S. Reply May Take Form of More Aid To Britain

U. S. IS WARNED

Mutual Aid Pledged Against New Foes Entering War

Washington—U.P.—Indications developed Friday that the United States' answer to the new Berlin-Rome-Tokyo military alliance may take the form of increased aid to Britain.

There were no official announcements, but signs of such a course multiplied as an important series of White House conferences took place.

President Roosevelt received urgent appeals for additional U. S. aid from British diplomats. A "flying squadron" of American advocates of immediate further help for Britain also visited him and reported it was encouraged.

Will Tell Views

At the same time, Secretary of State Cordell Hull conveyed this nation's official views of the Axis alliance—that it "makes clear to all a relationship which has long existed in effect" and which has been taken into account in the formulation of American policy.

"The reported agreement of alliance does not, in the view of the government of the United States, substantially alter a situation which has existed for several years," he said.

On the question of U. S. aid to

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Berlin—Germany, Italy and Japan welded a new totalitarian bloc Friday with a one-for-all and all-for-one pledge of aid against any new enemy entering either the European or China war—an implicit warning to the United States.

With Adolf Hitler as an onlooker, the Rome-Berlin foreign ministers and the Japanese ambassador to Berlin signed a solemn 10-year military and economic treaty declaring the readiness of the three governments to join their 250,000,000 people as world-scale battle comrades.

To Form Plans

Advance preparations for such an eventuality were written into the treaty by an immediate undertaking for joint technical consultations by representatives of the three powers.

The three powers formally divided spheres of world influence, Japan being recognized as the leader in founding a "new order" in greater East Asia, and Germany and Italy for "establishment of a new order in Europe." The three powers affirmed that the terms in no way affect the



A portion of the crowd that welcomed Wendell Willkie, Republican presidential candidate, to Dubuque Friday afternoon is pictured above. Mr. Willkie is shown with outstretched arms as he came out on the platform of his special train to speak to the Dubuque crowd.

Nazis Lose 122 Planes Over England

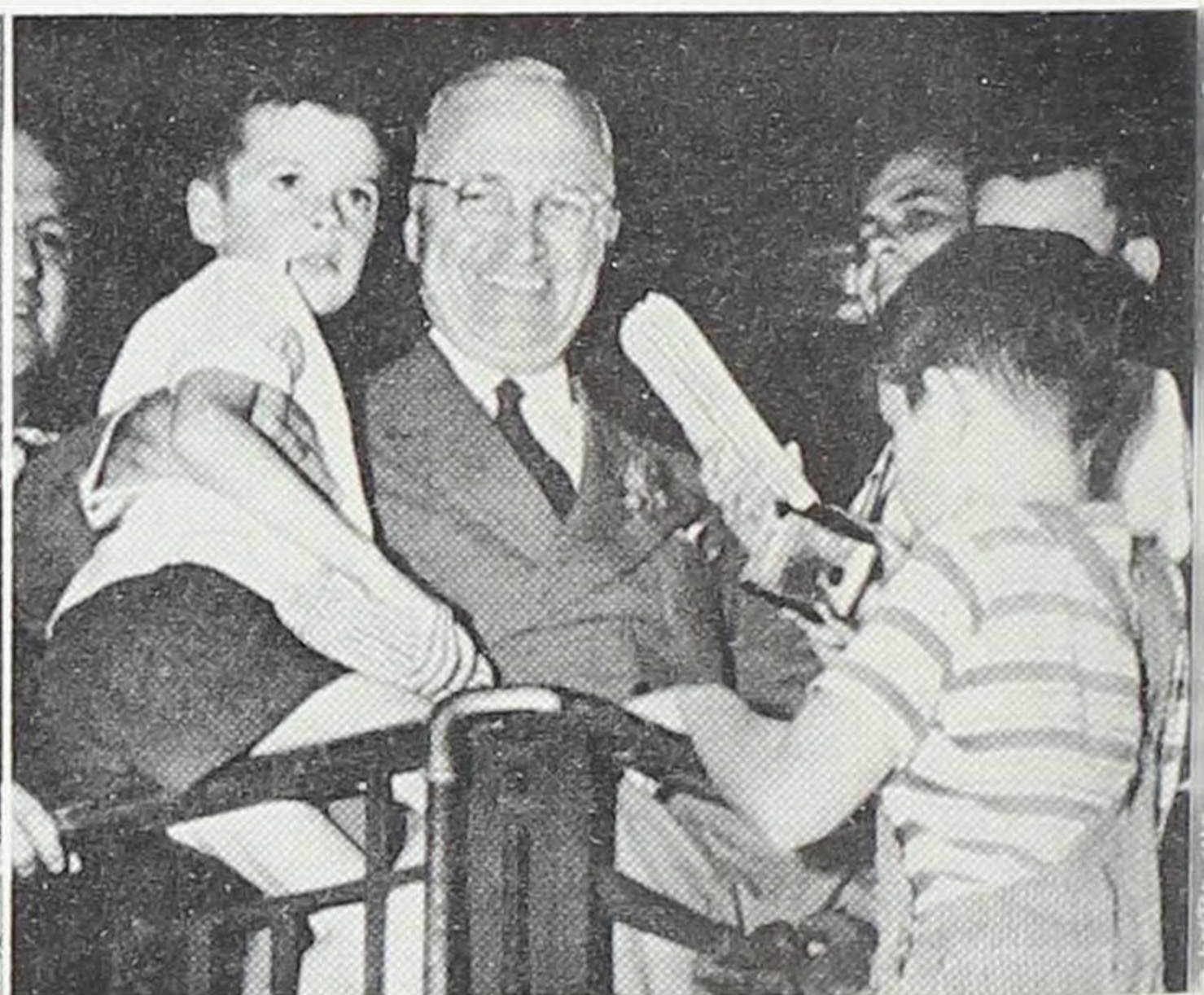
Willkie won Iowa in 1940 but lost National election by almost 5,000,000 votes.



Adlai Stevenson with champions at National Field Days Program in Jasper County (1956).



Hickenlooper and Dewey (Des Moines, 1944).



Harry S. Truman at Chariton (1948).



Harry S. Truman with wife and daughter campaigning in Iowa. Governor Blue in foreground (1948)



Lyndon B. Johnson, Herschel C. Loveless, John F. Kennedy in Iowa (1960).



Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower at Boone (1952).



Adlai Stevenson in Des Moines (1956).



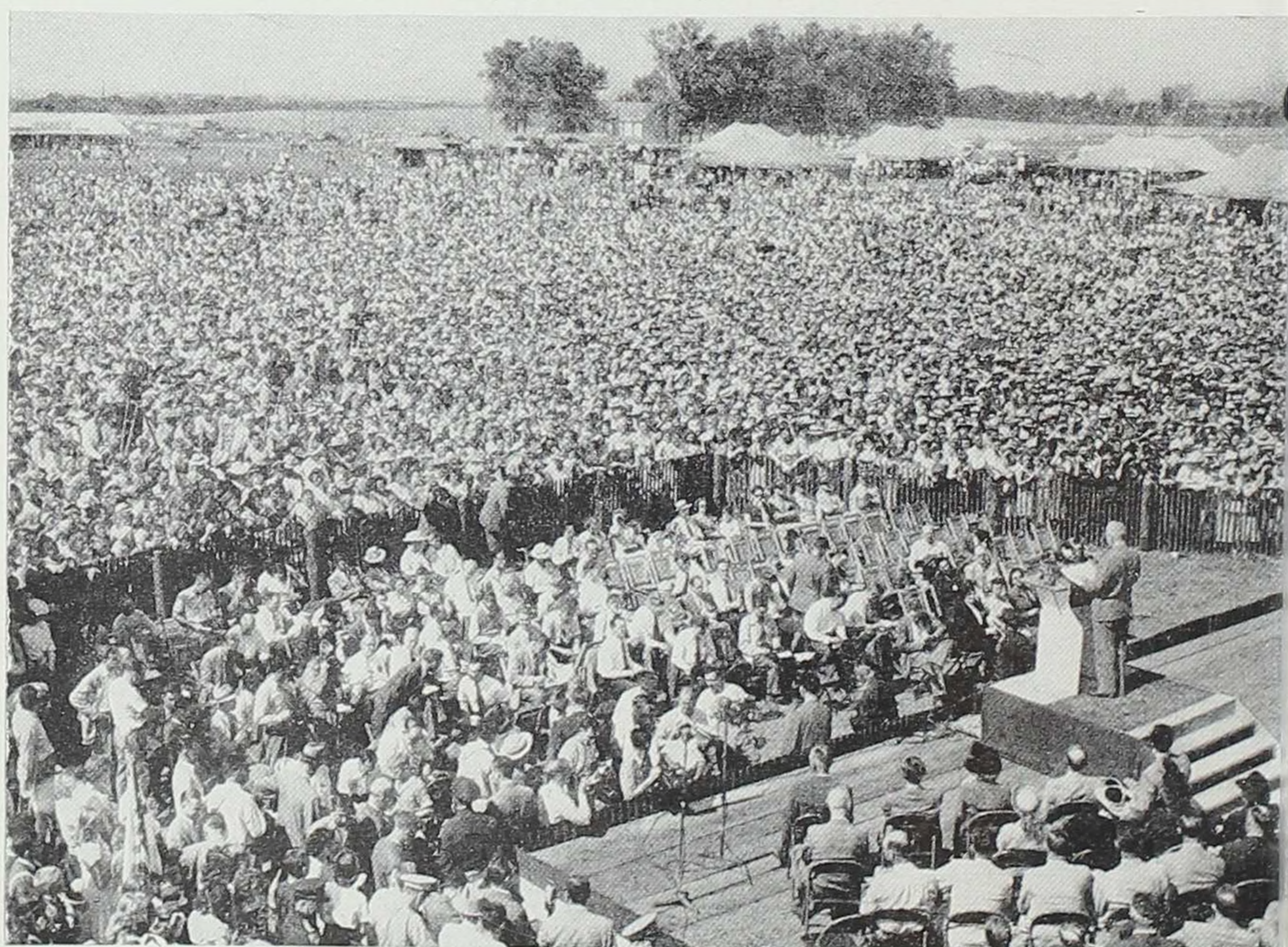
Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, Robert E. Waggoner, and Wm. Murray in Fort Dodge (1958).

All pictures in centerspread courtesy *Des Moines Register*.

CAMPAIGN OF 1948



Thomas E. Dewey greets Davenporters at railroad station.



Harry S. Truman addresses giant throng at Dexter.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES IN 1952



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER



ADLAI STEVENSON

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGNERS



RICHARD NIXON



ROBERT TAFT



EARL WARREN

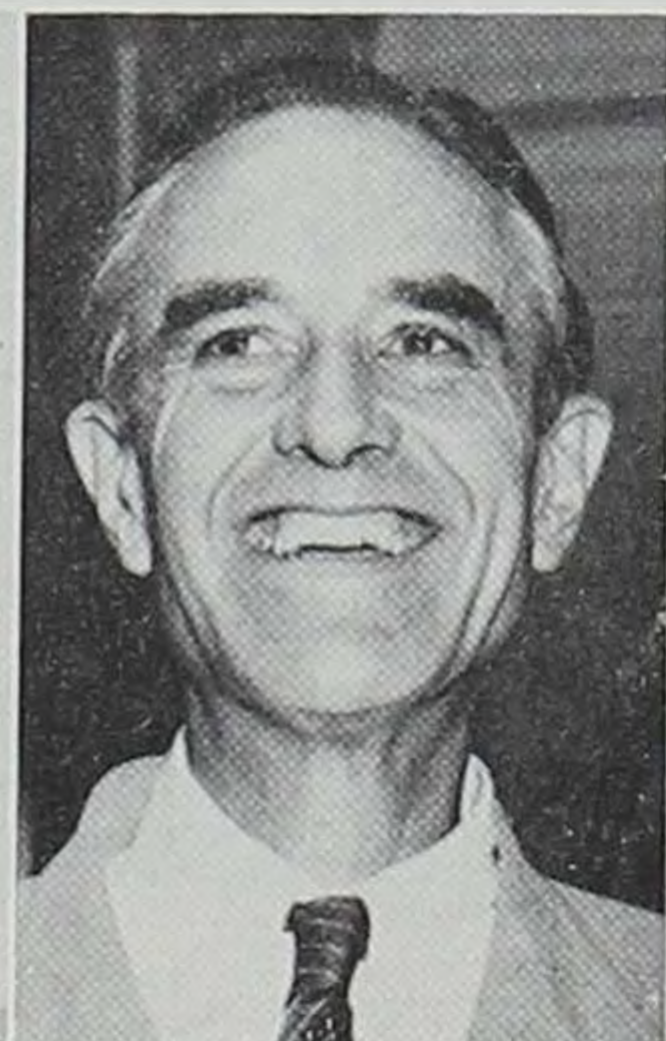
DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGNERS



HARRY TRUMAN

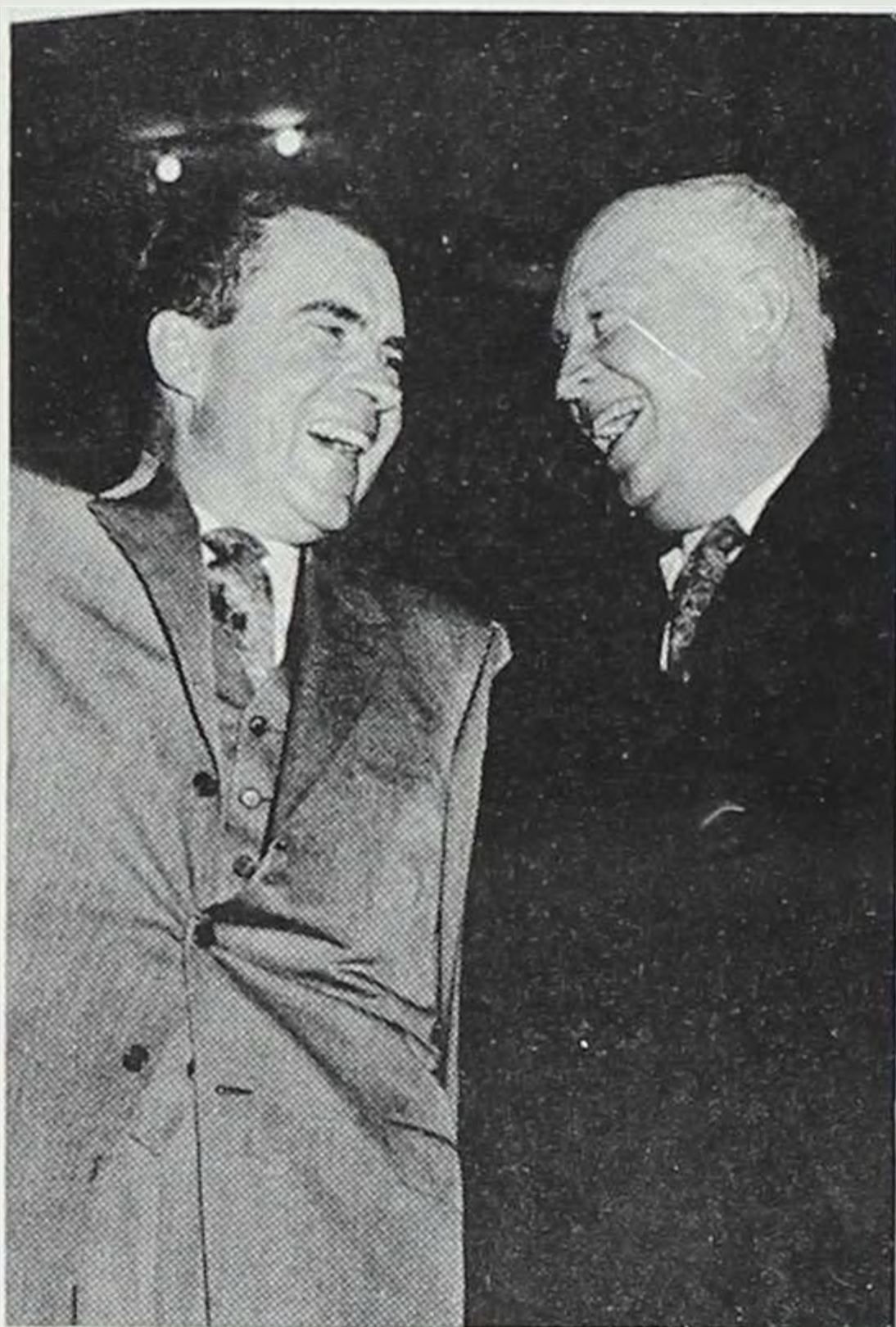


ESTES KEFAUVER



AVERILL HARRIMAN

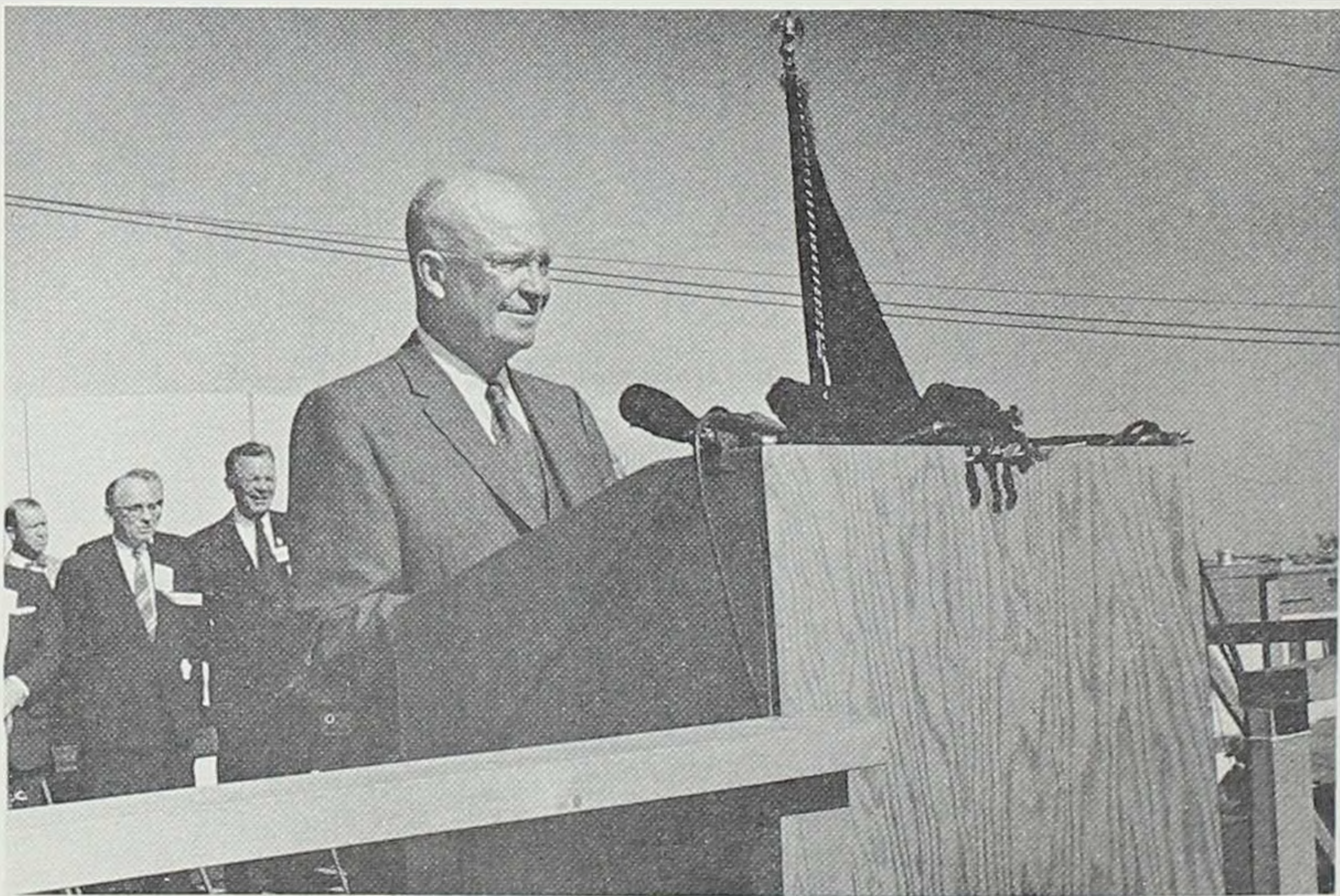
THE EISENHOWER ERA



Nixon and Eisenhower visited Iowa many times between 1952 and 1960.



Guy Gillette greets Adlai Stevenson as George Mills "Listens in."



Davenport Times-Democrat Photo.

President Eisenhower addresses Iowa audiences in 1958. Senator Hickenlooper and Gubernatorial aspirant William G. Murray stand in rear of platform.

KENNEDY-NIXON IN IOWA — 1960



Davenport Times-Democrat Photo.

Kennedy and Nixon meet just before their first Nation-wide Television debate.



Davenport Times-Democrat Photo.

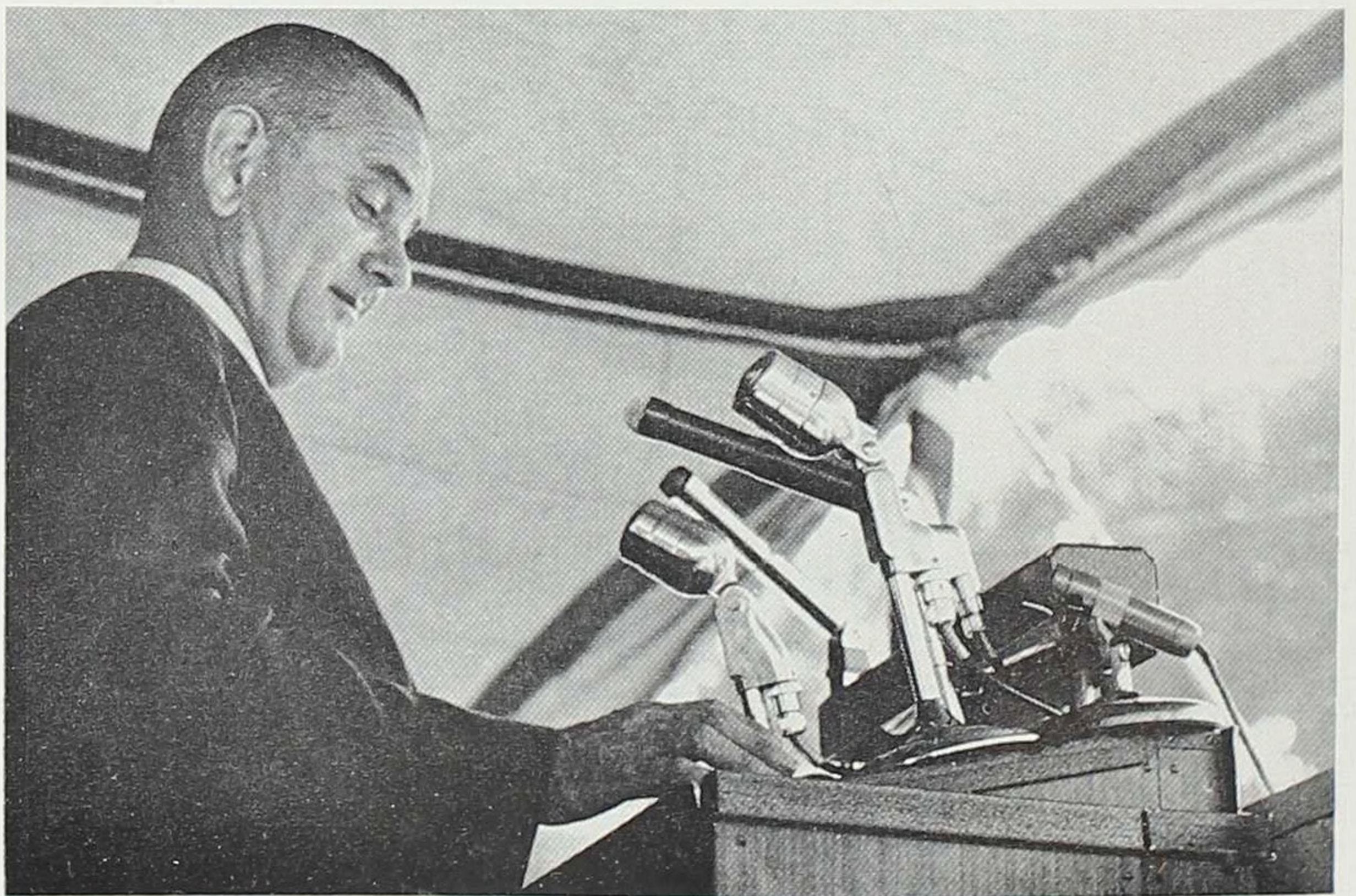
Davenport youngsters boost Nixon-Lodge ticket.

KENNEDY-JOHNSON IN IOWA IN 1960



Davenport Times-Democrat Photo.

Davenporters greet Candidate Kennedy in 1960.



Monticello Express Photo.

VP Candidate Lyndon B. Johnson addresses Monticello gathering in 1960.



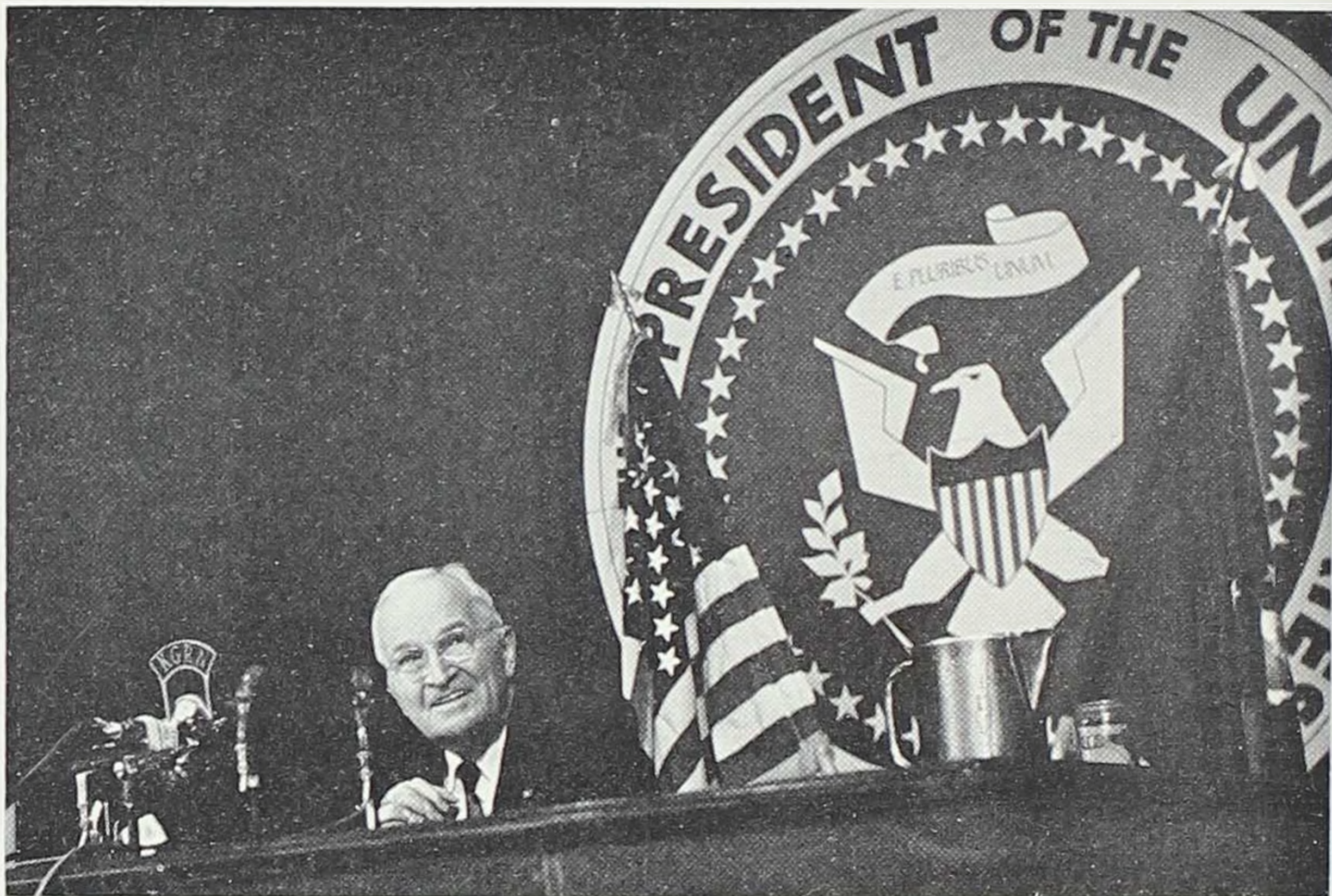
Cedar Rapids Gazette Photo.

Reporter Frank Nye interviews Barry Goldwater on arrival at Cedar Rapids on business of a military and non-political nature.



Cedar Rapids Gazette Photo.

Barry Goldwater and Eisenhower confer at Hershey, Pennsylvania, on strategy of the 1964 political campaign.



Cedar Rapids Gazette Photo.

Ex-President Truman visits Grinnell College campus and tells student he owes some respect for the office of President of the United States.



Cedar Rapids Gazette Photo.

Hoover and Truman become fast friends after World War II. Both were principal speakers at the dedication of each other's Presidential Libraries. They met informally before the dedication of the Hoover Presidential Library on August 10, 1962.

overhead as it pulled into the station. Governor William L. Harding and Mayor Thomas Fairweather were on hand to welcome him officially. Again there were parades and processions and huge crowds which gathered at the Coliseum and waited more than two hours to hear the President speak. People began to arrive before 6 o'clock and by 6:30, when the doors were opened, the crowd was immense. Nine thousand persons listened to him declare, "America is the makeweight in the fortunes of mankind. How long shall we be kept waiting for the answer whether the world shall trust or despise us?" The following day part of his speech was reprinted in a front-page box by the *Des Moines Register*. This excerpt, besides presenting one angle of the significance of the Senate delay over ratification, is a good example of Wilson's eloquence:

"There was another thing we wanted to do, that is done in this document (the peace of Versailles). We wanted to see that helpless people were nowhere in the world put at the mercy of unscrupulous enemies and masters. There is one pitiful example which is in the hearts of all of us. I mean the example of Armenia. There was a Christian people, helpless, at the mercy of a Turkish government which thought it the service of God to destroy them. And at this moment it is an open question whether the Armenian people will not, while we sit here and debate, be absolutely destroyed.

When I think of words piled on words, of debate following debate, when these unspeakable things that cannot be handled until the debate is over are happening in these pitiful parts of the world, I wonder that men do not wake up to the moral responsibility of what they are doing.

"Great peoples are driven out upon a desert where there is no food and can be none, and they are compelled to die and then men, women and children are thrown into a common grave, so imperfectly covered up that here and there is a pitiful arm stretched out to heaven and there is no pity in the world. When shall we wake to the moral responsibility of this great occasion?

"One of the glories of the great document which I brought back with me is this: That everywhere within the area of settlement covered by the political questions involved in that treaty, peoples of that sort have been given their freedom and guaranteed their freedom.

"To reject that treaty, to alter that treaty, is to impair one of the first characters of mankind. And yet there are men who approach the question with passions, with private passion and party passion, who think only of some immediate advantage to themselves or to a group of their fellow countrymen, and who look at the thing with the jaundiced eyes of those who have some private purpose of their own.

"When at last, in the annals of mankind they

are gibbeted, they will regret that the gibbet is so high."

The emotion behind this plea was so evidently sincere that most Iowa editors, regardless of the political affiliations of their papers, were inclined to agree with the *Des Moines Register* that, "There is this to be said for President Wilson, he has always been on the large side." Today as the peace following World War II likewise totters precariously, Wilson's crusade which took him to Des Moines and caused his collapse twenty days later seems even more significant. As one editor said of him then, "It is the measure of big men that they are on the big side of big events."

JEAN B. KERN

The Presidential Parade

Presidential visits and presidential campaigns are always exciting. Iowans took an intense interest in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844, but their territorial status prevented participation in those heated contests. Just 116 years ago, in 1848, when Iowans first voted for a president, not one of the three candidates — Lewis Cass, Zachary Taylor, or Martin Van Buren — entered the Hawkeye State. In contrast, in 1948, all three major presidential aspirants as well as their running mates visited Iowa. And in 1964 Iowa will become a battleground for both parties.

The first chief executive to come to Iowa was ex-President Millard Fillmore who boarded the steamboat *Golden Era* at Rock Island in 1854 to make the Grand Excursion to St. Paul. President Fillmore spoke on internal improvements and the great West at Davenport and also gave a brief talk at Dubuque. Aside from Fillmore, no president or ex-president visited Iowa until after the Civil War. Zachary Taylor and Abraham Lincoln both were in Iowa before they achieved the presidency.

Fourteen of the eighteen presidents since Andy Johnson have paid one or more visits to Iowa —

all of them during their term of office. Ulysses S. Grant was in Iowa on several occasions, but his speech delivered to the "Army of the Tennessee" at Des Moines on September 29, 1875, caused nation-wide comment. "Let us all labor to add all needful guarantees for the more perfect security of Free Thought, Free Speech, a Free Press, Pure Morals, unfettered Religious Sentiment, and of Equal Rights and Privileges to all men irrespective of Nationality, Color or Religion. Encourage free schools and resolve that not one dollar of money appropriated to their support, no matter how raised, shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian school. Resolve that either the state or Nation, or both combined, shall support institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education, unmixed with sectarian, pagan or atheistical tenets. Leave the matter of religion to the family circle, the church and the private school supported entirely by private contribution. Keep the church and state forever separate. With these safeguards I believe the battles which created us 'the Army of the Tennessee' will not have been fought in vain."

The next three presidents following Grant (Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur) apparently did not visit Iowa. On October 12, 1887, Grover Cleveland and his beautiful wife saw the famous Sioux City Corn Palace. After marveling at the prodigious

gal resources of the Northwest, Cleveland declared the Sioux City Corn Palace was the "first new thing" he had seen on his trip.

President Benjamin Harrison, at the Ottumwa Coal Palace on October 9, 1890, expressed delight at the things of beauty made of familiar materials. "If I should attempt to interpret the lesson of this afternoon," President Harrison declared, "I should say that it was an illustration of how much that is artistic and graceful is to be found in the common things of life and if I should make an application of the lesson it would be to suggest that we might profitably carry into all our homes and into all neighborly intercourse the same transforming spirit."

The next four presidents — William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson — journeyed to Iowa on a number of occasions. Harding stumped Iowa prior to his election; Coolidge seems to have missed the Hawkeye State. In 1928, eighty years after Iowans first voted for a president, citizens of the Hawkeye State cast ballots for Herbert Hoover, a native of Iowa, and the first man who was born west of the Mississippi to be elected president of the United States. Herbert Hoover visited Iowa both as a candidate and as president.

Possibly the most dramatic presidential visit occurred on September 3, 1936, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt met his chief political ad-

versary, Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, in a drought conference at Des Moines attended by a number of Midwestern governors. During a heated political campaign, Roosevelt and Landon dropped politics long enough to study the plight of the farmer. It was the only meeting of two presidential candidates in Iowa and probably one of the few times in American history that two aspirants for the position of chief executive met for joint discussion during a campaign.

American history, as well as Iowa history, can be linked with the coming of presidents to Iowa. McKinley, for example, was testing Iowa sentiment on annexation of the Philippines; preparedness and the League of Nations prompted Woodrow Wilson to visit the Hawkeye State. In every instance our presidents have received a warm and respectful welcome.

Trips across the country, even in sumptuous Pullman cars, were arduous. Nor could Presidents and presidential aspirants always judge their popularity by the size of the crowd or warmth of their reception. In a letter to Henry Cabot Lodge marked "strictly personal" and dated May 4, 1903, Theodore Roosevelt declared:

I have had a very hard week, but have been standing it all right. I enjoyed meeting Cleveland for I like the old fellow. It is evident he has the Presidential bee in his bonnet, and it is equally evident that a large number of people are desirous of running him again. Bryan would bolt him,

but in spite of this I think he would be a very formidable candidate. In North Dakota, for instance, they told me they thought he would run better than any other Democrat. So they did in Missouri and in Iowa.

I have been well received; indeed, I might say, enthusiastically received. But, frankly, I have been too long in public life to be taken in by a good reception, and I have not the slightest idea how things really stand. So far on my trip I do not think that any mistake has been made. I shall be pretty well tired by the time I get home, but at any rate half the trip is over now, thank Heaven! It has been very interesting. I do wish I could see you before you go abroad.

On his return from the Pacific Coast in 1903, Roosevelt once more passed through Iowa, making one of his longest stays in Dubuque. The *Dubuque Enterprise* reported as follows:

The date, June 2, 1903, when Dubuque entertained President Theodore Roosevelt and party, will go down in history as the event eclipsing all other notable happenings of the city. It was through the medium of the Club that we were enabled to make this such a red letter day for Dubuque, and the reception and entertainment of the president, one of the distinctive features of his record-breaking tour of the country. In courtesy to Senator Allison, President Roosevelt was the guest of the Dubuque Club for over three hours and in appreciation of the honor thus conferred on it, the Club arranged a banquet and reception which in magnificence and grandeur was rivaled only by one other city, San Francisco, on the trip.

The opportunity afforded Dubuque was due to Senator Allison and President Roosevelt's interest in this city through him.

If the president could have given way to his natural impulses and the pleasure it gave him to meet the people, he would have made a stop at every city, but it would have taken a year to have made the journey. When it was announced that he contemplated a western trip every city and town in the west wrote urging their representatives in Washington to induce him to make his route so as to visit them. That route which would accommodate the greatest number was selected and then to make the stops required, it was necessary to limit the time at every station. The day through Iowa was the sixty-fifth of the trip and the president had covered then something over 14,000 miles.

The experience through Iowa was similar to that through other states and gives an idea of the trip. The first stop after leaving Council Bluffs was at Denison, Secretary Shaw's home, where the presidential train arrived at 8:30 a.m. A stop of an hour was made there. The citizens' committee had carriages in waiting and the president and party were taken on a drive over the city, returning to the train, where President Roosevelt made a short speech from the depot platform to a crowd of not less than 10,000 people.

Fort Dodge gave the president a magnificent ovation. There the streets on the line of march, which covered about two miles, were roped off and lines of special policemen held the people back to the curb stone. A stand was erected in the public square from which the president spoke. The stay there was just an hour.

These were the only cities in the state where the president left the train. At Webster City, Iowa Falls, Cedar Falls, Waterloo, Independence and Manchester, the president spoke from the rear platform, the stops being of ten and fifteen minutes duration. At Cedar Falls the students of the Normal School were lined up at the station and

gave the president a great ovation. At Waterloo there was a crowd of fully 10,000, and at Manchester, Independence and the other cities named the people were in masses at the depots.

The plan of the president being taken for drives where there was available time, was Mr. Roosevelt's own suggestion, his idea being it would be more satisfactory than having speeches and banquets, and the newspaper men accompanying the party said his consenting to attend the banquet here was one of the notable exceptions of the trip.

President Roosevelt's interest in this city was prompted by his association in the national capital with Senator Allison. In the congress just passed Senator Allison has been the president's main reliance. The acknowledged leader of the senate, he has been in accord with Mr. Roosevelt and has been his main counselor in shaping the policy of his administration. Their relations have been exceptionally intimate, and the president has often given evidence of his deep veneration for Mr. Allison and his appreciation of his loyalty to the best interests of the country.

Such a trip as the president made is not planned in a day, but weeks are devoted to it and every detail is arranged before the start is made. The itinerary was made out to the minute before the train left Washington and not a single deviation was made from it. When it was announced that the trip was contemplated, Senator Allison invited the party to visit Dubuque and at Mr. Roosevelt's request the trip was to be arranged so he could spend several hours here. He expressed himself as naturally interested in Mr. Allison's city and as desirous of meeting Dubuque people.

The ninety-four guests attending the Dubuque

Club banquet were seated around a table set up in the form of a huge "R." President Roosevelt sat at the head of the table with Senator Allison on his left and Senator Dolliver on his right. At the far end of the table facing the President sat two other distinguished Iowans — Secretary of Agriculture "Tama Jim" Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw. The menu, in accordance with the president's directions, was confined to five courses and was as follows:

	Cream of New Tomato.	
Celery.		Cresta Blanca.
	Sparkling Burgundy.	

Sweet breads Saute with Asparagus tips.
French Peas.

Tenderloin of Beef. Native Mushrooms.
New Potatoes.

Vive Cliquot.	Gold Label Brut.
---------------	------------------

Chicken Salad en Aspic.

Frozen Fruits and Flowers.
Macroons.

Roque Fort.		Edam.
	Coffee.	

Apollinaris.		Liquers.
	Cigars.	

J P Dolliver 1
 U S Senator-Iowa
 B W Lacy 2
 B P Birdsall 3
 Rep 3rd District
 J C Longueville 4
 P M Rixey 5
 Surg Gen'l U.S.N.
 D J Lenehan 6
 Dr J C Hancock 7
 Geo W Kiesel 8
 J K Deming 9
 C T Hancock 10
 J U Sammis 11
 Int Rev Col Le Mars Iowa
 M H M'Carthy 12
 Jas F M'Fadden 13
 J L M'Grew 14
 Presl Party - Stenographer
 W H Torbert 15
 J R Lindsay 16
 Fred Bell 17
 Lawrence Gonner 18
 P W Williams 19
 Western Un Tel Co
 P W Grunford 20
 J P Gooch 21
 Postal Tel Cable Co.
 D H M'Carthy 22
 Eugene Levi 23
 J Ellwanger 24
 J H Schields 25
 James Wilson 26
 Secretary of
 Agriculture

94 Theodore Roosevelt
 President of U.S.

93 W B Allison
 U S Senator-Iowa

92 A J Beveridge
 U S Senator-Ind

91 J C Loeb
 Secretary to President

90 C H Berg
 Mayor of Dubuque

89 J S Morgan

88 Dr G A Staples

87 J M Burch

86 F W Altman

85 W W Stone
 Secret Service

84 J J M'Carthy

83 Robert Bonson

82 R L Dunn
 Callers Weekly

81 Peter Kiene

80 N Lazarnick
 Harpers Weekly

79 Nic Gonner

78 Lindsay Dennison
 N.Y. Sun Press Ass'n

77 W W Bonson

76 R H Hazard
 Scripps-M'Kee Press Ass'n

75 A Y M'Donald

74 H A Colman
 Associated Press

73 Charles M'Lean

72 F H Tyree
 Secret Service

71 S N Baird

69 G B Luckey
 Leslies Weekly

68 Henry Michel

67 H A Strohmeier
 Photographer - Presl Party

66 A F Frudden

65 J T Carr

64 Prof J A M'Fadden

63 R W Edwards

62 Jas Leary

61 B E Linehan

60 R H Taylor
 Secret Service

59 Ollie Jaeger

58 B Kaufman

57 Henry Kiene

56 Wm Lawther

55 L

54 Fe Dodge

53 F J Piekenbrock

52 M C Latta
 Presl Party - Stenographer

51 M H Martin

50 J H Rhomborg

49 F Schroeder

48 E B Piekenbrock

47 F H Weihe

46 E P Kiene

45 M Connolly

44 Eugene Rigney

43 M B Lee

42 S A Connell
 Secret Service

41 C L

40 A L

39 S A Connell
 Secret Service

38 J C Garland

37 H B Glover

36 M M Walker

35 Dr C S Seales

34 F C Robinson

33 F Udall

32 Lieut Perry
 U.S.N.

31 T W Ruete

30 L H Barnes
 Asst Sec. to President

29 W H Day

28 Leslie M Shaw
 Secretary of Treasury

27 J W Conchar

26

25

24

69 G B Luckey
 Leslies Weekly

68 Henry Michel

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 Photographer - Presl Party

66 A F Frudden

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 Secretary of Treasury

27 J W Conchar

Prior to the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, virtually all Presidential campaigning was done by railroad. Then as now, this would be considered the safest form of travel, but the train in which Warren Harding was barnstorming for the presidency in 1920 was wrecked in Arizona while his opponent, James Cox, was in a train wreck in West Virginia. "Teddy" Roosevelt, on the other hand, was painfully injured in the face and leg when an electric railway car collided with his carriage in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Presidential trains were frequently late. In 1899 a crowd of 25,000 Sioux Citians was bitterly disappointed when President McKinley and his distinguished entourage arrived on a Sunday morning, twelve hours after their scheduled appearance. President McKinley dictated his profound regret to his secretary and the letter, printed in two columns on the editorial page of the *Sioux City Journal*, was enclosed in wide, black borders, to express the disappointment of Sioux Citians.

The cost of transporting presidents on these swings around the circle was no small item. It became even more so after the passage of the "railroad rate law" during Theodore Roosevelt's administration. On August 25, 1909, the *Iowa City Citizen* listed *Taft's Swing Around the Circle*.

On September 15 President Taft will start on a trip to the west and south that will break all records of executive travel. Few, however, who do not know of the presi-

dent's plans would be able to guess how this projected tour will make history for itself. Three other presidents of the United States have journeyed to the far Pacific coast, and, it would seem, established a few records of their own. Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt all went on handshaking and speechmaking jaunts, and if they left anything undone in either line the newspapers of their day failed to record the fact. Every milestone along the transcontinental lines was harangued, and every coyote and prairie dog between the Mississippi and the great divide got a view of at least one of the three perambulating presidents.

In the matter of miles to be covered Taft will not wobble the Roosevelt record of 1903, says the *New York Times*, for he expects to travel only a little more than 12,000 miles this fall. When his predecessor went to the coast six years ago he reeled off 13,000 miles before his return to Washington. It is in the line of economy that Taft will leave his predecessors hopelessly behind. In the tour he is planning he will be accompanied by his old friend, democratic simplicity. Those roystering fellows, vain show and needless expense, who were on the Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt trips to the coast, will be left behind. No matter how strenuously they may endeavor to climb aboard when the president isn't looking they will not be permitted under any circumstances to set foot on the executive's car. This is official, and also remarkable, for who on earth ever before heard of a public official traveling at the public expense without taking one or both of these old favorites along? Quite often, it is true, vain show has been left off the junkets planned and executed on the quiet, but never in history has needless expense been given such a cruel blow by a public servant.

One paragraph will convince the most skeptical of Mr. Taft's intention to hold expenses down to bed rock. The

trip he is planning will cost the treasury no more than \$15,000; the Roosevelt trip burned up \$50,000 of good money. Taft will have only one and one-half cars at his disposal; Roosevelt had a train of five. Taft will travel on regular trains, Roosevelt "ran special" from Washington to Bellingham, from Bellingham to Los Angeles, and from Los Angeles back to Washington again. Taft will be accompanied by only his secretary and one or two needed white house attaches; Roosevelt had a retinue of twenty in his wake.

Still frugally as Taft will proceed to the Golden Gate and back, his going and coming will cost the United States Treasury infinitely more than the journey of his predecessor six years ago. This sounds like a paradox or as though the writer of these lines was qualifying to take Thaw's [Harry K.] place in Matteawan, but nevertheless it is a sober, sane, and plain matter of fact. The Pennsylvania Railroad company paid the bill for the entire journey made by Roosevelt — for the Pullman cars, for the porters, waiters, the train crews, for the food eaten, the cigars smoked, and the cheering beverages consumed during all the sixty-six days that the presidential party was on wheels. So, too, did the railroads settle the bills for the Harrison and McKinley tours to the coast.

But, you remark, if the roads were so generous to Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt, why not to Taft? Why should they not swing him around the circle, too, for a handshake with the great American voter and his wife?

The answer is easy to find. The former presidents traveled west before the "railroad rate law" went into effect. If Mr. Taft were to accept free transportation at the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad company or any other concern carrying passengers across the boundaries of any of the sovereign states of the union, or of the territories, or of the District of Columbia, he would be liable to a fine

and sentence to the penitentiary. So, too, would the men who gave him the free ride across the sacred border lines.

. . .

In traveling with economy and simplicity the president subjects himself to many annoyances and drawbacks that he is spared when "running special." A special train is king of the road, and everything is sidetracked to let it go by, but a private car, hitched to a regular passenger train, which is the Taft way of traveling, is no better than the string of coaches of which it forms the tail.

Throughout the west and south especially, where the roads do not and cannot make the time schedules that they do in the east, the president will be late in making most of his stops. It is a frequent thing for passenger trains in the south to come loafing into the principal towns half or three-quarters of an hour behind time, and those who are making up the president's itinerary see trouble ahead. Each delay will make more of a delay somewhere else.

Then, too, the president will not have the comforts that he is given on a special train. His quarters will be crowded, and every time the train stops to take on or let off passengers, a crowd of enthusiastic citizens will make a dash for his car to shake his hand. They'll not get as far as the handshaking point most of the time it is true, but the secret service guards will have the time of their lives in protecting him from the onslaughts, and in order to avoid the good natured armies the president will be obliged to remain locked in his stateroom whenever the train is in a station.

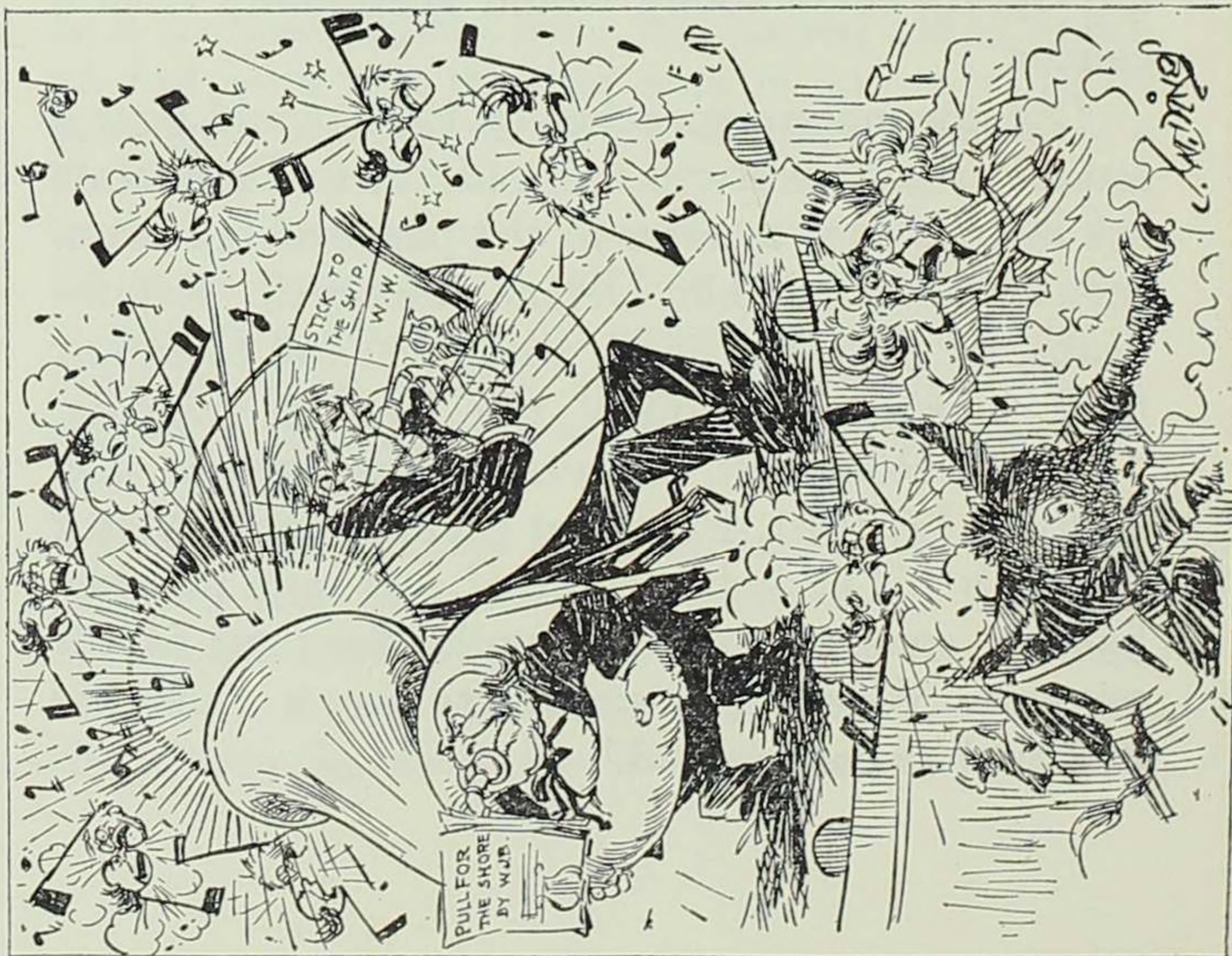
About forty banquets are to be faced by the president on his coming trip and each banquet means a speech. Three times forty speeches are expected of him between dinners, so the president is looking forward to a fairly busy time in September, October and November.

J. N. "Ding" Darling, who began his career as a cartoonist on the *Sioux City Journal* shortly after the turn of the 20th Century, has depicted the spirit and sometimes the lack of spirit, in the American political, economic, and social scene. His cartoons during the crucial campaign of 1920, when President Wilson found the Peace Treaty and his League of Nations in grave danger of rejection by a war-weary Nation, graphically portray the problems facing the Chief Executive. The message of the cartoon, like the editorial or the news release, only too frequently fell on deaf ears.

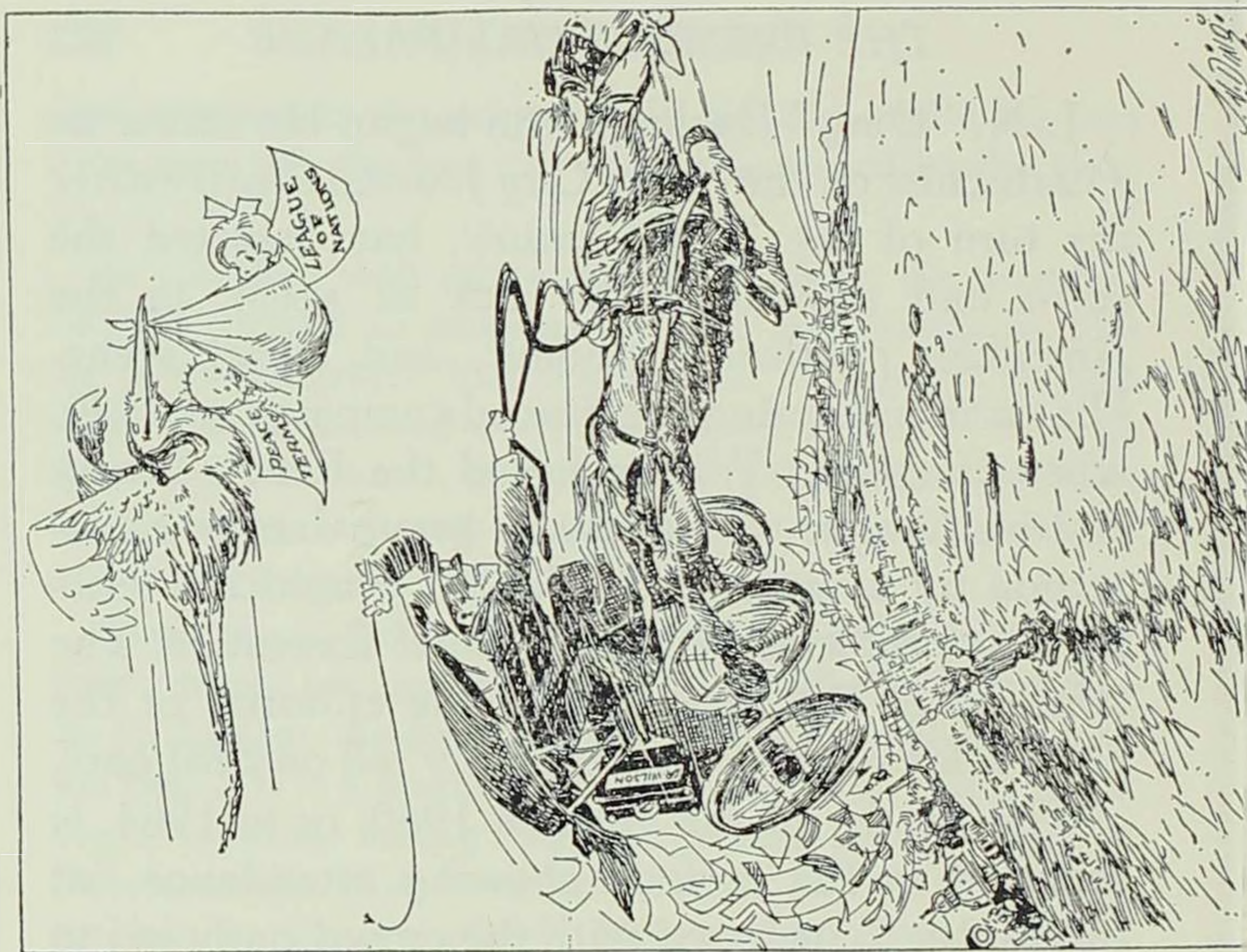
The apathy of the voter in 1960, or in 1964, is reflected in the cartoon showing attendance "at the caucus" compared with the crowd gathered to watch a "human fly" climb a skyscraper. Almost any sports event today would keep many from a caucus.

The nominating speeches of 1920 would bear a striking resemblance to those of 1964. Democrats are always sure to refer to the party of Jefferson, Jackson, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Republicans, on the other hand, will never fail to exhort their listeners to follow the lead of Lincoln, "Teddy" Roosevelt, Hoover, or Eisenhower. On October 17, 1861, President Lincoln wrote Major Ramsey: "The lady bearer of this says that she has two sons who want to work. Set them at it if possible. Wanting to work is so rare a want that it should be encouraged."

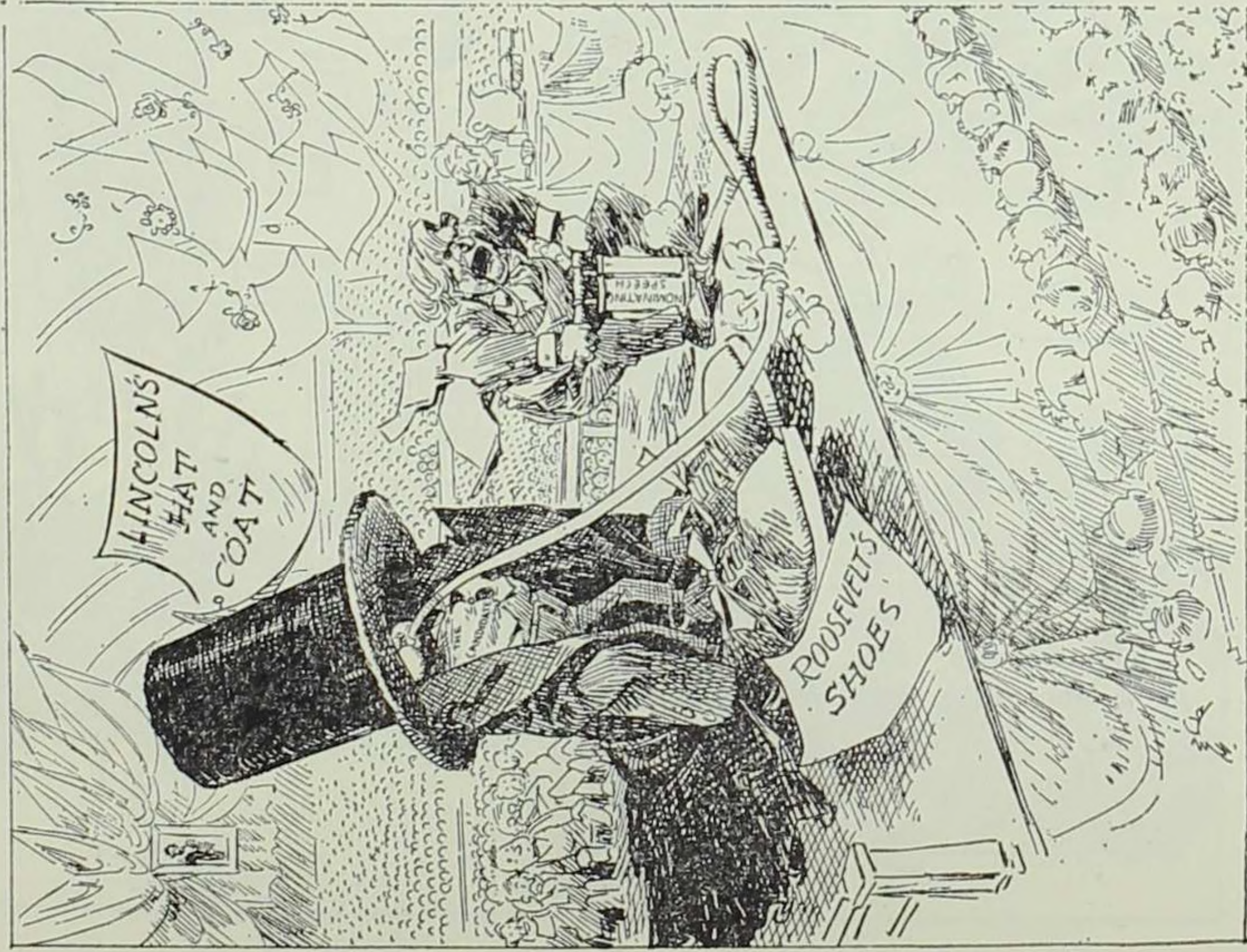
SOUNDING THE KEYNOTE FOR 1920



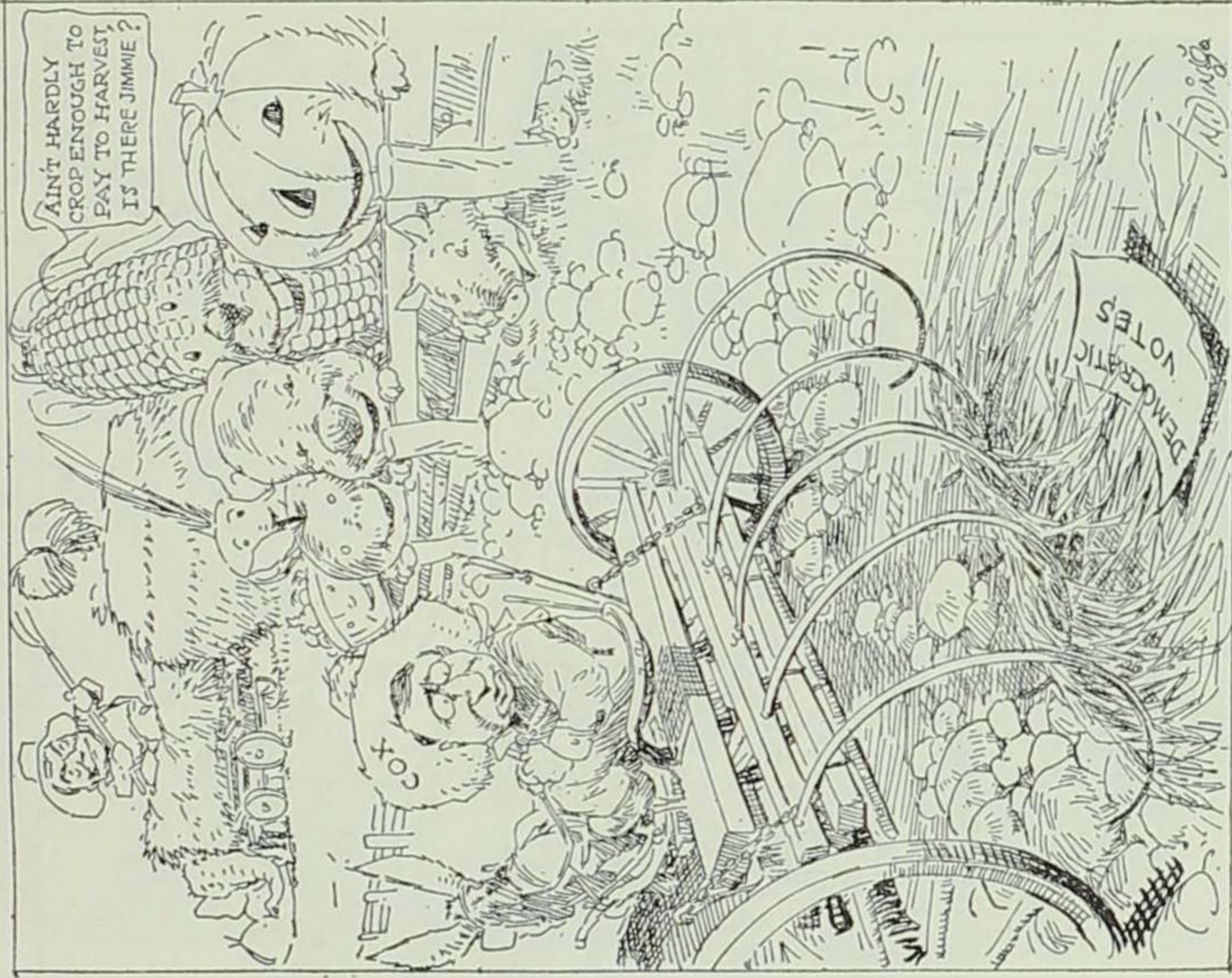
THESE ARE BUSY DAYS FOR OUR VILLAGE DOCTOR.



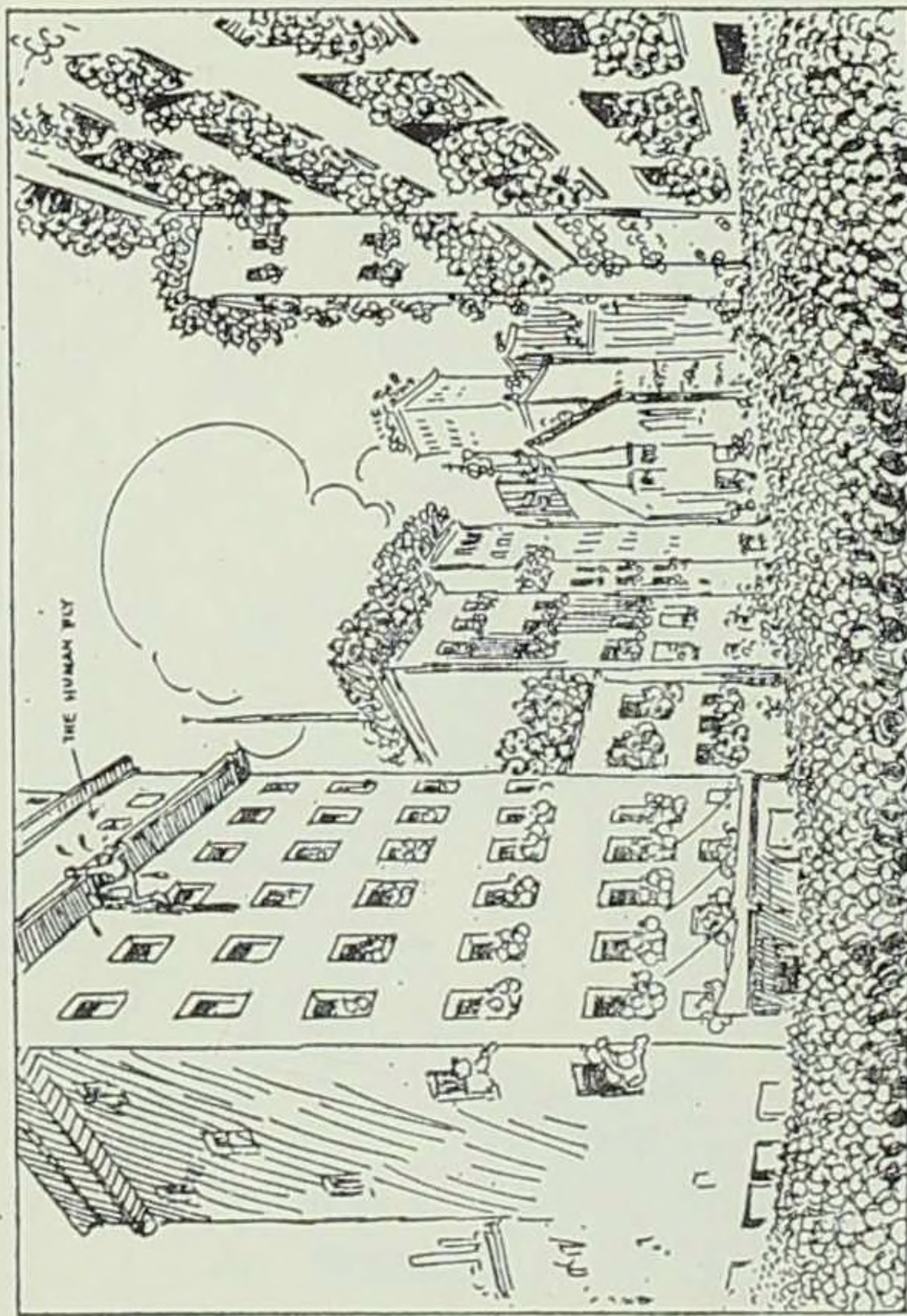
FOR THOSE WHO ARE UNABLE TO HEAR THE NOMINATING
SPEECHES A VERBATIM REPORT HAS BEEN
PREPARED AS FOLLOWS



WE SEEM TO HAVE A BUMPER CROP OF EVERYTHING THIS
YEAR EXCEPT DEMOCRATS

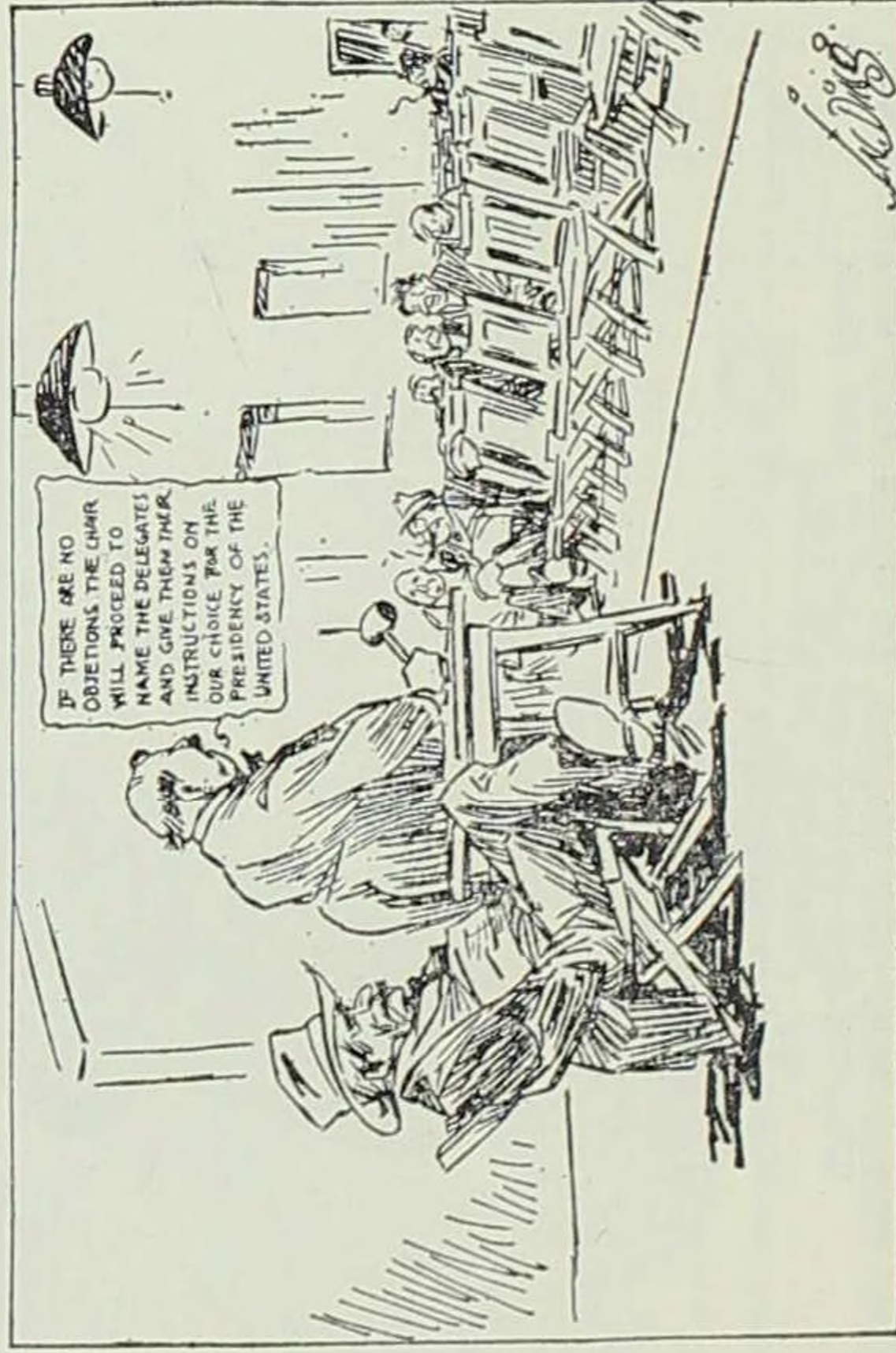
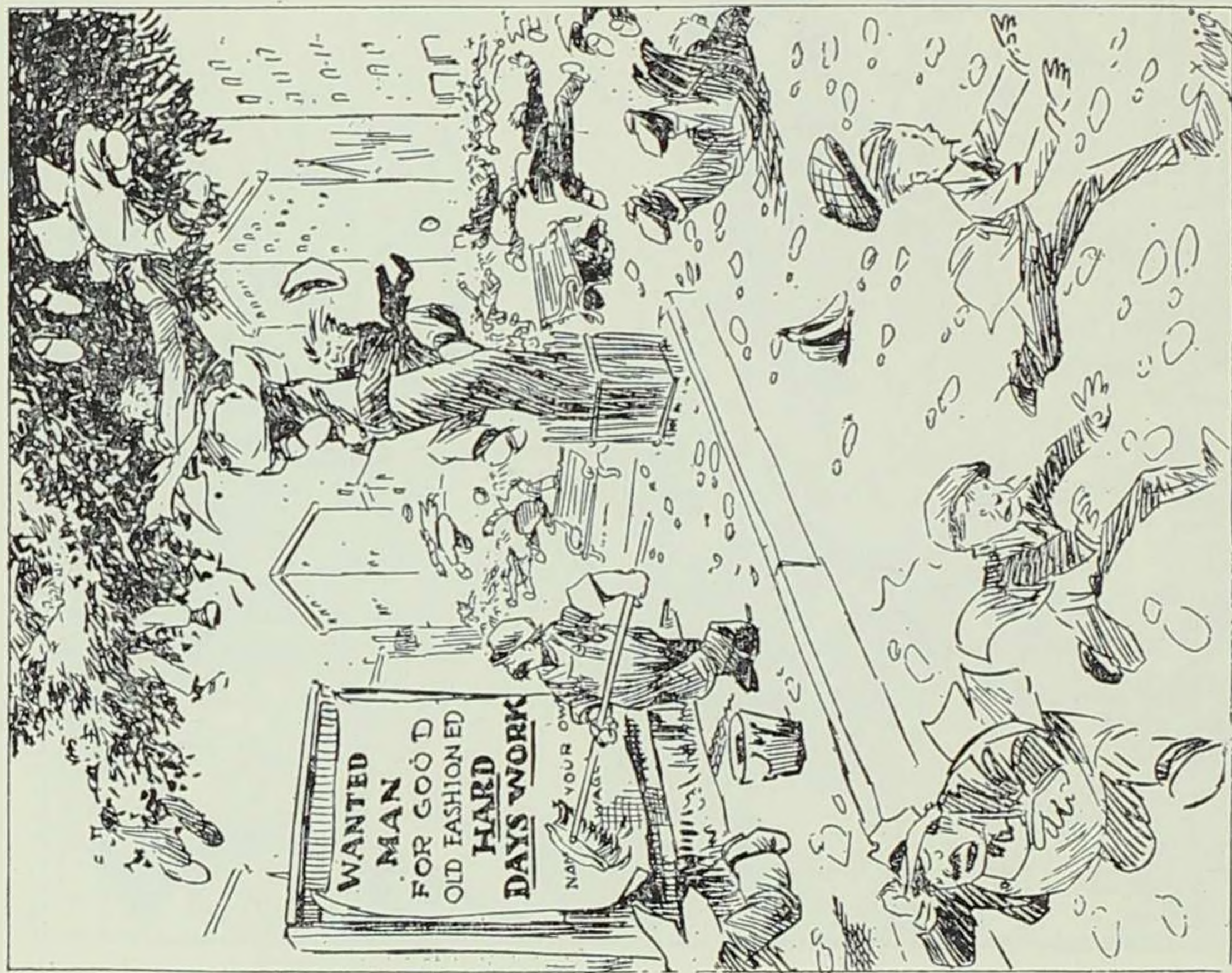


OUR GENIUS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

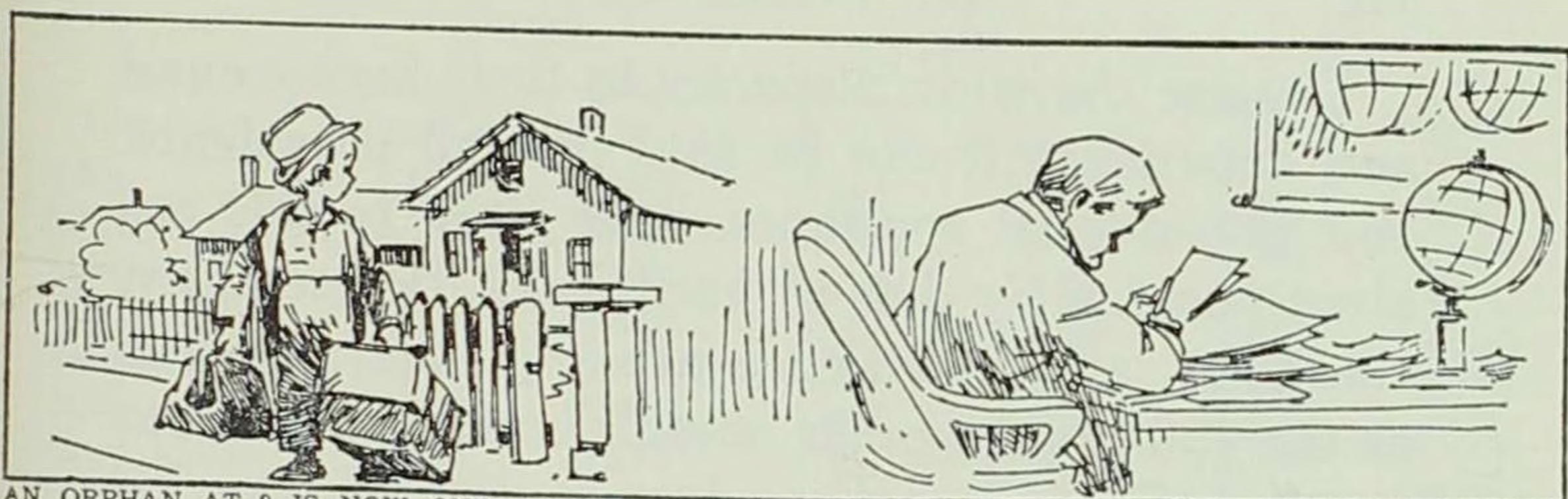


The crowd that gathers when some "human fly" announces that he will climb a skyscraper.

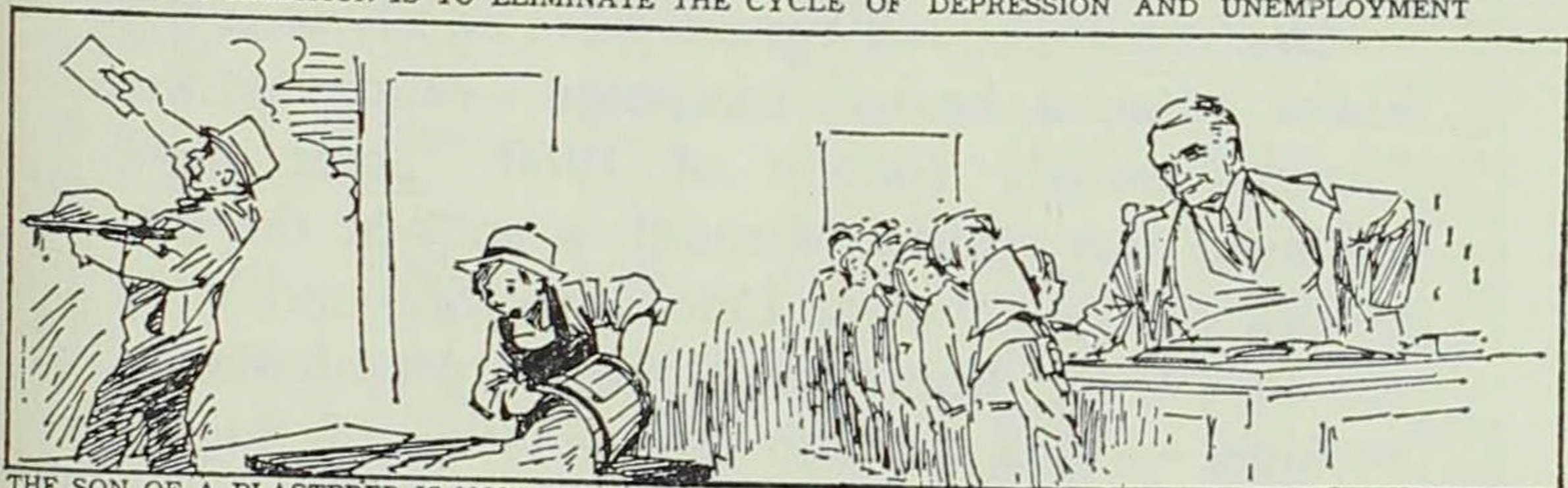
SPEAKING OF LABOR SHORTAGE



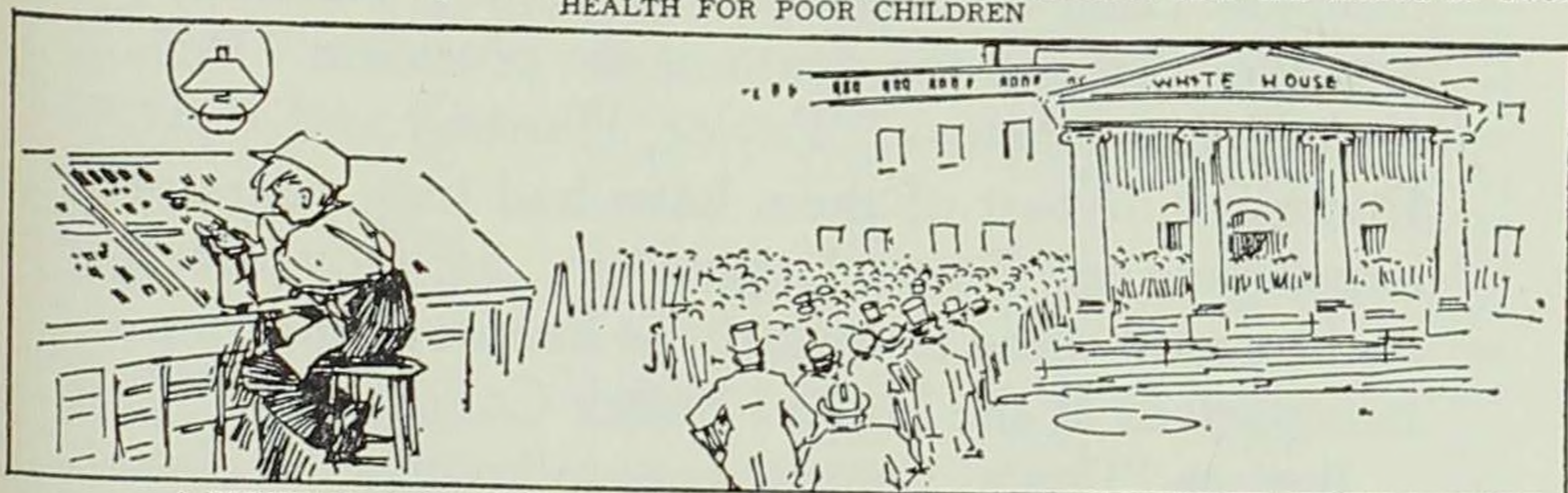
Mr. ... at the ... which is to ... the community's wish.



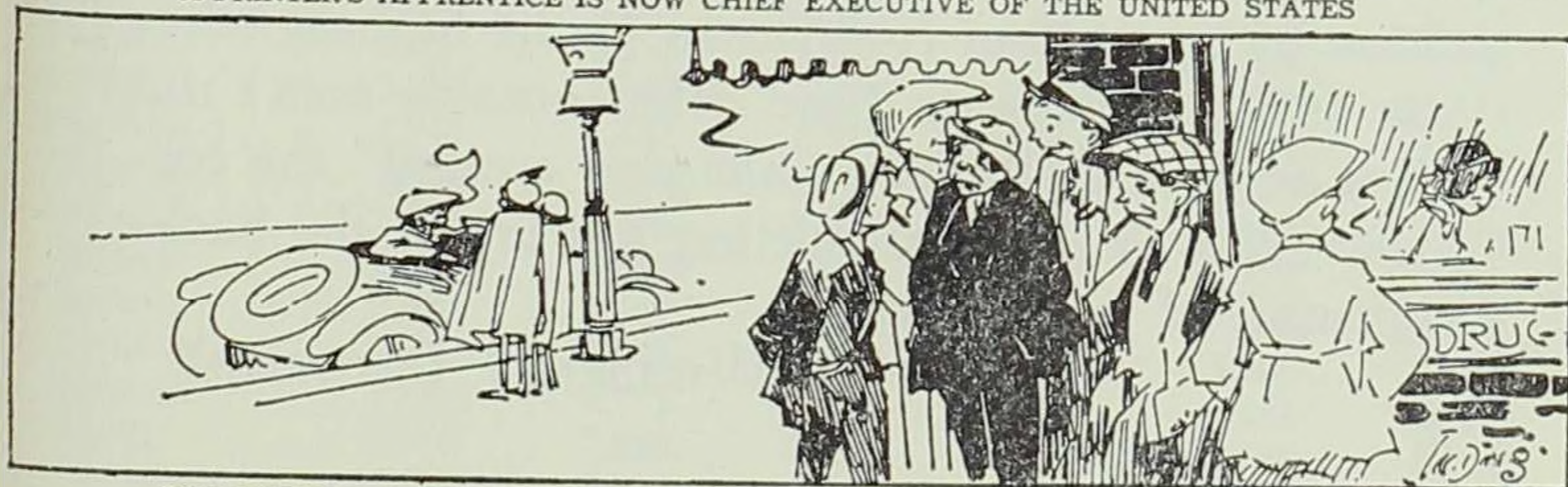
AN ORPHAN AT 8 IS NOW ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MINING ENGINEERS AND ECONOMISTS
WHOSE AMBITION IS TO ELIMINATE THE CYCLE OF DEPRESSION AND UNEMPLOYMENT



THE SON OF A PLASTERER IS NOW THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEUROLOGIST AND HIS HOBBY IS GOOD
HEALTH FOR POOR CHILDREN



A PRINTER'S APPRENTICE IS NOW CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES



BUT THEY DIDN'T GET THERE BY HANGING AROUND THE CORNER DRUG STORE

Despite the wide disparity in their background and experience it can be said that all presidents, and presidential aspirants, have risen to this exalted position by dint of hard work. Personality, character, and experience are important, as well as the ability to express oneself both orally and in writing. Some men have been overwhelming favorites, others, equally great, have barely won the honor after a heated campaign — such as the Nixon-Kennedy contest of 1960. Some have achieved the position through a split in the opposing party — such as Lincoln in 1860 and Wilson in 1912. Others have become presidents by accident — four through assassination of the incumbent (Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Kennedy) and four through the death of the president (William Henry Harrison, Taylor, Harding and F. D. Roosevelt. Most of them have had long years of experience as State Legislators, as Governors, and beyond these frequently as Senators and Representatives in the United States Congress.

But, as “Ding” pointed out, following the election of an orphan from Iowa to the highest office in 1928, Presidents (and other notable men) did not achieve distinction “hanging around” the corner drug store. Unremitting toil lay at the background of every success.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE BY COUNTY IN IOWA

1952, 1956, 1960

Iowa Counties	1952		1956		1960	
	Steven- son (D)	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Eisen- hower (R)	Kennedy (D)	Nixon (R)
Adair	1,817	4,497	2,362	3,426	2,245	3,383
Adams	1,383	3,129	1,756	2,248	1,643	2,185
Allamakee	2,341	6,087	2,622	5,182	2,933	4,970
Appanoose	4,276	5,429	4,064	4,980	3,422	5,040
Audubon	2,220	3,605	2,585	3,057	2,595	2,935
Benton	3,831	6,316	3,946	5,634	4,620	5,972
Black Hawk	17,360	28,671	20,403	28,250	24,078	28,435
Boone	4,896	7,901	5,815	6,740	5,759	6,761
Bremer	2,363	6,806	2,892	5,930	3,234	6,504
Buchanan	3,019	6,431	3,513	5,512	4,251	5,179
Buena Vista	3,254	7,539	4,083	6,470	3,637	6,351
Butler	1,836	6,360	2,289	5,669	2,268	5,345
Calhoun	2,411	5,391	2,972	4,409	3,123	4,485
Carroll	4,139	7,473	5,085	5,816	7,064	4,648
Cass	2,349	7,355	2,818	6,103	3,059	6,290
Cedar	2,447	6,176	2,912	5,344	3,203	5,217
Cerro Gordo	8,354	13,207	9,362	12,449	10,044	12,830
Cherokee	2,502	6,018	3,254	4,821	3,309	4,791
Chickasaw	2,921	5,022	3,275	4,205	4,063	3,822
Clarke	1,653	3,215	1,929	2,462	1,906	2,631
Clay	2,258	6,271	2,970	5,107	3,437	5,165
Clayton	3,730	7,669	4,384	6,529	4,612	6,441
Clinton	7,975	15,372	8,394	14,765	10,508	13,797
Crawford	3,107	5,646	3,749	4,608	3,720	4,791
Dallas	4,501	8,008	5,185	6,619	5,597	6,566
Davis	2,283	3,195	2,458	2,661	2,303	2,641
Decatur	2,521	3,621	2,806	2,912	2,411	3,039
Delaware	2,351	6,449	2,621	5,732	3,688	5,015
Des Moines	8,686	12,182	8,781	11,152	9,872	10,678
Dickinson	1,748	4,401	2,498	3,641	2,696	3,575
Dubuque	14,542	18,075	13,174	17,923	22,007	12,740
Emmett	1,947	4,935	2,386	4,193	2,563	4,284
Fayette	4,403	9,152	4,935	7,914	5,256	8,330
Floyd	2,999	7,042	3,739	6,172	3,970	5,774
Franklin	1,941	5,432	2,513	4,563	2,476	4,514
Fremont	2,085	3,802	2,254	3,241	2,307	3,027
Greene	2,228	5,378	2,802	4,255	2,879	4,063
Grundy	1,483	5,652	1,908	4,915	2,174	4,989
Guthrie	2,281	5,377	2,981	4,283	2,896	4,046
Hamilton	2,788	7,006	3,829	5,667	3,905	5,265
Hancock	2,053	5,115	2,803	4,305	2,757	4,179
Hardin	3,205	7,880	3,775	6,642	3,888	6,438
Harrison	3,370	5,972	3,709	5,209	3,613	4,940
Henry	2,438	6,424	2,667	5,818	2,839	5,531
Howard	2,564	4,305	3,106	3,491	3,406	3,378
Humboldt	2,124	4,534	2,756	3,747	2,706	3,537
Ida	1,603	3,800	2,083	3,226	1,949	3,290
Iowa	2,514	5,625	2,753	4,875	2,828	4,944
Jackson	3,074	5,867	3,181	5,575	4,345	5,084

Iowa Counties	1952		1956		1960	
	Steven- son (D)	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Eisen- hower (R)	Kennedy (D)	Nixon (R)
Jasper	6,756	9,610	7,098	9,310	7,242	9,332
Jefferson	2,470	5,630	2,845	4,807	2,780	4,942
Johnson	8,067	11,231	8,767	11,298	10,563	10,927
Jones	2,991	6,070	3,352	5,605	3,924	5,541
Keokuk	3,135	5,712	3,649	4,680	3,408	4,697
Kossuth	4,330	7,765	5,514	6,680	5,806	6,278
Lee	8,625	12,289	8,226	11,571	9,936	10,765
Linn	21,818	31,383	21,667	33,402	27,614	34,200
Louisa	1,673	3,675	1,858	3,184	1,966	3,036
Lucas	2,217	3,921	2,431	3,397	2,344	3,512
Lyon	1,324	4,893	1,790	4,356	1,752	4,917
Madison	2,131	4,967	2,652	3,883	2,722	3,804
Mahaska	3,745	7,369	3,965	6,864	3,746	7,129
Marion	5,196	7,165	5,316	6,830	4,547	7,444
Marshall	5,314	11,135	5,755	10,305	6,761	10,265
Mills	1,792	4,028	1,897	3,539	1,820	3,436
Mitchell	2,175	5,050	2,630	4,175	2,873	3,915
Monona	2,918	4,849	3,477	3,854	3,207	3,863
Monroe	2,785	3,219	2,616	2,984	2,459	2,922
Montgomery	2,235	6,074	2,597	5,027	2,655	4,974
Muscatine	5,772	9,361	5,718	8,552	6,135	8,555
O'Brien	2,192	7,130	2,970	6,138	2,967	6,509
Osceola	1,396	3,573	1,779	2,986	1,814	2,965
Page	2,669	8,840	3,001	7,380	3,075	7,089
Palo Alto	2,993	4,595	3,624	3,795	3,695	3,551
Plymouth	2,768	8,140	3,502	7,246	4,671	6,432
Pocahontas	2,517	4,472	3,201	3,606	3,408	3,445
Polk	50,867	60,934	53,025	62,392	55,091	64,077
Pottawattamie	11,897	18,894	12,731	17,632	14,025	19,223
Poweshiek	3,318	6,105	3,602	5,145	3,671	5,232
Ringgold	1,408	3,442	1,775	2,713	1,781	2,538
Sac	2,451	6,417	3,248	4,874	3,054	4,850
Scott	17,807	29,719	18,969	27,965	23,004	27,617
Shelby	2,762	5,135	3,300	4,425	3,427	4,210
Sioux	2,050	10,275	2,666	9,651	2,643	10,284
Story	5,299	13,857	6,352	13,264	7,281	13,708
Tama	4,076	7,061	4,795	5,952	4,950	5,535
Taylor	1,784	4,608	2,436	3,533	2,126	3,452
Union	2,566	5,742	2,828	4,666	2,720	4,417
Van Buren	1,577	3,870	1,833	3,233	1,760	3,129
Wapello	10,449	11,571	10,960	10,401	11,116	11,036
Warren	3,042	5,911	3,729	5,430	4,136	6,013
Washington	2,604	6,946	3,022	5,844	3,222	5,861
Wayne	2,497	3,995	2,553	3,340	2,307	3,401
Webster	8,681	12,336	9,901	11,097	10,680	10,741
Winnebago	1,905	4,574	2,521	3,926	2,463	4,082
Winneshiek	3,560	7,154	4,251	6,192	4,786	5,737
Woodbury	19,474	27,518	19,997	25,399	21,906	26,832
Worth	2,075	3,315	2,465	2,700	2,303	2,740
Wright	3,186	6,566	3,865	5,512	4,159	5,386
Totals	451,513	808,906	501,858	729,187	550,565	722,381

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1848-1960

(Winner's name in CAPITALS)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Iowa</i>	<i>U. S.</i>	<i>Electoral Vote</i>
1848	TAYLOR	Whig	10,626	1,360,099	163
	Cass	Dem.	12,052	1,220,544	127
1852	PIERCE	Dem.	17,823	1,601,274	254
	Scott	Whig	15,895	1,386,580	42
1856	BUCHANAN	Dem.	37,568	1,838,169	174
	Fremont	Rep.	45,073	1,341,264	114
	Fillmore	American	9,669	874,534	8
1860	LINCOLN	Rep.	70,118	1,866,452	180
	Douglas	Dem.	55,639	1,375,157	12
	Breckinridge	Dem. (South)	1,034	847,953	72
	Bell	Const. (Union)	1,763	590,631	39
1864	LINCOLN	Rep.	88,500	2,213,665	212
	McClellan	Dem.	49,525	1,802,237	21
1868	GRANT	Rep.	120,399	3,012,833	214
	Seymour	Dem.	74,040	2,703,249	80
1872	GRANT	Rep.	131,566	3,597,132	286
	Greeley	Dem.	71,179	2,834,125	66
1876	HAYES	Rep.	171,326	4,033,768	185
	Tilden	Dem.	112,121	4,300,590	184
1880	GARFIELD	Rep.	183,904	4,449,053	214
	Hancock	Dem.	105,845	4,442,035	155
	Weaver	Greenback	32,327	307,306	
1884	CLEVELAND	Dem.	177,316	4,911,017	219
	Blaine	Rep.	197,088	4,848,334	182
1888	HARRISON	Rep.	211,603	5,444,337	233
	Cleveland	Dem.	179,877	5,540,050	168
1892	CLEVELAND	Dem.	196,366	5,554,414	277
	Harrison	Rep.	219,795	5,190,802	145
	Weaver	Populist	20,595	1,027,329	22
1896	McKINLEY	Rep.	289,293	7,035,638	271
	Bryan	Dem.	223,741	6,467,946	176
1900	McKINLEY	Rep.	307,808	7,219,530	292
	Bryan	Dem.	209,265	6,358,071	155
1904	ROOSEVELT	Rep.	307,907	7,628,834	336
	Parker	Dem.	149,141	5,084,401	140
1908	TAFT	Rep.	275,210	7,679,006	321
	Bryan	Dem.	200,771	6,409,106	162
1912	WILSON	Dem.	185,325	6,286,214	435
	Roosevelt	Prog.	161,819	4,126,020	88
	Taft	Rep.	119,805	3,483,922	8
1916	WILSON	Dem.	221,699	9,129,606	277
	Hughes	Rep.	280,439	8,538,221	254
1920	HARDING	Rep.	634,674	16,152,200	404
	Cox	Dem.	227,921	9,147,353	127
1924	COOLIDGE	Rep.	537,635	15,725,016	382
	Davis	Dem.	162,600	8,385,586	136
	La Follette	Prog.	272,243	4,822,856	13
1928	HOOVER	Rep.	623,570	21,392,190	444
	Smith	Dem.	379,311	15,016,443	87
1932	ROOSEVELT	Dem.	508,019	22,821,857	472
	Hoover	Rep.	414,433	15,761,841	59
1936	ROOSEVELT	Dem.	621,756	27,751,612	532
	Landon	Rep.	487,977	16,681,913	8
1940	ROOSEVELT	Dem.	578,800	27,243,466	449
	Willkie	Rep.	632,370	22,304,755	82
1944	ROOSEVELT	Dem.	499,876	25,602,505	432
	Dewey	Rep.	547,267	22,006,278	99
1948	TRUMAN	Dem.	522,380	24,045,052	303
	Dewey	Rep.	494,018	21,896,927	189
1952	EISENHOWER	Rep.	808,906	33,936,252	442
	Stevenson	Dem.	451,513	27,314,992	89
1956	EISENHOWER	Rep.	729,187	35,585,316	457
	Stevenson	Dem.	501,858	26,031,322	73
1960	KENNEDY	Dem.	550,565	34,227,096	303
	Nixon	Rep.	722,381	34,108,546	219



President William H. Taft at Des Moines