

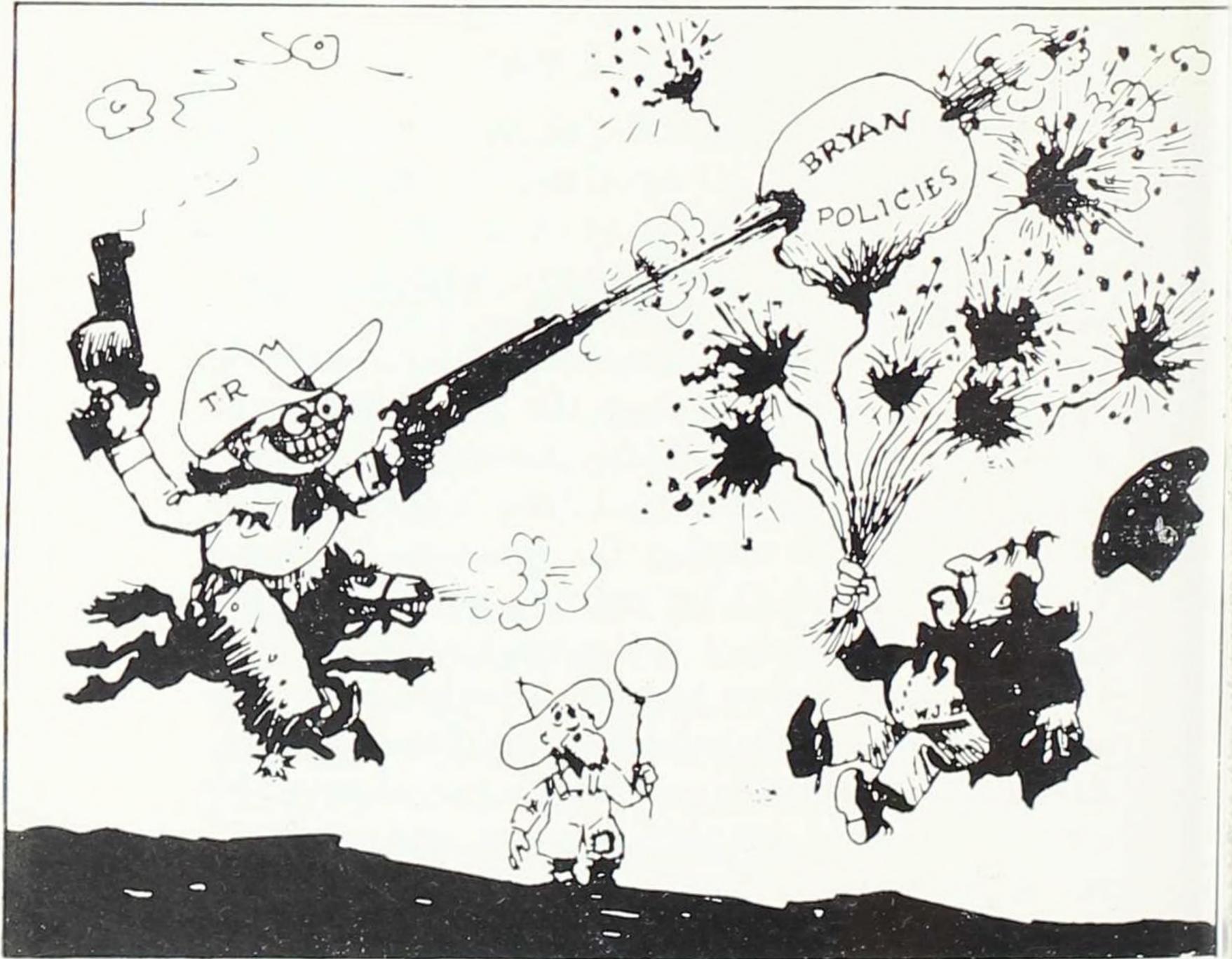
## Presidential Campaigns—1900-1952

Ding's first presidential cartoons begin with the campaign of 1900 in which the Republicans re-nominated William McKinley for president. Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York, the hero of San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War, was chosen as his running mate. "Teddy" Roosevelt did most of the campaigning in 1900. Ding's cartoon shows him, as a cowboy, shooting down the county fair balloons of William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee for president. [51] (Bryan had been the 1896 nominee, and would be the 1908 standard bearer.) Roosevelt had spent several years as a cowboy on a ranch in North Dakota. McKinley and Roosevelt were elected in 1900. They were inaugurated March 4, 1901. In September of that year McKinley was assassinated by the anarchist, Czolgoz, and Roosevelt served as president the rest of the term. Ding became a close personal and political friend of Roosevelt, generally known as "TR." The cartoon at the time of TR's death became Ding's most famous and most popular.

1904

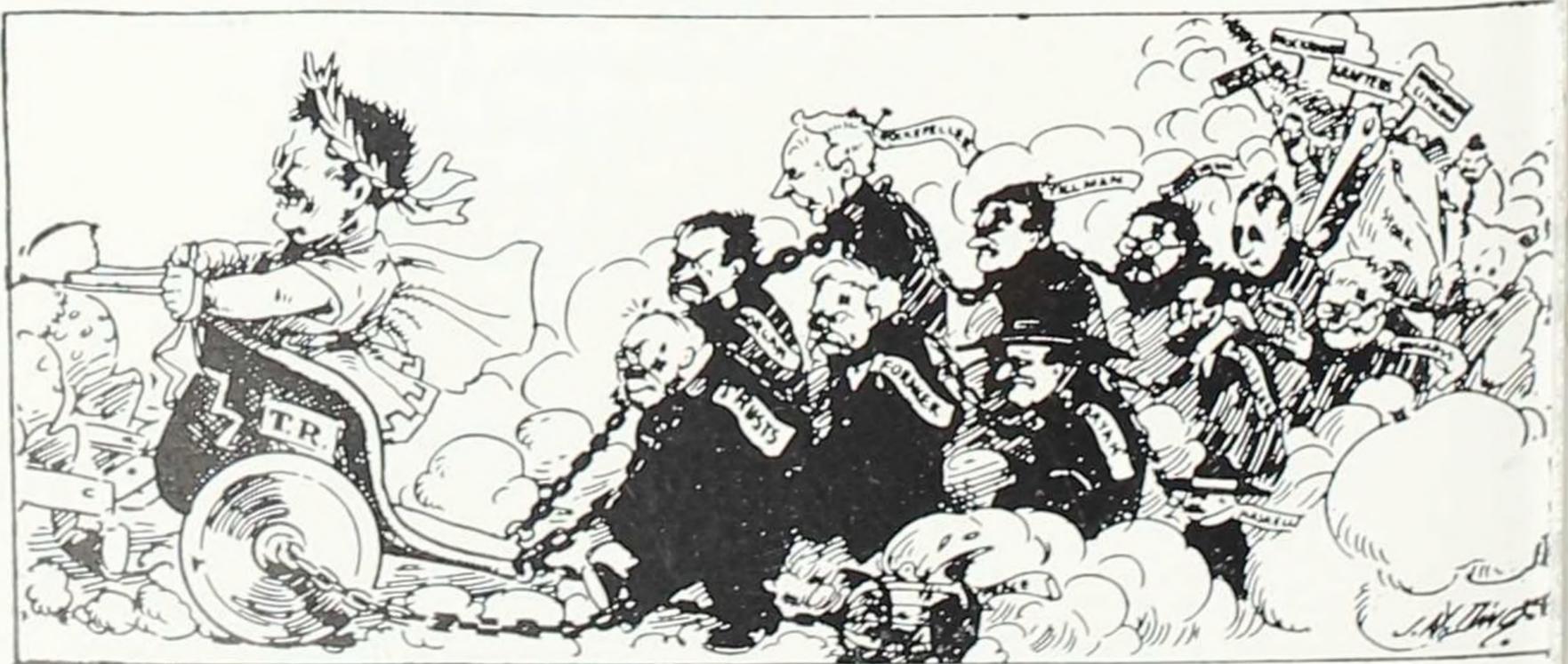
Theodore Roosevelt so dominated the heated political scene in the first years of the century that

Shooting Down The Faker's Wares



[51]

TR and His Trophies



[52]

there was little thought that anyone other than he should be nominated by the Republicans in 1904. Ding's cartoon emphasized TR's triumphs. [52] Nominated with TR was Charles Fairbanks of Indiana. They easily defeated Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, whom the Democrats nominated in a surge away from the liberalism of Bryan. With Parker as vice presidential nominee was Henry G. Davis of the West Virginia coal family.

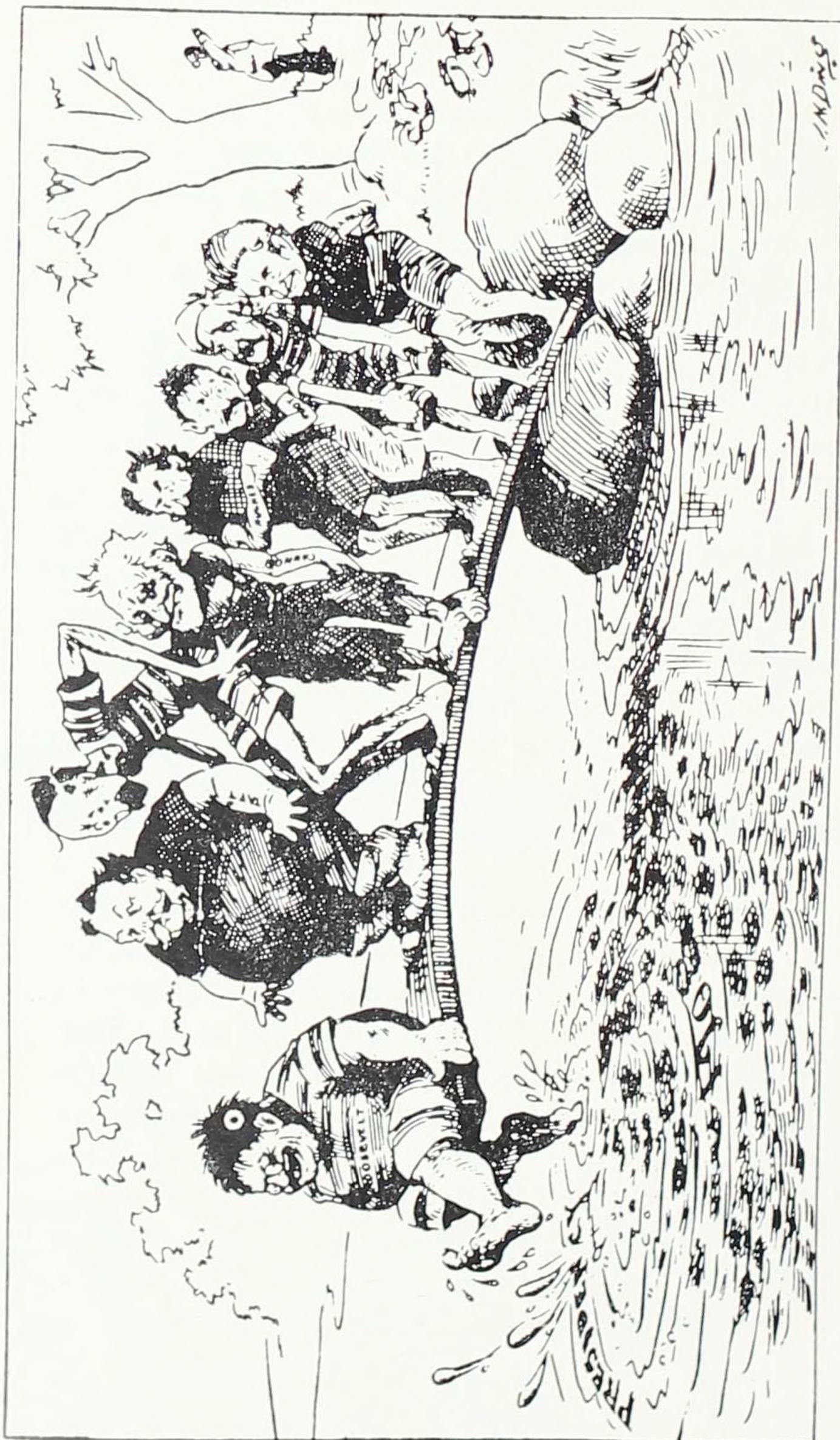
## 1908

As the 1908 election approached, TR still dominated the scene. Would he seek another term? Technically, he had filled out one term—the first three-plus years in the White House following the assassination of McKinley. But, after he was elected in 1904, TR had said publicly that he regarded the McKinley term as his "first" term, and he would not seek re-election in 1908. Close friends revealed later he was sorry he had made such a promise. [53] However, in 1908 he designated as his choice for the Republican nomination, William Howard Taft, Secretary of War, who had been governor of the Philippines and served on the Federal bench. Taft was easily elected over William Jennings Bryan, whom the Democrats had nominated again.

## 1912 - 1916

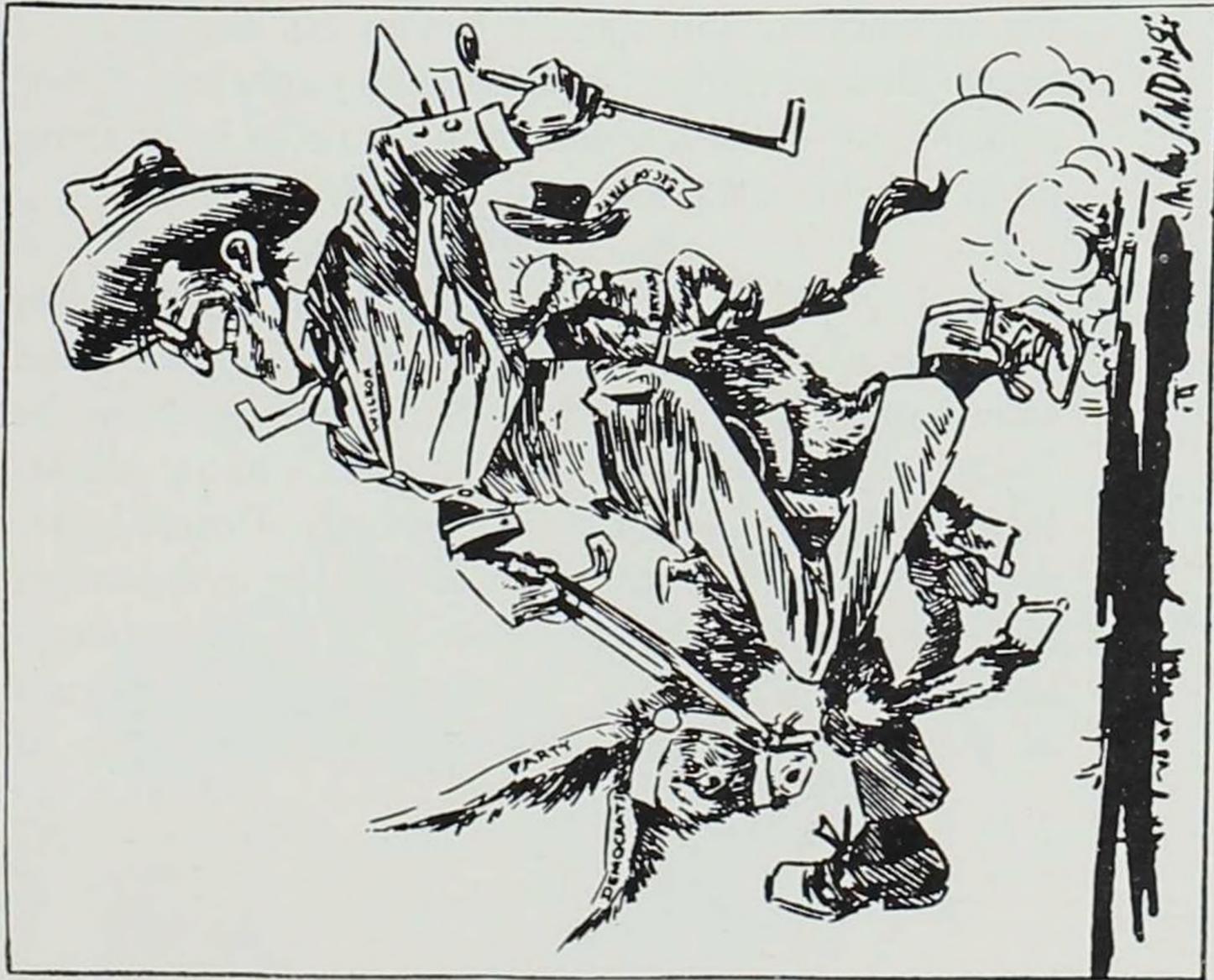
The campaign of 1912 was in sharp contrast with any held since the days of Grant, Blaine, Harrison—prior to the 1890's. TR went on a big

Will You, Or Will You Not, TR?



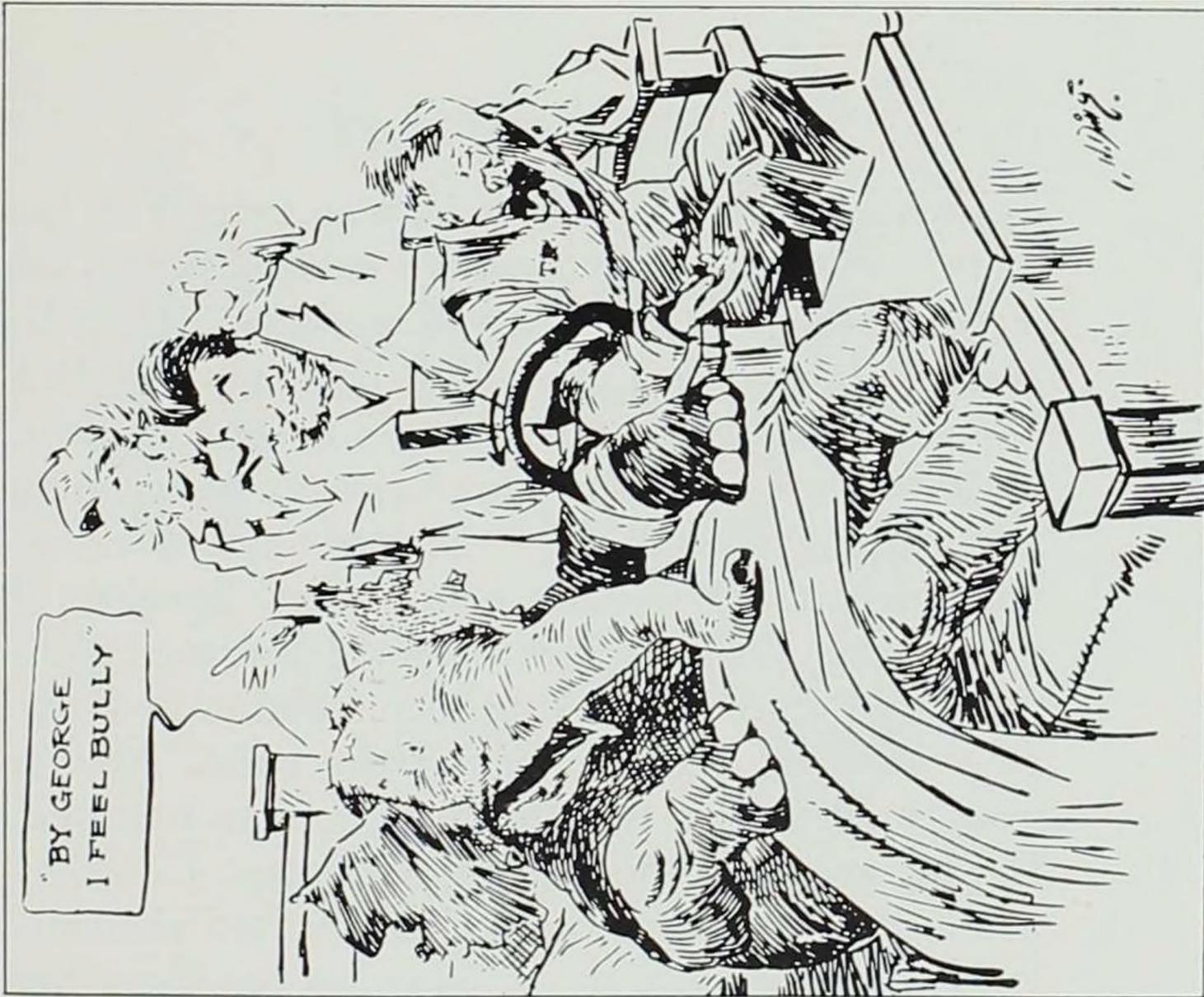
[53]

Just Who Is Riding This Animal!!!



[54]

In 1916 TR Returned; Hughes Was Nominated;  
But Wilson Had "Kept Us Out Of War" And Won



"BY GEORGE  
I FEEL BULLY"

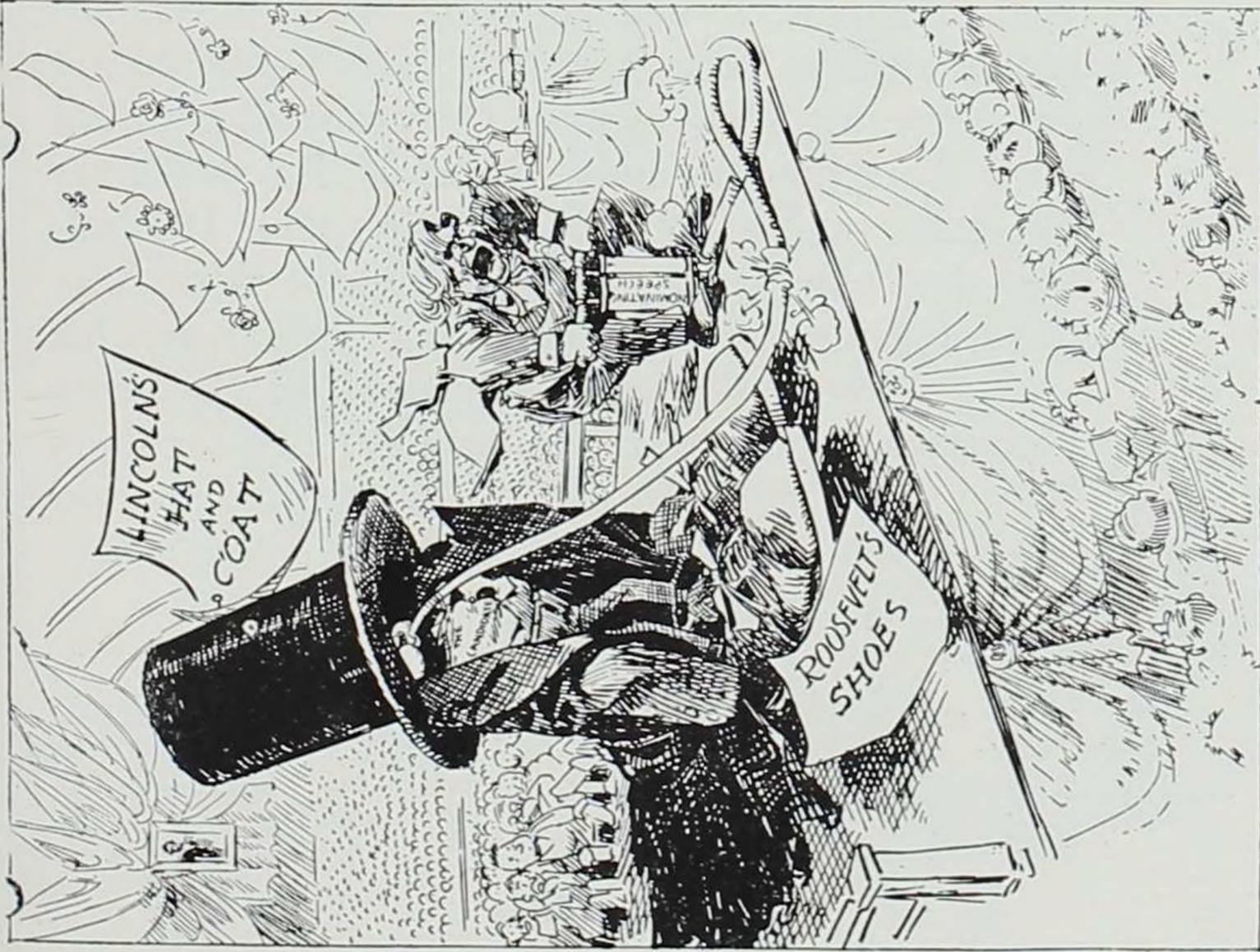
[54A]

game hunt to Africa. While he was away Taft began co-operating with conservative elements in the Republican party which TR didn't like. He repudiated Taft, and set up his Progressive or Bull Moose Party which nominated TR for president, with Hiram Johnson of California as his running mate. It was evident the Democrats had an excellent opportunity to elect a president. Speaker of the House, Champ Clark, was the leading candidate, and at the Democratic convention in Baltimore received more than half the votes. At that time, however, a two-thirds vote was required. Bryan, arousing the delegates against Clark by connecting him with the Tammany bad elements in New York, won the nomination for Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. Wilson was easily elected, and named Bryan his secretary of State. Bryan tried to dominate the party and public affairs, but Wilson would have none of it, as Ding depicted this situation in a cartoon. [54]

1920

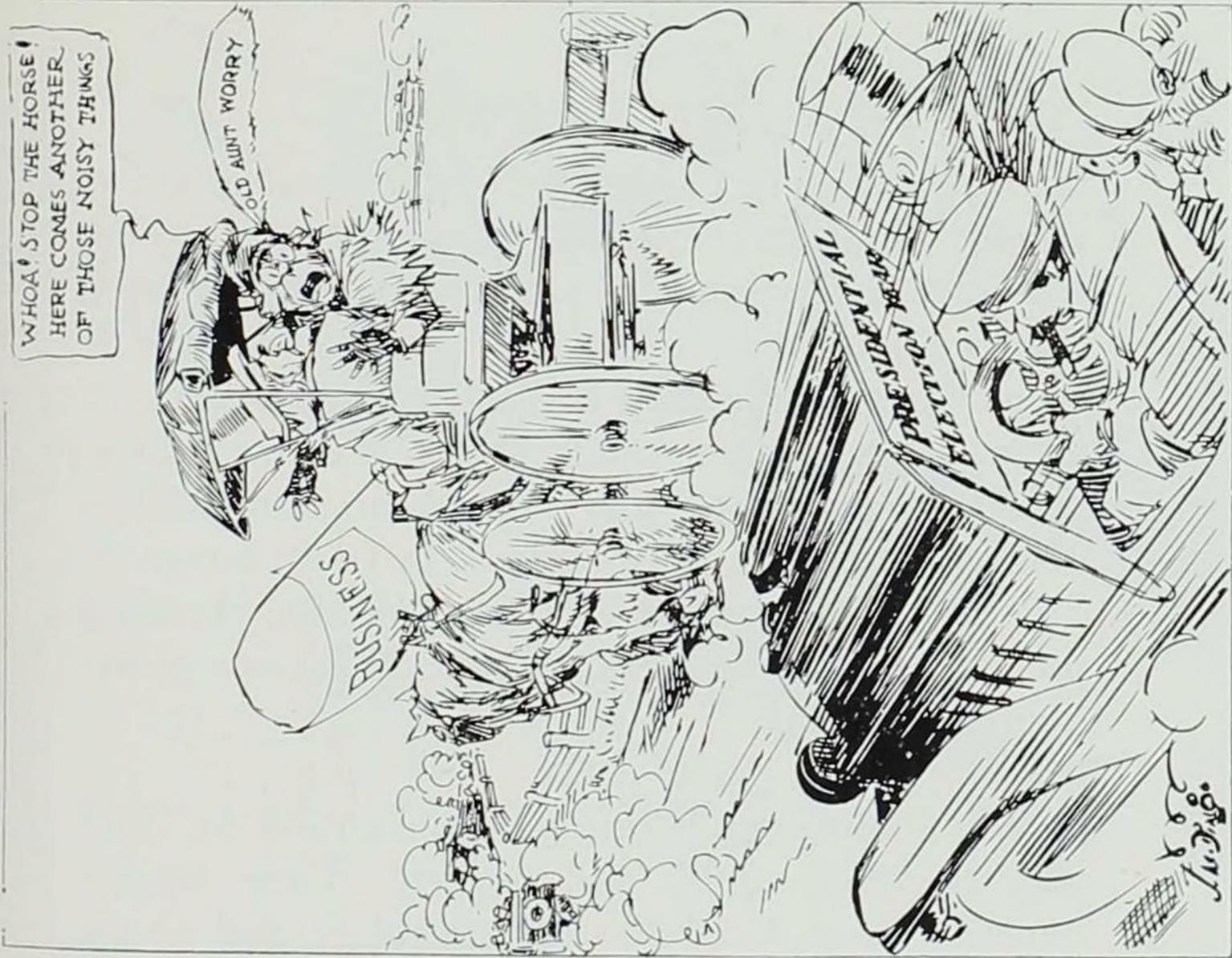
In 1920 the Republicans nominated Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, in a "smoke-filled room" after a deadlock had developed between the forces of General Leonard Wood, Senator Hiram Johnson of California and Governor Frank Lowden of Illinois. Ding summed up the nomination speeches in the cartoon above. The Republican leaders had planned to nominate Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin for vice president but the name of

For Those Who are Unable to Hear The Nominating  
Speeches A Verbatim Report Has Been Prepared



[55]

The Old Lady Is Worrying Again



[56]

Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts was offered first, and the delegates stampeded for him. Coolidge had won national fame when he declared that the Boston police had no right to strike. The Democrats nominated Governor James Cox of Ohio, for president and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, for vice president. A dozen years later Roosevelt would be elected president. In 1920, however, Harding and Coolidge were easy victors. Harding died three years later and Coolidge became president. [55]

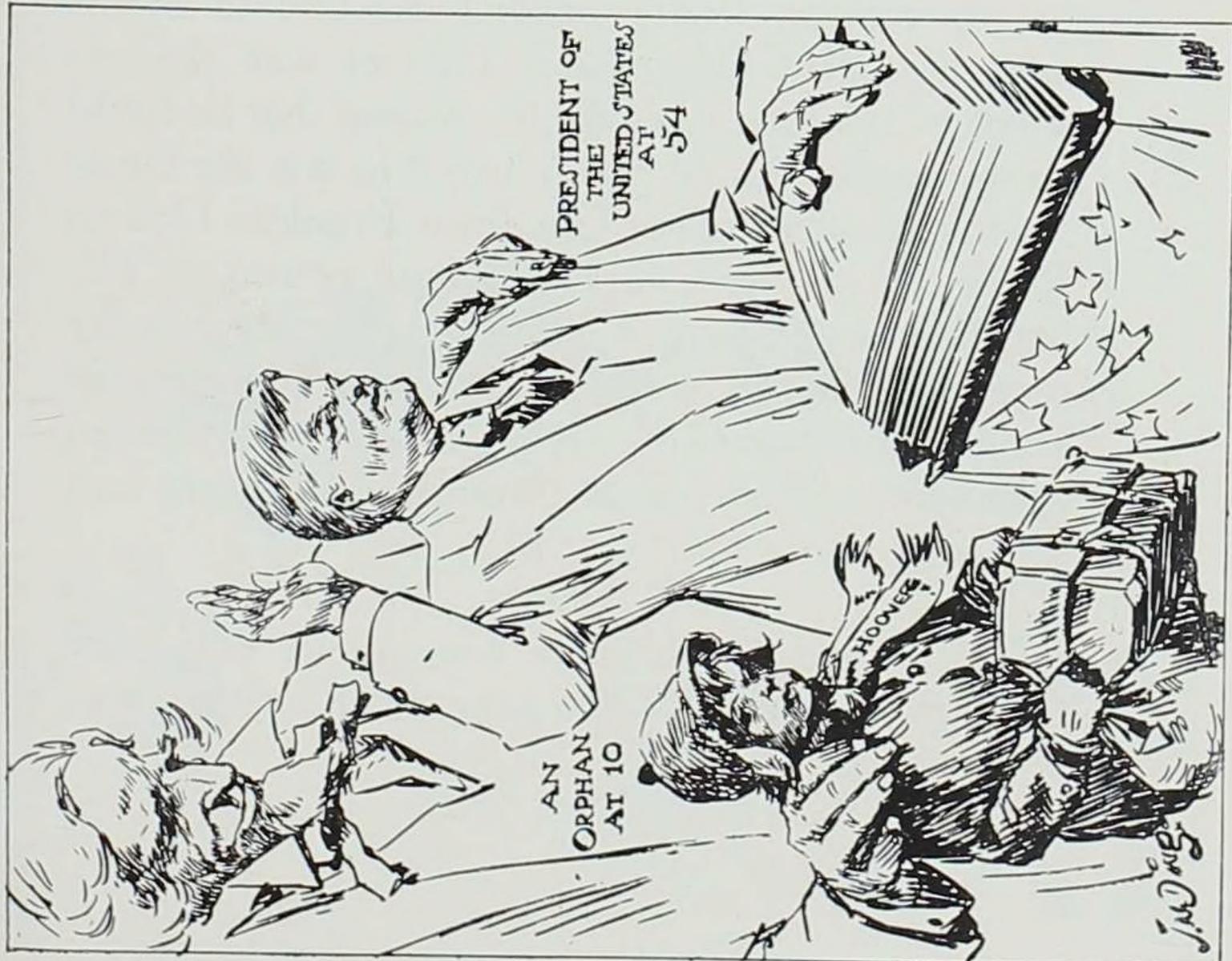
1924

The Republican National Convention of 1924 was relatively quiet and orderly. They simply named Calvin Coolidge for president and chose colorful General Charles G. Dawes of Illinois for vice president. It was different with the Democrats, however. They took 100 votes but could not break the deadlock between Governor Al Smith of New York, and William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury. Finally, after 103 ballots, they nominated John W. Davis of West Virginia, former ambassador to Great Britain, and for vice president, Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, brother of the famous William Jennings Bryan. The election was quiet, and a shoo-in for the Republicans, as indicated in Ding's cartoon. [56]

1928

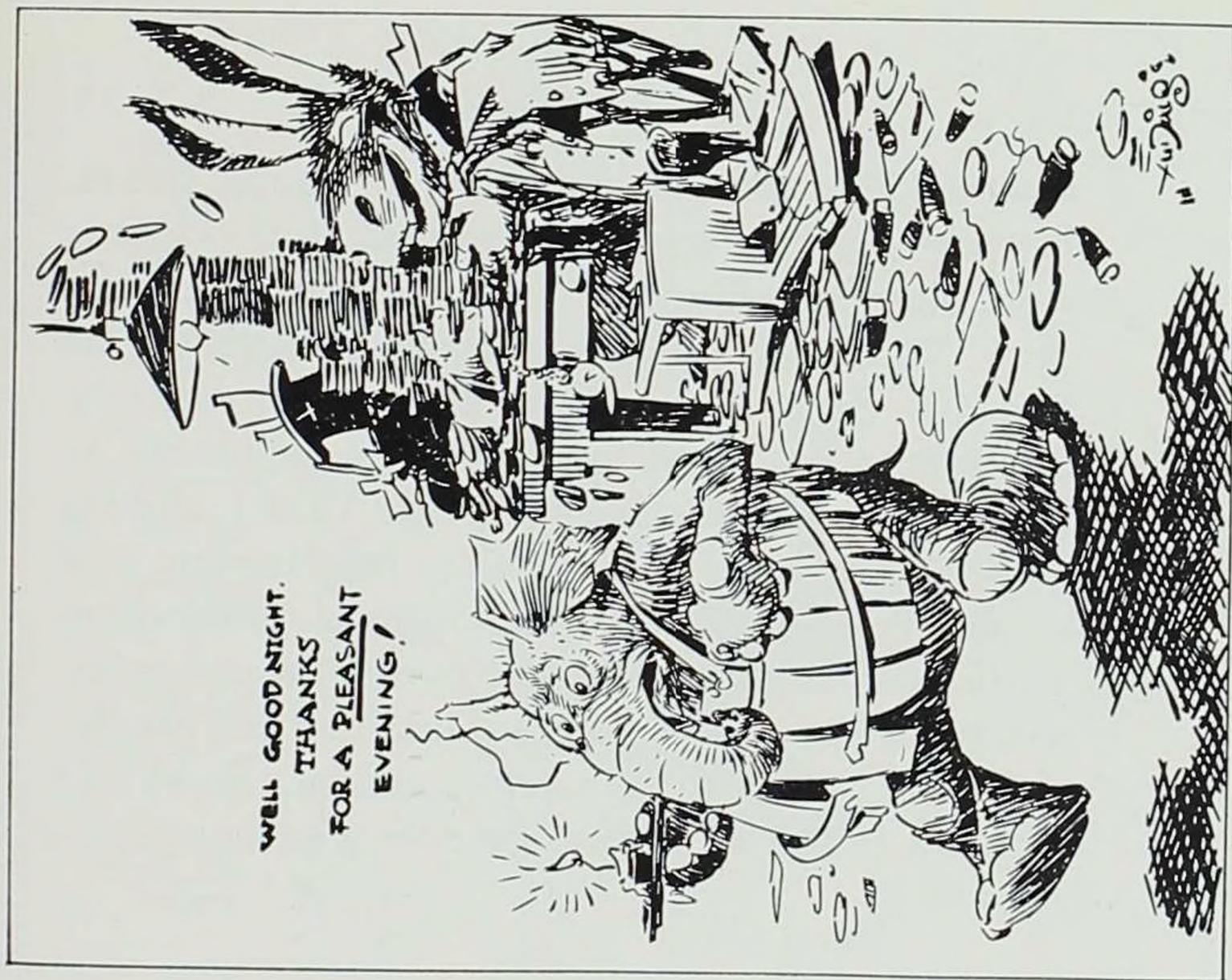
It was almost inevitable that Ding should draw

Only In USA Does This Happen



[57]

To The Winner Goes The Joy



[58]

a very laudatory cartoon when his good friend, Herbert Hoover, was nominated in 1928. Hoover won quite handily over Governor Al Smith of New York. The Wet-Dry issue, as well as the fact that Smith was a Catholic, was in evidence throughout the campaign. Hoover's popularity as Food Administrator during World War I, and his work as Secretary of Commerce for Harding and Coolidge, contributed to his big total. Ding drew many cartoons about Hoover, during the campaign and while he was president. Ding and his family, it will be remembered, were guests at the White House a few months after Hoover was inaugurated. [57]

1932

The world-wide economic slump that followed the rip-roaring 1920's headed the United States into the Great Depression. Hoover was renominated in 1932 but it was quite evident that he could not be re-elected. Al Smith hoped to win the Democratic nomination but Governor Franklin Delano Roosevelt of New York, a distant cousin of TR, was named in his stead. Ding's cartoon depicts the results of the campaign. Roosevelt, who became known almost immediately as "FDR," was elected president, and stayed on through three terms, and part way into a fourth. [58]

1936

The Great Depression was about half way through its throes at the time of the 1936 cam-





paign. The New Deal, rightly or wrongly, was pouring millions out to the people in "relief." Electing anyone but FDR was unimaginable. But the Republicans tried it. They nominated Alf M. Landon, governor of Kansas, the only governor the Republicans were able to elect in 1934. With him, they named Frank Knox, Chicago newspaper publisher, who later served as Secretary of the Navy, in FDR's "nonpartisan" cabinet. The Republicans carried only two New England states. [59]

At about this time strong Nationalist governments began to be evident in Europe—particularly Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy. Across the Pacific the Japs had begun invading the coast toward China. Ding drew many cartoons indicating he saw all of this.

1940

The Republicans in 1940 nominated Ding's good friend, Wendell Willkie, for the presidency. The leading candidates for the nomination had been Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. But Willkie, a new face in the Republican party, was chosen. He had been strongly supported by Ding. President Roosevelt's conduct regarding the European war was an issue. He was re-nominated, along with Henry A. Wallace of Iowa for vice president. The fact that Roosevelt was trying for a third term in 1940 was a big issue. The Republicans claimed that various special interests had forced

FDR into the race for a third term. Ding reflected this in one of his cartoons of the campaign. [60] Roosevelt and Wallace were elected.

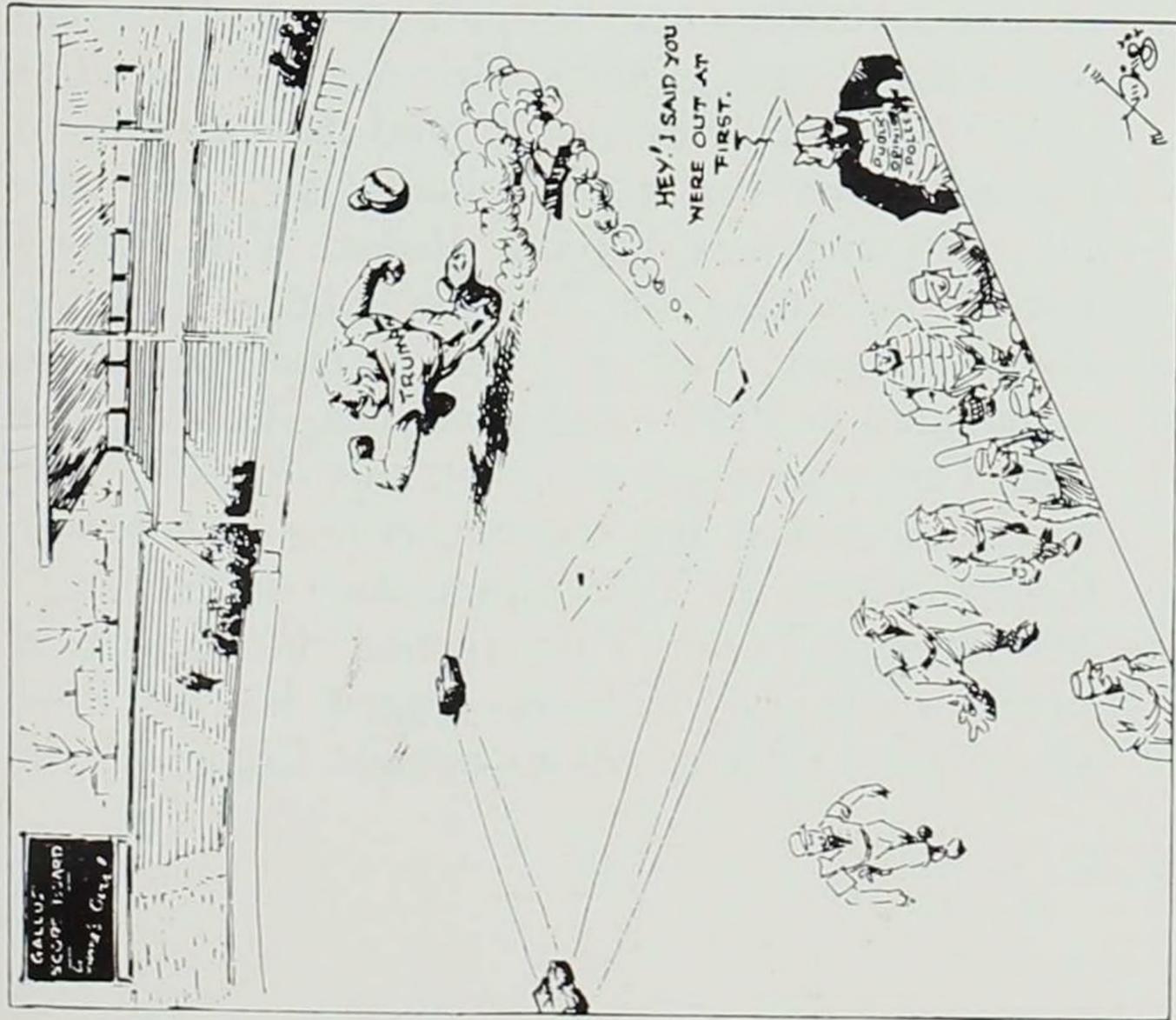
## 1944

The fact that Roosevelt was trying for a fourth term in 1944 was the main issue of the campaign, but the Republicans emphasized all the questionable organizations and persons that they said would come into office, or remain in power, if FDR were re-elected. This was the subject of one of Ding's cartoons. [61] Nominated for vice president by the Democrats was Senator Harry Truman of Missouri. Roosevelt and Truman were elected. The Republicans nominated Governor Thomas E. Dewey, who had sought the nomination in 1940, and with him for vice president they named Governor Earl Warren of California. The Democrats won—432 electoral votes to 99. Roosevelt died in April, a month after he was inaugurated, and Truman finished the term.

## 1948

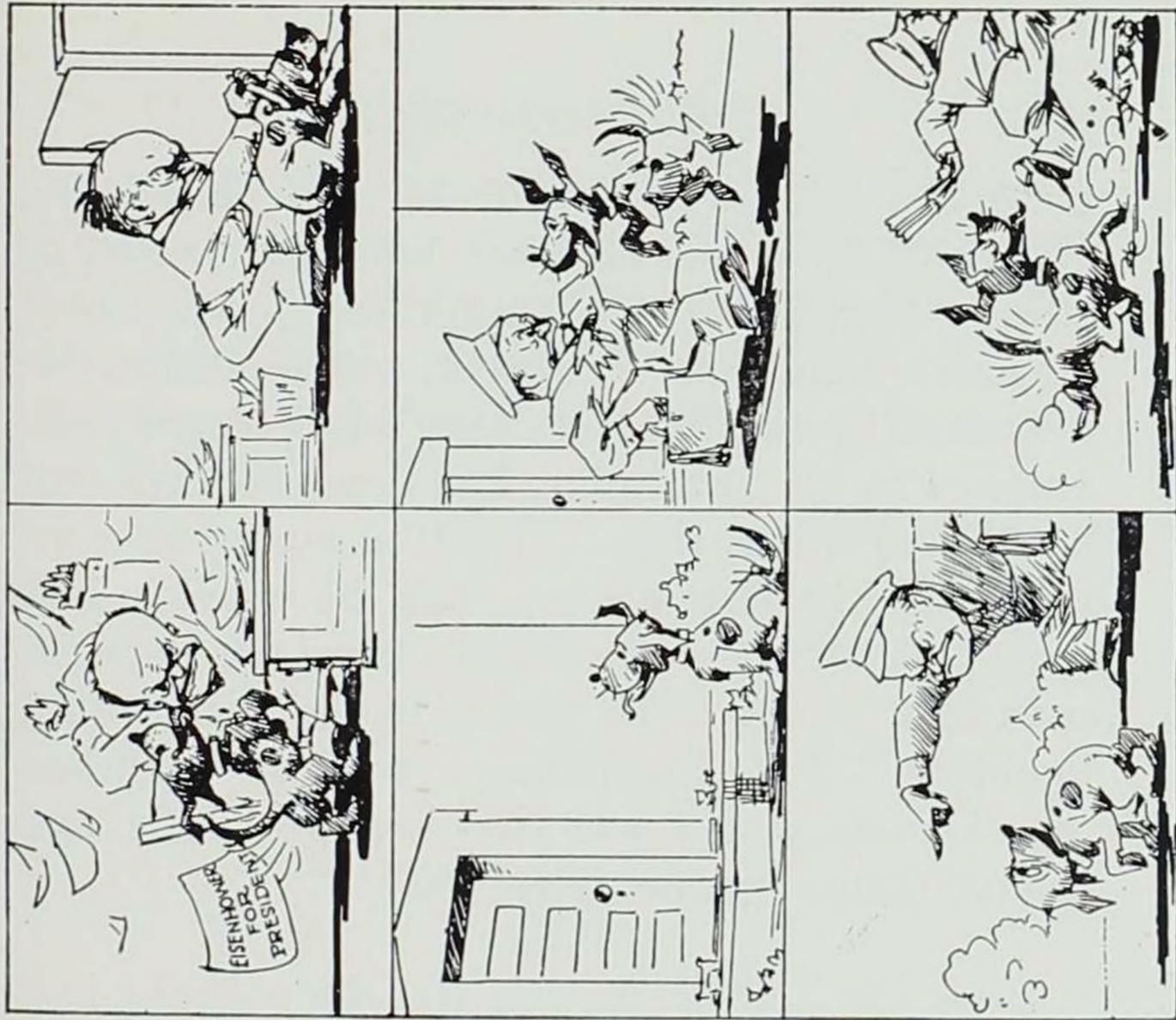
The campaign and election of 1948 will be called unique so long as there are American presidential campaigns. Every means of assessment indicated strongly that the Republicans would win with Thomas E. Dewey as the nominee. The polls showed that—all of them. Plain logic did. Truman had split the Democrats by his post-war acts. The ultra liberals had formed their own party—the Progressive—the third party of that name in

Maybe He Didn't Hear The Umpire



[62]

When A Dog Loves A Man



[63]

Ding's time, and each with its own philosophy. Henry A. Wallace, of Iowa, who had served as FDR's Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, and Vice President, was nominated for president by the Progressives. But Truman campaigned as few before him had done. He repeated again and again that "The 80th congress, controlled by the Republicans, was the worst in history." He came to Iowa and declared the Republicans had "stabbed the farmer in the back with a pitchfork." The Republicans were so confident that Dewey would win that they did little real campaigning. Truman won. [62]

1952

From the end of the war the Republicans had wanted Dwight D. Eisenhower as their candidate. Individual leaders and delegations visited him and urged him to enter politics. He refused—year after year. [63] Finally he agreed, and the campaign to nominate him began. Simultaneously, the campaign to nominate Senator Robert Taft, strong man of the Senate and "Mr. Republican" to many, got under way. Taft and Dewey had sought the nomination in 1940—and it went to Willkie. This time Taft was closer to it, but this time TV was available, and at the convention the Eisenhower forces accused the Taft organization of "stealing" delegates in Texas. They carried the accusation to the people via TV. It was a good deal like Bryan carrying his accusations against Champ Clark

to the people in the Democratic convention of 1912, forty years before. The Eisenhower people made the accusation believable, although it was disproven later—too late to help Taft. Ike was nominated, and elected, and went on to be re-elected in 1956.

JOHN M. HENRY