

The PALIMPSEST

ELECTION-DAY,

8TH NOVEMBER.

NO COMPROMISE.

DOWN WITH SLAVERY.

DOWN WITH THE REBELS.

THE ELECTION OF THE UNION PRESIDENT WILL BE THE TEST.



SOLDIERS MAILING THEIR VOTES.



THE VETERAN'S VOTE.



CITIZENS VOTING.

The Presidential Campaign of 1864 Was a Hot One!

Cartoons in Presidential Elections

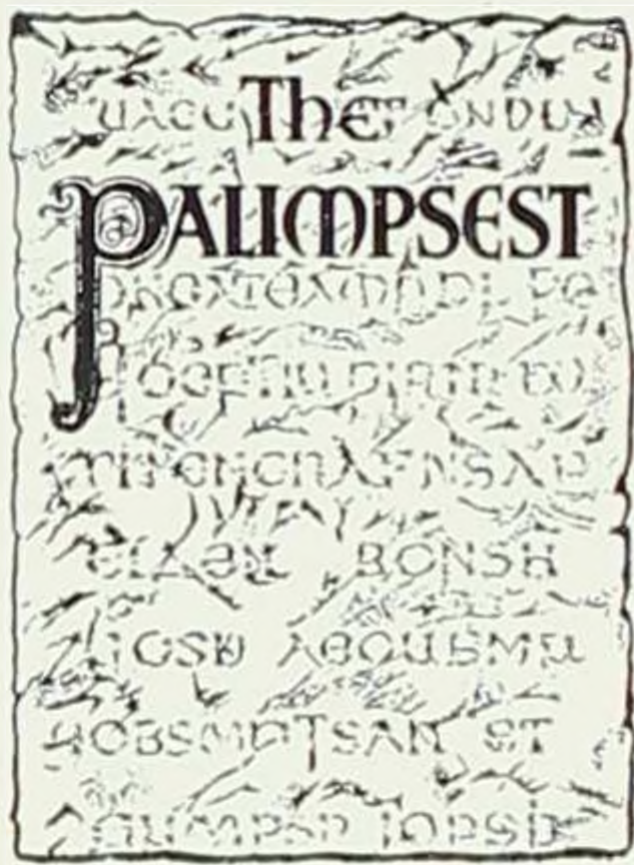
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NOVEMBER, 1968

SPECIAL EDITION — ONE DOLLAR



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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WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

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All cartoons, unless otherwise credited, are from various resources in the State Historical Society of Iowa library.

Author

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THE PALIMPSEST

EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

VOL. XLIX

ISSUED IN NOVEMBER 1968

No. 11

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Cartoons in Presidential Elections

Cartoons have played a dynamic role in crystallizing the thinking of Iowans. Although primarily a development of the 20th Century so far as Iowa newspapers are concerned, citizens of the Hawkeye State had ample opportunity to enjoy cartoons in the ever-popular *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.

Abraham Lincoln was warmly praised and bitterly castigated throughout his presidency. The cartoons that appeared during the campaign of 1864 in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* could very well have been drawn for the campaigns of the 1960's. Thus, the presentation of an olive branch to Lincoln in 1864 might well have been a 1968 Hippie approaching President Lyndon B. Johnson for the same purpose.

The Republican Convention of 1880 convened in Chicago and nominated James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur. The Democrats met in Cincinnati and nominated Hancock and English. The Greenback Party met in Chicago and nominated

James B. Weaver of Iowa. Such campaign issues as reconstruction and corruption could still attract listeners, and the waving of the "bloody shirt" was not soon to be forgotten. The attitude of Cartoonist Thomas Nast toward James B. Weaver is shown in several cartoons—the rag doll clutched to the donkey's (Weaver's) breast and stuffed in the defeated and dejected Weaver's carpetbag affording Nast an excellent opportunity to use *A Midsummer Night's Dream* as the vehicle for his satire. The rag doll was the symbol of contempt of those opposing the issuance of more greenbacks.

In his sketch of Nast in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, Allan Nevins declares:

Throughout the seventies and until 1886 Nast remained one of the greatest influences in American journalism. While the policies of *Harper's Weekly* were dictated by G. W. Curtis and Fletcher Harper, Nast's pen was the most distinctive element in the journal. He made Greeley ludicrous in the campaign of 1872, mercilessly ridiculed the political hobgoblin of Grant's "Caesarism," defended Hayes against Tilden, and forsook the Republican party only when Blaine was nominated. The Tammany tiger, which he had popularized, was borrowed from the American Club emblem, but the Democratic donkey and Republican elephant were his own inventions, both becoming fixed in his pictures in 1874.

Perhaps the most graphic cartoon associated with the campaign of 1864 appeared in *Harper's Weekly* on September 3. It is labeled "Compromise with the South" and shows a Confederate sol-

dier shaking the hand of a Union soldier on crutches, whose right leg has been amputated above the knee. The right foot of the Confederate is firmly and disdainfully planted on a grave over which a stone has been planted with the inscription "In Memory of the Union Heroes Who Fell in a Useless War." Columbia kneels in sorrow, over the grave in 1864, as she very definitely would in 1968. *Harper's Weekly* dedicated the cartoon to the "Chicago Convention" that nominated McClellan. The analogy to Vietnam and 1968 need scarcely be mentioned.

In 1884 Thomas Nast lampooned James G. Blaine, who had been hailed as a "Plumed Knight" by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at the National Republican Convention in 1876. Ingersoll (1833-1899), a lawyer, lecturer, and writer, was famous as an opponent of Christian orthodoxy. According to Ingersoll: "Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of every defamer of this country and maligner of its honor." A youthful Iowa admirer of Blaine—Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver—may have cringed but he never lost his enthusiasm for the "Man from Maine."

Nast used Blaine's ponderous two-volume book, *Twenty Years of Congress 1861-1881*, as the signboard for his vitriolic attacks on Blaine, as-

sociating him with Tammany Hall and the ghost of the infamous Boss Tweed, who died in 1878. Such cartoons played no small part in Blaine's defeat for the presidency by Grover Cleveland in 1884. Apparently the editors of *Harper's Weekly* did not agree with the attacks levied by Thomas Nast on the Republican Party for Nast was cast adrift in 1886 and had rough sailing the remainder of his life.

During the 20th Century Iowa newspapers devoted an increasing amount of space to cartoons. This was particularly true during presidential campaigns. Thus, when a Third Party emerged, such as "Teddy" Roosevelt and his Progressive, or "Bull Moose" Party, cartoonists could fairly revel in the issues and personalities. The differences between Taft, Roosevelt, and Wilson in temperament and personality were readily apparent to contemporary cartoonists.

During the next eight years, from 1912 to 1920, cartoonists found plenty of subject matter in the revolutions below the Mexican border, World War I, Women's Rights, the Temperance Crusade, the League of Nations, the rising and falling prices as they affected labor and industry, and the "Return to Normalcy" under President Warren G. Harding in the campaign of 1920. The decade of the 1920's that ended in the stock market crash in 1929 was replete with excitement on the home front and had its moments of intense drama as

Fascism and Communism reared their ugly heads on the horizon.

In the campaign of 1924, the dynamic Robert LaFollette waged an exciting campaign, losing out to the less colorful but obviously more stable Calvin Coolidge, in whom the electorate had faith. The campaign gained added attention because of the *Literary Digest* presidential straw vote, which had originated in 1920. The 1924 *Literary Digest* straw vote was accurate whereas Cartoonist Kirby of the *New York World* was completely in error in predicting the number of states that would vote for LaFollette.

In 1948 the ever-colorful Harry Truman waged an uphill campaign against Thomas Dewey, the Republican standard bearer. Two stronger than usual presidential aspirants added a third and fourth party—Strom Thurmond and his States Rights followers from the South and Henry A. Wallace of Iowa, who led a Progressive Party. Both men garnered over a million votes but this did not compare with either the "Bull Moose" vote of 1912 or the Progressive vote under LaFollette in 1924.

Americans showed a preference for "Ike" in the 1950's. A relative calm prevailed on the Home Front marred by only an occasional ripple across the seas. The campaign of 1960 ended in a dead heat between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon, the former winning by a slim plurality

when some tardy votes from the Chicago area clinched the presidency for the Democratic aspirant.

The assassination of JFK, the inauguration of LBJ and his "Great Society," the immersion of the United States in a costly winless war in Vietnam, and the steady shrinking in value of the dollar were signals of an impending about-face. Riots, rape, and robbery, when coupled with the wanton destruction of whole blocks of property in our larger cities, caused a gradual revulsion against those in power and the rise of a powerful "Third Party" at the start of the Presidential Campaign in 1968. It was the fourth time in the 20th Century that a "Third Party" had risen and shown sufficient power to cause voters to wonder whether Congress might be called upon to name the winner. Over the years Congress and the Electoral College have been the subject of many cartoons in Presidential Campaigns featuring Third Parties.

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 1920, or in 1968, 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. In 1968 it was estimated that approximately 22,000,000 eligible voters remained away from the polls, a shocking albeit typical number of absentees who failed to exercise their franchise at the ballot box.

The nominating speeches of 1920 would bear a striking resemblance to those of 1968. 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."

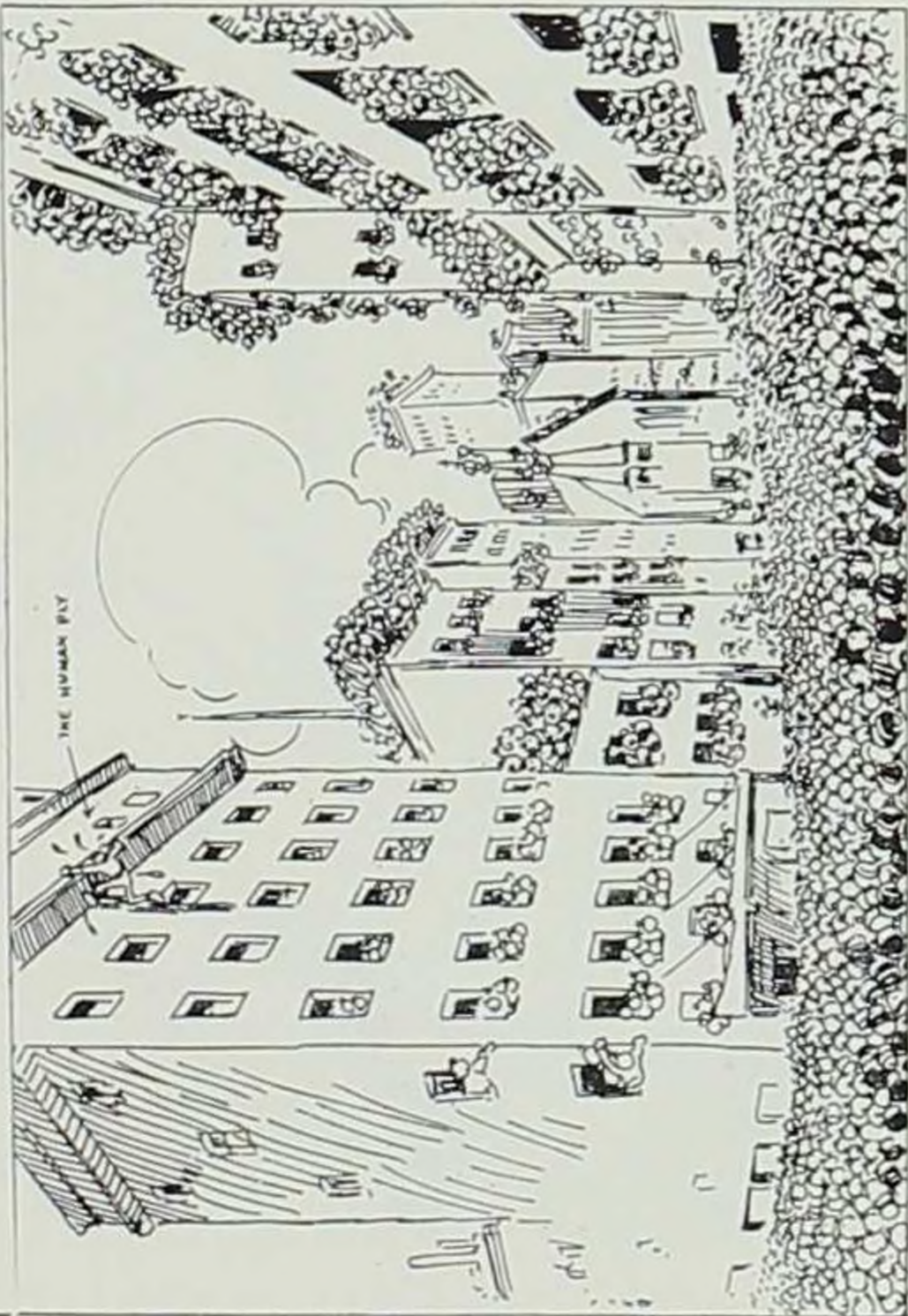
Despite the wide disparity of their background and experience it can be said that all presidents, and presidential aspirants, have risen to this exalted position by dint of hard work. Personality, character, and experience are important, as well as the ability to express oneself both orally and

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 or the Nixon-Humphrey contest of 1968. 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, Zachary Taylor, Warren G. 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

OUR GENIUS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

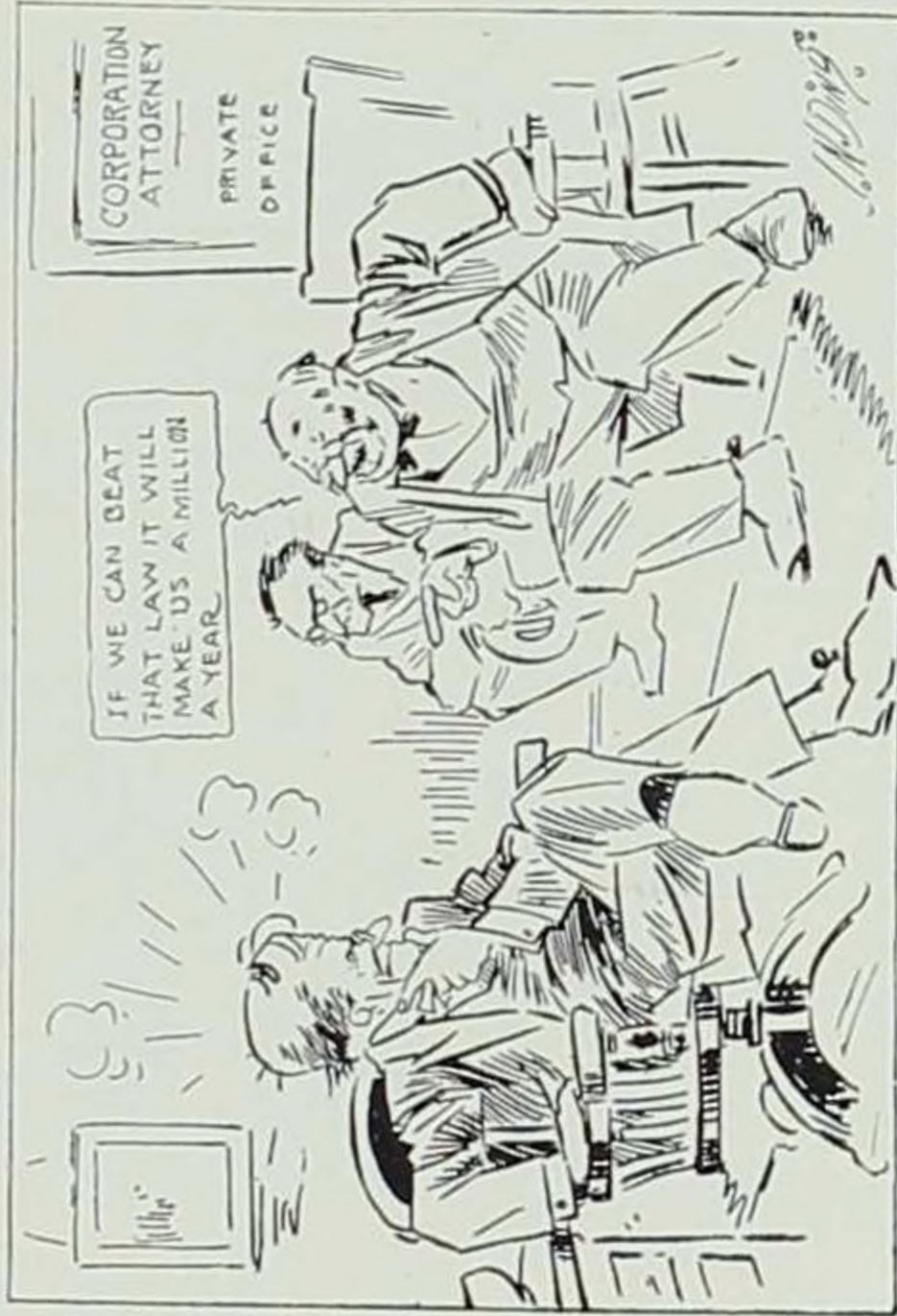


The crowd that gathers when some "human fly" announces that he will climb a skyscraper.

WILL SOMEONE KINDLY TELL US—



Why we pick this kind of men to make our laws—



And then hire this kind to break them?

Unless otherwise credited, this series of "Ding" cartoons is gleaned from a number of books issued by the *Des Moines Register and Leader* between 1910-1920.



The crowd that gathers at the caucus which is to express the community's wish on the selection of a presidential candidate.

SPEAKING OF LABOR SHORTAGE



Prior to 1920 cartoonists noted that many men shunned the very thought of work. In 1968 many preferred doles.

BOTH COULD USE A LITTLE HOME DISCIPLINE TO ADVANTAGE



Why not spend a little less time complaining about the behavior of each other's kids—



And devote a little more attention to administering some discipline at home?

Business and Labor at odds—1912!

Labor Unions, as well as Chambers of Commerce, spent millions on presidential campaigns in 1968.



THE WAY WE PRACTICE OUR ECONOMICS.

The cost of living is always a key political issue. Wages and prices should remain in line to assure a Full Dinner Pail (1896) or two chickens in every pot and a car in every garage (1928). Since World War II the demand continues for higher wages, longer weekends, vacations with pay, health and accident insurance, and other fringe benefits.



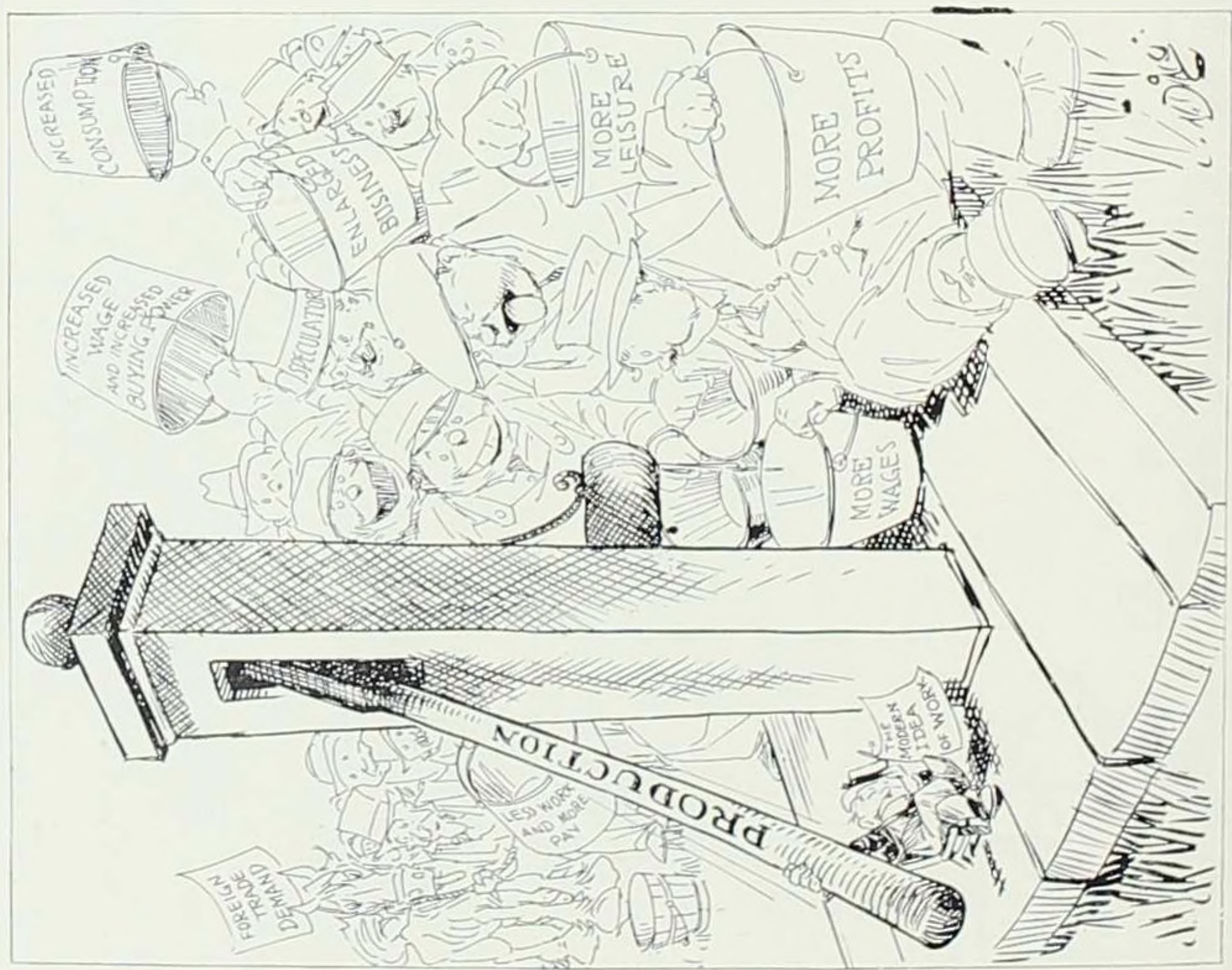
Movie stars, baseball players, wrestlers, prizefighters, all drew high salaries before 1920. Professors and school teachers were not so fortunate.

DON'T FORGET TO TAKE THEM WITH YOU TODAY.



Des Moines Register November 2, 1948
 Judging by the way some people used their heads "Ding" felt they deserved more taxes, even though opposed to them.

AND WE WONDER WHAT AILS THE WATER SUPPLY



"Ding" wondered why so many folks felt that just a little work should bring more pay and plenty of leisure.

HAD YOU NOTICED THE GREAT...

IF MILLET HAD PAINTED "THE GLEANERS" TODAY INSTEAD OF IN 1835



The harvest of women voters was good in Iowa! The Presidential Election in 1920 showed that nationally the number of voters increased by less than half whereas the number of voters almost tripled in Iowa. The large increase could only be attributed to women voters.

HAD YOU NOTICED THE GREAT POLITICAL REFORMATION?



It did not take the women long to learn the rules of the political game.

THE RADIO HAS MULTIPLIED THE POLITICAL SPEAKER'S AUDIENCE BY THE THOUSANDS



BUT IT'S STILL THE OLD FASHIONED HAND SHAKE THAT GETS THE VOTES



Des Moines Register October 15, 1924

Politicians still comb the streets in quest of votes.

AND STILL WE WONDER WHY WE HAVE SO MUCH UNREST IN THIS COUNTRY



Des Moines Register October 24, 1924

Demagogues and rabble rousers can still incite listeners to murder, mayhem, and riots.

TIMES HAVEN'T CHANGED MUCH, AFTER ALL



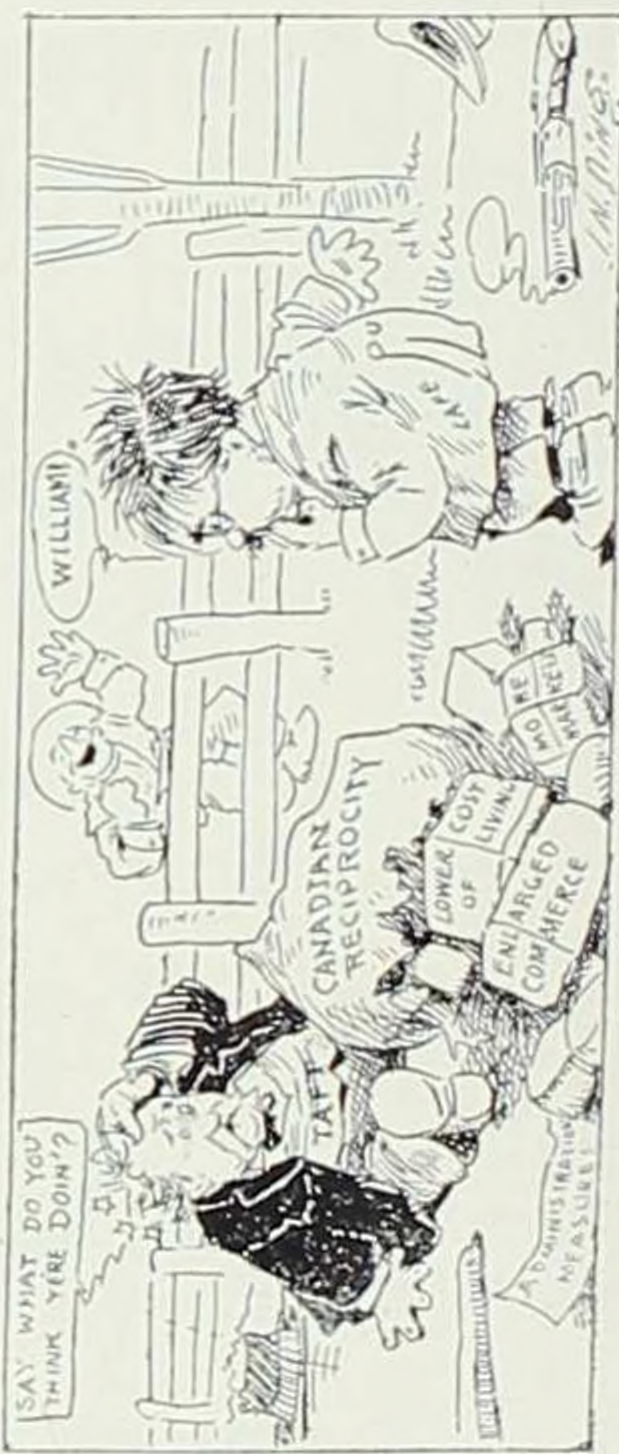
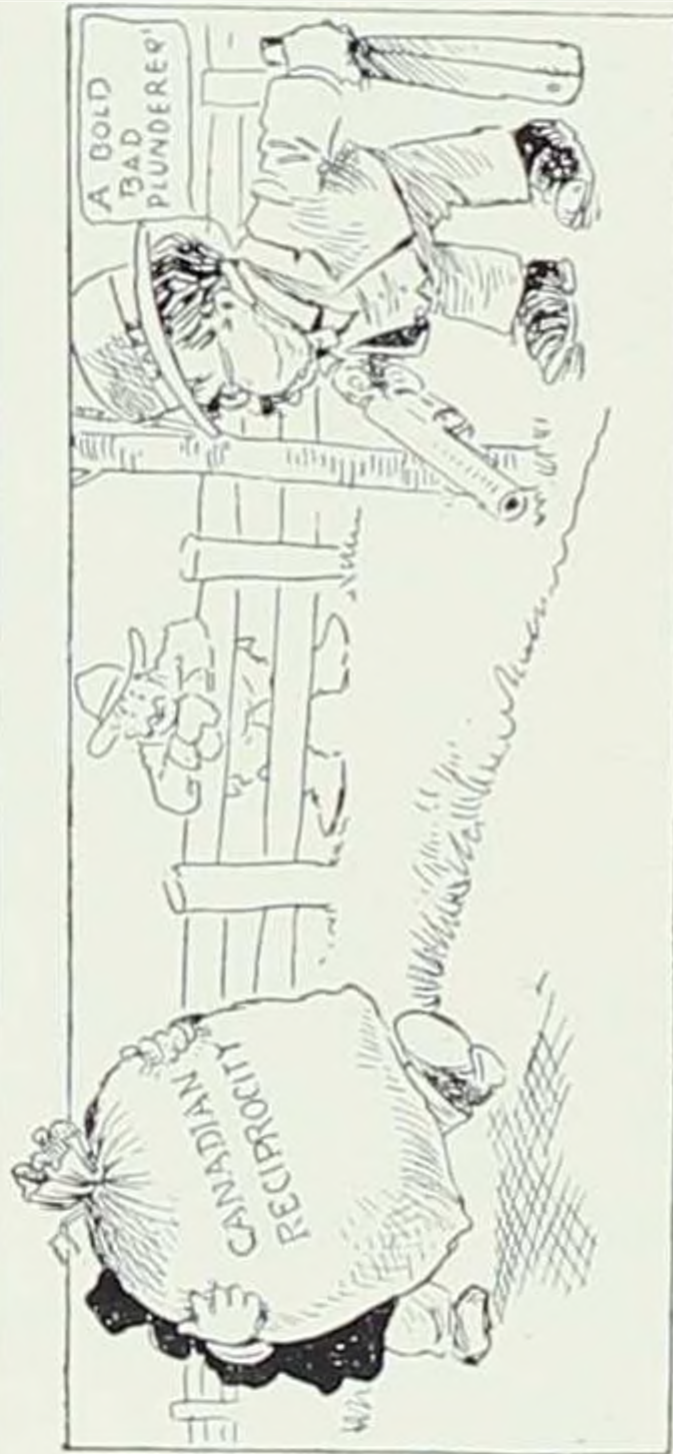
Football as well as baseball attracted thousands during presidential campaigns.



THE LATEST HOBBY OF CONGRESS.

Committee work means publicity and interesting trips.

LAFE YOUNG AS "HAWKSHAW, The DETECTIVE"



OR THE UNFORTUNATE ATTACK ON HIS OLD FRIEND.

Iowa editors should be careful whom they support! Iowa editor Lafe Young opposed Reciprocity but unwittingly supported Taft.



THE ONLY IOWA PRODUCT WE KNOW OF THAT WILL BE CHEAPENED BY RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA

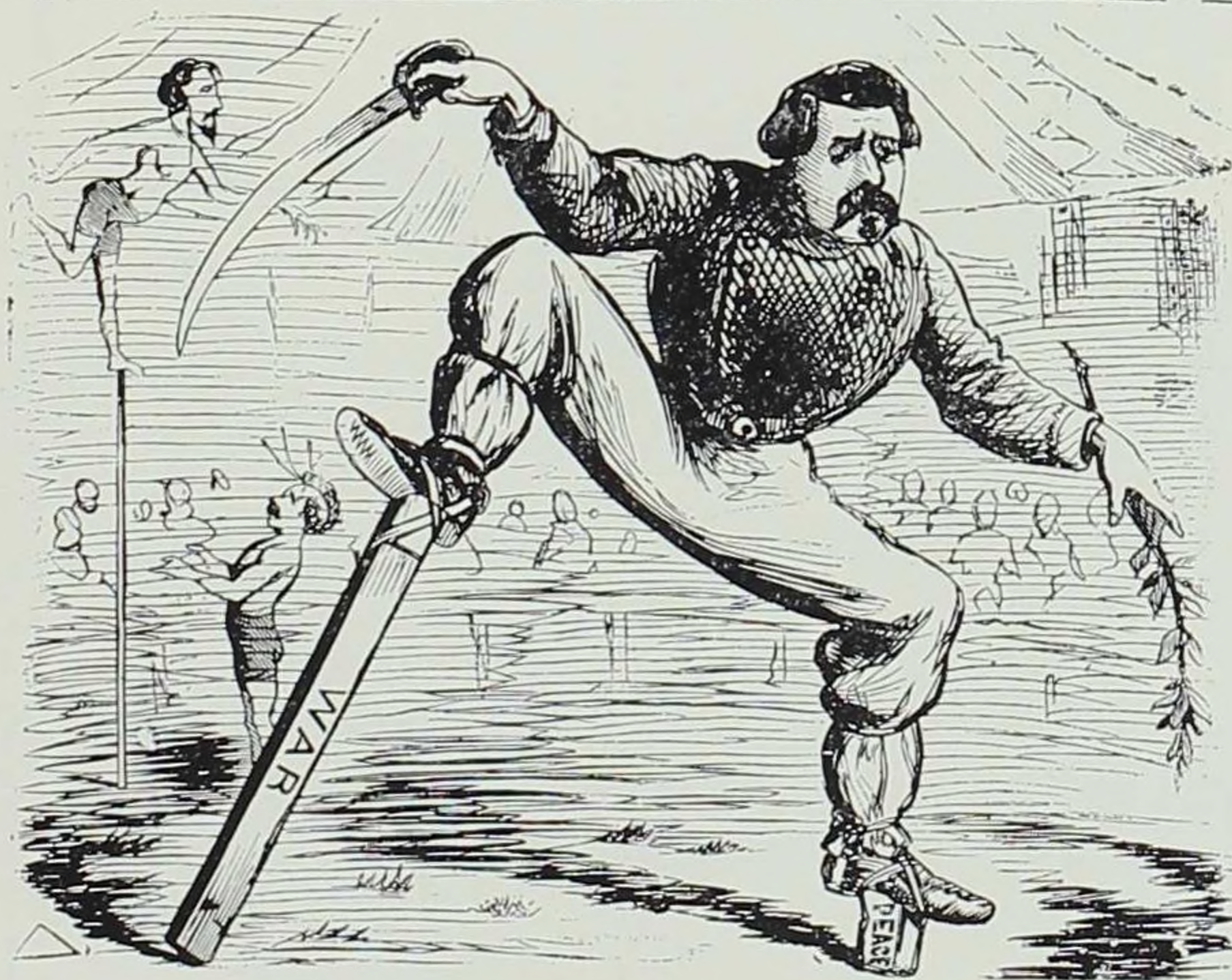
Farm prices are a problem to all housewives.

CAMPAIGN OF 1864 — LINCOLN v. McCLELLAN



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper October 1, 1864

General George McClellan opposed Lincoln in the campaign of 1864 but he remonstrated to a key supporter that he had not expected to run on such a poor platform with such a wretched horse and buggy.

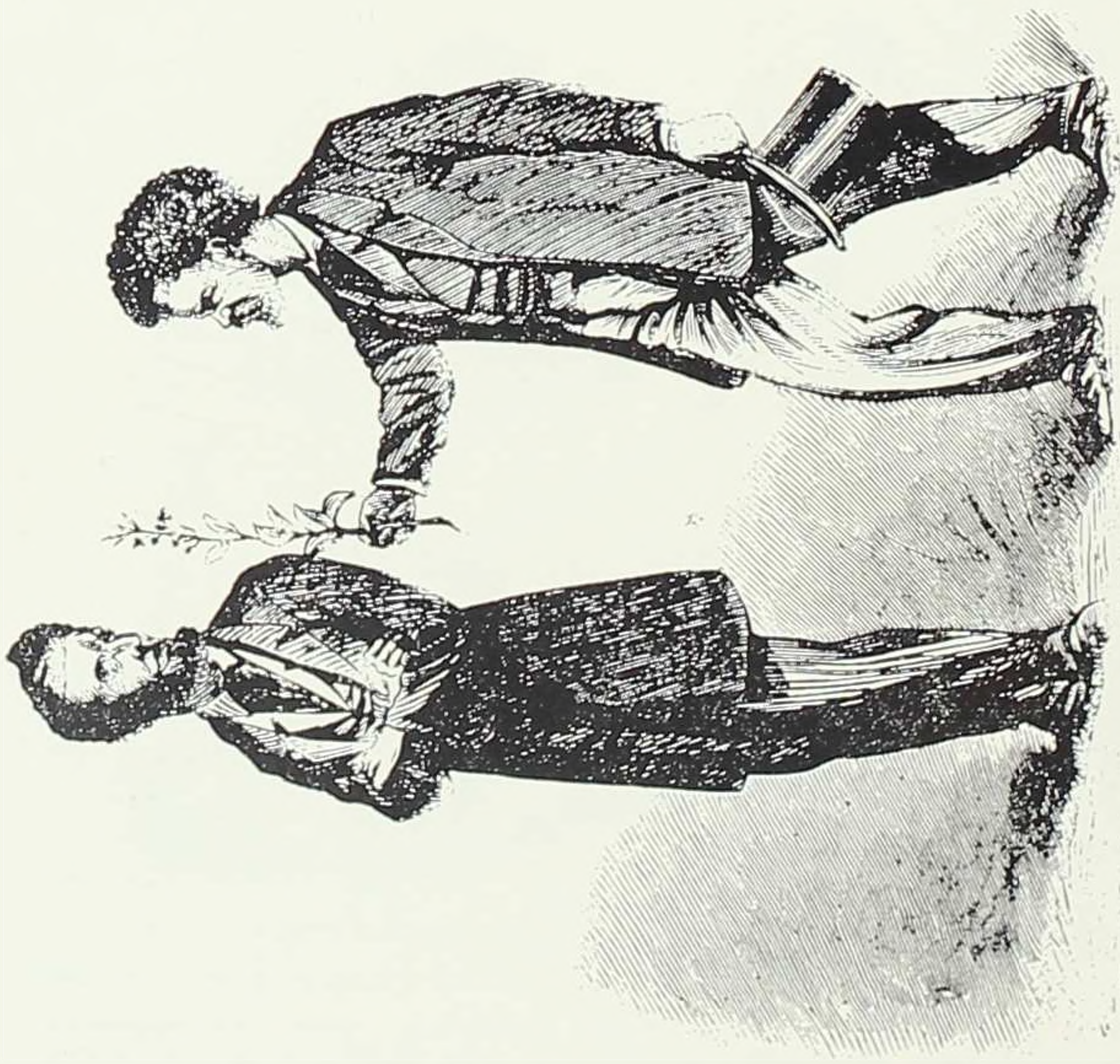


ACROBATIC NOVELTIES.

A DIFFICULT TRICK (WALKING ON A LONG AND A SHORT STILT) NOW IN REHEARSAL BY PROFESSOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. ALSO THE ONE STILT PERFORMANCE OF THE KIPPERT PENDLETON.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper October 29, 1864

General George B. McClellan and his "Peace Democrats" were easy opponents in the campaign of 1864. Nationally he received only 44.8% of the votes cast. In Iowa he was even less popular—winning only 34% of the votes cast.



A FOLAND FOR AN OLIVE-B.
 G. N. SANDERS—"Won't you accept an Olive branch from me? the emblem of Peace, you know."
 MR. LINCOLN—"What! an Olive branch with Blackberries growing upon it? Never!"

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper October 8, 1864



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper October 22, 1864

Major-General "Little Mac" answers the question (often put) "Why don't he resign his Major-General-ship?" Mac's reply: "Hem!—Well a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

J. B. WEAVER — FIRST IOWA PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT

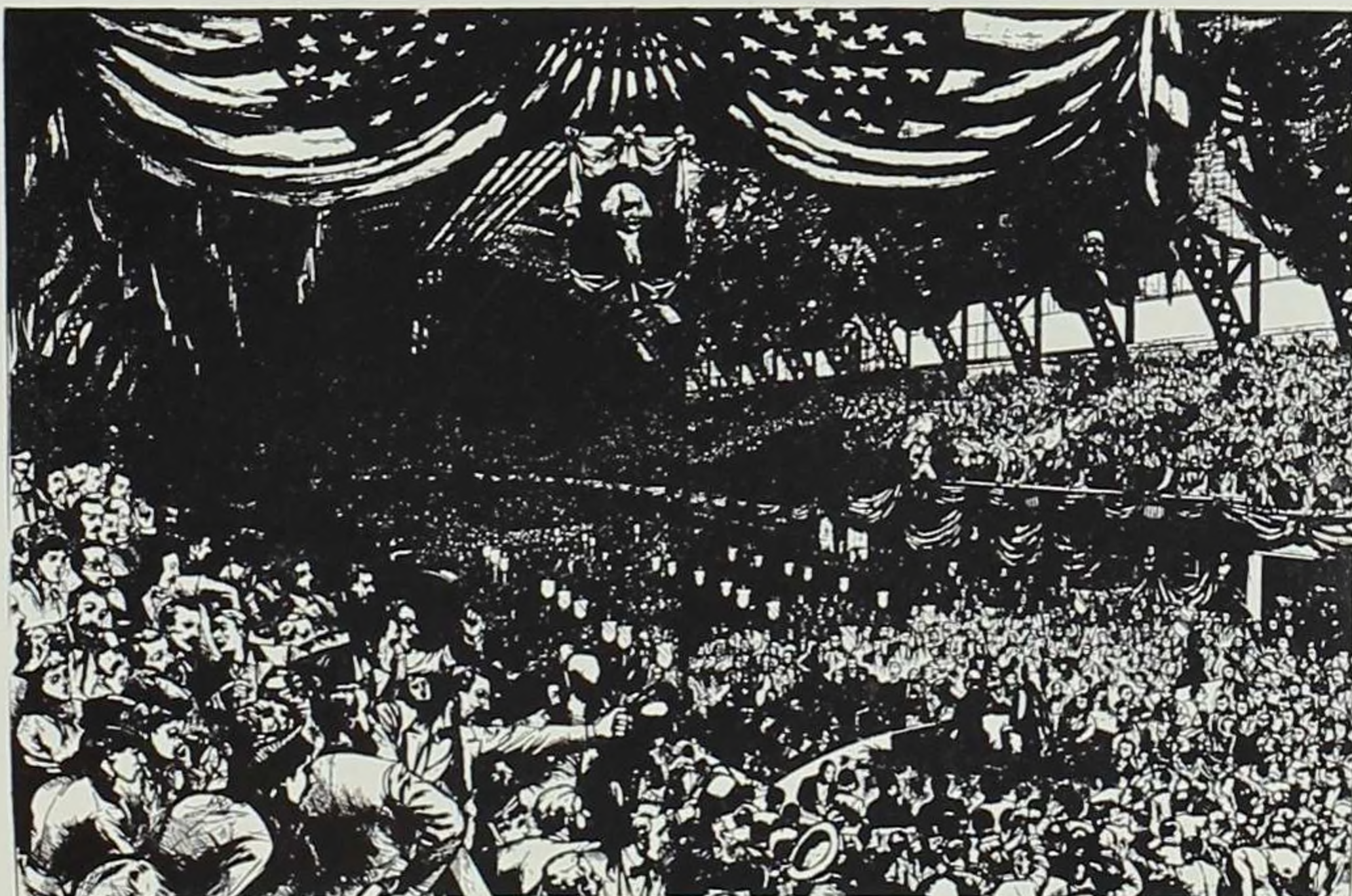
In 1880 the Republican Pachyderm was "alive and kicking" and making short shrift of the Tammany Tiger and James B. Weaver's Baby Rag Doll of the Greenback Party. Thomas Nast had designed the elephant to symbolize the Republican Party in 1874.



Vol. XXIV.—No. 1247. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880. [SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS. SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.]



Below: The Republican National Convention met in Chicago in 1880 and nominated James Garfield for president.



Harper's Weekly June 19, 1880

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM NOMINATION

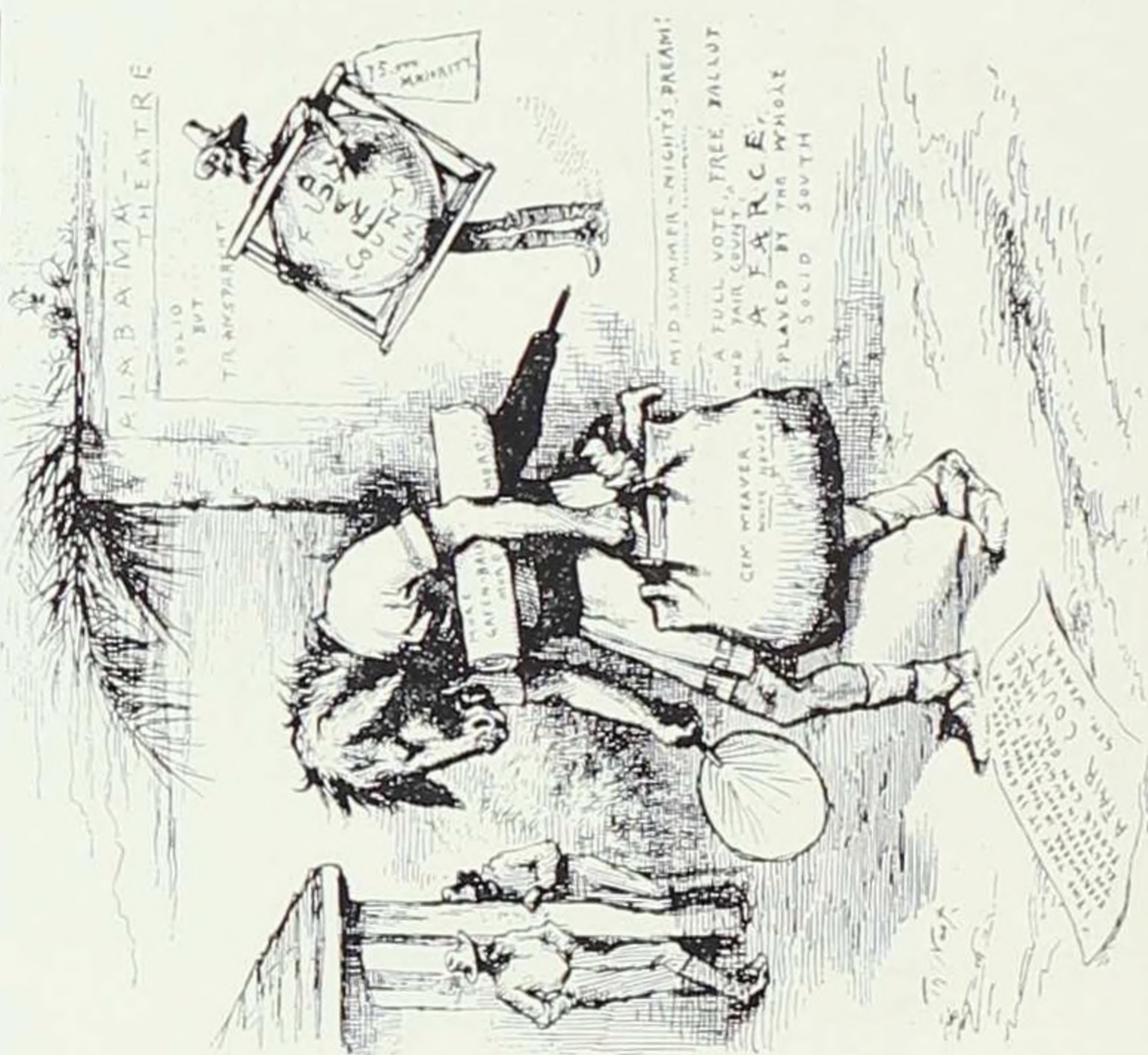


Harper's Weekly July 3, 1880

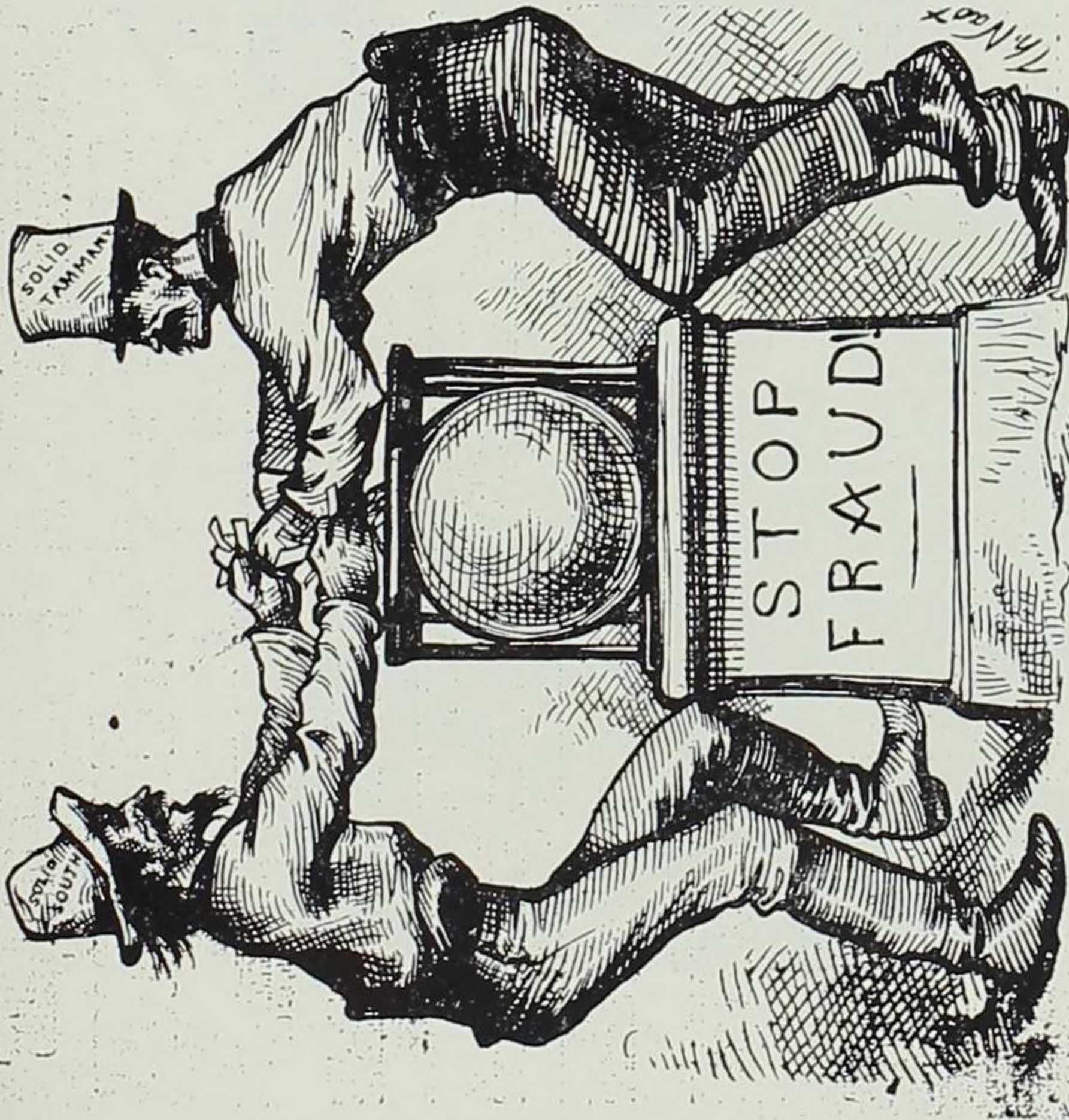
To James B. Weaver, Greenback Nominee, the Queen of Fairies (Columbia) declares: "What angel wakes me from my flowery bed? . . . Thou art as wise as thou art beautiful."

HARPER'S WEEKLY
Journal of Civilization

Vol. XXIV—No. 1233. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY HARPER & BROTHERS, 15 N. ASSATEZ ST., N. Y. C.
 [RECEIVED FROM THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK, N. Y., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, JULY 16, 1879.]



The Greenback Nominee departs sorrowfully after finding he could not get a "Full Vote, Free Ballot, and Fair Count" in the Solid South.

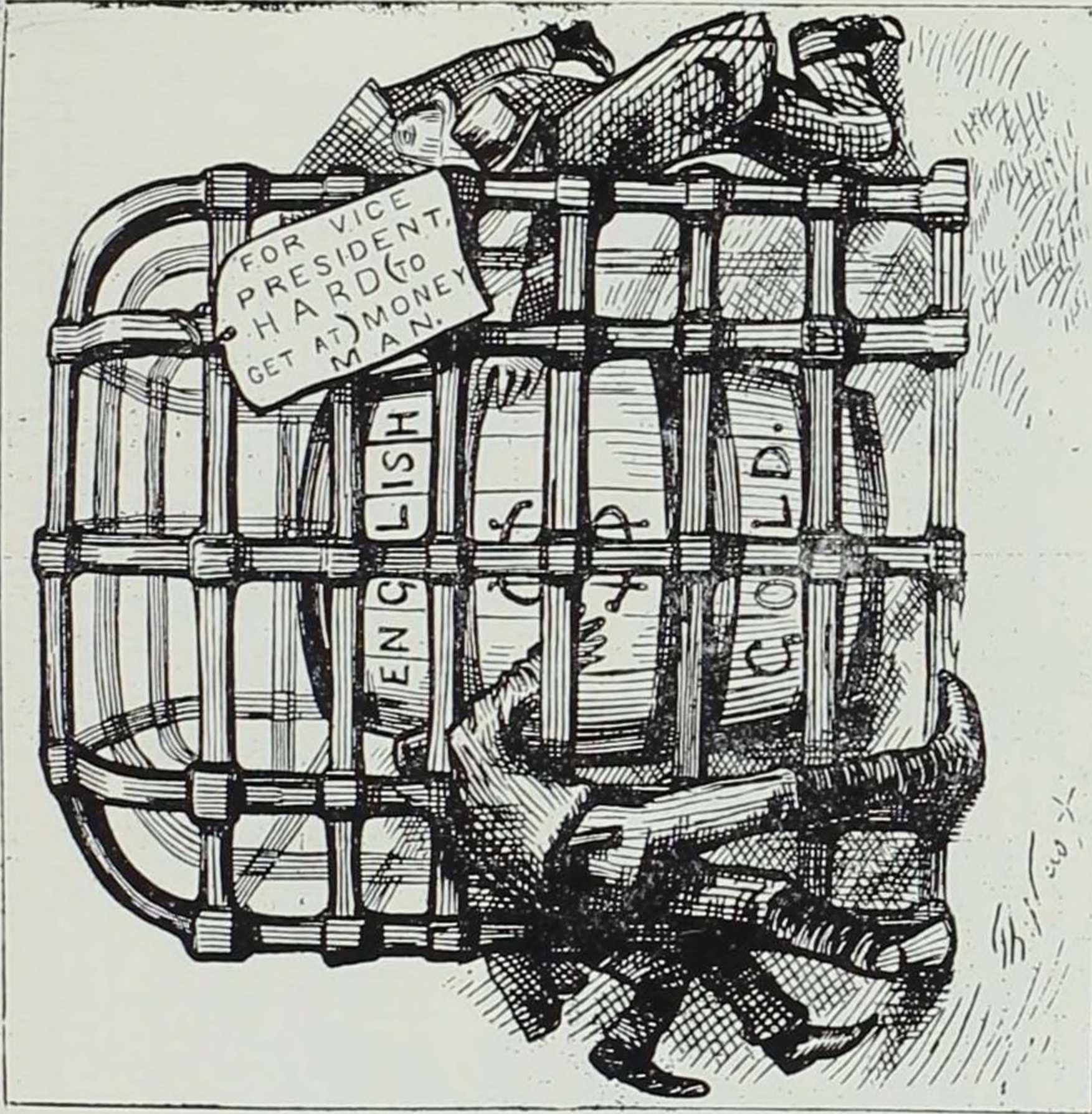


THE LOVE-FEAST; OR, STUFFING.

What the Democratic Party is "United and Harmonious" in.

Harper's Weekly July 31, 1880

The "Solid South" and "Solid Tammany" were adept at stuffing the ballot box in 1880 just as some areas in the United States were in the 1960's.



A CAPITAL JOKE.

Can the Democrats tap it?

Harper's Weekly August 7, 1880

The influence of "English Gold" was not overlooked by politicians—nor yet by Cartoonist Thomas Nast.

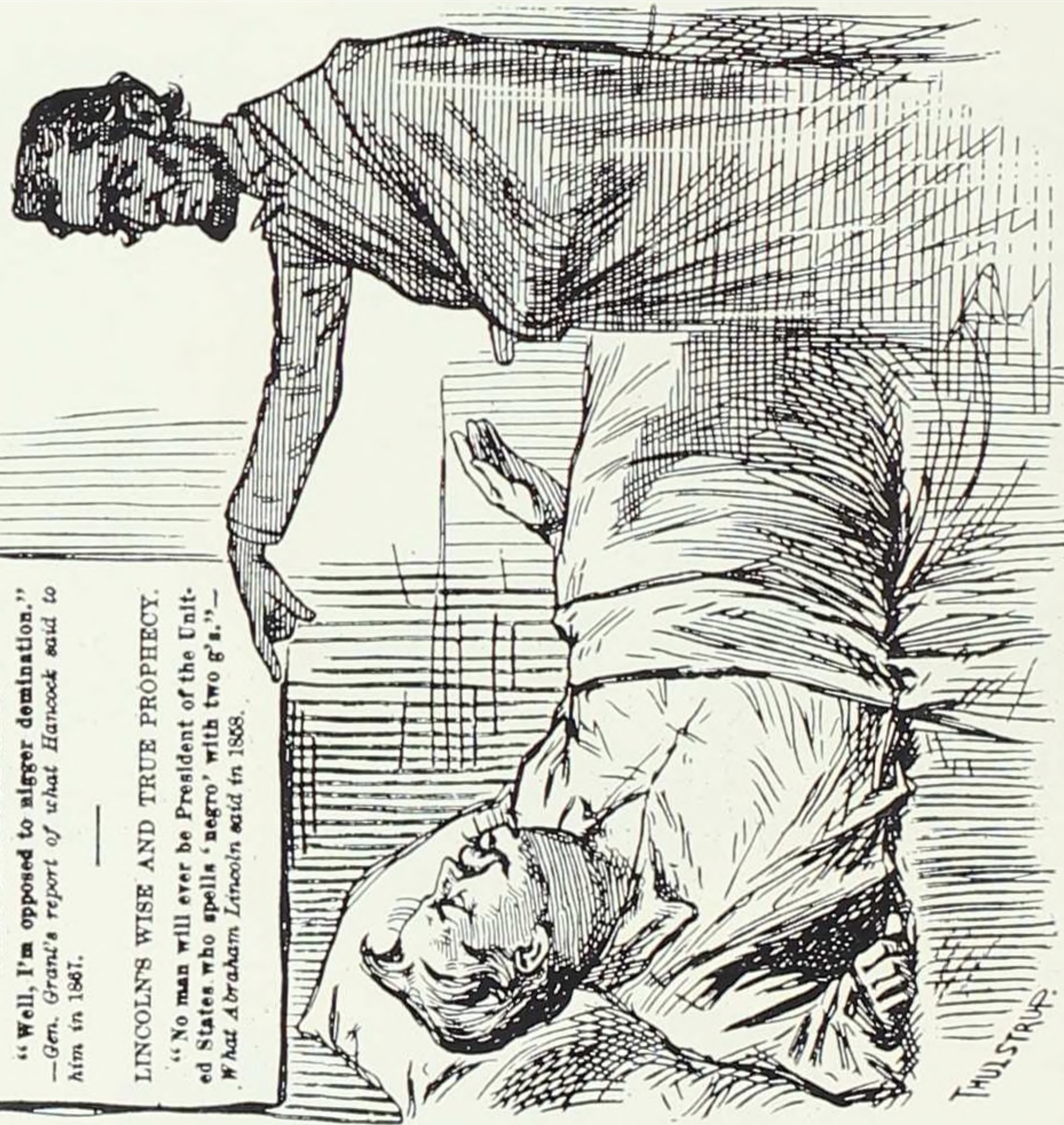


Harper's Weekly October 23, 1880

The Friend of the Freedmen
 "Now, that we have made them free, we will stand by these black allies! We will stand by them until the sun of liberty shall shine with equal ray upon every man, black or white, throughout the Union!" — General Garfield, August 6, 1880.

WHAT HANCOCK SAID.
 "Well, I'm opposed to nigger domination."
 —Gen. Grant's report of what Hancock said to him in 1867.

LINCOLN'S WISE AND TRUE PROPHECY.
 "No man will ever be President of the United States who spells 'negro' with two g's."
 What Abraham Lincoln said in 1858.



HANCOCK AND LINCOLN.

Harper's Weekly November 6, 1880

JAMES G. BLAINE — THE PLUMED KNIGHT
CAMPAIGN OF 1884



Harper's Weekly October 18, 1884

THE CLEAN SHIRT—A BAD FIT

Few men have been more bitterly attacked than was James G. Blaine by Cartoonist Thomas Nast in the campaign of 1884. Blaine, the Republican candidate for president, had published his massive volume *Twenty Years in Congress* — 1861-1881, the title of which Cartoonist Nast used in depicting various discrepancies (as he saw them) in Blaine's career. Blaine had long aspired to the presidency and his opportunity came in 1884 only to be lost when an unthinking supporter hailed Blaine as the candidate of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion!" This lost him the Irish Catholic vote of New York, and with it the election to Grover Cleveland.



GRAVE REGRETS

The Spirit of Tweed. "If I hadn't been too previous, and had only belonged to the Republican party, and had been big enough boss to get myself nominated, what a brilliant, intense American statesman I might have been!"

J. G. B. "And besides, I had the Star Route Defender, Bob Ingersoll, christen me the *Plumed Knight*, and have the *New York Tribune* defend me through thick and thin."

"TELL THE TRUTH!

AND THE SHAME THE DEVIL,

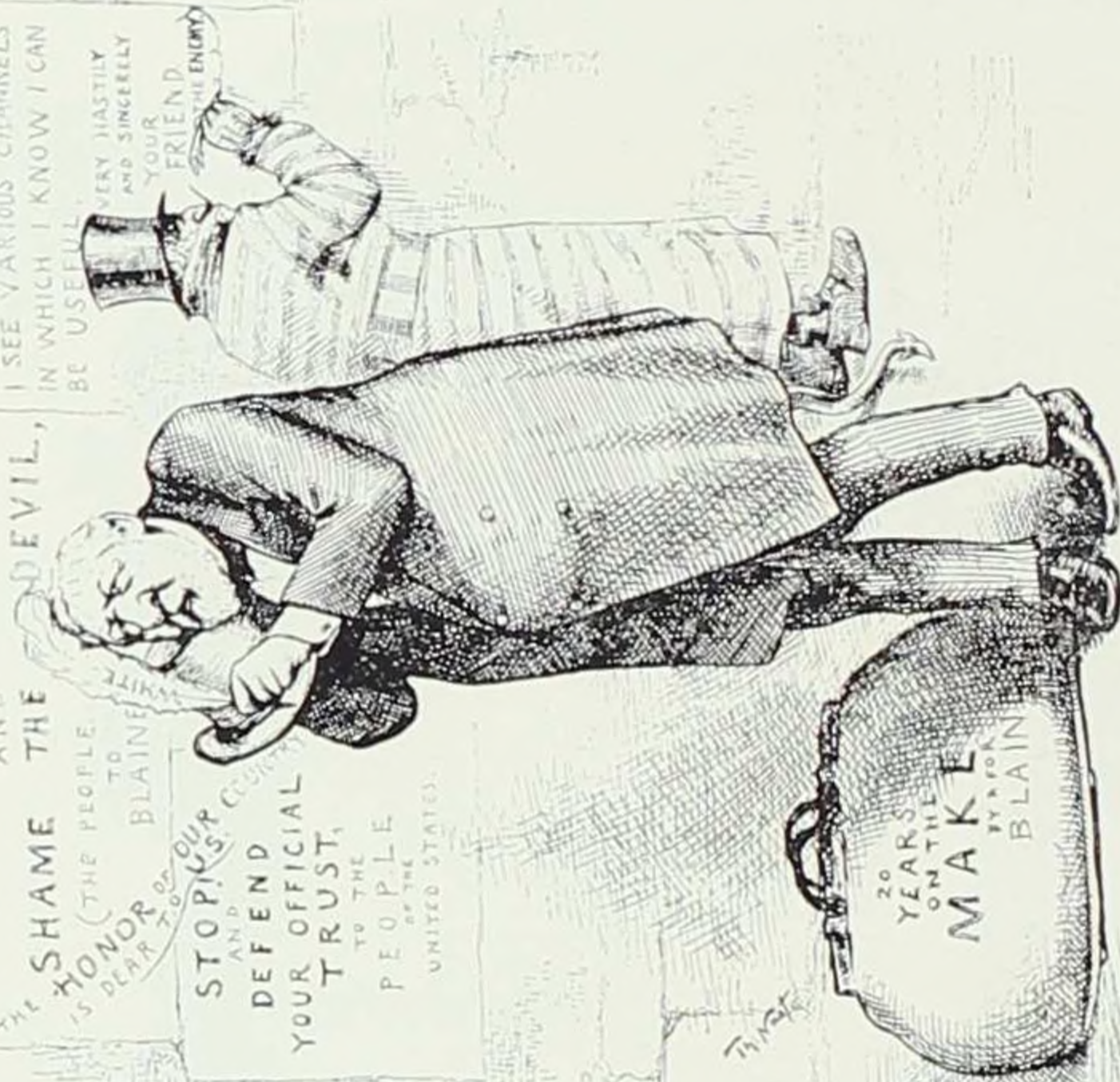
IS HONOR TO THE PEOPLE TO BLAME.

STOP OUR COUNTRY AND DEFEND YOUR OFFICIAL TRUST,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"MY DEAR 'JIMMY,' DON'T YOU SHAME ME. I SEE VARIOUS CHANNELS IN WHICH I KNOW I CAN BE USEFUL."

"VERY HASTILY AND SINCERELY YOUR FRIEND THE ENEMY."



Harper's Weekly August 30, 1884

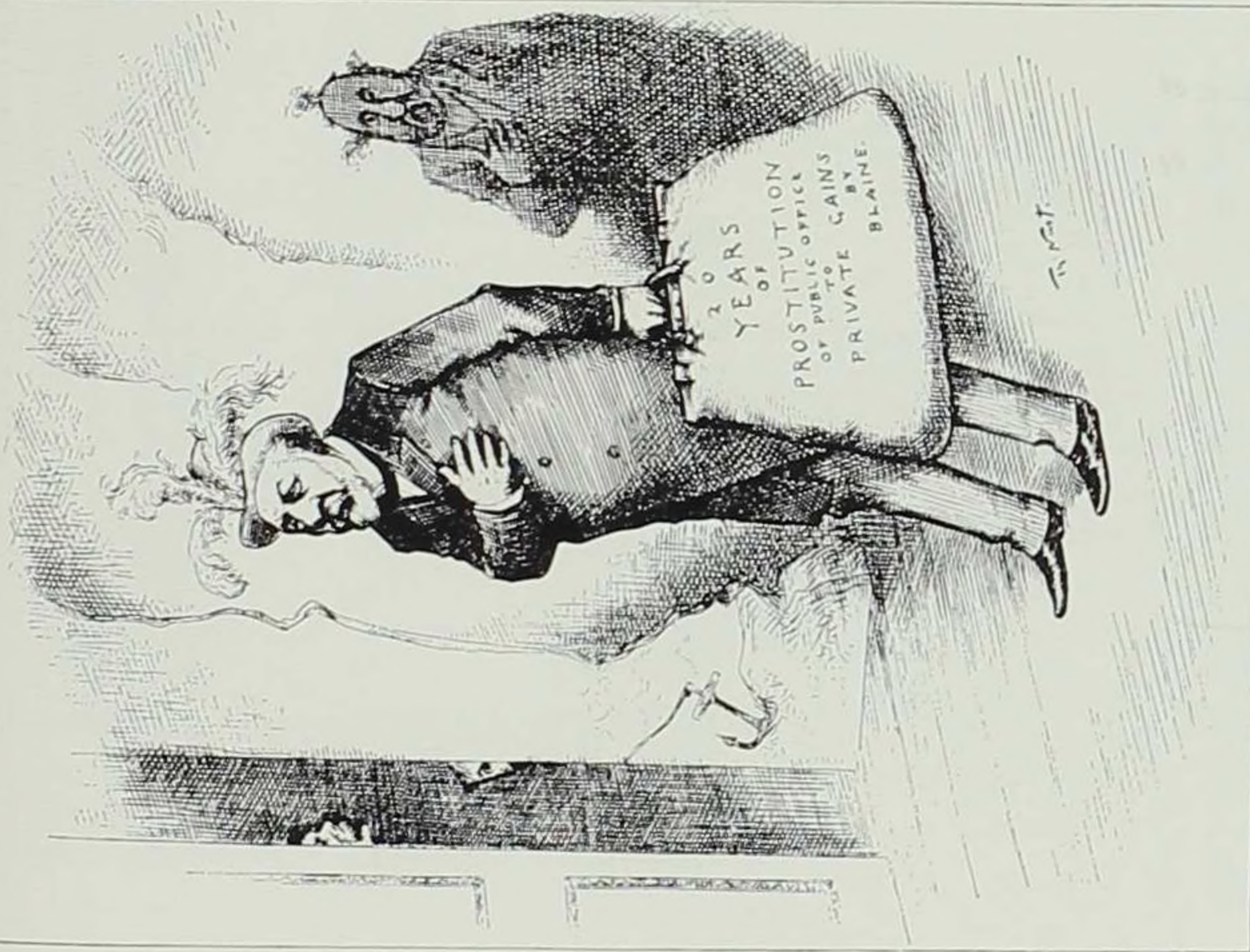
A Feather That George Washington Never Had In His Cap.



Harper's Weekly October 4, 1884

AT HIS OLD TRICKS AGAIN OUT WEST

James G. Blaine. "I will now, in confidence take in 50,000,000 people."

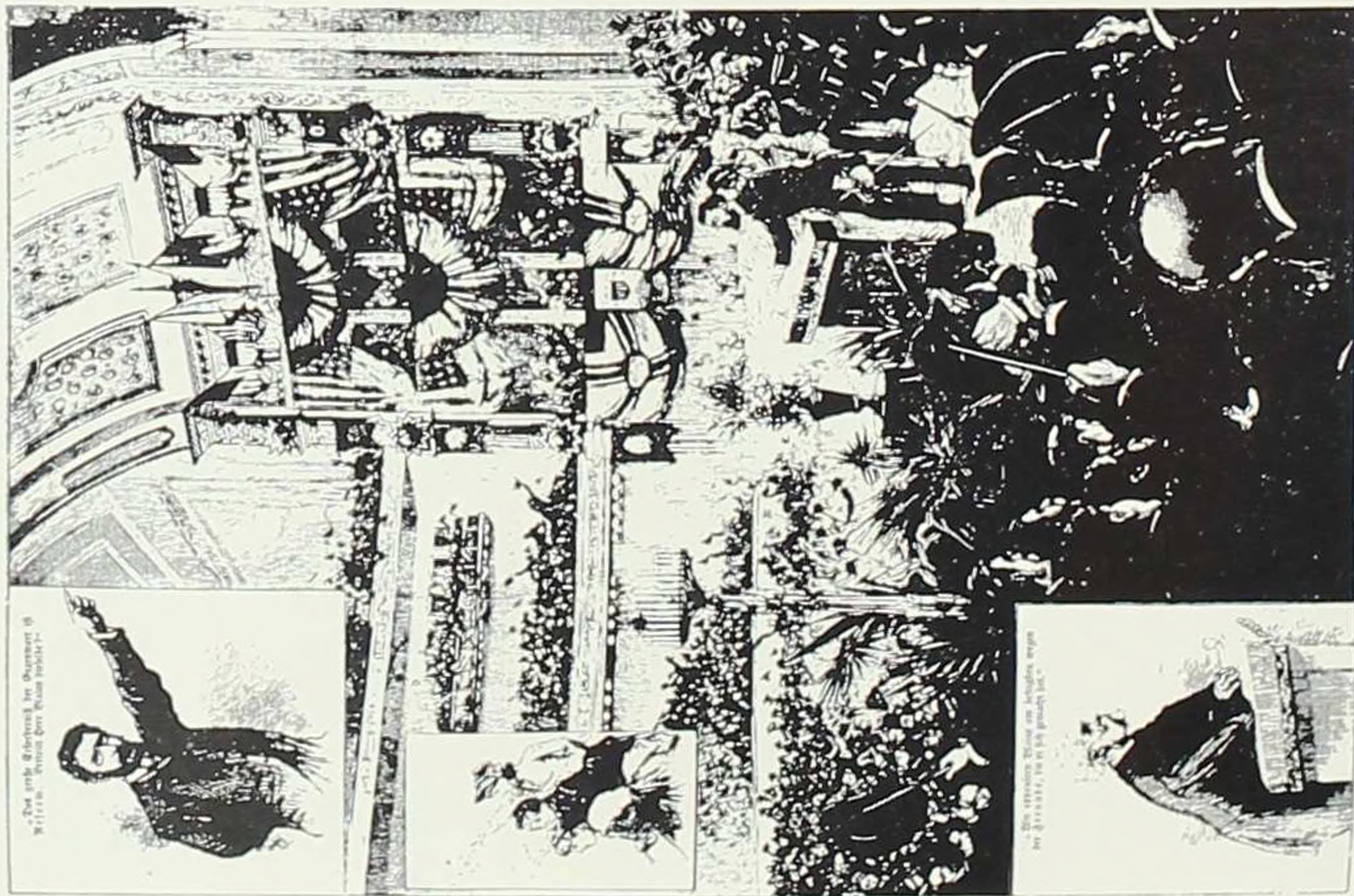


Harper's Weekly November 1, 1884

"ABOVE PETTY PERSONAL ISSUES."

—New York Times

Blaine. "The mere personality of a candidate for President is of small consequence." Tweed. "I ought to have run for the Presidency."



Harper's Weekly October 11, 1884

The Germans for Cleveland—The Great Meeting in the New York Academy of Music—Drawn by Schell and Hogan.

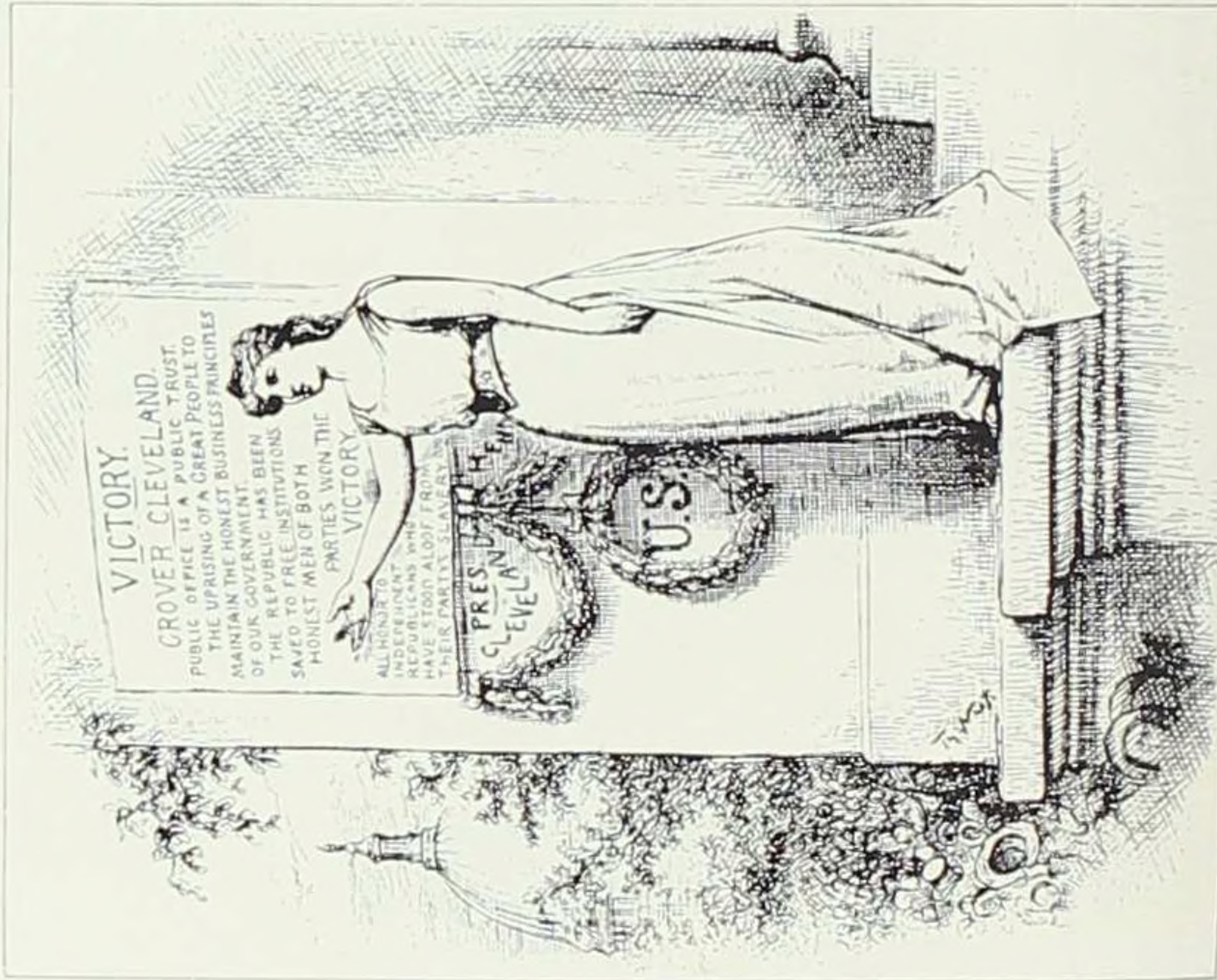
WHAT IT MEANS

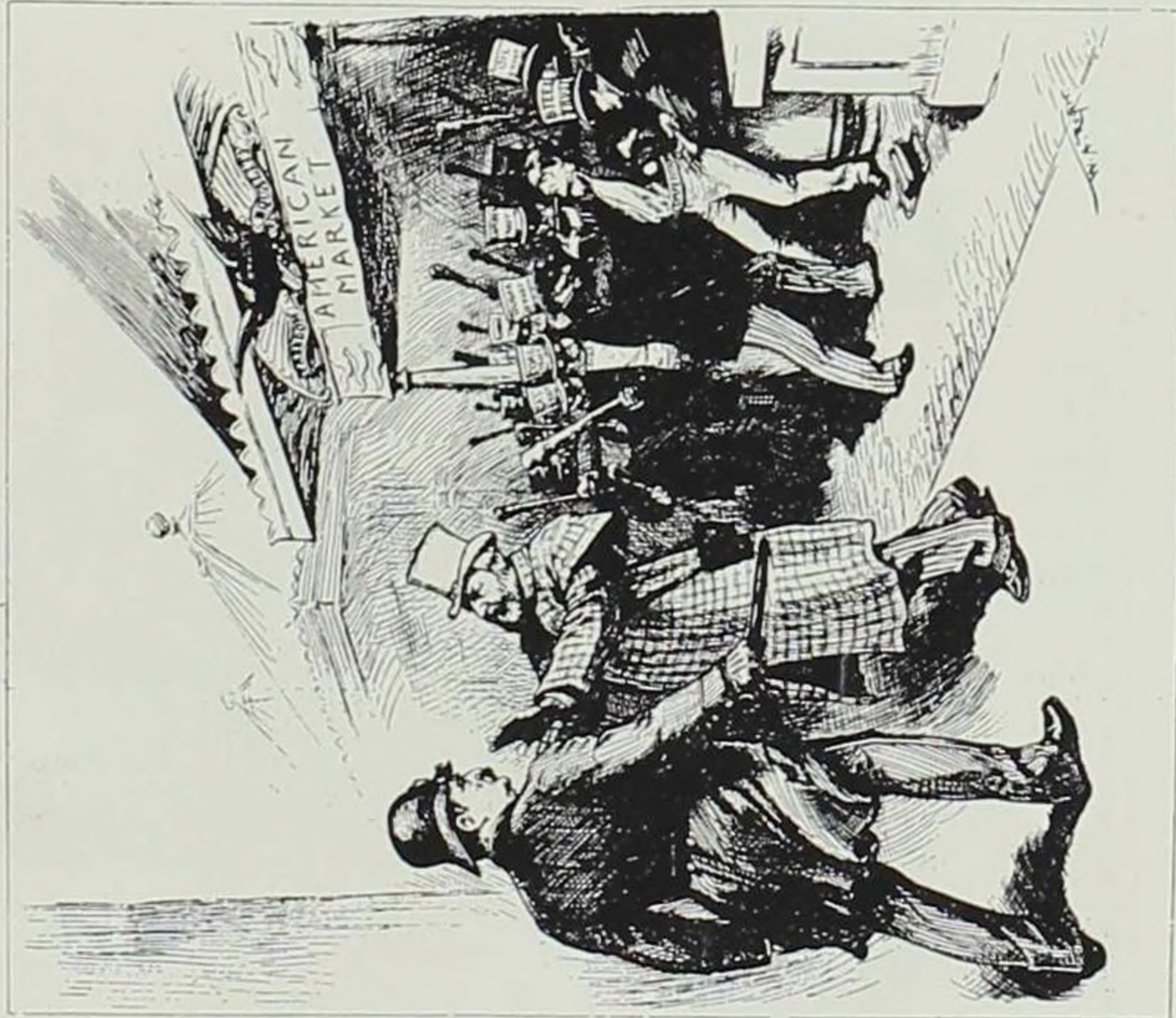
HARPER'S A WEEKLY.

JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1884.

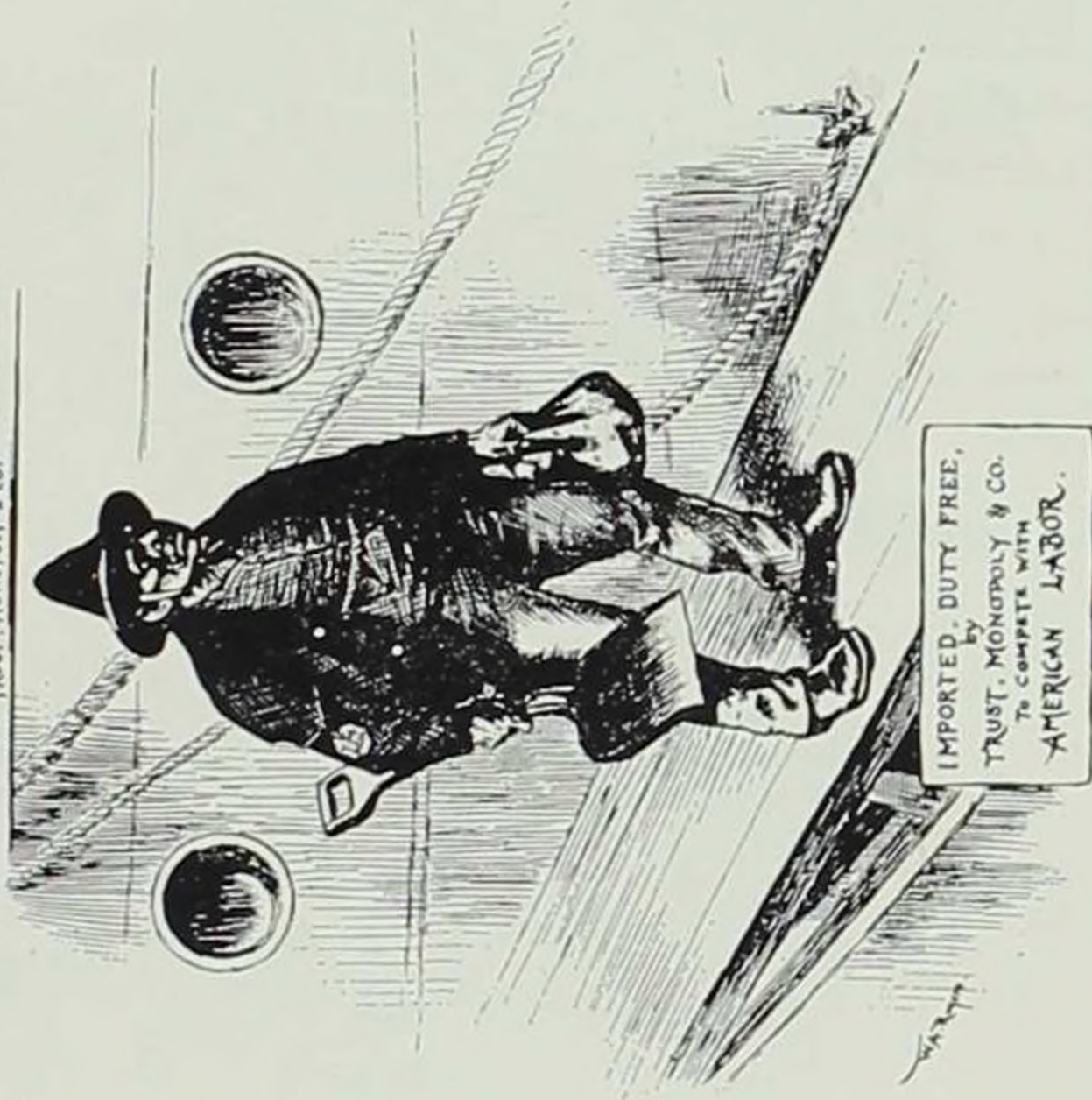
THE WEEKLY A SHEET
NEW PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.





THE DEFENDER OF TRUSTS

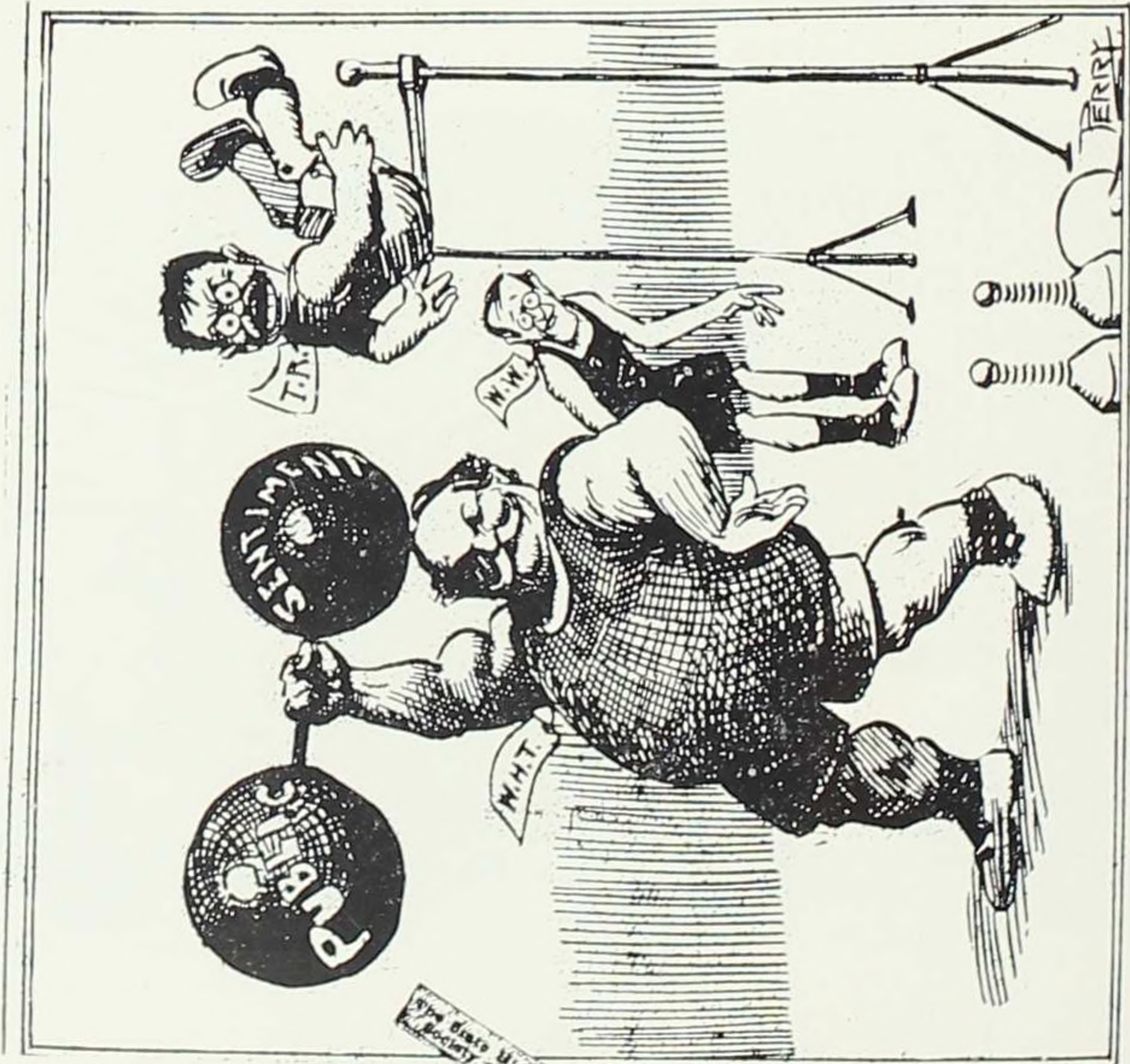
J. G. B. "This is only a little private matter, officer, with which you have nothing to do."



A QUESTION OF LABOR

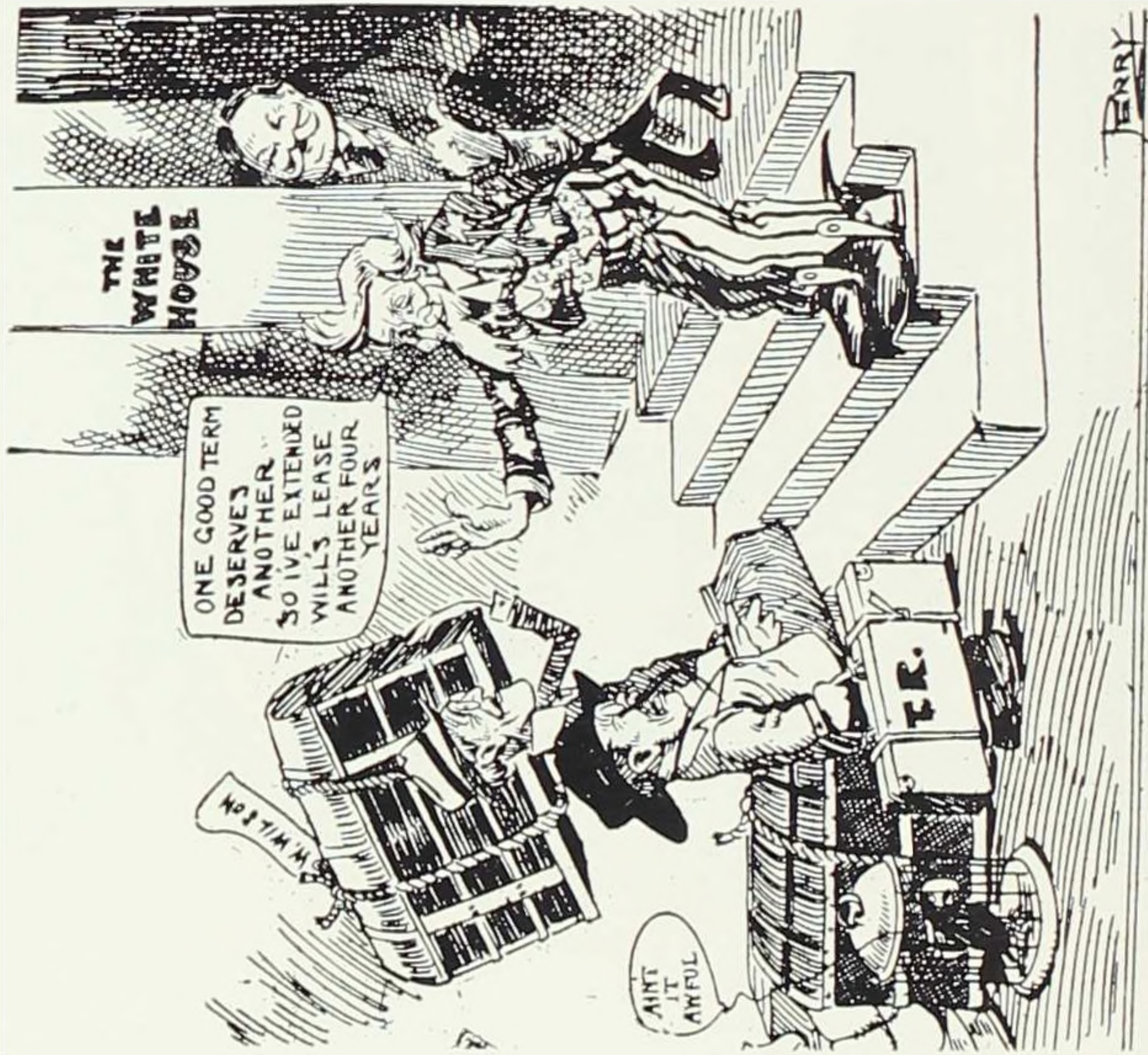
"This question is from first to last, from the beginning to the end, from skin to core and from core back to skin again, a question of labor."—James G. Blaine at Madison Square, August 10, 1888.

"TEDDY" ROOSEVELT AND THE "BULL MOOSE" CAMPAIGN OF 1912



Just Beginning to Show His Strength

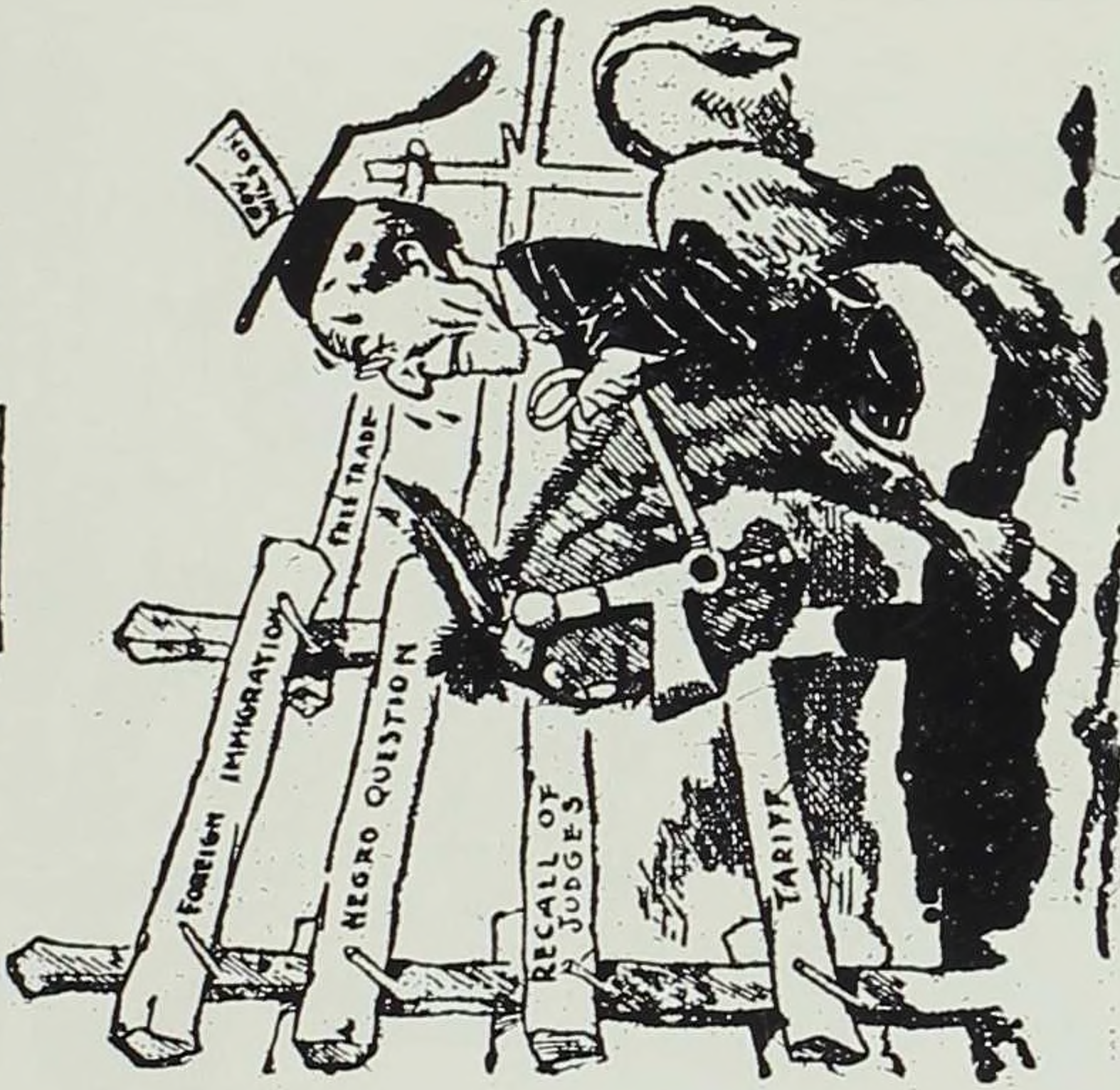
Sioux City Journal October 2, 1912



Isn't It Better to Keep a Good Tennant, When You Have One, Than to Take Chances?

Sioux City Journal October 9, 1912

UP AGAINST THE HURDLES.

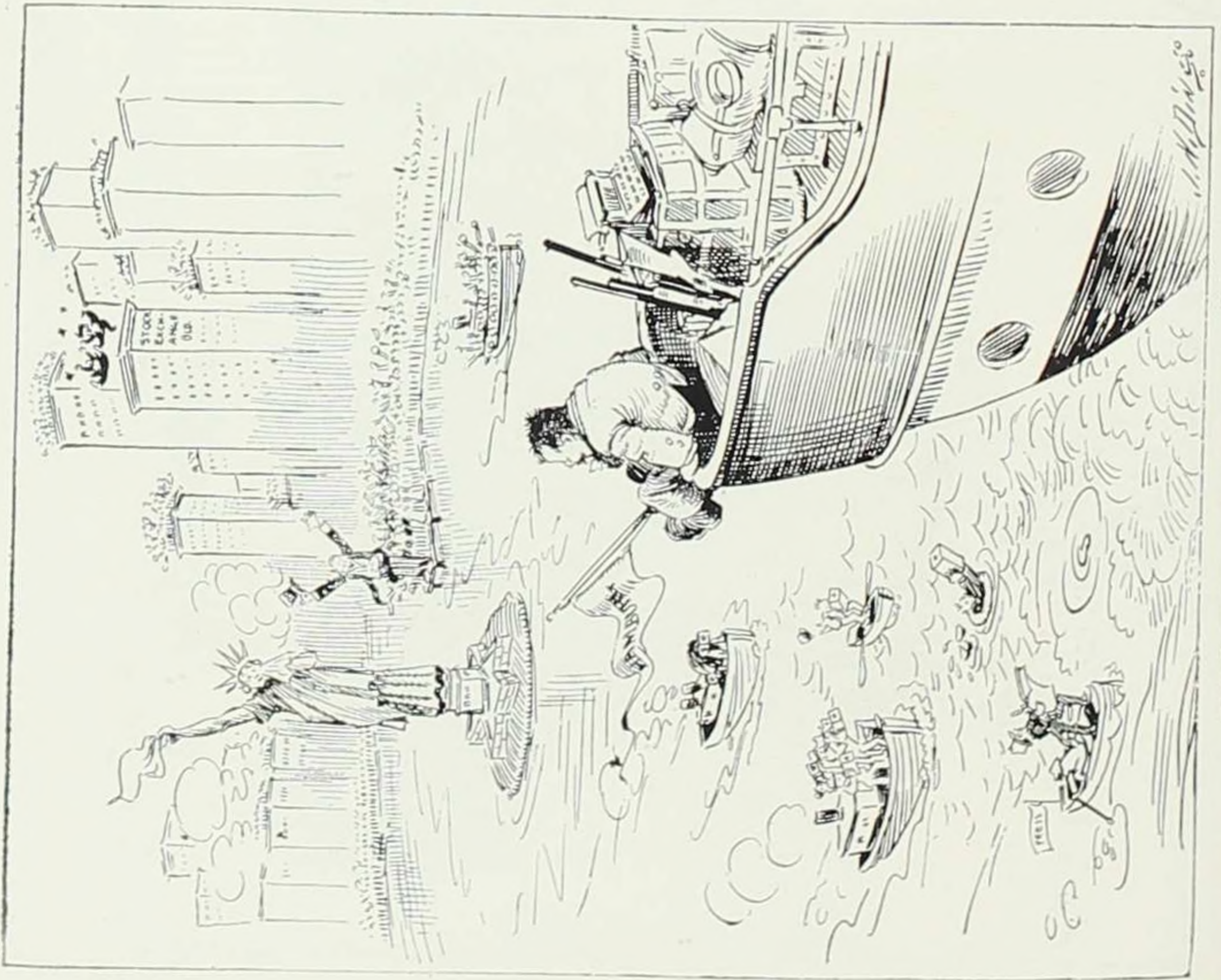


Ottumwa Courier October 3, 1912

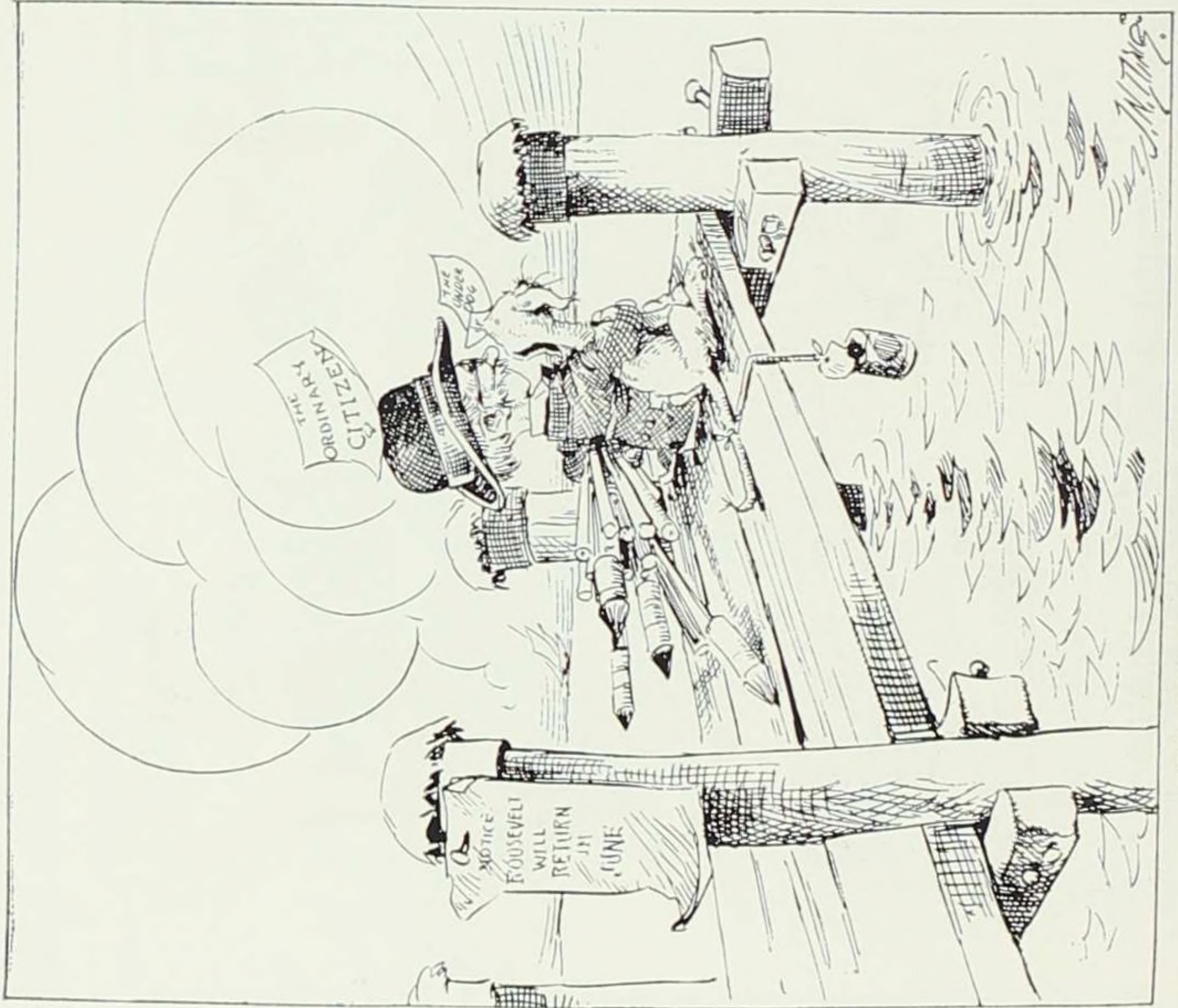


THE MAGNET

Fort Madison Democrat October 21, 1912

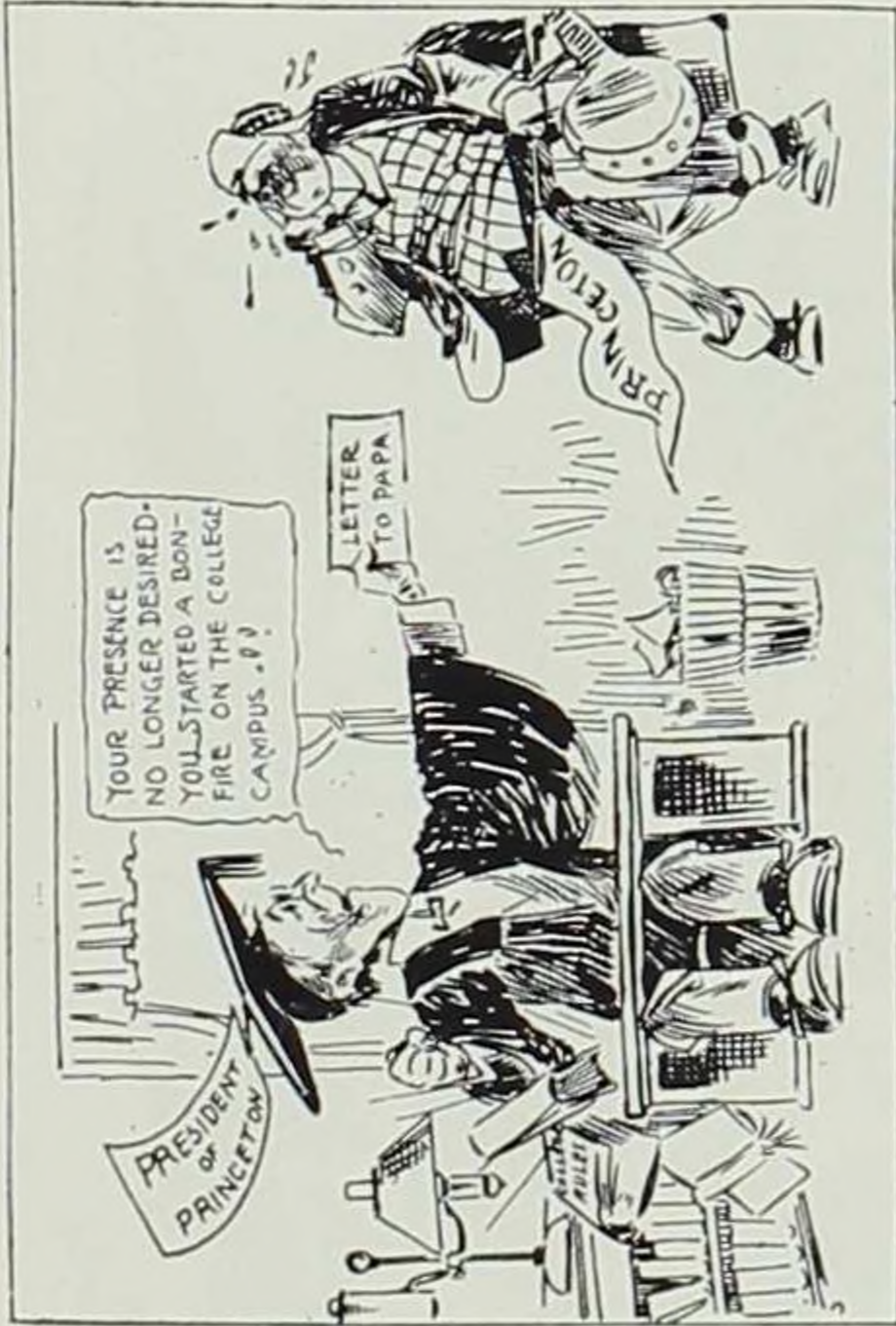


SO LONG, TEDDY. TAKE KEER O' Y'ERSELF!

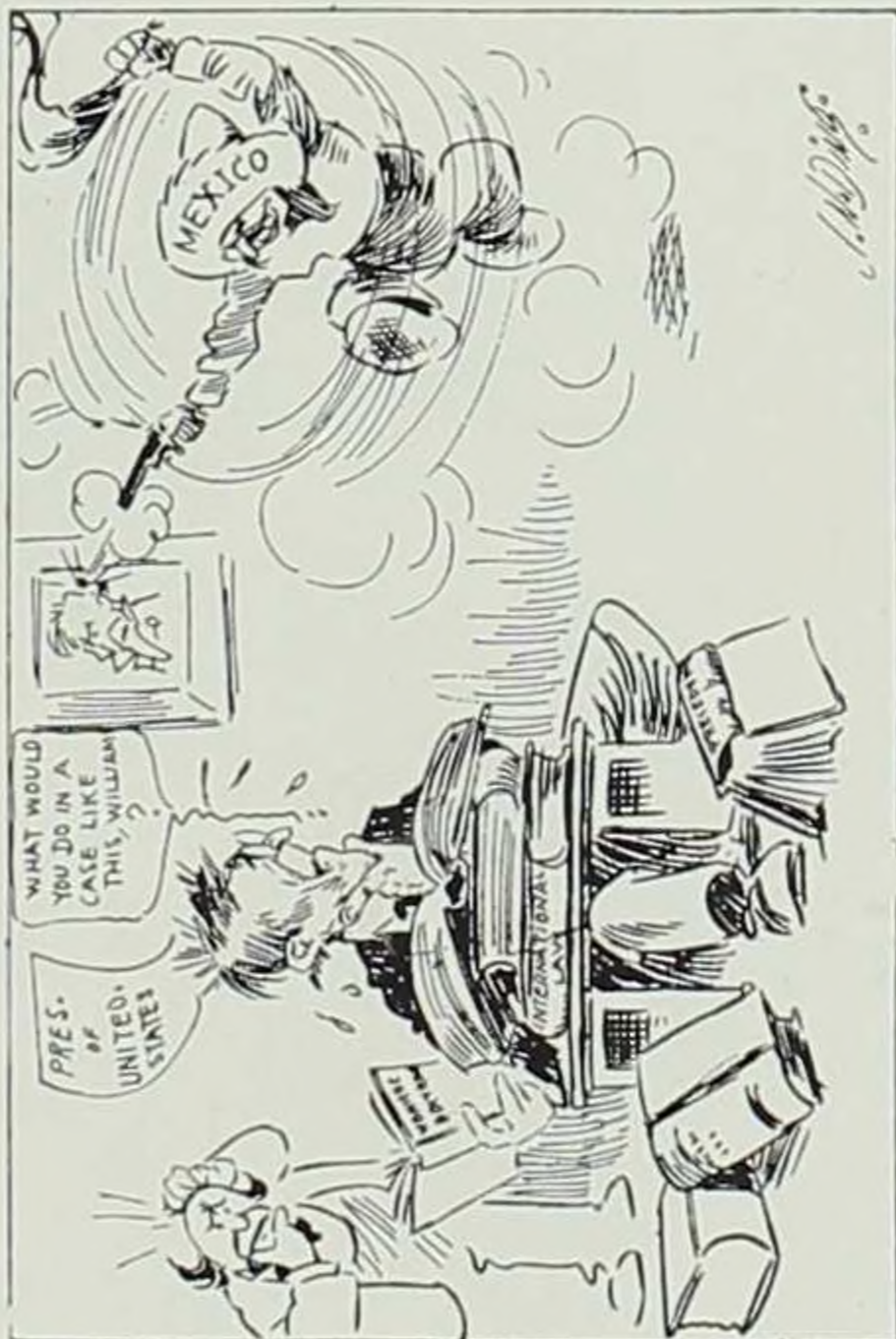


THERE ARE SOME FOLKS ALREADY DOWN AT THE DOCK.

OH! FOR THE GOOD OLD COLLEGE DAYS—



The old job as president of a college was easy—



compared to the present one of being president of the United States

CONFUSION IN MEXICO



CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD

Oskaloosa Herald October 24, 1912

A WILSON CHICK COMES HOME TO ROOST.



Ottumwa Courier October 30, 1912

Woodrow Wilson's five volume *A History of the American People* quickly became a classic.

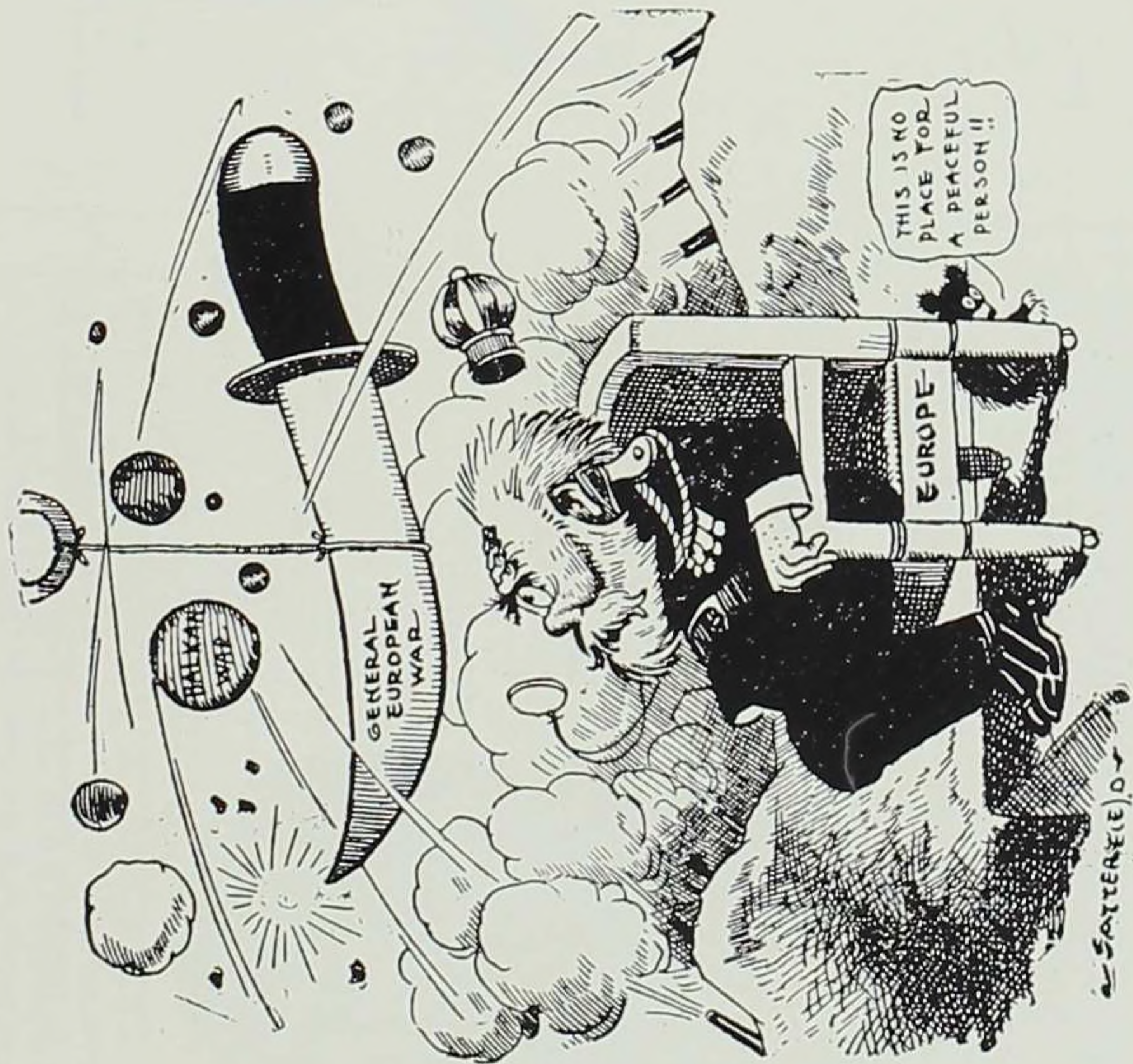
THE ONLY ATTRACTION.



Ottumwa Courier October 21, 1912

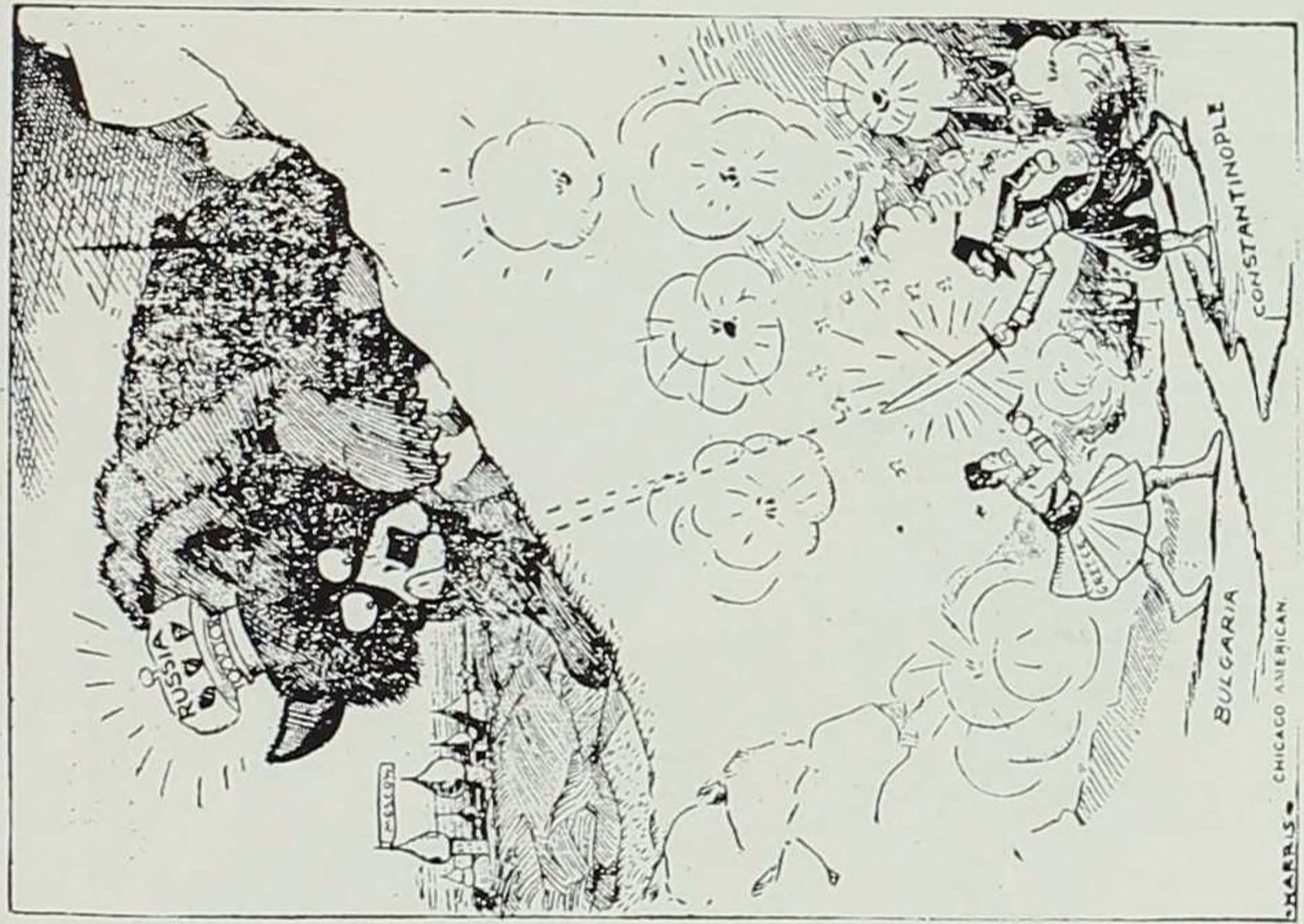
The Boston Red Sox beat the New York Giants four out of seven games, winning the last game 2-1, on an error by New York in the tenth. "Christy" Mathewson pitched for the losers.

THE MODERN DAMOCLES



Mason City Times October 17, 1912

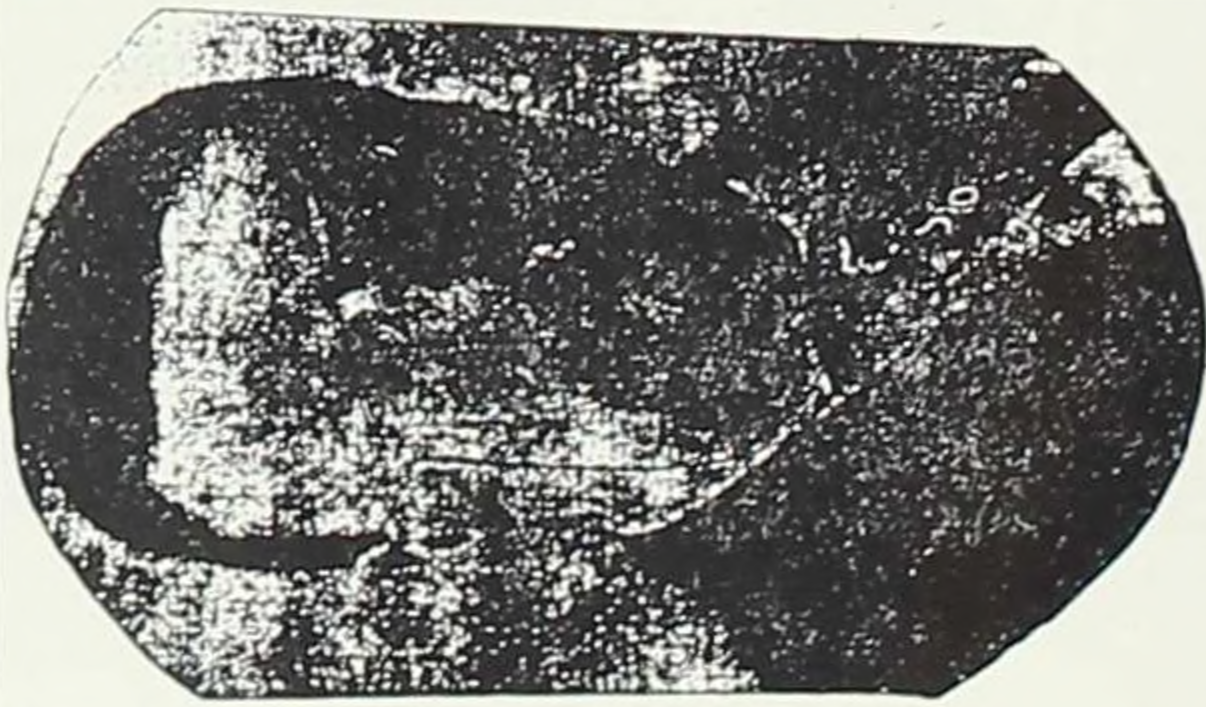
ALWAYS HUNGRY



Oskaloosa Herald November 1, 1912

COLONEL ROOSEVELT SERIOUSLY BUT NOT DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED BY MADMAN AT MILWAUKEE AS HE LEAVES HOTEL IN MOTOR CAR; BULLET STRIKES BULKY PAPERS UNDOUBTEDLY SAVING HIS LIFE

FORMER PRESIDENT WHO WAS TARGET FOR ASSASSIN'S BULLET



COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Stenographer Gets His Name on the Hero Roll by Grappling With Assailant

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The hero of the incident around the hotel in that city, where the attempt was made on the life of Col. Roosevelt, is the stenographer who grappled with the assassin.

Four Inch Wound Found in Chest By X-ray Examination But Doctors Have Not Probed for Bullet; Must Rest for a Number of Days.

INSISTED ON MAKING SPEECH HE HAD PLANNED FOR NIGHT

Would-be Assassin Said He Was Urged to Kill Roosevelt By Spirit of William McKinley; Followed Colonel for Several Months.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Col. Roosevelt's wound is not a mere flesh wound, but is a serious wound in the chest, said a bulletin issued this afternoon by physicians in attendance.

This statement was made in the form of a bulletin which was issued by the doctors after a late examination of the wound.

The following bulletin was issued by physicians at Mercy hospital:

"The examination of Col. Roosevelt at 1 p. m. showed that his temperature was 98.8, his pulse 92, his respiration normal. It pains him to breathe. He must have absolute quiet, must cease from talking and must not see anyone until we give permission."

"This is not a mere flesh wound but is a serious wound in the chest, and quietude is essential."
(Signed)
"J. B. Murphy."
"Arthur Dean Bevan."
"S. L. Terrell."

The following official statement was issued at 10:30 a. m. by the surgeons attending Col. Roosevelt:

"Col. Roosevelt's hurt is a deep bullet wound of the chest wall. It did not strike any vital organ in transit. The wound was not probed. The point of entrance was to the right of and one inch below the level of the right nipple. The range of the bullet was upward and inward a distance of four inches deep on the chest wall. There was no evidence of the bullet penetrating the lung. Pulse, 90; temperature, 99.2; respiration, 20; leucocyte count, 82 at 10 a. m. No operation to remove the bullet is indicated at present time. Condition hopeful, but wound so important as to demand absolute rest for a number

Ottumwa Courier October 15, 1912



"I read the stories about him in the New York papers and I thought he was wrong to seek a third term."—One of Shrank's reasons for attempting to kill Theodore Roosevelt.

Macon City Times October 18, 1912

When We Hear the Bull Moose Moo.

In the North States of our country, in the land of ice and snow,
There lives a massive animal all nature students know,
To feed on leaves and lichens he roams the forests wild,
A peaceful, harmless animal, in disposition mild.
In autumn, tho, he's dangerous; there's naught he fears to do;
And the hunters quake and tremble when they hear the bull moose moo.

His call is now our slogan, by the four winds widely blown;
"The People of This Nation Shall Come into Their Own!"
The greed of selfish interest we'll conquer if we can,
And give the world the motto: "A Square Deal for Every Man!"
We fight the base exploiter, the boss, the grafter, too,
Then tremble, foes, this autumn, when you hear the bull moose moo!

Let the elephant cease to trumpet and the mule forget to bray;
The two, you know, are like the dog, and each has had his day.
"Old academic-theories," hard laws prescribed by greed,
Must now give way to common sense and measures for man's need,
Our call for "living justice" the woodland echoes through;
And we know our call is answered when we hear the bull moose moo.

We face the fateful issues, deny it those who can;
"The bosses or the people? The dollar or the man?"
The spollers or the tollers? Child innocence or shame?
True representative bodies or those with but the name?"
In the battle on these questions the call comes home to you:
"Come out and help your fellows when you hear the bull moose moo."

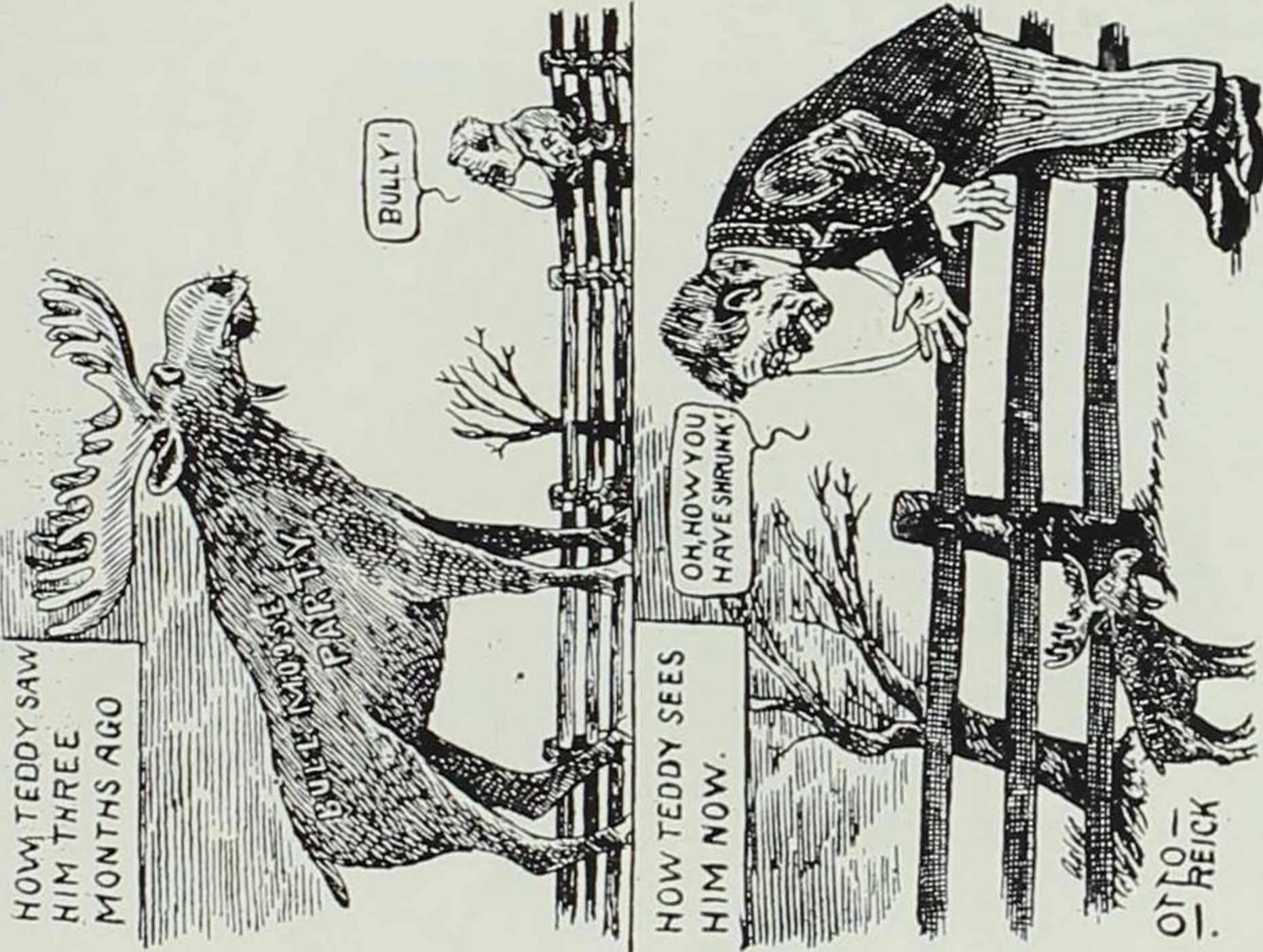
Free trade will never help us; alas, the hollow sound;
Don't ruin our prosperity; "Pass Prosperity Around!"
Prevent this human wreckage; a broader justice find;
Conserve our rich resources; far more, conserve mankind.
The conscience of the people roused from slumber calls (o you:
"Should we all not shout with gladness when we hear the bull moose moo?"

The time is out of joint, men; he's here to set it right;
If you would see some action just watch the bull moose fight.
He sends abroad defiance to the "selfish interest" bunch;
They cannot stand before him, he never lacks the punch.
Thrice armed is he in justice, he has his conscience true;
And you'll see the foemen scatter when they hear the bull moose moo.

Then, fellow-moose, take courage; the cause, my soul, the cause,
Will see that rule, the Golden Rule, embodied in our laws,
Let "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and our "Battle Hymn" be heard:
"We stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord."
We fight for human progress—a noble cause and true;
And we fear not for the outcome when we hear the bull moose moo.

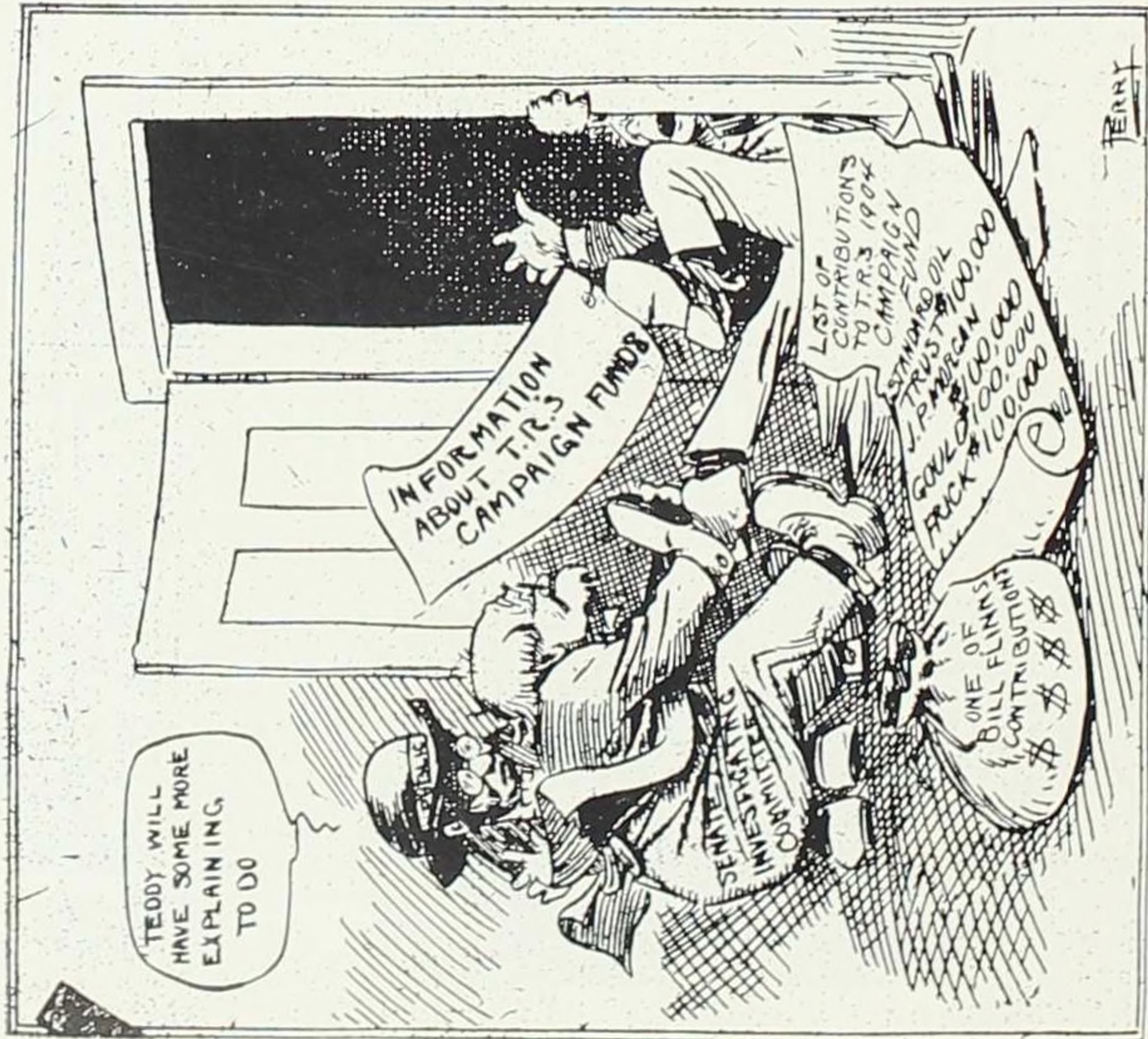
—Sioux City Tribune.
Council Bluffs Nonpareil November 2, 1912

THEN AND NOW



Oskaloosa Herald October 18, 1912

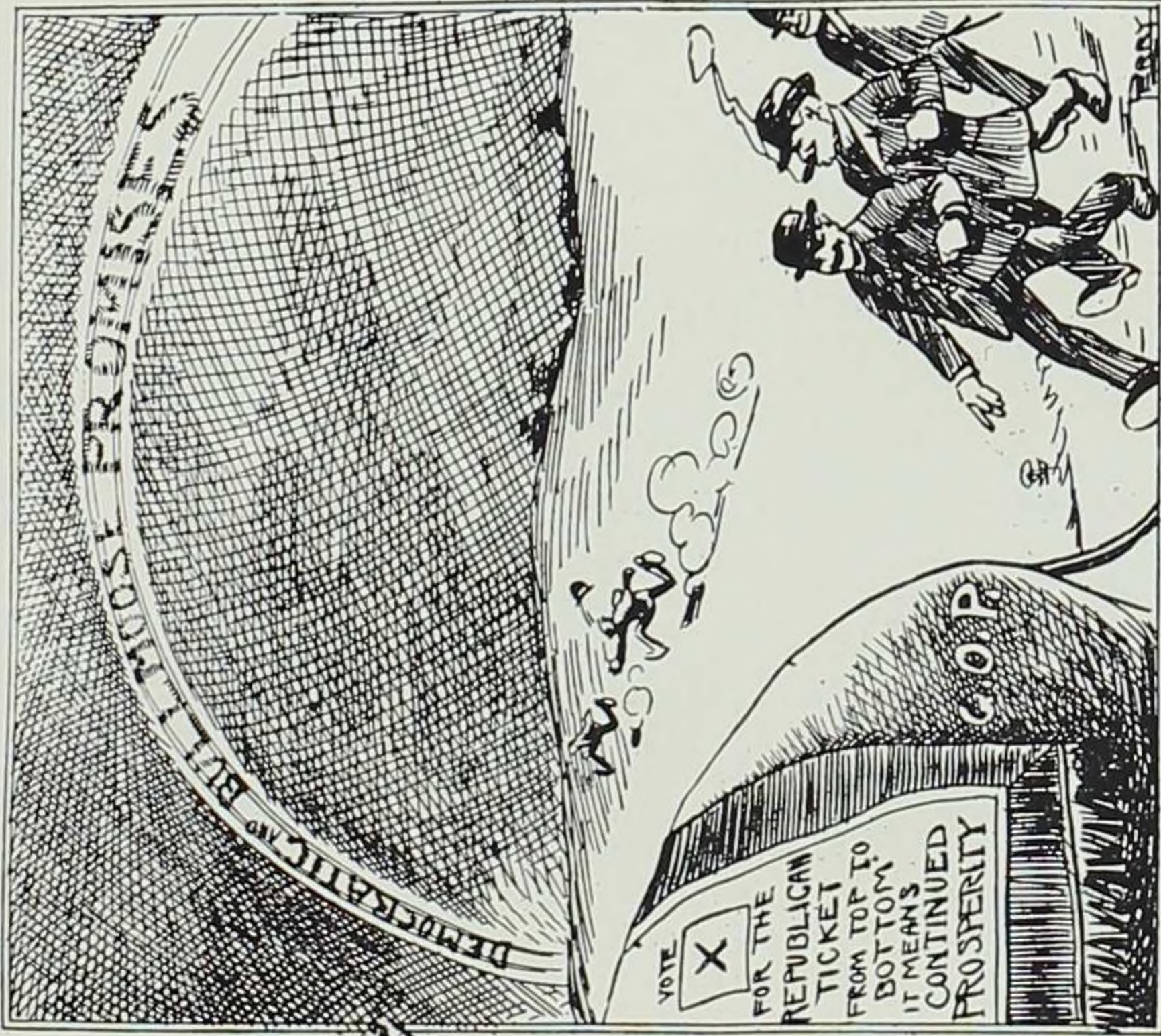
REINCARNATION,



And Teddy Said There Was Nothing in It!

Sioux City Journal October 4, 1912

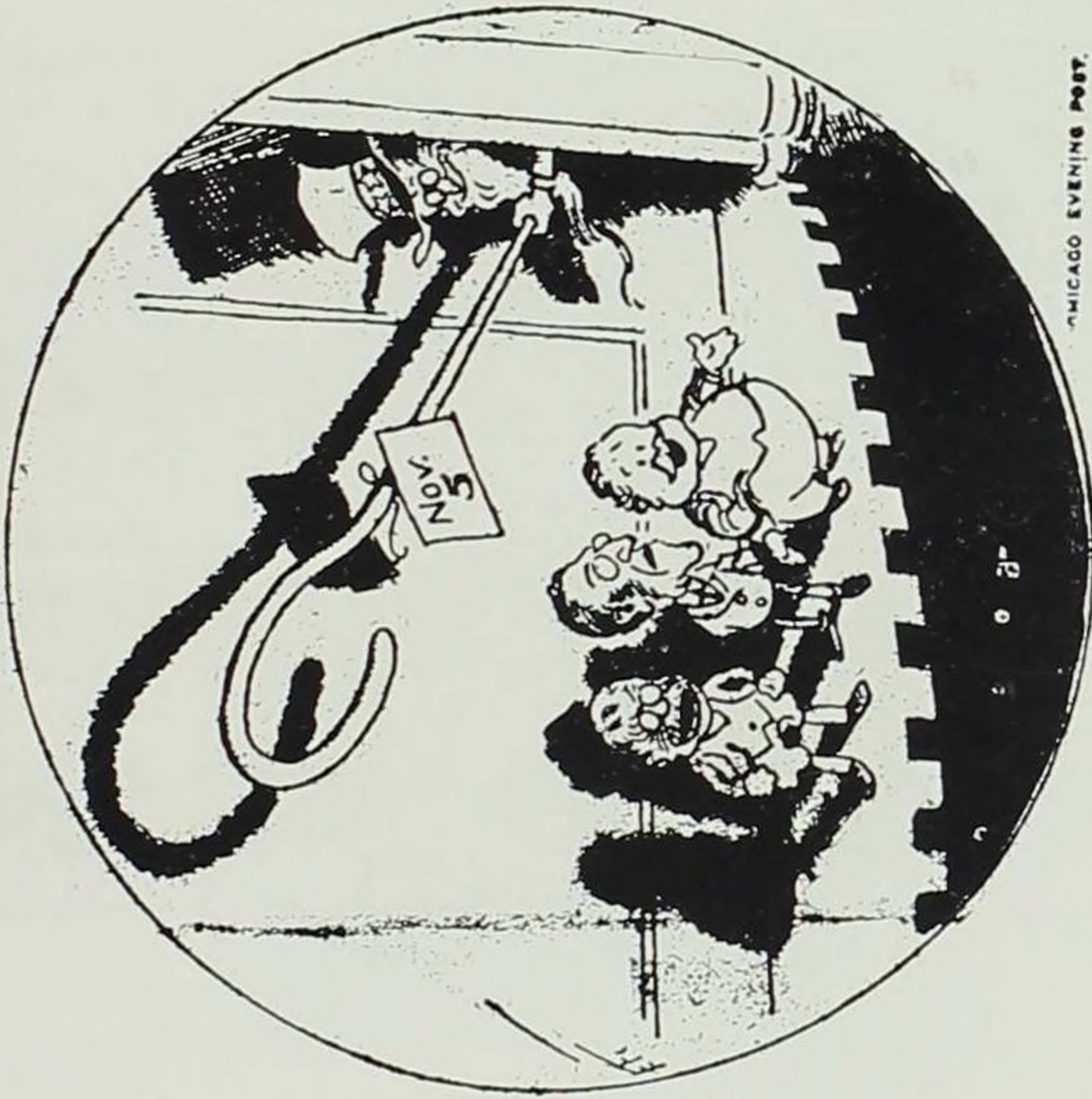
PROSPERITY OR PROMISES?



Don't Be a Rainbow Chaser!

Sioux City Journal November 5, 1912

FOR WHICH TWO?



MICAGO EVENING POST.

Fort Madison Democrat November 5, 1912

WILSON WINS

Will Have More Than 300 Electoral Votes

Roosevelt Candidacy Wrecks Republican Party.

Even Iowa Is Carried By Tariff For Revenue Only.

Indications Show that Kennedy Has Been Returned to Congress.

The Full Republican Ticket Elected in Jefferson County.

The democrats have once more secured control of the national administration, and we shall see what they will do with it. The candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency has wrecked the republican party for the time being. Woodrow Wilson has swept the entire country. Even Iowa gives him her electoral vote, the first time it has gone to a democratic candidate for a half century.

The democrats carry New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Missouri, Indiana, probably Minnesota, Kansas and California, and have a solid south back of that.

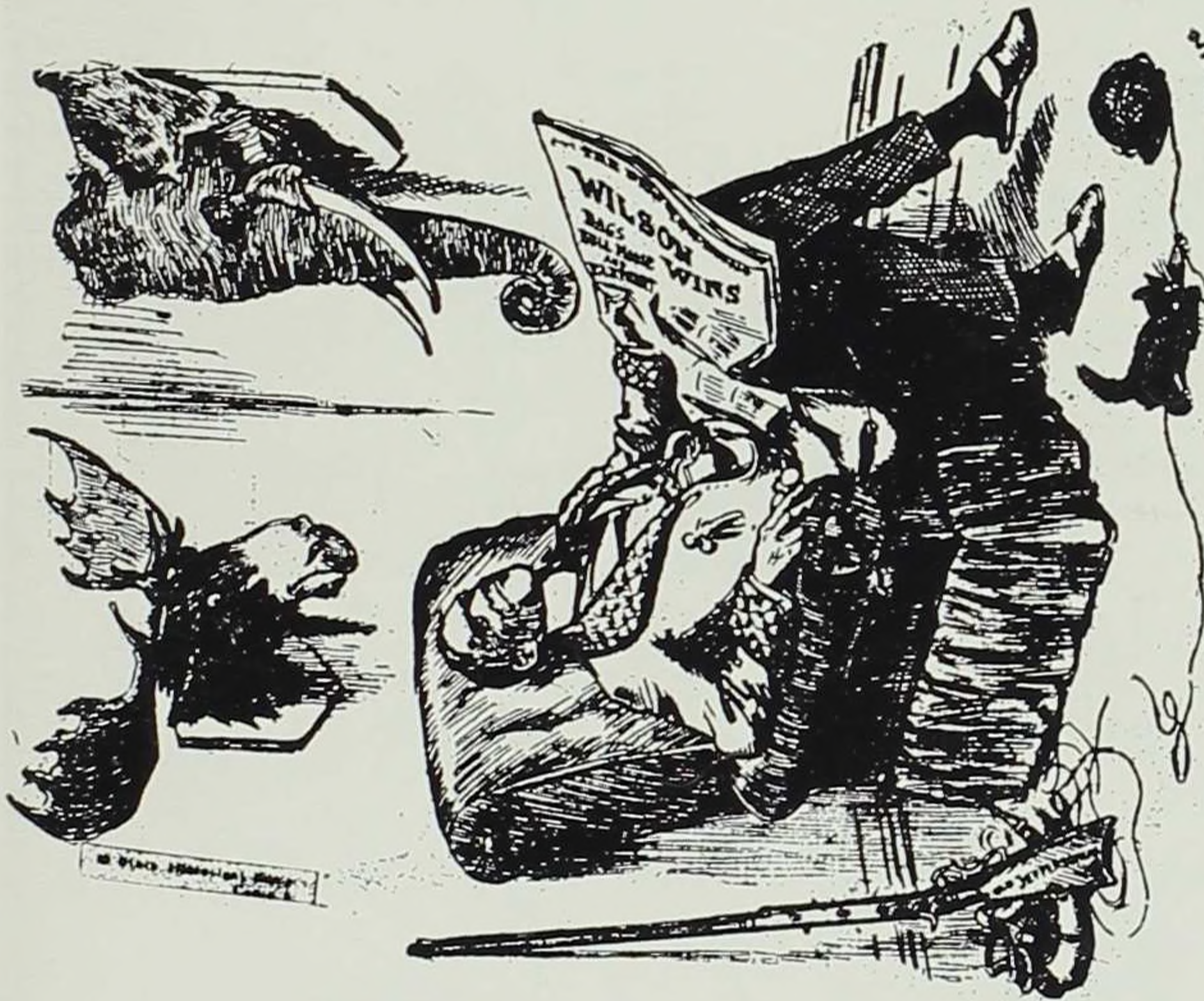
This morning's dispatches show that Roosevelt has carried Illinois, through an overwhelming vote in Chicago, and that he is disputing states like Kansas with Wilson.

The democrats have made overwhelming gains in the lower house of congress, as was to be expected, and will have a majority so large that it may prove unwieldy. It comes from Illinois that Speaker Cannon has failed of re-election. The country is saved from Roosevelt, but its industries and its prosperity are threatened with grave dangers through the sweeping changes in policy which will be made by an administration which will stand for free trade, or, at least, a tariff for revenue only. There is little reason to think that the democratic party of 1912 differs in great degree from that of the '90s and that the policies which then wrought havoc in the nation will be tried again.

Reports from the congressional districts make certain the election of only two republican congressmen. It seems probable, however, that Kennedy is again chosen in the First and that Tower may pull through in the Eighth. The Roosevelt candidates proved only an aid to democracy and worked out their original purpose in the defeat of republican candidates fairly and squarely named in a primary election.

Legislative returns are scattering, but dispatches from sources favorable to Senator Kenyon claim that he has carried the legislature.

Fairfield Ledger November 6, 1912



SOMETHING OF A "MIGHTY HUNTER" HIMSELF.

Des Moines Register November 9, 1912

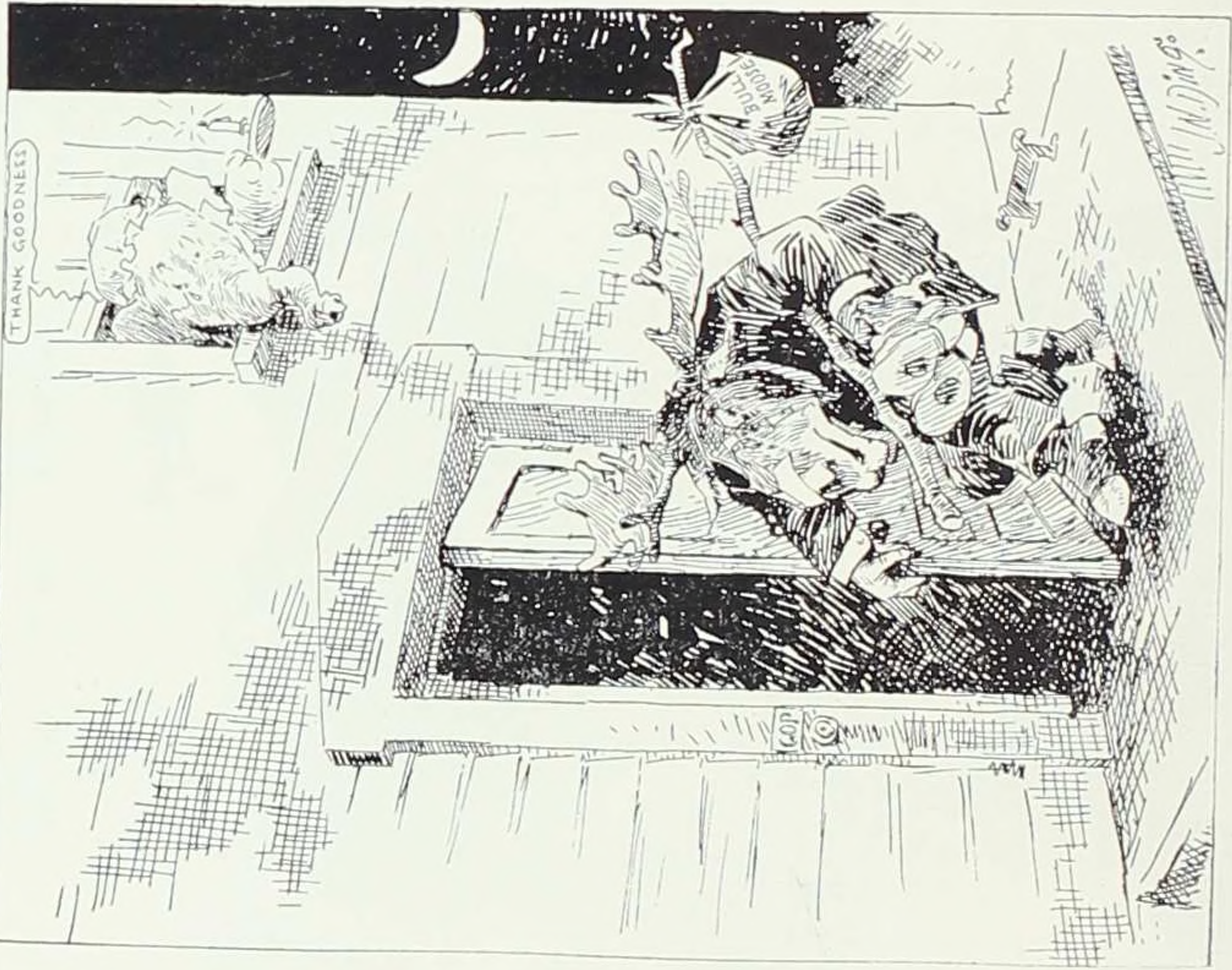
New York Herald.

WILL THEY MAKE UP?



Mason City Times November 13, 1912

THE WANDERER'S RETURN





Neglecting His Duties.

Sioux City Journal October 23, 1912

Governors of states frequently have been chosen for Vice Presidential candidates, as was Hiram W. Johnson of California by "Teddy" Roosevelt in 1912. The Progressives lost in 1912 but Johnson was reelected Governor. He resigned on March 15, 1917, in order to become a United States Senator. It is felt that Charles Evans Hughes lost the presidency in 1916 when he visited California during the campaign and failed to call on Governor Johnson. This discourtesy to Johnson was not overlooked; California was thought to be safely Republican but Wilson won—466,289 to 462,516 for Hughes.

State governors who were elected President were—Jefferson, Monroe, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Andrew Johnson, Hayes, Cleveland, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, Coolidge, and F. D. Roosevelt. It should be pointed out that Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison served as Governors of Territories.

It is probably universally true that many people, as well as cartoonists, would wonder if a man's presence was not needed more at home than campaigning out of state for the Presidency.

"BOB" LaFOLLETTE AND THE PROGRESSIVES OF 1924

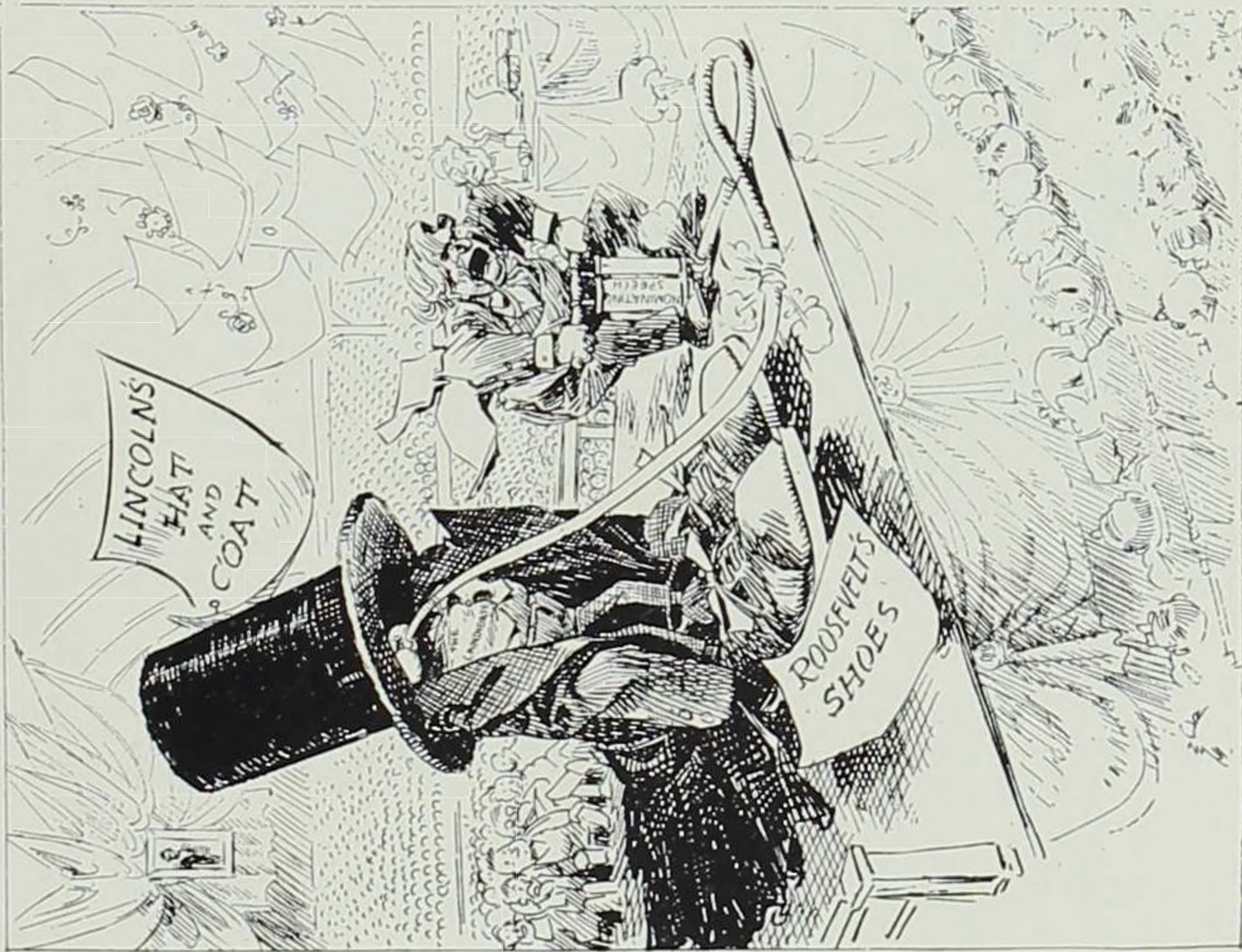
SOUNDING THE KEYNOTE FOR 1920



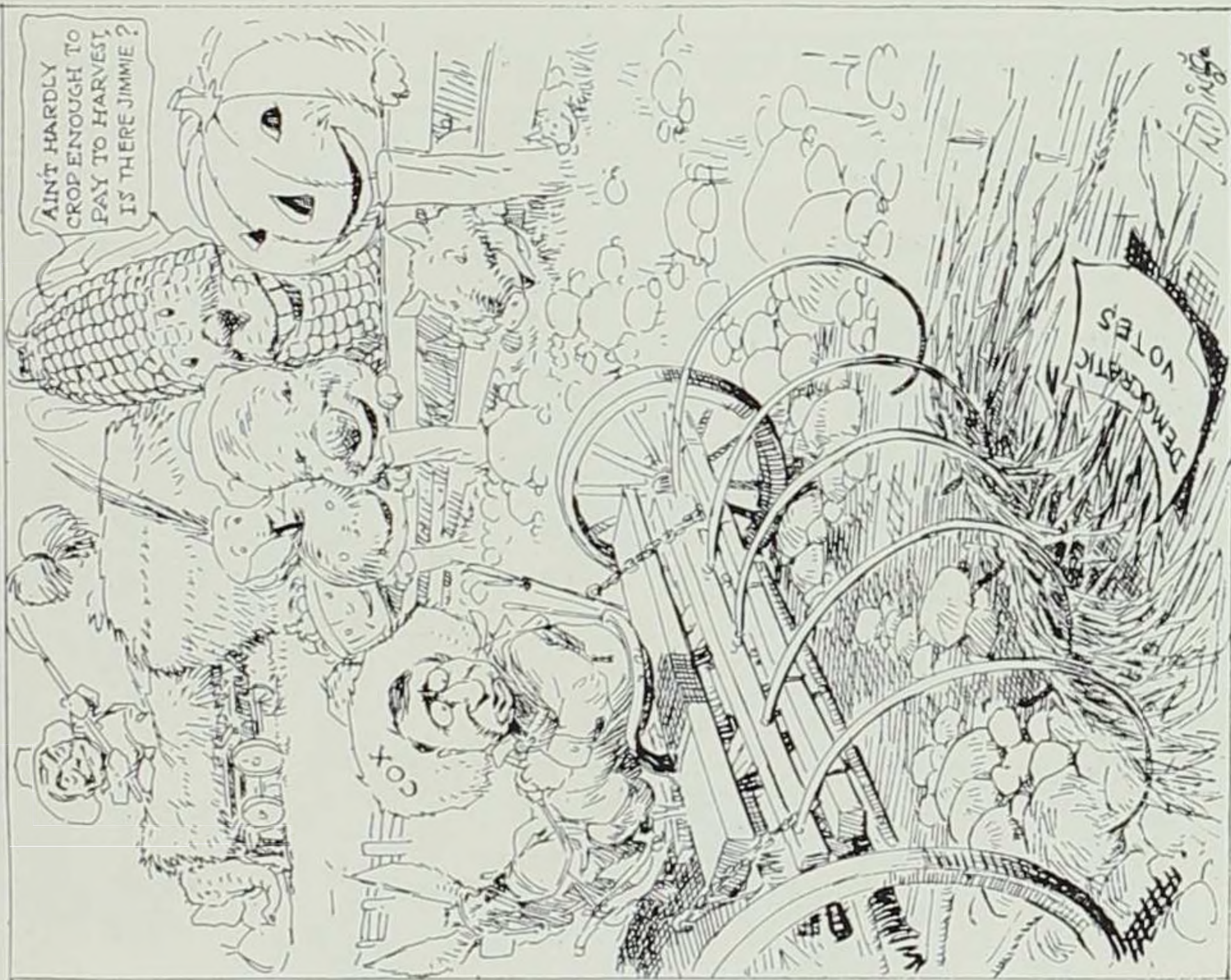
THESE ARE BUSY DAYS FOR OUR VILLAGE DOCTOR



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



ROUND AND ROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH



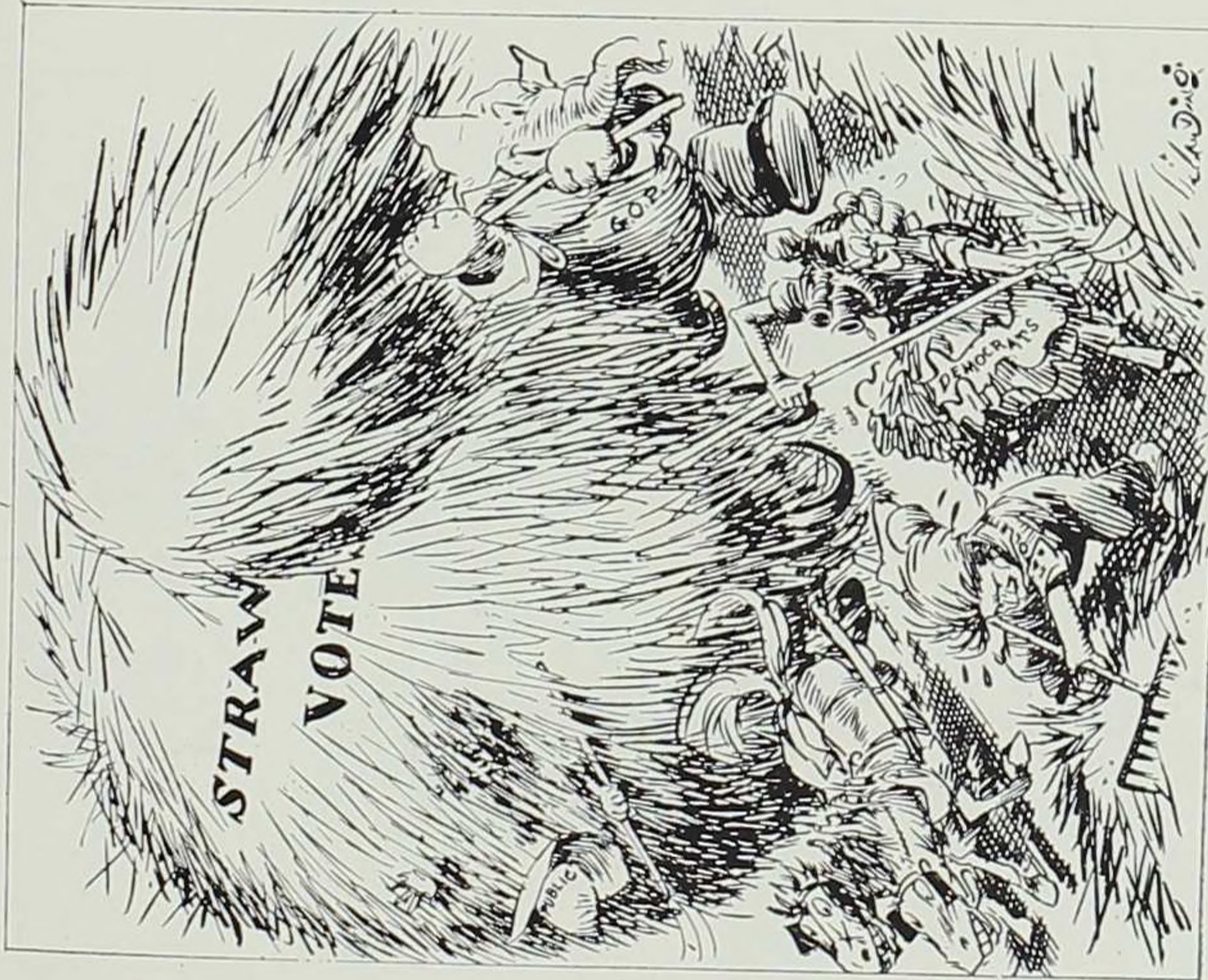
WASHINGTON
Merry-go-round
on the
League of Nations

Dramatis Personae
Warren G. Harding
Hiram W. Johnson
William Howard Taft
Herbert Hoover
G. W. Wickersham
Elihu Root

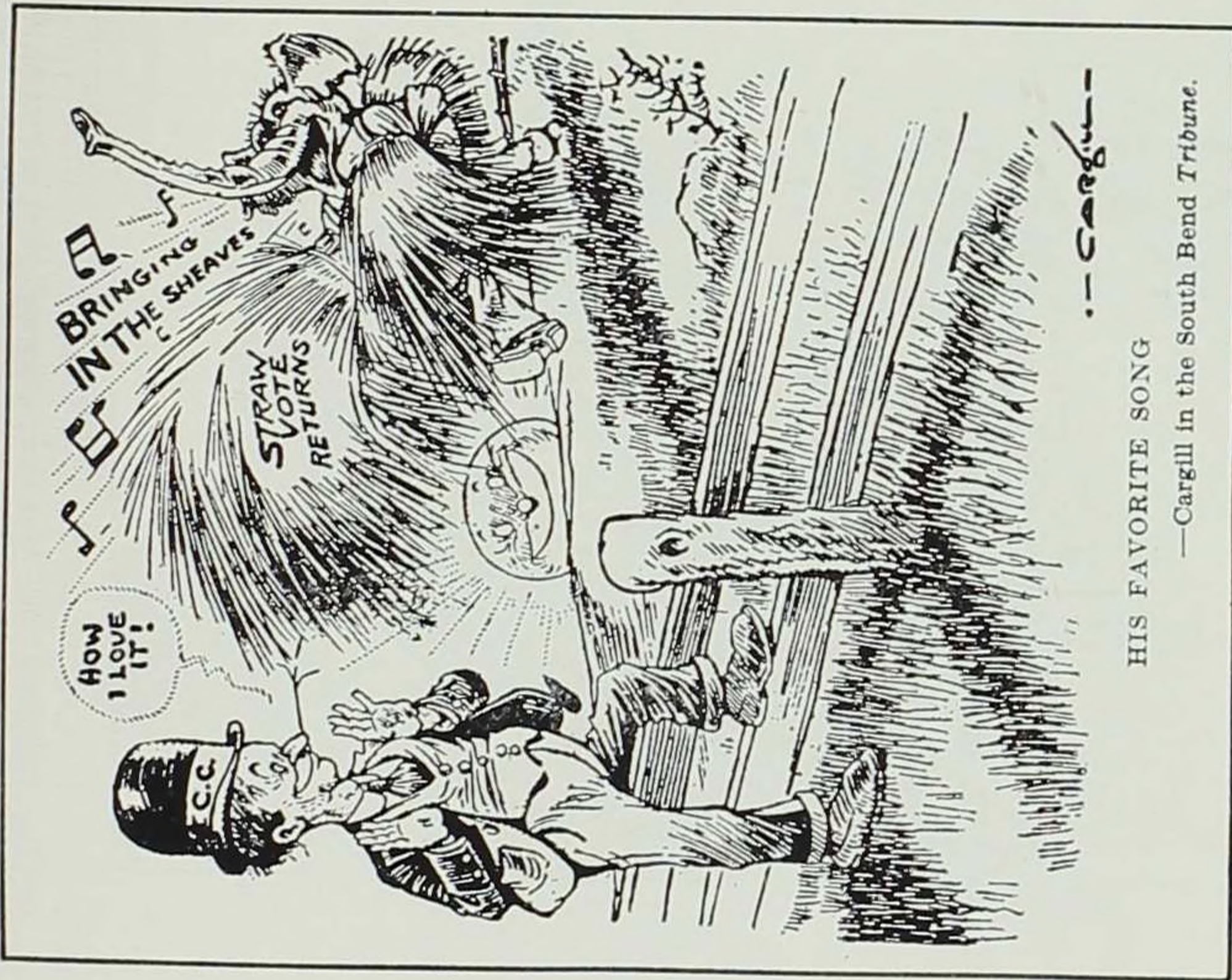
Issues
League of Nations
Fourteen Points
Treaty of Versailles
Article X
Solemn Referendum
Return to Normalcy

Warren G. Harding hedged so successfully on his position on the League of Nations in the Campaign of 1920 that such League advocates as Charles Evans Hughes, Elihu Root, and William Howard Taft came earnestly to his support, while the Hiram Johnson-William Borah Irreconcilables to the League thought Harding shared their views. Harding's "unusual command of obscure English" actually concealed his views. The cartoon shows Harding defying anyone to point out any "inconsistency" in his position. Meanwhile, Hiram Johnson is kicking a League supporter out of the League of Nations building while William Howard Taft applies soothing salve and Herbert Hoover and Elihu Root urge people to enter the League building. An injured League supporter complains to Attorney General Wickersham about the rough treatment accorded him.

ONE CROP WHERE WE NEVER HAVE A SHORTAGE



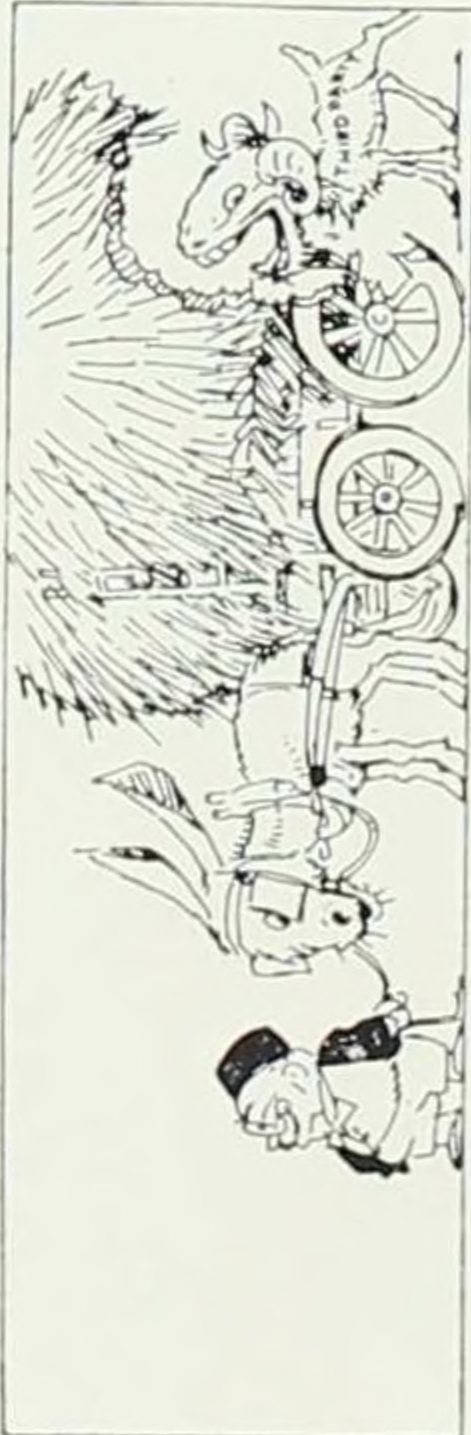
Des Moines Register October 22, 1924



HIS FAVORITE SONG
—Cargill in the South Bend Tribune.

Literary Digest October 25, 1924

BROTHER CHARLEY HOLDS THE WEST



Des Moines Register October 6, 1924

Charles Bryan, the brother of William Jennings Bryan, actually lost the entire West, including his own State of Nebraska.



Literary Digest November 15, 1924

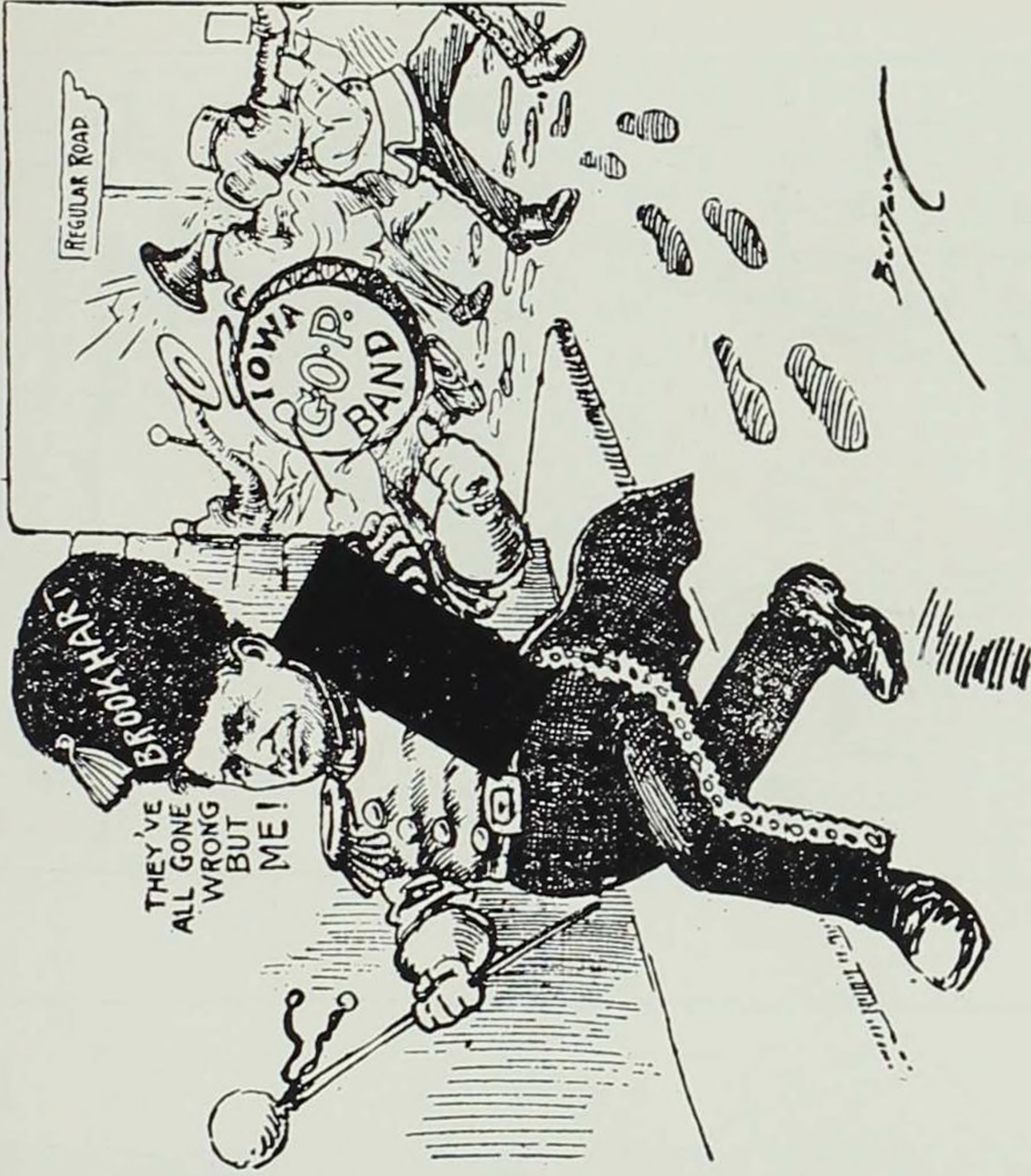
The Volstead Act was not enforced and crime of all kinds was rampant. The rum runner and the speak-easy flourished in the 1920's.



BORING FROM WITHIN

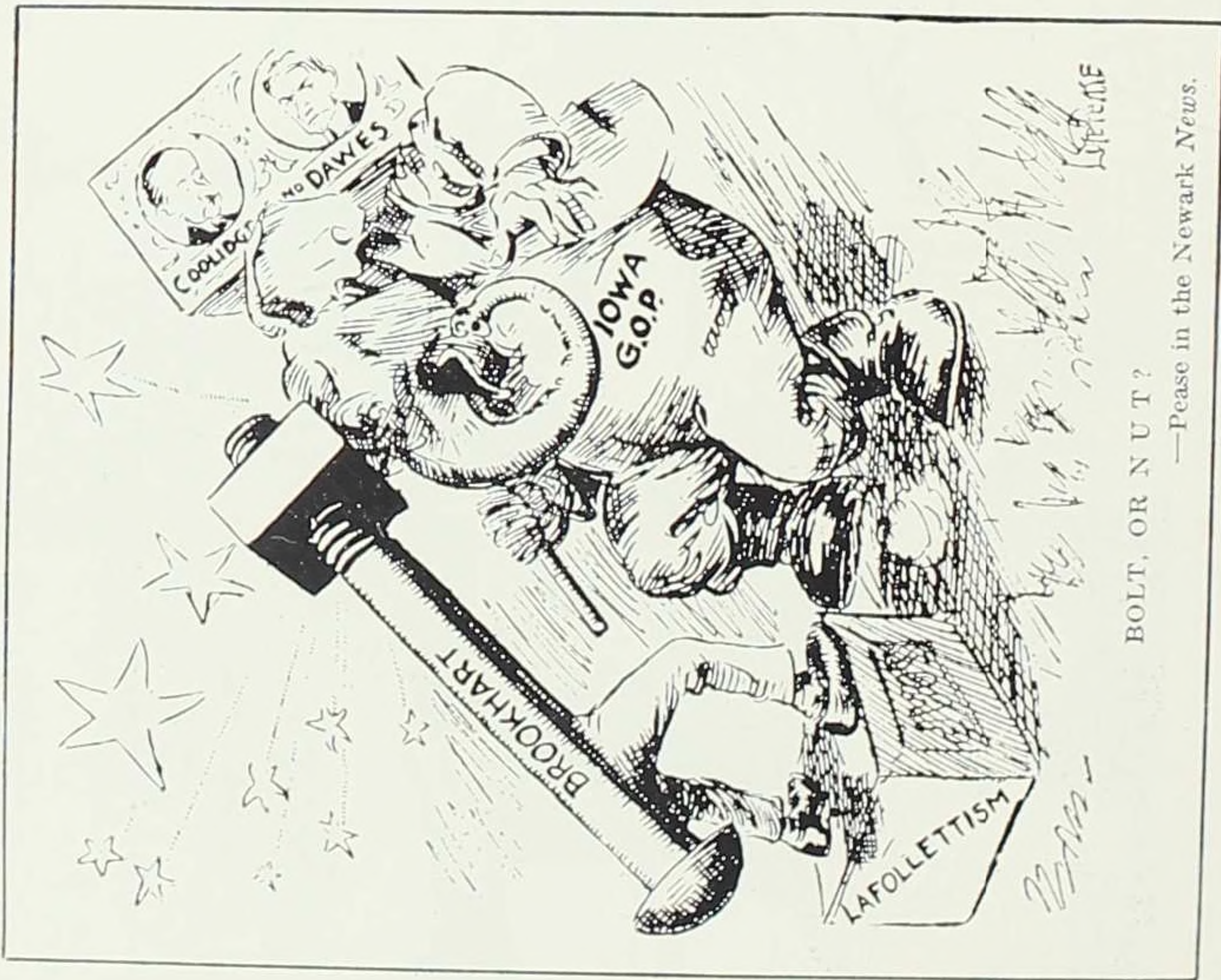
—Harper in the Birmingham Age-Herald.

Literary Digest October 18, 1924



—Berryman in the Washington Star.

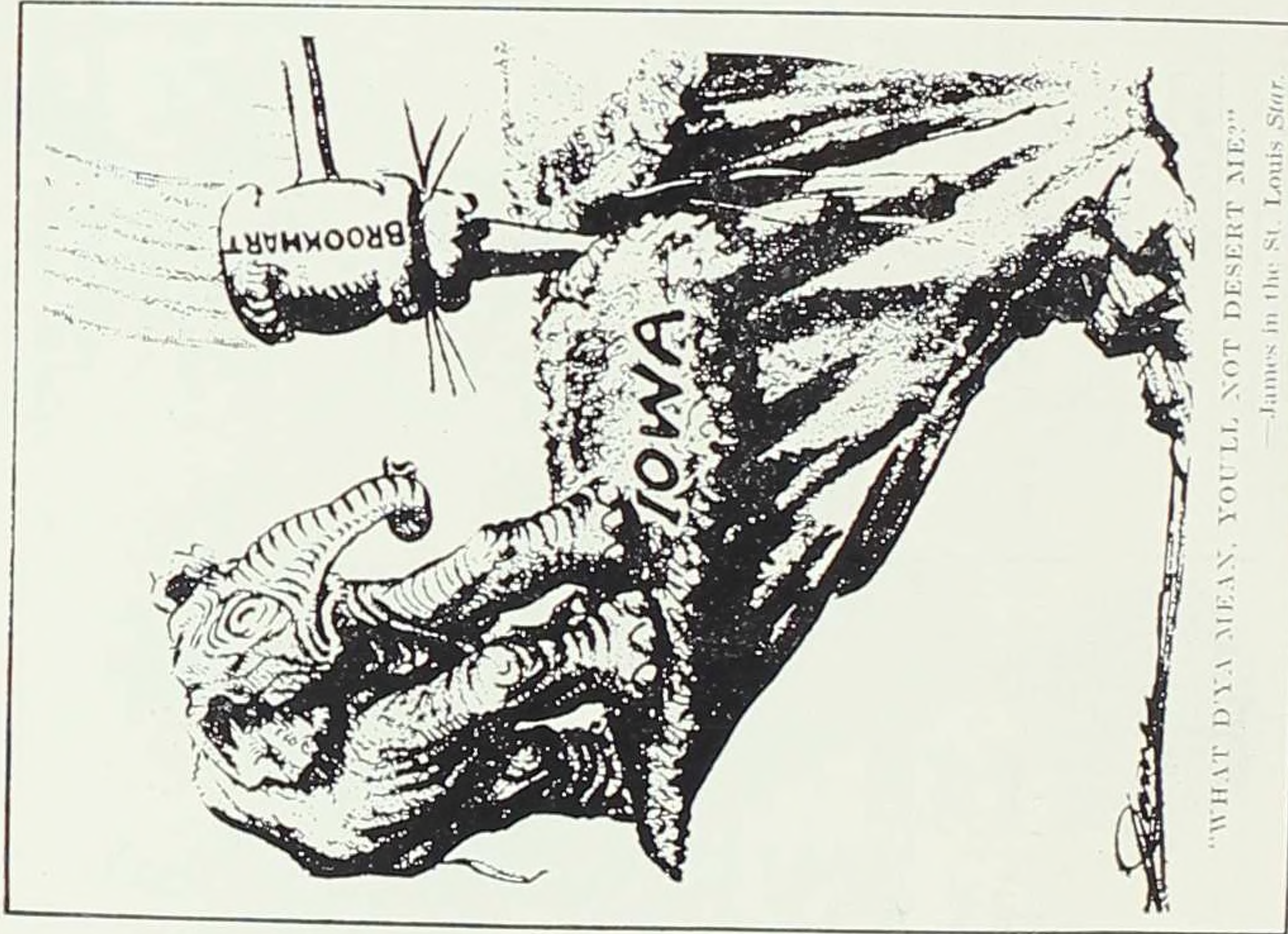
Sioux City Journal October 7, 1924



BOLT, OR NUT?

—Pease in the Newark News.

Literary Digest October 18, 1924

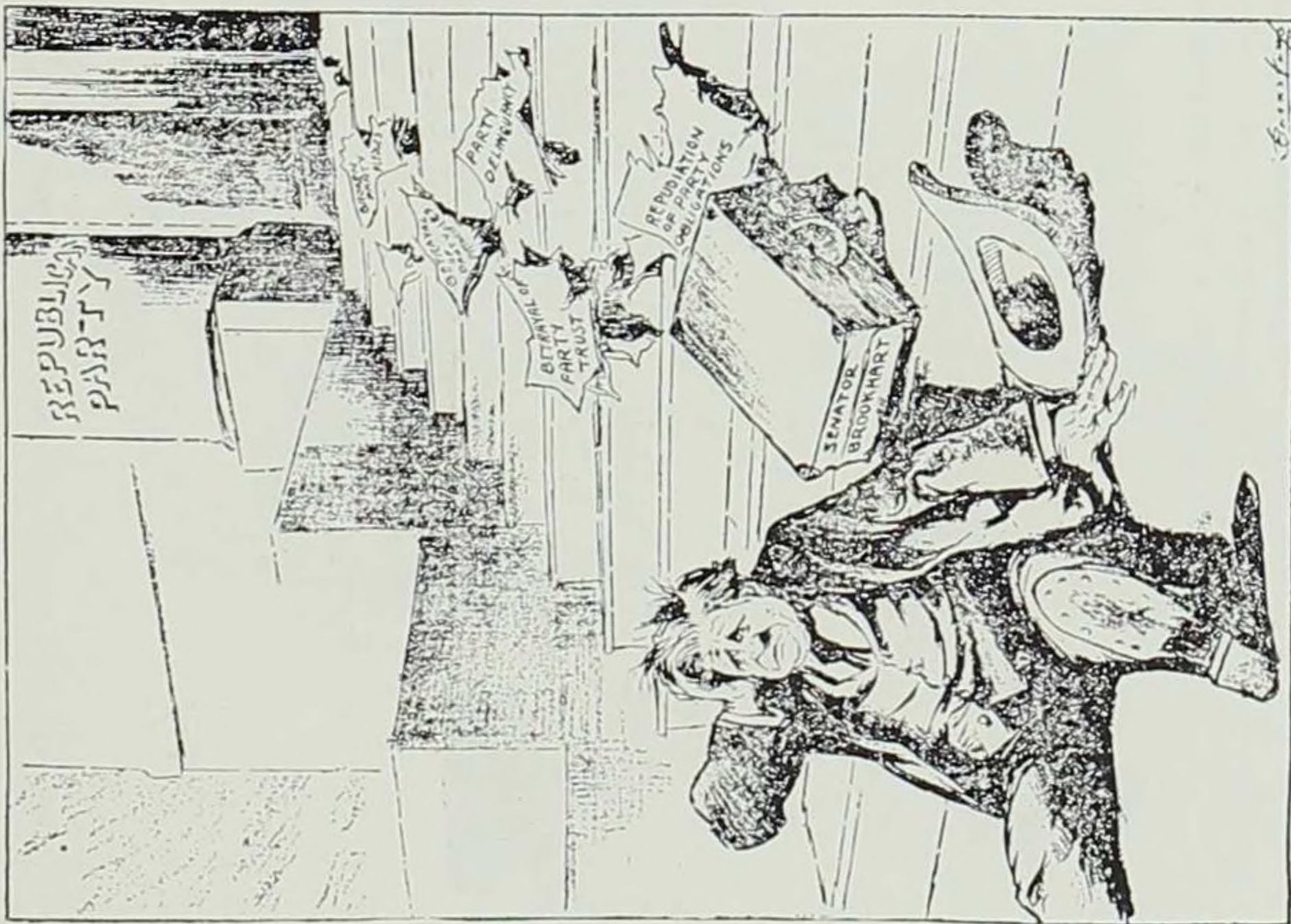


"WHAT D'YA MEAN, YOU'LL NOT DESERT ME?"

—James in the St. Louis Star.

Literary Digest October 18, 1924


RULED OUT!



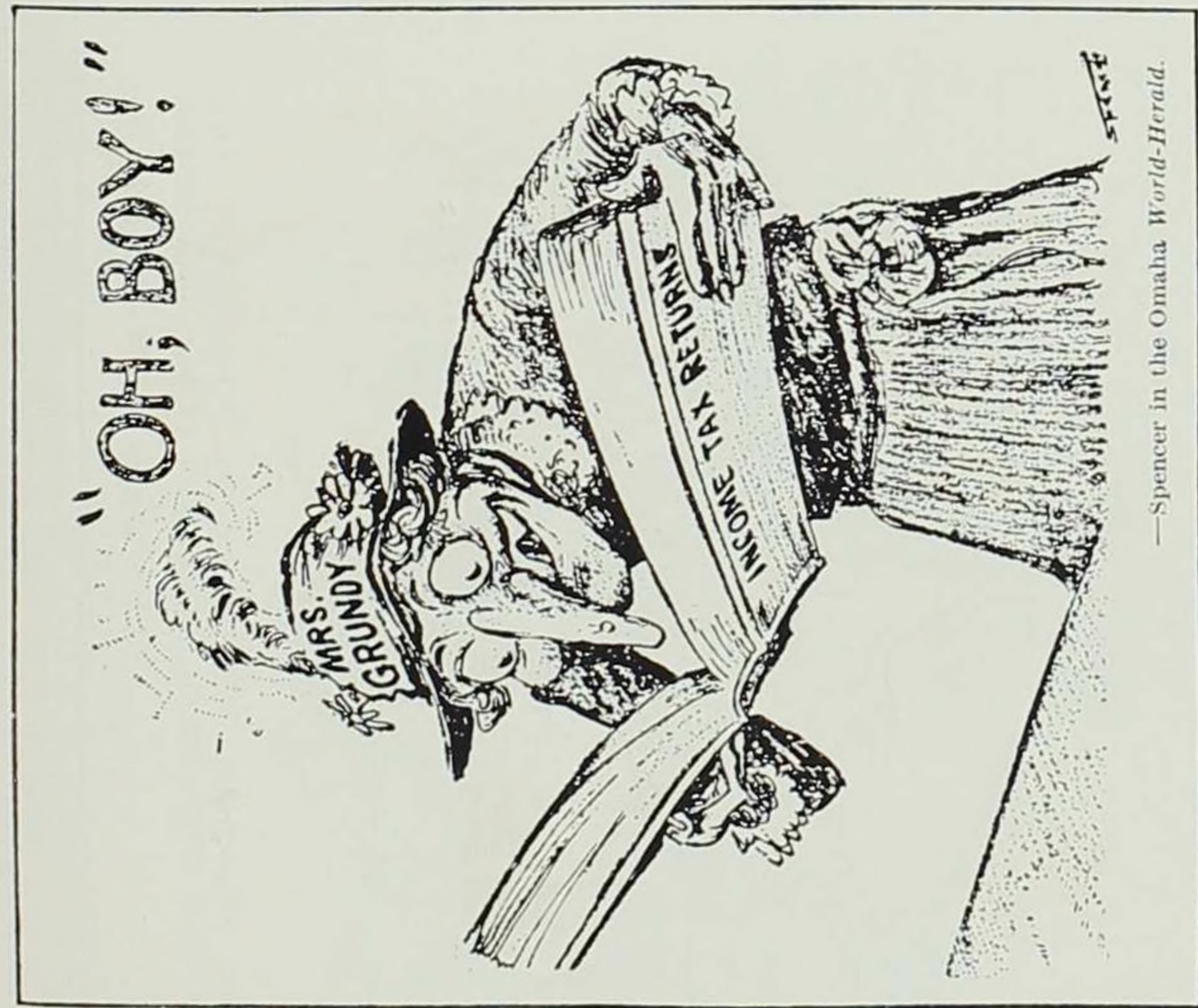
—Illustration by the Hon. Francisco Blandino.

Sioux City Journal October 10, 1924

How To Vote a "Scratched" Ballot

 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republican	<input type="checkbox"/> Democratic
<p>FOR PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE of Massachusetts FOR VICE PRESIDENT CHARLES G. DAWES of Illinois</p> <p>FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR SMITH W. BROOKHART of Washington, Washington County</p> <p>FOR GOVERNOR JOHN HAMMILL of Britt, Hancock County</p> <p>FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR CLEM F. KIMBALL Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie Co.</p> <p>FOR SECRETARY OF STATE WALTER C. RAMSAY of Belmont, Wright County</p> <p>FOR AUDITOR OF STATE J. C. McCLUNE of Oskaloosa, Mahaska County</p> <p>FOR TREASURER OF STATE RAY E. JOHNSON of Muscatine, Muscatine County</p> <p>FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BEN J. GIBSON of Corning, Adams County</p> <p>FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE MARK G. THORNBURG of Emmetsburg, Palo Alto County</p> <p>FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER B. M. RICHARDSON of Cedar Rapids, Linn County</p> <p>FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT (To fill vacancy) C. W. VERMILION of Centerville, Appanoose County</p> <p>FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT (Vote for Two) B. G. AIRERT</p>	<p>FOR PRESIDENT JOHN W. DAVIS of New York OR VICE PRESIDENT CHARLES W. BRYAN of Nebraska</p> <p>FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR DANIEL F. STECK of Ottumwa, Wapello County</p> <p>FOR GOVERNOR JAMES C. MURPHY of Waterloo, Black Hawk County</p> <p>FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR L. W. HOUSEL of Humboldt, Humboldt County</p> <p>FOR SECRETARY OF STATE MAUDE LAUDERDALE of Ft. Dodge, Webster County</p> <p>FOR AUDITOR OF STATE E. T. LIKES of Des Moines, Polk County</p> <p>FOR TREASURER OF STATE EDWARD MACDONALD of Coon Rapids, Carroll County</p> <p>FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL M. F. DONEGAN of Davenport, Scott County</p> <p>FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE</p> <p>FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER B. B. BURCHETT of Bloomfield, Davis County</p> <p>FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT (To fill vacancy) EDWIN C. WEBER of Ft. Madison, Lee County</p> <p>FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT (Vote for Two) DAN W. HAMILTON</p>

Des Moines Register October 9, 1924



—Spencer in the Omaha World-Herald.

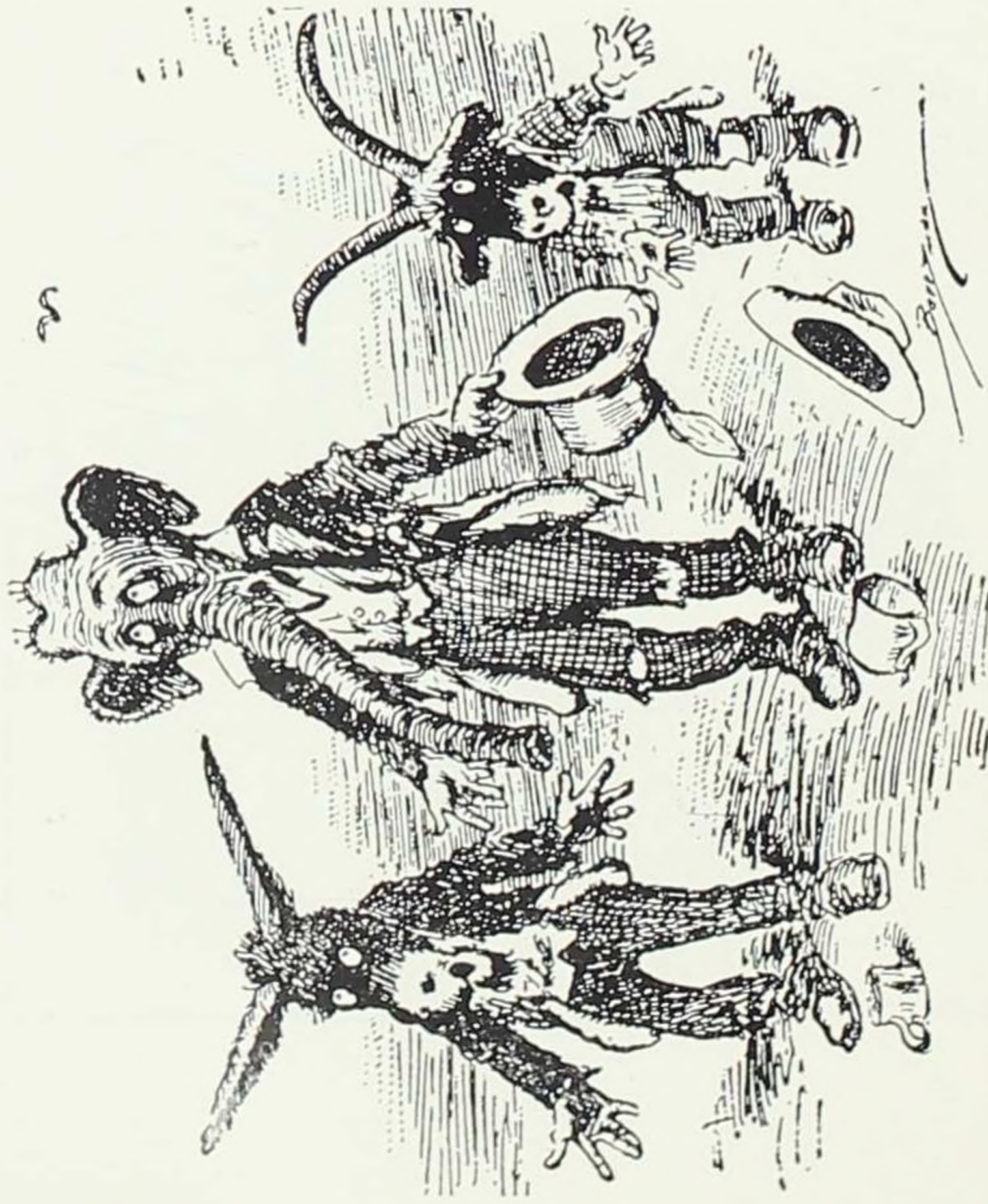
Literary Digest November 8, 1924



SOME FOLKS ARE HARD TO PLEASE

—Hangerford in the Pittsburgh Sun.

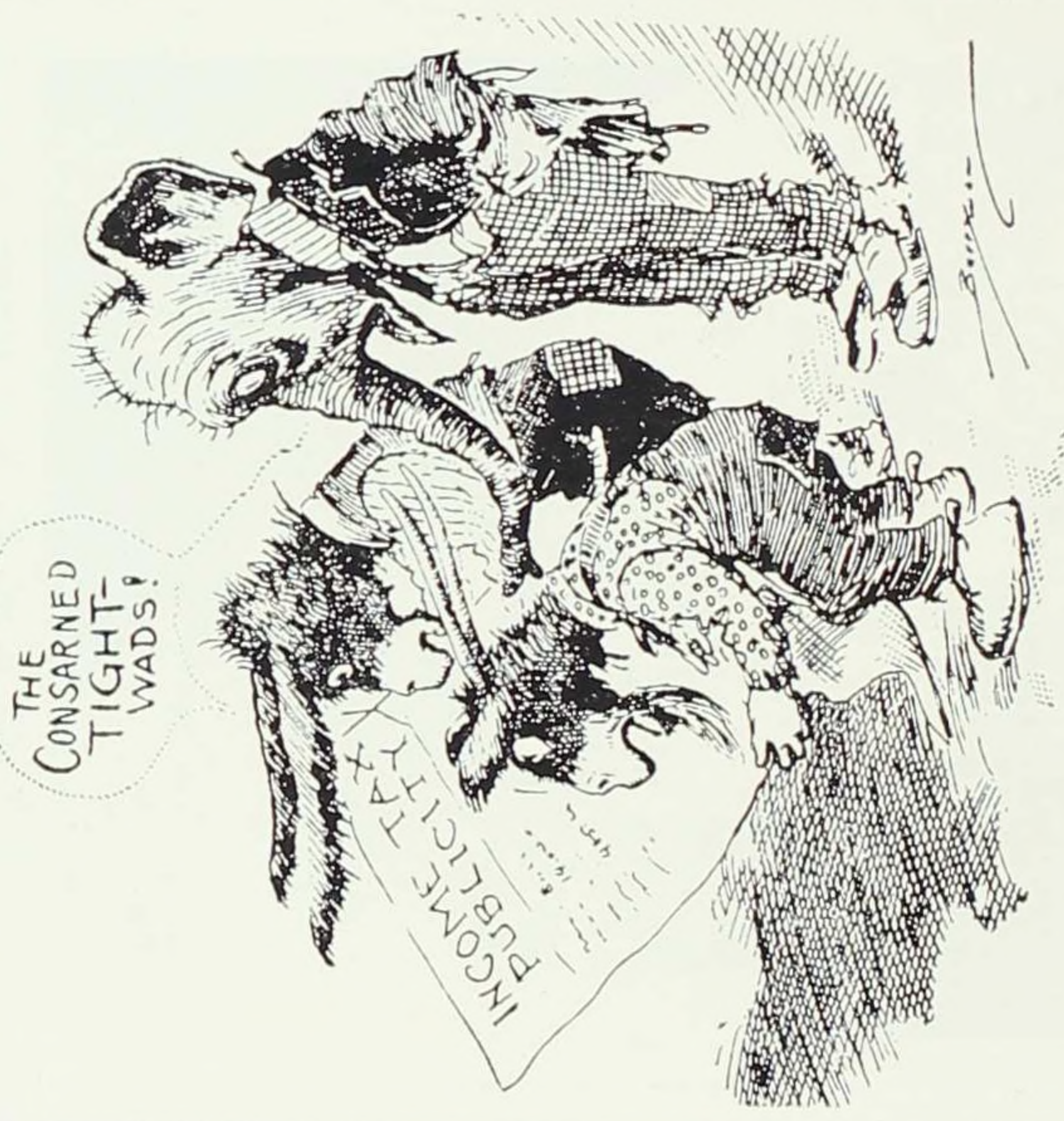
Literary Digest November 8, 1924



HOW THE PRINCIPAL WITNESSES WILL PROBABLY TESTIFY BEFORE THE BORAH CAMPAIGN FUND COMMITTEE

—Berryman in the Washington Star.

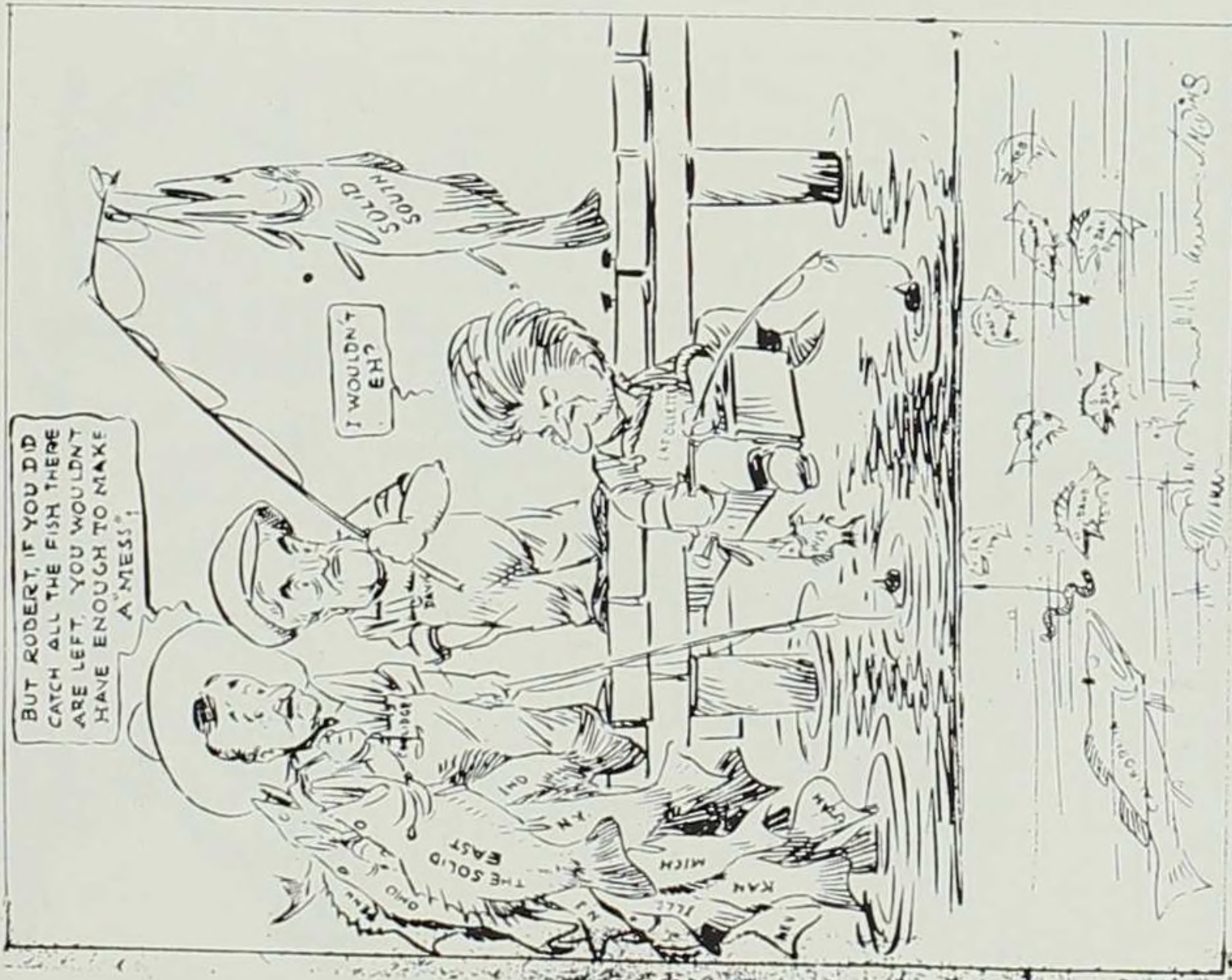
Literary Digest October 25, 1924



—Berryman in the Washington Star.

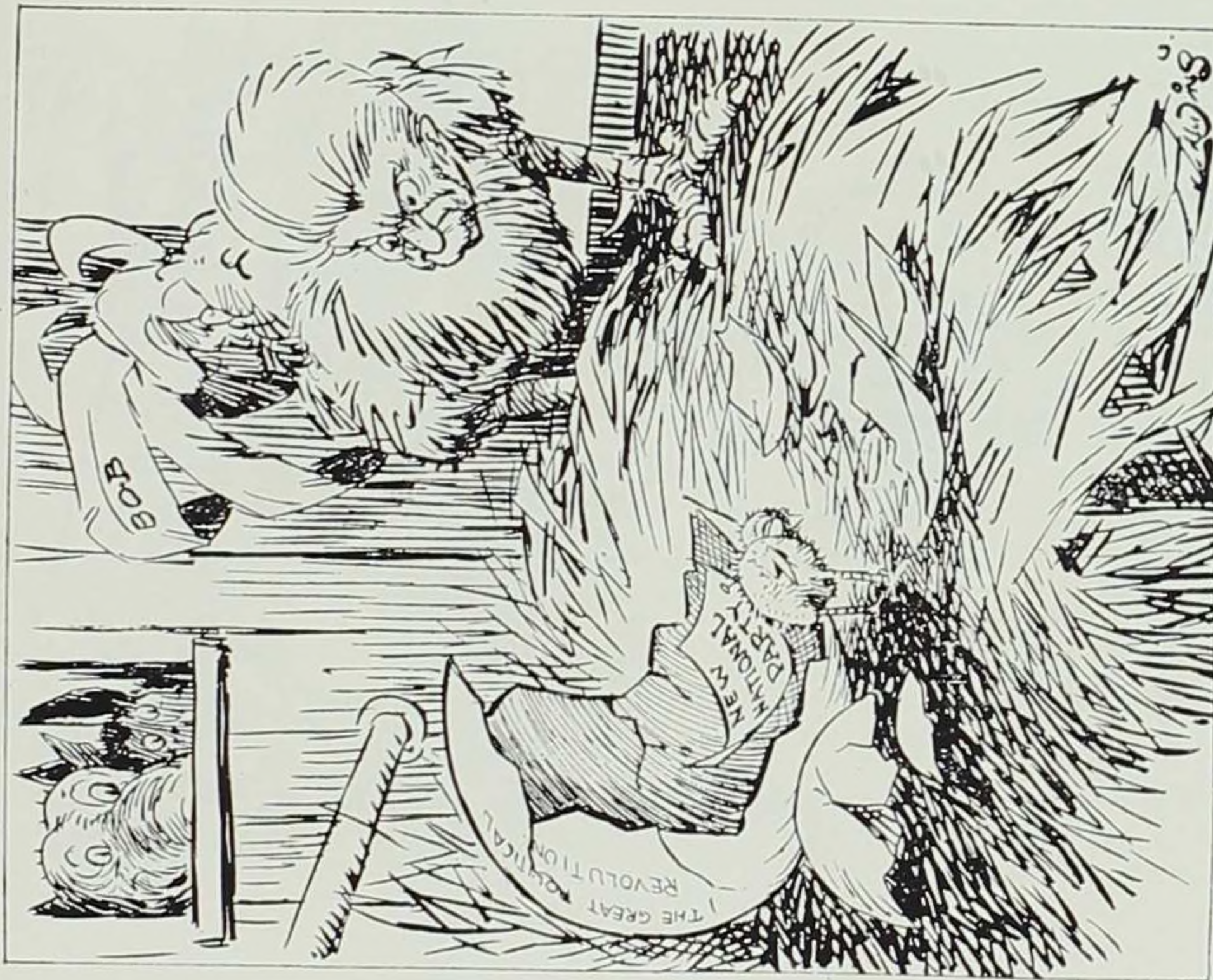
Literary Digest November 8, 1924

WELL, A "MESS", YES--JUST EXACTLY THAT



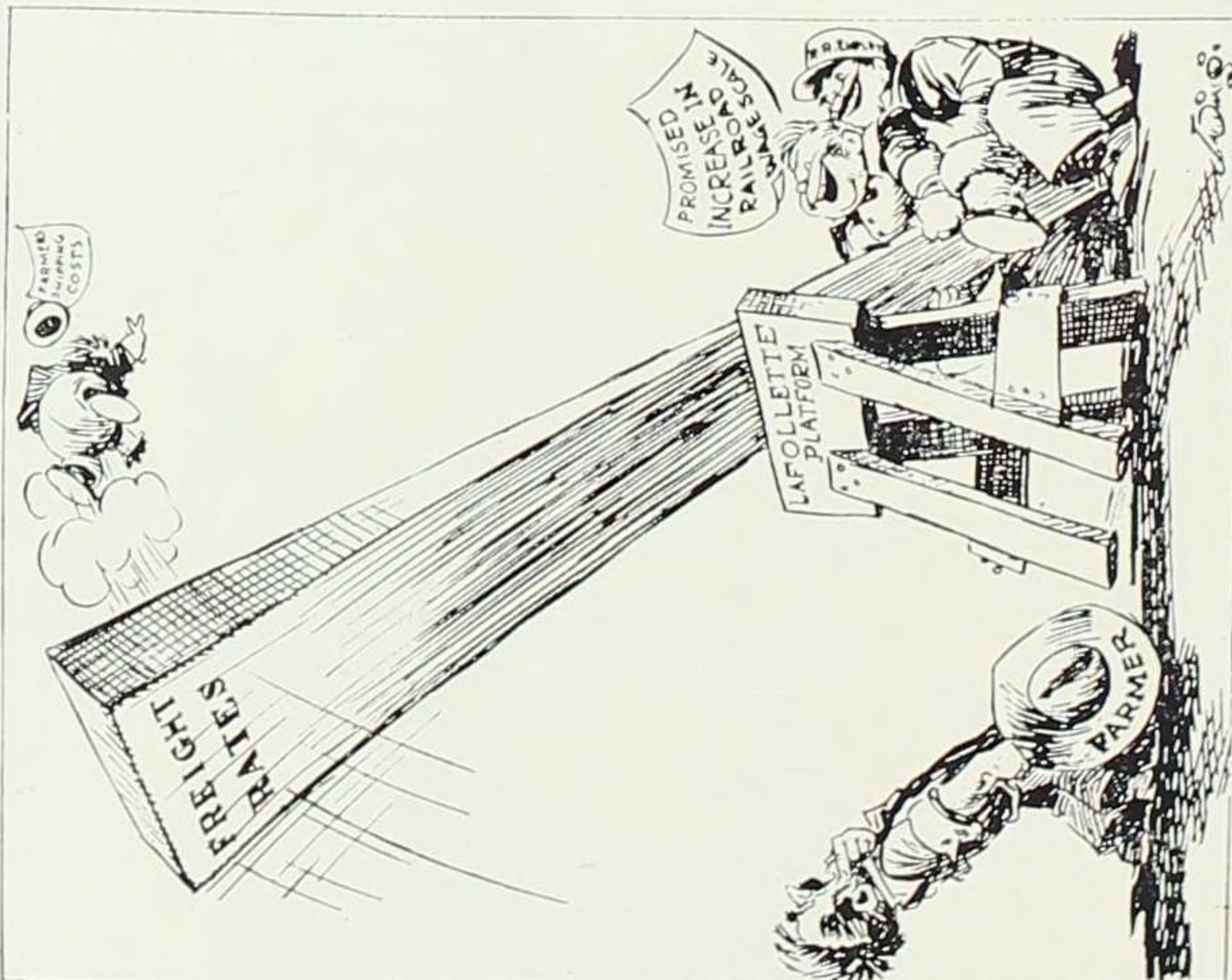
Des Moines Register October 16, 1924

THE MOUNTAIN LABORED AND BROUGHT FORTH A MOUSE



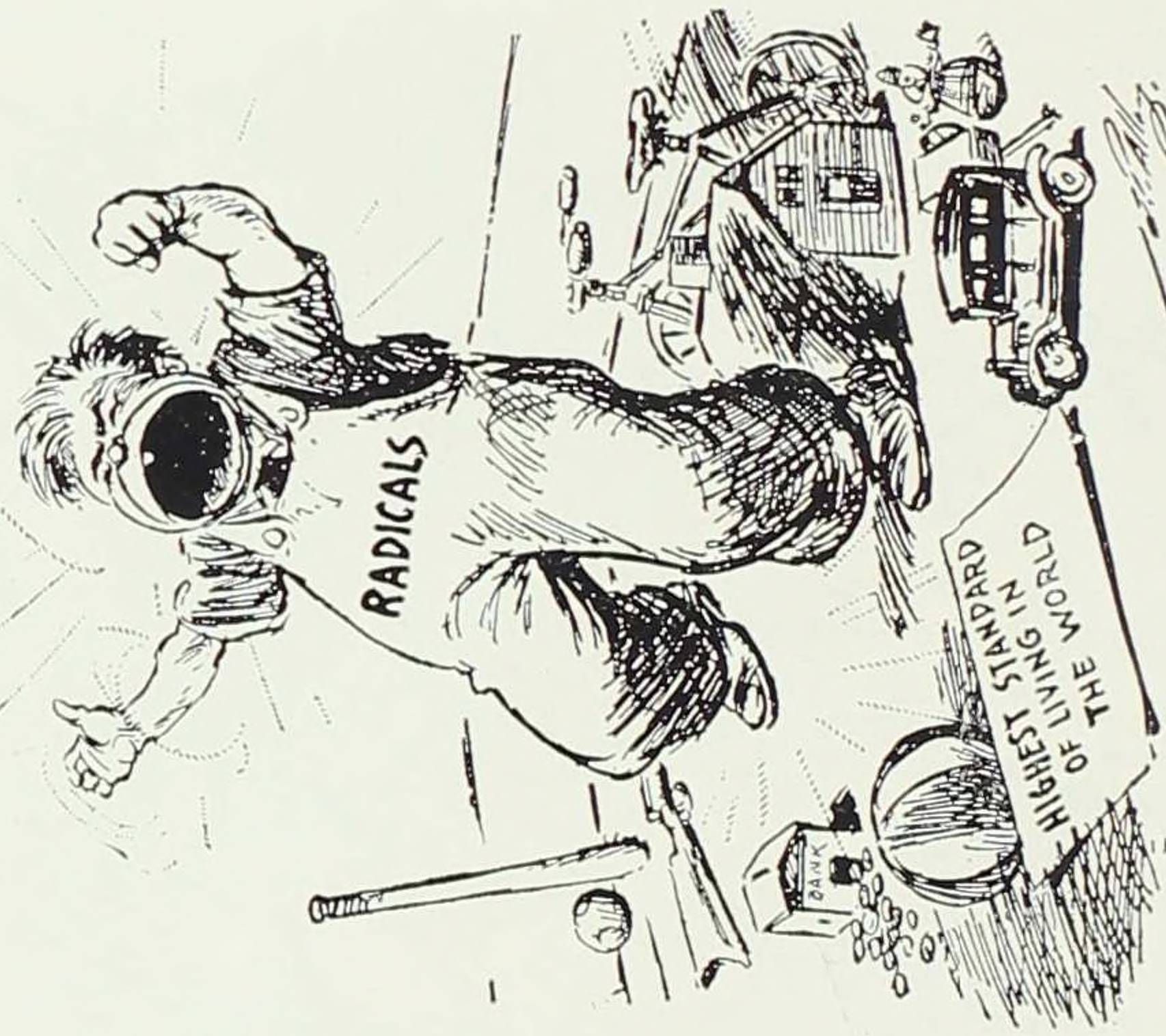
Des Moines Register November 9, 1924

YOU CAN HARDLY EXPECT THIS END TO COME DOWN IF YOU'RE GOING TO ADD EXTRA WEIGHT ON THE OTHER END



Des Moines Register October 7, 1924

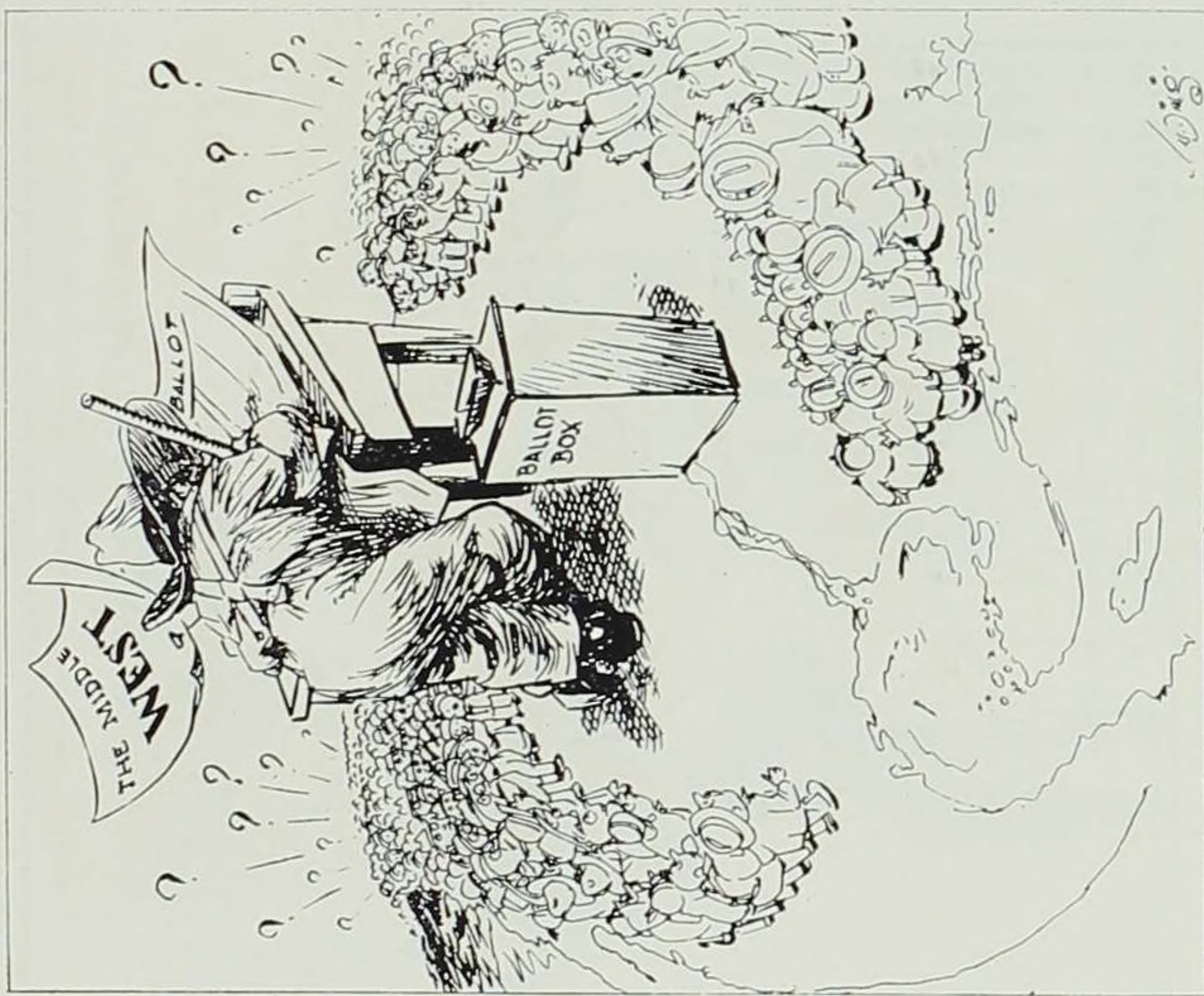
"I WANT SUMP'N ELSE TO PLAY WITH!"



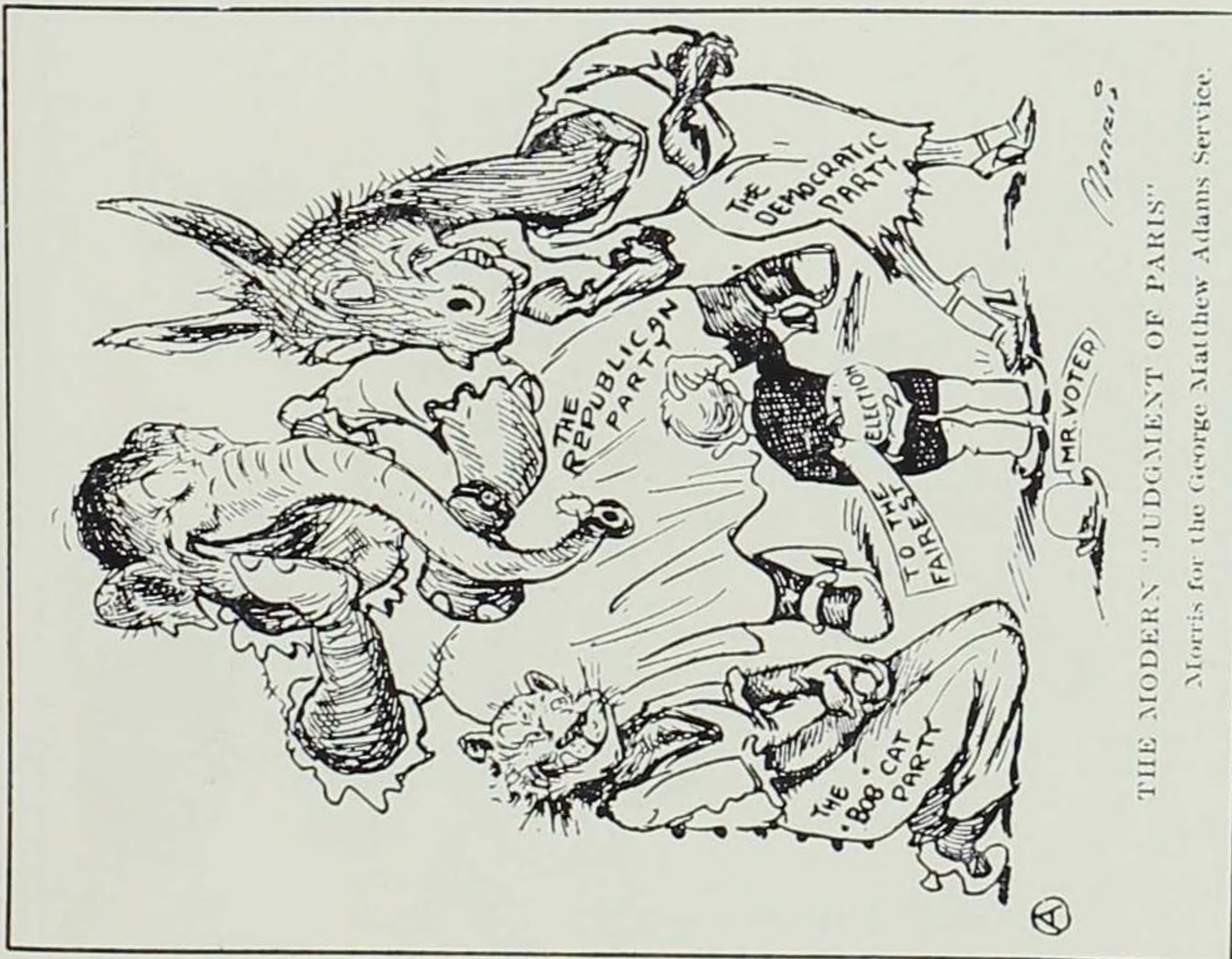
THE PRINCE OF "WAILERS"

—Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal. Literary Digest September 20, 1924

THE BIG QUESTION



Des Moines Register November 4, 1924



THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS"
 Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Literary Digest October 18, 1924



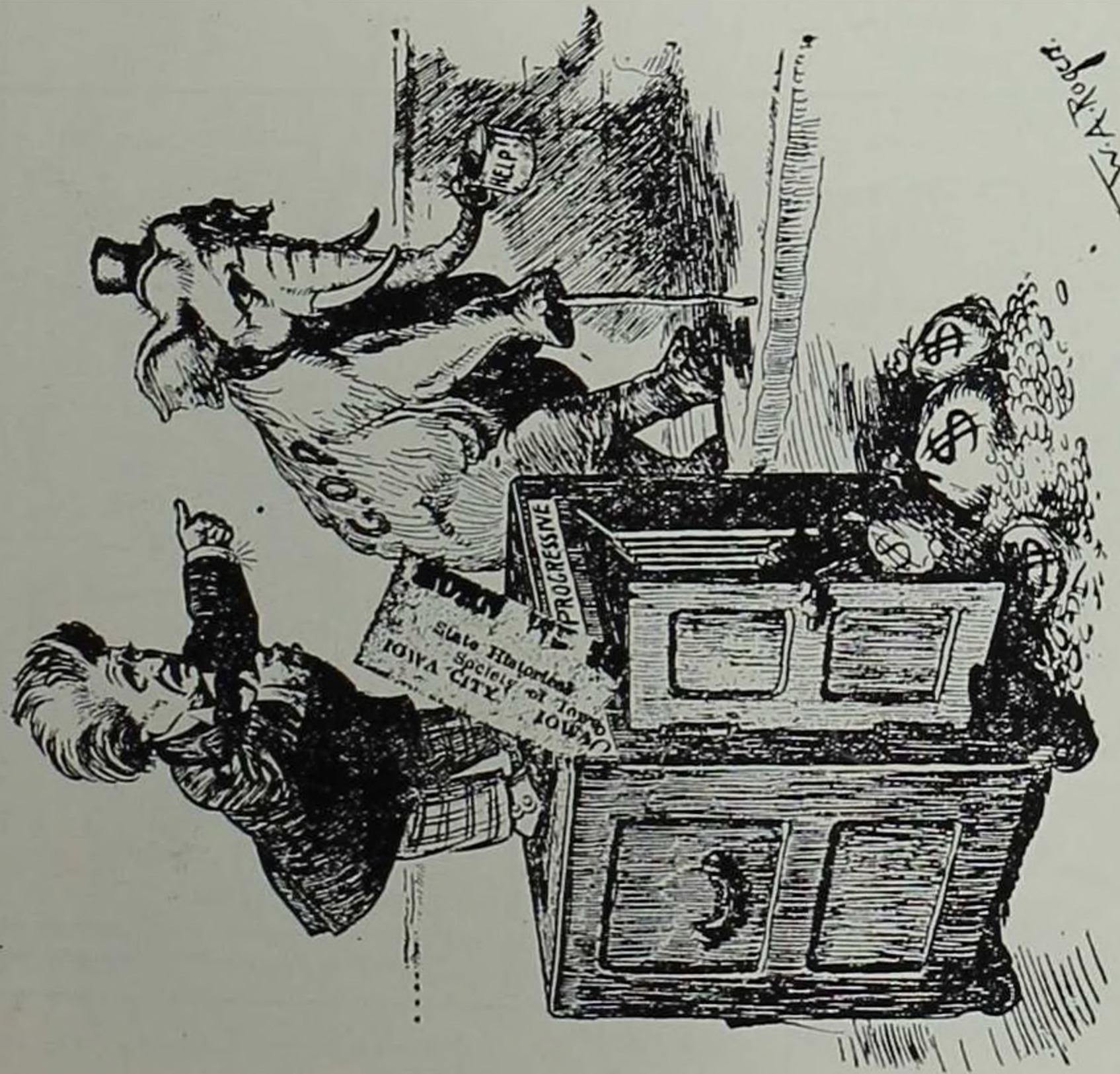
ALL OVER BUT TABULATING THE SCORE

Des Moines Register November 2, 1924



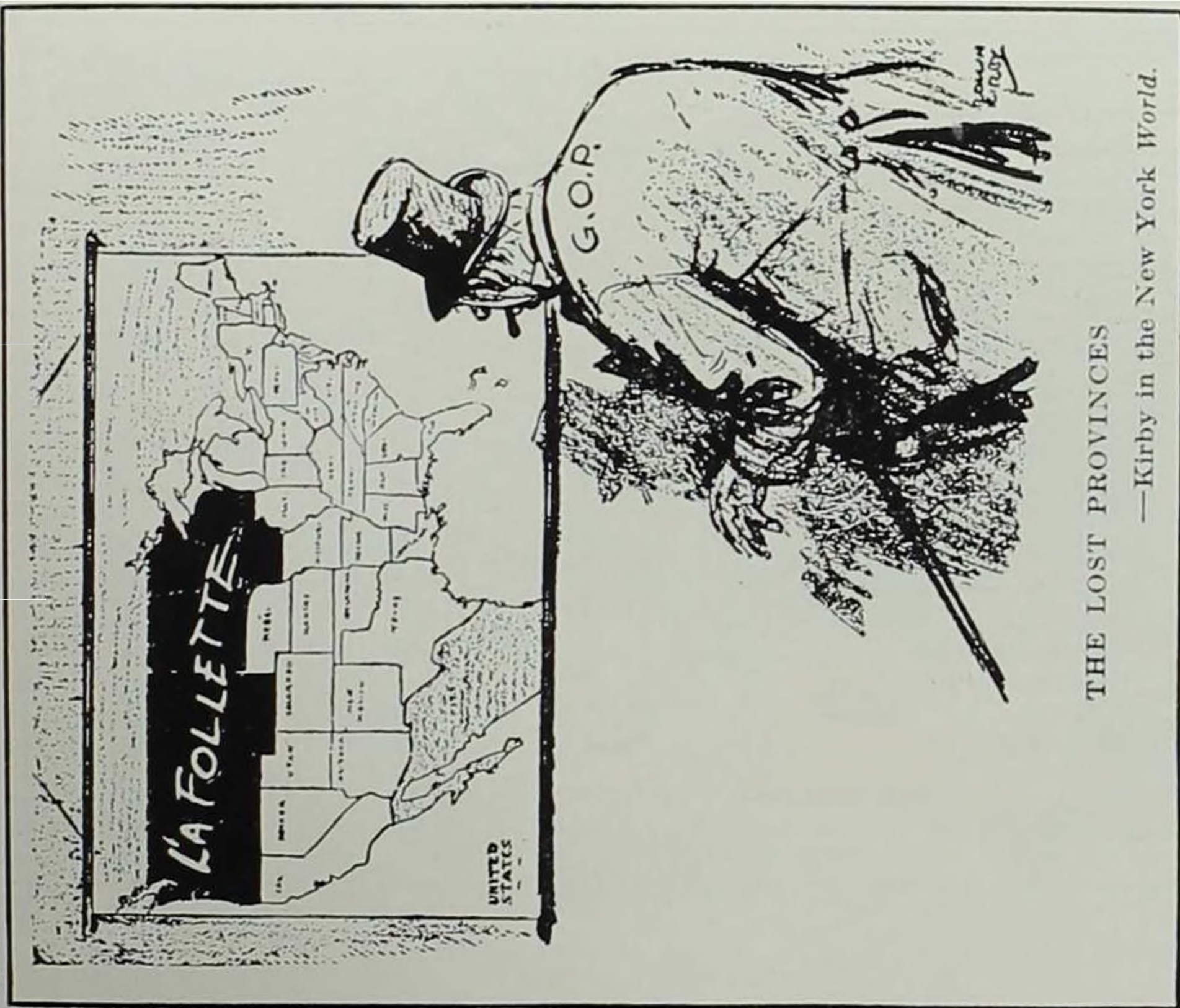
THE FIRST THING THEY HAVE AGREED ON IN YEARS
—Parks in the Omaha News.

Literary Digest September 20, 1924



"That Elephant's Trying to Raise a Slush Fund."

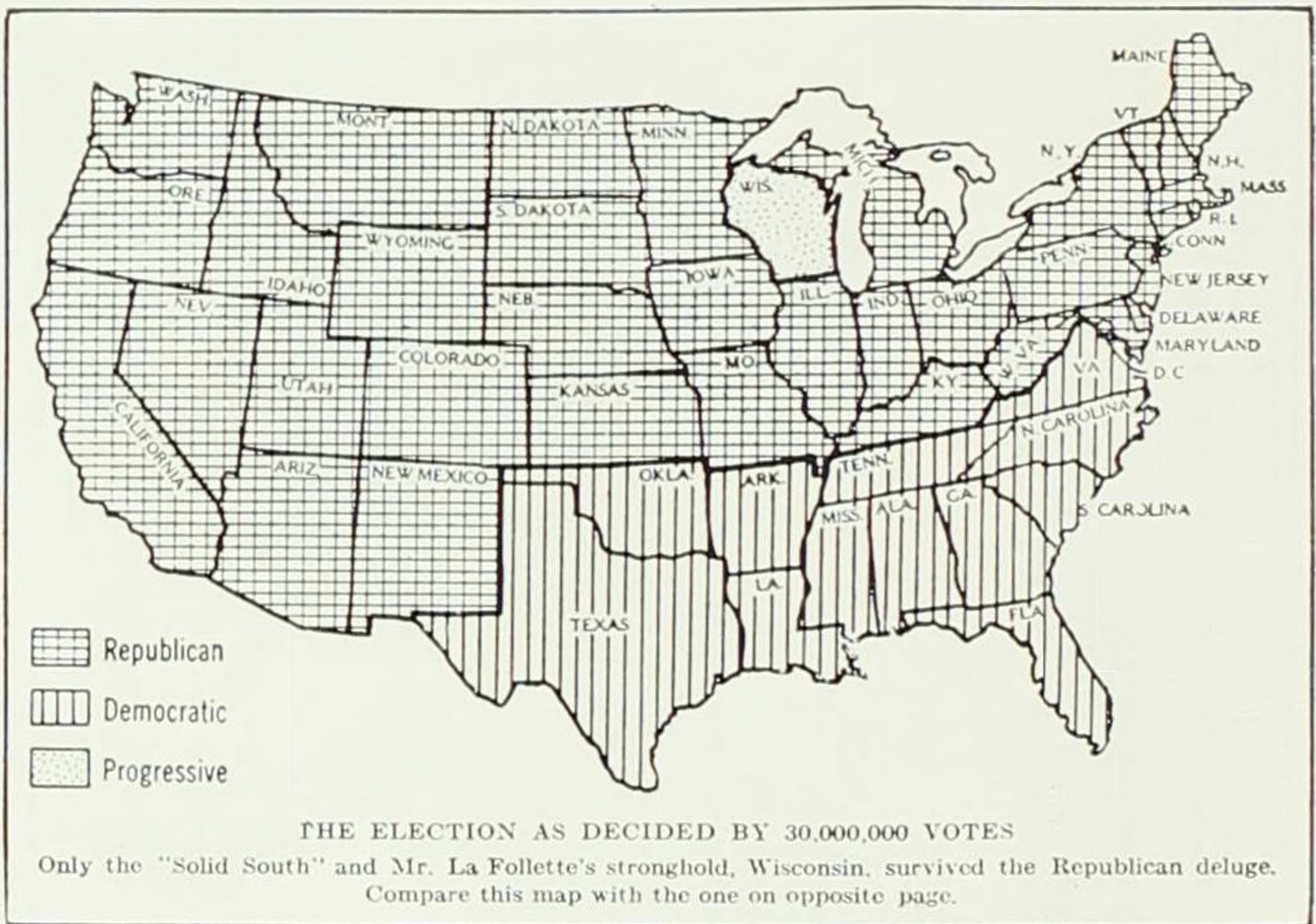
—Rogers in the Washington Post.
Sioux City Journal October 14, 1924



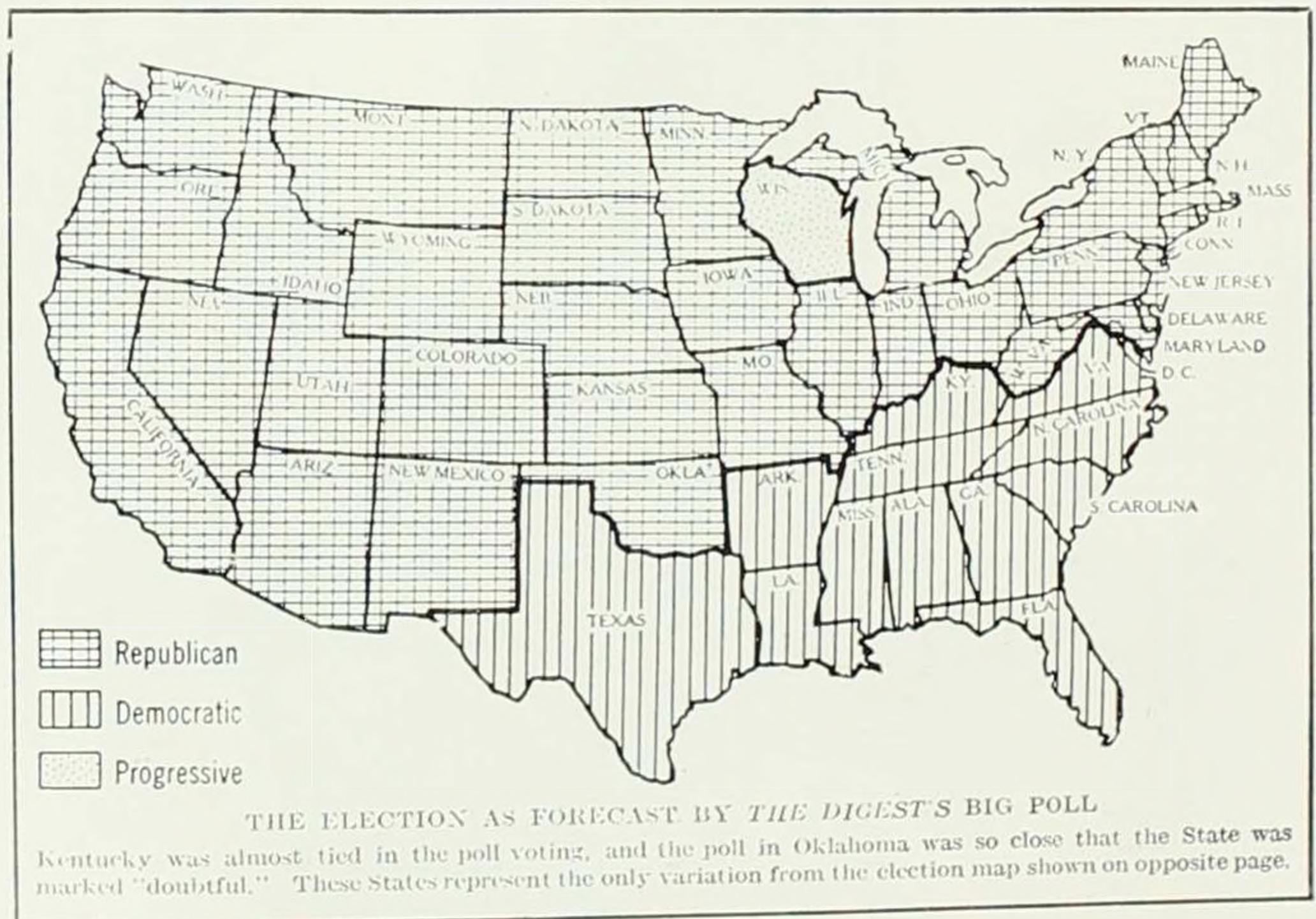
THE LOST PROVINCES

—Kirby in the *New York World*.

Literary Digest October 11, 1924



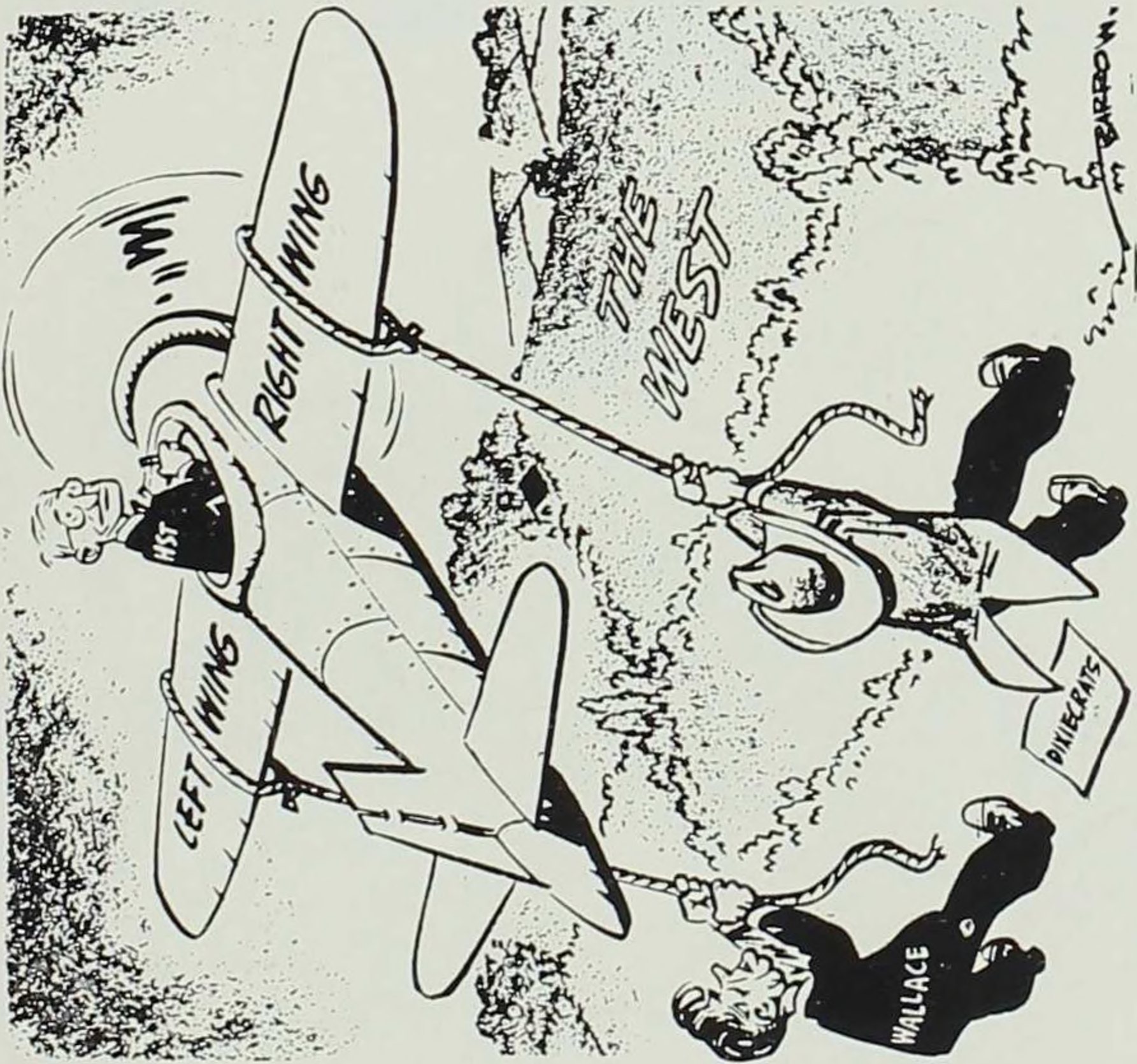
Literary Digest November 22, 1924



Literary Digest November 22, 1924

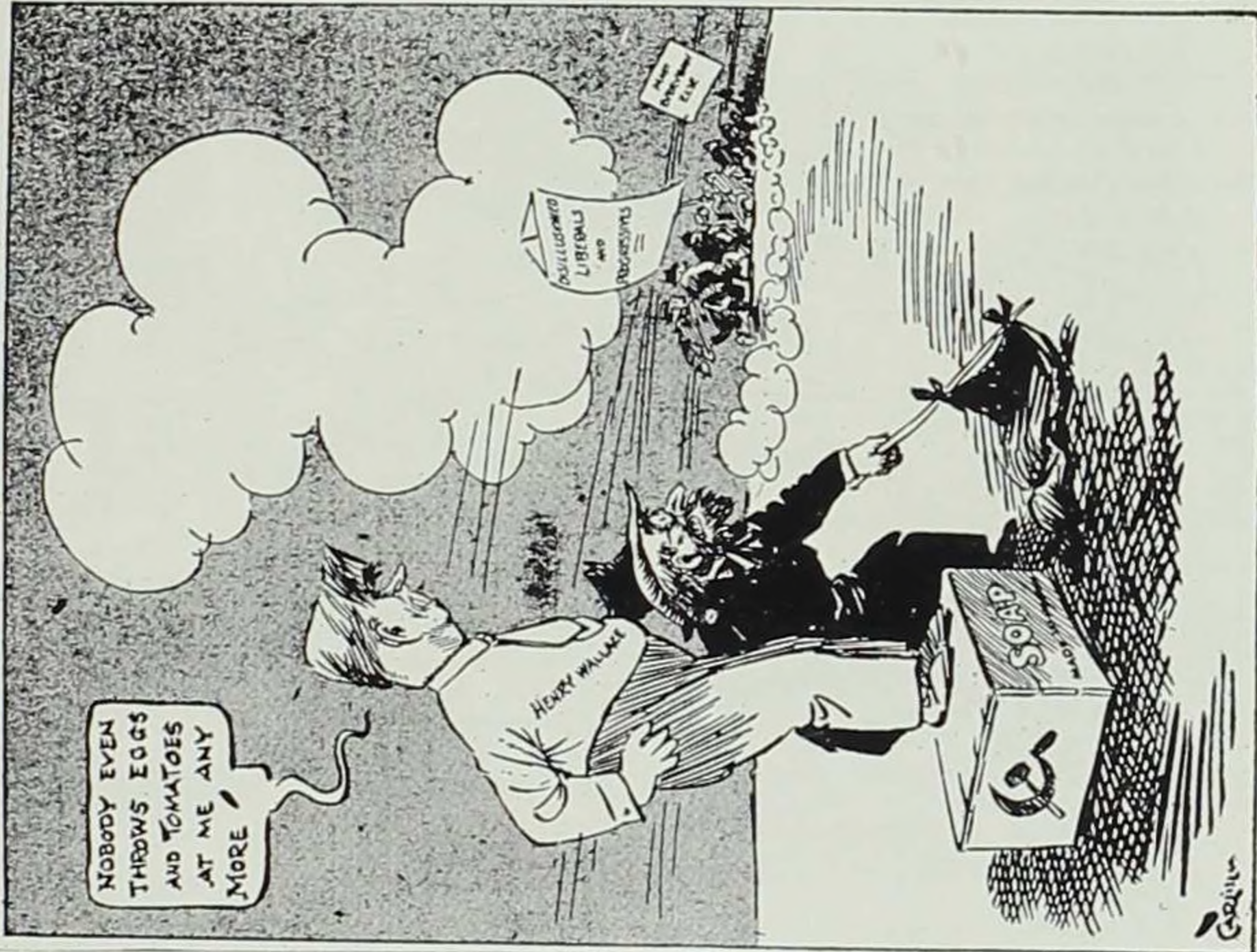
THE HARRY TRUMAN - TOM DEWEY CONTEST OF 1948

TEST FLIGHT



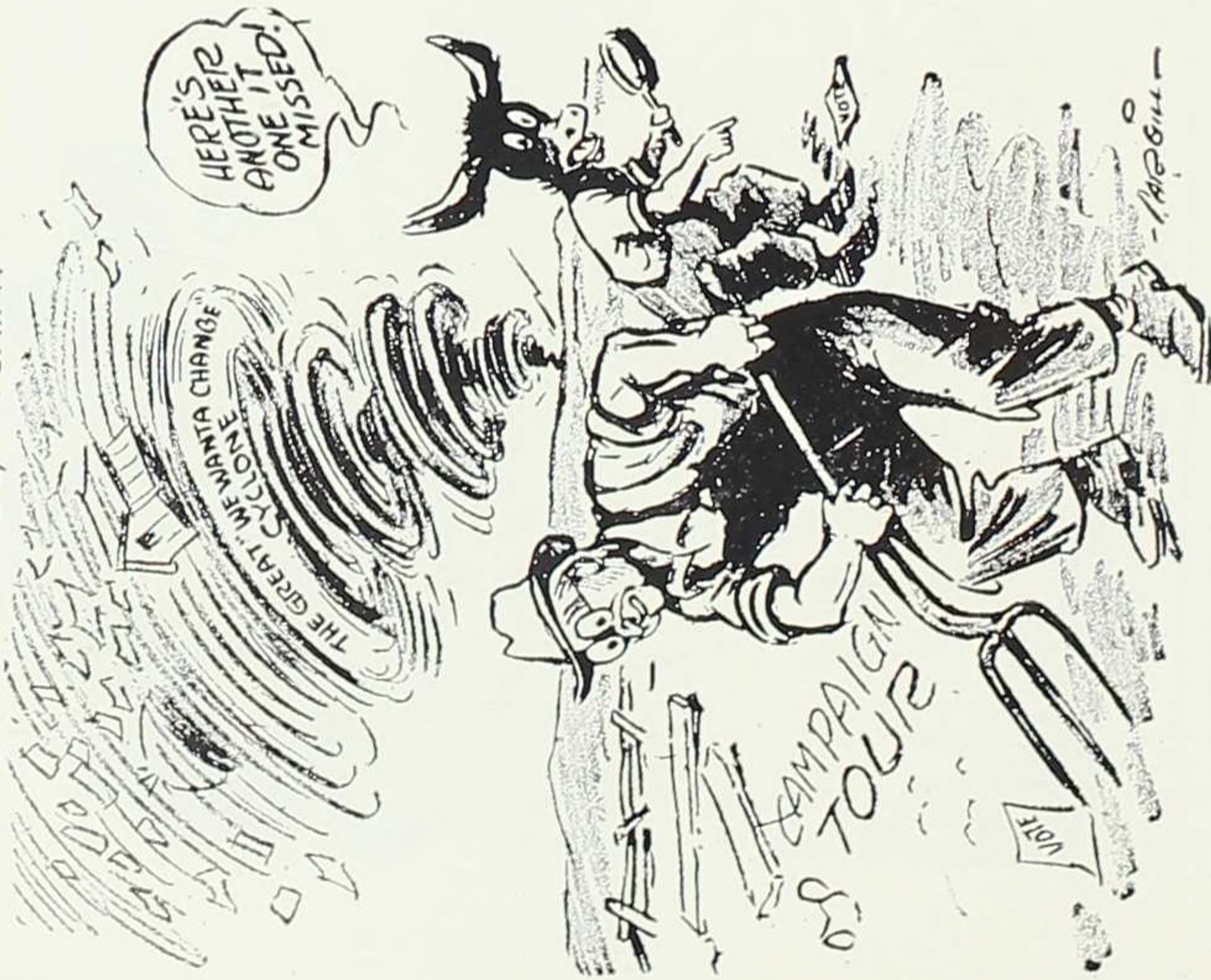
Fort Dodge Messenger September 11, 1948

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL—TO BE IGNORED.



Des Moines Register October 7, 1948

"STILL IN THERE, PITCHIN'!"



Fort Dodge Messenger September 22, 1948

"HUNTER'S MOON



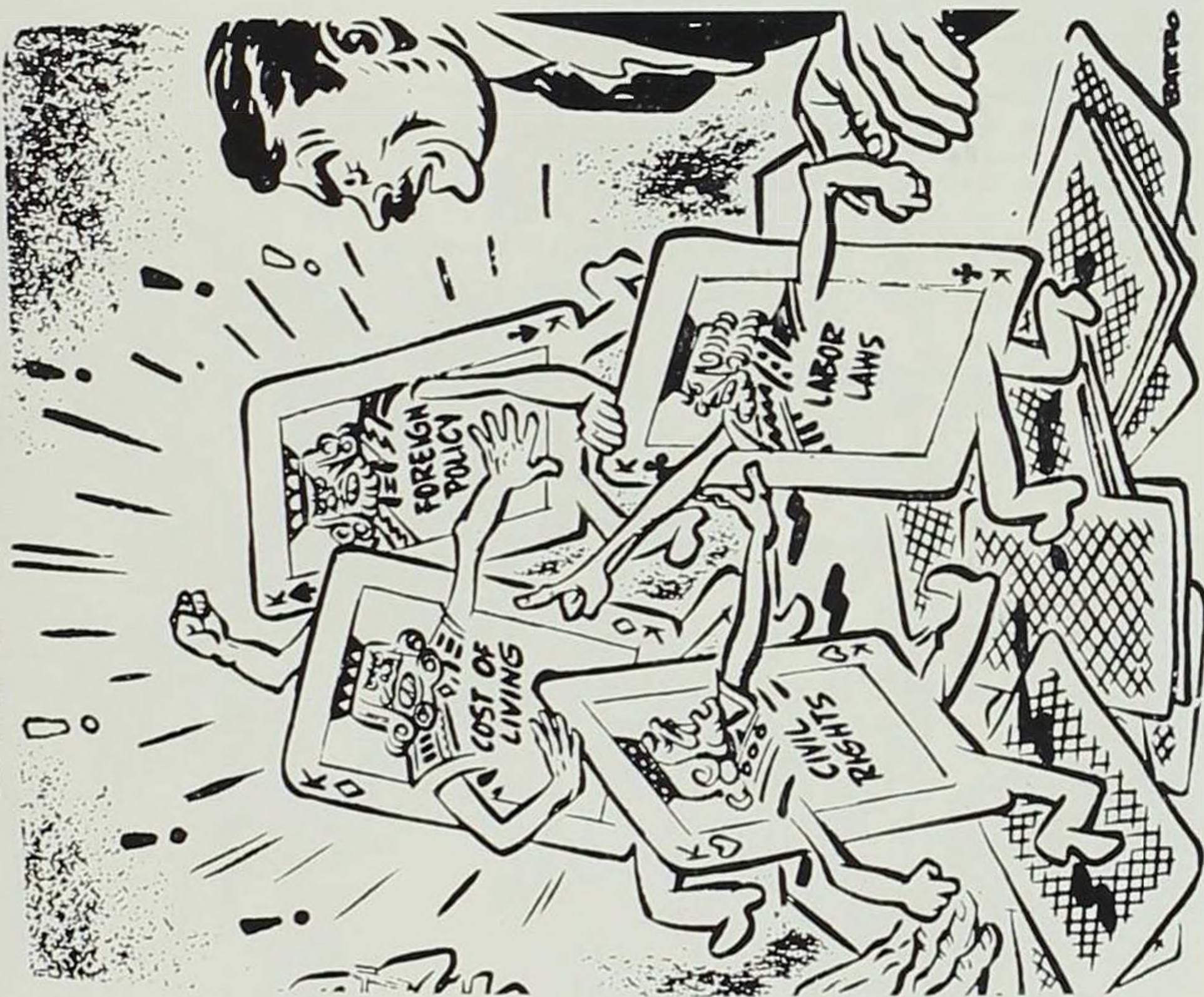
Fort Dodge Messenger October 18, 1948

NORTH GONE, SOUTH GONE—!



Fort Dodge Messenger September 20, 1948

WHAT'S TRUMPS?



Fort Dodge Messenger September 13, 1948

A-HUFFING AND A-PUFFING



Fort Dodge Messenger October 23, 1948

WHAT A FIGHT!



Fort Dodge Messenger October 16, 1948

HAD ENOUGH?

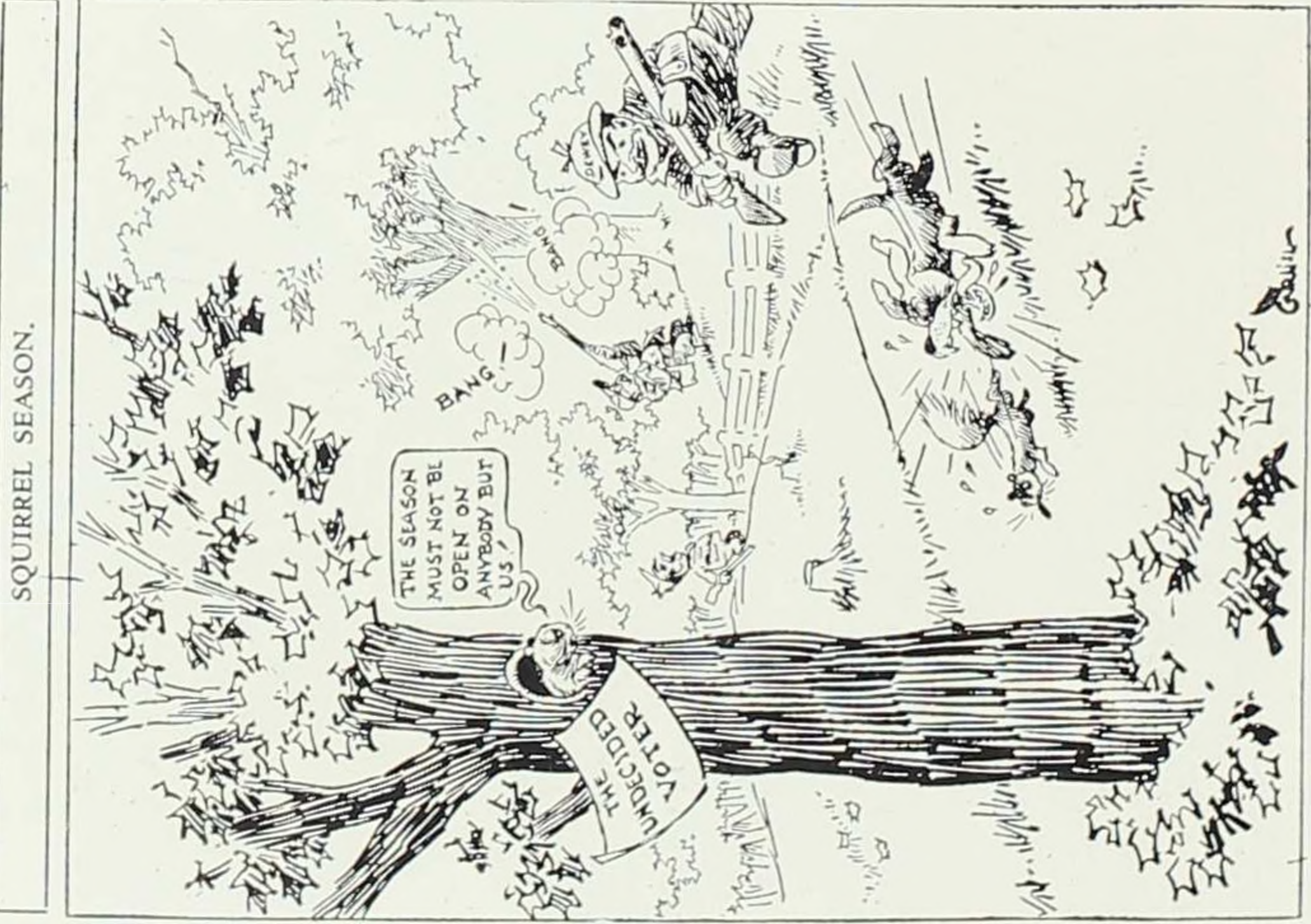


Des Moines Register October 25, 1948

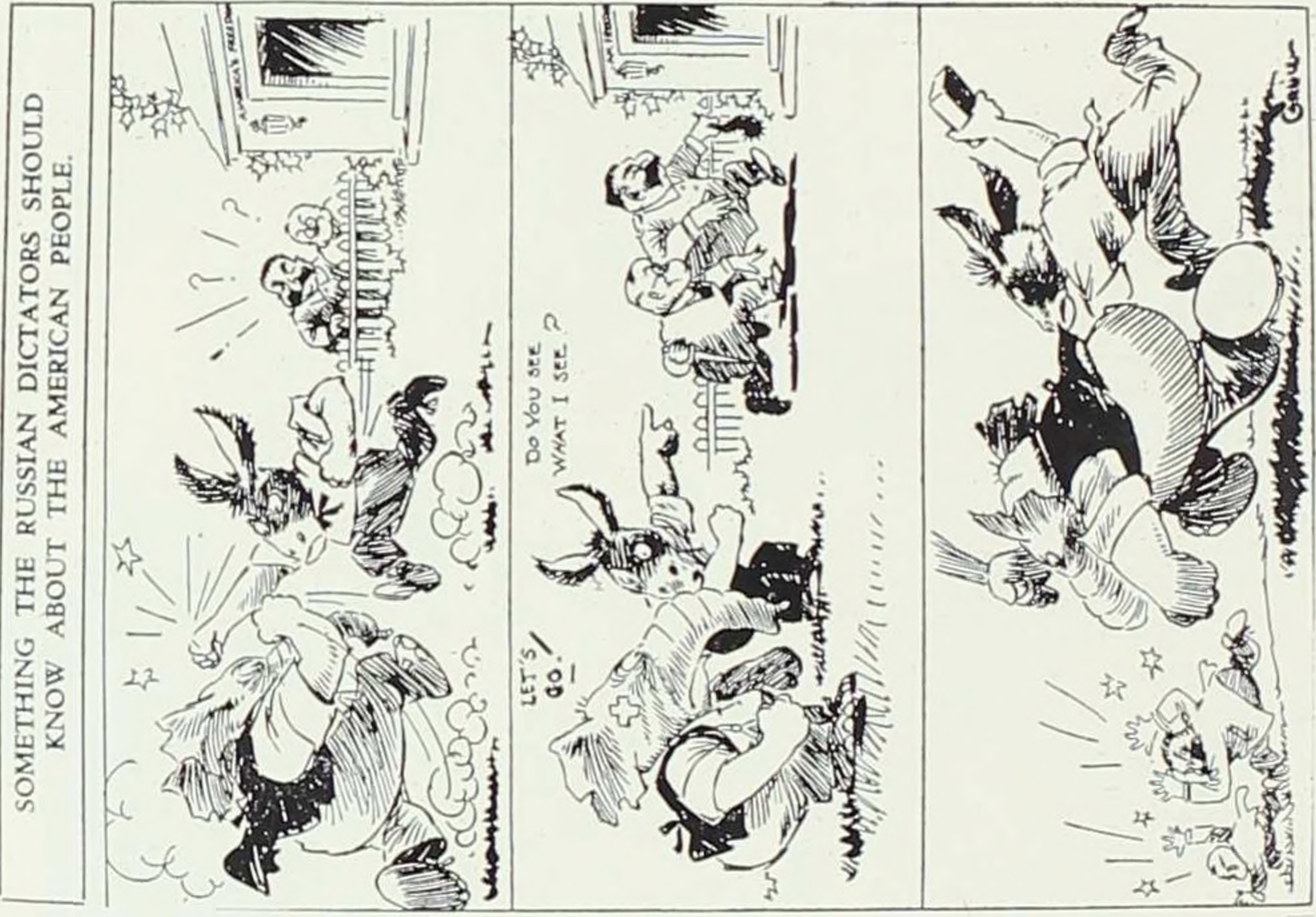
AND NOT A REDCAP IN SIGHT!



Fort Dodge Messenger November 4 1948



Des Moines Register October 17, 1948



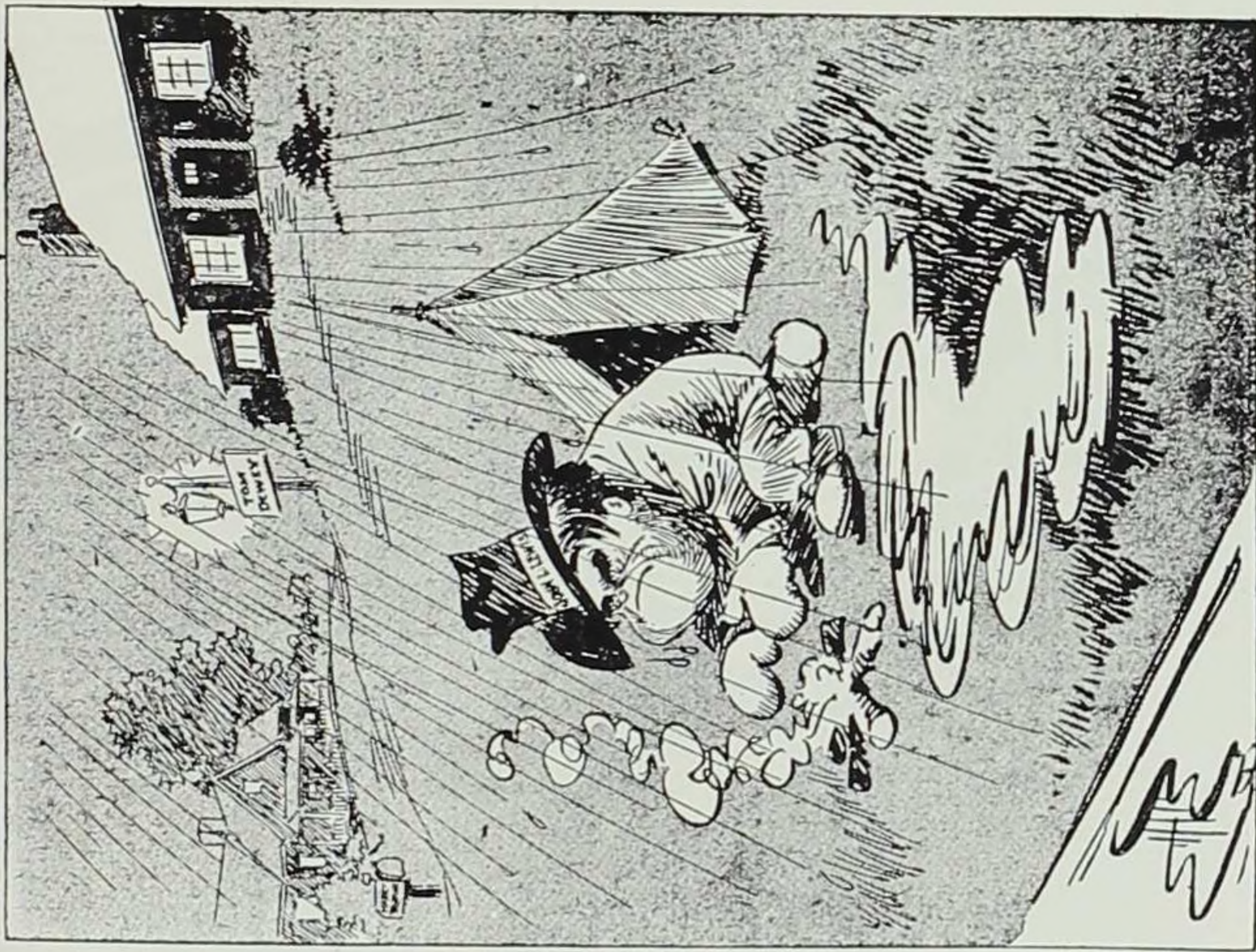
Des Moines Register October 1, 1948

"LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS"



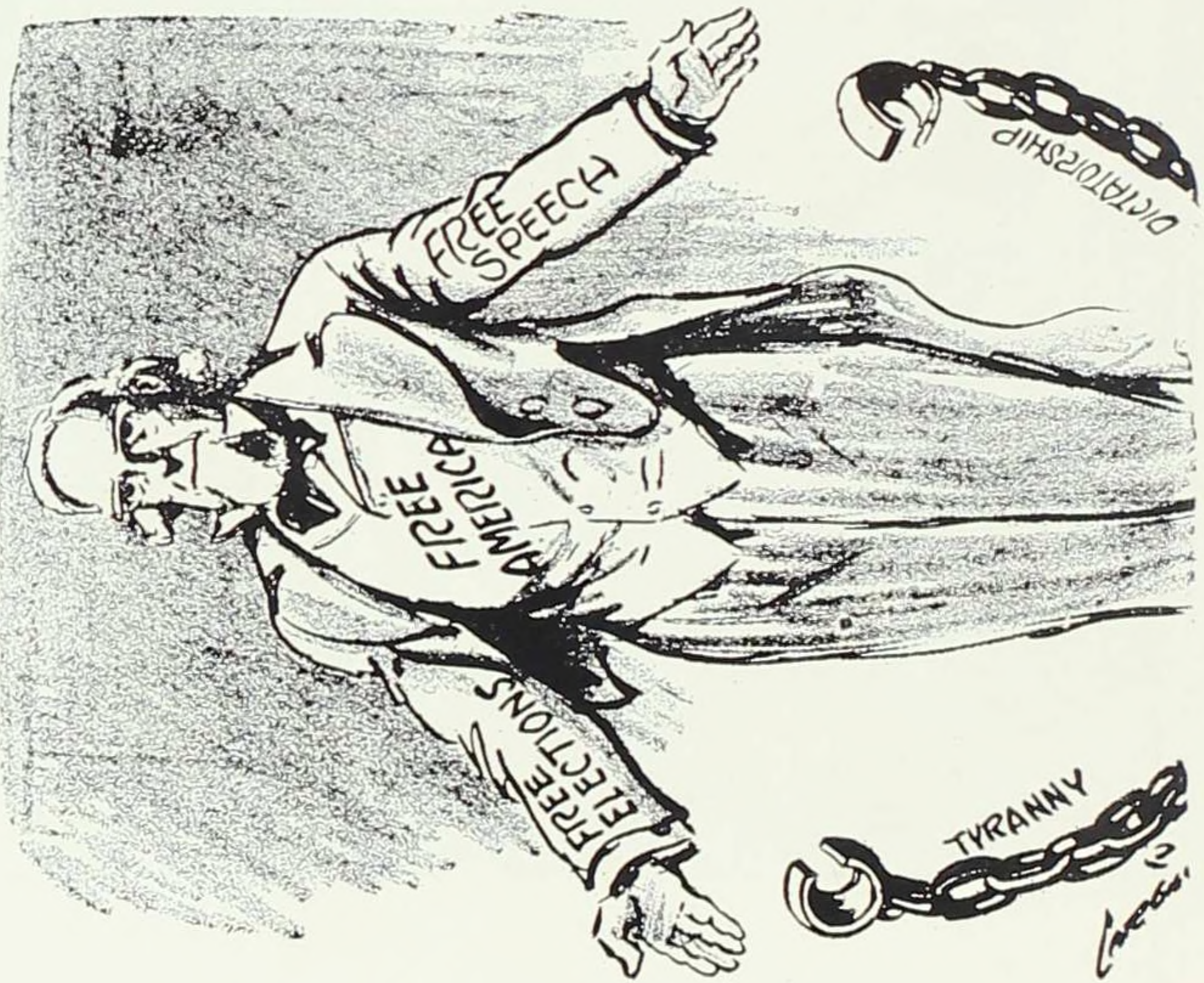
Fort Dodge Messenger October 13, 1948

THE MAN WITHOUT A CANDIDATE.



Des Moines Register October 15, 1948

THE HANDCUFF KING



Fort Dodge Messenger November 2, 1948

IT MAY BE HEAVEN FOR SOME FOLKS—



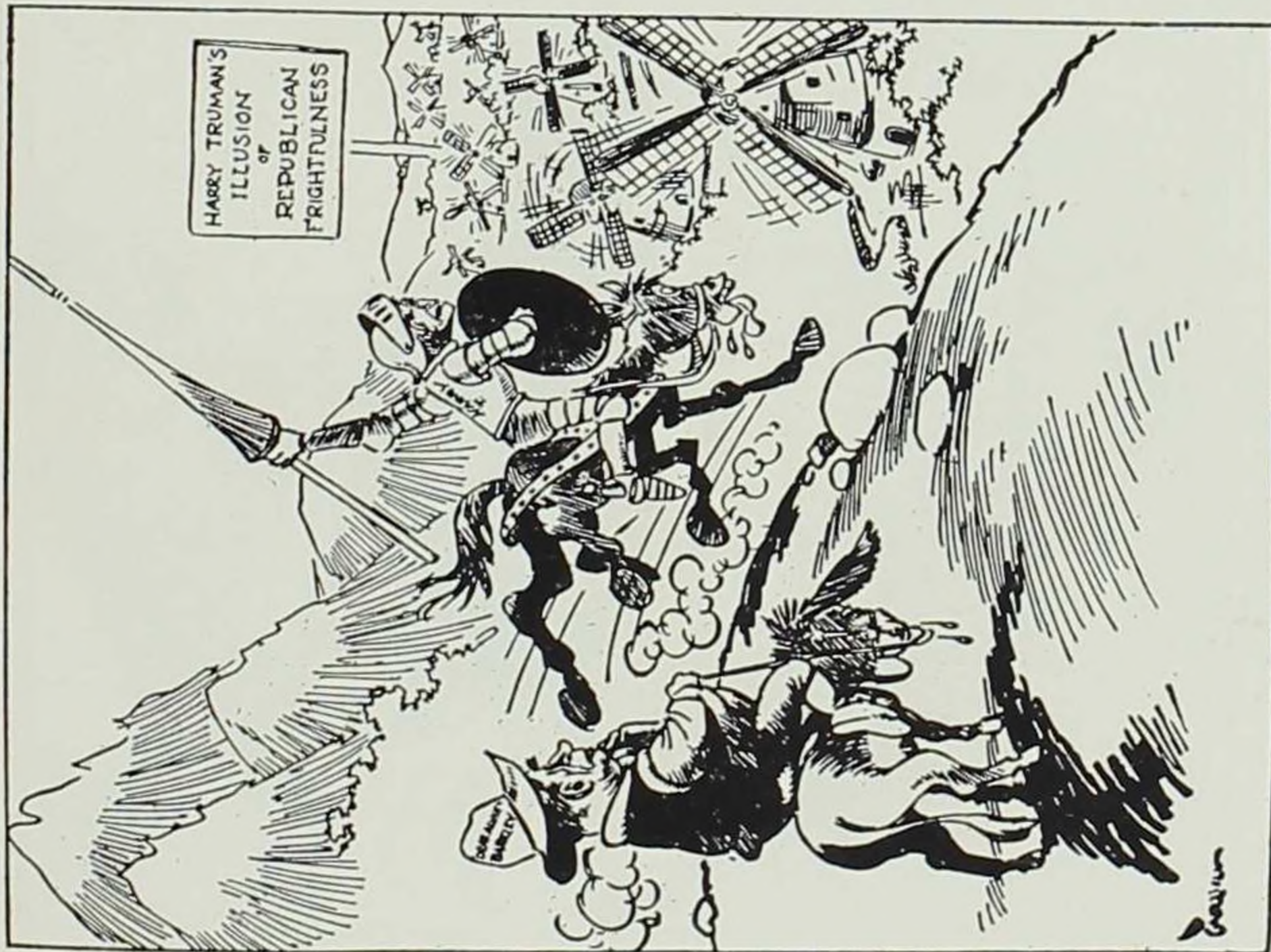
Des Moines Register October 14, 1948

YESTERDAY THEY BLAMED HIGH PRICES ON HIM.



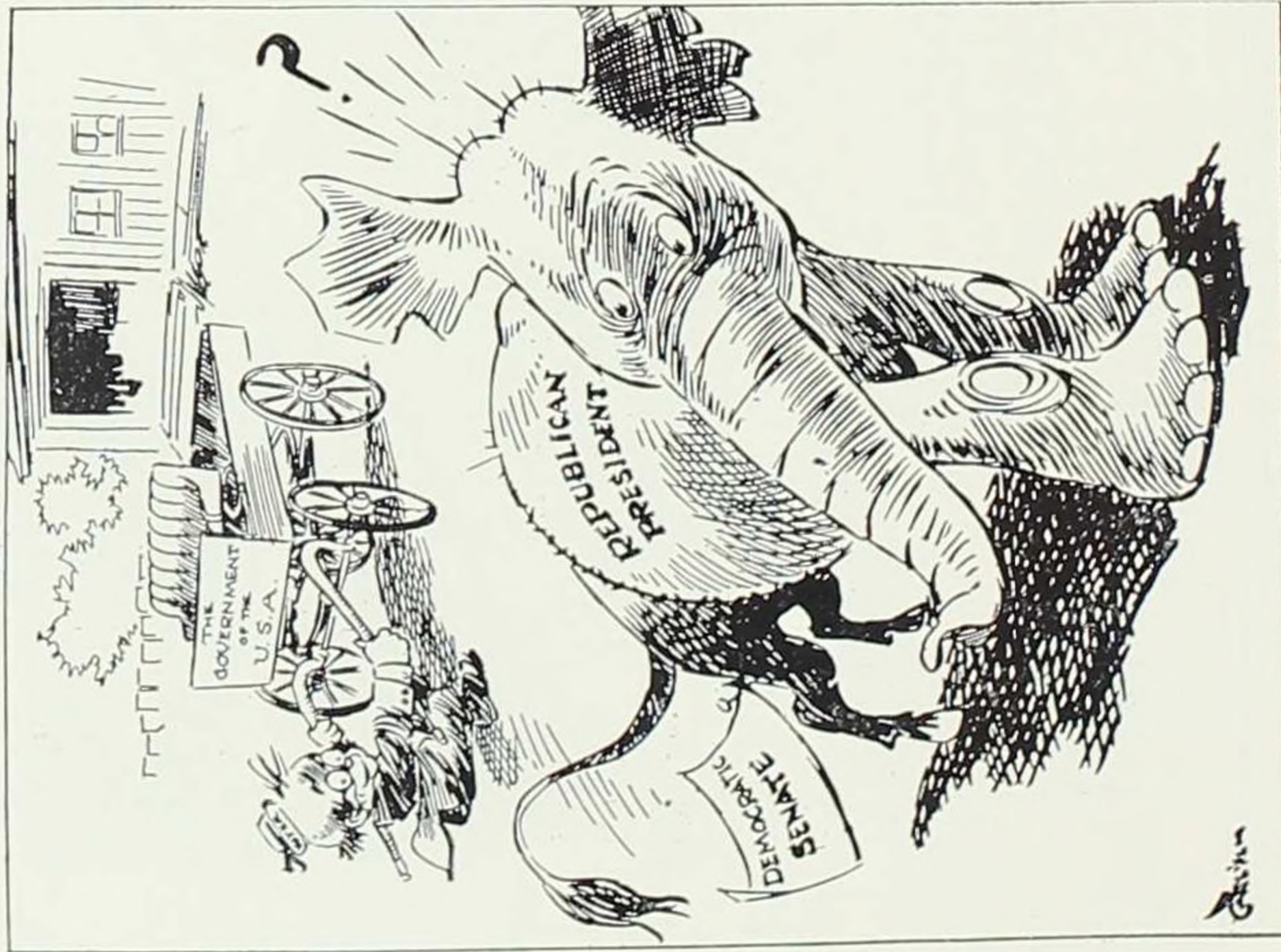
Des Moines Register October 8, 1948

DON QUIXOTE AND THE BATTLE WITH THE WINDMILLS.



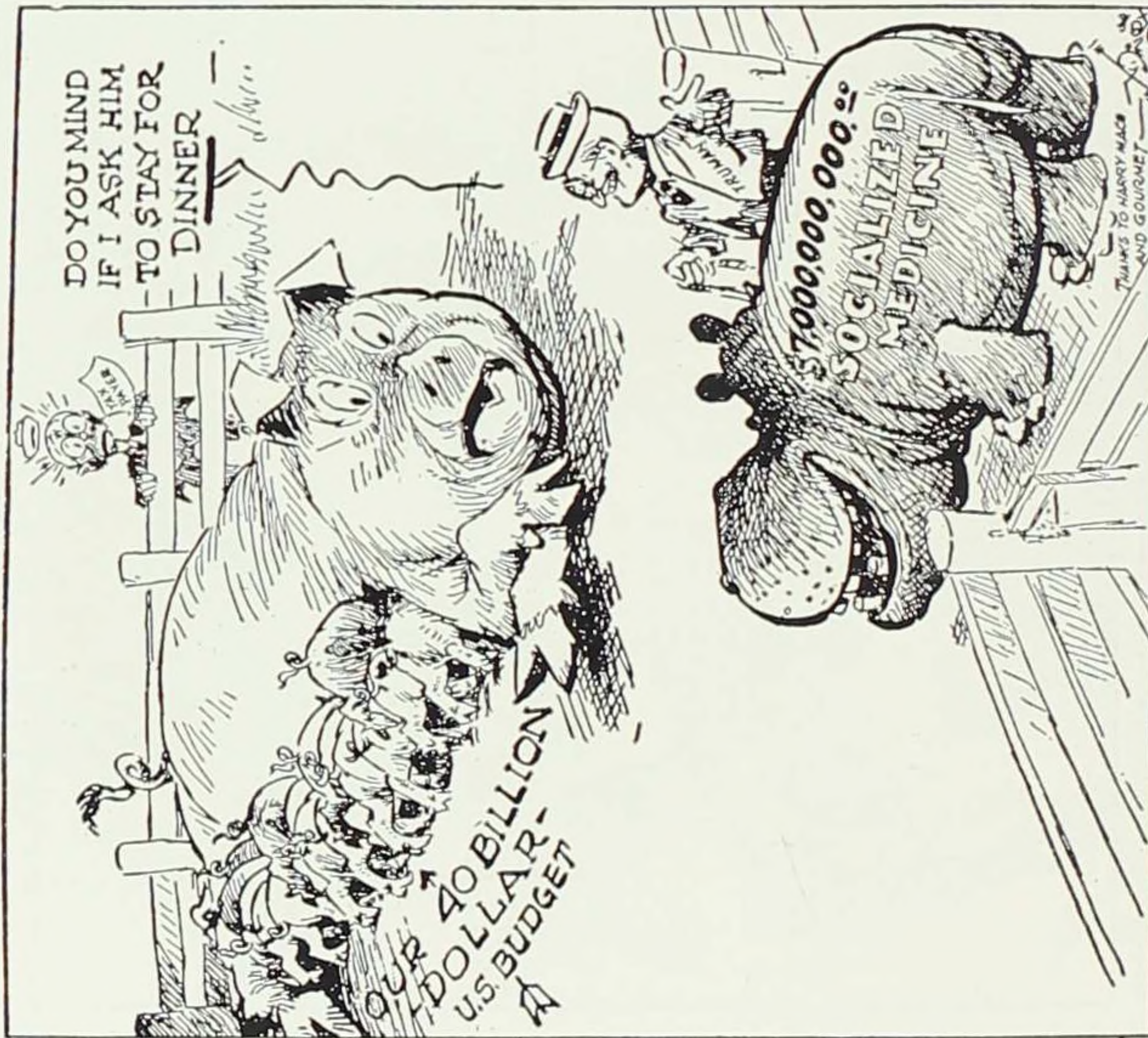
Des Moines Register October 9, 1948

THAT'S BEEN TRIED BEFORE BUT IT NEVER
WORKED TOO WELL.



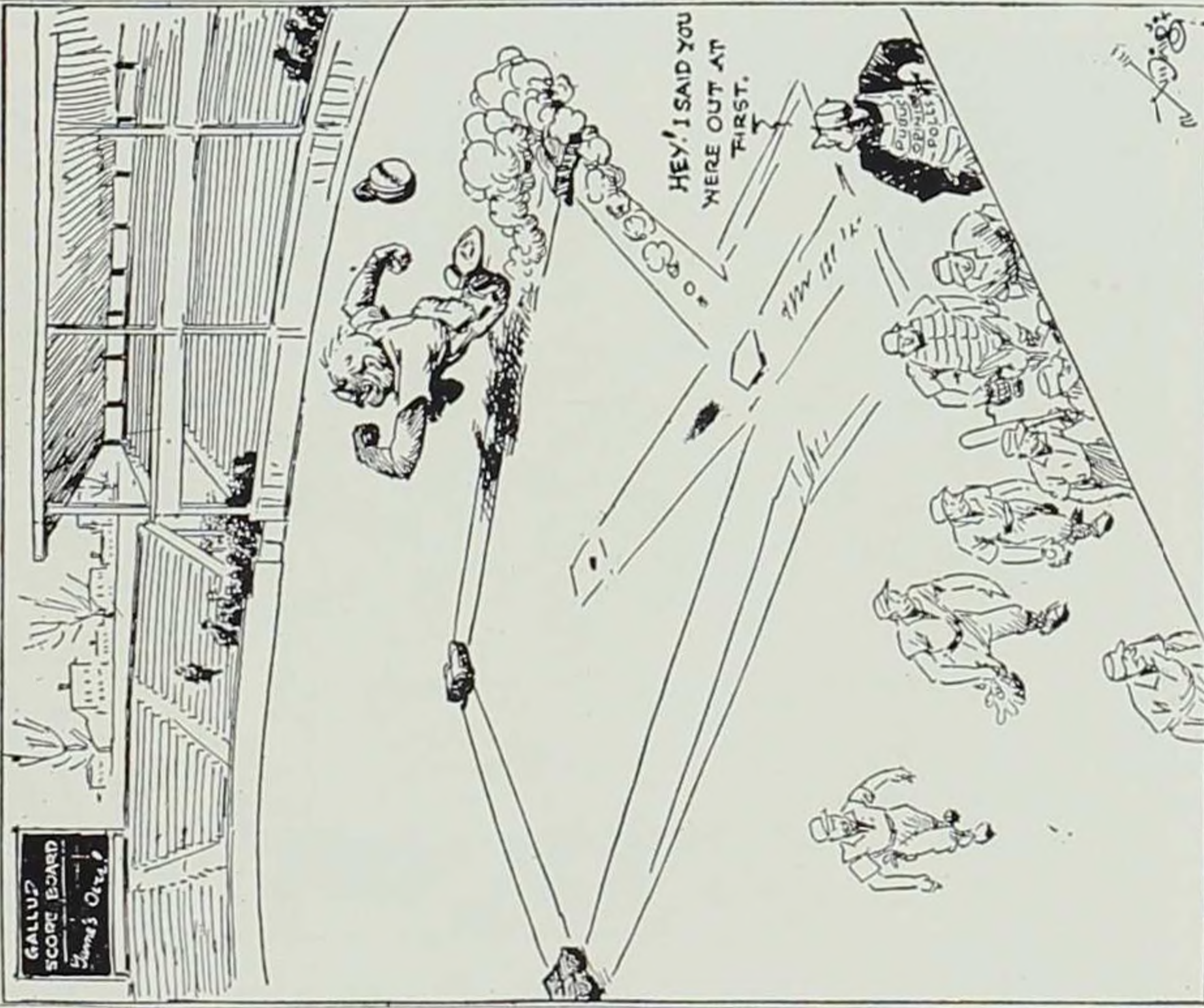
Des Moines Register November 1, 1948

ANOTHER MOUTH TO FEED.



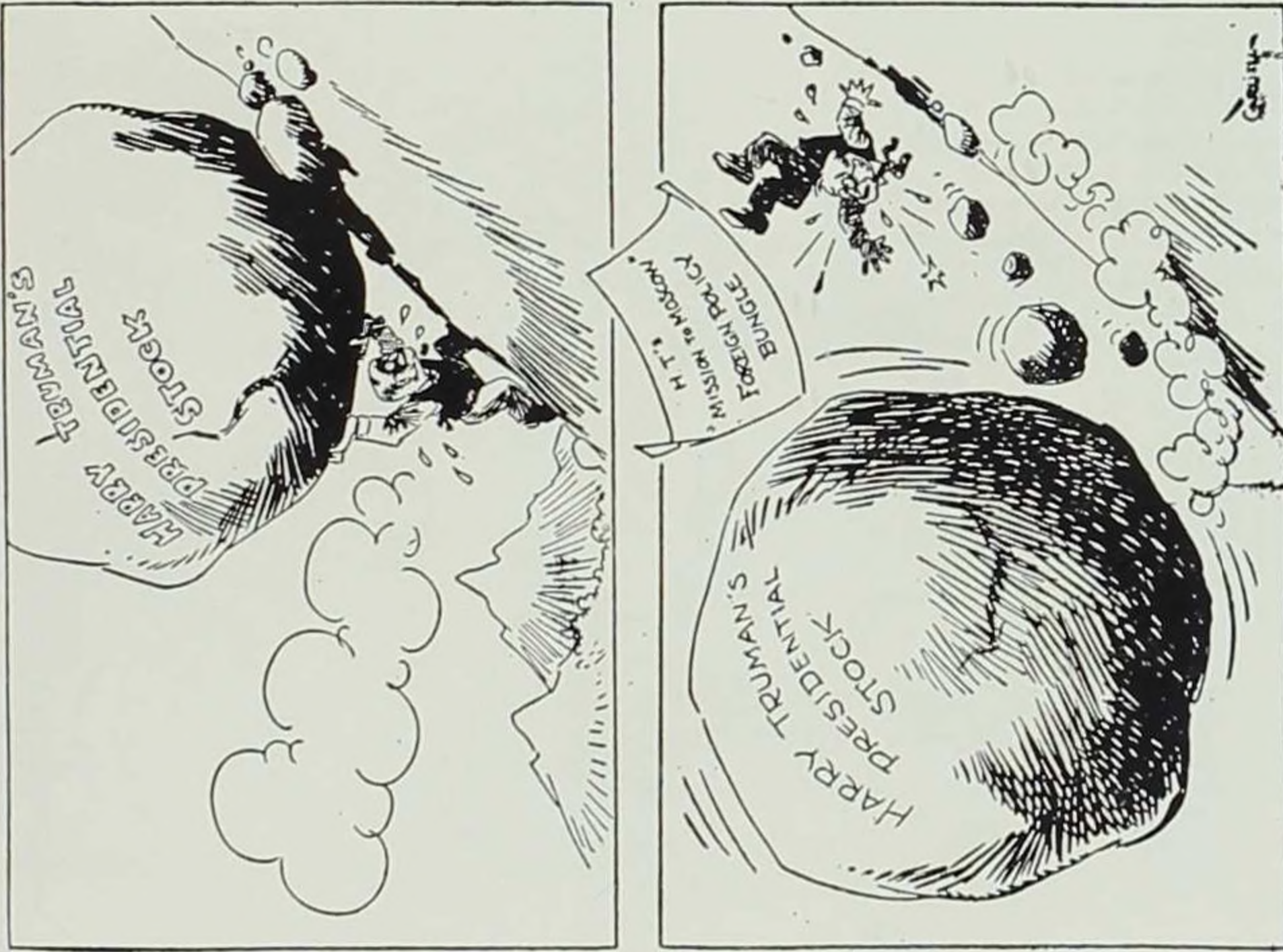
Des Moines Register October 6, 1948

MAYBE HE DIDN'T HEAR THE UMPIRE.



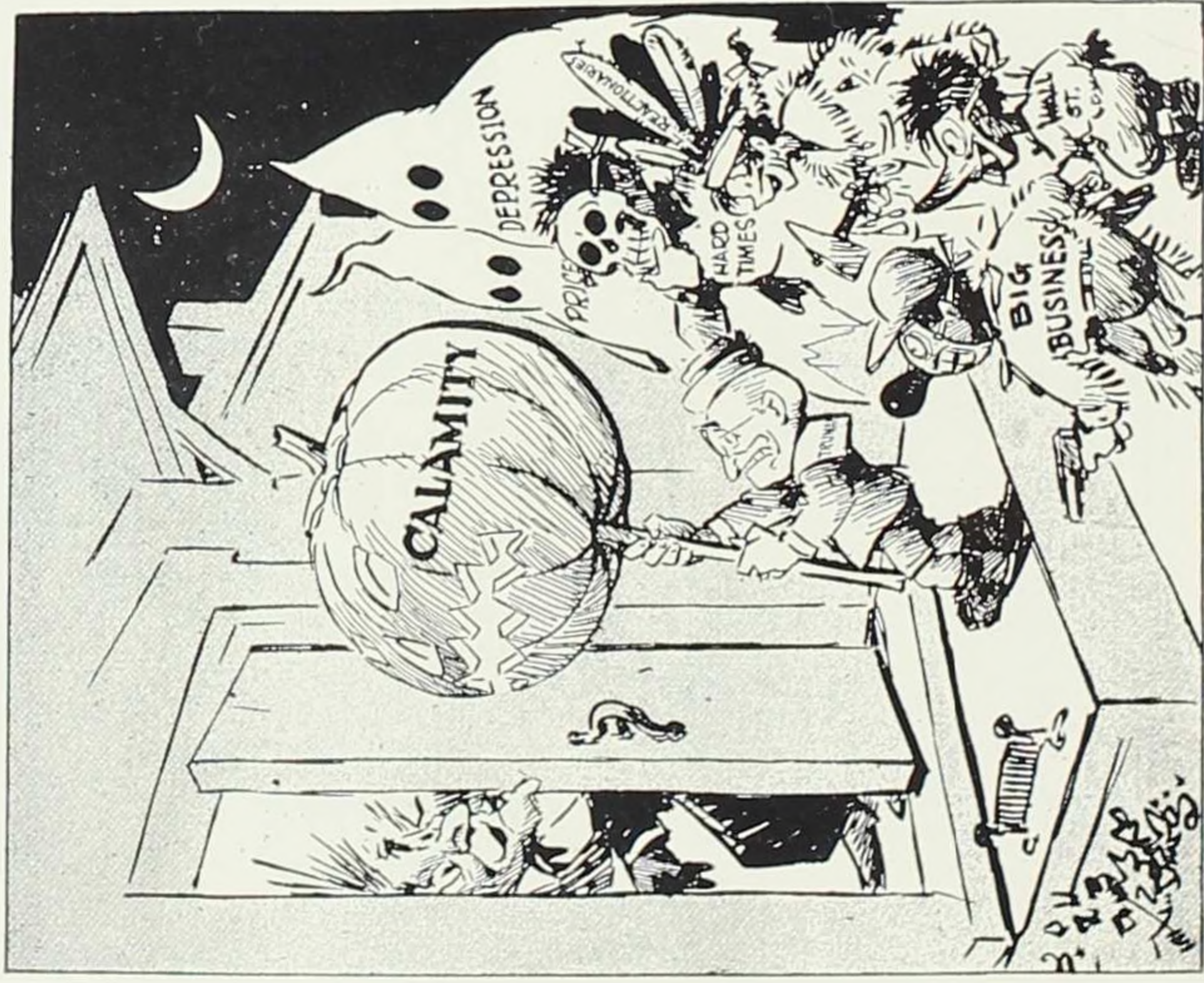
Des Moines Register October 26, 1948

OOPS! IT SLIPPED AGAIN.



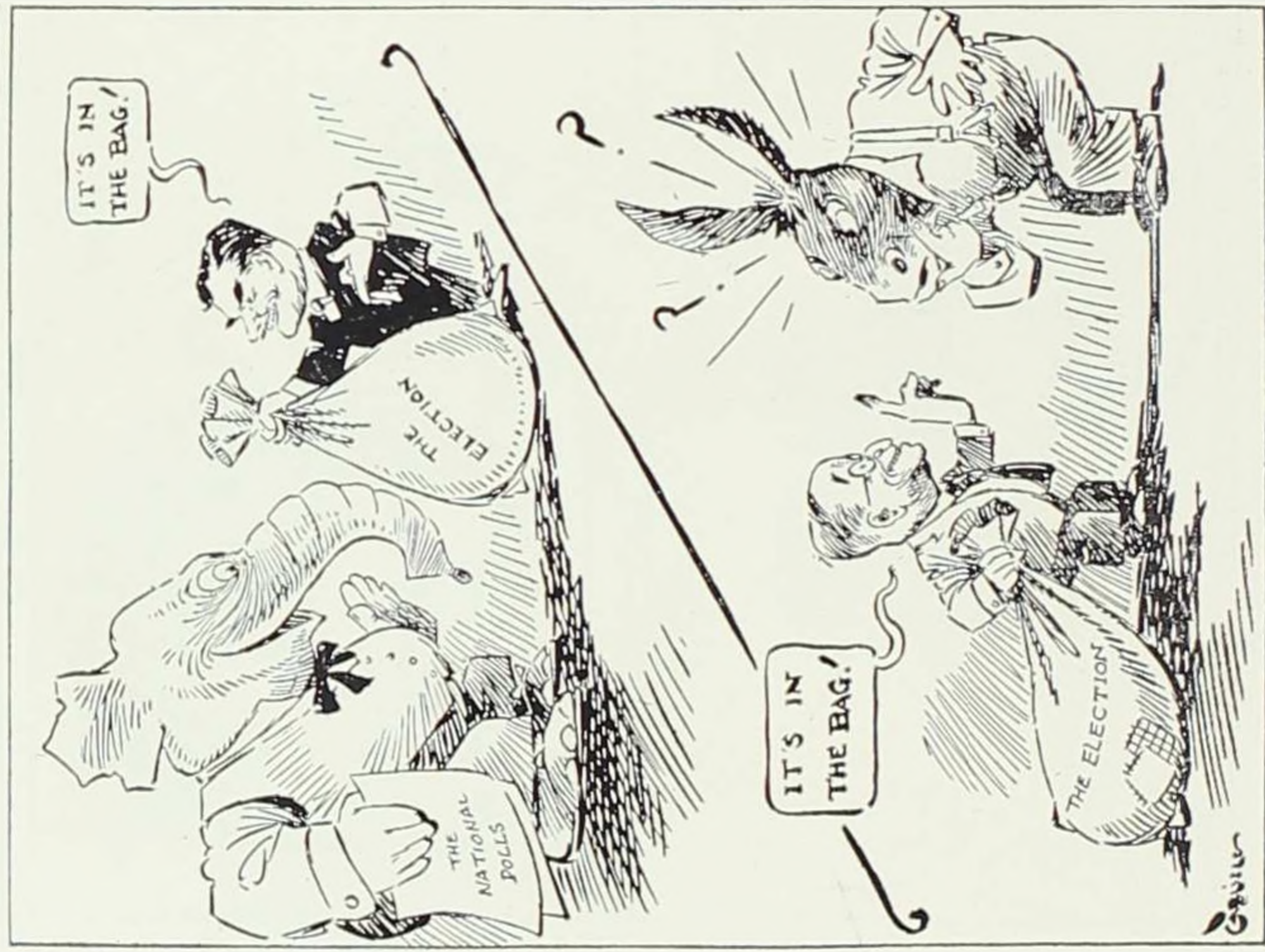
Des Moines Register October 13, 1948

BOO!



Des Moines Register October 30, 1948

SOMEONE MUST BE MISTAKEN.



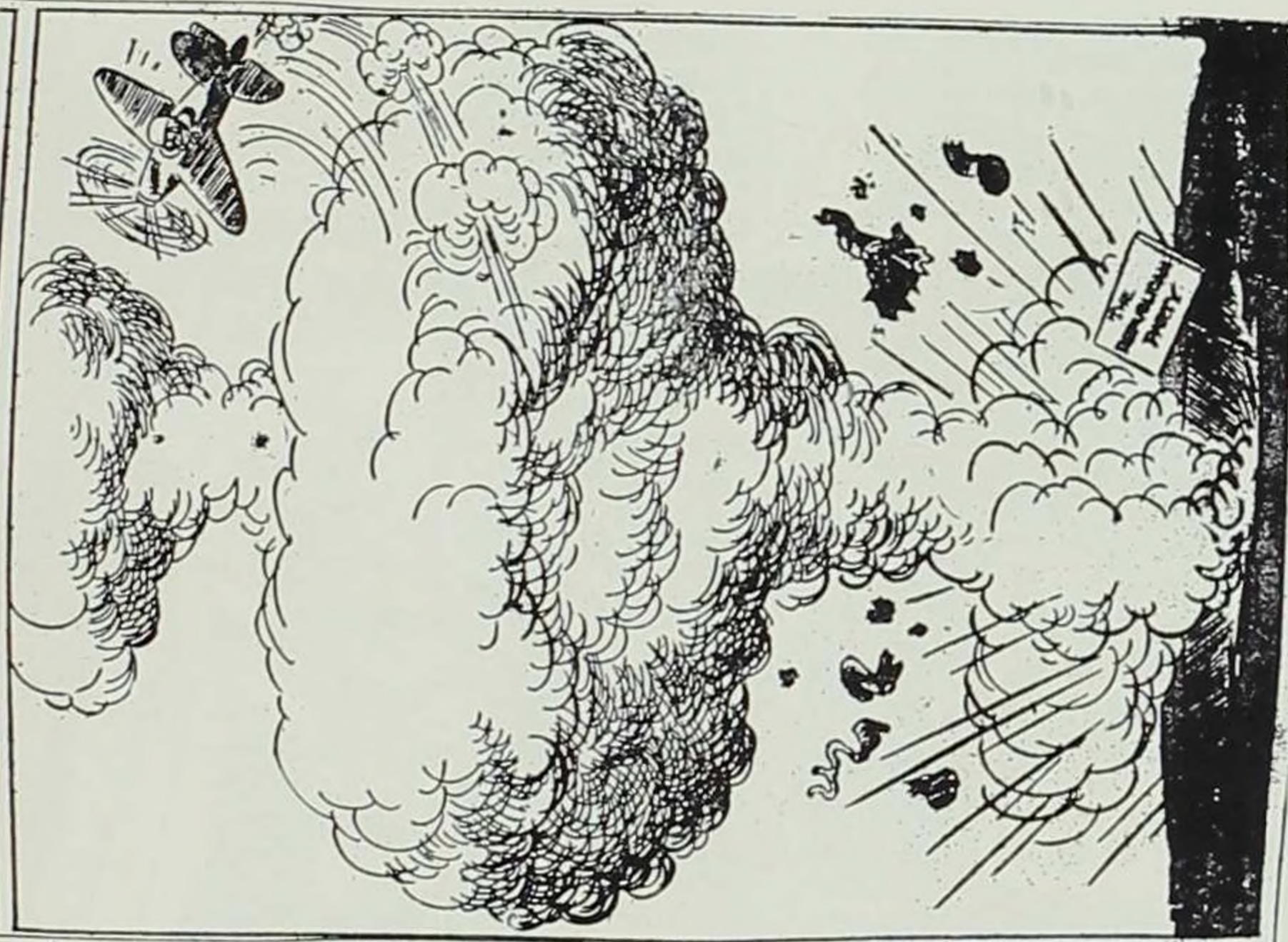
Des Moines Register October 19, 1948

THE ONE-MAN ARMY.



Des Moines Register November 4, 1948

THAT SHOULD BE APPEALED TO THE UNITED NATIONS.



Des Moines Register November 5, 1948

"THE ONLY THING WE HAVE TO FEAR IS FEAR"—F.D.R.



Des Moines Register October 3, 1948

In 1948, and again in 1952, the American . . .

CAMPAIGN OF FEAR.



Des Moines Register October 20, 1952

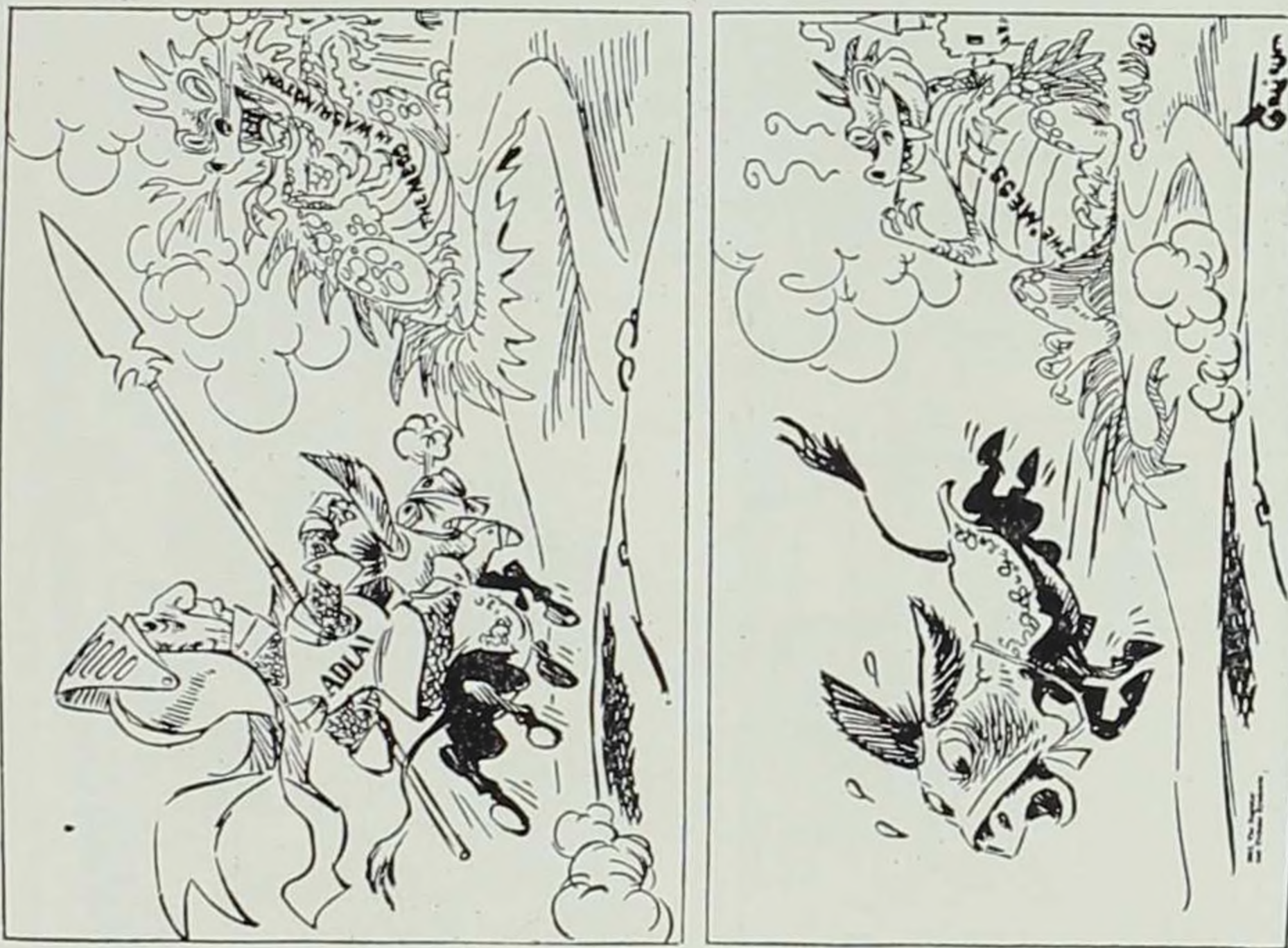
"Peepul" were deluged with fear, fear, fear!!

HARRY'S CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST AT ADLAI'S PLACE.



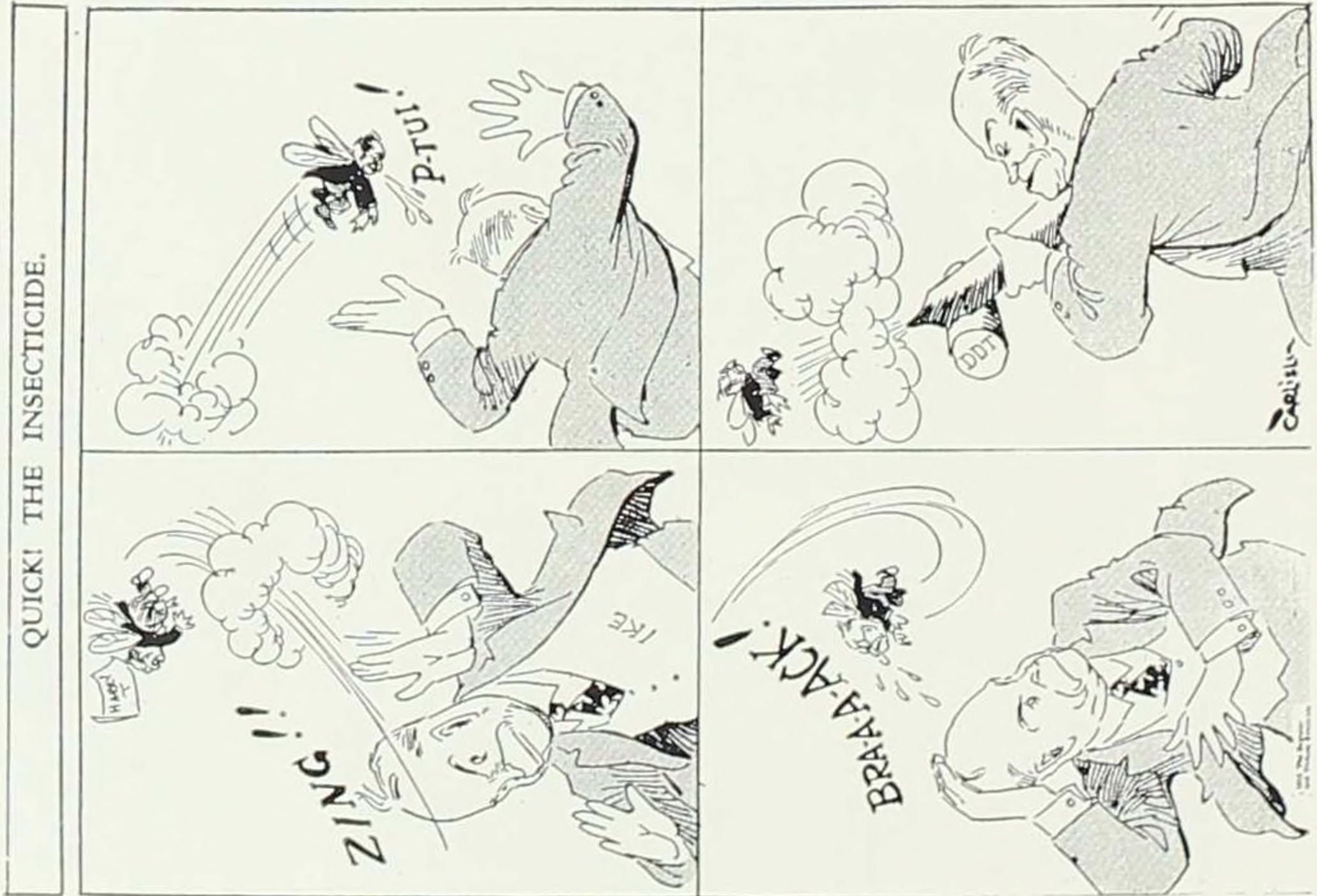
Des Moines Register October 17, 1952

SAINT ADLAI AND THE DRAGON.



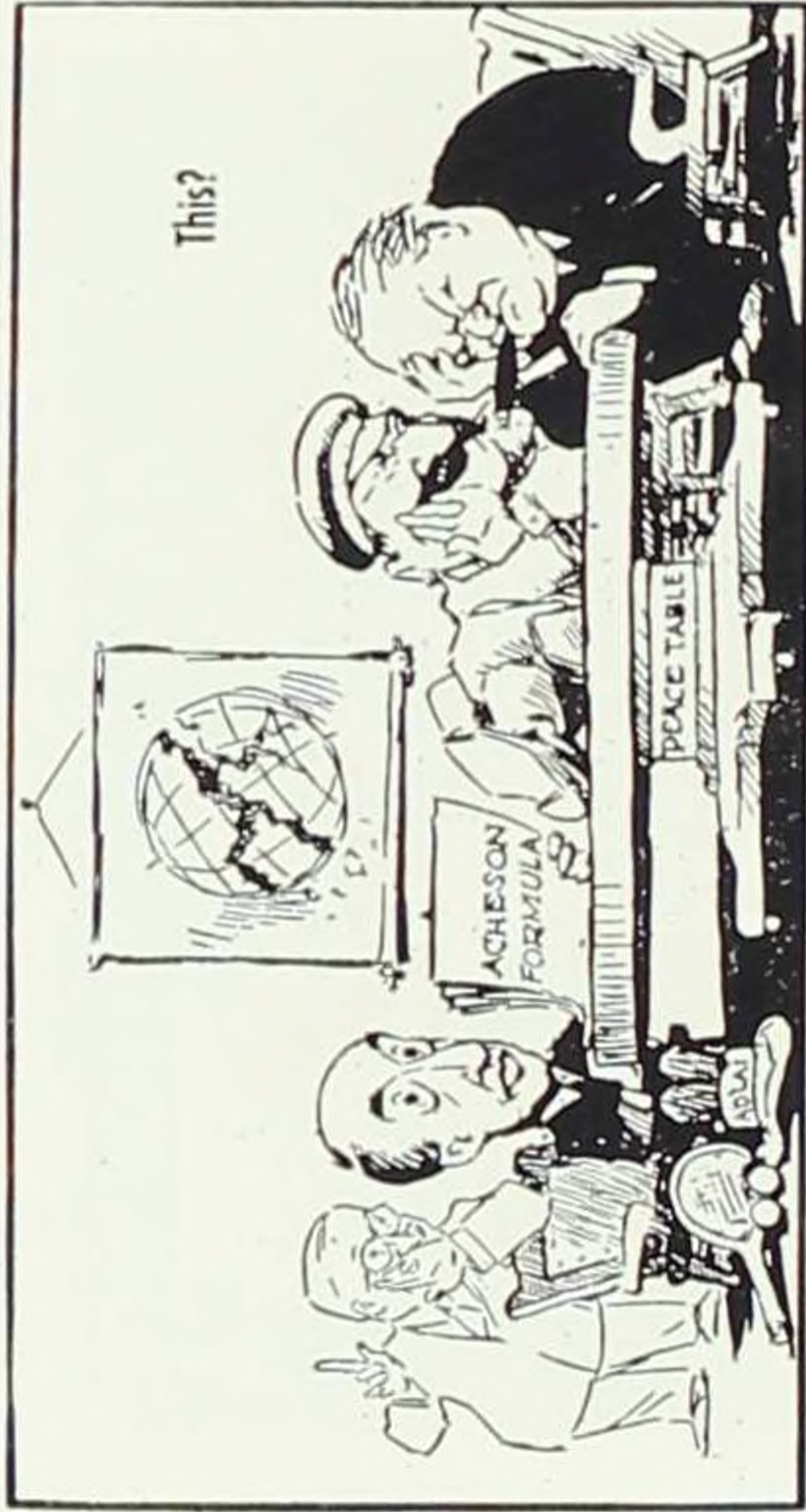
Des Moines Register October 21, 1952

THE EISENHOWER CAMPAIGNS — 1952 AND 1956



Des Moines Register October 10, 1952

Here Truman was a bothersome foe in 1952 until "Ike" found a suitable antidote to quiet him.



Until this year (1952) the cartoons of J. N. (Ding) Darling have appeared on this page during every presidential campaign since 1916 when Woodrow Wilson ran against Charles Evans Hughes. Ding is now retired, but at the request of Look magazine he agreed to draw this cartoon, reprinted here from Look, expressing his view of the current campaign. Des Moines Register October 26 1952

printed here from Look, expressing his view of the current campaign. Des Moines Register October 30, 1952

Knocked Off the Mound—for a Spell



Des Moines Register October 3, 1956

Pierre Truman was a bothersome foe in 1952 until Ike found a suitable antidote to quiet him.

AND THE BOXING BEAR WILL TAKE ON THE WINNER.



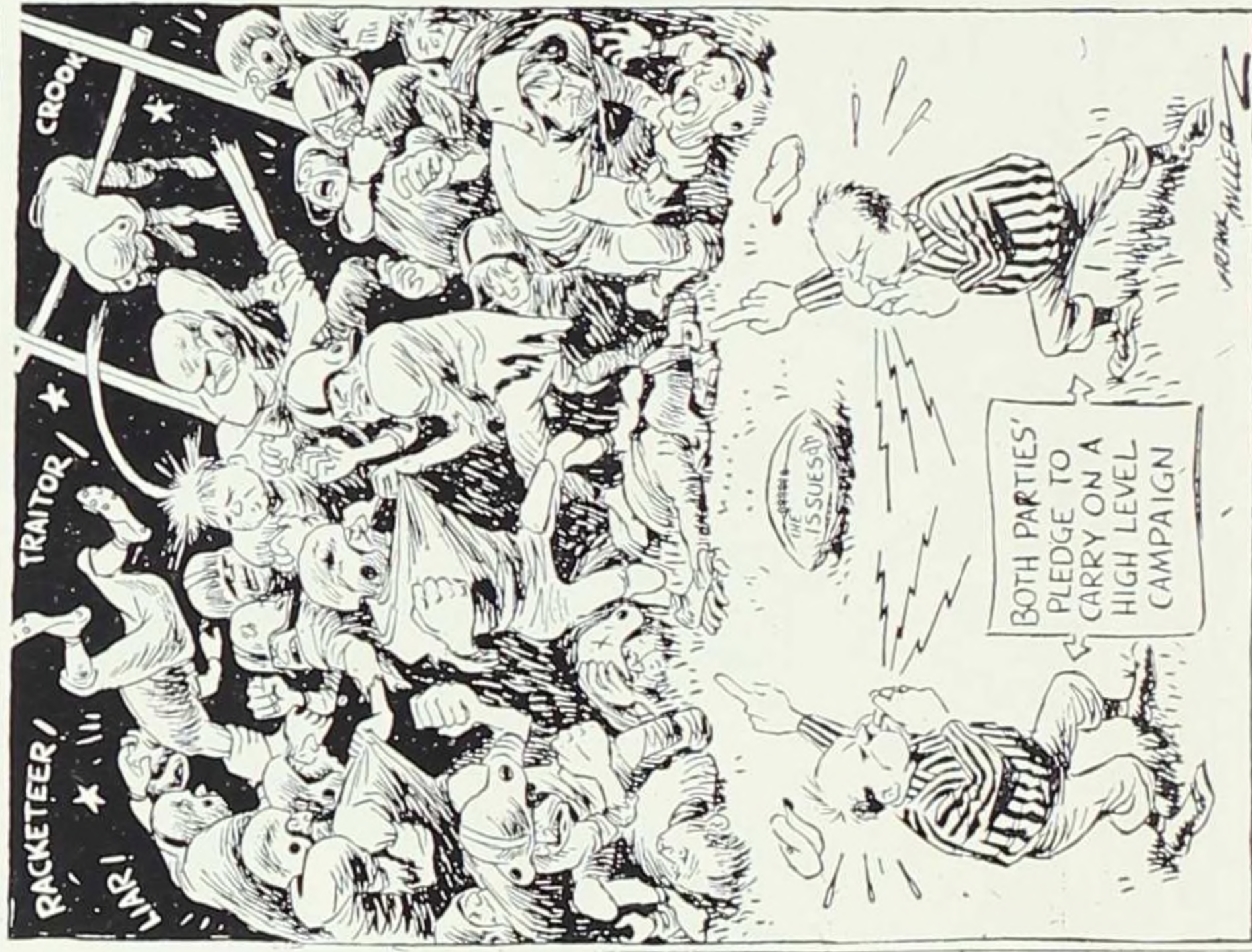
Des Moines Register October 5, 1952

Both Teams Looking Good!



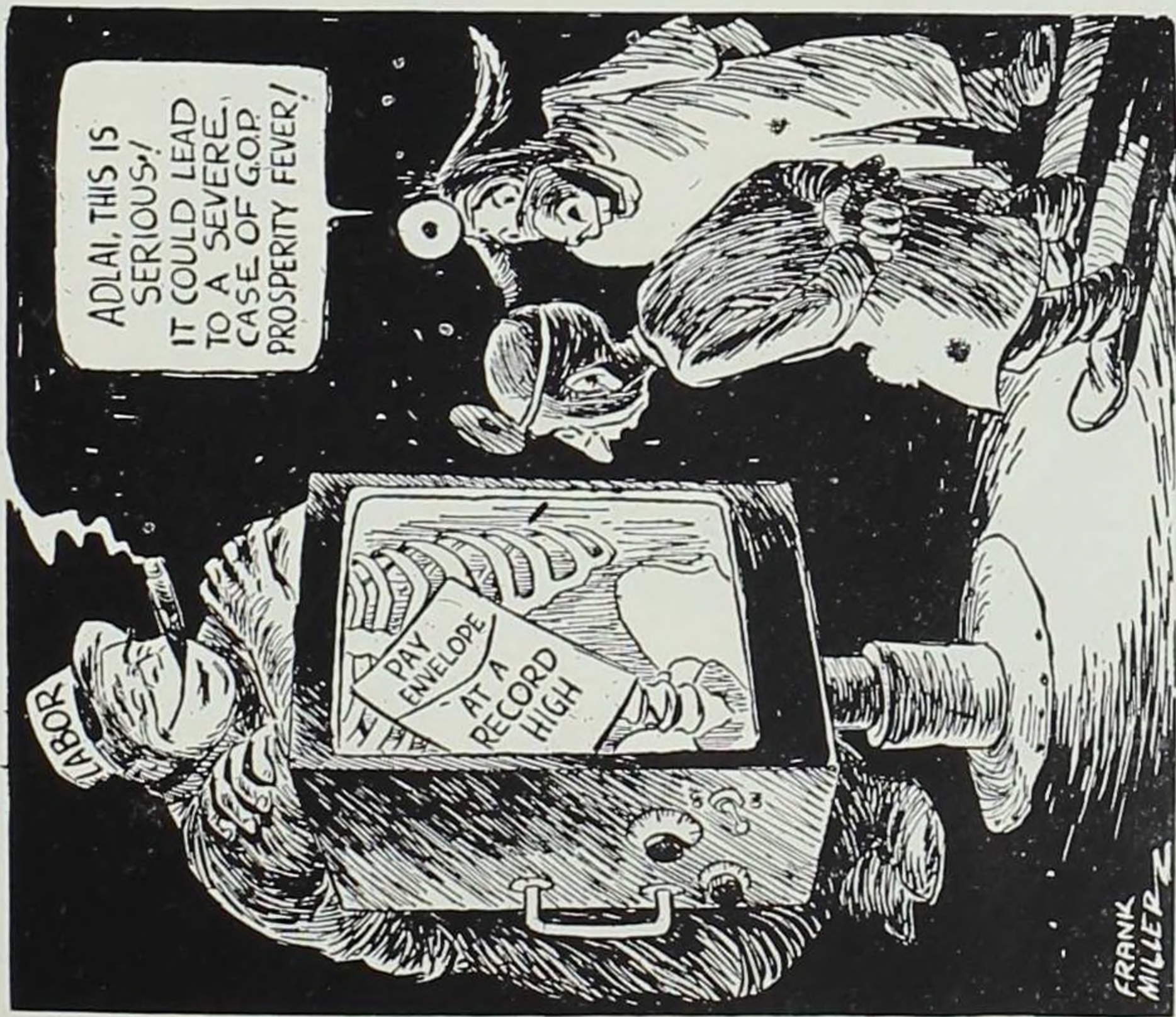
Des Moines Register October 11, 1956

NO ONE SEEMS TO BE PAYING ATTENTION TO THOSE LITTLE OL' REFEREES!



Des Moines Register October 14, 1956

A Disturbing Symptom!



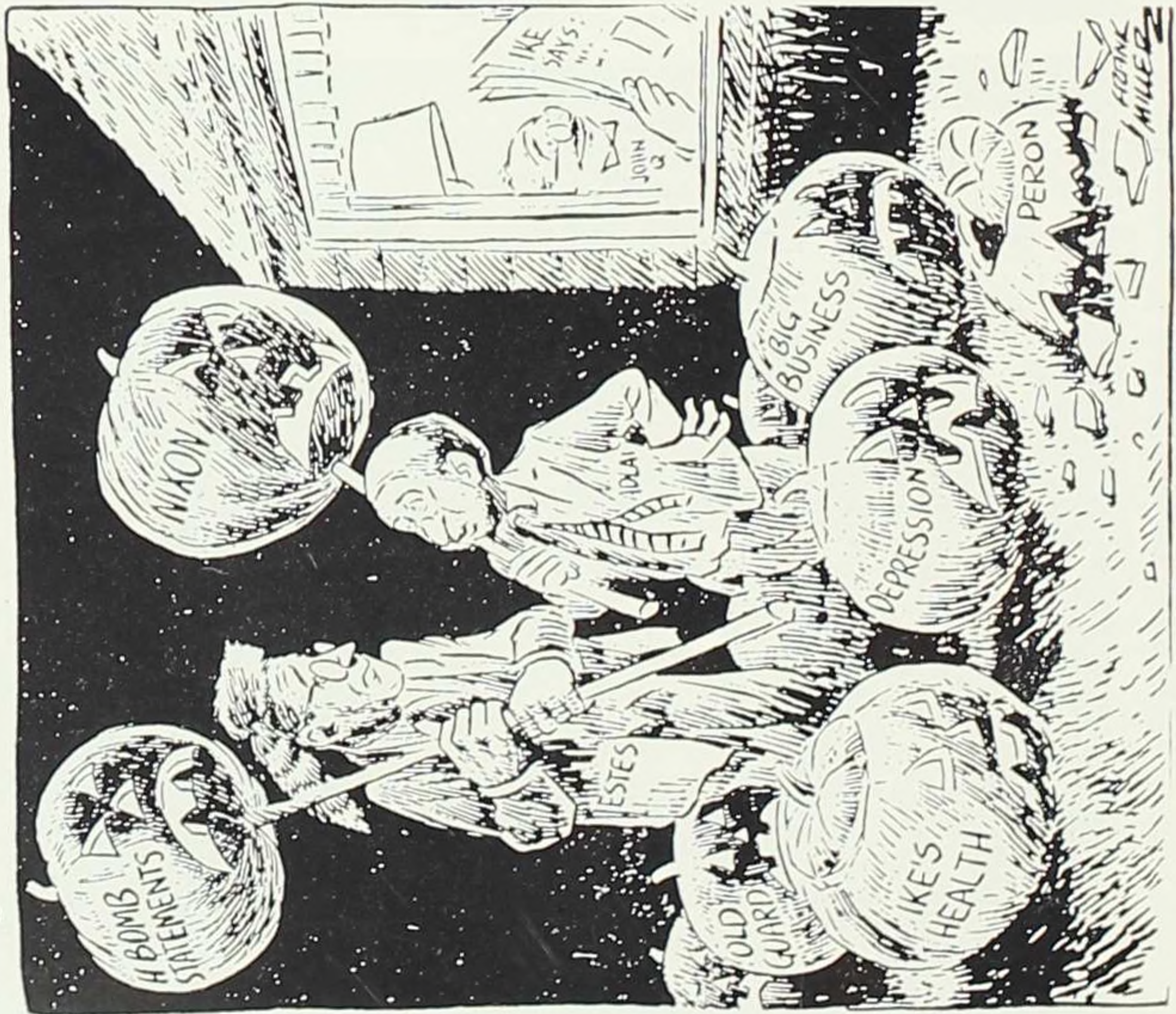
Des Moines Register October 13, 1956

Meanwhile, Back at the Ranch . . .



Des Moines Register October 20, 1956

'Strange . . . He Should Be Scared Out of His Wits by Now



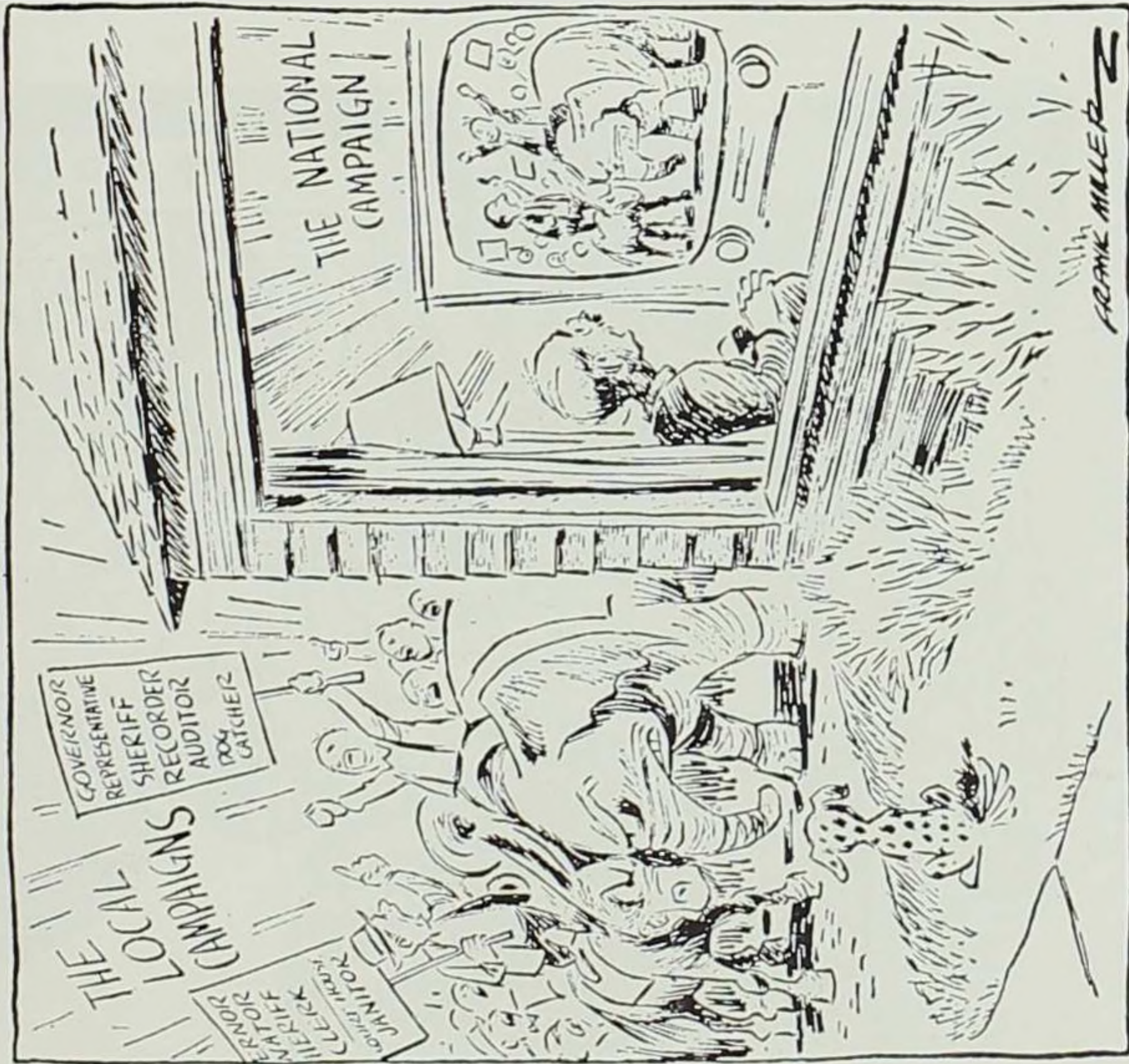
Des Moines Register October 30, 1956

DON'T LET YOUR EXPECTATIONS RUN TOO HIGH,
SONNY.

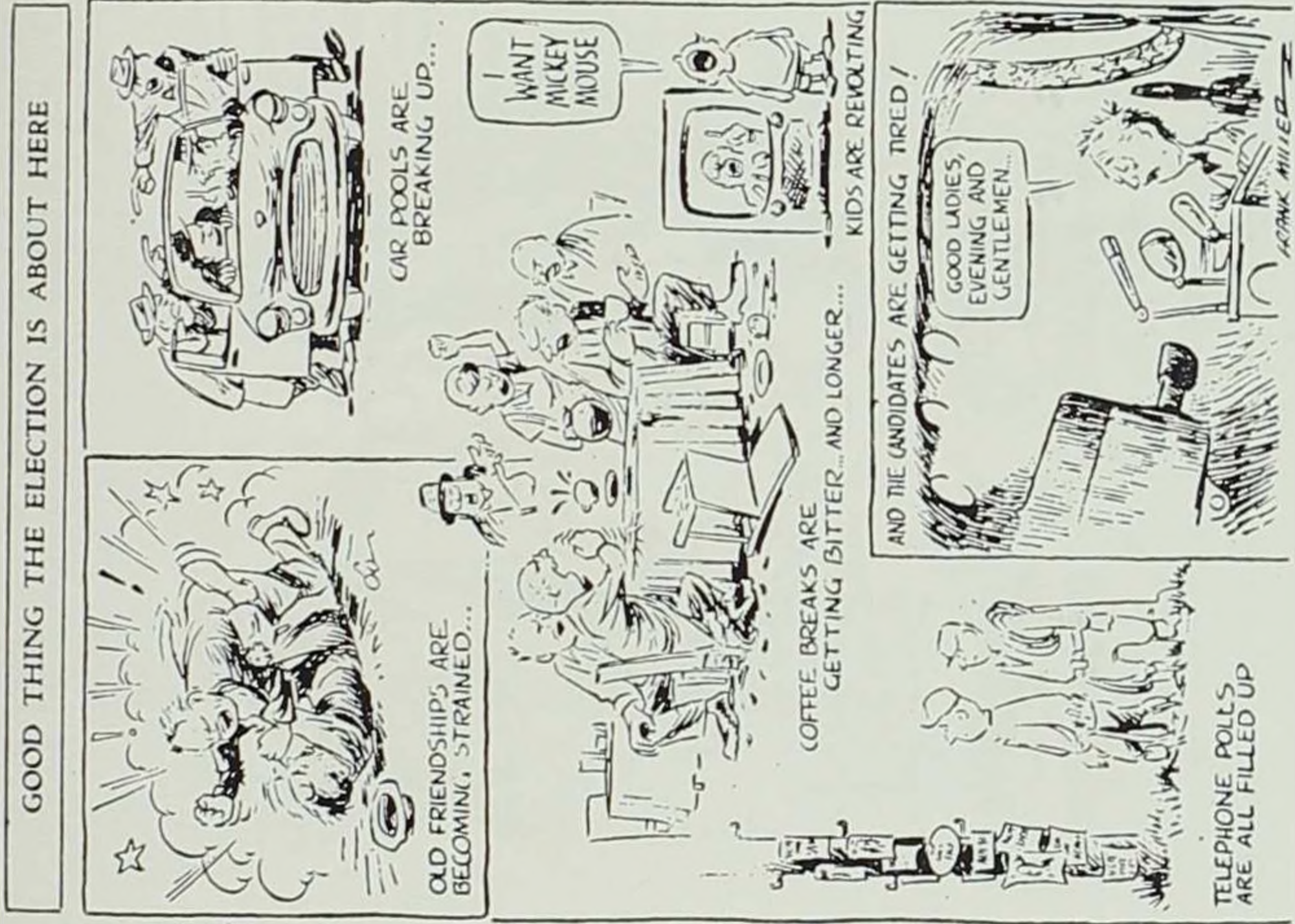


Des Moines Register October 19, 1956

Hey! Don't Forget There's a Spectacular
In Your Neighborhood, Too!



Des Moines Register October 25, 1956

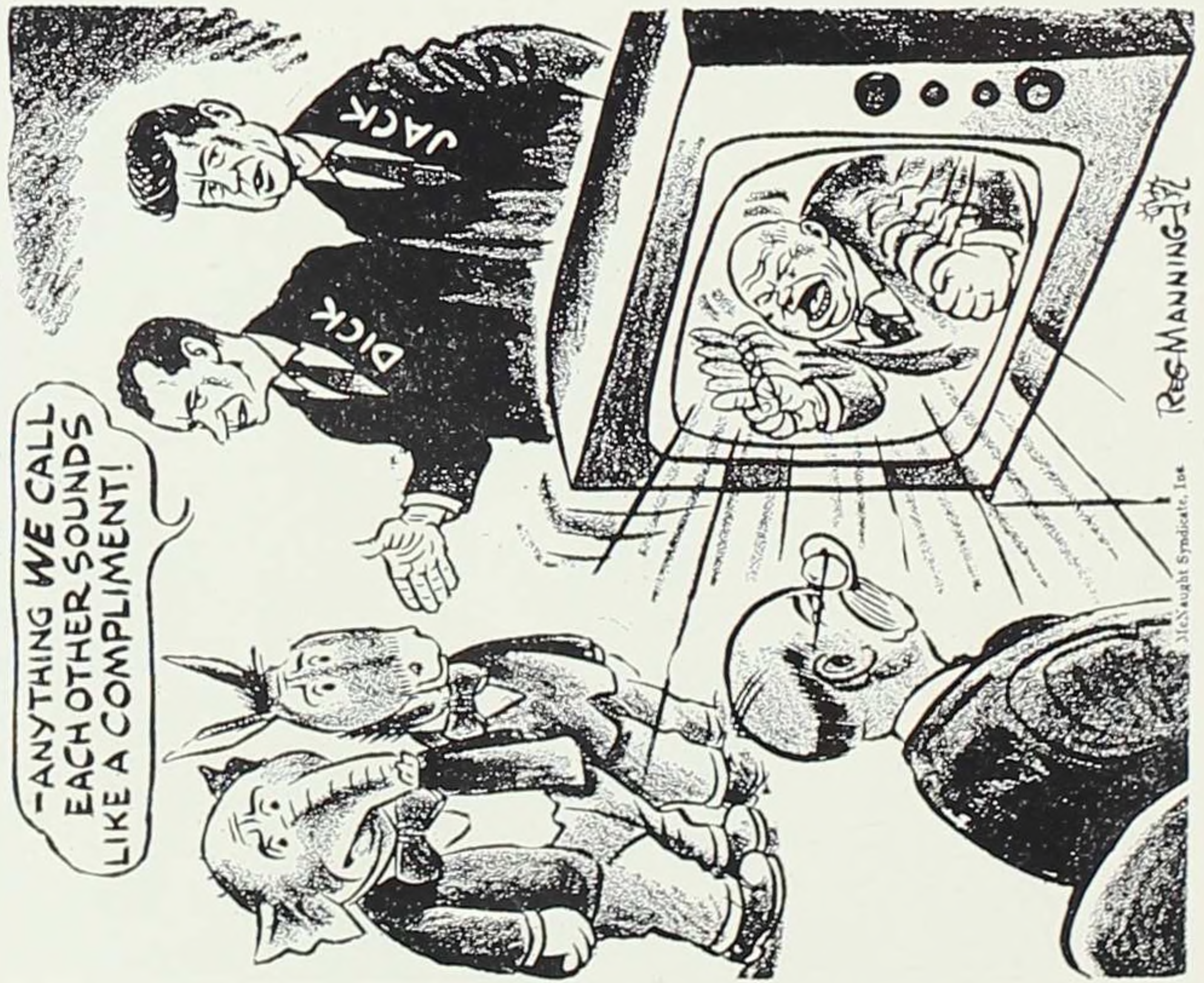


Des Moines Register October 28, 1956

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1960 — NIXON v. KENNEDY

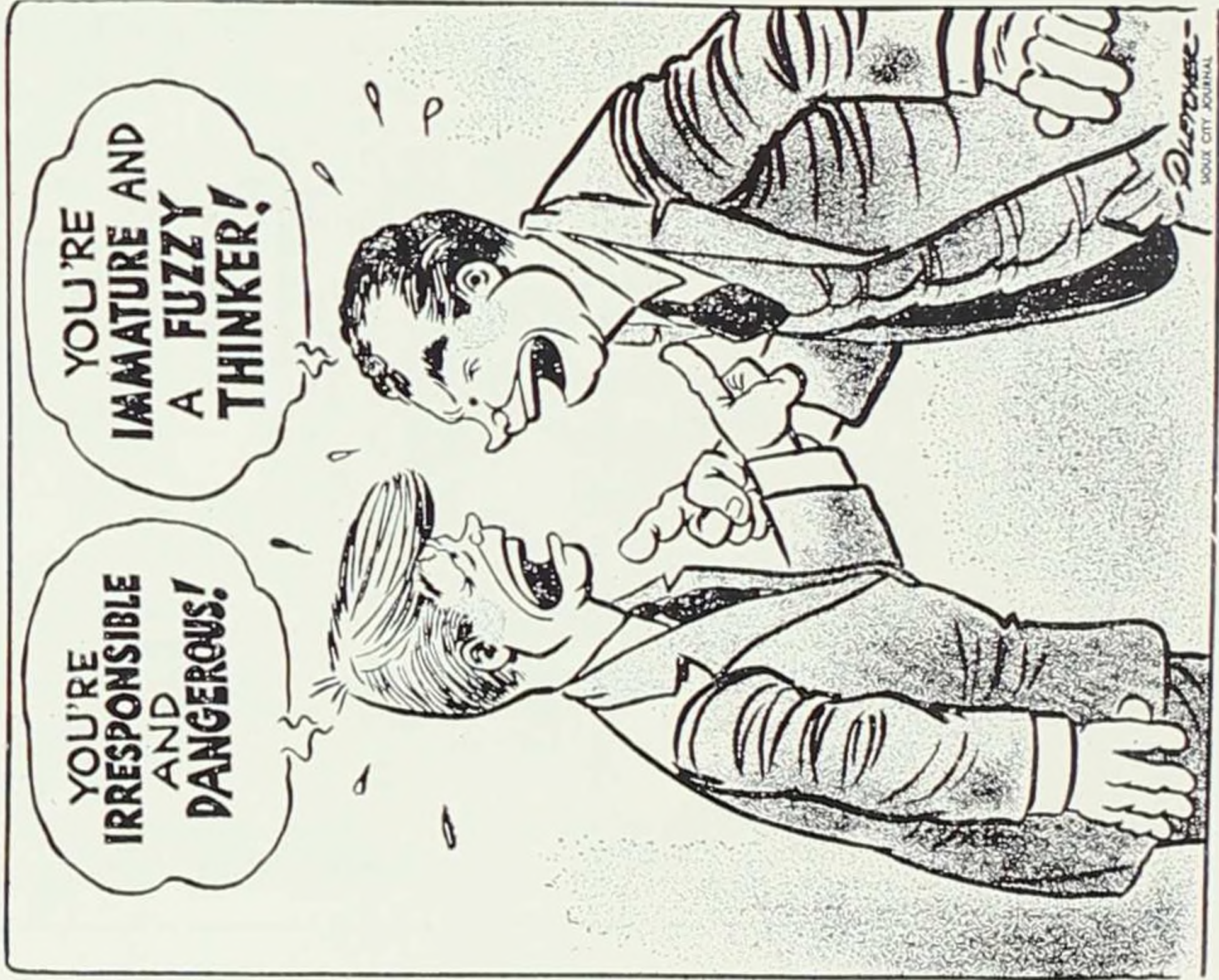
After Khrushy's Screeching—

—ANYTHING WE CALL EACH OTHER SOUNDS LIKE A COMPLIMENT!



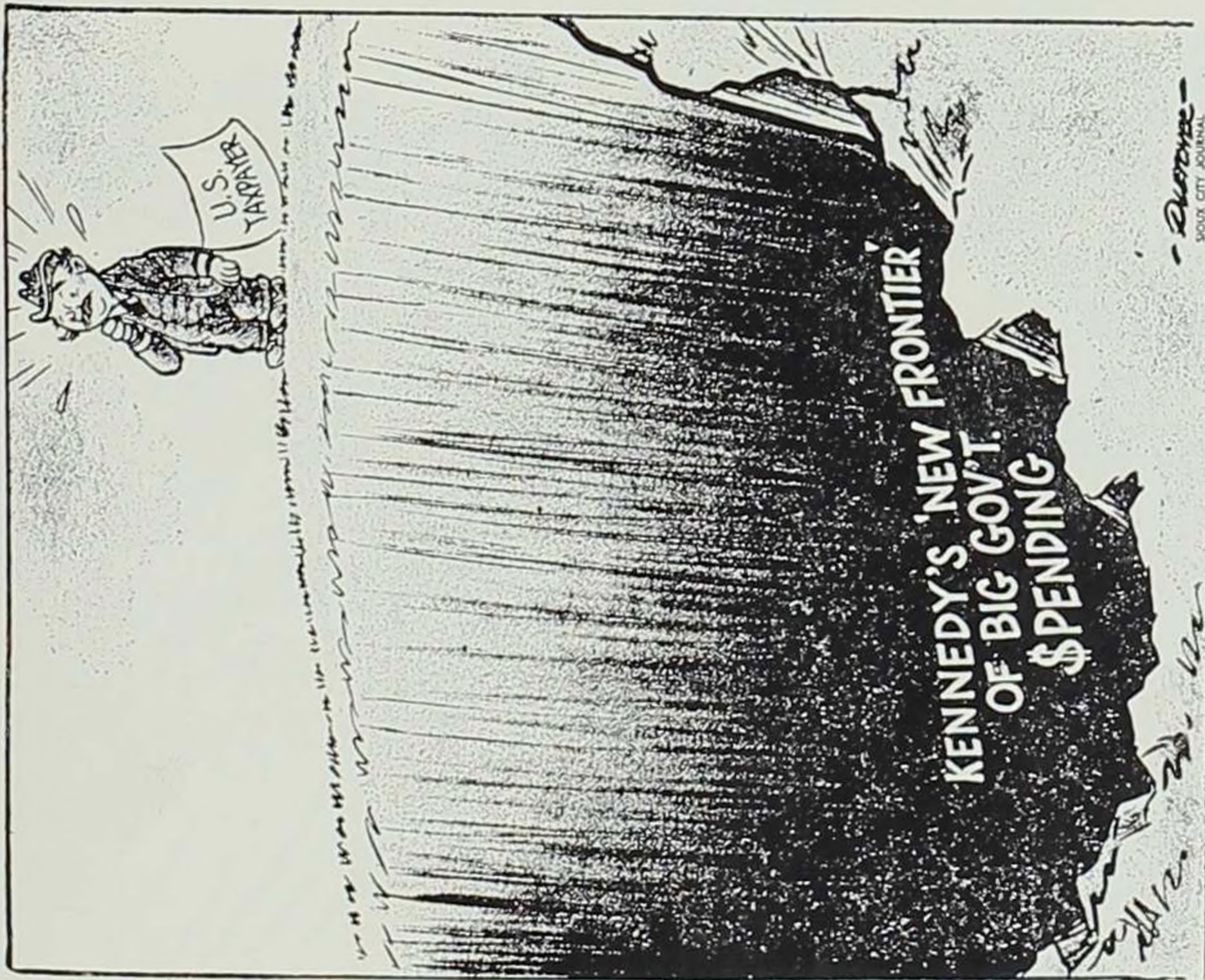
Iowa City Press Citizen October 6, 1960

Gaining Experience to Stand Up to Khrushchev



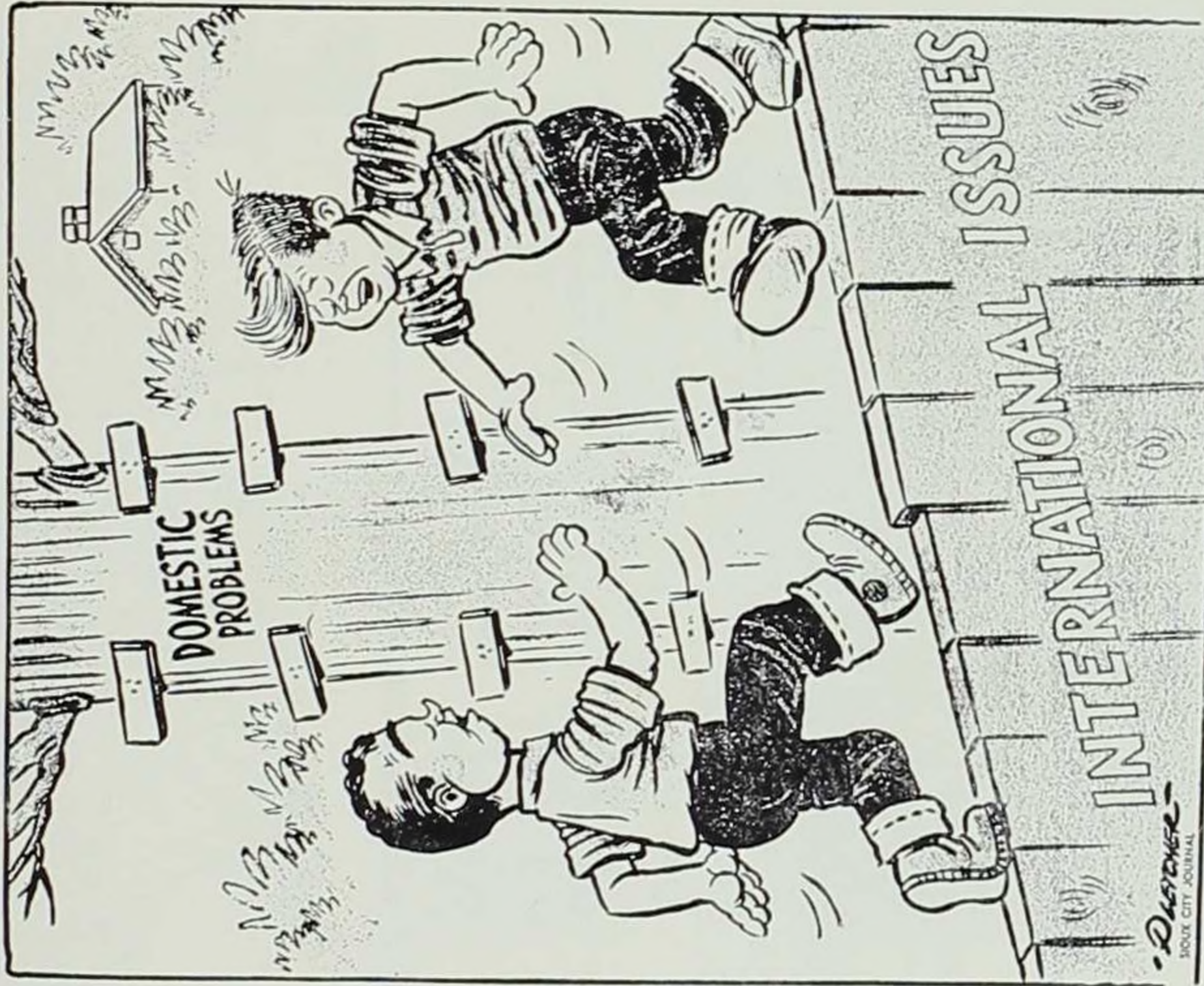
Sioux City Journal October 21, 1960

The 'Frontiersman'



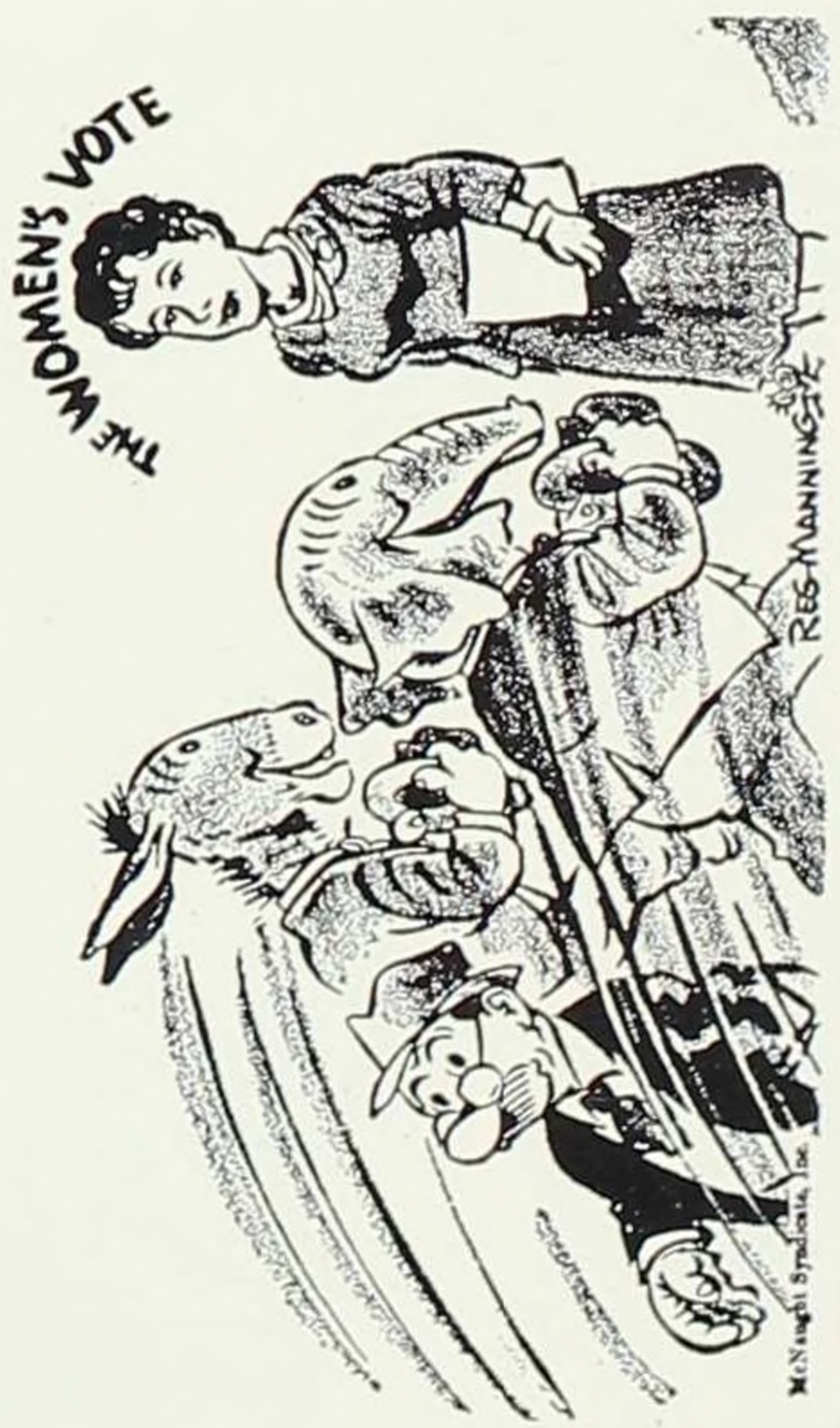
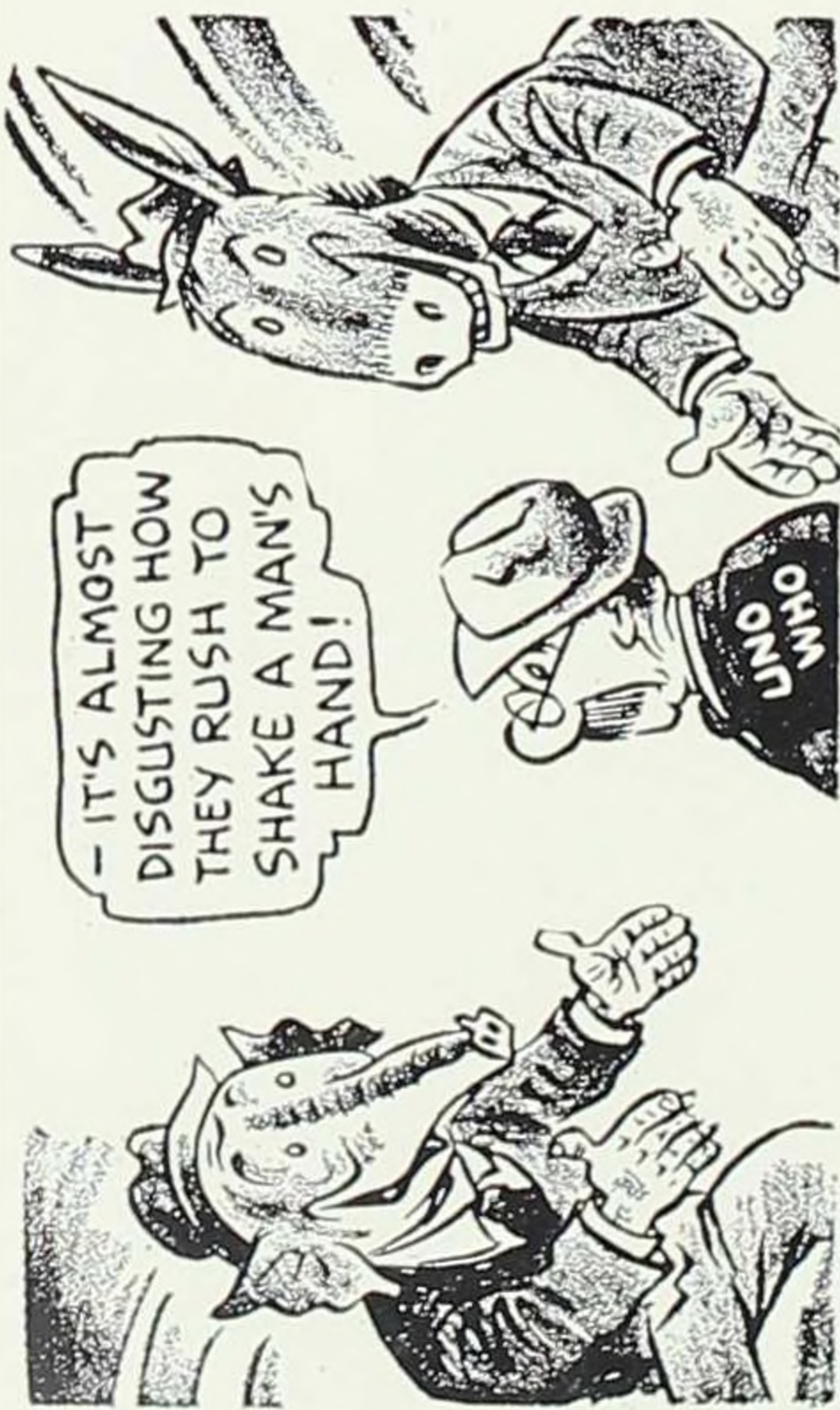
Sioux City Journal October 12, 1960

"I Can Do Anything Better Than You"



Sioux City Journal October 24, 1960

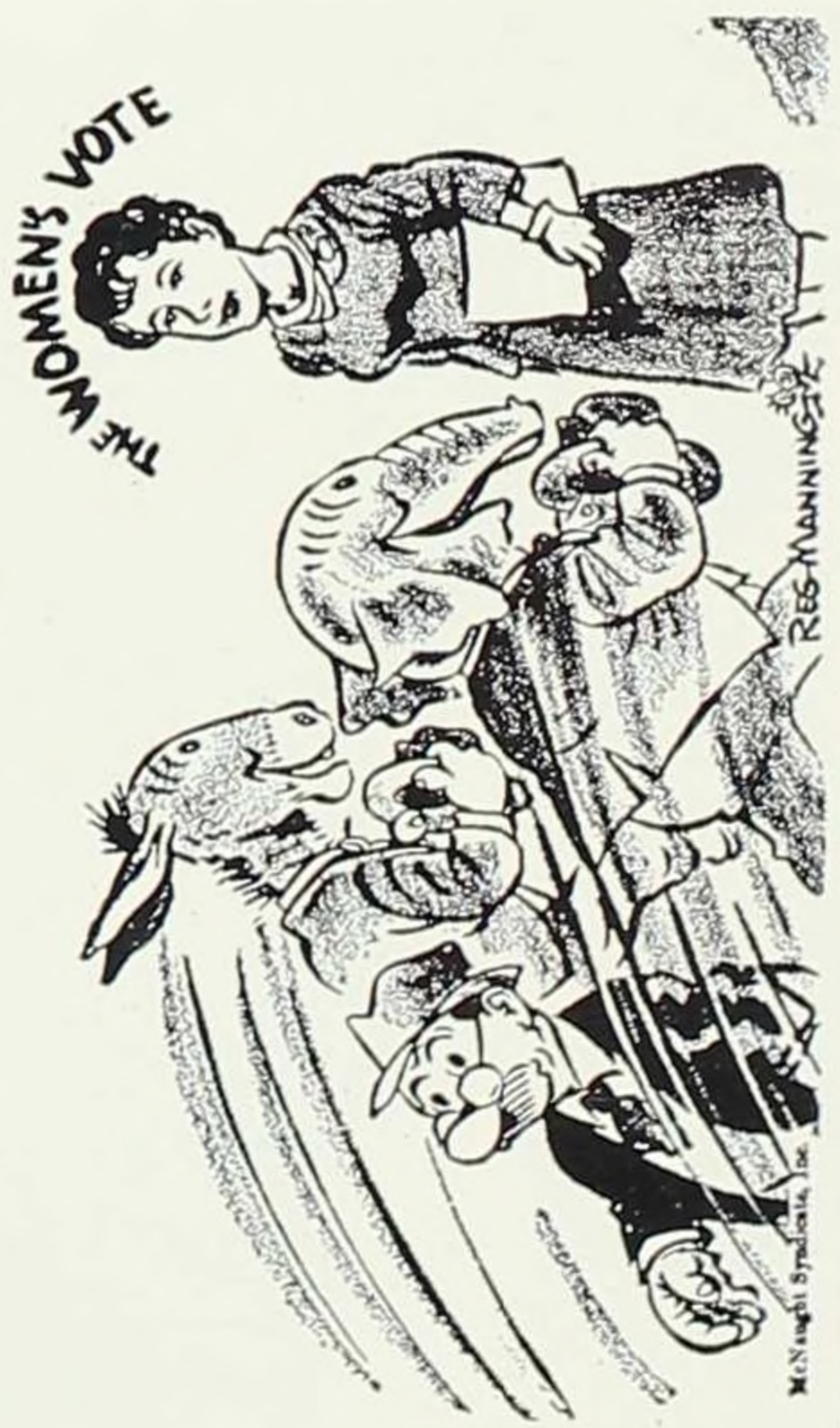
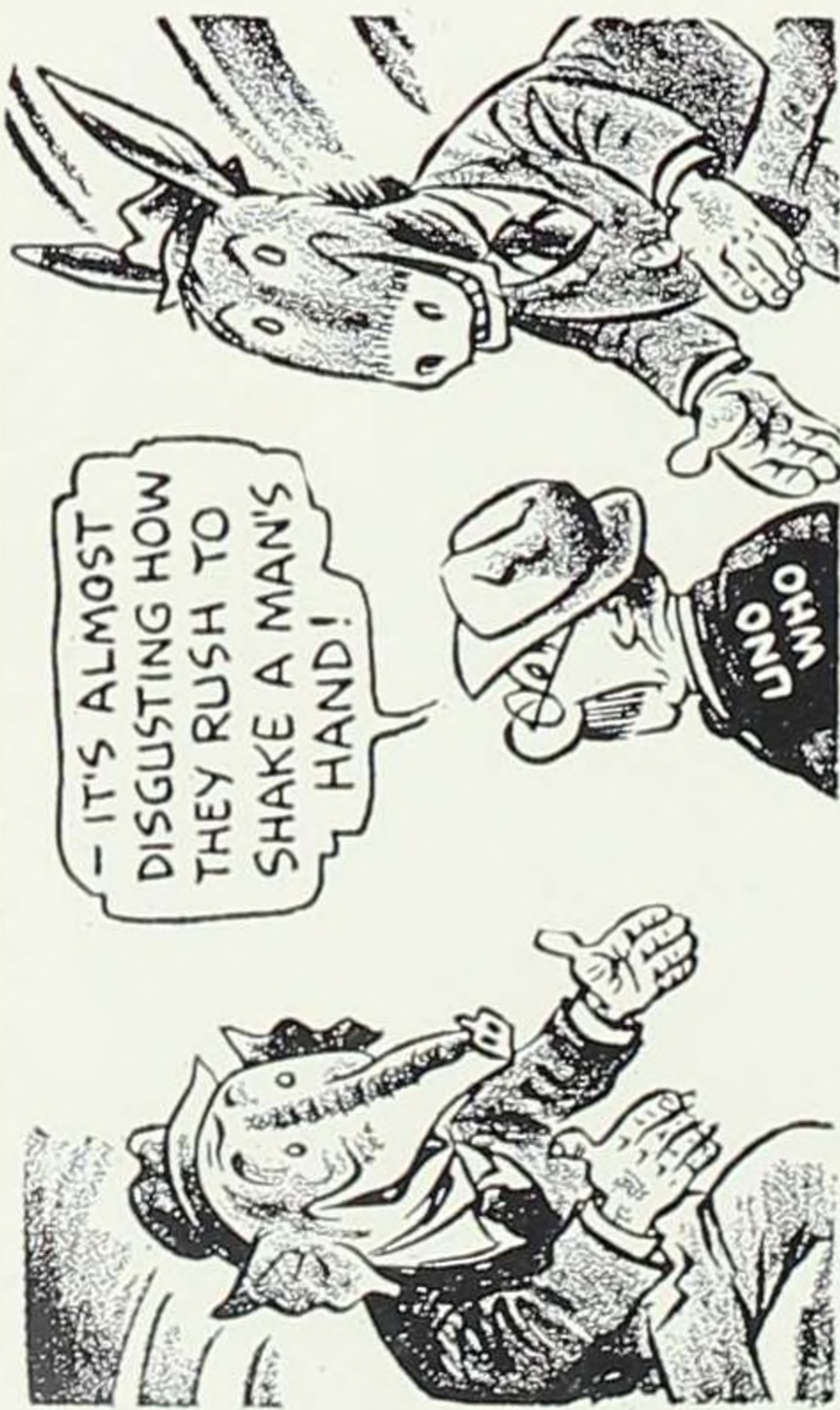
I'm So Popular At Election Time—



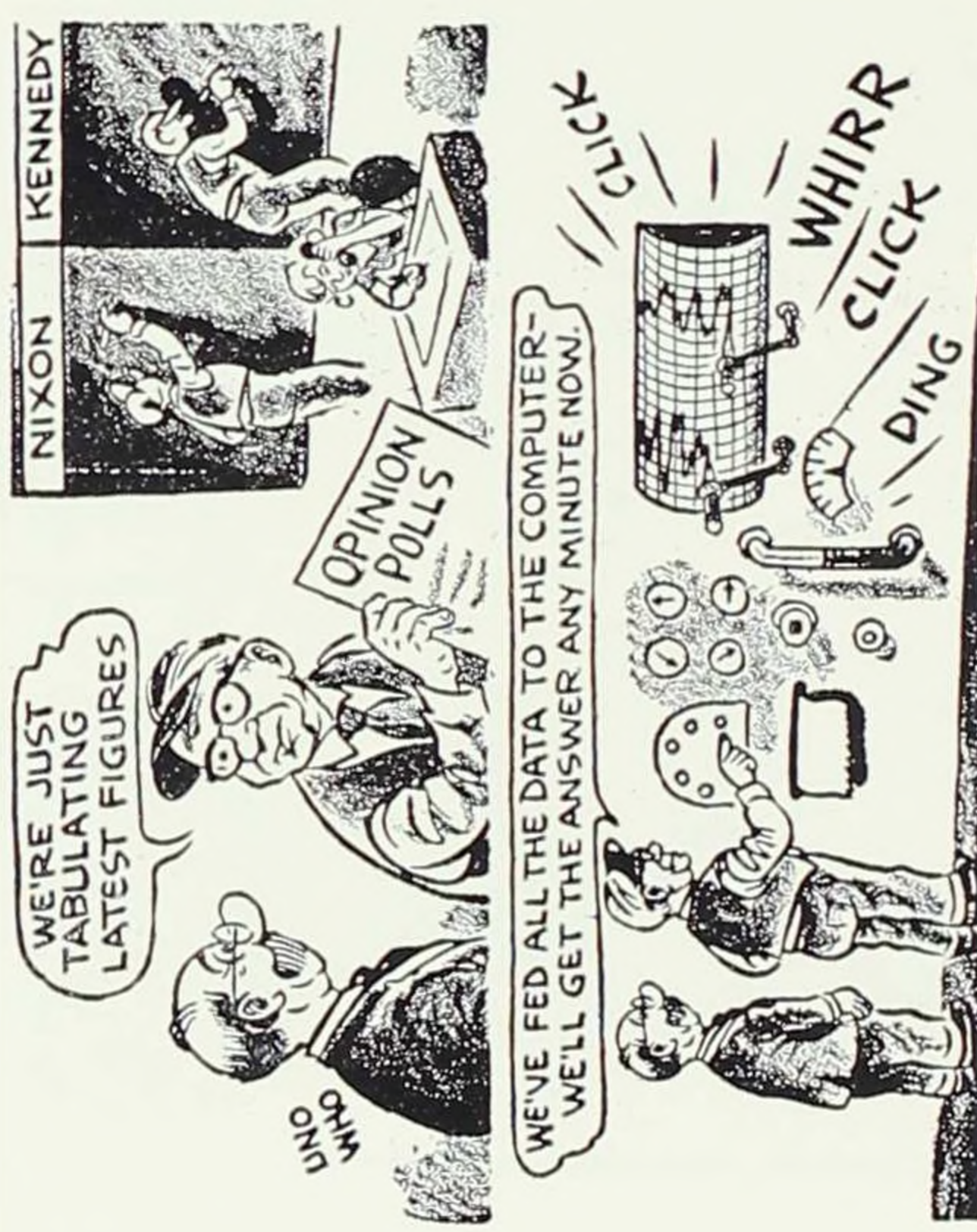
Who's Winning?



I'm So Popular At Election Time—



Who's Winning?



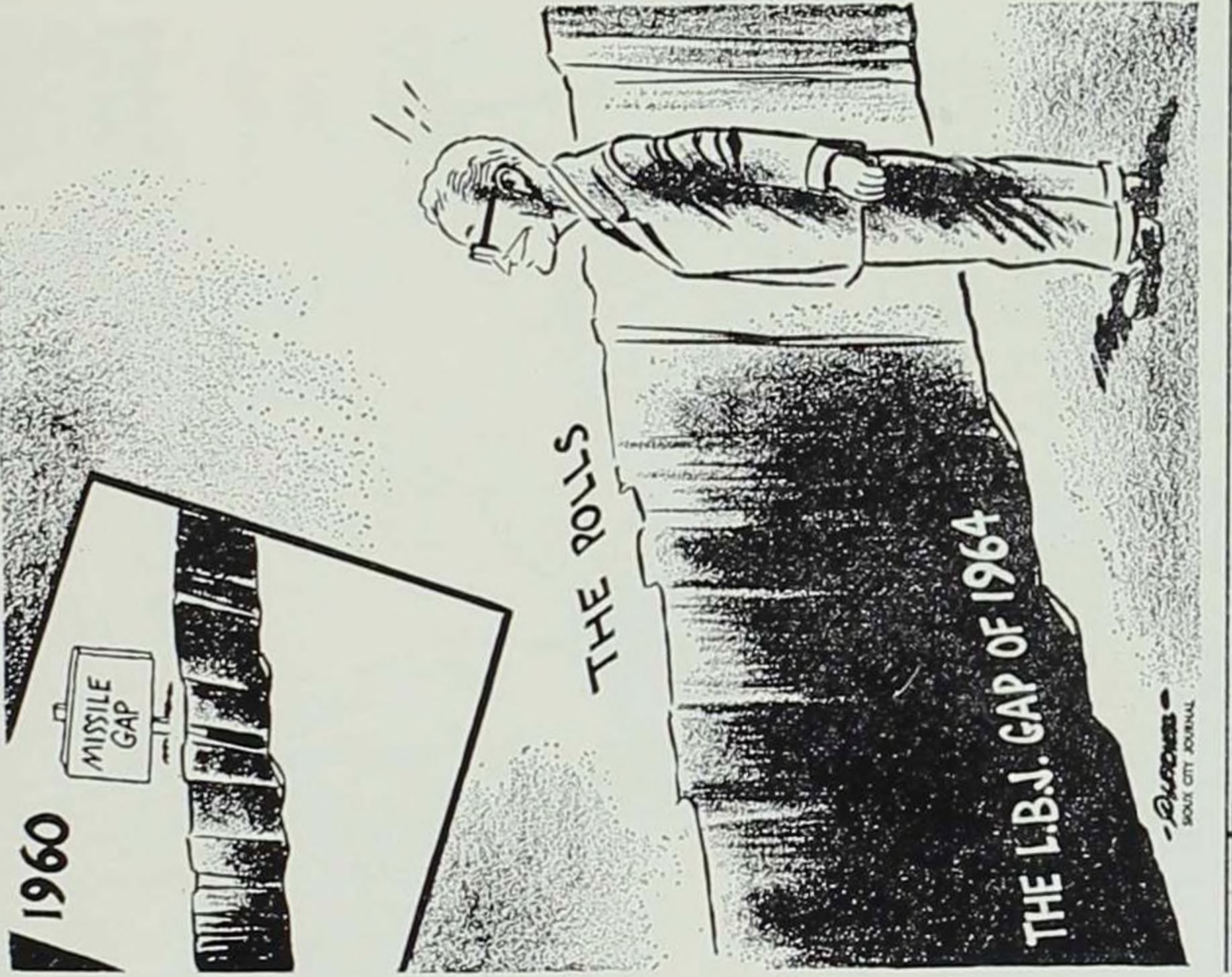
GOLDWATER v. JOHNSON — 1964

Ever Have the Feeling You've Seen
Something Before?



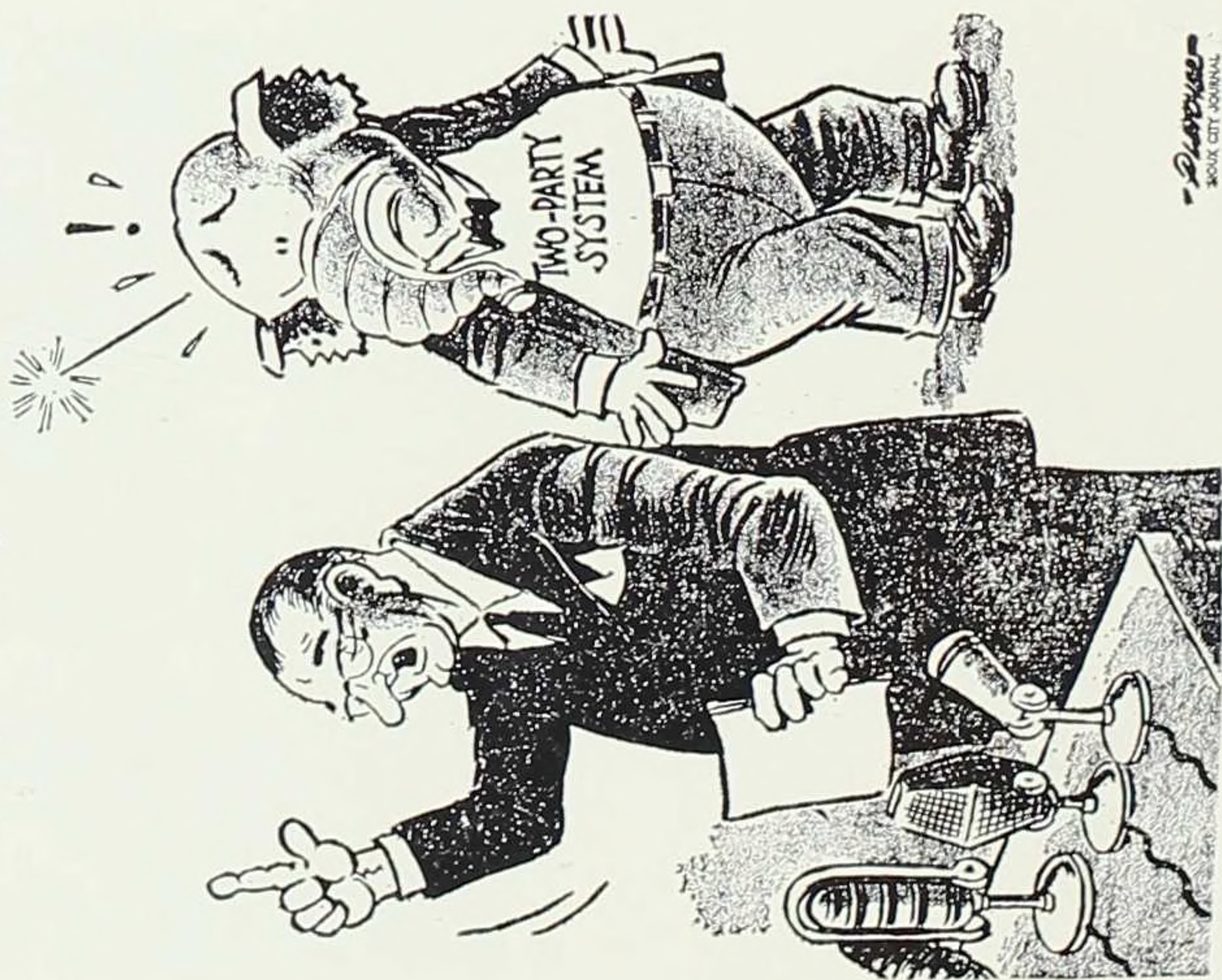
Sioux City Journal October 1, 1964

A Gap of Some Kind in Every Presidential
Election —



Sioux City Journal October 8, 1964

"Workers... Farmers... Businessmen...
 Democrats... Republicans... UNITE!"



-Dan Rabe-
 SIOUX CITY JOURNAL

Sioux City Journal October 5, 1964

Play Back

"JOHNSON WOULD LET THE
 COMMUNISTS TAKE OVER"
 AWK

"WARMONGER"
 "VOTE STEALER"

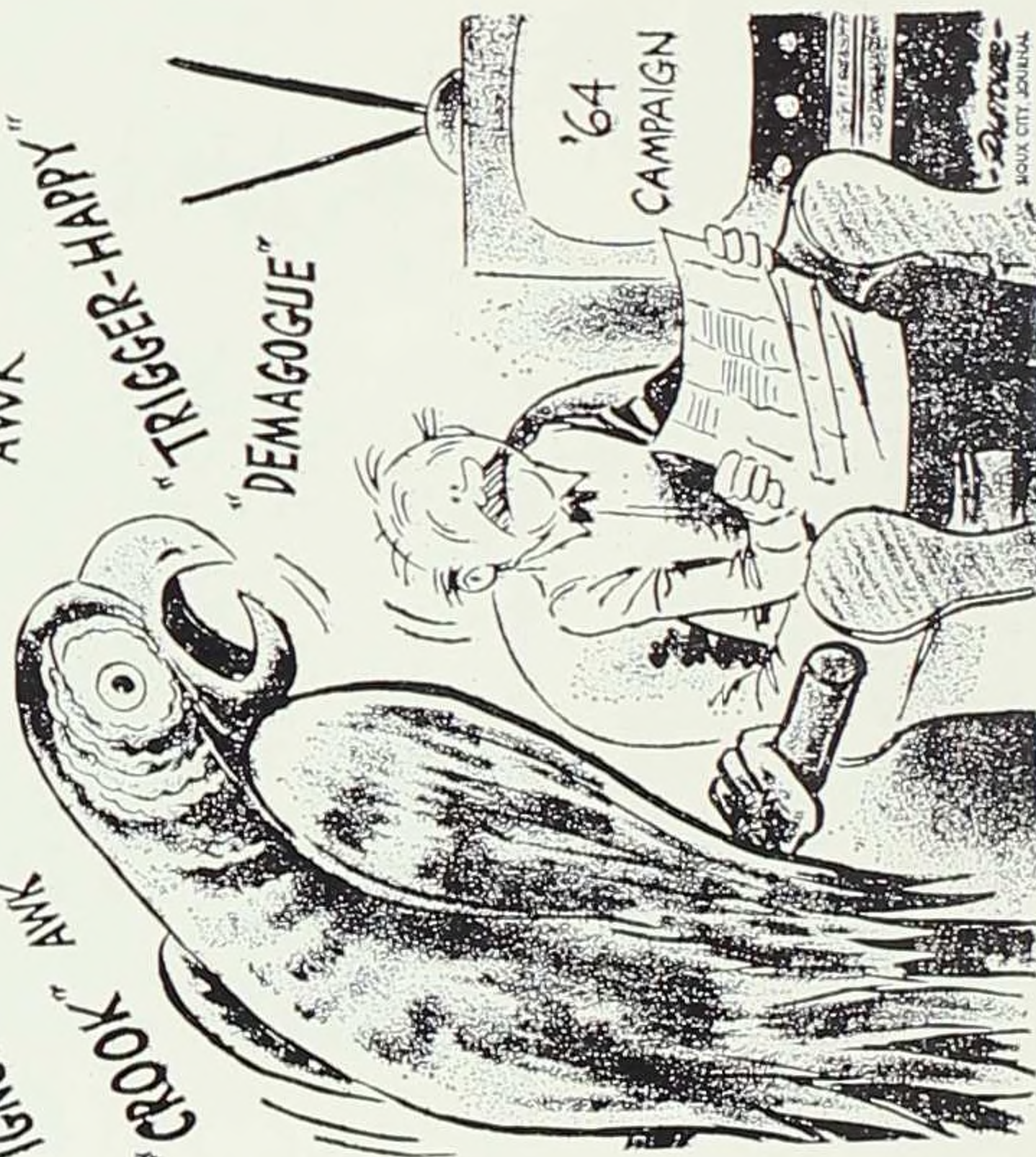
"GOLDWATER WOULD START
 AN ATOMIC WAR"
 AWK

"IGNORAMUS"
 AWK

"CROOK"
 AWK

"TRIGGER-HAPPY"
 AWK

"DEMAGOGUE"

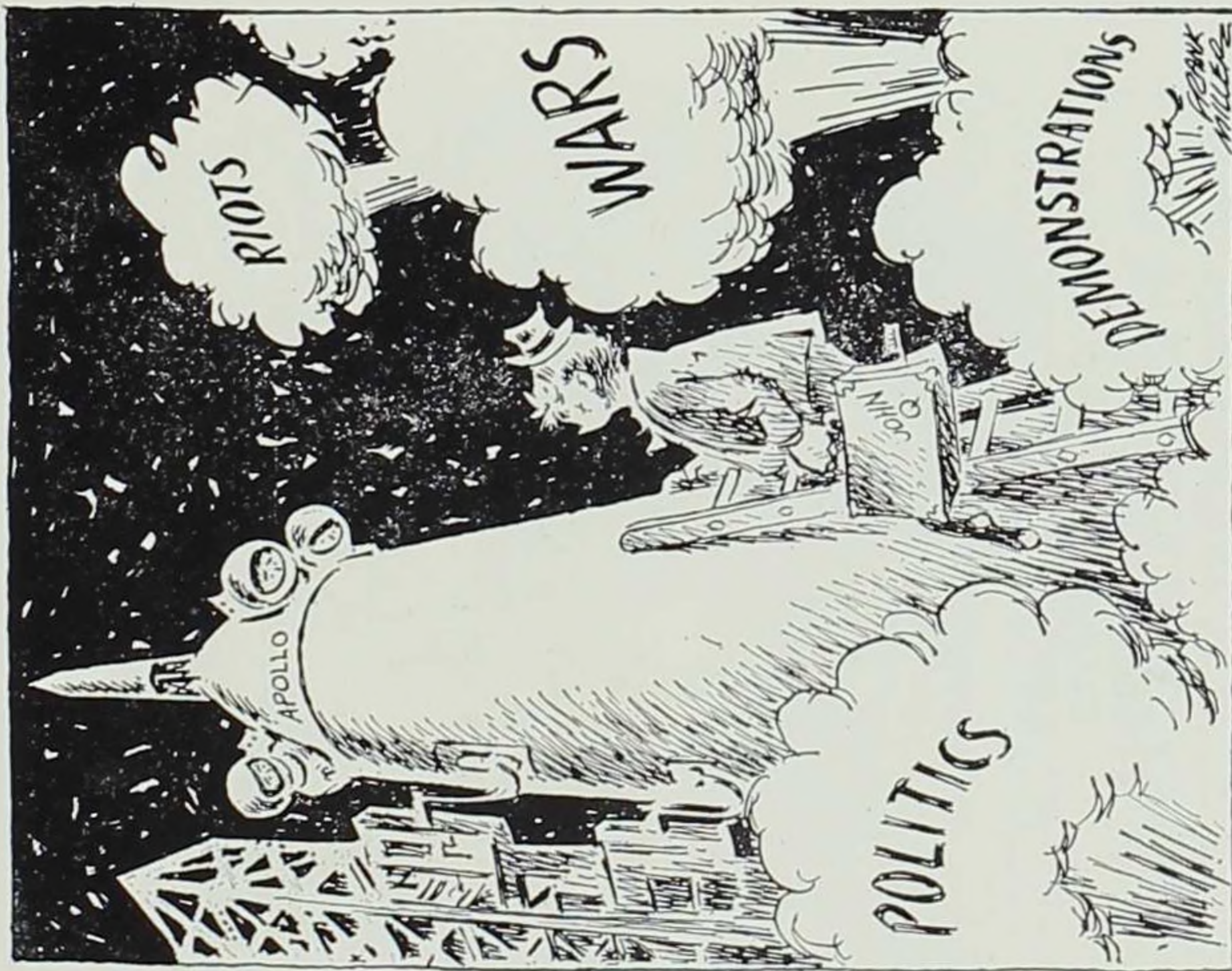


-Dan Rabe-
 SIOUX CITY JOURNAL

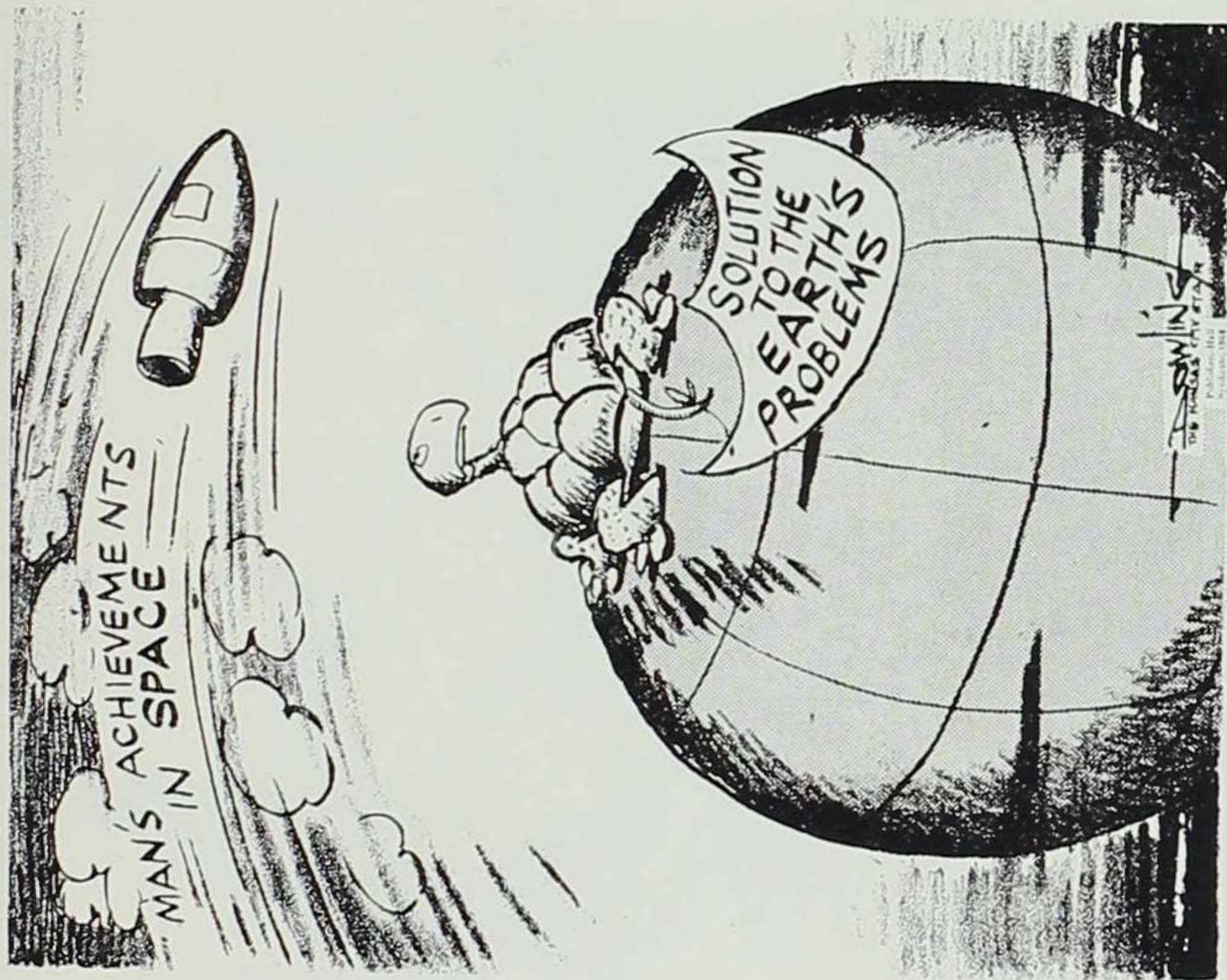
Sioux City Journal October 13, 1964

NIXON - HUMPHREY - WALLACE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1968

'HEY FELLAS! YOU HAVE ROOM FOR ONE MORE?'

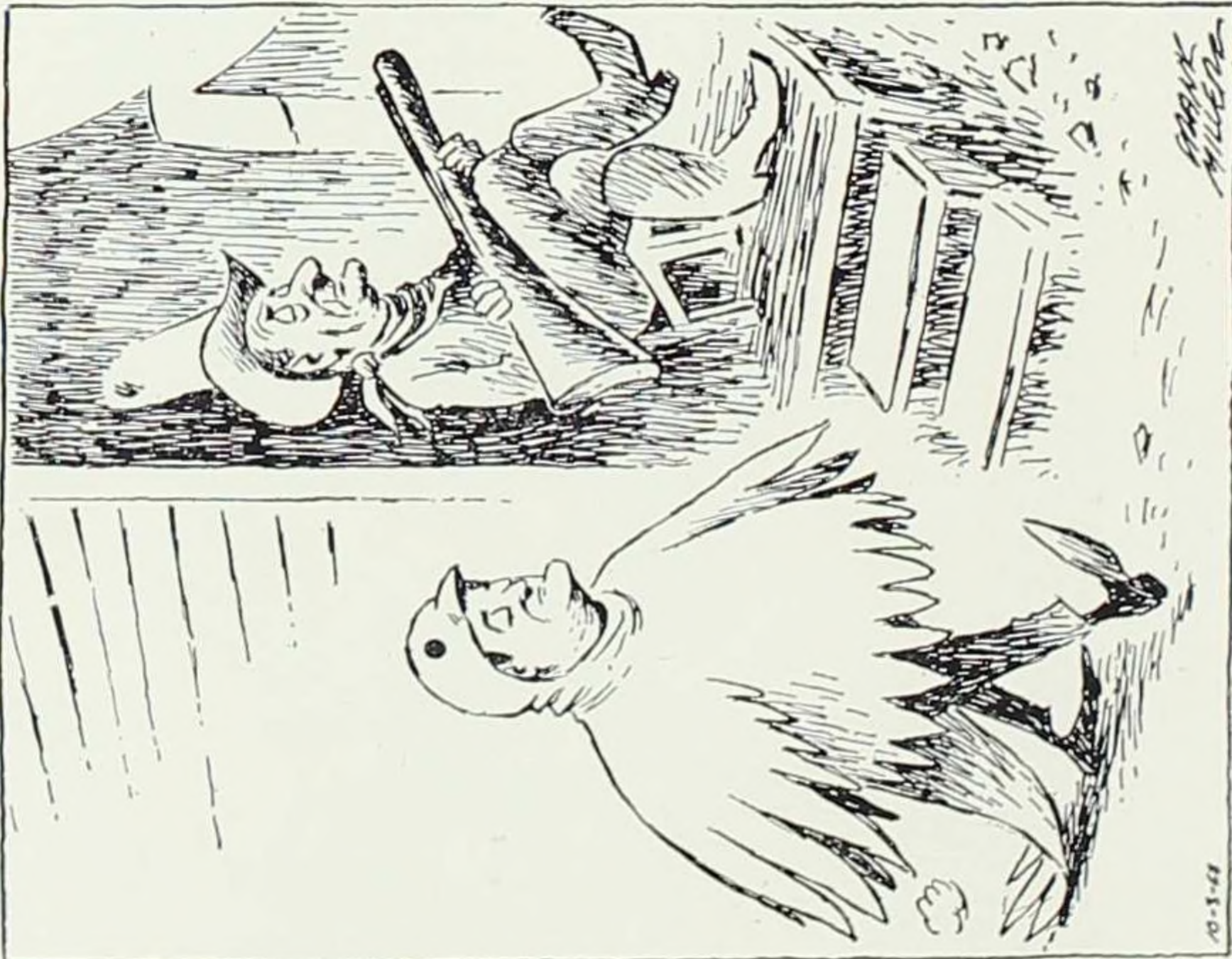


Des Moines Register October 10, 1968



Davenport Times-Democrat October 30, 1968

HUBERT'S TAKING A TERRIBLE CHANCE
WANDERING AROUND TOWN
DRESSED LIKE THAT



10-3-68

FRANK MILLER

Des Moines Register October 3, 1968



DONATO
THE TELEGRAM

SEN. BOIM AGENCY

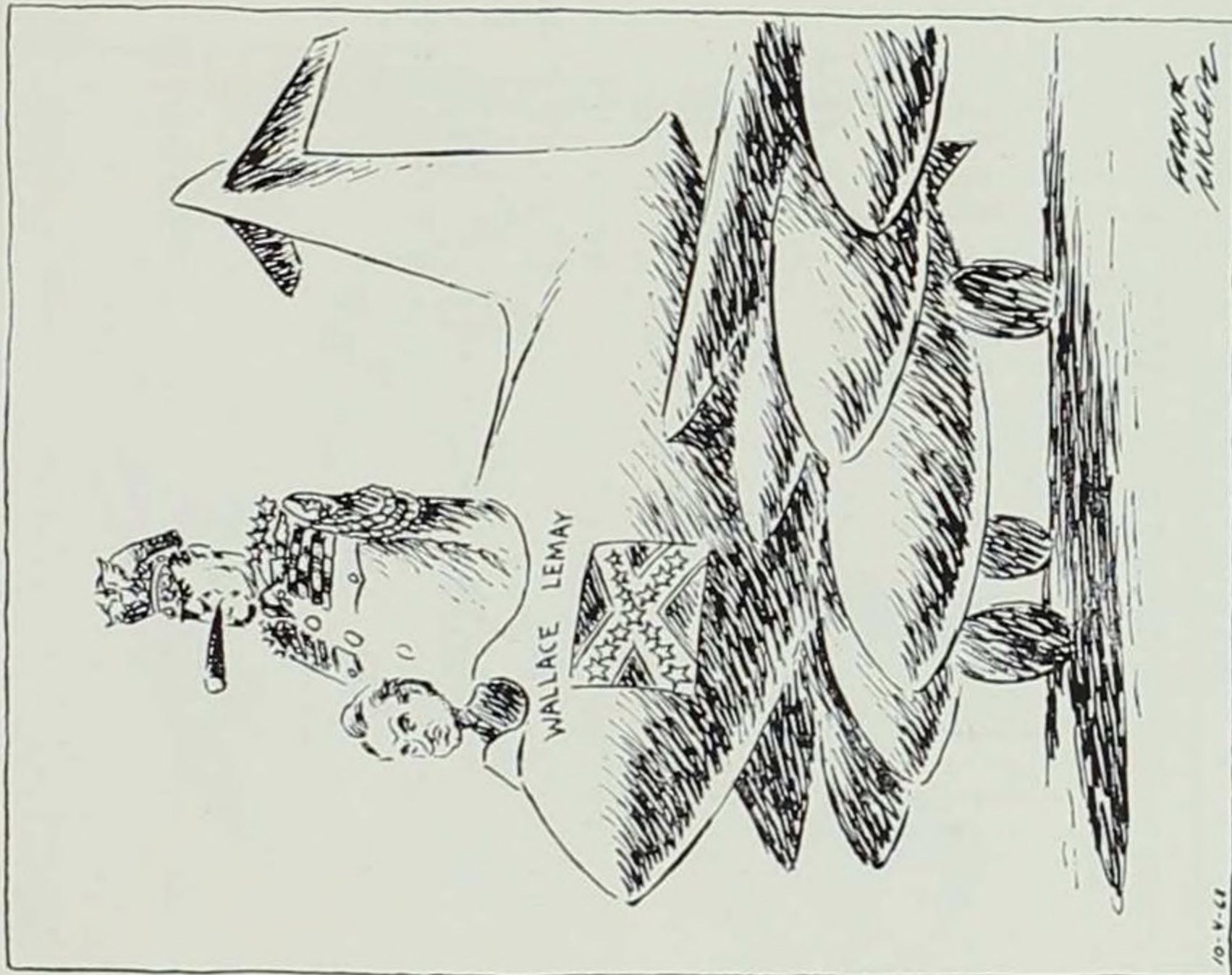
Des Moines Register October 2, 1968



"Hey, Mister! Your band turned right at the last corner!"

Des Moines Register October 7, 1968

'ANYBODY LAYS DOWN IN FRONT OF THIS PLANE IT'LL BE THE LAST PLANE HE'LL LAY DOWN IN FRONT OF'

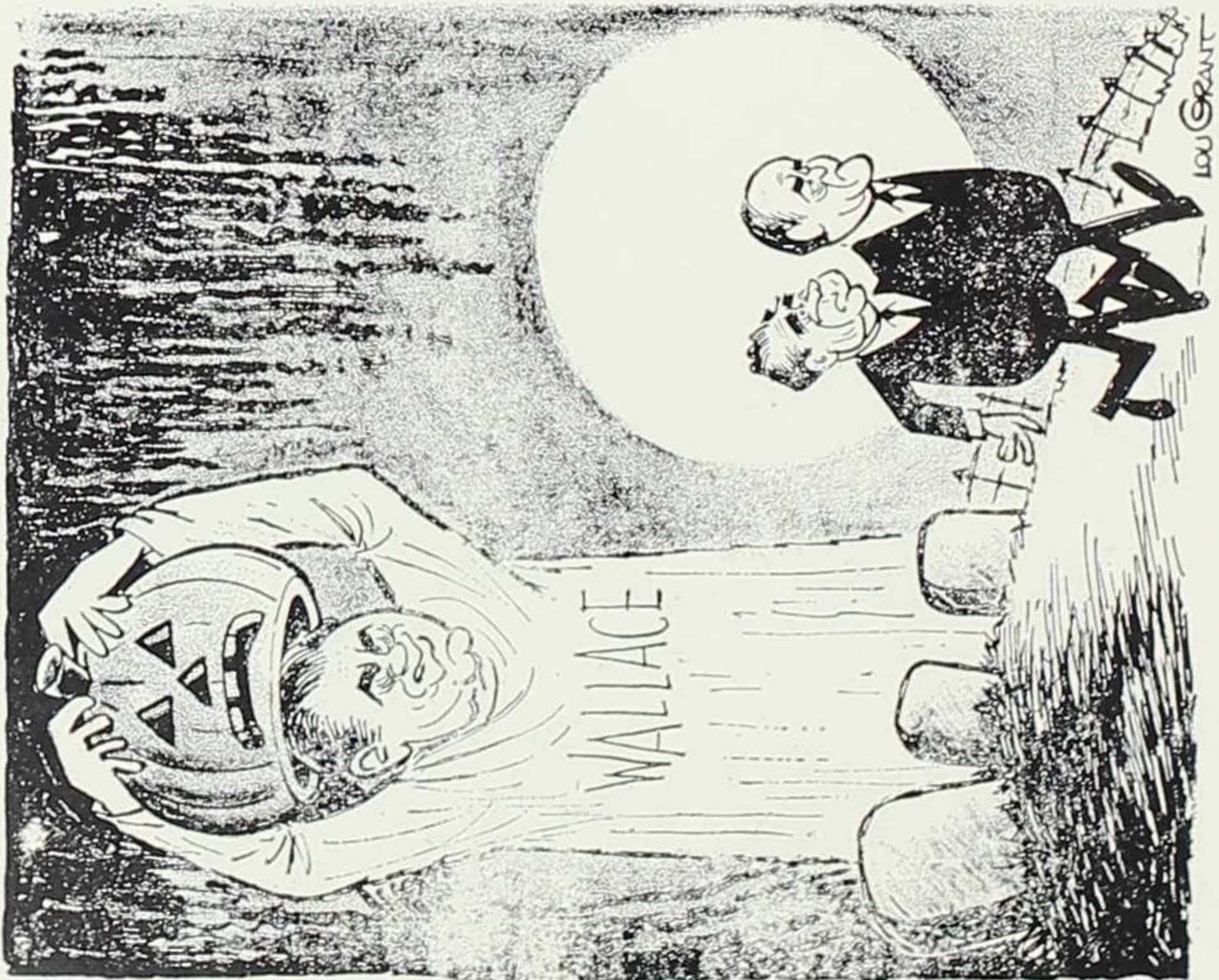


FRANK
MCKELVIN

10-V-68

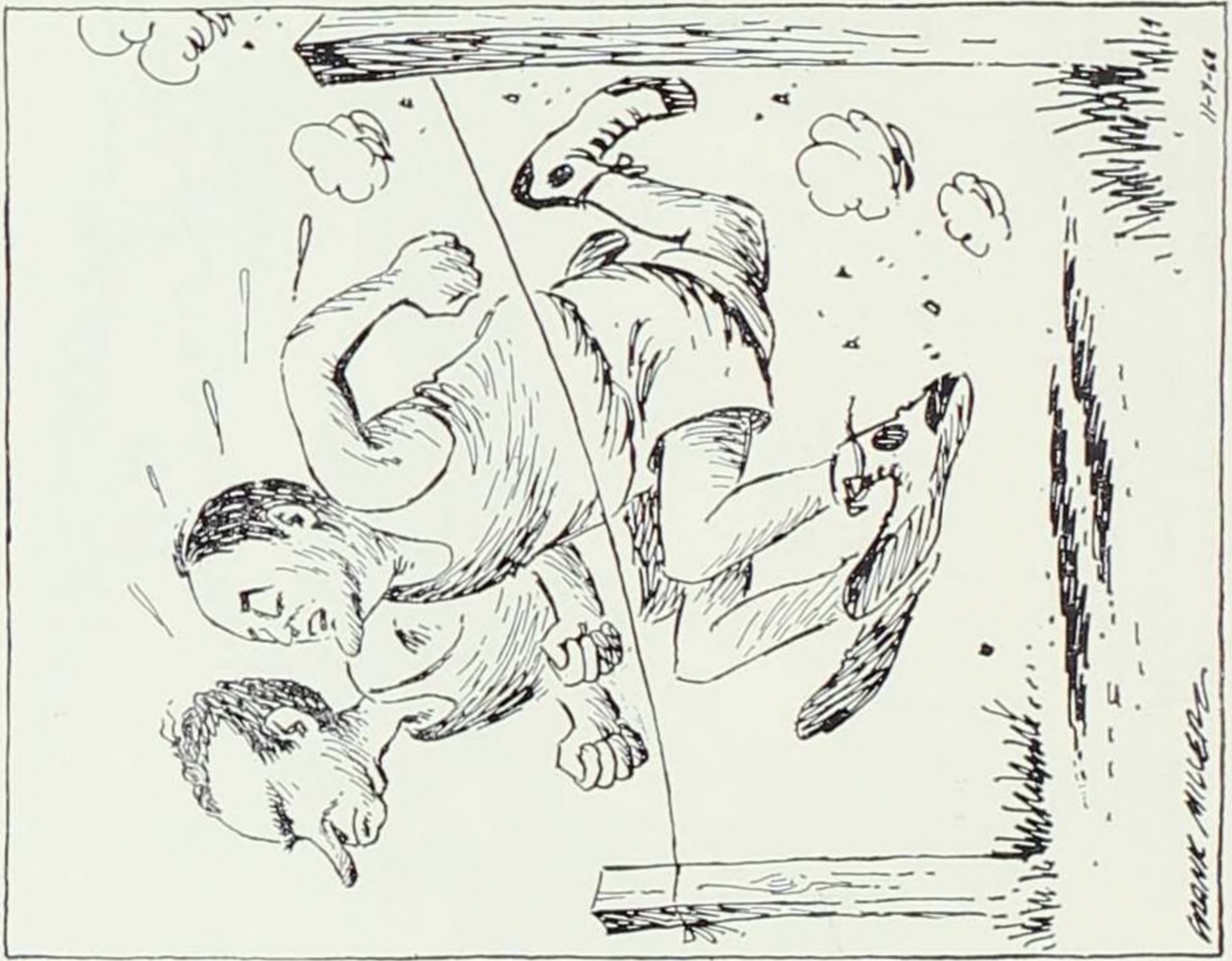
Des Moines Register October 4, 1968

'Ah Might Not Win But Ah'm Sure Gonna
Scare Hell Out of Somebody'



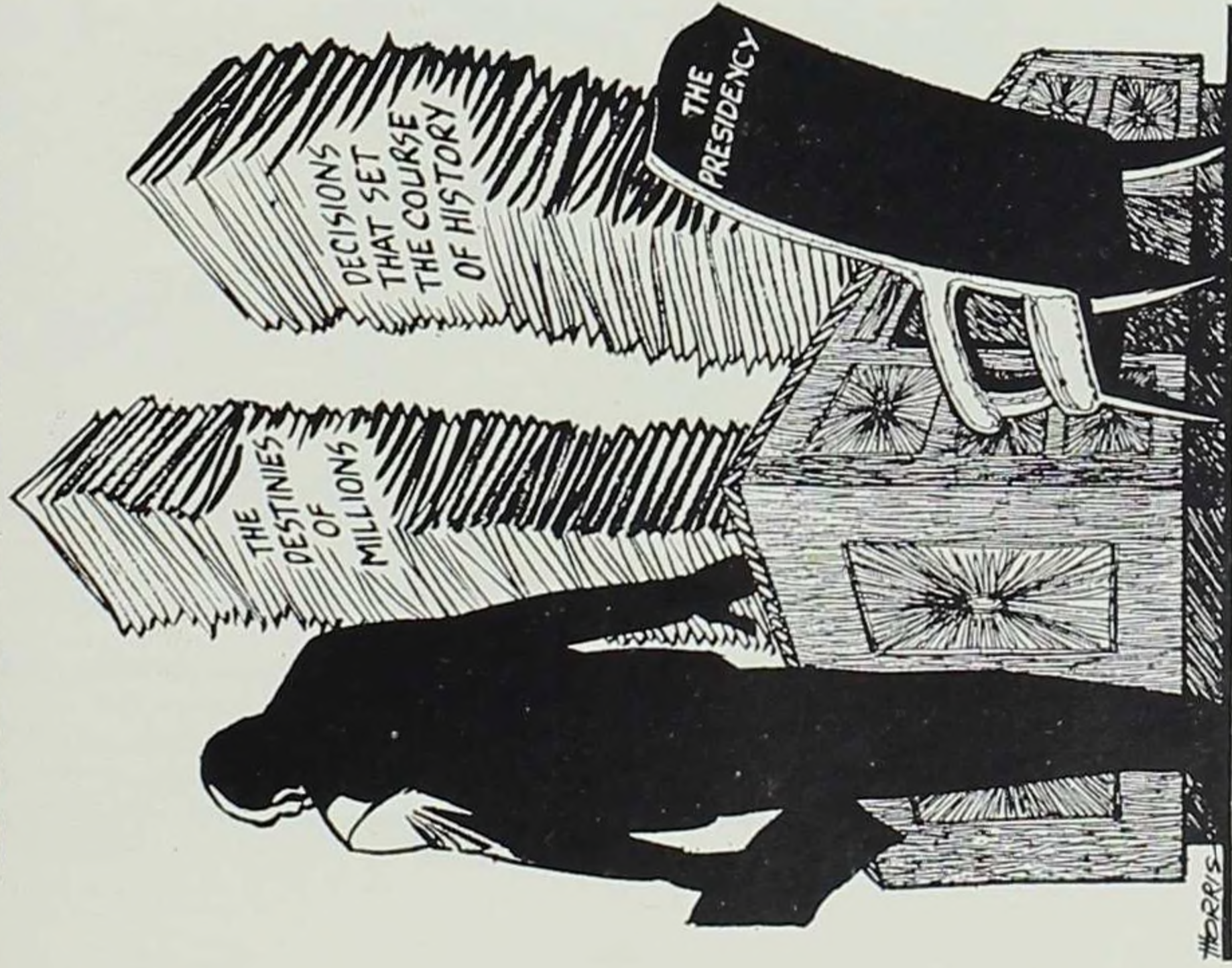
Iowa City Press-Citizen October 17, 1968

IT'S NIXON BY A NOSE



Des Moines Register November 7, 1968

'RESPONSIBILITY BEYOND HUMAN STRENGTH'



Cedar Rapids Gazette November 8, 1968

SOME VIEWS ON THE PRESIDENCY

"Unremitting slavery."—GEORGE WASHINGTON

"No man who ever held the office of President would congratulate a friend on obtaining it. He will make one man ungrateful, and a hundred men his enemies, for every office he can bestow."—JOHN ADAMS

"No man will ever bring out of the Presidency the reputation which carries him into it."—THOMAS JEFFERSON

"Dignified slavery."—ANDREW JACKSON

"If you are as happy, my dear sir, on entering this house as I am in leaving it and returning home, you are the happiest man in this country."—BUCHANAN TO LINCOLN

"If forced to choose between the penitentiary and the White House for four years, I would say the penitentiary, thank you."

—W. T. SHERMAN

"My God! What is there in this place that a man should ever want to get in it."—JAMES GARFIELD

"A position as great as that of the mightiest monarch."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

"The responsibilities of the office ought to sober a man even before he approaches it."—WOODROW WILSON

"I sit here all day trying to persuade people to do the things they ought to have sense enough to do without my persuading them. That's all the power of the President amounts to."

HARRY TRUMAN

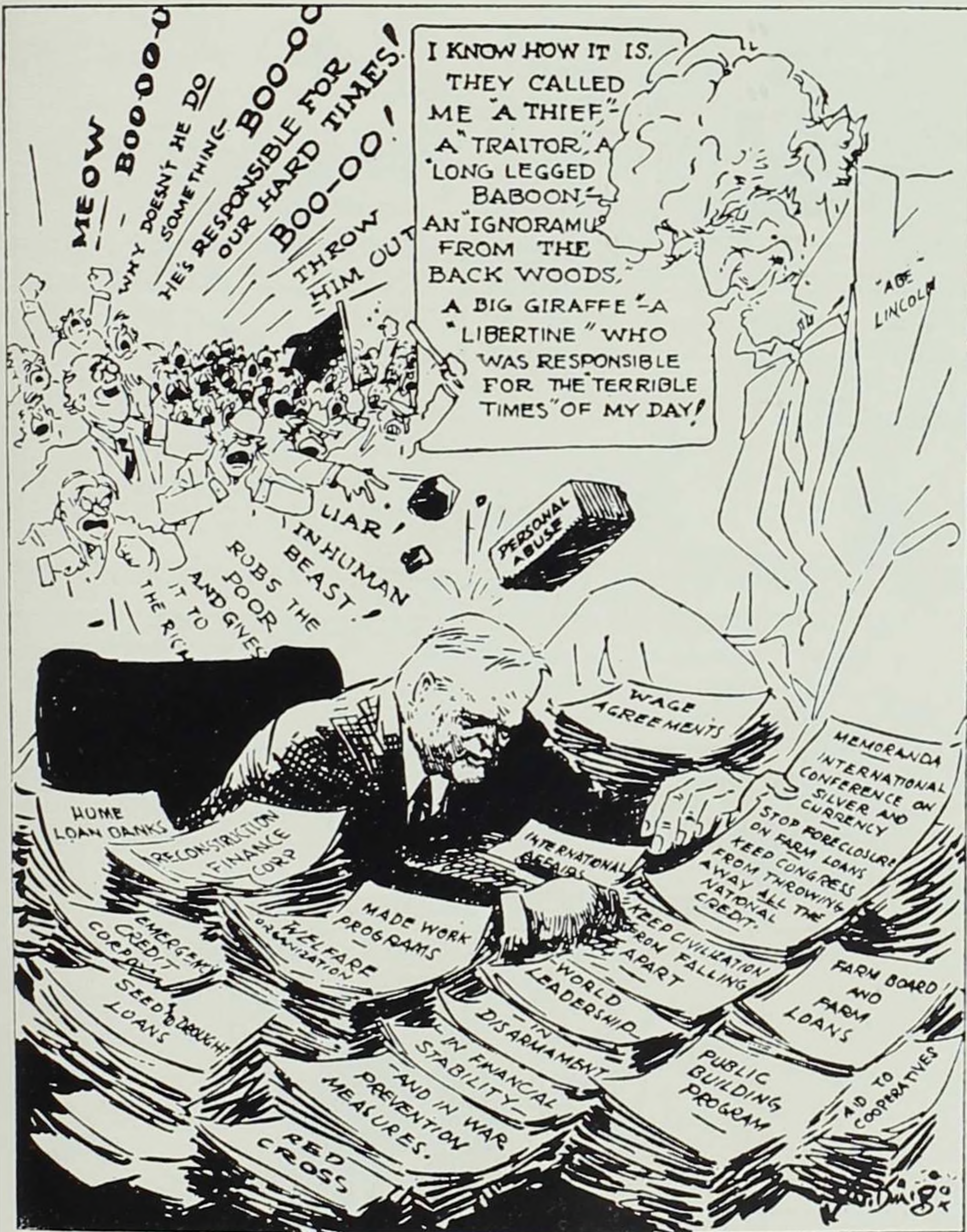
WHILE SUCH THINGS ARE POSSIBLE THERE IS
NOTHING VERY WRONG WITH OUR COUNTRY



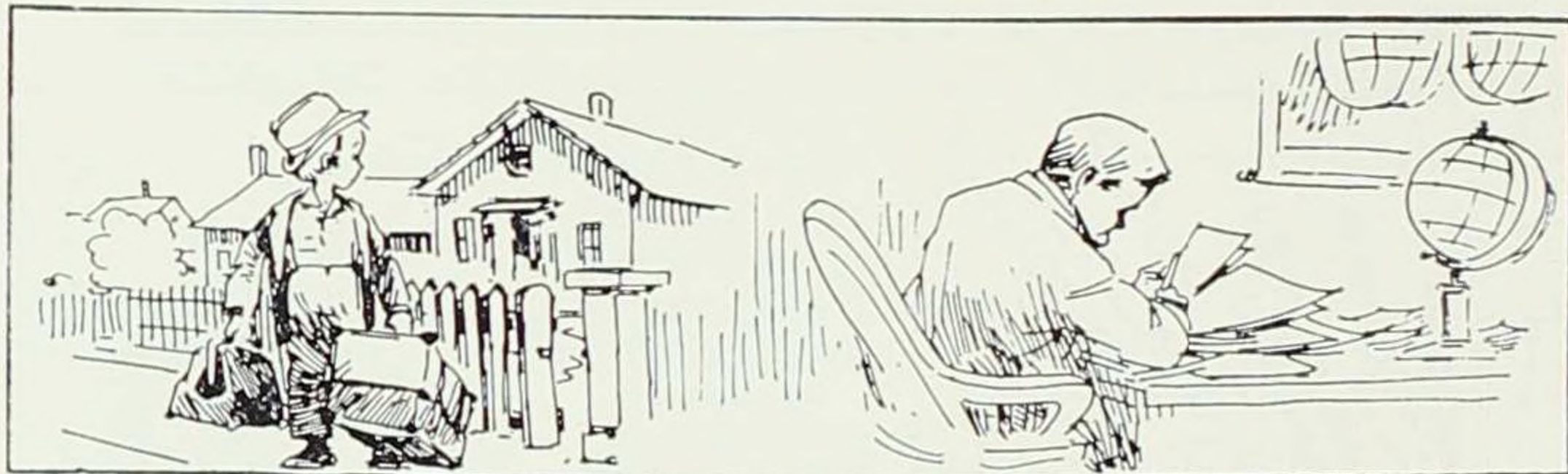
I spoke upon better law enforcement, upon the relations of government to business, upon world peace and disarmament, and concluded:

. . . The government must, so far as lies within its proper powers, give leadership to the realization of these ideals and to the fruition of these aspirations There is no short road to the realization of these aspirations. Ill-considered remedies for our faults bring only penalties after them. But if we hold the faith of the men in our mighty past who created these ideals, we shall leave them heightened and strengthened for our children. The Memoirs of Herbert Hoover — 1920-1933.

THE U. S. AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE



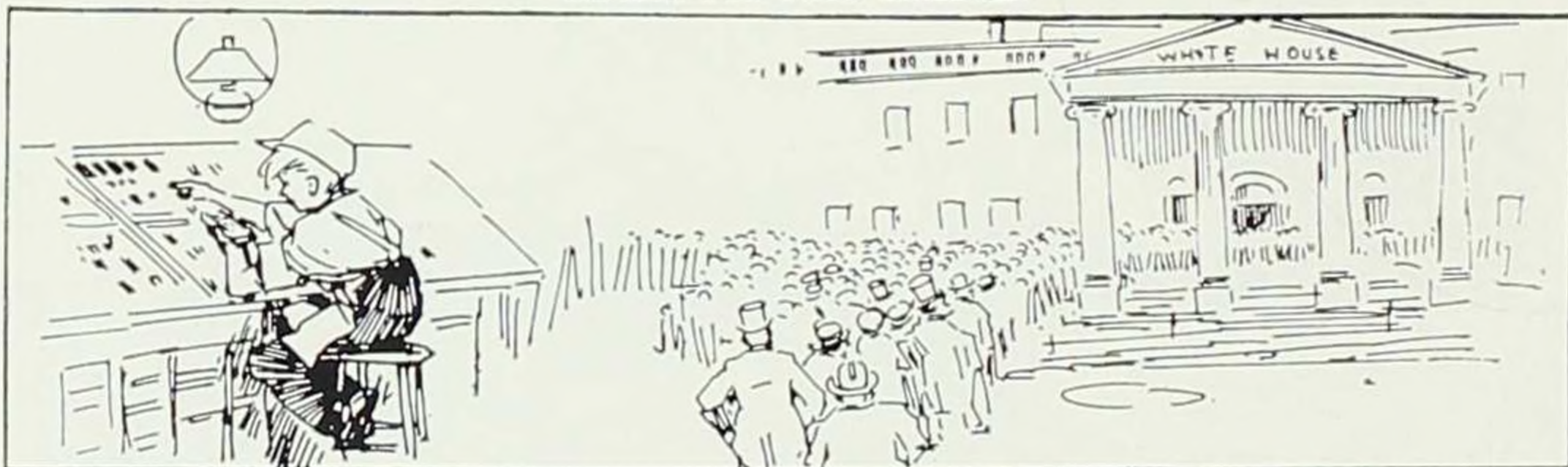
General Prosperity had been a great ally in my election in 1928. General Depression, who superseded, was in some part responsible for my defeat in 1932. The recovery which began in July steadily increased over that summer, but not sufficiently to overcome that particular political opponent The effort to crossbreed some features of Fascism and Socialism with our American free system speedily developed in the Roosevelt administration. The result was that America failed to keep pace with world recovery. Instead we continued with subnormal levels of lessened productivity, high unemployment, and costly relief measures until our man power and industries were absorbed by the war eight years later in 1941. The Memoirs of Herbert Hoover — 1929-1941.



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

TOTAL POPULAR VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1848-1968

1848	2,874,572	1888	11,381,408	1928	36,879,414
1852	3,142,395	1892	12,043,603	1932	39,816,522
1856	4,044,618	1896	13,813,243	1936	45,647,117
1860	4,689,568	1900	13,964,518	1940	49,900,000
1864	4,010,725	1904	13,523,519	1944	47,977,000
1868	5,720,250	1908	14,887,133	1948	48,794,000
1872	6,469,680	1912	15,031,169	1952	61,551,000
1876	8,402,329	1916	18,528,743	1956	62,027,000
1880	9,186,260	1920	26,705,346	1960	68,838,000
1884	10,055,539	1924	29,058,647	1964	70,645,000
				*1968	71,431,298

* 99% of vote counted

MINORITY PRESIDENTS

Year	President	Party	Popular Vote (%)	Year	President	Party	Popular Vote (%)
1824	John Quincy Adams	Independent	31.89	1884	Grover Cleveland	Democrat	48.50
1844	James K. Polk	Democrat	49.56	1888	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	47.81
1848	Zachary Taylor	Whig	47.31	1892	Grover Cleveland	Democrat	46.04
1856	James Buchanan	Democrat	45.63	1912	Woodrow Wilson	Democrat	41.85
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	39.79	1916	Woodrow Wilson	Democrat	49.26
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	47.94	1948	Harry S. Truman	Democrat	49.51
1880	James A. Garfield	Republican	48.32	1960	John F. Kennedy	Democrat	49.71
				*1968	Richard M. Nixon	Republican	43.48

* 99% of vote counted

MINOR POLITICAL PARTY VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

Year	Prohibition	Socialist & Soc. Labor	Year	Prohibition	Socialist & Soc. Labor	Year	Prohibition	Socialist & Soc. Labor
1880	10,305		1912	203,923	926,090	1944	75,000	124,000
1884	150,369		1916	220,506	598,516	1948	104,000	169,000
1888	250,124		1920	189,408	950,974	1952	73,000	50,000
1892	271,058	21,000	1924	57,551	27,650	1956	42,000	46,000
1896	141,676	36,454	1928	20,106	289,023	1960	46,000	48,000
1900	209,166	127,519	1932	81,869	918,057	1964	23,000	45,000
1904	259,257	436,184	1936	37,661	200,497	1968		
1908	252,683	434,645	1940	59,000	131,000			

This compilation is based on the *Statistical Abstract of the United States—1940* and *1961*. Additional sources are *Historical Statistics of the United States—Colonial Times to 1957*, *World Almanac*, *Reader's Digest Almanac*, Joseph Nathan Kane, *Facts about the Presidents*, and the series *America Votes: A Handbook of Contemporary American Election Statistics*. Compiled and edited by Richard M. Scammon.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE BY COUNTY IN IOWA
1952, 1956, 1960, 1968

IOWA COUNTIES	1952		1956		1960		1968		Wal- lace
	Steven- son (D)	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Eisen- hower (R)	Kennedy (D)	Nixon (R)	Humphrey (D)	Nixon (R)	
Adair	1,817	4,497	2,362	3,426	2,245	3,383	1,558	2,785	234
Adams	1,383	3,129	1,756	2,248	1,643	2,185	998	1,868	26
Allamakee	2,341	6,087	2,622	5,182	2,933	4,970	2,250	4,449	407
Appanoose	4,276	5,429	4,064	4,980	3,422	5,040	3,005	3,497	540
Audubon	2,220	3,605	2,585	3,057	2,595	2,935	1,720	2,592	198
Benton	3,831	6,316	3,946	5,634	4,620	5,972	3,944	5,016	596
Black Hawk	17,360	28,671	20,403	28,250	24,078	28,435	21,097	25,591	2,611
Boone	4,896	7,901	5,815	6,740	5,759	6,761	5,217	5,258	517
Bremer	2,363	6,806	2,892	5,930	3,234	6,504	2,481	5,604	423
Buchanan	3,019	6,431	3,513	5,512	4,251	5,179	3,670	4,541	457
Buena Vista	3,254	7,539	4,083	6,470	3,637	6,351	3,051	5,177	384
Butler	1,836	6,360	2,289	5,669	2,268	5,345	1,673	4,701	252
Calhoun	2,411	5,391	2,972	4,409	3,123	4,485	2,361	3,715	336
Carroll	4,139	7,473	5,085	5,816	7,064	4,648	4,809	3,927	412
Cass	2,349	7,355	2,818	6,103	3,059	6,290	2,136	5,223	370
Cedar	2,447	6,176	2,912	5,344	3,203	5,217	2,680	4,494	410
Cerro Gordo	8,354	13,207	9,362	12,449	10,044	12,830	8,553	10,662	1,019
Cherokee	2,502	6,018	3,254	4,821	3,309	4,791	2,705	4,436	340
Chickasaw	2,921	5,022	3,275	4,205	4,063	3,822	2,971	3,510	286
Clarke	1,653	3,215	1,929	2,462	1,906	2,631	1,655	2,059	286
Clay	2,258	6,271	2,970	5,107	3,437	5,165	2,840	4,325	369
Clayton	3,730	7,669	4,384	6,529	4,612	6,441	316	5,133	541
Clinton	7,975	15,372	8,394	14,765	10,508	13,797	9,515	11,513	1,233
Crawford	3,107	5,646	3,749	4,608	3,720	4,791	2,832	4,286	539
Dallas	4,501	8,008	5,185	6,619	5,597	6,566	5,062	5,549	640
Davis	2,283	3,195	2,458	2,661	2,303	2,641	1,904	2,016	350
Decatur	2,521	3,621	2,806	2,912	2,411	3,039	2,063	2,246	249
Delaware	2,351	6,449	2,621	5,732	3,688	5,015	2,760	4,650	412
Des Moines	8,686	12,182	8,781	11,152	9,872	10,678	10,158	8,458	1,281
Dickinson	1,748	4,401	2,498	3,641	2,696	3,575	2,286	3,472	302
Dubuque	14,542	18,075	13,174	17,923	22,007	12,740	18,664	14,197	1,701
Emmet	1,947	4,935	2,386	4,193	2,563	4,284	2,163	3,448	224
Fayette	4,403	9,152	4,935	7,914	5,256	8,330	4,030	6,929	634
Floyd	2,999	7,042	3,739	6,172	3,970	5,774	2,971	4,792	390
Franklin	1,941	5,432	2,513	4,563	2,476	4,514	1,777	3,605	239
Fremont	2,085	3,802	2,254	3,241	2,307	3,027	1,584	2,385	398
Greene	2,228	5,378	2,802	4,255	2,879	4,063	2,208	3,208	269
Grundy	1,483	5,652	1,908	4,915	2,174	4,989	1,675	4,664	293
Guthrie	2,281	5,377	2,981	4,283	2,896	4,046	2,063	3,349	280
Hamilton	2,788	7,006	3,829	5,667	3,905	5,265	3,058	4,607	301
Hancock	2,053	5,115	2,803	4,305	2,757	4,179	2,131	3,544	245
Hardin	3,205	7,880	3,775	6,642	3,888	6,438	3,229	5,335	407
Harrison	3,370	5,972	3,709	5,209	3,613	4,940	2,410	3,867	525
Henry	2,438	6,424	2,667	5,818	2,839	5,531	2,532	4,613	503
Howard	2,564	4,305	3,106	3,491	3,406	3,378	2,427	3,141	247
Humboldt	2,124	4,534	2,756	3,747	2,706	3,537	1,940	3,239	217
Ida	1,603	3,800	2,083	3,226	1,949	3,290	1,463	2,753	208
Iowa	2,514	5,625	2,753	4,875	2,828	4,944	2,586	4,115	351

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IOWA COUNTIES	1952		1956		1960		1968		Wal- lace
	Steven- son (D)	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Eisen- hower (R)	Kennedy (D)	Nixon (R)	Humphrey (D)	Nixon (R)	
Jackson	3,074	5,867	3,181	5,575	4,345	5,084	3,412	4,533	482
Jasper	6,756	9,610	7,098	9,310	7,242	9,332	6,556	7,903	732
Jefferson	2,470	5,630	2,845	4,807	2,780	4,942	2,411	4,130	377
Johnson	8,067	11,231	8,767	11,298	10,563	10,927	13,541	11,384	736
Jones	2,991	6,070	3,352	5,605	3,924	5,541	3,414	4,511	475
Keokuk	3,135	5,712	3,649	4,680	3,408	4,697	2,807	3,588	328
Kossuth	4,330	7,765	5,514	6,680	5,806	6,278	4,392	5,350	283
Lee	8,625	12,289	8,226	11,571	9,936	10,765	7,967	8,822	1,232
Linn	21,818	31,383	21,667	33,402	27,614	34,200	29,579	30,865	3,182
Louisa	1,673	3,675	1,858	3,184	1,966	3,036	1,632	2,529	323
Lucas	2,217	3,921	2,431	3,397	2,344	3,512	1,942	2,543	290
Lyon	1,324	4,893	1,790	4,356	1,752	4,917	1,403	4,198	151
Madison	2,131	4,967	2,652	3,883	2,722	3,804	2,187	3,151	328
Mahaska	3,745	7,369	3,965	6,864	3,746	7,129	3,721	5,669	392
Marion	5,196	7,165	5,316	6,830	4,547	7,444	4,618	5,691	583
Marshall	5,314	11,135	5,755	10,305	6,761	10,265	6,362	9,402	819
Mills	1,792	4,028	1,897	3,539	1,820	3,436	1,215	2,913	531
Mitchell	2,175	5,050	2,630	4,175	2,873	3,915	2,103	3,533	179
Monona	2,918	4,849	3,477	3,854	3,207	3,863	2,184	2,980	405
Monroe	2,785	3,219	2,616	2,984	2,459	2,922	2,225	2,143	298
Montgomery	2,235	6,074	2,597	5,027	2,665	4,974	1,892	4,155	425
Muscatine	5,772	9,361	5,718	8,552	6,135	8,555	4,726	7,361	643
O'Brien	2,192	7,130	2,970	6,138	2,967	6,509	2,146	5,594	322
Osceola	1,396	3,573	1,779	2,986	1,814	2,965	1,421	2,531	160
Page	2,669	8,840	3,001	7,380	3,075	7,089	2,127	5,307	634
Palo Alto	2,993	4,595	3,624	3,795	3,695	3,551	2,874	3,114	234
Plymouth	2,768	8,140	3,502	7,246	4,671	6,432	3,239	6,236	557
Pocahontas	2,517	4,472	3,201	3,606	3,408	3,445	2,363	2,939	254
Polk	50,867	60,934	53,025	62,392	55,091	64,077	52,604	52,241	9,523
Pottawattamie	11,897	18,894	12,731	17,632	14,025	19,223	9,485	16,038	2,838
Poweshiek	3,318	6,105	3,602	5,145	3,671	5,232	3,250	4,470	362
Ringgold	1,408	3,442	1,775	2,713	1,781	2,538	1,247	1,986	256
Sac	2,451	6,417	3,248	4,874	3,054	4,850	2,207	4,182	280
Scott	17,807	29,719	18,969	27,965	23,004	27,617	24,646	25,777	4,143
Shelby	2,762	5,135	3,300	4,425	3,427	4,210	2,395	3,886	319
Sioux	2,050	10,275	2,666	9,651	2,643	10,284	2,181	10,010	326
Story	5,299	13,857	6,352	13,264	7,281	13,708	9,456	13,327	728
Tama	4,076	7,061	4,795	5,952	4,950	5,535	3,767	4,956	472
Taylor	1,784	4,608	2,436	3,533	2,126	3,452	1,501	2,765	368
Union	2,566	5,742	2,828	4,666	2,720	4,417	2,137	3,365	324
Van Buren	1,577	3,870	1,833	3,233	1,760	3,129	1,356	2,334	239
Wapello	10,449	11,571	10,960	10,401	11,116	11,036	9,375	7,825	1,355
Warren	3,042	5,911	3,729	5,430	4,136	6,013	4,613	5,619	919
Washington	2,604	6,946	3,022	5,844	3,222	5,861	2,679	4,899	349
Wayne	2,497	3,995	2,553	3,340	2,307	3,401	1,723	2,553	283
Webster	8,681	12,336	9,901	11,097	10,680	10,741	8,570	9,358	966
Winnebago	1,905	4,574	2,521	3,926	2,463	4,082	3,543	2,168	202
Winneshiek	3,560	7,154	4,251	6,192	4,786	5,737	3,364	5,605	344
Woodbury	19,474	27,518	19,997	25,399	21,906	26,832	18,337	21,163	2,168
Worth	2,075	3,315	2,465	2,700	2,303	2,740	1,815	2,383	214
Wright	3,186	6,566	3,865	5,512	4,159	5,386	2,959	4,291	239
Totals	451,513	808,906	501,858	729,187	550,565	722,381	477,445	616,676	66,994

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1848-1968

winners name in (CAPITALS)

Year	Candidate	Party	NATIONAL			IOWA	
			Popular Vote	Per Cent	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Per Cent
1848	TAYLOR	Whig	1,360,967	47.31	163	10,626	44.63
	Cass	Democrat	1,222,342	42.47	127	12,052	50.63
	Van Buren	Free Soil	291,263	10.13		1,126	4.73
	Total Vote		2,874,572			23,804	
1852	PIERCE	Democrat	1,601,117	50.85	254	17,823	50.44
	Scott	Whig	1,385,453	43.82	42	15,895	44.99
	Hale	Free Soil	155,825	4.94		1,612	4.56
	Total Vote		3,142,395			35,330	
1856	BUCHANAN	Democrat	1,832,955	45.63	174	37,568	40.69
	Fremont	Republican	1,339,932	33.27	114	45,073	48.82
	Fillmore	American	871,731	21.10	8	9,669	10.47
	Total Vote		4,044,618			92,310	
1860	LINCOLN	Republican	1,865,593	39.79	180	70,118	54.54
	Douglas	Democrat	1,382,713	29.40	72	55,639	43.28
	Breckenridge	Nat'l Demo	848,356	18.20	39	1,034	.80
	Bell	Const. Union	592,905	12.61	12	1,763	1.37
	Total Vote		4,689,568			128,554	
1864	LINCOLN	Republican	2,206,938	55.15	212	88,500	64.11
	McClellan	Democrat	1,803,787	44.85	21	49,525	35.88
	Votes not cast				1		
Total Vote		4,010,725			138,025		
1868	GRANT	Republican	3,013,421	52.71	214	120,399	61.92
	Seymour	Democrat	2,706,829	47.29	80	74,040	38.07
	Total Vote		5,720,250			194,439	
1872	GRANT	Republican	3,596,745	55.63	286	131,556	64.18
	Greeley-Brown	Dem.-Lib.-Rep.	2,843,466	43.82	18	71,179	34.72
	Others		29,489	.55	3	2,221	1.08
	Votes not cast				17		
Total Vote		6,469,680			204,966		
1876	HAYES	Republican	4,036,572	47.94	185	171,326	58.47
	Tilden	Democrat	4,284,020	50.93	184	112,121	38.26
	Others		81,737	1.13		9,530	3.21
	Total Vote		8,402,329			292,977	
1880	GARFIELD	Republican	4,453,295	48.32	214	183,904	56.99
	Hancock	Democrat	4,414,082	48.21	155	105,845	32.80
	Weaver	Greenback	308,578	3.35		32,327	10.00
	Others		10,305	.12		633	.20
	Total Vote		9,186,260			322,709	
1884	CLEVELAND	Democrat	4,879,507	48.50	219	177,316	47.15
	Blaine	Republican	4,850,293	48.26	182	197,088	52.41
	Others		325,739	3.24		1,647	.44
	Total Vote		10,055,539			376,051	
1888	HARRISON	Republican	5,447,129	47.81	233	211,603	52.36
	Cleveland	Democrat	5,537,857	48.64	168	179,877	44.51
	Others		396,441	3.55		12,668	3.13
	Total Vote		11,381,427			404,148	
1892	CLEVELAND	Democrat	5,555,426	46.04	277	196,366	44.31
	Harrison	Republican	5,182,690	43.01	145	219,795	49.60
	Weaver	Populist	1,029,846	8.52	22	20,595	4.65
	Others		285,297	2.42		6,402	1.44
	Total Vote		12,053,259			443,158	
1896	McKINLEY	Republican	7,102,246	51.00	271	289,293	55.47
	Bryan	Democrat	6,492,559	46.72	176	223,741	42.90
	Others		315,398	2.28		8,513	1.63
	Total Vote		13,910,203			521,547	
1900	McKINLEY	Republican	7,218,491	51.67	292	307,803	58.15
	Bryan	Democrat	6,356,734	45.50	155	209,265	39.53
	Others		386,840	2.83		13,282	2.32
	Total Vote		13,962,065			530,355	
1904	ROOSEVELT	Republican	7,628,461	56.40	336	307,907	63.39
	Parker	Democrat	5,084,223	37.59	140	149,141	30.71
	Others		809,251	6.01		28,655	5.90
	Total Vote		13,521,935			485,703	

Year	Candidate	Party	NATIONAL			IOWA	
			Popular Vote	Per Cent	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Per Cent
1908	Taft	Republican	7,675,320	51.57	321	275,210	55.62
	Bryan	Democrat	6,412,294	43.05	162	200,771	40.58
	Others		800,626	5.38		18,789	3.80
	Total Vote		14,888,240			494,770	
1912	Wilson	Democrat	6,296,547	41.82	435	185,325	37.64
	Roosevelt	Progressive	4,118,571	27.45	88	161,819	32.87
	Taft	Republican	3,486,720	23.17	8	119,805	24.33
	Others		1,135,697	7.56		25,407	5.16
Total Vote		15,037,535			492,356		
1916	Wilson	Democrat	9,127,695	49.28	277	221,699	42.92
	Hughes	Republican	8,533,507	46.07	254	280,439	54.30
	Others		819,022	4.65		14,347	2.78
	Total Vote		18,480,224			516,485	
1920	Harding	Republican	16,143,407	61.02	404	634,674	70.92
	Cox	Democrat	9,130,328	34.55	127	227,921	25.46
	Others		1,454,333	4.43		32,487	3.62
	Total Vote		26,728,068			895,082	
1924	Coolidge	Republican	15,718,211	54.10	382	537,635	55.06
	Davis	Democrat	8,385,283	28.80	136	160,600	16.45
	LaFollette	Ind. Prog.	4,831,289	16.60	13	272,243	27.88
	Others		154,301	.50		4,037	.41
Total Vote		29,089,084			976,515		
1928	Hooover	Republican	21,391,993	58.2	444	623,818	61.80
	Smith	Democrat	15,016,169	40.8	87	378,936	37.54
	Others		330,725	1.0		6,606	.66
	Total Vote		36,738,887			1,009,360	
1932	Roosevelt	Democrat	22,809,638	57.3	472	598,019	57.69
	Hoover	Republican	15,758,901	39.6	59	414,483	39.98
	Others		1,153,306	3.1		24,231	2.33
	Total Vote		39,721,845			1,036,683	
1936	Roosevelt	Democrat	27,752,869	60.7	523	621,756	54.44
	Landon	Republican	16,674,665	36.4	8	487,977	42.73
	Others		1,200,982	2.9		33,000	2.83
	Total Vote		45,628,516			1,142,733	
1940	Roosevelt	Democrat	27,307,819	54.7	449	578,800	47.62
	Willkie	Republican	22,321,018	44.8	82	632,370	52.03
	Others		218,512	.5		4,260	.35
	Total Vote		49,847,349			1,215,430	
1944	Roosevelt	Democrat	25,606,585	53.39	432	499,876	47.54
	Dewey	Republican	22,014,745	45.89	99	547,267	52.04
	Others		200,612	.72		5,456	.42
	Total Vote		47,821,942			1,051,599	
1948	Truman	Democrat	24,105,812	49.51	304	522,380	50.31
	Dewey	Republican	21,970,065	45.13	189	494,018	47.58
	Thurmond	States Rights	1,169,063	2.40	38		
	Wallace	Progressive	1,157,172	2.38		12,125	1.17
Others		285,495	.58		9,741	.94	
Total Vote		48,687,607			1,038,264		
1952	Eisenhower	Republican	33,936,234	55.2	442	808,906	63.75
	Stevenson	Democrat	27,314,992	44.5	89	451,513	35.59
	Others		290,959	.3		8,354	.66
	Total Vote		61,542,185			1,268,773	
1956	Eisenhower	Republican	35,590,472	57.4	457	729,187	59.06
	Stevenson	Democrat	26,022,752	42.0	73	501,858	40.65
	Others		194,166	.6		3,519	.29
	Total Vote		61,807,390			1,234,564	
1960	Kennedy	Democrat	34,221,463	49.7	303	550,565	43.22
	Nixon	Republican	34,108,582	49.5	219	722,381	56.71
	Others		501,643	.7	15	864	.07
	Total Vote		68,831,688			1,273,810	
1964	Johnson	Democrat	43,128,956	61.1	486	733,030	61.88
	Goldwater	Republican	27,177,873	38.5	52	449,148	37.92
	Others		336,697	.4		2,361	.20
	Total Vote		70,643,526			1,184,539	
1968	Nixon	Republican	31,064,858	43.48	302	616,676	53.00
	Humphrey	Democrat	30,703,563	42.97	191	477,445	41.00
	Wallace	American Ind.	9,672,877	13.53	45	66,994	6.00
	Others						
Total Vote		*71,431,298			1,160,110		

*99% of vote counted.



The Year 1968 Holds Some Interesting Parallels to 1864.