

Democratic Candidate for Auditor General

ROBERT EMMETT CRESSWELL, member of the Cambria County Bar, has been in active and successful practice since his admission, Jan. 6, 1890. He is a son of Thomas Hayden and Ellen (Burke) Cresswell and was born in Strongstown, Indiana County, fifty-two years ago.

The Cresswell family settled in Maryland prior to the War of Revolution where Robert Cresswell, paternal grandfather of Robert Emmett Cresswell, was born. He moved to Franklin County, Pa., and in 1824 married Isabelle McKinzie. The McKinzie family came from the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1798. Capt. William McKinzie, only brother of Isabelle, enlisted in the War of 1812 and was with Commodore Perry in the battle of Lake Erie.

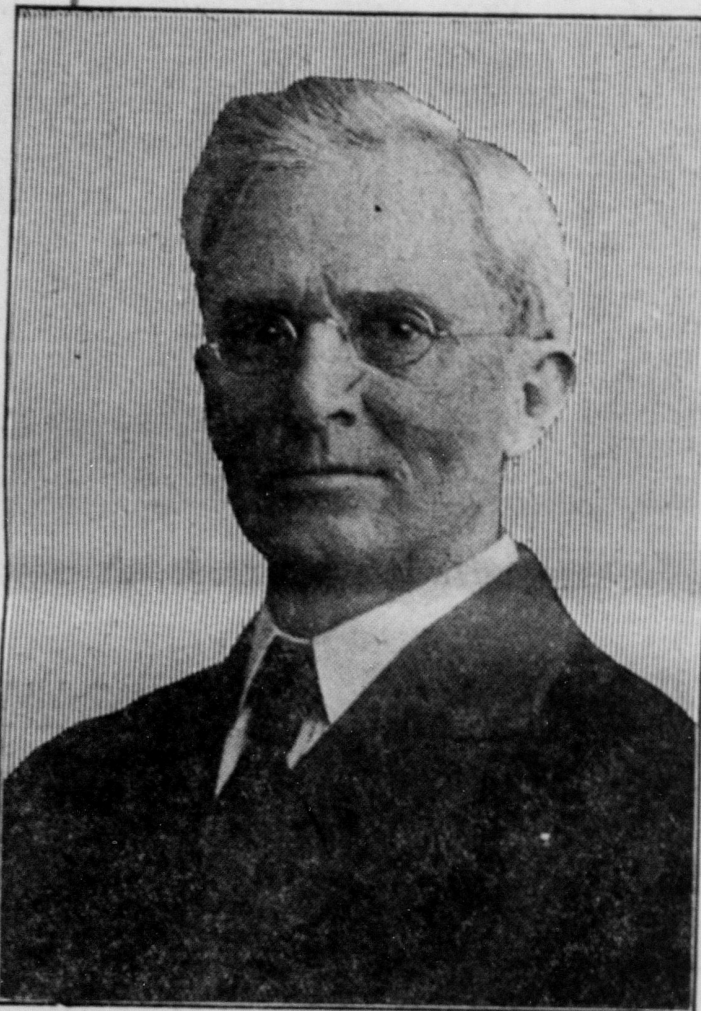
Thomas Hayden Cresswell, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1827, and soon afterward his parents moved to Newry, Blair County, where he was raised. In youth he worked in various employments and finally settled down as clerk for Dr. Peter Shoemaker, merchant and iron master at Rebecca Furnace, of which he became manager. In 1855 he married Ellen Burke in Strongstown, Indiana County. Shortly after marriage he removed to Strongstown, where his wife had a considerable estate, and engaged in the lumber business. He died May 11, 1882. He was active in civic affairs and served as Postmaster and Justice of the Peace.

Edmund Burke, maternal grandfather of Robert Emmett Cresswell, was a native of County Waterford, Ireland, and a descendant of the celebrated Burke family. He was a marine engineer and was employed by the British Government for some years making ocean surveys. He surveyed a canal project in New York and performed similar work in and about Baltimore and Annapolis. Later he located in Western Pennsylvania and, associated with Mr. McGrath, of Lancaster, and Mr. Riley, built several sections of the old Pennsylvania canal, the Bald Eagle canal and various pikes in that section of the State. After acquiring a large estate he married Catharine Sweeney, who was born at Bellefonte, of Irish parentage.

Robert Emmett Cresswell was educated in the public schools and the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Indiana. After leaving the Normal School he taught school in the winters and worked about his father's business during the Summer months. Later he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a car recording clerk and remained in that service until that department was removed from Altoona to Philadelphia, when he engaged in railroading in the West. In 1885 he returned to Pennsylvania to assist in the settlement of his deceased father's estate and resumed the lumber business. During the year or two while thus engaged he began reading law and registered as a student. In 1887, upon the advice of his father's life-time friend and legal counselor, the late Supreme Court Justice Silas M. Clark, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in the class of 1889, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Since that time he has been engaged in the general practice of law in the city of Johnstown, to which city he, with his mother, brother and two sisters, moved in 1889. Like his

ancestors on both sides, Mr. Cresswell is a Democrat in politics and has always been active in party work. In 1889 he was unanimously chosen as Chairman of the County Committee and served in that capacity for four years. He built up a strong organization and in 1901 the party elected the Hon. F. J. O'Connor as Common Pleas Judge and William H. Strauss as Register and Recorder. The following year they elected a County Treasurer and the next year a Sheriff. In 1900 Mr. Cresswell was elected a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee and served three years. In 1902 he was nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth district and though his antagonist was one of the most popular and capable men, he ran far beyond his party strength. He has been delegate to several State Conventions and attended the National Convention in Denver in 1908, as a delegate, where he voted for Bryan.



Robert Emmett Cresswell.

sition with us in the great struggle of life, and by rational, natural means and methods help to bring about that great day, so that to-morrow shall be better than to-day, and to-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow's to-morrow, each a better day than the one that has gone before.—Samuel Gompers.

A firm in Nuremberg, Germany, makes annually over 300,000,000 lead pencils out of the American cedar. About 100,000 tons, or 7,500,000 cubic feet, of wood are required for making these pencils. An equal amount is consumed annually in the United States in the pencil industry alone. This makes a total of more than 200,000 tons, or about 15,000,000 cubic feet of wood annually; or a little over 600 tons of cedar wood are used for pencils each day in the year.

When you are through with this magazine will you kindly hand or send it to some friend or neighbor who you think is or ought to be interested.

Notes From the Labor World

During the year 1911 Cigarmakers' International Union paid to its traveling members \$38,543.47. To those on strike \$47,671.20; cost per member per year for these two benefits, \$1.10. The sick benefits paid amounted to \$201,296.03, costing the members \$4.13 per capita. The death and total disability benefits totaled \$251,677.41, costing the members \$5.03 per-capita. The out-of-work benefit was \$36,942.50, at a per capita cost of 87 cents. The total cost per member per year for these benefits was \$11.14. The total benefits paid by the cigarmakers during 1911 amounted to \$576,130.61. The grand total of all benefits paid during a period of 32 years and two months was \$10,228,842.71. The balance remaining in the cigarmakers' treasury at the close of 1911 amounted to \$443,384.62.

Ours is a movement as broad as the universe. It is limitless in its opportunities, in its ideas and in its ideals. There is not one man or one institution, or anything worth preserving which we aim to destroy or tear down, but we propose to go down deep—deep into the abyss of misery and despair to help bring up our fellows of the submerged, that they may take their po-