

Than Most of His Predecessors

Taft More Fortunate Pierce's Council Remained Unbroken During His Term

L/THOUGH Mr. Taft has made two changes in his cabinet, Fisher succeeding Ballinger and Stimson taking the place of Dickinson, this number is not unusual enough to arouse the surprise which is expressed in some quarters. The president, indeed, is more fortunate than most of his predecessors have been in retaining the services of his political family. In his four years of service it is to be presumed that he did not expect to equal the record of Pierce, whose council remained unbroken to the end of the term. In fact, some presidents have bad more changes in the ranks of their official advisers in a single year than the pres-ent executive has had in two years and a quarter. On this score Mr. Taft has fared well.

While the term cabinet is not mentioned in the constitution, this has become a very important part of the ex-ecutive machinery. Although the fed-eral charter does not mention this body by name, it assumes that such a council will be created and refers to it in article 2, section 2, which authorizes the president to "require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." More than once the first president called for such opinions. He did this in a historic exigency, that which was created by the passage through congress of the bill to create the first United States bank, that which was chartered in 1791. Hamilton, the secretary of the treasury, was the author of that measure, which many of the state rights advocates opposed as an unconstitutional stretch of power by congress. Washington asked the views in writing of all his advisers. Jefferson, the secretary of state, opposed the bank, but Hamilton's argument prevailed with Washington, and he signed the bill. In later days the custom for the president has been to have regular consultations with the cabinet, before whom all matters of large importance are laid. This has been the practice within the recollection of everybody now alive.

Cabinet Acquires Prestige.

But the cabinet in recent times has had a dignity and a prestige which it did not possess at first. In certain contingencies the presidency may devolve upon some of its members. Along until 1886, if there were no president or vice president, the presidency would be obtained by the president pro tempore of the senate or the speaker of the house, in this order, but the assassination of Garfield in 1881, when there was no president pro tempore and no speaker of the house, for congress had not met at that time, impelled house and senate to provide for a crisis of this sort. Thus a bill was passed, which was signed by Cleveland on Jan. 19, 1886, which placed the other came through the nullificathe members of the cabinet in the line tion movement in South Carolina. of succession, the order being the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and so on. Of course the cabinet officer in order to be eligible would have to meet the requirements keeper named O'Neil, who married a of birth and age which are demanded naval officer named Timberiake. Gos in presidents. The act of 1886 gives sip, especially by women, made rather the cabinet a certain importance which free with the name of Timberlake's it lacked up to that time. In the accidents and mischances of the future it is altogether possible that the neighbor and friend of Jackson, whom big office may descend to one of the Jackson, when entering office in 1829. president's appointees. Only four members were in the cabinet in Washington's time. These were ceive Mrs. Eaton, while Jackson, who the heads of the state, the treasury and had long been acquainted with her and the war departments and the attorney general. It was said that Washington the husbands of these women were elselected members from each party impartially in framing his cabinet. In the sense in which this assertion is commonly made it is not quite correct. became an issue in Democratic fac-Hamilton and Jefferson, the two most prominent members of the first president's council, did indeed belong to different schools of political thought. It is probable, however, that this circumstance did not have any influence with Washington in making the selections. When he entered office party lines had not been drawn. Two houn out, and a new council was the elements were in the convention which result. This cabinet squabble thrust framed the constitution, and Washington presided over that body. The advocates of the constitution as framed were called Federalists, and its opponents were named Antifederalists. This division appeared in a much more decisive form in the state conventions which were held to ratify or reject that charter. The Federalists triumphed. In the earlier congresses the same political terms were used. In the sense, however, of defending the constitution Jefferson and Hamilton were Federalists, but soon after it went into operation the term Feder- ams, fairly harmonious relations existalists was restricted to the men who wanted to give congress large powers, presidents, broken in the case of Monled by Hamilton, while those who would confine its powers to the rigid letter of the instrument began under Jefferson's lead to call themselves Republicans. Most of the Antifederalists were in the Republican party, the progenitor of the present Democratic party.

Adams was the president at that time Previously the duties of that post were in charge of the secretary of war. In 1829 Jackson called the postmaster general into his council. The office of secretary of the interior dates from 1849, when Taylor entered the presidency. At that time and for forty years afterward the cabinet consisted of seven members. These comprised its number through the civil war period. The secretary of agriculture appeared in the closing days of Cleve land's first term, and Norman J. Col man of Missourl was the first person who held that title. Early in Roosevelt's service and largely through his influence the department of commerce and labor was created, with its chief a member of the cabinet. To that post Roosevelt appointed his private secretary, Cortelyou.

Adams Made Few Changes.

Next to Pierce, the president who made the fewest changes in his cabinet was John Quincy Adams. He made only one. Near the end of the term Peter B. Porter of New York succeeded James Barbour of Virginia as secretary of war. And Adams, like Pierce, was fairly well served by his official advisers. All were men of high standing in their day. Those who are best known to readers of history are Henry Clay, who was secretary of state; Richard Rush, secretary of the treasury; John McLean, postmaster general, and William Wirt, attorney general. Pierce's cabinet's best known members were William L. Marcy, secretary of state; James Guthrie, secretary of the treasury; Jefferson Davis, secretary of war, and Caleb Cushing, attorney general. Marcy is the man who, as a senator from New York. made use of the pharse, "To the victor belong the spolls of the enemy," meaning to the victor in politics. This was during Jackson's administration and was in justification of Jackson's course in turning his party enemies out of the federal appointive offices and putting his friends in. This was the spoils system, so called, which raged until mitigated by the civil service act of 1883, signed by President Arthur. Guthrie was mentioned early in 1861 as being one of the southern enemies of his party whom Lincoln was considering as possible selections for his cabinet. Lincoln found it necessary or expedient, however, to give all the places to Republicans.

An upheaval occurred in Jackson's cabinet in 1831, in the troubles in which Jackson and Calhoun found themselves in hostile camps in the Democratic party. These were due to two issues. One was the fight which the wives and daughters of Vice President Calhoun and some of the members of the cabinet made against the wife of Secretary of War Eaton, and which was led by Calhoun and Hayne. The first was facetiously styled the "Peggy O'Neil war." Mrs. Eaton was the daughter of a Washington tavern wife, and he committed suicide. Then she married General John H. Eaten, a appointed secretary of war. The wo men of the court circle refused to rewho admired her, took her side. As ther unwilling or unable to constrain their wives to tender the ordinary courtesies to Mrs. Eaton the matter tional politics. The result was the resignation of some of the members of the cabinet, led by Jackson's friend, Van Buren, who was a widower and who was free to extend all the conventional courtesies to Mrs. Eaton. With Van Buren and Eaton out of the cablnet Jackson forced the friends of Cal-Calhoun out of the line for the succession to the presidency and put Van Buren in his place. Nullification, however, and the knowledge that Calhoun as secretary of war under Monroe had favored a court martial for Jackson for his too exuberant activity in the Crook war did more even than the Eaton imbroglio toward turning "Old Hickory" against the South Carolinian. Along until Jackson's day, except in the case of Hamilton and Jefferson in Washington's cabinet and a few of the er man who ever sat down to the counmembers of the council of John Adcll table of a president of the United States. ed among the official advisers of the roe and Crawford, the secretary of the treasury. It was said that for a time there were strained relations between these two, although in the campaign of 1824 the gossip of the day said that Monroe would have preferred Orawford for president to any of the other competitors-John Quincy Adams, An-

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month after the inauguration Tyler "tok over" all the members of his cabinet. In the extra session which was called by Unertson, but which Harrison did not here to say, an issue came up which split the Whit party which had elected Harrison and Ty ler. This was the United States bank Clay attempted to certare the bank. which had been killed by Jackson long before that time. Tyler vetoed the bank bill. Another bill with the same purpose in view, but modified with the hope of meeting Tyler's objections was also vetoed. Then all of his calif net as a rebuke resigned-all except Webster, the secretary of state, who was engaged in an important negotiation with England and who retained office until that measure was consummated. This was the Webster-Ash burton treaty of 1842. Afterward he. too, stepped down. The Whigs went through the form of rending Tyler out of their party, and for the latter part of his service he was a president without any recognized political supporters of any consequence. He drifted back to the Democratic party and was a member in good standing in that or ganization during the latter years of his life. Lincoln held similar relations to his

cabinet that Jefferson did to his official advisers. He was one of them and submitted most of his propositious to them freely and fully. According to Jefferson's own testimony, there was a fraternal feeling between him and every member of his council. All had his confidence, and all were loyal to him. One of his cabinet, Madison, the secretary of state, became his political heir and was his successor in the White House. Chase, the secretary of the treasury, was a rival of Lincoln for the presidential nomination in 1864, but when the Republican members of the legislature of his own state, Ohio, early in that year declared in favor of Lincoln's renomination Chase directed his boomers to desist. Lincoln retained his regard to the end for his finance minister, and after Chase's resignation Lincoln appointed him chief justice of the supreme court. Several changes, some through death and others through resignation, took place in the cabinet during Lincoln's four years and six weeks in the presi-

dency, but considering the importance of the issues and the laborious character of the work which president and cabinet were compelled to do the harmony in the war executive's political family was remarkable.

Attacks on Johnson and Tyler.

cabinet, and some of the members-Seward, secretary of state; McCulloch, secretary of the treasury, and Welles, secretary of the navy-remained with him to the end. With one of the members-Stanton, secretary of war-John- gan. son had a serious breach, and this had some influence toward precipitating

the feud with the Republican congress in which the house impeached margin, he escaped conviction by the tacks on Johnson by the party which elected him were fiercer than were made on Tyler a quarter of a century important difference, however, in the two cases. While Tyler was a Whig at the time of his election as vice president on the Harrison ticket. Johnson when he was selected as running mate with Lincoln was not a Re-

publican. He was a war Democrat. Nobody who voted for Johnson in sense of smell and completely devention supposed that



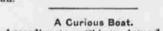
Baltimore, July 11 .- Harry Atwood. the Boston aviator, accompanied by Charles K. Hamilton, made a record flight in the latter's biplane from Attantic City to Stemmers Run, a point on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railroad about nine miles east of this city.

It established a new record for a distance with passenger flight and broke all records for endurance against intense heat and humidity. When forced down by the humidity and heavy atmosphere the men were exhausted.

They expect to resume their flight to the national capital at the earliest possible moment.

Legs That Hear.

One of the strangest and most unexpected of the uses to which we could imagine a leg as being put is that of an organ of hearing. Yet such seems to be one at least of the functions of the fore legs in the cricket. On the outer side of the tibia a small oval space may be seen, in which the strong armature which covers the rest of the body is reduced to a thin and mem-Johnson inherited all of Lincoln's branous condition, making thus a sort of window or drumhead. Communicating with this, inside the leg, are the ends of a nerve, and it can hardly



According to a Chinese legend, there lived in Canton 200 years before Christ Johnson and in which, by a narrow an artist named Lim Kao Poung, who won an immortal reputation owing to senate as the trial jury and conse the fact that he was able to fashion quent removal from office. The at- out of a bean pod a boat, complete with rudder, sails, mast and all other necessary appurtenances. Moreover, on the exterior of the boat were enearlier by the Whigs. There was an graved various maxims by Confucius. For this masterpiece, it is said, the Emperor Tsi Fou paid him 1.000 taels. BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CA-

TARRH THAT CONTAIN MER-CURY, as mercury will surely destroy the

Tuesday Eve., July 18.



WAYNE COUNTY DAY

PAGE S

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Additions began to be made to the circle of members of the president's council in 1798, when the office of sechotor Tohn

drew Jackson and Henry Clay. In Typer's case there was almost a complete reorganization of the cabinet very early. At Harrison's danth a geographers.

he national c range the whole system when enterhe was a Republican. The convention ing it through the mucous surfaces itself was a Union convention and not except on prescriptions from reputa Republican gathering. While most able physicians, as the damage they of his delegates had voted the Repub will do is ten fold to the good you lican ticket in 1860 and voted it in can possibly derive from them Hall's 1868, some of the delegates to the con-Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J vention of 1864 were Democrats in Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, those years. The issue in 1864 was acting directly upon the blood and the preservation of the Union by vigorous and unrelenting war. The par mucous surfaces of the system. In tisan status of Johnson needs to be buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure kept in mind in judging him because you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, of the rupture between him and the Republican congress. by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials Grant, who had no political experi-

free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. per ence when first elected, chose the bottle. members of his cabinet by personal Take Hall's Family Pills for con preference. As a consequence he made stipation. many mistakes, although he had made

very few in his selections and recommendations of generals in the civil was era. Many changes took place in the enbinet during Grant's eight years in office. More alterings of the cabinet roll took place in Roosevelt's seven and a half years in the White House, how ever, than had ever been made previously. He did more shifting from one post to another in his political family than any other president had done. The persons who wanted to familiarize themselves with the cabinet roster dur ing the career of the twenty-fifth pres ident needed to maintain eternal vigilance. Every post except that of secre tary of agriculture had its incumbent changed more than once, and some of them were altered many times. Roosevelt inherited James Wilson, the head of the department of agriculture, from McKinley and handed him over to Taft, and thus Wilson's service in the cabinet is longer than that of any oth-

Interesting Expedition.

One of the most interesting scientific expeditions to be undertaken during the present summer is that of Dr. L. Slegert, the German geologist, who will shortly undertake to cross the Libyan desert in an airship. He expects. with the aid of the prevailing, winds, to make the journey from the Mediter-ranean to the Nile in about thirty hours, passing over a region that is at present almost entirely unknown to



FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. I, Ferdinand Kroll, a Republican of the borough of Honesdale, and a supporter of the party, hereby give notice to the voters of Wayne coun-ty that I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Com-missioner. If elected I will faith-fully perform the duties of the of-fice and endeavor to reduce the taxation of the county. Yours truly,

F. KROLL, Blacksmith, Honesdale, Pa.



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