

NATION PAYS BIG TRIBUTE TO LAST MARTYR OF WHITE HOUSE

New Luster Comes, as Years Roll by, to Memory of McKinley.

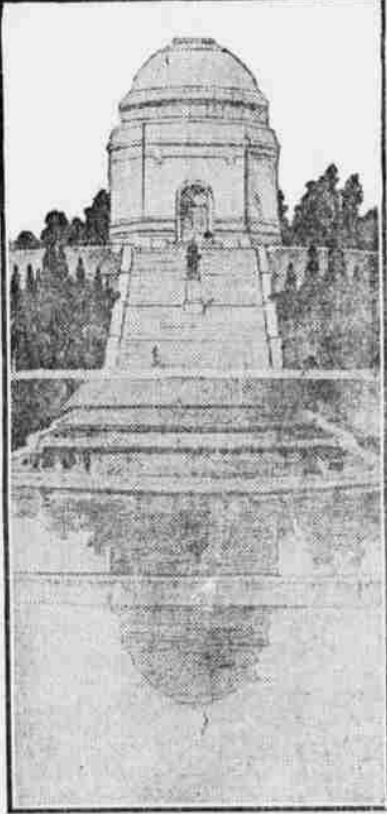
As the years roll by new luster grows round a hallowed name and new appreciation comes into the hearts of the people for their dead hero. It is coming more forcibly to be known with each succeeding anniversary of Jan. 20, 1843, that William McKinley, the martyred president, was a great and good man.

Thus, on the anniversary of his birth, the nation figuratively bows its head and does homage to the memory of McKinley. Carnation day, as the anniversary is known from coast to coast and lakes to gulfs, is one of the most solemn memorial days on the American calendar.

In life President McKinley stood definitely for certain economic and political beliefs which engendered opposition by many other big contemporaries, but it is now known by all, because of the test that time has placed upon most of the public policies treated by him, that President McKinley was a clear thinking, big brained and in every way really great executive. Time, the one sure appraiser, has stamped the record of the martyred president with the mark of highest approbation.

Noted For Gentleness.

He was, with his attributes of contempt for trivialities and capacity to think strongly, also gentle and gener-



MAUSOLEUM AT CANTON, O.

ous. It is with the memory of his gentleness that those who knew him personally or heard him in public addresses most readily recall him.

Mr. McKinley was born in Niles, O., Jan. 20, 1843. He was shot down by an assassin in the Temple of Music on the Pan-American exposition grounds, Buffalo, Sept. 6, 1901. He died at the home of John G. Millburn, president of the exposition, on Sept. 14.

All over the country tribute to the memory of President McKinley has been extended in the form of successively erected monuments. Principal, of course, is the splendid mausoleum in which rests the president's body at Canton, O., in which city Mr. McKinley made his home during the last years of his life. Second in importance is the splendid shaft having the shape of an obelisk in Buffalo. The shaft, with its simplicity of design as to spire, typifies the lofty purposes of the president. The monster marble lions at its base typify the strong, big hearted character of the man.

Bronze statues and busts and marble images standing in scores of public buildings testify to the reverence held for the dead president.

Fitting ceremonies are held in the shadow of these lasting memorials every year, but principally the day is marked by the little act of reverence by all men and women individually—the act of wearing a carnation.

Custom of Wearing Carnations.

It is one of the prettiest customs in the scheme of national affairs, the custom of carnation wearing. By this act men throughout the land give a personal expression of their honor to the one who is gone.

Repeatedly the big men of the succeeding years who had known and possibly coped against President McKinley in public affairs have spoken tributes to him that prove he was a big president. In life these men probably would not have conceded such tributes. Some of them at least had purposes and beliefs contrary to those of the executive. They therefore did not in those days look upon him always with tolerance.

From his closest associates the highest encomiums come. The late Marcus A. Hanna, who was President McKinley's confidential adviser and close personal friend, had this to say of the president on the day following the latter's death: "He was one of the most

Carnation Day, Marking His Birth, Is One of Finest Memorial Events.

adroit handlers of men I ever saw, and those who accuse him of having been led about by me were mistaken. His tact was perfect and his manner so gracious that he brought all those who came in contact with him to his way of thinking. He was led by nobody. He was the leader of others."

A High Personal Tribute.

Likewise Frank A. Munsey speaks of President McKinley's character in strong terms. Said Mr. Munsey:

"In William McKinley there was the most perfect blending of pure democracy and splendid dignity possible to man. His democracy was as pure and true as the best example this country has ever produced, whether on the farm, in the professions or in the affairs of business, and his dignity was of the finer kind, which sprang from his own soul rather than that reflected from exalted station. He was always William McKinley alike in the army as a common soldier, in congress and in the White House as the chief magistrate of a great nation—always the man and never the official. Genius in art, in science and in statesmanship fascinates us. We admire it and bow down before it, but we love where there is love—a heart that responds to our hearts, warm and tender and true."

Mr. McKinley's ancestors were David and Esther McKinley, who came to this country from Ireland in 1743. He attended Union seminary, at Poland, O., until 1860. Later he attended



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Allegheny college, at Meadville, Pa., then taught a district school and clerked in a postoffice at Poland. In June, 1861, young McKinley, then eighteen years old, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, of which Rutherford B. Hayes was lieutenant colonel. Promotions came to him, and when he was mustered out he had the rank of adjutant general on the staff of General Carroll.

His Early Public Life.

Mr. McKinley was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1867. He settled soon thereafter in Canton. He served in the year 1870-1 as prosecuting attorney. In January of the latter year he was married to Ida Saxton of Canton. Mr. McKinley's career in public life began when he was elected as representative to the Forty-fifth congress in 1877. He made his first speech for a high protective tariff in 1882. By 1890 he had established a reputation as an orator of great force and ability.

In 1890 Mr. McKinley was elected governor of his state and was re-elected in 1893. He was nominated for president on the first ballot at the St. Louis convention in 1896. During the campaign that followed he remained in Canton and received more than 750,000 visitors from all parts of the United States. He made more than 300 speeches from the piazza of his house.

In his public speeches Mr. McKinley advocated constantly America for Americans, opposing with great vigor the holding of lands within the Union by aliens. He opposed the importation of any foreign product duty free, whether raw material or finished product, so long as it competed with American labor. He favored a systematic reciprocity between this country and England in trade affairs.

At one time, after his death, a doubt was raised as to whether Mr. McKinley really was born on Jan. 20, 1843, or Feb. 26, 1844, both of which dates appeared in the congressional directories. George B. Cortelyou, formerly secretary to President McKinley, established the first named date by research and the discovery of an insurance policy.

How Carnation League Was Formed.

The date became designated as carnation day because of the fact that the carnation was Mr. McKinley's favorite flower. He acquired his liking for the

flower in a picturesque way and wore it on all occasions thereafter, finding in it the expression of purity, beauty and simplicity.

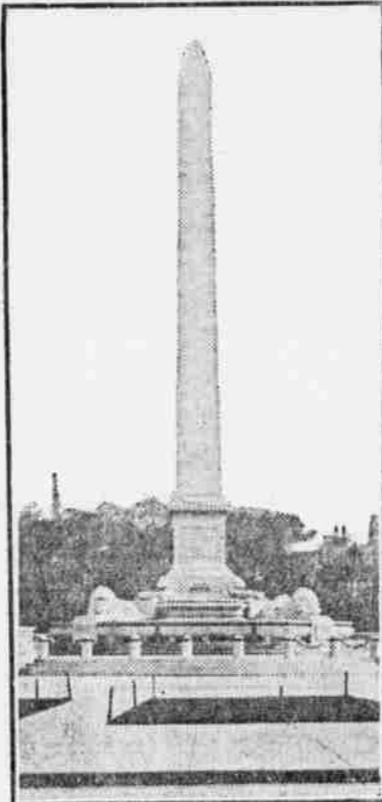
When Mr. McKinley was governor of Ohio a bevy of girl students of Lake Erie college, at Painesville, made him an honorary member of their class and pinned their class flower, the carnation, to the lapel of his coat. He afterward evinced an interest in the class and remembered the girls and was remembered by them on many occasions. At each reunion of the class a box of carnations was sent to him.

The idea of the Carnation League of America occurred to Lewis G. Reynolds of Dayton, O. On the first anniversary of the president's death he happened to be in Buffalo, which was in deep mourning. Knowing that the carnation had been Mr. McKinley's favorite flower, Mr. Reynolds supplied himself with one and wore it that day. The idea grew upon him, and a few weeks later he brought it to the attention of the McKinley National Memorial association. The late Senator Mark Hanna, then president of the league, and other officers gave the plan their immediate approval, and the Carnation League of America was founded. Through its officers the ministers throughout the country were influenced to devote special memorial sermons to the memorial day, and the newspapers were readily enlisted also in the movement.

It had been suggested originally to fix Sept. 14, the day of Mr. McKinley's death, as the anniversary to be commemorated, but this idea gave way soon before the general belief that it was best to celebrate the martyr's birth.

His Last Home a Hospital.

The house in which Mr. McKinley lived in Canton was converted into a hospital several years ago. Following the death of Mrs. McKinley in 1907 some discussion arose as to how the property might be used with fitting effect. The building was announced for sale in 1908, and a widow of wealth



MEMORIAL AT BUFFALO.

and prominence in Canton purchased it. She had long nurtured the plan to establish a hospital under the direction of the Catholic church, and this presented to her the opportunity. The dwelling proved inadequate as to size and later was replaced by a fine edifice. It is known as Mercy hospital and is looked upon as one of the fine institutions of the state.

Anecdotes of McKinley.

Rutherford B. Hayes, then ex-president, told a rather interesting episode of Mr. McKinley's life in the army when Mr. Hayes was introducing Mr. McKinley to an audience after his nomination for governor in 1891.

Mr. Hayes declared that on the bloodiest day of the war, the day in which the battle of Antietam was at its height, Mr. McKinley, the young man who had risen as quartermaster under Hayes, distributed hot coffee and meats to the men with his own hands. He had risked his life under fire to forage the food so necessary to the famished and worn-out soldiers.

The late Senator Hanna had a favorite story, which he took considerable delight in telling, as relating to his friend William McKinley. This is the story:

"Mr. McKinley always appeared at the executive office in the morning with a carnation in his buttonhole, and when it became necessary to turn down an office seeker who had succeeded in obtaining a personal interview he would remove the flower from his own lapel and place it in that of his visitor. It was generally understood by those in the outer offices that when a caller emerged with the decoration upon him it was all the latter had obtained."

Epithet Allowed in Switzerland.

It is lawful in Switzerland to call a man an ass either in anger or otherwise, according to a decision given by the cantonal tribunal at Zurich recently. The court therefore declined to award damages in a suit arising out of a quarrel between two citizens, both locally prominent.

"Insurance Baby" Wins by Minute.

The first "insurance baby" was born at the Queen Charlotte Lying in hospital in London at one minute after midnight recently. The law by which women receive a maternity benefit of \$7.50 went into effect on that day.

BRANDT'S PARDON A BIG PRECEDENT

Release of Young Valet Fixes Limit on Penalty.

30 YEARS EXCESSIVE TERM

Governor Sulzer Attacks "Judicial Injustice" in Behalf of Man Who Confessed Burglary in Schiff Home—He Imposes Strict Conditions on Ex-Convict—History of Brandt Case.

THINGS BRANDT CANNOT DO.

- ◆ The terms of the pardon granted to Foulke E. Brandt provide:
- ◆ He must not appear upon the stage.
- ◆ He must not write a history of his case.
- ◆ He must not discuss his experiences in public for pay.
- ◆ He must not in any way make capital of the notoriety he has gained.

In the pardon of Foulke E. Brandt, a young man who had served six years of a thirty year sentence for burglary, Governor Sulzer of New York established a precedent of great importance in his state. The effect is to mark off clearly the relative gravity of a first offense and the degree of punishment deserved for a certain sort of crime.

In effect the pardon is widely believed to have purged New York's records of a great judicial injustice which would have given rise to possible future injustices. The principle set forward was that thirty years is an outrageously excessive penalty for the first offense of a young man like Brandt in view of the fact that the most hardened criminal with unending felonies to his credit could not have received a longer term.

Brandt was convicted of robbing the home of Mortimer L. Schiff, with whom he had formerly been employed as valet. In an early petition for executive clemency he protested innocence and uttered a scandalous story.

In his final petition the young man confessed guilt in the most abject manner, retracted his scandalous statements and merely pleaded that his sentence was too long.

Senator Nelson a Benefactor.

Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota had been enlisted to aid the young convict's plea for pardon, agreed to get Brandt a job among good people in Minnesota, pay his expenses there and see that he had another start in life. Brandt left with the senator, earnestly promising to be honest and upright in future.

Foulke E. Brandt, or Lawrence de Foulke, as he sometimes called himself, was employed by Mortimer L. Schiff, the son of Jacob Schiff, at his country place at Oyster Bay in the summer of 1906. He was discharged, but was later re-engaged and remained in Mr. Schiff's employ until Feb. 11, 1907, when he was again discharged on the ground that he had written an impudent letter to Mrs. Schiff.

About a month later he entered the Schiff home, at 932 Fifth avenue, and later was accused by Mr. Schiff of assaulting him with a mace. After parleying with his former servant Mr. Schiff made an appointment with him at his office. When Brandt went there two days later he was arrested. He was charged with assault in the first degree and with burglary, it being alleged that he had forced an entrance into the house and stolen jewelry valued at \$200.

Brandt was represented by Carl Fischer-Hansen, who was later convicted of a crime, served a term in the penitentiary and was disbarred. Howard Gans, a former assistant district attorney, was in charge of Mr. Schiff's interests.

Brandt pleaded guilty to the burglary charge and was sentenced by Judge Rosinsky in the court of general sessions to serve thirty years, the maximum sentence, in state prison. He was twenty years old at that time.

His Efforts For Freedom.

Brandt went to Sing Sing and later to Dannemora, where in 1909 he began his efforts to gain his freedom. He appealed first to Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who requested the Swedish consulate in New York to take up the matter. Other interests were enlisted, and an appeal was made to Governor Dix in 1911, who finally appointed Richard Hand as commissioner to hold hearings and report on the appeal for pardon.

Brandt enjoyed a few weeks of liberty under a writ granted by Justice Gerard and then spent several weeks in the Tombs after the order had been reversed by the appellate division. The case was carried up to the court of appeals, which decided last June that the court in which Brandt was tried had jurisdiction.

The charge that Brandt had been the victim of a conspiracy and that there had been many improprieties in connection with his trial and conviction was placed before the grand jury by District Attorney Whitman. After an inquiry that lasted nearly two months the grand jury failed to find indictments.

The grand jury did, however, write a presentment in which it found that Brandt was a thief, but not a burglar. Judge T. C. T. Crain refused to accept the presentment.



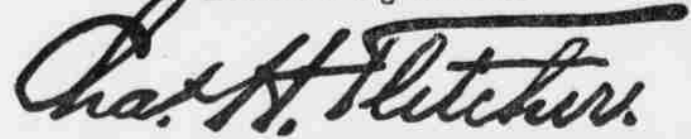
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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