

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CABINET MINISTERS?

MORE THAN TWO SCORE ARE LIVING AND ALL ARE DOING VERY WELL, THANK YOU



JOHN D. LONG
McKINLEY'S SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

THERE are nearly 40 men now living, but not all present in the Cabinet, who have been official advisers of the Chief Executive, and every one of them is doing well.

There are three "ex-Secretaries" of State, four of the Treasury, five of War, seven of the Interior, eight of the Navy, one of Agriculture, two of Commerce and Labor, eight ex-Postmaster-Generals. These figures added make 46, but some of the "exes" have served in more than one Cabinet place, while four, Root, Cortelyou, Metcalf and Bonaparte are still Cabinet members.

The oldest of them all, Norman J. Colman, first man to serve as Secretary of Agriculture, is 50. The youngest, Paul Morton, second of Roosevelt's five naval heads to date, is 29. George B. Cortelyou, now Secretary of the Treasury, is five years younger than Morton.

The Department of Agriculture was established just before the end of Cleveland's first term. Colman had been Commissioner of Agriculture and was made Secretary, but, of course, was displaced after Harrison's inauguration. A New York State boy was educated in the "little red schoolhouse." At 20 he started West, reaching St. Louis five years later, having tarried in Kentucky, where he taught school and was admitted to the bar, and in Indiana, where he practiced law and served as District Attorney at New Albany. At St. Louis he went into agricultural journalism, through which he became an agricultural leader in the West. When the Civil War came he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Enrolled State Militia. He has filled many high places, including the Lieutenant-Governor's chair, and possesses a French decoration because of his services to agriculture. Mr. Colman is still in active life in St. Louis.

Paul Morton—as chairman of the Equitable's board of trustees, Thomas F. Ryan's right-hand man in insurance—never was in public life before he became a Secretary and has not been since. He was born in Detroit, and his father was Secretary of Agriculture during Cleveland's second term. Paul's career from the bottom to the top in railroading—"it said he began as clerk at \$3 a month, and wound up at \$35,000 a year"—was one of the romances of success, as read about. It was Morton who posted Roosevelt on the details of railroading and so made it possible to get the rate bill through Congress.

Picturesque Naval Secretaries.

The majority of the eight surviving Naval Secretaries have been picturesque entities. The latest to leave the Department, Charles Joseph Bonaparte, Attorney-General at 86, descended from a King, but American born and intensely loyal to the land of his birth, yields to few in that respect.

William Easton Chandler, Arthur's Naval head, approaches the limit for audacity and courage. He is a Harvard law school graduate and now is practicing law in Washington and Concord, N. H. Birthplace and present home. As chief counsel in the suit to have the property of Mary Baker Eddy, Christian Science head, placed in a receiver's hands, he is specially prominent. Just now, he was a big factor in the rows accompanying the rate bill's passage. Being a friend of both Senator Tillman and the President he was right in it and he uttered his full share of the language generated during that episode. Chandler is 70. He was in the United States Senate from 1887 to 1901. Since then he has been president of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission at Washington.

The life of Benjamin Franklin Tracy, who served under Harrison, has been full of contrast. At 77 he is an active New York lawyer. He followed Whitney in the department and was a tremendous force in the Navy's rejuvenation.

He was schooled in the village academy at Owego, N. Y., where he was born. He helped to organize the Republican party in the state; he raised two regiments when the war broke out, and was made Colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteers. He won the medal of honor for gallantry and was brevetted a Brigadier-General. Then he settled in Brooklyn, where he became United States District Attorney and later judge of the New York Court of Appeals, highest state tribunal, and for years was state Republican leader. His services in formulating the internal revenue laws so that a maximum amount is collected at a minimum expense were of great value.

At one time his farm near Owego was famous for its fine horses, cattle, poultry and pigs. He is still proud of a tribute to his agricultural standing reported by a New York friend. This friend told an Owego farmer that General Tracy was one of the country's greatest men.

"Ya-as," drawled the agriculturist, "I guess Tracy's the biggest hog man in the hull cowbodie!"

One of the most convincing of modern advocates, General Tracy has not often been really eloquent, but his opening address as chief counsel for the defense in the famous Beecher-Tilton trial was a gem of eloquence. It was issued in book form after delivery and 50,000 copies were sold. The greatest grief in Tracy's life came when his Washington home burned down and his wife and daughter perished in the fire.

Since leaving the Cabinet, he has stuck pretty close to his profession.

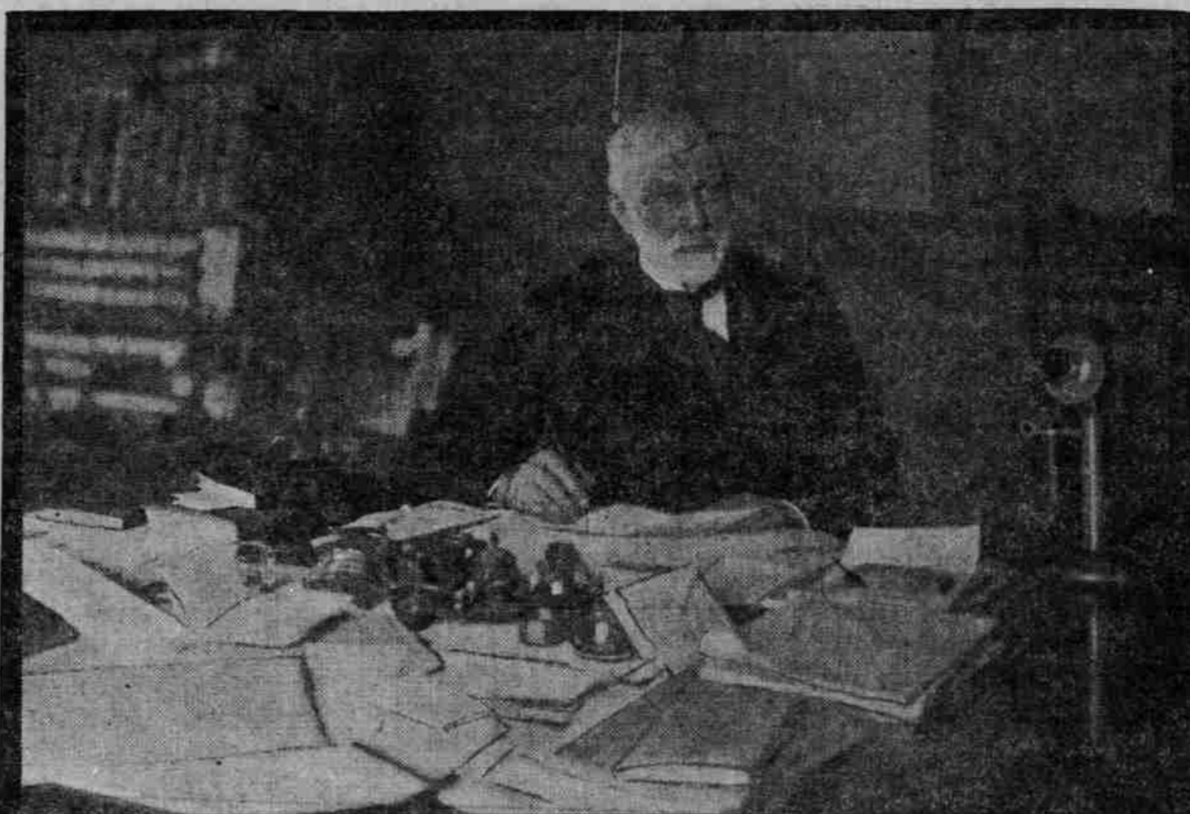
though he served as president of the commission which drafted the charter of the "Greater" New York in 1898, and he ran for Mayor of New York, but was badly defeated by Van Wyck, Tammany candidate, in a three-cornered contest. Seth Low, the Citizens Union champion, being third contestant when he died at a New York Board of Trade dinner, in 1891, he fell into Tracy's arms.

William Henry Moody, 54, a native of Massachusetts, like Roosevelt, a Harvard man, and now a member of the United States Supreme Court, is one of comparatively few who have served in two Cabinet positions. Roosevelt appointed him both to the Attorney-Generalship and the Navy Department.

Moody's predecessor under McKinley, John Davis Long, also of Massachusetts, had Roosevelt for his assistant just before the Spanish War, and there was more or less friction between them until Roosevelt's resignation to join the Rough Riders. Long is between 68 and 69. He held several State offices, including the Governorship, before going to Washington as a Representative in 1882. He was born in Maine, got his degree at Harvard and lives at Hingham, near Boston. The bulk of his very heavy law practice has always been in the Bay State capital.

Hilary Abner Herbert, who held the post during Cleveland's second term, South Carolinian by birth, but Alabama bred, and a Confederate officer in the Civil War, is practicing law in Washington at 73. At 64 Nathan Gott, Naval Secretary under Hayes, is a United States Circuit Judge, living at Clarkburg, W. Va.; the place of his birth.

Richard Olney, at 71, one of the fore-



BENJAMIN F. TRACY
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY UNDER HARRISON



RICHARD OLNEY
CLEVELAND'S SECRETARY OF STATE



ROBERT T. LINCOLN
GARFIELD'S SECY OF WAR



JOHN G. CARLISLE
CLEVELAND'S SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY



ROBERT J. WYNE
POSTMASTER GENERAL
SUCCEEDING PAYNE

He also was president of the Chicago World's Fair. At 71 he is retired and lives in California much of the time. Cleveland's Treasury had during his second term John Griffin Carlisle, now 71, who has been practicing law successfully in New York ever since he retired from the Cabinet ten years ago. He has been little in the public eye since leaving Washington. He is not a college man. He entered Congress in 1877 and served in both houses, being Speaker of the lower one for six years. It was of him, that McKinley once said: "That man never had a cloudy thought."

The Interior Portfolio.

Cornelius Newton Bliss and Ethan Allen Hitchcock, both chosen by McKinley to hold the portfolio of the Interior, Hitchcock's service just concluded, are both residents of St. Louis. Both entered Roosevelt's Administration, are both rich men. Bliss is 74, Hitchcock 71. Neither is college bred. Both are merchandisers, and both residents of St. Louis, public life without expecting it by McKinley. Hitchcock served first as Minister and then as Ambassador to Russia, becoming Secretary of the Interior when Bliss stepped out. No one can yet have forgotten the reforms of Hitchcock's regime.

Born in New England, Bliss went to New Orleans as a boy, got back north and went to work in Boston in 1856, but finally gravitated to New York, where he has been a noteworthy factor in the business world for more than 30 years. He was treasurer of the Republican National committee in the last four campaigns and president of the American Protective Tariff League from its formation, in 1888, until two or three years ago. Bliss was never so bored in his life as when in the Cabinet.

John Noble, who had the Interior portfolio under Harrison, and David Rowland Francis, who had it during the latter part of Cleveland's second administration, are both residents of St. Louis. Noble is now 55; he was a lawyer in the metropolis of the mid-Mississippi Valley, when called to the Cabinet, and he has been practicing there since he left it. He is an Ohioan by birth, was living at Keokuk, Iowa, when the Civil War broke out and went to the front, and rose to the rank of brevet brigadier general.

Francis was born a Kentuckian. He studied at the Washington University, established himself as a commissioner, merchant and served as Mayor of St. Louis and Governor of Missouri before entering the Cabinet. His entire career has been remarkably successful, but he has been known to have been president of the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition in 1904. This enterprise, in fact, made him more or less famous in every civilized land. He is rich, and has been talked of a good deal in the past as a Democrat's Presidential possibility.

Hoke Smith, who held the Interior Secretaryship three of the four years of Cleveland's second term, returned to Atlanta on leaving the Cabinet and resumed his law practice. It and the newspaper which he took on a debt some years ago have brought him a substantial fortune, and he will not need his salary as Governor of Georgia, to which office he was chosen at the last state election. He gets his Christian name from his mother's family. He is 51, and is not a college man.

William Freeman Vilas, Secretary of the Interior during the latter half of Cleveland's first term, who had previously served as Postmaster General, is living at Madison, Wis., where he practices law before this he went into Cabinetland. He is still practicing. He is 67, a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Wisconsin University. He served in the Civil War, rose to be lieutenant colonel, and was United States Senator from 1891 to 1897. He is rich.

Henry M. Teller, Arthur's Secretary of the Interior 25 years ago, 77. He was a New York state boy, educated at Alfred University, taught school, practiced law, and, in 1861, reached Colorado via Illinois, where he made a three-year stay. He entered the United States Senate in 1876, remained there until put into the Cabinet in 1882. In 1883, when he left the Cabinet, went into the Senate and has been a Senator ever since, part of the time as a Silver Republican. One of his most remarkable speeches was made in 1902. Its delivery took four days, and it took him a full

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CORNELIUS N. BLISS
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BEFORE HITCHCOCK

most legal lights in Boston, where he lives on Commonwealth avenue, is one of the best-known surviving Secretaries of State. He served in Cleveland's second term, and made the greater part of his reputation by the Monroe Doctrine in the mid-nineties, when England was preparing to force certain claims against Venezuela. At least, it always has been supposed by the public that he wrote the President's famous message to Congress announcing that this Republic would not allow the landing of an armed European force on any part of the Western continent without making every possible effort to prevent it.

William Rufus Day, who succeeded John Sherman, is now a Justice of the Supreme Court. He is 58, slight, also retiring and silent unless he is witnessing a baseball game. Called to Washington by McKinley in the midst of the perplexing incident to the beginning of the Spanish War to be Sherman's assistant when the latter



STEPHEN B. ELKINS
HARRISON'S SECRETARY OF WAR

with Brazil, Spain, Germany, the British West Indies, etc. His income from his international law practice was big, and he used to wonder whether he could get it back or not. Harrison was not re-elected, but Foster's fears proved groundless, since he was sent to Paris in 1893 to represent this country in the Behring Sea arbitration. He represented China in her peace negotiations with Japan and since then has been entrusted with several important special missions for this Government and has got his international practice back again. He is now 71; his famous side whiskers are as luxuriant as ever, though whiter, and his voice and manner have all their old-time suavity. James Donald Cameron, Secretary of War in Grant's last year, rich in coal and

iron mines, manufacturing establishments and the like, is retired at 74 and has been for years. His home is at Harrisburg, capital of the state over which he and his father, Simon Cameron, were political bosses before the Quix days dawned, but he is much in New York. He was in the Senate from Pennsylvania for 20 years after leaving the Cabinet, but resigned ten years ago. Two years older than Cameron, Redfield Proctor, appointed to the war office by Harrison, has been in the Senate ever since 1881. He is so big a man—six feet three, and broad "according"—that his ordinary frock coat would be ample large to serve almost any one of his colleagues as an overcoat. He had been prominent in Vermont state politics and had served as Governor, but never was in National

politics before entering the Cabinet. He is famous for his dry New England humor. Once a fellow Senator, speaking along lines that Proctor opposed, announced that he desired to drop into verse.

"I wish to interpolate this little bit of poetry," said the Senator, "which has been sent to me by an eminent composer."

"Has it?" queried Proctor. "Then sing it."

His great wealth is in marble. His son is now Governor of Vermont. Stephen Benton Elkins, who followed Proctor as War Secretary under Harrison, is about as big a man; perhaps not so tall, but much stouter. He is ten years younger and as rich, or richer, his wealth being in coal and iron. Born in Ohio, he went to Missouri as a child, stayed there till he got his degree at the University of Missouri, studied law with New Mexico to grow up with the country, was sent to Washington as Territorial Delegate, got acquainted with the daughter of Henry Gasaway Davis, Senator from West Virginia, married her and settled in West Virginia to be near his father-in-law. After leaving the Cabinet in 1868 he went back to his West Virginia mines and railroads and was made Senator in 1895.

At 53 Robert Todd Lincoln, appointed Secretary of War by Garfield 16 years after Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, is living in Chicago. He never has been much in politics, but as the son of his father he has been mentioned several times for the Presidency with more or less sincerity. Upon leaving the Cabinet in 1896 he returned to Chicago, where he had gathered a big law practice, after graduating from Harvard College and Law School, and built up his practice anew, his specialty being real estate. He became counsel for the Pullman Company early in its history and on the death of Pullman was made its president. He is a rich man in the modern sense of the term. He was Minister to England under Harrison.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, who headed Taft in the War Department, can proudly be termed an "ex-Secretary" till after he finally leaves the Cabinet. Leslie Morton Shaw, just out of the Treasury Department, at 58, and now at the head of a New York trust company, is the youngest of the Treasury ex-Secretaries. Charles Stebbins Fairchild, who had the portfolio during a part of Cleveland's first term, is next youngest, being 55. He was an Albany lawyer and had been Attorney-General of his state before he entered the Cabinet, but after leaving it made New York his headquarters where for years he was president of a big trust company, though now retired. He is a native of New York State and a Harvard man.

Lyman Jackson Gage, who held the portfolio under McKinley, was succeeded under Roosevelt by Shaw, also became president of a big New York trust company after leaving the Cabinet in 1892. He is a native of New York State, self-educated and was a Chicago bank president before becoming a Cabinet Minister.