

Men Who Have Lost the Presidency

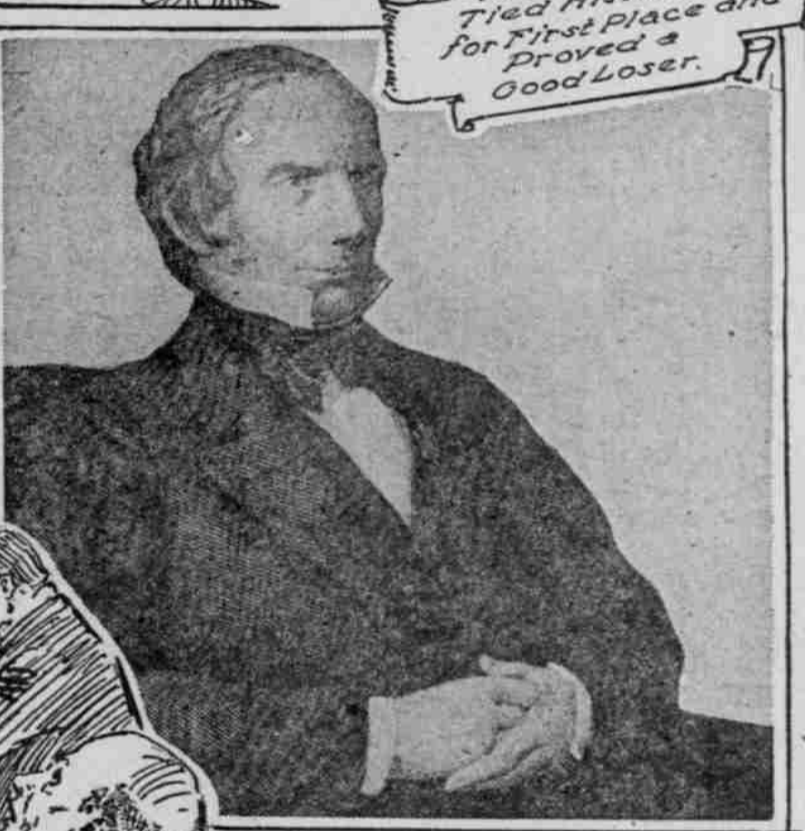
All Grades of Good and Bad Losers Among Men Who Have Met Defeat or Failed of Re-election.



Aaron Burr Tied His Rival for First Place and Proved a Good Loser.



Horace Greeley Died Broken Hearted Within the Month of His Rival's Election.



Henry Clay, The Most Defeated Presidential Candidate of History, Never Lost Hope.



John Quincy Adams Was a Hard Loser But He Recovered His Nerve and Served in Congress 17 Years After Leaving the White House.

BY JOHN ELPRETH WATKINS.
AMONG our defeated Presidential candidates have been all grades of good and bad losers. Some have never recovered from the disappointment. One died heart-broken within the month of his rival's election. Others, after the last count, have bobbed up in the ring with a renewed "pep" that has assured victory in the next bout. A few who never could come back, defeat seems to have made rather than marred.

As the earliest days, elections were too much cut and dried to cause any surprise. There was a list of our country's fathers to be honored before they died, and few begrudged them the honor. The only storm that disturbed the tranquility of these earliest days resulted from the tie between Jefferson and Burr, in 1800. Each got 73 votes and the choice devolved upon the House, which chose Jefferson. Burr proved to be a good loser. Defeat left him less embittered than victory left Jefferson, for the latter was ever afterward imbued with a bitter jealousy of the man who had been his equal before the electoral college.

Grandpa Harrison was a good loser. Although he had a foot in the grave, he kept pounding away, hammer and tongs, until he finally took the bolt from Van Buren. And "Little Van" himself was made of the same kind of stuff. After his first defeat by old Tippecanoe he slammed his hat back into the ring and worked for the next nomination. Defeated now by the two-thirds rule, he waited four years more and pulled off a Bull Moose coup—

heading a third party which defeated Cass, the regular Democratic nominee, and thus elected Zachary Taylor. Henry Clay was even more of a chronic candidate than Mr. Bryan. In 1825, while in the Senate, he got the nomination but was defeated by "Old Hickory." Again in 1839 he tried to become his party's candidate again, but, although he had a decided plurality in the convention, he had to see his strength dwindle away to Harrison after a two days' battle. His friends were harder losers than he. He remained in the Senate as leader of his party. Then, like our modern queens of the drama, he commenced a series of "last appearances." Two years after retiring from the Senate into private life he got the coveted Whig nomination, but was defeated by Polk. Four years later he was a prominent candidate before the convention, but Zachary Taylor carried off the nomination. Not

a jot daunted by this series of defeats, the Great Commoner returned to the Senate 43 years after he first entered it and was serving in that body at a time of his death, four years later. Cass, after having been whipped by Taylor, returned forthwith to the Senate, from which he had resigned to accept the nomination. Four years later he tried to carry his party's convention a second time, but was unsuccessful. He remained in the Senate until he became Buchanan's Secretary of State from which office he resigned when Buchanan refused to back up Anderson at Fort Sumter. Not having taken the usual chance by resigning his public office when accepting the presidential nomination, Major-General Winfield Scott, U. S. Army, did not feel so bad after his defeat by Pierce. He still had his military rank, pay and allowances and after reaching retirement age, nine years

York were counted for Cleveland, and if this were so, and these ballots had been properly counted, Blaine would have unquestionably been elected. After his defeat in the election in 1854 he wrote the second chapter of his biography and continued to be active in Maine politics. After Harrison's election he became Secretary of State, but, failing to agree with the man whom he felt that he had made, he resigned from his council board. Cleveland, after his defeat by Harrison, retained his party leadership, and after using his influence to defeat the free silver bill, threw his hat again into the ring, trouncing the man who had trounced him four years before. Harrison, now turned out of the White House, took unto himself a young wife and made more money than he had made during all the former years of his life put together. As counsel before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Commission he received a fee that amounted to a handsome fortune and for a series of magazine articles a Philadelphia woman's journal paid him \$1000 a page. He was also paid handsomely for a course of lectures at Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

Defeat never made much of a dent in the epidermis of Alton B. Parker. Although his campaign cost him his exalted place on the bench, the publicity that he gained through his candidacy vastly boosted his law practice. Retaining his influence with his party's leaders, he became permanent chairman of the convention that nominated Woodrow Wilson four years ago. It is believed that after each of his three defeats Mr. Bryan was a richer man than before. The publicity of his first campaign aided the sale of his books and enabled him to command high prices on the lecture platform. After his second defeat he established his magazine, a paying enterprise, and was paid a high figure by a syndicate for which he toured the world as a newspaper correspondent. After his third defeat he further enriched himself through agricultural enterprises and retained sufficient power within his party to dictate the nomination of its next candidate. His subsequent career has been a parallel to that of Blaine. After heading the Cabinet of his successor as the party's head, he failed to agree with the latter's policies and retired from public life. Since his defeat Mr. Taft has settled down on a modest \$5000 a year as Kent professor at Yale, has been honored with the presidency of the American Bar Association and has written a book on popular government.

If Mr. Roosevelt can be classed as a defeated candidate, his defeat has deprived him of little of his old-time punch. Since his retirement from the Presidency four years ago he has served two years as "contributing editor" of a New York magazine, has successfully prosecuted one man for libel and has successfully defended a libel suit against himself, has explored the wilds of Brazil and the "Red Teodoro," has lectured in Spain and has been the author of eight published volumes.

Power of the Film.

One of the smaller films shown in the city last week pointed a valuable moral lesson. It pictured the story of two country lovers, whose peace was for a moment invaded by a stranger with soft hands. The latter shook hands with the girl and went away to the farm and go to the city, where he could earn a fortune in ways that would not destroy the beauty of his hands. He set out bravely, but he failed and was almost led into crime before he plucked up courage enough to return to the farm. The girl, as well as his mother, was waiting for him and all turned out well, but it was a narrow escape. The lessons are two: That labor is honorable and the marks of toil are cause for shame and that a woman's whim may powerfully influence her lover's career—bring it to the very verge of destruction. They are good lessons. No one can view such a film and estimate its effect without being grateful for the moving picture and insistent that its great power shall not be misused.—Columbus Evening Dispatch.