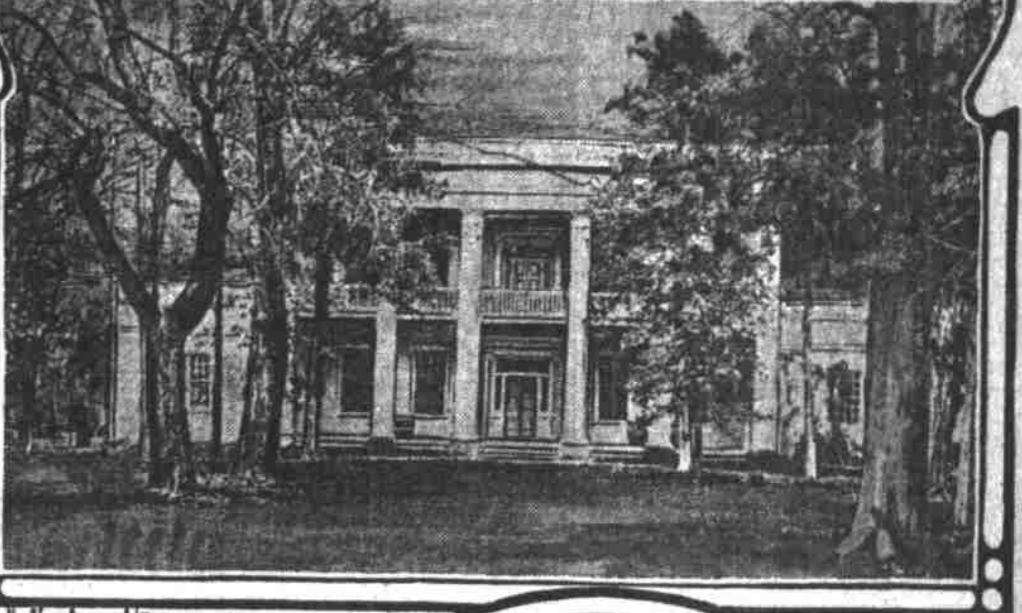
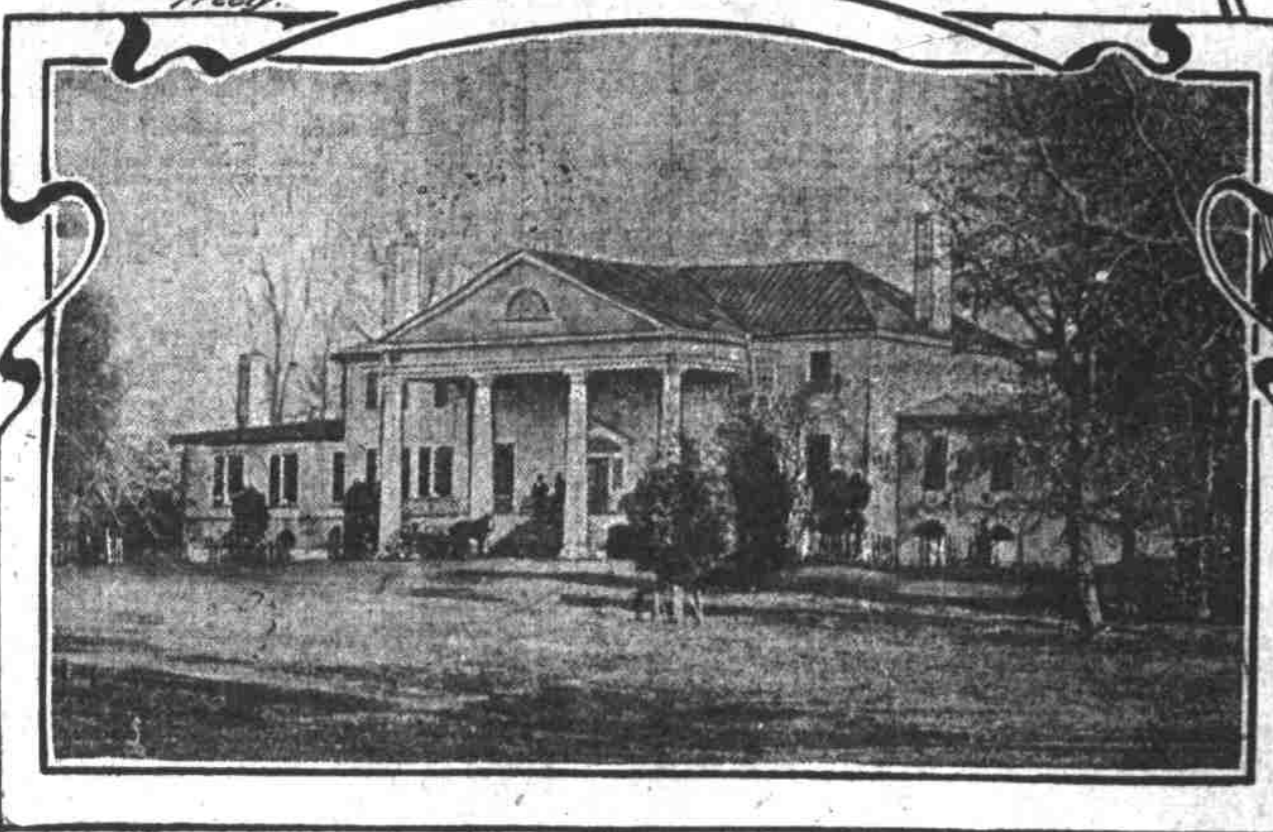
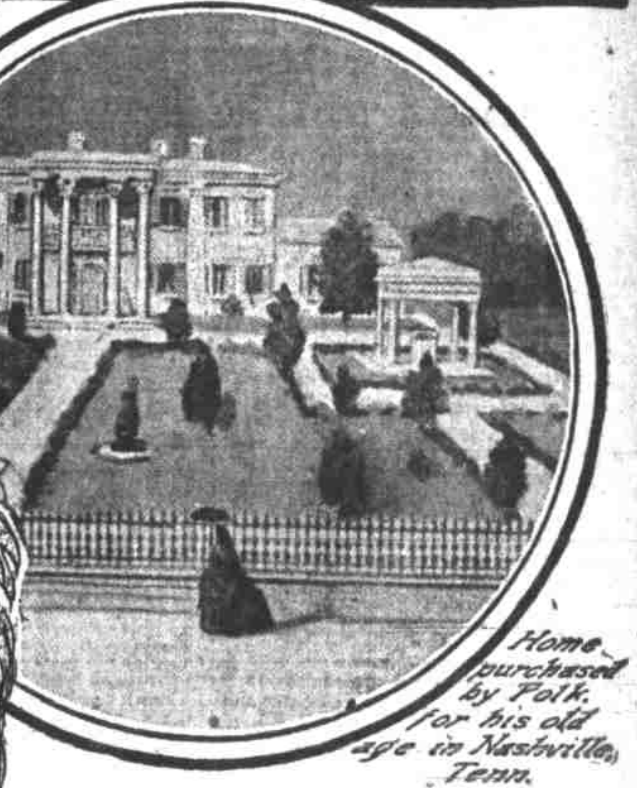


# WHEN THE PRESIDENT BECOMES AN "EX"

"Montpelier", Va., where Mr. and Mrs. Madison entertained freely.



The Hermitage, where Jackson's stormy career closed.



Home purchased by Polk for his old age in Nashville, Tenn.

## What Former Executives Have Done After Leaving the White House

PERHAPS never before have the American people been so deeply interested in the question, *What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?*

Mr. Roosevelt's future seems assured. When he leaves the White House next March he will devote himself for several months in pursuit of wild game in Africa.

After that he may be expected to engage in those lines of activity that appeal to a man of his ardent, active nature. No one can imagine Mr. Roosevelt retiring to private life and becoming a virtual nonentity. He is bound to do something.

For that very reason it is interesting to note what phases of life have appealed to his predecessors, who, giving up office, have retired to the status of a private citizen. In other words, *What have our Presidents done in the past after departing from the White House?*



The Virginia Home that Poverty-stricken Monroe could not maintain.



"Wheatland", where Buchanan's last days were spent.

LOOKING backward over the vista of history one naturally begins a research of this kind by ascertaining how General Washington spent his last days.

At the conclusion of his second term he retired gladly to his Virginia plantation, Mount Vernon, happy in the expectation of passing the closing days of a busy and eventful career in the peaceful pursuits of a farmer.

His fame was too widespread and too firmly fixed, however, to permit him to remain in obscurity. Hundreds of visitors from all parts of the country, as it then existed, and from Europe, made pilgrimages to Mount Vernon, where they were entertained, as a rule, with all the noted Virginia hospitality.

Less than three years after his retirement was permitted General Washington—in that interval, in fact, it was interrupted by the unfortunate quarrel with France. When it seemed that armed conflict with that country must come, he was again chosen as commander-in-chief of the American forces.

Fortunately, he was not required to take the field, and when the threatening storm blew over he returned gladly to his agricultural pursuits.

George Washington died December 14, 1799, from an attack of acute inflammation of the bladder. He was 67 years of age. His wife, Martha Washington, survived him but two years, dying in 1801.

John Adams, the second President, lived a quarter of a century after his retirement from the first office in the land. He had lost much of his former popularity, and the chances were that he could not have entered public life in a prominent way even had he desired.

Mr. Adams lived long enough to see his son, John Quincy Adams, become president. When his term ended, he retired to his estate at Quincy, Mass., and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He entertained himself a great deal by writing, mostly in self-defense.

His last years found him almost in solitude, as his accomplished and helpful wife died in 1818, and his son was actively engaged in his public duties. He died July 4, 1826, the same day that witnessed the departure of his great political rival, Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson, Madison and Monroe owned estates in Virginia, to which they retired after leaving the presidency. Both Jefferson and Monroe were badly pinched by poverty in their later years; visitors overran Jefferson's famous estate of Monticello, and his open-handed hospitality proved a heavy drain upon his diminishing resources.

His bustling activity with efforts to improve Virginia's system of education and to establish the University of Virginia, which he saw in working order over a year before his death. Financial straits compelled him to reduce his valuable library to Congress at a quarter of its worth, and but for the assistance of friends and the benefit of a public subscription he would have lost Monticello.

left Virginia and made his home with his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, in New York city, where he died.

John Quincy Adams was one of the few Presidents to return to public life after quitting the White House. He was elected to represent his district in Congress, and continued in that service nearly sixteen years, until his death. He was one of the hardest working, most prominent and influential members of the House of Representatives, and it was on the floor of the House that he was seized by fatal illness.

Andrew Jackson was enfeebled and broken in body, although not in spirit, when he retired from Washington to spend his last days quietly at his beloved "Hermitage," in Tennessee. Although he refrained from taking part in public life, he was deeply interested in public affairs until the end, and his advice was sought by men from all parts of the country.

About five years ago the Ladies' Hermitage Association, of Nashville, secured control of the old man-

son, and restored it to the condition in which it was at the time of the general's death.

A curious ceremony still takes place in the old Jackson home on the 8th of each January, and consists in the burning of a candle for only a few minutes.

This is one of a box of candles found in the tent of Lord Cornwallis when he surrendered at Yorktown, and which were distributed among the officers in the Continental army as souvenirs. One of these candles was sent to General Jackson, with the request that he light it on the 8th of each January. This he did as long as he lived, and now those who have made it their work to preserve his memory will carry on the custom until the old candle is burned away.

Except for two years of foreign travel, 1852-55, Martin Van Buren lived in dignified and apparently happy retirement on his estate, "Lindenwald," near Kinderhook, N. Y., after his retirement from the presidency. He was known as "the sage of Kinderhook,"

and was universally esteemed by his neighbors.

His only reappearance in public life was when he was nominated for President, over his protest, by the Free Soil party in 1848, receiving enough votes to defeat the Democratic candidate, Lewis Cass, and elect General Zachary Taylor.

John Tyler lived an active and useful life for many years after retiring from the presidency. He made his home at "Sherwood Forest," in Charles City county, Virginia, and devoted himself to agriculture and the preparation of addresses upon various topics, invitations for which were constantly coming to him.

At the beginning of the troublesome year of 1861, Mr. Tyler found himself elected by his county to the state convention in Richmond. It was his earnest desire to preserve the union, and he proposed the peace conference of states, which was held in Washington in February and of which he was made president.

Later he was a delegate to the southern provisional congress, and still later was elected a member of the Confederate House of Representatives, but died before taking his seat.

James K. Polk lived only a few months after retiring from the presidency. With his savings he had purchased a fine old mansion in Nashville, Tenn., and looked forward with the greatest pleasure to the hoped-for long and peaceful life to be spent there.

His constitution, never the strongest, had become undermined by the work of the executive office during the trying times of the Mexican War, and he fell a speedy victim to the cholera epidemic that swept Nashville in the summer of 1849.

Millard Fillmore retired from the presidency in 1853, and in 1858 was nominated for that office by the American party, but gained the electoral vote of only one state, Maryland. That campaign closed his par-

ticipation in public life, and his remaining years were spent quietly in 1858 and in 1866 he made trips to Europe, and was received with every evidence of esteem on the part of prominent people.

Franklin Pierce retired to his home at Concord, N. H., after expiration of his term, and lived there until his death in 1869. His last years were spent under the shadow of domestic affliction, and it is probable he had not the heart, even if opportunity had offered, for a return to public life. He was accounted wealthy for those times, and left a considerable estate.

The only bachelor who occupied the presidential chair, James Buchanan, died at his "Wheatland" farm, near Lancaster, Pa., in June, 1868. There followed him into his retirement a widespread opinion that he was largely responsible for the Civil War, and he spent a considerable part of his later years writing a vindication of his policies, which was published in 1866, under the title, "Buchanan's Administration."

Andrew Johnson's accidental occupancy of the presidential chair did not satisfy him. It is true he lived a somewhat secluded life at his home in Greenville, Tenn., until 1875, but his desire to re-enter public life was ever present.

In 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Tennessee, and took his seat on March 5 of that year. President Grant having called a special session of the Senate, his term, however, was cut short by death the following July.

### A TOUR OF TRIUMPH

General Grant was the only ex-President to make a tour of the world. He started on this remarkable trip in May, 1877, sailing from Philadelphia and for two years and four months his progress through various lands was a continuous personal triumph, such as the world has rarely seen.

A determined effort to nominate him for the presidency in 1880 failed. His closing years were clouded by financial troubles and bodily affliction; his business ventures were disastrous and he toiled steadily with his pen to redeem his fortunes. He died in July, 1885.

Rutherford B. Hayes retired from the White House to his home at Fremont, Ohio, where he lived peacefully and happily until his death in 1893. He devoted much of his time to furthering charitable, educational and prison-reform work, and was content to serve his fellow-men in such occupations.

Ex-President Arthur resided in New York after his retirement, taking little part in public affairs. Ex-President Harrison resumed the practice of law, and was retained in a number of important cases, among them the famous Venezuelan claims case. Mr. Cleveland the only President to return to the White House after its occupancy by a successor, practiced law in New York after his first term, and after his second lived in dignified retirement at Princeton, N. J.

Washington and Van Buren were the wealthiest men—as wealth in those times was measured—as presidents. In fact, it is said that Van Buren did not trouble to draw his salary until the expiration of his four years' term, when he drew the \$100,000 due him in a lump. John Quincy Adams, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan were all pretty well provided with this world's goods, and Andrew Johnson was fairly well off.

It is said that the most extravagant President was Arthur, who not infrequently gave dinners costing as much as \$5000. He was worth probably half a million when elected Vice President.

## THE \$700,000,000,000 YEARLY TOLL BY INSECTS..

**Bollworm Moth (Twice Natural Size)**

**Chinch Bug (Much Enlarged)**

**Female Hessian Fly (Much Enlarged)**

**Codling Moth (Enlarged four times)**

**Cattle Tick (Carrier of Texas Fever)**

THE visiting expert of the state Agricultural Bureau, sliding off with the twig he carried several hundred of the tiny, dark insects that blackened the under side of the corn leaf, gazed pityingly at the farmer, who, glum, stood beside him in the field.

"These chinch bugs that you are so industriously cultivating," remarked the expert, "cost the country about \$20,000,000 a year."

"But the species which besets you is only a single tribe of unaccountable enemies the farmer braves. Why, man, these insects cost us, all told, \$700,000,000 a year."

THE United States pays a heavier toll to man's insect enemies than any other land on the face of the earth.

For it has been discovered—and the United States Department of Agriculture has recently made

ced, besides, the expense of the whole pension list and the price we pay for maintaining the entire national government.

Half a billion of that stupendous tax levied by our insect enemies yearly is taken away from us while we are growing the crops that are to feed us from year to year; the foe does not wait until his loot is ripe.

Another \$100,000,000 is destroyed while cereals and forage crops are in storage, before their human owners can consume them; and still another \$100,000,000 is ruined in our forests and forest products, a resource in which our own improvidence has already left us poor as church mice.

The chinch bug takes from the nation's \$1,000,000,000 corn crop, a toll no larger than the corn root worm; and the \$20,000,000 worth ruined by each of them is equalled by the depredations of half a hundred other insatiable robbers—wireworms, cutworms, army worms, stalk-borers, plant lice, locusts and grasshoppers.

The Hessian fly usually charges our wheat crop about \$40,000,000 for the cost of his entertainment; but sometimes, as in 1900, he costs \$100,000,000.

In the South the cotton boll weevil, chewing up \$20,000,000 of one of the land's great staples, is added to the extent of \$10,000,000 by the bollworm and the leafworm.

In the apple orchards, the ubiquitous codling moth enjoys a banquet that costs us \$20,000,000, while the insect enemies of trees, pursuing their nefarious activities into the farmer's woodlot and the national forest reserves, eat up no less than \$70,000,000 of growing timber during any twelvemonth the foresters keep watch upon them.

Those bloody culprits, the ox warble, and the various biting flies and ticks—including buffalo gnats, gadflies, botflies and screw-worm flies—amid an endless animal anguish which man has thus far failed to prevent, slaughter values in live stock to the extent of \$175,000,000.

And if one were to betake himself tomorrow to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, where the fearful might of our insect foes is most thoroughly respected, his next upon observing the despair such terrible odds should inspire, he would be greeted, instead, with faces smiling over victories that are being steadily extended and the historic words of old Paul Jones:

"Why, we have just begun to fight!"

**WORKED NOBLY TO THE LAST**

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