

he was constrained to submit to its execution. The whole transaction was one of undue confidence in the business ability, integrity, and standing of a friend, and the initiation of it was in the payment of a debt of gratitude. It is a chapter in the career of a man who has given his labor for the general benefit, paying scant attention to personal interests; and the fact that Governor McKinley was saved for the public service is most creditable to the gentlemen who are responsible for the adjustment, and the action of the Governor himself was in every detail of his contact with it that of a man of absolute probity.



## CHAPTER VI.

### McKINLEY NOT A MAN OF ONE IDEA.

His superior distinction as a protectionist has caused him to be erroneously accused of exclusive devotion to that subject—The great range of his public speeches and addresses—A superb tribute from General Grosvenor, giving a list of subjects.

THE reputation of Major McKinley as the foremost champion of the American system of protection has for some years been familiar to all civilized people. He represents the American idea, and is as prominently in the eye of the public in England, France, Germany, and Austria as in his own country, and is in Spain, Italy, Sweden, and Russia a man of mark in all business communities, and of immense conspicuity in all commercial circles and manufacturing towns; and so far as the Asiatics are interested in the affairs European and American, they are informed of McKinley as the man who stands for the principle that the Americans should diversify their industries and aid home markets with home manufactories, mingling producers and consumers on the same soil, aiding the farmers by diverting labor to other occupations than agricultural, and



causing competition among our own manufacturers in our own markets, by protecting them from foreign intrusion upon conditions unfavorable to our higher and broader interests. There is a curious bitterness of personal hostility abroad to Major McKinley. In some of the manufacturing districts of Germany, McKinley is regarded as a public enemy—almost a monster. American children in German schools have been astonished, offended, and mortified by these manifestations of feeling, and of one thing Americans can be sure, and it is that those who make a virtue in England or the Continental countries of Europe, of being hostile to McKinley, are not animated by apprehensions that his policy is injurious to the people of the United States. They hold that he is disposed to build up his own country at the expense of Europe; that his statesmanship is American, but not cosmopolitan, and that is not an unreasonable conclusion.

It was the earliest fame of McKinley in Congress and as a Republican politician on the stump that he made his protection speeches intensely interesting, and that no one else did so with the same certainty and efficacy; and it was out of this that the unwarranted impression grew that the discussion of the tariff was his sole specialty. In truth no one had a greater range of subjects. Born in a manufacturing town—in his youth up to the time he became a boy soldier, seventeen years of age—one of those intently interested in the prosperity of the manufacturing industries that demanded the protection that was

declared in the first law passed by the American Congress, McKinley was a student of this great matter from infancy, and the facts and sentiments of the manufacturing people were for him in the air he breathed; and he saw and felt the advancing importance of the issues of protection because the world was at last so small that the nations over the sea were our neighbors. Liverpool was, in Henry Clay's time, further from American ports, than Canton and Melbourne now are, and the manufacturing districts of England are closer to us, in time and cost of transportation, than Connecticut was at the beginning of the War of States. The same thing may be said of Germany and Massachusetts.

McKinley grew up with the question and was its master long before he was its expounder fronting the world, and its champion at home. He is popular here for the same reason that he is unpopular abroad. His name has swept the country as a Presidential candidate, because of its unquestionable and unexampled significance. The meaning of it is plain to the people, and what it means they want. He has friends who have been ardent and able organizers and workers—but they have only handled the material that was abundant and seasoned. The fire was not kindled in green wood—with laborious pains. The woods were ready to burn and the wind was fair. The people have done this thing themselves and they will see it through. They are dissatisfied with the free-trade experiments of Mr. Cleveland.



The Democratic threats to throw down the defenses of American industry were themselves disastrous—and the weariness of uncertainty became an intolerable misfortune—and the tariff that was neither for protection nor revenue was a blow that seemed, under the circumstances, so unprincipled and wanton, the people resented it as damaging without excuse and insolent without provocation. The Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, one of the Ohio men who has served long with McKinley in Congress and knew him intimately in personal and public life, has contributed an excellent character sketch of his friend notable for its firmness and accuracy of touch, and breadth and clearness of view, and that has been exceedingly serviceable in making known the variety of the political life of the man who has been so heedlessly criticised as a statesman with one idea and one speech. General Grosvenor says:

“Governor McKinley is a man of most attractive personality. He was born and reared from childhood to manhood among the people of the country. He learned in the school from which so many graduates have risen to distinction in the United States—the school of adversity and personal endeavor.

“He is now fifty-two years of age, in the very prime of a splendid physical and mental manhood. He is not only vigorous mentally and strong from every possible standpoint of manhood, but is constantly growing and developing, and it may be said

of him with perfect propriety that he has never occupied a position in private or public life where he did not fill to the fullest measure all the expectations of his friends and constituents. Whether as a soldier in the field—young, radiant with patriotism, buoyant with **impassion**—or as a young lawyer entering upon the noble profession of his choice, as a Congressman representing the great interests of his district and State, or as the executive of the great State of Ohio, he has, under all circumstances, risen to the full measure of the opportunity and discharged every duty and every trust with unwavering zeal and pre-eminent success.

“He has been an ardent student of politics. He left a prosperous and growing professional business, and a flattering career just opening before him, and entered the field of politics—a young man full of enthusiasm as a Republican. He has always been faithful to party duty, and while maintaining his own integrity of conscience, and while criticising party platforms and party movements at times, yet no one is truer to party obligation and party fealty than he. Kindly considerate of his opponent, always bearing testimony of the good faith of those of other political organizations, he, nevertheless, stands firmly and vigorously for the tenets of his own party. He is a Republican from honest conviction, and does battle for Republican organization and Republican victory from a sense of public duty.

“His intense Americanism has had much to do



beyond special matters of political contention. Believing that this country is and should be for the homes and interests of the American people, he advocates the principles that, in his judgment, best subserve that result.

"By intense Americanism it must not be supposed that he confines the definition of Americanism to the men and principles exclusively of American birth. He does now and always has recognized this country as not only the home of American-born, but also of the truly valuable citizens of other countries who come here and renounce their citizenship and all foreign powers, and fully assimilate the principles of our government and become loyal to the Constitution, and industrial and faithful citizens of the United States.

"During Governor McKinley's long service in Congress he gave special attention to the subject of the tariff, and as a member of the Ways and Means Committee devoted much of his time to revenue legislation; but it must not be understood that Governor McKinley is a man of power and a man of knowledge upon a single subject. It has been said of him incidentally that he is a statesman upon a single question and a man of learning with a single idea. No greater error could possibly be suggested.

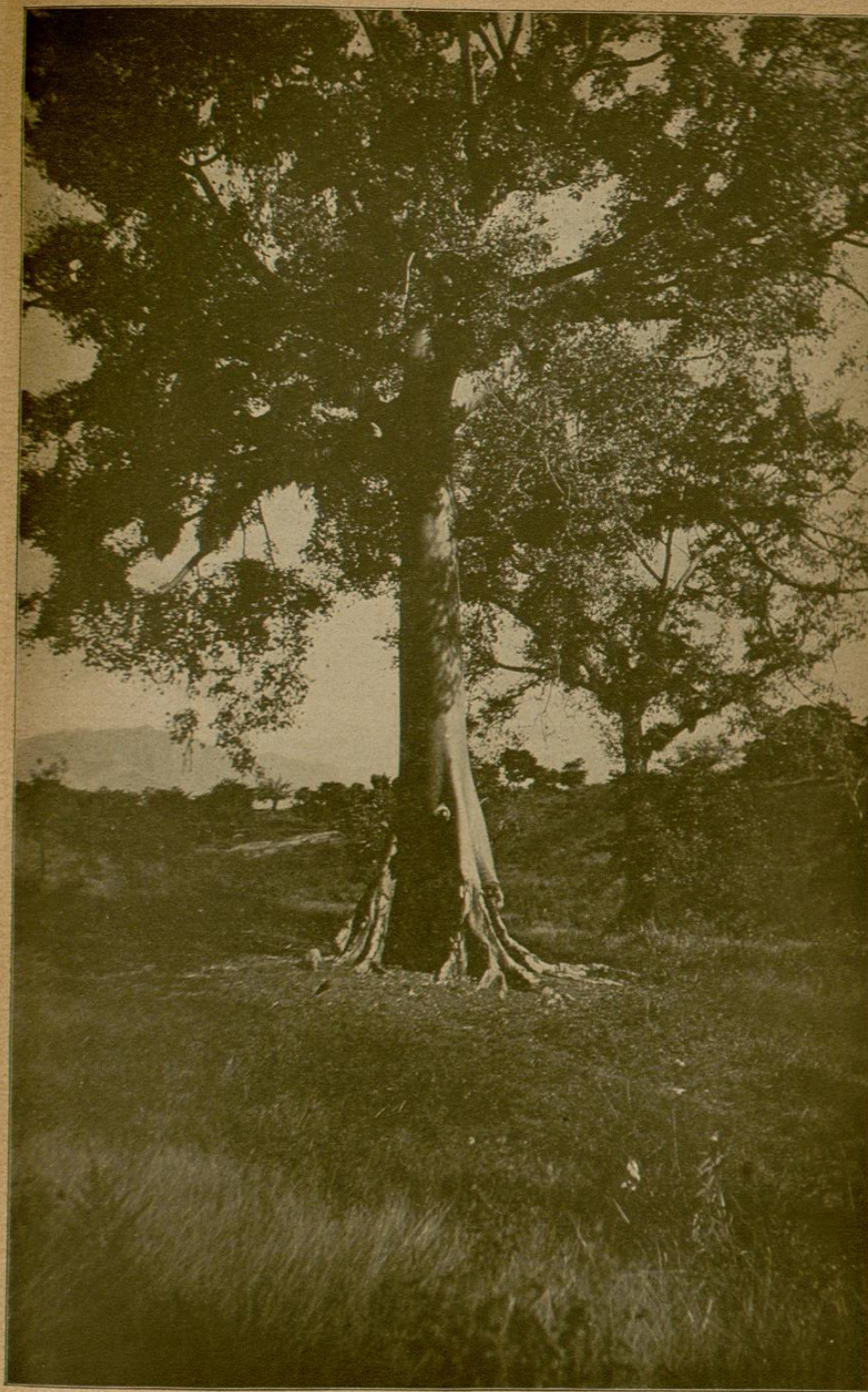
"Since the expiration of his term in Congress and during his four years in the administration as Governor of Ohio, he has delivered addresses upon a great variety of questions, and discussed a large

number of subjects, all outside of his specialty in national politics. He has made many notable speeches upon questions wholly independent and differing from mere political considerations. Among the notable speeches which he made in Congress other than upon the tariff question were: upon the contest against Judge Taylor in the Forty-fourth Congress; the subject of free and fair elections in the same Congress; a memorial address on the death of Garfield; payment of pensions in the Fortyninth Congress; the Dependent Pension bill in the same Congress; the purchase of government bonds in the Fiftieth Congress; memorial address on the death of John A. Logan; the question of a quorum in the Fifty-first Congress; civil service reform in the Fifty-first Congress; the Direct Tax Refunding bill; the Hawaiian Treaty; the Eight-hour law, and the Silver bill. These speeches, which are of the highest order of excellence, covered a wide range of subjects.

"Outside of Congress his speeches and public utterances have covered a still wider range. Among those that might be noted as of special interest are his address, at Atlanta, Ga., before the Piedmont Chautauqua Association; the 'American Volunteer Soldier,' Memorial Day address, at New York City; 'Prospect and Retrospect,' an address to the pioneers of the Mahoning Valley; 'The American Farmer,' an address before the Ohio State Grange; 'Our Public Schools,' an address at the dedication

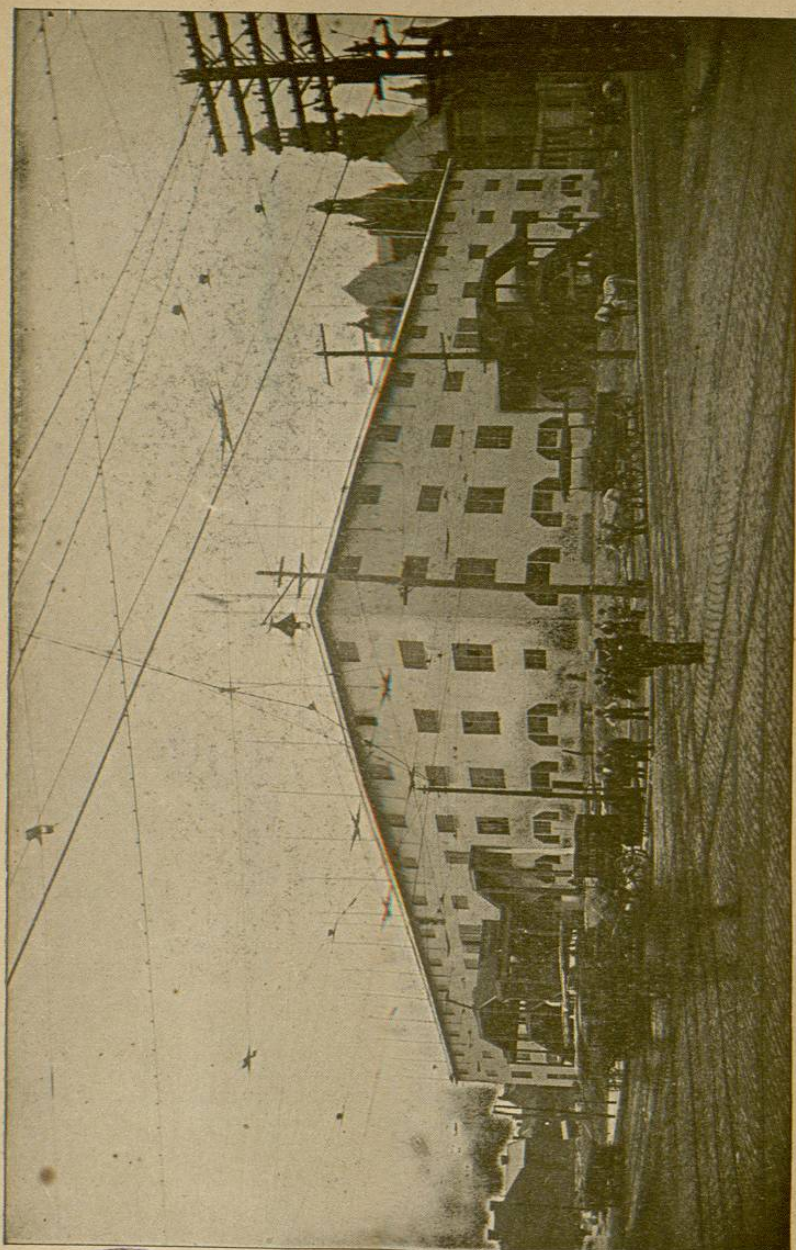


of a public school building; 'New England and the Future,' an address before the Pennsylvania New England Society; 'The Tribune's Jubilee,' an address at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the *New York Tribune*; 'Pensions and the Public Debt,' a Memorial Day address at Canton, Ohio; 'No Compromise with the Demagogue,' at the Ohio Republican State Convention of 1891; a Fourth of July address, at Woodstock, Conn.; 'The American Workingman,' a Labor Day address at Cincinnati; the 'State of Ohio,' an address before the Ohio State Republican League; 'Oberlin College,' an address before the Cleveland Alumni; 'Issues make Parties,' an address to the Republican College Clubs at Ann Arbor, Mich.; his notification address to Mr. Harrison; a Fourth of July oration at Lakeside; 'The Triumphs of Protection,' an address before the Chautauqua Association, at Beatrice, Neb.; 'An Auxiliary to Religion,' an address at the dedication of the Young Men's Christian Association at Youngstown, Ohio; an oration at the dedication of the Ohio Building at the World's Fair at Chicago; a memorial address upon the life and character of Rutherford B. Hayes; a speech at Minneapolis upon questions of national import; an address on Washington before the Union League Club, of Chicago, February 22d, 1893; an address to the students of the Northwestern University at Chicago on 'Citizenship and Education'; 'Law, Labor, and Liberty,' a Fourth of July oration before the labor organiza-



TREE UNDER WHICH SURRENDER OF SPANISH FORCES AT SANTIAGO WAS MADE.





CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, MO.



tions of Chicago; addresses before the National Jewish Association at Cleveland; before the National Sængerfest at Cleveland; Grant memorial address at New York; an address at the dedication of the Grant monument at Galena, Ill.; an address before the Epworth League of the United States at Cleveland; an address before the Christian Endeavorers of the Baptist Union, and before the Christian Endeavor Association of the United Presbyterian Church at Columbus; an address to the Lutheran Synod at Columbus; an address at Albany, N. Y., on Abraham Lincoln; an address before the Chamber of Commerce at Rochester, N. Y., on 'Business and Politics;' before the State (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce on 'Business and Citizenship;' before the German Veterans of the United States, at Columbus; a Memorial Day address at Indianapolis; an address before the Grand Army of the Republic at Pittsburg, and most notably, his splendid oration at the dedication of Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park, and at the Atlanta Exposition his speech upon 'Blue and Gray.'

"A careful perusal of these speeches, orations, and addresses will show that Governor McKinley, while an absolute master of all that relates to the tariff and all phases of governmental revenue, has yet distinguished himself in these other fields of oratory by the same thoroughness of knowledge and the same beauty of oratorical effect. His oratory is of the choicest character; phrases and sentences come tripping and bubbling forth from him apparently with-



out preparation, apparently without effort, forming the most beautiful constellations of oratorical effect and oratorical beauty.

"It is not an exaggerated statement to say that Governor McKinley has made addresses, orations, and speeches of the very highest order, judged from the point of view of oratory and of thorough knowledge of the subjects, upon a more diversified line of subjects than can be justly attributed to many Americans of to-day. Indeed, we are at a loss to recall at this moment any one who has exhibited in this country a wider range of subjects with a more perfect handling of the same. He has addressed more people in the United States upon the various topics upon which he has spoken by far than any other living man, and he has been seen by a greater number of the people of the United States than any other man now living.

"He is personally exceedingly popular among the masses of the people. It is safe to say that since the untimely death of James G. Blaine no American citizen has drawn to public gatherings anything like the number of men that have flocked to hear Governor McKinley. In the campaign of 1894 he traveled and spoke from platforms and Pullman cars in nearly all the States of the Nation where political contests were raging, and whether in the great Republican State of Ohio, or in the close and doubtful State of Missouri, or in the great crowds which met him in New Orleans, his audiences were absolutely unparalleled.

"His nearness to the people, his closeness to the very sympathies and hearts of the masses of the American people, has not been excelled by the experience of any American within the memory of man. He has had experience in high executive office. For four years he has served as Governor of the great State of Ohio. During that time many events and some serious disturbances have happened in the State which brought out his strong and commanding executive force."

The space at command will not permit the reproduction of the great mass of public utterances by Governor McKinley, but we propose to present enough passages, selected with the view of preferring that which is characteristic and that together will testify the seriousness and searching studies with which he has made himself familiar with a range of topics equal in scope to those that have received the attention of his age and country, and we devote the chapters immediately succeeding this to the addresses in which he has discussed affairs in his characteristic style, showing the wide field of thought with which he is familiar, and in the treatment of which he displays the energy, sincerity, and scholarship that he devotes to the service of the people.