

"How you love
that old pipe!"

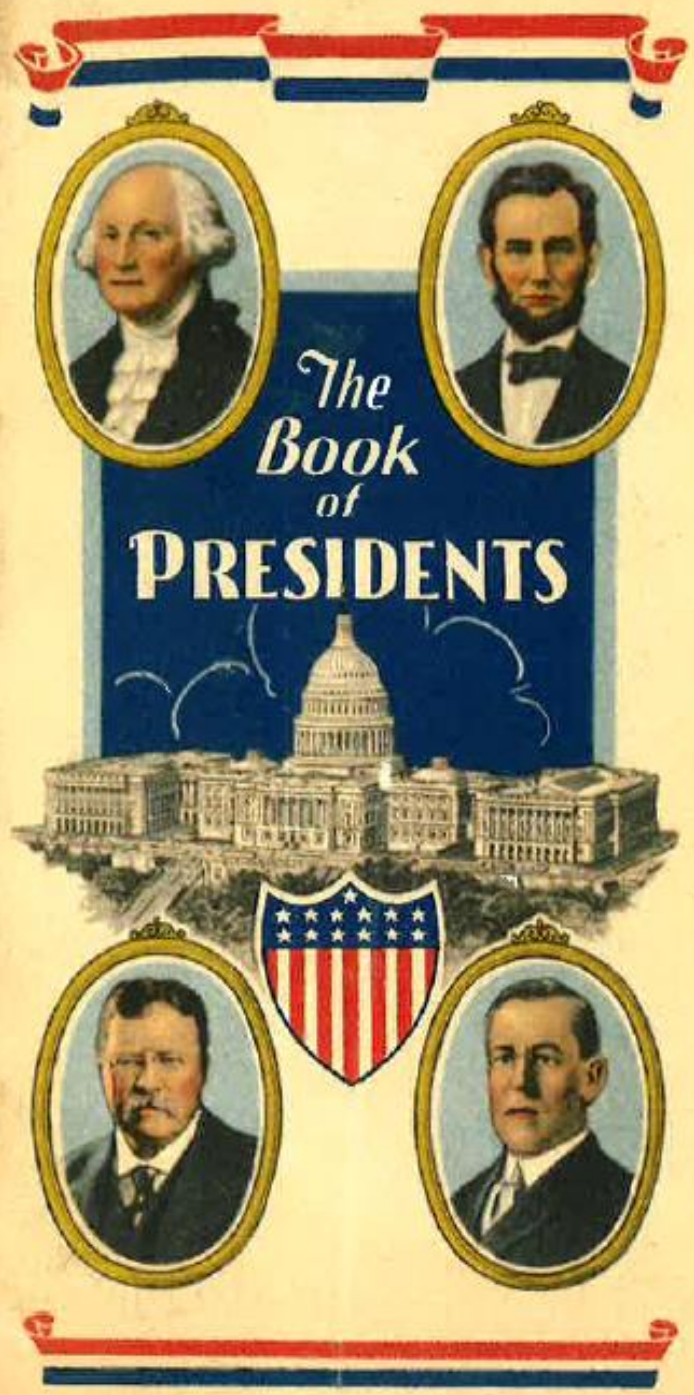


10c

*America's pipe tobacco
—and here's why:*

- 1 Made by Wellman's Method — an 1870 Tobacco Secret
- 2 Cut for Pipes Only
- 3 Big Flakes that Burn Slow and Cool
- 4 Sweet to the End — Never Gums a Pipe

You can depend on a Liggett & Myers Product





J. ADAMS 1797



WASHINGTON 1789



JEFFERSON 1801



MADISON 1809



MONROE 1817



J. Q. ADAMS 1825



JACKSON 1829



VAN BUREN 1837



W. H. HARRISON 1841



POLK 1845



TAYLOR 1849



FILLMORE 1850



PERCE 1853



BUCHANAN 1857



BUCHANAN 1857

METHOD OF CHOOSING PRESIDENT

In the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States, framers of the national constitution provided for so-called Electoral Colleges. Each state chooses a number of Presidential electors equal to the number of its members in the National House of Representatives, plus its two senators. The plan of the Constitution was that these electors should actually exercise a choice as to who should be President. Almost since the beginning of the government, however, candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency have been nominated by the great political parties of the country in advance of the choice of electors. These political parties also nominate within each state their candidates for Presidential electors. The candidates of any party for electors are definitely pledged in advance to vote for the candidates nominated by that party for President and Vice-President. For this reason, everybody knows who will be President immediately after the November election at which the electors themselves are chosen. In this respect, unwritten law, developed by usage, has altered the operation of the written text of the Constitution.

Strictly speaking, the people do not vote for the Presidential candidates direct, the people vote for electors, the majority of whom elect the President. As a result, a candidate may have a popular majority at the November election, and yet be defeated in the electoral college.

Electoral colleges meet at the capitols of the several states on the first Wednesday in January. Congress meets in joint session to canvass the electoral vote on the second Wednesday in February.

Should no candidate receive a majority of electoral votes for President, the choice of a President devolves on the House of Representatives. They may choose from among those having the three highest number of electoral votes. Each state has one vote and a majority of states is necessary for election.

Should no candidate receive a majority of electoral votes for Vice-President, the choice of a Vice-President devolves on the Senate. Their choice is made from those having the two highest number of electoral votes. A majority of the Senators is necessary for election.

Qualifications for the Presidency

In order to occupy the Presidency of the United States, a person must have been born within the United States, a citizen of this country. He must be at least 35 years of age, and have been a resident within the United States for fourteen years. The same qualifications apply to the Vice-Presidency.

Presidential Oath of Office

Before entering on the duties of the Presidency, he must take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Powers of the President

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. He may require the opinion of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. This practice has given rise to the President's Cabinet, which has no other provision in law except this power of the President. He may grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He may make treaties with the advice and consent of the Senate. He may appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, Cabinet members, and a number of other federal officers by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. During the recess of the Senate, he may make temporary appointments to these offices.

He shall from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers from foreign governments. It shall be his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall receive, approve and sign, or veto all bills passed by the two houses of Congress.

The President shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

President Hoover's Cabinet

Secretary of State	Henry L. Stimson	N. Y.
Secretary of the Treasury	Ogden L. Mills	N. Y.
Secretary of War	Patrick J. Hurley	Okla.
Attorney General	William D. Mitchell	Minn.
Postmaster General	Walter F. Brown	Ohio
Secretary of the Navy	Chas. Francis Adams	Mass.
Secretary of the Interior	Ray Lyman Wilbur	Calif.
Secretary of Agriculture	Arthur M. Hyde	Mo.
Secretary of Commerce	Robert P. Lamont	Ill.
Secretary of Labor	William N. Doak	Va.

Succession to the Presidency

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice-President. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State, in accordance with an Act of Congress approved January 19, 1886, shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President be removed, or a President elected. The succession passes in like manner to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior, in the order here given. The acting President upon taking office, convenes Congress in extraordinary session, if it is not then sitting, giving twenty days notice. This act applies only to Cabinet Officers who shall have been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency. No mention was made in this Act of the secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, as these three departments had not then been organized.

SALARIES

President of the United States	- - -	\$75,000.00
Vice-President	- - -	15,000.00
Cabinet Members	- - -	15,000.00
Chief Justice of the United States	- - -	20,500.00
Associate Justices of Supreme Court	- - -	20,000.00
Members of Congress	- - -	10,000.00
Speaker of the House	- - -	15,000.00

HISTORY OF THE WHITE HOUSE

It was named after the home of Martha Washington, in Virginia. Site selected by Washington. Architect, James Hoban. Begun 1792. Occupied first by President Adams, 1800. Burned by the British in 1814. Restored 1818. Remodeled under President Roosevelt, who restored the official title, "White House."

Record of Electoral Votes—1789-1928

Date	President-Elect	Electoral Votes	Lossing Candidates	Electoral Votes
1789	Washington-F	69		
1792	"	132		
1796	John Adams "	71	Thos. Jefferson -DR-Va.	68
1800x	Jefferson-DR	73	Aaron Burr -" -N.Y.	73
1804	"	162	Chas. Pinckney -F -S.C.	14
1808	Madison "	122	" " " "	47
			Geo. Clinton -DR-N.Y.	6
1812	"	128	DeWitt Clinton -F -"	89
1816	Monroe "	183	Rufus King -" -"	34
1820	"	231	J. Q. Adams -DR-Mass.	1
1824x	J. Q. Adams-NR	84	Andrew Jackson -D -Tenn.	99
			Henry Clay -DR-Ky.	37
			W. H. Crawford -" -Ga.	41
1828	Jackson -D	178	J. Q. Adams -NR-Mass.	83
1832	"	219	Henry Clay -" -Ky.	49
			John Floyd -" -Va.	11
			Wm. Wirt -AM-Md.	7
1836	Van Buren "	170	W. H. Harrison -W -Ohio	73
			Hugh L. White -" -Tenn.	26
			Daniel Webster -" -Mass.	14
			W. P. Mangum -" -N.C.	11
1840	Harrison -W	234	Van Buren -D -N.Y.	60
1844	Polk -D	170	Henry Clay -W -Ky.	105
1848	Taylor -W	163	Lewis Cass -D -Mich.	127
1852	Pierce -D	254	Winfield Scott -W -N.J.	42
1856	Buchanan "	174	John C. Fremont -R -Cal.	114
			Millard Fillmore -A -N.Y.	8
1860	Lincoln -R	180	Stephen Douglas -D -Ill.	12
			J. Breckenridge -D -Ky.	72
			John Bell -U -Tenn.	39
1864	"	212	Geo. McClellan -D -N.J.	21
1868	Grant -"	214	Horatio Seymour -" -N.Y.	80
1872	"	286	T. A. Hendricks -" -Ind.	42
			B. Gratz Brown -" -Mo.	18
			C. J. Jenkins -" -Ga.	2
			David Davis -" -Ill.	1
1876	Hayes -"	185	Samuel Tilden -" -N.Y.	184
1880	Garfield -"	214	W. S. Hancock -" -Pa.	155
1884	Cleveland -D	219	James G. Blaine -R -Me.	182
1888	Harrison -R	233	Cleveland -D -N.Y.	168
1892	Cleveland -D	277	Benj. Harrison -R -Ind.	145
			Jas. B. Weaver -P -Ia.	22
1896	McKinley -R	271	Wm. J. Bryan -D -Neb.	176
1900	"	292	" " " "	155
1904	Roosevelt -"	336	Alton B. Parker -" -N.Y.	140
1908	Taft -"	321	Wm. J. Bryan -" -Neb.	162
1912	Wilson -D	435	Roosevelt -Pr -N.Y.	88
			Taft -R -Ohio	8
1916	"	277	Chas. E. Hughes -R -N.Y.	254
1920	Harding -R	404	Jas. M. Cox -D -Ohio	127
1924	Coolidge -"	382	John W. Davis -" -N.Y.	136
			Robt. LaFollette -Pr -Wis.	13
1928	Hoover -"	444	Alfred E. Smith -D -N.Y.	87

x—Elected by House of Representatives.
 Abbreviations for Political Parties as follows: A—American; AM—Anti-Masonic; D—Democratic; DR—Dem-Repub.; F—Federalist; NR—Natl.-Repub.; P—Peoples; Pr—Progressive; R—Republican; U—Union; W—Whig.

Electoral Votes Alloted Each State

STATE	No. Votes		Change	1932 Result	
	1928	1932		Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	12	11	-1	-----	-----
Arizona	3	3	--	-----	-----
Arkansas	9	9	--	-----	-----
California	13	22	+9	-----	-----
Colorado	6	6	--	-----	-----
Connecticut	7	8	+1	-----	-----
Delaware	3	3	--	-----	-----
Florida	6	7	+1	-----	-----
Georgia	14	12	-2	-----	-----
Idaho	4	4	--	-----	-----
Illinois	29	29	--	-----	-----
Indiana	15	14	-1	-----	-----
Iowa	13	11	-2	-----	-----
Kansas	10	9	-1	-----	-----
Kentucky	13	11	-2	-----	-----
Louisiana	10	10	--	-----	-----
Maine	6	5	-1	-----	-----
Maryland	8	8	--	-----	-----
Mass.	13	17	+4	-----	-----
Michigan	15	19	+4	-----	-----
Minnesota	12	11	-1	-----	-----
Mississippi	10	9	-1	-----	-----
Missouri	18	15	-3	-----	-----
Montana	4	4	--	-----	-----
Nebraska	8	7	-1	-----	-----
Nevada	3	3	--	-----	-----
New Hamp.	4	4	--	-----	-----
New Jersey	14	16	+2	-----	-----
New Mexico	3	3	--	-----	-----
New York	45	47	+2	-----	-----
No. Car.	12	13	+1	-----	-----
No. Dak.	5	4	-1	-----	-----
Ohio	24	26	+2	-----	-----
Oklahoma	10	11	+1	-----	-----
Oregon	5	5	--	-----	-----
Penna.	38	36	-2	-----	-----
Rhode Island	5	4	-1	-----	-----
So. Car.	9	8	-1	-----	-----
So. Dak.	5	4	-1	-----	-----
Tennessee	12	11	-1	-----	-----
Texas	20	23	+3	-----	-----
Utah	4	4	--	-----	-----
Vermont	4	3	-1	-----	-----
Virginia	12	11	-1	-----	-----
Washington	7	8	+1	-----	-----
West Va.	8	8	--	-----	-----
Wisconsin	13	12	-1	-----	-----
Wyoming	3	3	--	-----	-----

Total 531 531

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1928

(and percentages in each state)

	HOOVER	%	SMITH	%	Independents	%	TOTAL VOTE
Alabama	120,725	48.5	127,797	51.3	460	.2	248,982
Arizona	52,533	57.6	38,537	42.2	184	.2	91,254
Arkansas	77,751	39.3	119,196	60.3	746	.4	197,693
California	1,162,323	64.7	614,365	34.2	19,811	1.1	1,796,499
Colorado	253,872	64.7	133,131	33.9	5,239	1.4	392,242
Connecticut	296,614	53.6	252,040	45.6	4,371	.8	553,025
Delaware	68,860	65.1	36,643	34.5	388	.4	105,891
Florida	144,168	56.8	101,764	40.1	7,740	3.1	253,672
Georgia	63,498	32.9	129,602	67.0	188	.1	193,288
Idaho	99,848	64.8	53,074	34.4	1,308	.8	154,230
Illinois	1,769,141	56.9	1,313,817	42.3	24,531	.8	3,107,489
Indiana	848,290	59.7	562,691	39.6	10,333	.7	1,421,314
Iowa	623,818	61.8	378,936	37.5	6,606	.7	1,009,360
Kansas	513,672	72.0	193,003	27.0	6,525	1.0	713,200
Kentucky	558,064	59.3	381,070	40.5	1,470	.2	940,604
Louisiana	51,160	23.7	164,655	76.3	---	.0	215,815
Maine	179,923	68.6	81,179	31.0	1,068	.4	262,170
Maryland	301,479	57.1	223,626	42.3	3,243	.6	528,348
Massachusetts	775,566	49.2	792,758	50.2	9,499	.6	1,577,823
Michigan	965,396	70.4	396,762	28.9	9,924	.7	1,372,082
Minnesota	560,977	57.8	396,451	40.8	13,548	1.4	970,976
Mississippi	27,153	17.9	124,539	82.1	---	.0	151,692

Missouri	834,080	55.6	662,562	44.1	4,079	.3	1,500,721
Montana	113,300	58.4	78,578	40.5	2,230	1.1	194,108
Nebraska	345,745	63.2	197,959	36.2	3,434	.6	547,138
Nevada	18,327	56.5	14,090	43.5	---	.0	32,417
New Hampshire	115,404	58.7	80,715	41.0	628	.3	196,747
New Jersey	926,050	59.8	616,517	39.8	6,814	.4	1,549,381
New Mexico	69,645	59.0	48,211	40.9	158	.1	118,014
New York	2,193,344	49.8	2,089,863	47.4	122,419	2.8	4,405,626
North Carolina	348,992	54.9	287,078	45.1	---	.0	636,070
North Dakota	131,441	54.8	106,648	44.5	1,778	.7	239,867
Ohio	1,627,546	64.9	864,210	34.5	16,590	.6	2,508,346
Oklahoma	394,046	63.8	219,174	35.4	5,207	.8	618,427
Oregon	205,341	64.2	109,223	34.1	5,378	1.7	319,942
Pennsylvania	2,055,382	65.2	1,067,586	33.9	27,633	.9	3,150,601
Rhode Island	117,522	49.5	118,973	50.2	699	.3	237,194
South Carolina	3,188	4.8	62,700	95.1	47	.1	65,935
South Dakota	157,603	60.2	102,660	39.2	1,602	.6	261,865
Tennessee	195,388	53.8	167,343	46.0	742	.2	363,473
Texas	367,036	51.8	341,032	48.1	931	.1	708,999
Utah	94,618	53.6	80,985	45.8	1,001	.6	176,604
Vermont	90,404	66.9	44,440	32.9	338	.2	135,182
Virginia	164,609	53.9	140,146	45.9	603	.2	305,358
Washington	335,844	67.1	156,772	31.3	8,224	1.6	500,840
West Virginia	375,551	58.4	263,784	41.1	3,417	.5	642,752
Wisconsin	544,205	53.5	450,259	44.3	22,367	2.2	1,016,831
Wyoming	52,748	63.7	29,299	35.3	788	1.0	82,835
Total	21,392,190	58.2	15,016,443	40.8	364,289	1.0	36,772,922

PARTY VOTE IN RECENT

	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928
Alabama	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arizona	TERRITORY								
Arkansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
California	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Colorado	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Connecticut	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Delaware	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Florida	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Georgia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Idaho	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Illinois	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Indiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Iowa	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kansas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kentucky	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Louisiana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maine	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maryland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Massachusetts	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Michigan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Minnesota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mississippi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Missouri	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Montana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928
Nebraska	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nevada	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Hampshire	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Mexico	TERRITORY								
New York	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
North Carolina	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
North Dakota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Ohio	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oklahoma	TERRITORY								
Oregon	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Pennsylvania	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Rhode Island	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
South Carolina	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
South Dakota	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tennessee	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Texas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Utah	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Vermont	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Washington	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Wisconsin	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Wyoming	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

■ DEMOCRATIC □ REPUBLICAN ▨ PROGRESSIVE

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT 1920

ELECTORAL VOTES:

Republican, Harding - Coolidge, 404
 Democratic, Cox - Roosevelt, 127



VOTE FOR PRESIDENT 1928



ELECTORAL VOTES

REPUBLICAN Hoover - Curtis		DEMOCRATIC Smith-Robinson	
Ariz.	3	N. H.	4
Calif.	13	N. J.	14
Colo.	6	N. M.	3
Conn.	7	N. Y.	45
Dela.	3	N. C.	12
Fla.	6	N. D.	5
Idaho	4	Ohio	24
Ill.	29	Okla.	10
Ind.	15	Ore.	5
Iowa	13	Pa.	33
Kans.	10	S. Dak.	5
Ky.	13	Tenn.	12
Maine	6	Texas	20
Md.	8	Utah	4
Mich.	15	Vt.	4
Minn.	12	Va.	12
Mo.	18	Wash.	7
Mont.	4	W. Va.	8
Nebr.	8	Wis.	13
Nev.	3	Wyo.	3
		Total	444
		Total	87

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT 1924

ELECTORAL VOTES:

Republican, Coolidge - Dawes, 382
 Democratic, Davis - Bryan, 136
 Progressive, La Follette - Wheeler, 13



LIFE SPAN OF PRESIDENTS

NAME	Birthplace	Born	Inaugurated		Place of Death	Year	Age	Buried at
			Year	Age				
George Washington	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1732	1789	57	Mt. Vernon, Va.	1799	67	Mt. Vernon, Va.
John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	1797	61	Quincy, Mass.	1826	90	Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	1801	57	Monticello, Va.	1826	83	Monticello, Va.
James Madison	Port Conway, Va.	1751	1809	57	Montpelier, Va.	1836	85	Montpelier, Va.
James Monroe	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1758	1817	58	New York City	1831	73	Richmond, Va.
John Quincy Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1767	1825	57	Washington, D. C.	1848	80	Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson	Waxhaw, N. Car.	1767	1829	61	Nashville, Tenn.	1845	78	Nashville, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	1837	54	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1862	79	Kinderhook, N. Y.
Wm. Henry Harrison	Charles City Co., Va.	1773	1841	68	Washington, D. C.	1841	68	North Bend, O.
John Tyler	Charles City Co., Va.	1790	1841	51	Richmond, Va.	1862	71	Richmond, Va.
James Knox Polk	Mecklenburg Co., N. C.	1795	1845	49	Nashville, Tenn.	1849	53	Nashville, Tenn.
Zachary Taylor	Orange Co., Va.	1784	1849	64	Washington, D. C.	1850	65	Springfield, Ky.
Millard Fillmore	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1800	1850	50	Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	74	Buffalo, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce	Hillsboro, N. H.	1804	1853	48	Concord, N. H.	1869	64	Concord, N. H.
James Buchanan	Mercersburg, Pa.	1791	1857	65	Lancaster, Pa.	1868	77	Lancaster, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln	Hardin Co., Ky.	1809	1861	52	Washington, D. C.	1865	56	Springfield, Ill.
Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	1865	56	Carters Sta., Tenn.	1875	66	Greeneville, Tenn.
Ulysses S. Grant	Pt. Pleasant, Ohio	1822	1869	46	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	1885	63	New York City
Rutherford B. Hayes	Delaware, Ohio	1822	1877	54	Fremont, Ohio	1893	70	Fremont, Ohio

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James Abram Garfield	Orange, Ohio	1831	1881	49	Elberon, N. J.	1881	49	Cleveland, Ohio
Chester Alan Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	1881	50	New York City	1886	56	Albany, N. Y.
Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J.	1837	1885	47	Princeton, N. J.	1908	71	Princeton, N. J.
			1893	55				
Benjamin Harrison	North Bend, Ohio	1833	1889	55	Indianapolis, Ind.	1901	67	Indianapolis, Ind.
William McKinley	Niles, Ohio	1843	1897	54	Buffalo, N. Y.	1901	58	Canton, Ohio
Theodore Roosevelt	New York City	1858	1901	42	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	1919	60	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
William Howard Taft	Cincinnati, Ohio	1857	1909	51	Washington, D. C.	1930	72	Arlington Nat. Cem.
Woodrow Wilson	Staunton, Va.	1856	1913	56	Washington, D. C.	1924	67	Washington, D. C.
Warren G. Harding	Corsica, Ohio	1865	1921	55	San Francisco, Cal.	1923	57	Marion, Ohio
Calvin Coolidge	Plymouth, Vt.	1872	1923	51	---	-	-	-
Herbert Clark Hoover	West Branch, Iowa	1874	1929	54	---	-	-	-

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PUBLIC OFFICES HELD

CONGRESS: Representative—Madison, Polk, Fillmore, Lincoln, Hayes and McKinley. Senator—Monroe, Van Buren, B. Harrison and Harding. Both Representative and Senator—John Quincy Adams, Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson and Garfield.

CABINET: Secretary of State—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Van Buren and Buchanan. Secretary of War—Monroe, Grant and Taft. Secretary of Commerce—Hoover.

GOVERNORS: Jefferson, Va.; Monroe, Va.; Van Buren, N. Y.; Tyler, Va.; Polk, Tenn.; Johnson, Tenn.; Hayes, Ohio; Cleveland, N. Y.; McKinley, Ohio; Roosevelt, N. Y.; Wilson, N. J.; Coolidge, Mass.

AMBASSADORS: John Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Van Buren and Buchanan.

MILITARY SERVICE: Revolution—Washington, Monroe and Jackson. War of 1812—Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Buchanan. Black Hawk War—Taylor, Lincoln. Mexican War—Taylor, Pierce, Grant. Civil War—Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, McKinley. Spanish-American War—Roosevelt.

CLASS OF MEN WHO BECAME PRESIDENT

NAME	Ancestry	Religion	College	Occupation	Politics	Residence
Washington	English	Episcopalian	-	Farmer	Federalist	Virginia
J. Adams	"	Unitarian	Harvard	Lawyer	"	Mass.
Jefferson	Welsh	Christian	Wm. & Mary	"	Dem.-Rep.	Virginia
Madison	English	Episcopalian	Princeton	"	"	"
Monroe	Scotch	"	Wm. & Mary	"	"	"
J. Q. Adams	English	Unitarian	Harvard	"	Natl. Rep.	Mass.
Jackson	Scotch-Irish	Presbyterian	-	"	Democrat	Tenn.
Van Buren	Dutch	Dutch Ref.	-	"	"	N. Y.
W. H. Harrison	English	Episcopalian	Hampden-Sid.	Politics	Whig	Ohio
Tyler	"	"	Wm. & Mary	Lawyer	"	Virginia
Polk	Scotch-Irish	Presbyterian	Univ. of N. C.	"	Democrat	Tenn.
Taylor	English	Episcopalian	-	Army Officer	Whig	La.
Fillmore	"	Unitarian	-	Lawyer	"	N. Y.
Pierce	"	Episcopalian	Bowdoin	"	Democrat	N. H.
Buchanan	Scotch-Irish	Presbyterian	Dickinson	"	"	Penna.

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Lincoln	English	Christian	-	"	Republican	Illinois
Johnson	"	Methodist	-	Tailor	"	Tenn.
Grant	Scotch	"	West Point	Army Officer	"	Illinois
Hayes	"	"	Kenyon	Lawyer	"	Ohio
Garfield	English	Disciples	Williams	"	"	Ohio
Arthur	Scotch-Irish	Episcopalian	Union	"	"	N. Y.
Cleveland	English	Presbyterian	-	"	Democrat	N. Y.
B. Harrison	"	"	Miami Univ.	"	Republican	Indiana
McKinley	Scotch-Irish	Methodist	Alleghany	"	"	Ohio
Roosevelt	Dutch	Dutch Ref.	Harvard	Politics	"	N. Y.
Taft	English	Unitarian	Yale	Lawyer	"	Ohio
Wilson	Scotch-Irish	Presbyterian	Princeton	Teacher	Democrat	N. J.
Harding	English	Baptist	Ohio Central	Publisher	Republican	Ohio
Coolidge	"	Congreg.	Amherst	Lawyer	"	Mass.
Hoover	Swiss	Quaker	Leland Stanford	Mining Eng.	"	Calif.

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WIVES OF PRESIDENTS

President	Wife's Name	Nativity	Born	Married	Died	Sons	Daughters
Washington	Martha (Dandridge) Custis	Virginia	1732	1759	1802	-	-
J. Adams	Abigail Smith	Mass.	1744	1764	1818	3	2
Jefferson	Martha (Wayles) Skelton	Virginia	1748	1772	1782	1	5
Madison	Dorothy (Payne) Todd	No. Car.	1772	1794	1849	-	-
Monroe	Eliza Kortwright	New York	1768	1786	1830	-	2
J. Q. Adams	Louisa Catherine Johnson	England	1775	1797	1852	3	1
Jackson	Rachel (Donelson) Robards	No. Car.	1767	1791	1828	-	-
Van Buren	Hannah Hoes	New York	1783	1807	1819	4	-
W. H. Harrison	Anna Symmes	N. Jersey	1775	1795	1864	6	4
Tyler	Letitia Christian	Virginia	1790	1813	1842	3	4
	Julia Gardiner	New York	1820	1844	1889	5	2
Polk	Sarah Childress	Tenn.	1803	1824	1891	-	-
Taylor	Margaret Smith	Maryland	1788	1810	1852	1	5
Fillmore	Abigail Powers	New York	1798	1826	1853	1	1
	Caroline McIntosh	N. Jersey	1813	1858	1881	-	-

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Pierce	Jane Means Appleton	N. H.	1806	1834	1863	3	-
Buchanan	(Unmarried)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	Mary Todd	Kentucky	1818	1842	1882	4	-
Johnson	Eliza McCardle	Tenn.	1810	1827	1876	3	2
Grant	Julia Dent	Missouri	1826	1848	1902	3	1
Hayes	Lucy Ware Webb	Ohio	1831	1852	1889	7	1
Garfield	Lucretia Rudolph	Ohio	1833	1858	1918	4	1
Arthur	Ellen Lewis Herndon	Virginia	1837	1859	1880	2	1
Cleveland	Frances Folsom	New York	1864	1886	-	2	3
B. Harrison	Caroline Lavinia Scott	Ohio	1832	1853	1892	1	1
	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick	Ohio	1858	1896	-	-	1
McKinley	Ida Saxton	Ohio	1847	1871	1907	-	2
Roosevelt	Alice Hathaway Lee	Mass.	1861	1880	1884	-	1
	Edith Kermit Carow	New York	1861	1886	-	4	1
Taft	Helen Herron	Ohio	1861	1886	-	2	1
Wilson	Ellen Louise Axson	Georgia	1860	1885	1914	-	3
	Edith (Bolling) Galt	Virginia	1872	1915	-	-	-
Harding	Florence Kling	Ohio	1860	1891	1924	-	-
Coolidge	Grace Anna Goodhue	Vermont	1879	1905	-	2	-
Hoover	Lou Henry	Iowa	1875	1899	-	2	-

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VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

NAME	Birthplace	Year	Res.	Inaug.	Party	Place of Death	Died	Age
Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J.	1756	N. Y.	1801	Dem.-Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1836	80
George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1729	N. Y.	1805	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1812	73
Ebbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass.	1744	Mass.	1813	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1814	70
Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1774	N. Y.	1817	Dem.-Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1825	51
John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. Car.	1782	S. C.	1825	Dem.-Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1850	68
Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky.	1780	Ky.	1831	Dem.	Frankfort, Ky.	1850	70
George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa.	1792	Pa.	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1864	72
William R. King	Sampson Co., N. Car.	1786	Pa.	1853	Dem.	Dallas Co., Ala.	1864	72
John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky.	1821	Ky.	1857	Dem.	Lexington, Ky.	1875	67
Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me.	1809	Me.	1857	Rep.	Bangor, Maine	1875	64
Schuyler Colfax	New York City	1823	Ind.	1869	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1891	68
Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H.	1812	Mass.	1873	Rep.	Mankato, Minn.	1885	62
William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y.	1819	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1875	63
Thomas A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., Ohio	1819	Ind.	1885	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1887	68
Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt.	1824	Ind.	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1885	66
Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky.	1835	Ill.	1893	Rep.	Rhinebeck, N. Y.	1920	96
Garrett A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J.	1834	Ill.	1897	Dem.	Chicago, Ill.	1914	78
Chas. W. Fairbanks	Unionville Centre, Ohio	1852	Ind.	1895	Rep.	Paterson, N. J.	1899	55
James S. Sherman	Utica, N. Y.	1855	Ind.	1909	Rep.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1918	66
Thomas R. Marshall	North Manchester, Ind.	1854	Ind.	1913	Dem.	Utica, N. Y.	1912	57
Charles G. Dawes	Marietta, Ohio	1854	Ill.	1925	Dem.	Washington, D. C.	1925	71
Charles G. Curtis	Topeka, Kans.	1866	Kans.	1929	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1932	71

Information regarding the nine Vice-Presidents who later became President, will be found on pages 12 and 13. Their names and the year when they became Vice-President are as follows: JOHN ADAMS, 1789; JEFFERSON, 1797; VAN BUREN, 1833; TYLER, 1841; FILMORE, 1849; JOHNSON, 1865; ARTHUR, 1881; ROOSEVELT, 1901; COOLIDGE, 1921.

Important Events of Each Administration

WASHINGTON (1789-97)	1821 Baltimore, first city lighted by gas.
1789 Washington inaugurated at New York.	1823 Monroe Doctrine.
1790 Capital at Phila.	J. Q. ADAMS (1825-29)
1790 First ten amendments to Constitution.	1825 Erie Canal opened.
1791 Vermont admitted into the Union.	1826 John Adams and Jefferson died July 4.
1792 Kentucky admitted.	1828 First passenger railroad in U. S. (B&O)
1793 Whitney's cotton gin.	JACKSON (1829-37)
1794 Whiskey rebellion.	1829 P. M. Gen'l in Cabinet
1796 Tennessee admitted.	1832 S. C. "Nullification."
John Adams (1797-1801)	1832 Black Hawk War.
1798 Navy Dept. created.	1836 Arkansas admitted.
1798 Eleventh Amendment (Judicial powers)	1837 Michigan admitted, 13 original states doubled
1799 Washington died.	VAN BUREN (1837-41)
1800 Capital at Wash., D. C.	1837 First financial crisis.
JEFFERSON (1801-09)	1840 Antarctic cont. disc., Lt. Miller, U.S.N.
1801 War with Tripoli.	W. H. HARRISON (1841)
1802 Ohio admitted.	1841 Pres. Harrison died, April 4th.
1803 Louisiana Purchase.	TYLER (1841-45)
1804 Twelfth Amendment (Elec. of President)	1842 Webster-Ashburton treaty.
1807 First steamboat, Fulton's "Clermont".	1844 First telegraph line in the U. S.
MADISON (1809-17)	1845 Florida admitted.
1812 Louisiana admitted.	POLK (1845-1849)
1812 War with Gr. Britain.	1845 Texas admitted.
1814 Treaty of Ghent.	1846 War against Mexico.
1816 Indiana admitted.	1846 Iowa admitted.
MONROE (1817-25)	1848 Gold disc. in Calif.
1817 Mississippi admitted.	1848 Wisconsin admitted.
1818 Illinois admitted.	TAYLOR (1849-50)
1819 Fla. ceded by Spain.	1849 Interior Dept. created
1819 Alabama admitted.	1850 President Taylor died July 9th.
1820 Missouri Compromise.	
1820 Maine admitted.	
1821 Missouri admitted.	

Important Events—continued

- FILLMORE (1850-53)**
 1850 California admitted.
 1850 Fugitive Slave law.
 1851 N. Y. C. railroad open
- PIERCE (1853-57)**
 1853 Gadsden Purchase.
 1854 Treaty with Japan by Commodore Perry
 1854 Kansas-Nebraska bill.
- BUCHANAN (1857-61)**
 1857 Dred Scott decision.
 1858 Minnesota admitted.
 1858 First Atlantic cable.
 1859 Oregon admitted.
 1859 John Brown's raid.
 1860 So. Carolina secedes.
 1861 Ten more Southern states secede.
 1861 Jefferson Davis head of Confederate Govt.
 1861 Kansas admitted.
- LINCOLN (1861-65)**
 1861 Civil War begins.
 1863 Emancipation Procl.
 1863 W. Va. made a state.
 1864 Nevada admitted.
 1865 Lee surrenders to Grant.
 1865 Lincoln assassinated April 14th.
- Johnson (1865-69)**
 1865 End of Civil War.
 1865 Thirteenth Amend. (abolished slavery.)
 1867 Nebraska admitted.
 1867 Alaska purchased.
 1868 Fourteenth Amend. (citizenship rights)
- GRANT (1869-77)**
 1869 Pacific RR completed
 1870 15th Amend. (voting rights for negroes)
 1871 Great Chicago fire.
 1873 Panic, bank failures.
 1876 Centennial at Phila.
 1876 Bell invents telephone
 1876 Colorado admitted.
 1876 Hayes-Tilden dispute.
- HAYES (1877-81)**
 1878 Incandescent lamp invented by Edison.
 1879 U. S. resumes Specie payments.
 1880 Population of U. S. passes 50,000,000.
- GARFIELD (1881)**
 1881 Pres. Garfield died, Sept. 19th.
- ARTHUR (1881-85)**
 1881 Red Cross organized.
 1881 2c letter postage.
 1883 Brooklyn Bridge open
 1883 Civil Service Act.
 1883 Standard time in use
 1885 Washington Monument completed.
- CLEVELAND (1885-89)**
 1885 First electric street railway at Baltimore.
 1886 Statue of Liberty, gift of France.
 1887 Interstate Com. Act.
 1889 Dept. of Agriculture.
- B. HARRISON (1889-93)**
 1889 Johnstown, Pa. flood
 1889 N. D., S. D., Mont., and Wash. admitted.
 1890 Sherman Trust Act.

Important Events—continued

- 1890 Idaho admitted.
 1890 Wyoming admitted.
 1892 Great railroad strike.
- CLEVELAND (1893-97)**
 1893 World's Fair, Chicago
 1893 Financial panic.
 1894 Chicago labor riots.
 1896 Utah admitted.
- McKinley (1897-1901)**
 1897 Klondike gold rush.
 1898 Spanish-Amer. War.
 1898 Annexation of Hawaii
 1900 Galveston tornado.
 1900 Boxer rebellion.
 1901 President McKinley assassinated Sept. 6.
- ROOSEVELT (1901-09)**
 1903 Panama Canal treaty
 1903 Wright brothers, first airplane flight.
 1903 Dept. of Commerce.
 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire.
 1907 Oklahoma admitted.
 1907 Financial panic.
 1908 Conservation confer.
- TAFT (1909-13)**
 1909 Peary discovered North Pole.
 1910 Boy Scout movement
 1912 S. S. Titanic wrecked
 1912 Ariz., N. M. admitted
 1912 Parcel Post system
 1913 Sixteenth Amendment (Income Tax)
- WILSON (1913-21)**
 1913 Dept. of Labor.
 1913 17th Amend. (direct election of senators)
- 1913 Federal Reserve Act.
 1914 World War begins.
 1914 Panama Canal opens.
 1917 U. S. enters World War.
 1918 Armistice signed.
 1919 Treaty of Versailles.
 1920 Eighteenth Amend. (Prohibition)
 1920 Nineteenth Amend. (Woman Suffrage)
- HARDING (1921-23)**
 1921 Peace with Germany.
 1921 Unknown Soldier buried at Arlington.
 1921 Limit of Armaments Conference at Wash.
 1923 Pres. Harding died August 2nd.
- COOLIDGE (1923-29)**
 1924 Dawes Reparation Plan.
 1926 Sesquicentennial Exposition at Phila.
 1927 Miss. river floods.
 1927 Lindbergh's solo flight N. Y. to Paris.
 1928 Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Treaty.
- HOOVER (1929-)**
 1929 Economic depression and unemployment.
 1930 London Naval Reduction Treaty
 1931 Hoover Moratorium.
 1931 Post-Gatty World flight, 8½ days.
 1932 Lindbergh baby kidnapped.

Can You Answer these Questions?

- Which three presidents died on July 4th?**
John Adams and Thos. Jefferson, 1826;
Monroe, 1821.
- What president was born on July 4th?**
Coolidge, 1872.
- Who was the tallest president?**
Abraham Lincoln, 6 feet four inches tall.
- Which presidents died in office?**
W. Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Harding.
- Which two presidents were inaugurated on March 5th?** Taylor and Hayes.
- Which presidents changed the names that were given to them at birth?**
Stephen Grover Cleveland, Thomas Woodrow Wilson, John Calvin Coolidge; each dropped his first name.
- Which two presidents were father and son?**
John Adams and John Quincy Adams.
- Which two presidents were grandfather and grandson?**
Wm. Henry Harrison and Benj. Harrison
- Which two presidents were cousins?**
Madison and Taylor
- What presidents "designated" their successors?**
Jefferson (Madison); Jackson (Van Buren); Roosevelt (Taft).
- Which president received all the votes of the electoral college?**
Washington, at both his elections.
- Which president received all but one electoral vote?** Monroe, in 1820.
- Which president received the most electoral votes?** Hoover, 444.
- Which defeated candidate received the most electoral votes?** Hughes, 254.
- What presidents were elected without the electoral votes of their own states?**
Polk, and Wilson (1916).
- Who made the most appointments to the Supreme Court, after Washington's administration?**
Taft, who was the only President appointed to the Supreme Court, serving as Chief Justice from 1921 to 1930.
- What presidents were winners of the Nobel Peace Prize?**
Roosevelt, in 1906, for his efforts in concluding the Russo-Japanese War; Wilson, in 1920, for his efforts at the Versailles Peace Conference.
- What presidents signed the Constitution?**
Washington and Madison.

Interesting Facts About Our Presidents

The most famous tribute to Washington, "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen," was first uttered by "Light Horse Harry" Lee, father of General Robert E. Lee, in Congress, at the time of Washington's death.

Lincoln was the first president born beyond the boundaries of the thirteen original states.

Madison's greatest and truest fame is as the "Father of the Constitution."

Wilson was the first President since John Adams to appear personally before Congress to deliver his messages to that body.

Roosevelt was the first President to leave the territory of the United States during his term of office, going to Panama to inspect the building of the Canal.

When Lincoln was inaugurated there were five ex-Presidents living, more than at any time in our history. These were Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan.

Presidents who married while in office were Tyler, Cleveland and Wilson. Of these, only Cleveland married for the first time. Tyler and Wilson were widowers.

In 1789, the Senate voted but the House refused to concur in declaring the Presidential title to be "His Highness, the President of the United States, and Protector of Their Liberties."

Coolidge was the only President who was administered the oath of office by his father. This simplest inauguration took place at three A. M. on August 3rd, 1923, in the light of a kerosene lamp on the sitting-room table of the Coolidge homestead at Plymouth, Vermont.

Buchanan was the only President who never married. He remained faithful to the memory of his betrothed, who met a tragic death when he was 28.

Taft travelled most widely while in the Presidency, covering over 150,000 miles in his four-year term.

The verdict of history on Woodrow Wilson will not be known for many years. The dramatic world events in which he was the chief figure were so stupendous, that his part in them can be accurately evaluated only after they assume a proper perspective. Some of his followers believe, and with ample justification, that he will one day outrank all others as a Prophet of Peace, who was not heeded because he was so far ahead of his times.

Jefferson's range of interests was perhaps the greatest of any of our nineteenth century Presidents. These included geography, geology, botany, zoology, ethnology, agriculture, medicine and surgery, mathematics, aeronautics, invention, government, education, languages and literature, and religion.

Roosevelt was the most versatile of our later Presidents. He was not only politician, statesman, and popular leader, but he was also eminent as author, naturalist, explorer, soldier, orator and historian. Like Jefferson, he was one of the most widely read men of his time.

Though sixteen Presidents have served in the U. S. Army during war time, we have never had a President who served in the U. S. Navy.

Some men have never desired, nor sought, the Presidency, but have had it thrust upon them. Others have striven by might and main to achieve that high place, but have been denied their greatest desire. Of the former we can name Washington, Polk, Garfield and Taft. And of the latter, Clay, Webster, Douglas, Seward, Blaine and Bryan.

Tyler and Johnson were considered as Whig and Republican respectively, because they had been elected by those parties. Both were, however, Democrats, who had been nominated for the vice-Presidency for expediency alone. They proved boomerangs to the parties which chose them, when they succeeded to the Presidency on the deaths of Harrison and Lincoln.

J. Q. Adams was the only ex-President to die in the capitol. After serving as Congressman for 17 years, he was stricken while making a speech there. Though he lingered for two days, he was not removed from the building, and died literally "at his post of duty," a devoted servant of the country that had honored him.

Roosevelt and Taft were the only Presidents born in large cities. All the other 28 Presidents were born in rural districts or in very small towns.

The United States has not had a single President who has not been a man of moral and social excellence, who was not in heart a true patriot, and who did not honestly, though perhaps at times with mistaken policy, seek the promotion of the best interests of his country.

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JOHNSON 1865



LINCOLN 1861



GRANT 1869



HAYES 1877



GARFIELD 1881



ARTHUR 1881



CLEVELAND 1895 & 1893



B. HARRISON 1889



McKINLEY 1897



ROOSEVELT 1901



TAFT 1909



WILSON 1913



HARDING 1921



COOLIDGE 1923



HOOVER 1929