

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (From a photo by Brady, taken in 1867.)

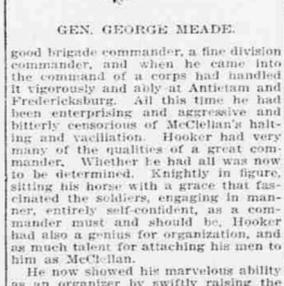
Then came up again the intensely anxious question of his successor. Of the corps commanders in the Army of the Potomac Gen. Sumner, the grand old dragoon, was at death's door from age and long service and was relieved to die soon afterward at Syracuse, N. Y.

Hooker Lincoln's Choice. After all, Hooker was the President's choice. Upon his visit to the battlefield of Antietam Lincoln went over to the extreme right, upon which Hooker had fought, and there he found abundant evidence of how well he had fought and managed.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1863. "General: I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course, I have done this upon what appears to me sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you.

done. Mr. Lincoln's letter showed that he knew all about this fatuous scheme, and estimated it at its true worth. It was an artful, however, for men who had never won a battle to talk about "dictators." Lincoln's whole soul was bound up in the success of the Union cause, and he was quite ready to yield his office and shift his mountainous burdens, in a legal and proper way, to any successful General who should end the war, restore the Union, and secure a triumph for which the people had given so limitlessly of men and money.

Hooker as a Commander. While lacking many of Burnside's good qualities, Hooker was much more of a soldier. He had much real genius for war and for command; but, like too many men, his ambition towered far above his capabilities. He had made a



GEN. GEORGE MEADE.

good brigade commander, a fine division commander, and when he came into the command of a corps had handled it vigorously and ably at Antietam and Fredericksburg. All this time he had been enterprising and aggressive and bitterly censured by the Army of the Potomac for his aggressive and enterprising manner. Whether he had all was now to be determined. Knightly in figure, sitting his horse with a grace that fascinated the soldiers, engaging in a manner, entirely self-confident, as a commander, and should be, Hooker was a man of great organization, and as much talent for attaching his men to him as McClellan.

He now showed his marvelous ability as an organizer by reorganizing the Army of the Potomac from the Slough of Despond into which it had fallen after Burnside's dismal failures. Describing the reorganization, he reported the number of 2,522 officers and 81,964 men absent from their colors. Many of these, it is true, were in hospitals, on leave, or on detached duty, but a sadly large proportion of them were absent without leave. Hooker quickly changed the despondent and new hopefulness, reanimated everyone with a pride in his colors, and pointed encouragingly to a speedy victory which would gloriously redeem the patriot's name.

Another mistake which Hooker made was in assigning Gen. Stuemmen, every where and at all times a failure, to the command of the magnificent body of cavalry. The infantry corps were foundering in the hands of the inferior and incompetent leaders, tried out in the fiercest heat of battle, but the cavalry



GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER.

had to wait another year for a leader worthy of it. Mustering for Another Mighty Effort. So wonderful was Hooker's success that the President's spirits arose again with the belief that at last a fitting leader had been found for the grand Army of the Potomac. Again, the Government exerted every effort to give Hooker all that he should require, and when the season for active operations opened he had under him 124,000 effectives, perfectly organized.

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

A Bold Enunciation of His Stand and Policies—Defense of Senator Aldrich and the Tariff Bill—Dull Days in Washington—The President Sides With Secretary Ballinger.

That Western trip is making the country. It has proved interesting right from the start at Boston. The President, as he rode, reading out gloves. He assured the country while he was at the Hub that Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, leader of the tariff, was the master hand in the making of the tariff, was very much of a man, no matter what some folks said in criticism of him.

Of course, the Western folks, who throw fits at the suggestion of Aldrich and who mention his name only with a sneer, are not the only ones who are not in favor of the tariff. The President says better for his complimentary references to the Rhode Islander in the Boston speech. And yet it has been pointed out that the President's attitude toward the tariff is not in the least friendly.

By the time his train had proceeded from Boston to Chicago, the President was ready to give the Western folks another jar when he gave out a letter to Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. The letter was a foretelling of the kind of reading that Roosevelt enthusiasts throughout the West are not apt to relish. The President directed the development of the country, and it was the kind of reading that Roosevelt enthusiasts throughout the West are not apt to relish.

Central American Questions. When he gets down to El Paso with the President there are likely to be understandings with President Diaz and the other Mexican officials about a few questions of international import. In the interim, however, the friendly conversation the two Presidents will have opportunity to allude to questions of state. The United States and Mexico are virtually exercising a joint control over the tempestuous Central American Republics.

Secretary of War Dickinson, who has been absent from Washington for nearly two months, has just returned, but he promptly got into communication with the President in the West and at Westport found the chance to discuss the departmental business, as many of his Cabinet colleagues have been able to do at Beverly. He will be one of the early arrivals in Washington, and will spend much of the autumn here.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer, who remained near the President most of August and September, is deferring his return to Washington until Oct. 1. He was so beset at Hamilton with visitors from Boston and other points that he started away for a week's automobile trip through the White Mountains.

Attorney-General Wickham, who went again to Beverly at the last minute to advise with the President about legal aspects of Interior Department questions that Secretary Ballinger had brought up and about law aspects of the organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will soon be in town for the winter. The terms of the Federal Courts will be opening now soon, and there are still several important cases to be pressed by the Department of Justice. He has conferred with the President about the more important of these prosecutions.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock, about the only member of the Cabinet who has not taken a vacation, is hurrying away to the Pacific Coast, so as to be present on the journey across Arizona and New Mexico. Secretary Ballinger, too, has been hurrying away to the West on a similar mission, but also to complete some of his inspection work of conservation projects. Secretary Nagel, who has been away such this summer, will also start for the West before long to join the President. Secretary of the Treasury MacVean has been finding it cold and frosty up in the New Hampshire hills, and therefore has decided to move his official papers back to Washington, where, in the southeast corner office on the second floor of the Treasury Building, he is making his headquarters.

Changing Political Lines. Facing the hostile Western sentiment thus boldly, the President may be able to demonstrate the claims of certain radicals that the second radicalism there is not formidable and can be tamed by a strong man. By the time the President has penetrated the country in the Mississippi Valley and crossed to the Rockies he will know whether the representations of these Western radicals that the radicalism is not formidable was entirely untrue. Whether the Western people like him or not they will give him an enthusiastic welcome, but after he has gone away the common talk and the newspaper comments will indicate the trend.

If the President succeeds in his course toward the radicals and progressives, he is likely to do a considerable number of men now voting with the Republicans over into the Democratic Party, where the radicals have long been saying those men belong. It will make the work of La Follette and Cummins and Brewster more difficult, and, in fact, will make it hard for those men to keep out of the Democratic camp. The upshot is likely to be a



A Use for the Pole.

developed that two of its members probably will not devote all of their time to the work, and that Mr. Reynolds alone will give his efforts exclusively to it. While the appointment of the Commission served incidentally a political purpose in quieting some of the tenacious revision agitation, it seems probable that its work will be confined very largely to studying foreign tariffs with a view to the open, free of our maximum and minimum rates.

Maryland and Virginia Politics. The Administration authorities in Washington are keeping an eye upon the State campaigns in the two adjoining States of Maryland and Virginia. The President has directed that certain of his Cabinet officers speak in both States during the next three weeks. He has no hope of the Republicans carrying Virginia, in spite of the talk about a Democratic victory in that State, but he is determined to get the Democrats to fight like cats and dogs there up to the time of the primary, when they join forces against the common political enemy.

But the President is interested in building up an effective Republican organization in Virginia, and wants the Republicans to put a good job of showing themselves in the Old Dominion, in that the Democrats fight like cats and dogs there up to the time of the primary, when they join forces against the common political enemy.

Maryland has been in the column of close States on National issues for a decade, and the campaign there this year is for the election of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator to succeed Isador Rayner, Democrat. Some years ago Maryland was sending Republicans to the Senate, and it is not impossible that a goodly number of the Republican majority of the incoming Legislature on joint ballot. That, however, is hardly probable, for the Marylanders are pretty strongly Democratic on State and local issues. They are voting this year on a constitutional amendment to exclude the major portion of the negroes from the right of suffrage. The Democrats have thus far shown no very lively interest over that struggle. If the amendment carries it might make the State Democratic for awhile, but it would also remove the negro issue from politics and to some extent ultimately strengthen the Republicans, because many who vote with the Democrats when there is an issue of negro supremacy would otherwise vote with the Republicans. Then, there is a growing interest in the State in the fact that it is very likely to control the political complexion of the State in future campaigns, even with the negro vote eliminated.

CENSUS TAKING. Difficulty of Enumerating Sparingly Settled Districts—The Agricultural and Manufacturing Censuses. If Census Director Durand could eliminate several mountain ranges from his enumeration of population next April, he would avoid a deal of brain fog in the next few months. It is comparatively easy taking a census of population on a prairie or over a fairly thickly settled farming region. The enumeration work is not so very difficult for a city, near the Atlantic seaboard, is a range of mountains with many spurs, and up and down the length of the country, near the Pacific Coast, is another larger mountain range with many spurs. Many people have penetrated into the fastnesses of those mountains. They live there in great isolation, and their houses are built from a nearest neighbor. The Census Office at Washington is just as anxious to enumerate accurately the Jones and another larger mountain range with the Great Smoky or the Sierras, as it is to enumerate John Smith, living in Chicago or Brooklyn. An enumerator can reach John Smith easily, at a cost of two or three cents. It can reach the Jim Joneses living in the mountain fastnesses of the country only at an expense of \$2 or \$3 or perhaps several times that sum.

The Hawaiian Census. There are tens of thousands of these Jim Joneses—the hardy mountaineer folk of the land. The Census author-

ities are bent upon getting their names and the names of their wives and children, but it is taxing their ingenuity to do it without cutting a big hole into the appropriations of some \$12,000,000 for taking the enumeration. They have decided that it will be impracticable to do it without cutting a big hole into the appropriations of some \$12,000,000 for taking the enumeration. They have decided that it will be impracticable to do it without cutting a big hole into the appropriations of some \$12,000,000 for taking the enumeration.

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