



House at Sunrise, Minn., where Governor Frank O. Lowden was born.



Governor Lowden and his horse "Iowa."



Blacksmith shop built and used by the father of Governor Lowden.

hardly undertake their settlement in the coming election. However, these matters are in the fluxing state and one cannot say what may develop."

Then I asked Lowden if he ever drank, to which he answered:

"You know the story of the late Governor Hogg, of Texas, who, when asked the same thing during a prohibition campaign down in the Lone Star State, responded: 'Before I can answer that question, I must inquire if it is in the nature of an invitation or whether it is purely academic.'

"No, I am not a prohibitionist," said the governor, "but I am for prohibition, and I am for it because there was never a more complete demonstration in history than the exhibition of our incapacity to handle the liquor and saloon question."

"I have expressed my gratitude to the Creator many times in my life, but my acknowledgments were never more pronounced and sincere than when, on the occasion of the street car strike in Springfield last year, I could say: 'Thank God, there are no saloons!'

"It cannot be denied that under our attempted regulation of the saloon in America these institutions became the resorts, if indeed not the breeding nests of a large percentage of our crime, our poverty and our crooked political work in the past. The spirit back of the corner saloon, as it came more and more to preempt the best locations in our cities, was never a community one; and the saloon keeper who could get the money—the business—be he decent or a thug, was the representative placed there by the breweries."

I must say that I am unable to find any place where Frank Lowden has trimmed his sails to the breezes of expediency or popular applause. On the contrary, you will hear about Chicago that he has missed his chance by doing this thing or not doing that: not advancing the movement for giving state money to demobilized troops, in refusing to call the legislature in special session to relieve the needs of the teachers in leaving the adjustment of street car fares to the Public Utilities Board, and so on. They say the soldiers will be working against him, that the two million, nine hundred thousand out of the three million population of Chicago who don't pay taxes, but do pay car fares will not favor him, and all that.

But this is pretty much talk, I think. The Governor was in keenest sympathy with these proposals, but following his guiding principles, as enunciated at the beginning of this article, the supervision always of the law in all things at all times, he remained consistent. It is scarcely to be calculated that his courage to follow the law, against his own sentiments, will be counted against him.

**Measuring Public Men**

**BELIEVE** that the best way to take a public man's measure is to gather his thoughts dropped here and there at odd moments and while off his guard and to collate them for careful examination. And I think that in this representation of Frank O. Lowden such composite idea may best be formed of him by seeing what he thinks.

Before proceeding with this, however, I may be pardoned in making reference, in the way of clari-

fication, to a previous experience of like nature and of more extended character.

In 1904 the writer was the originator and compiler of a little book containing some eight hundred epigrams which I had culled from the speeches, papers and messages of Theodore Roosevelt. The thing was classified and contained an appreciative preface. The book was given the title of "A Square Deal for Everyman." There were six hundred thousand copies of that book sold and the Square Deal phrase became the slogan for the Colonel's campaigns.

A number of letters came to me from Roosevelt telling me, among other things, that this was the "best book ever written about him," etc. The interesting and characteristic aspect of the affair to me was that I had not written the matter at all, but had taken it body and britches, so to speak, from Roosevelt's own vigorous expressions. He certainly lived up to the philosophy of the square deal, and I believe the book gave a very good picture of him in every way.

How marvelous, however, are the ways of unconscious deception. Some years later I was astonished to find many of my most brilliant Roosevelt epigrams, word for word and period for period in Wagner's "Simple Life," written and published a few years before Mr. Roosevelt came prominently into public life. I need not disclaim the thought of plagiarism. The suggestion alone would be sacrilege. Indeed the Colonel acknowledged and proclaimed his intensive discipleship of Wagner when the Frenchman visited him

at the White House. Roosevelt was the embodiment of truth; but as I suggest above, this is not an inappropriate place to make this reference—the first time I have ever done so—in publishing in like though limited manner a number of quotations from the pen of Frank O. Lowden.

All men are pretty much hero worshippers or fools, and if we find anything good in modern philosophy, whoever utters it, credit it at once to Adam Smith, Epictetus or Marcus Aurelius. I found the "Don't flinch," "hit the line hard," "I am an optimist" stuff in the French preacher's book, "La Vie Simple."

Now we may go on with Lowden.

**Lowden on Himself**

**"WE ARE** learning as we never learned before that the greatness of America is measured not so much by its wealth nor by its natural resources, as by the qualities of its citizenship."

"The first principle of Americanism is orderly development under and through the law."

"Americanization means that it is America and not the world which protects her humblest citizen in the exercise of his rights."

"We see that we are safe only if we Americanize our foreign immigrants as rapidly as they come to our shores."

"The ballot-box is the ark of our covenant."

"If there be a wrong to redress the courts are open. If the courts fail to do their duty they can be impeached and removed from high office."

"The final test of civilization is the lot of the average man."

"So far as I am concerned, upon any question of policy, I only want to know whether that policy is better for the average man."

"Our flag was not designed by the fathers to shelter those who seek to destroy it."

"The best measure of our ability in the future to cope with the forces of social disorder is in the number of homes occupied by their owners."

"The sanctity of the home, the security of life, liberty and property, the schoolhouses dotting all our land, the churchspires pointing heavenward, could not exist for a moment unless a worthy government threw its protecting aegis over them."

"Humanity has burdens enough to bear without sustaining the inhumanity of other men."

"Our civilization has been enriched by the contributions our immigrants have brought."

"Our gates have been thrown wide open to the liberty-loving peoples of the earth, who have sought refuge from tyranny and oppression. Our citizenship has been enlarged and strengthened by this influx of foreign blood."

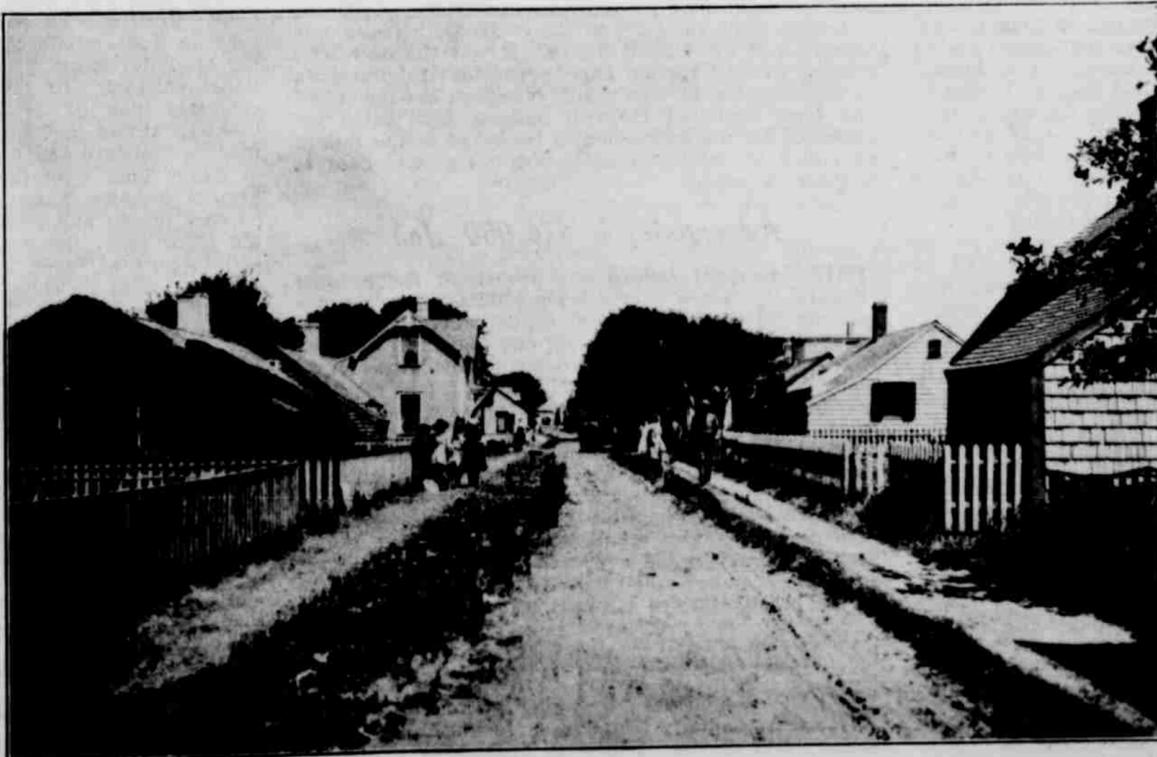
"We of America shall have enough to do if we take care of our own."

"The law exacts from citizens allegiance to America and not to the world."

"The enforcement of the law, and all the law, under our form of government, is the indispensable condition of the security of society."

"Not all who have come from foreign lands have become transmuted into Americans."

**Your Own United States**



**"NANTUCKET, Nantucket"** is the address of one of the quaintest towns in the country. Located on the little island of Nantucket, off the coast of Massachusetts, it offers more unusual sights and shelters, more quaint and lovable characters than an army of authors could do justice to in a lifetime of writing. Once there was a railroad running across the island but there was not enough business to pay for its upkeep. Nantucket got its name as a result of a wedding gift an old sea captain made to his daughters, Nancy and Martha. The first one to be married, he said, should have her choice of the two islands he owned. Martha was married first and chose the larger, now known as "Martha's Vineyard." When Nancy was married she had to take the other and so they called it "Nan'tu'k'it."