

PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL FILE

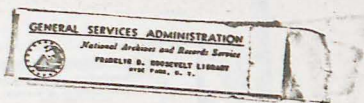
PPF 9
Gifts R
Jan.-Mar. 1933

PPF900026

From the Papers of the
Democratic Nat'l. Comm.

PPF
9-B

49 East 65th Street
February 24, 1933



Mrs. Clare Boothe Brokaw
Managing Editor, "Vanity Fair"
Graybar Building
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mrs. Brokaw:

The twenty-five copies of the caricature from "Vanity Fair" arrived at the house several days ago and you may be sure that they were very welcome. Mr. Roosevelt thinks it "perfectly grand" and is going to have one framed for himself.

Several of the others were immediately claimed by callers who happened to be in the house at the time, and he will see to it that the remaining ones are distributed to excellent advantage.

Very sincerely yours,

Private Secretary.

GHY:JL

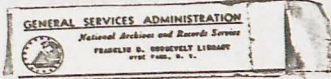
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ONE OF THE CONDÉ NAST PUBLICATIONS

FRANK CROWNINSHIELD, EDITOR
CLARE BOOTHE BROKAW, MANAGING EDITOR
JEANNE BALLOT, EXECUTIVE EDITOR
M. F. AGHA, ART DIRECTOR

February 16, 1933.



Dear Governor Roosevelt,

I am sending, under separate cover,
twenty-five copies of the caricature of
your Inauguration which appears in the
March issue of Vanity Fair.

The editors felt that it might
amuse you to have extra copies of this
really amusing and brilliant feature
to send to your friends.

Cordially yours,

Clare Booth Brokaw

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt,
49 East 65th Street,
New York City.

*Arrives Sunday
having framed*

Thank

GRAYBAR BUILDING, 420 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK • TELEPHONE-MOHAWK 4-7500

BRISTOL TENNESSEE

January 2, 1933.

My dear Mr. Brown:

The President asked me to tell
you how very much he appreciates your
sending him that most interesting cane.
He is delighted to have it.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LE HAND
Private Secretary

J. W. Brown, Jr., Esq.,
Seaboard Air Line Railway Company,
Norfolk,
Virginia.

o'clock to come so I can

ENNESSEE

Came

311-12th St.
Feb. 11, 1933

J. W. BROWN, JR.

Retired-

GENERAL TRAVELING PASSENGER AGENT
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY CO.

NORFOLK, VA.
PHONE 27843

lent:-

ackd
4-3-33
p.m.

While visiting in
Washington last year, I was
impressed very much with
the "White House", and "Capital"
and on coming home, I decided
to paint them, and did
which I am sending to you.

I am fourteen years
of age and in the 4th grade
of school, But have never
had any painting lessons
But hope someday to be an
artist and send you a better
picture. - hope you will
like these.

I am waiting for ten
o'clock to come so I can

gem

only.

Mr Jones
4 16 4 go

President
While waiting
Washington
expressed
white House
and on some
paint
which I am
I am
of ages
of school
had day
But hope
statute

like these.
I am waiting for ten
o'clock to come so I can

only

BRISTOL, TENNESSEE

P.P.F.

98

311-15th St.
Feb. 11, 1933

Dear Mr. President:-

ackd
4-3-33
P.E.M.

While visiting in
Washington last year, I was
impressed very much with
the "White House", and "Capital"
and on coming home, I decided
to paint them, and did
which I am sending to you.

I am fourteen years
of age and in the 4th grade
of school, But have never
had any painting lessons
But hope someday to be an
Artist and send you a better
picture. - hope you will
like these.

I am waiting for ten
o'clock to come so I can

gem

only

hear you over radio.
Good luck to you as our
president.

Your little friend
James Carmack Baird
311-13th St.
Bristol, Tenn.

Hon. Frank
The White
Washington
Dear Mr.

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an addenda
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your inaugu



Altho obtained

...to clients, buys and sells securities for its own account.

My dear James:
The President
for your letter
which you re-
sponded to
me
I had not
thought of
writing you
again
but I am
glad to hear
from you
again
and I hope
you are
well
and happy
as ever
I am
very truly
yours
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Journal
no more mahat
to have new
come

Have the paintings
dated Feb 11.
no have got

1933.

My dear James:

The President has asked me to thank you
for your letter. No doubt the paintings to
which you refer were received in New York. He
appreciates your friendly thought in sending
them to him.

Very sincerely yours,

gem

M. A. LeLAND,
Private Secretary.

Mr. James Carmaek Baird,
311 - 12th Street,
Bristol, Tennessee.

May I in closing again congratulate you on
your inaugural message, which heartens me as I know it does every



Altho obtained from sources believed accurate, our reports and opinions are not guaranteed. Moreover, they are given in strict confidence for the use of clients only.
The Babson Park Co., in which stock is often available to clients, buys and sells securities for its own account.

April 3, 1933.

My dear James:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter. No doubt the paintings to which you refer were received in New York. He appreciates your friendly thought in sending them to him.

Very sincerely yours,

gem

M. A. LeHAND,
Private Secretary.

Mr. James Carmack Baird,
311 - 12th Street,
Bristol, Tennessee.

may I in closing again congratulate you on
your inaugural message, which heartens me as I know it does every



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Babson's Reports

COMPILED BY
BABSON'S STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
INCORPORATED
BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT EQUIPMENT
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
SUBURB OF BOSTON

March 6 1933

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

You have by this time doubtless received from all parts of the country the high praise which your vigorous inaugural address deservedly merits. May I therefore confine my word of congratulation to a portion of your speech, the full importance of which may not have been completely appreciated by every citizen.

I refer to your statement that "our greatest primary task is to put people to work". You then proceeded to point out that this could in part be accomplished by direct recruiting of workers on the part of the Government in the same manner as would be done in time of war. This solution is what I have been urging for more than a year, and which I have incorporated as an addenda to my book "Washington and the Depression", a copy of which is being sent to you under separate cover. I have termed this program of drafting labor back into industry "The Quota Plan", and you will find it described briefly in the addenda which begins on Page 285.

May I in closing again congratulate you on your inaugural message, which heartens me as I know it does every



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The Babson Park Co., in which stock is often available to clients, buys and sells securities for its own account.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt

- 2 -

3/6/33

other citizen, in the belief that your leadership will be wise
and able in the four years which lie ahead.

Sincerely yours

Roger W. Babson

Roger W. Babson

RWB
mrm



Altho obtained from sources believed accurate, our reports and opinions are not guaranteed. Moreover, they are given in strict confidence for the use of clients only.

March 20, 1933.

P.P. 7
9-B

My dear Mr. Babson:

The President has asked me to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of "Washington and the Depression" and to thank you for your thoughtful courtesy in sending it to him.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Roger W. Babson,
Babson's Statistical Organization, Inc.,
Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

mwd

March 7, 1933.

My dear Mr. Blasingame:

*
The copy of your booklet which you sent
to the President has been received and I want to
thank you very much in his behalf for your courtesy
in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President.

Mr. J. C. Blasingame,
Ashland, Virginia.

rcr

* Grp. 1. Roosevelt Prosperity Special, by M. N. Connors

BRINGING BACK PROSPERITY

Address By
ROGER W. BABSON*

Prosperity will return in spite of anything which governments or bankers will do. As people were ill and recovered centuries ago without doctors, so business will recover *some time* without any emergency measures. This is due to four basic reasons:

Four Reasons For Prosperity

- (1) *A change of heart is taking place with the people of America.* Every day thousands are convinced that they made mistakes during 1926-1930 and are now turning over a new leaf. People today are rapidly substituting honesty for dishonesty, thoughtfulness for carelessness, and a desire to be of service for a desire to get something for nothing. This unconscious revival of righteousness is laying the foundation for a new period of prosperity.
- (2) *Deflation has largely been completed.* Commodities and securities have been fully deflated. Wages and rents have been partly deflated. The only remaining factor to be deflated is in connection with debts and taxes. We are now on the verge of a fair reduction in these fixed charges.
- (3) *Consumption is today exceeding production.* The very opposite of this was true during the boom. Now, however, more merchandise is being consumed in every city than is being hauled into said city; and more is being transported into all cities than is being manufactured. The inevitable result is that the depression — like a fever — is developing its own anti-toxin and will cure itself.
- (4) *Idle funds ultimately burn holes in people's pockets.* There are more idle funds in the United States today than ever before in our history. Neither banks nor corporations can earn dividends with so much money invested in Treasury

*At Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, December 15, 1932.

rd,
Mr. McCowen submits further infor-

Mr. McCowen explains that Mr. [unclear] advising The Continental Congress received until they returned [unclear] he is sending thirteen copies [unclear] Government." One copy is [unclear] others are for the President, the [unclear] ers.

dent and Cabinet Members as per [unclear] andams dated March 19, 1934.

P.F.
9-B

Certificates paying less than 1%. Some time these certificates will be thrown upon the market, while banks, corporations, and investors will stampede to buy commodities and securities.

Hence, in view of the new spiritual attitude of the American people and the other factors mentioned, nothing can stop prosperity from returning *some time*. Moreover, some new discovery or unexpected event may at any time occur, which could bring prosperity back overnight. But when will it come? This is another question, and the answer largely depends upon what emergency measures Congress takes.

Beware of Quack Remedies

Let me first register my keen disapproval of the many quack economic remedies for which the Americans are being induced to spend billions today. I refer to various "cure alls" that are being discussed in Washington. As temporary relief measures, these "57 varieties" of legislation have their usefulness. They temporarily serve as a dope to relieve pain and distress. Many of these propositions are, however, very questionable. I refer especially to the demand for "fiat currency," for "fixing prices" and for "stabilizing production" at present low levels.

Only as more needed goods are produced, is there more to divide. To say there is *general* over-production today is absolutely untrue. There may be over-production of wheat, corn, cotton and hogs, but there is no over-production of small houses, warm clothing, and the comforts of life. Only when every one has enough of these things should one talk about reducing the work days, especially when the Index of U. S. Production, which stood at 119 in 1929, is now only 56.

I also question the wisdom of so much talk about "economy" as carried on by certain organizations. Efforts to eliminate abuses, graft and waste in connection with Veterans' Aid and other government expenditures, is praiseworthy.

The general preaching of "economy" at this time is, however, rather dangerous. The time to have preached general economy was during the boom, from 1926-1929, rather than today.

Note the Real Trouble

Today we need to emphasize the importance of *speeding up the circulation of money*. There is enough money, but it is not properly circulating. Just as the nation had a "speculation complex" in 1926-1929, so it has a "hoarding complex" today. Just as it was wrong to encourage false borrowing in 1928, so it is wrong to encourage false economy today. The need of the hour is to get people to think straight and to act normally.

Most fear due to talk of "technocracy" and the "machine age" is now groundless. Practically no new automatic machinery has been installed since 1929 and yet there was *then*, with our *present machinery*, a shortage of labor and goods. Today we are producing only the same amount of shoes, clothing, furniture, and houses as were being made in 1912 — or 20 years ago. In the meantime, our population has increased over 20,000,000.

All modern machinery which exists today, together with the labor of all abnormally unemployed men, is now needed in order to produce, *per capita*, what this country was producing 20 years ago. We will get out of this depression only by working more, rather than less. Hence, I say that blaming the *present* business depression onto machinery is wrong; while to offer restricted production as a cure for unemployment is a crime against the American standard of living. *Improved machinery so reduces prices and so increases demand that for every one person laid off from production, two should be added to those engaged in distribution.*

Granting, however, that greater technological strides to displace labor have been and will be

made, the problem can then be met very easily by legislation which *requires the condemnation of the old as the new is created*. With a proper system of sinking funds to provide for obsolescence, and with the destruction of buildings, machinery, etc., as they are written off for the tax and other purposes, no unemployment need come about through technocracy. Furthermore, such changes will then, of themselves, force up, instead of down, the standard of living and the better will constantly become the real.

It is true that today we are operating in a 20th Century mechanistic age with a financial and marketing system designed for the 17th Century. So long as this inconsistency continues, the safest investments are loans on consumer goods, or the stocks of banks which loan only on consumer goods, or the securities of merchandising companies which have heavy turn-overs and charge-offs. Therefore, we should gradually increase the percentage of sales for cash of consumer goods, until all long-term mortgages and bond issues are eliminated, and all railroads, buildings, and machines are properly financed like food-stuffs and clothing.

What Is the Solution?

All of the above means that when a *shortage* of goods is threatening, more people should be put to work at producing, allowing less to be spent on selling and advertising. When a *surplus* of goods develops, people should be taken off of production and put to work selling. Unemployment today is *not* a question of *production* vs. *over-production*. It is a question of the relative number engaged in producing and selling. As a practical matter, if in normal times 10,000,000 people in our Eastern States are engaged in the *manufacture* of goods, and 5,000,000 are engaged in *selling and distributing* the goods manufactured, this makes a total of 15,000,000 people industrially employed.

To help eliminate booms and depressions,

17
this group of 15,000,000 should be divided into three divisions of 5,000,000 each instead of into the above-mentioned two groups. One group should always be kept on production; another group should always be kept on distribution; but a third group should be used as a "flying squadron," so to speak, which could be put to work on *production*, when there is a shortage of goods and labor, and on *selling* when there is a surplus of goods and unemployment. In other words, the immediate cure of present unemployment is to use the unemployed to create a desire to buy.

To start the wheels of business rolling, we must develop in people a patriotic desire to help get money back to circulate normally. Already there is a large volume of cash funds available for consumers, and of credit available for capital improvements; but these funds and credits are not being used. People have lost the inclination to trade and create. The real lack today is not so much the *ability* to trade and create as the *desire*.

In other words, while Congress is thinking of *bills*, I am thinking of *wills* — the *will* to drag one's money from hoarding and to put it into circulation and service; the *will* to buy the most at lowest prices instead of waiting to buy less at higher prices; the *will* to be a courageous pioneer instead of a cowardly piker. There are plenty of people in this country who would make intelligent response to a Federal Educational Campaign along such lines. Moreover, there are plenty of advertising men who can well handle such a campaign. Such a campaign would be a splendid investment, paying dividends in renewed business, yielding incomes of restored prosperity, and giving the U.S. Treasury funds to balance the budget.

Let Congress Subsidize Selling

To apply this to the present situation, it becomes evident at once that prosperity will not

be hastened by having people loaf more hours a day or more days a week, thus stabilizing production at present low figures. Men can be put back to work, interest and rents can be earned, and general prosperity can, however, be hastened by enlisting the unemployed to create — under proper leadership — a desire to buy. Hence, the most practical legislation which the Federal Government could enact would be to subsidize, not idleness nor even the building of public works, but rather, subsidize *advertising and selling*. These are the two things which the Government should subsidize, if it is to hasten the return of prosperity.

There is, moreover, every reason why a large percentage of the unemployed should now be required to spend their time working to create a desire for goods and to show their neighbors the duty and necessity of speeding up the circulation of money. They could explain the simple reasons why people should co-operate in such efforts and they could demonstrate how it would really pay everyone, both directly and indirectly, *to become active today buying or selling at some price or hiring or working at some wage, whether for cash or barter or otherwise.*

Therefore let the Federal Government organize and train an army of men and women now unemployed to operate a nation-wide educational campaign to speed up the circulation of money. Give the President a small portion of the money which officials are today spending upon charity and let him use this money in giving a group of the unemployed supervised promotional work, *backed up by a Federal advertising appropriation*, and the demand for goods will immediately return. Then industry will call back its unemployed, and before long business will be back again to normal. This is a concrete and safe plan for solving the unemployment problem, the railroad problem, the investment prob-

lem, the merchants' problem, and the problems of your banks and insurance companies.

As the Federal Director-General of Information and Education in 1918-1919, assisted by Dr. George W. Coleman, Mr. Ernest Gundlach and Mr. David Niles, I aided the Department of Labor to sell to American wage workers a desire to win the war against *oppression*. Such a campaign as above suggested to win the war against *depression* would be both a more worthy and easier campaign to put over. It, however, must be organized by the Federal Government at Washington, as were the War, Labor, and the Liberty Bond Campaigns of fifteen years ago.

McCOWEN, Mr. H. C.
Editor-Owner Roosevelt County Record,
Elida, New Mexico.
3-7-33,
3-9-34.

In letter of March 7, 1933, Mr. McCowen submits further information about "Moneyless Government."

By letter of March 9, 1934, Mr. McCowen explains that Mr. Howe's letter of April 25, 1933, advising The Continental Congress not to march on Washington, was not received until they returned from that trip. States that by express he is sending thirteen copies of the Why and Why Not book, - "Moneyless Government." One copy is to be retained by Mr. Howe and the others are for the President, the Vice-President and the cabinet members.

Books sent to the Vice-President and Cabinet Members as per Mr. McCowen's instructions, by Memorandums dated March 19, 1934.

SEE McCowen

P. P. F.
9-B

ROHRICH, W.G.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
New York City

March 8, 1933

Gift of Bible for the White House Library

SEE 240

P.P. 7
9-B2

March 21, 1933.

P.P. 7
9-B

My dear Mr. Burns:

The President has received the copy of the book "I'm in Love with Life" which you were good enough to send him and requests me to thank you for your courtesy which he greatly appreciates.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Vincent G. Burns,
Palisade, N.J.

es

Yours respectfully,

Vincent G. Burns

*PP. 7
9-B*

The Union Church

of Palisade, N. Y.

VINCENT GODFREY BURNS, MINISTER

ack

March 9th, 1933

Mr. G.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House, Washington, D.C.

My dear President:

You will recall me as the young minister who supported you so ardently during the pre-convention and election campaigns. You also recall the poem which I wrote about you. It is now published in my new volume of poetry, called "I'm in Love With Life" and I am sending you a copy under separate cover, with my sincerest compliments.

Enclosed I am sending a letter written by Sam Silverman, the State Chairman of the Roosevelt for President Associations of New Jersey. I know that you are very busy just at this time with many pressing matters, but I would deeply appreciate it if you would read this letter carefully. Copies of this letter were sent by Mr. Silverman to the United States Senators and ten congressmen of the state of Georgia. I would deeply appreciate it if I could get a personal audience to discuss this matter with you, in the near future. Mr. Silverman has very kindly consented to accompany me at that time.

In closing, let me say that I think your inaugural address was one of the most masterful speeches ever made in a crisis in American history. You have an opportunity to be an even greater leader than either Washington or Lincoln, for our country stands at the cross roads. Now we must either go backward and downward, or upward and forward. If, in this emergency, you could take over the banks, mines, railroads and all industries that have to do with our natural resources and establish a truly just and equitable state, you would ~~take the~~ hold of greed and lead the way to a newer and finer America. I hope you will do this, as gradually as you dare, and so fulfill the great hope that the whole world has in you.

Yours respectfully,

Vincent G. Burns

C O P Y

March 8th, 1933.

Hon. Eugene Talmadge, Personal,
State House,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Governor:-

While attending the inaugural ceremonies in Washington as state chairman of the Roosevelt for President Associations of New Jersey, Inc., I had the pleasure of meeting little Toby Cook, the seven-year-old youngster who came all the way from his home in Tifton, Georgia, with his Shetland pony to participate in the inaugural parade.

Little Toby, who received considerable publicity in Washington newspapers on his arrival in the Capital, was deeply dissatisfied because he could not find a suitable place in the parade. We heard of his plight and invited him to parade with us as an honored guest of our organization. At the reviewing stand, I was proud to halt the parade for a few minutes to lift Toby from his pony and escort him to the stand to be greeted by President Roosevelt who received him very cordially. The youngster wore one of our vice chairman badges which he has taken home with him as a prized souvenir.

At the suggestion of former Congressman John Baer, famous cartoonist and newspaperman, our organization tendered Toby a dinner in his honor at the Mayflower Hotel last Sunday at which his father, W. D. Cook, and some fifteen prominent New Jersey and Washington men were guests with Mr. Baer acting as toastmaster.

Little Toby informed us that he was so surprised and pleased with the treatment accorded him by the only residents of New Jersey he met while attending the inaugural that he hoped that you, the Governor of his home State of Georgia, would grant a pardon to Robert Burns, the famous chain gang fugitive, in order to completely restore the friendship of the people of New Jersey and his native State.

Like Colonel Lindbergh, little Toby is a real ambassador of good will and the members of our organization, who were the pioneer Roosevelt boosters of the Democratic party of New Jersey, sincerely trust that you can immediately pardon Mr. Burns, who, in the estimation of the people of the entire State of New Jersey, has suffered enough for the mistake he once made.

I might add that following the extradition hearing before Governor Moore, I drove Samuel Bernstein, the victim of the hold-up that sent Burns and the other two men to the chain gang, from Trenton to his home in New York and his version of the affair is enough to convince anyone that Burns was a victim of unfortunate circumstances and far less guilty than Flagg, the ringleader of the crime. Should you wish to obtain Bernstein's view of the case, I would be very glad to arrange to have you meet or communicate with him.

Thanking you for your interest, I am

Respectfully yours,

SWS:EG.

S. W. SILVERMAN
State Chairman

BUYCK, Edward P.
Slingerlands, N. Y.
March 13, 1933

Tells the President he is arranging to have his
portrait delivered at the White House, through Mr. Harry
Somerville, manager of the New Willard Hotel where it has
been on exhibition for the past ten days.

See 116-B

PPF

9-B

BUYCK, Edward P.
Slingerlands, N.Y.
March 13, 1933

Says he is arranging to have the portrait delivered at the White House early this week through Mr. Harry Somerville. States he will be amply repaid for his labor if Miss LeHand could arrange for the President to drop him a line with his comments on the portrait.

SEE 116-B

March 15, 1933

P.P.F.
9-13

Mrs. Anna Bidwell
620 Garrard Street
Covington, Kentucky

My dear Mrs. Bidwell:

The President has asked
me to convey to you his appreciation
of your thought of him, and to thank
you for your expression of confidence.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President

LeH:WP.

C O P Y

620 Garrard Street,
Covington, Ky.
Feb. 22, 1933.

18

Mr. Roosevelt

Dear Sir:

As there have bin atempts on your life it makes us very omeasy but I do believe that through the mercy of God that you have bin spaired for we believe you to bee a good man and we are praying and trusting God for your saftey Please do not think me odd, but my beleaf is if anyone wearie Jesus picture either in a meadle or a card that no harm can come to them and we want you to live, so I am sending you some of Blessed Jesus pictures and asking you to waire it in your pocket all of the time and no harm can come to you. Then, not that the picture could do any good alone but the great faith we have in God to waire his blessed picture. It showes that we take him for our guide and protector. Bless his dear name. I will close with prayers for your saftey.

MRS. ANNA BIDWELL
620 Garrard St.
Covington, KY.

Handwritten note on a separate piece of paper at the top right corner:
I am very glad to hear
you are well and hope
you are enjoying your
vacation. I am feeling
much better and am
able to go out again.

620 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.
Feb. 22, 1935.

Mr. [Name]

Dear Sir:

As there have been reports of your life in
the very country but I do believe that through the help of
God that you have been spared for we believe you to be a
good man and we are looking and waiting for you to return.
Please do not think me old, but my belief is if anyone
could have done better than I in a matter of a card that
has been sent to you and we want you to live, so I am
writing you now at least these things and asking you
to write to us about all of the time and we hope can
come to you. Please, and that we should be able to do any good
things for the great things we have in the to write his letter
please. It shows that we have him for our guide and
protection. Please his name. I will close with yours
for your letter.

Wm. A. [Name]
620 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page:
"I am very glad to hear
you are well and hope
you are enjoying your
vacation. I am feeling
much better and am
able to go out again."

ington Ky

Feb 22

1933

Mr. Roosevelt Dear Sir as there
have bin attempts on your
life it makes us very uneasy
but i do believe that
through the mercy of god
that you have bin spared
for we believe you to be
a good man and we are
praying and trusting god for
your safety please do not
think me odd but my
belief is if anyone wears
jewels picture either in a
medallion are a card that no
harm can come to them
and we want you to
live so i am sending
you one of blessed jewels
pictures and asking you

New York City.

P. P. F.

P. P. F.
9-13

C.

py

in

ident.

mwd

to wear it in your pocket all
of the time and no harm
can come to you then not
that the picture could do
any good alone but the
great faith we have in
god to wear his
blessed picture it shows
that we take him for
our guide and protector
bless his dear name
i will bless with prayers
for your safety

Mrs. Anna Bidwell
625 Garrison St

Livingston Ky

Bee-Hue Publishing Company,
149 West 44th Street,
New York City.

mwd



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

C.

March 17, 1933.

Gentlemen:

The President has received the copy of the book entitled, "The Great Hurricane in Florida," and asks me to thank you for your kindness in sending it to him.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Bee-Hue Publishing Company,
149 West 44th Street,
New York City.

mwd

March 17, 1933.

Gentlemen:

The President has received the copy of the book entitled, "The Great Hurricane in Florida," and asks me to thank you for your kindness in sending it to him.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Bee-Hue Publishing Company,
149 West 44th Street,
New York City.

mwd

C.

Postmaster: -This package contains a BOOK

It is fourth class mail..and may be opened for inspection.

Please send to OUR PRESIDENT *"The Great Hurricane in Florida"*

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Executive Mansion..Washington..District of Columbia.

From BEE-HOE PUBLISHING COMPANY..149 West 44th St.
New York city..New York.

*Rec'd
3/17-33
20 W 42*

sent house

*Mr. Arthur T. Kelly,
General Manager,
International Chamber of Commerce
of America, Inc.,
40 West 40th Street,
New York City.*

LEADING THE NATION INTO FLIGHT

C.

March 17, 1933.

P. P. 7.
9-13.

My dear Mr. Bell:

The President has asked me to thank
you for your kindness in sending the copy of
"The Aircraft Year Book for 1933," which accom-
panied your note of March eighth.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Luther K. Bell,
General Manager,
Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce
of America, Inc.,
22 East 40th Street,
New York City.

mwd

LEADING THE NATION INTO FLIGHT



AERONAUTICAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF AMERICA, INC.

22 EAST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Sent house

March 8, 1933.

*Filed
3-17-33
mwb*



The President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It is our privilege to send you, under another cover, a complimentary copy of The Aircraft Year Book for 1933, which we hope you will find of interest and practical use in the consideration of aeronautical matters.

Should you at any time feel the need of specific additional information, we shall be happy to serve you.

Respectfully yours,

Luther K Bell

Luther K. Bell,
General Manager.

LKB:CLS

LEADING THE NATION INTO FLIGHT

TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 7-4785

The Better Made Headwear Co.

"House of Tailored Headwear and Knickers"

FACTORY & SHOW ROOMS

737 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

March 17, 1933

The Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

To manifest our courage and hopes which we, as manufacturers, have regained in your short administration and express our gratitude to you, we are sending you, under separate cover, a small gift of our product; two caps for occasion.

We sincerely hope you will wear these caps in the very best of health.

Very respectfully yours,

THE BETTER MADE HEADWEAR COMPANY

Per

Louis Greenberg

LG:PH

*Sent to house
and*

*P.P. 7.
9-12*

212 Water St. Torrington Conn

March. 17 - 1933.

Ack. *[initials]*

Mr. President:-

Under separate cover I
am mailing a package and am
dedicating the fiery, red roses to
you, Mr. President, because, to
me, they represent the spirit
you have toward the interest
of the Nation.

The gift is small, but
the wishes are many and
sincere for victory and
success.

God Bless you.

Mrs. Isabelle Bertolini

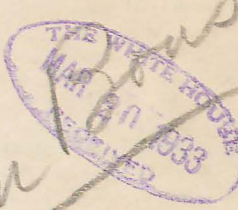
PP. 7
G-B

*Mrs. Roosevelt
received thanks
Mch 20*



March 17th, 1933

*PP 7.
9-13*



Box of Bon

file

My Dear Mr. Howe

I have this day send a very little gift to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt knowing that it was there 28th, wedding anniversary, of the two greatest people in this world.

Hope that you will see that it will go forward to them personal.

Was so pleased to hear that the leather plaque will be placed in his Warm Springs home.

Very Sincerely yours.

John Bertini

John Bertini.

Guaranteed
Mr. Louis M. Howe
White House
Washington, D. C.

ackd
7

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 27 1933
RECEIVED

204 Kiab1 Street

Compliments of
Hannah E. Beck
1606 Locust St
Philadelphia Pa

March 20, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-B

My dear Miss Beck:

The President has received the framed
expression of "Friendship," which you were good
enough to send to him, and asks me to thank you
for your kindly thought of him.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Miss Hannah E. Beck,
1606 Locust Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

mwd

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 27 1933
RECEIVED

204 Kiehl Street
Alliquippa Pa.

Complements of
Hannah E. Beck
1606 Locust St
Philadelphia Pa

PP 4
9-B

ack
7

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 27 1933
RECEIVED

204 Kiehl Street
Aliquippa, Pa.
March 20, 1933

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D. C.

Honorable President:

I am very happy that you have become the President of the United States. As an expression of my respect to you, I am sending you this gift, which is my own patient work. I beg you to present it at the World's Fair in Chicago, and to keep it after.

Permit me to mention, that I am twenty years of age, American born, and the son of a widow. Since three years I have been unemployed, but still have the faith in God and in your wonderful administration, and I hope that my situation will improve.

handwork
+

This humble gift, which I am earnestly sending to you, is the result of my painsaking labor, and an expense which I took out of my meager savings. Therefore, I would appreciate it if you could possibly connect me with some firms, that might employ a wood carver, or cabinet maker, as I am in dire need of work.

With God's blessings, I remain,

Your faithful servant,

Mike Bajus

Mike Bajus

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

EDWIN BINNEY, Chairman
Fort Pierce, Fla., and 41 E. 42nd St.,
New York City

J. A. McNEILL
LINDSEY STEAD
W. N. CROOKS, Treasurer
J. P. NEWELL, Secretary

Fort Pierce Port District

Fort Pierce, Florida

GILBERT A. YOUNGBERG

Chief Engineer
Jacksonville, Fla.

F. L. HEMMINGS
Attorney

(1)

Wm. J. Wilmington Del March 20/1933
To The President of The United States
of the White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr President

I as a citizen of these great united
states of america wish to take this
opportunity of expressing my
deepest Thanks to you and my
sincerest Regards for your welfare
and health for what you are
attempting to do for the american people

I am not a Rich man nor do I have
very much of an Education But I do
try to know what is Right and Wrong
and to stand By Those principles I know
you are Right in what you are doing
I am therefore doing the only possible

thing I can do to show my appreciation
By sending under separate cover an
heirloom in my family
(a Copper Beer mug) (you might call it
votter)

now more than 200 years old
having been in the possession
of my ancestors for that long
I sincerely hope and trust you
will do me the great honor
of accepting this humble gift
I wish you the Best of health
and want you to know that I am
Behind you 100% in all your
undertaking

Sincerely yours
^{Burger}
Benjamin Burger
and wife Rachel
3 d x Shipley st.

Sincerely yours
Edward Binney

PP. 7
9-B

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

EDWIN BINNEY, Chairman
Fort Pierce, Fla., and 41 E. 42nd St.,
New York City

J. A. McNEILL
LINDSEY STEAD
W. N. CROOKS, Treasurer
J. P. NEWELL, Secretary

Fort Pierce Port District

Fort Pierce, Florida

GILBERT A. YOUNGBERG

Chief Engineer
Jacksonville, Fla.

F. L. HEMMINGS
Attorney

March 20th '33

His Excellency
The President of the United States
White House
Washington
D.C.

Dear President Roosevelt;

Enclosed please find Express receipt

covering a small box of fruit from my groves
which I trust will reach you in good condition.

The box contains King Oranges with
which you are no doubt familiar, and some
Tangelos, a bud crossing between Tangerines and
Pomelos (Grape Fruit) which are comparatively
new. I should be pleased if you will try
Tangelo juice as a breakfast fruit.

Our people in this section fully appreciate
the good work you are doing and they are with
you to a man.

Good luck and more power to you -

Sincerely yours

Edwin Binney

PP. 7
9-B

START EXPRESS SHIPMENTS RIGHT. PACK RIGHT. MARK RIGHT.

UNIFORM EXPRESS RECEIPT—NON-NEGOTIABLE

The Company will not pay over \$50, in case of loss, or 50 cents per pound, actual weight, for any shipment in excess of 100 pounds, unless a greater value is declared and charges for such greater value paid.

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY

INCORPORATED

(3000)
(8-30)
(Printed in U.S.A.)

Issued at

L. Pierce, Fla.

3-20

19

Received from

G. J. Perry

Address

No. Pieces

Subject to the Classification and Tariffs in effect on date hereof
Article Description

Weight

Value herein declared
by Shipper to be

Dollars, \$

100

Consigned to

H. S. Excellency, The President

At

(Number)

(Street)

(City)

(State)

Which the Company agrees to carry upon the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof,
to which the shipper agrees, and as evidence thereof, accepts and signs this receipt.

Shipper

For the Company

CHARGES

Paid

80

NO. PIECES

1

HOUR

3

AM
PM

PLACE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF EACH SHIPMENT

and I am delighted to have it. My

thanks and best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

FF:OH

March 20, 1933

Canon J. Briel
Directeur du College
St. Francois-Xavier
Vannes, Morbihan, France

P.P.F.

Handwritten initials

My dear Canon Briel:

It was thoughtful
of you to send me a copy of "Hommes
Et Faits Vus Par Le Marechal Foch"
and I am delighted to have it. My
thanks and best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

FF:OH

March 20, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-B

My dear Mr. Bosco,:

The President has received the framed
colored poem which you were good enough to send
him recently and asks me to thank you for your
courtesy which he sincerely appreciates.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Joseph Bosco,
234 Saratoga St.,
East Boston, Mass.

Joseph Bosco

Framed - colored photo
234 Saratoga Street
East Boston, Massachusetts
March 16, 1933
Sent Home
*okd
3/20/33
as*

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President, of the United States
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I beg you to exonerate me of my brazenness and of any annoyance I may render you, especially during this reconstructive period whence every moment of your time is precious and likewise sacred to each individual of the nation.

However I cannot restrain my impulsive instinct from conveying to you a message which is the thought of the people, and particularly of my people.

Because of the ignominious happenings during the past weeks by certain outcasts of our descendancy, we Italians are indignant towards their non pardonable actions. Hence we wish to emphatically clarify, that as a whole we are one hundred percent American ever true to the American form of government, and obsequious to our lovable president.

Therefore we pray that you obliterate from your mind any trace of misconception that such incidents might have created, and from high to low; whether rich or poor, employed or unemployed like myself, we, of Italian extraction are for you, now and ever.

Simultaneous with the present letter I am forwarding by parcel post a poetic creation of mine in which I have tried to portray your character and career in a concise form, and written expressly to show you our devotion.

With the hope that I may have distantly succeeded, and that it appeal to you,

I am,

Most devotedly yours,

Joseph Bosco

March 28, 1933.

P. P. 7,
9-B

My dear Miss Bellani:

The President has received the book
"Winehaven" which you were good enough to send
him and asks me to thank you for your courtesy.
I am sure he will enjoy reading it at an opportune
time.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Le Hand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Miss Zueletta Bellani,
St. Helena,
Napa, County,
California.

es

PPF 9
"B"

St. Helena
Napa Co.,
California.

March. 20-1893.

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
President of the United States,
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:-

As a Native Daughter
of California, I wish to
express my confidence
in your Administration

I am interested in
all of the aims and
objects that at this
time are in your
possession, to bring our
beloved United States
to the top once again

I sincerely hope
that some day in the

near future we folks in California
will be able to boast of the great
Oenogard and Wine Industry that
at one time California was most
proud of.

Peris.
I take this opportunity to say, I
have in my possession a book
that illustrates the industry as
it was in 1908. I hope we shall
see our State back to these times
soon. It is my pleasure to send
this book to you.

Accept my warmest Congratulations
for a continued and successful
administration. For under your
administration the welfare of the
country is assured.

Yours Respectfully,
Gisetta Bellani.
J

BELLANI, Miss Zueletta
St. Helena, Napa County,
California.
3-28-33, ack.

Sends book "Winehaven" to President.

SEE P.P.F. 9-B.

Memorandum

Very Sincerely Yours
David. Beebe.

March 21, 1933.

My dear Mr. Becker:

The President has received the special
made whisk brooms which you were good enough to
send him and asks me to thank you for your courtesy,
which he greatly appreciates.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. David Becker, X
134 Orchard St.,
New York, N.Y.

family best of health and happiness,
Remain

Very Sincerely Yours
David Becker.

ESTABLISHED 1892

DAVID BECHER

MANUFACTURER AND JOBBER IN

WHISK, PARLOR, FIBRE, FACTORY
RATTAN, TOY AND TAILOR

BROOMS

FEATHER DUSTERS, GARAGE BRUSHES, FLOOR BRUSHES and MOPS

134 ORCHARD STREET

NEW YORK,

March 11, 1933

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
Dear President,

I am sending to you
3 special made whisk brooms which
I would like to have you sweep
out the last of Hoover's depression from
the White House.

My family of 10, have
the world of confidence in everything
you do, and hope to have you, as our
President for the coming twelve years.
I also have your letter you sent to
me Oct 5th 1932 in answer to my
new years card. Wishing you and your
family best of health and happiness,
Remain

Very Sincerely Yours
David Becher.

and David knew the card from

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Dear Mrs.

Please remember that Mother. In writing the President

I know that the only rock that is March 21, 1933.

With Love APR 1933

I pray to God for you, I pray for you and I pray for the

My dear Mother Bates:

The President has received your kind

letter and copy of the Bible which you were good

enough to send him and he asks me to thank you

for your courtesy and good wishes. He deeply

appreciates your thought of him.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mother Bates,
10780 Los Snitas St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

es.

P.P. 7.
9-B.

I was never known the 2nd from

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Dear, Son.

Please Remember That Mother, Is Praying for YOU,
I know that the only rock that will stand now is that Rock of
Gods Laws APPLIED,

While I with others Will Pray To God For You, I send You Pasted in
Spiking the Gold, A VISION I HAD FROM GOD WHILE I PRAYED AT THE SIDE
OF THE BED OF A SWEET LITTLE 19 Month Baby Boy, Who Lost the use of
His Little Legs, For His Mother Had to Cut the Family Budget to close,
I Ask God What He Perposed to do, Sep 12/32

This VISION Was My answer, on The Night of Sep 12/32

With a Heart Full of Love, And God Bless

Mother, Bates.

March 10/33

10780- Los Sinitas St

Los Angeles Calif.

Holy Bible

ackd
3/22/33
es

and I had know the God from

Flower not
sent to house

March 21, 1933.

P.P. 7.
B.
9-13

My dear Louis:

The President has received your
letter of March 2nd, and asked me to thank
you for your kind message of congratulations
and good wishes, and for your thoughtfulness
in sending the little flower to him.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Louis Bertoluzzi,
424 Ocala Street,
East McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

During the war I was in the Army. When the exigencies of
postwar determined my move to the ^{Mid-}West. You know
the needs of the Midwest from study. I know them
from actual experience and I also know the East from

424 Ocala St.
East McKeesport
Pennsylvania

March 2, 1933

Mr. Roosevelt

Dear Sir,

In congratulating you
as our next President, we are depend-
ing on you and your cabinet and
the help of your good wife, Mrs
Roosevelt, to bring our country out
on top.

I would like very much if
you would send me a letter on
your entry into the White House
as a memento in honor of your
inauguration. I am a stamp collector,
and I would like to have an auto-
graphed envelope to put in my book.

I attend High School in the
East McKeesport High School. I
am 15 years old and I am wishing
you all the success in the world.

During the war I was in the Army. Then the exigencies of
postwar determined my move to the ^{Mid} West. You know
the needs of the Midwest from study. I know them
from actual experience and I also know the East from

& remain one of your
 many friends
 Louis Bertrug
 424 Ocala Street
 East 7th Street
 Pa.
 P.S. A little rare flower for
 good luck.

MSS Acc 10-24: G. & B. Mary L. Bertrug

During the war I was in the Army. Then the exigencies of
 postwar determined my move to the ^{Mid-}West. You know
 the needs of the Midwest from study. I know them
 from actual experience and I also know the East from

P. 7.
 B

mwd

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1933.

My dear Louis:

The President has received your letter of March 2nd, and asked me to thank you for your kind message of congratulations and good wishes, and for your thoughtfulness in sending the little flower to him.

Sincerely yours,

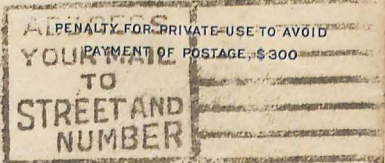
Louis McH. Howe
LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Louis Bertoluzzi,
424 Ocala Street,
East McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

NSS Acc 10-24: Gift B Mary L. Bertoluzzi

During the war I was in the Army. Then the exigencies of postwar determined my move to the West. You know the needs of the Midwest from study. I know them from actual experience - and I also know the East from

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS



Mr. Louis Bertoluzzi,
424 Ocala Street,
East McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

DR. ALFRED BROWN,
Medical-Arts Building,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Feb 21, 1933.

Received your letter

receptive indeed

his inaugural

and you for your

puzzle to him.

ours,

WILL. HOWE,
the President.

THW:d

During the war I was in the Army. There the experience of
postwar determined my move to the West. You know
the needs of the industrial farm study. There were
from actual experience and I also know the East from

March 21, 1933.

P.P.T.
9-B

My dear Dr. Brown:

The President has received your letter of March sixth and is very appreciative indeed of your kind message regarding his Inaugural Address.

He also asks me to thank you for your kindness in sending the jig-saw puzzle to him.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Dr. Alfred Brown,
Medical-Arts Building,
Omaha, Nebraska.

mwd

during the war I was in the Army. Then the exigencies of
postwar determined my move to the ^{Mid-}West. You know
the needs of the Midwest from study. I know them
from actual experience and I also know the East from

ALFRED BROWN, M. D.
MEDICAL-ARTS BUILDING
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

jig saw puzzle
sent house

March. 6 - 1933.

Driving

John Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Washington D.C.

Filed
3-21-33
MWD



My dear Mr President:-

I noted in the paper a while ago that you were a Solitaire player. and thought that being the case you might also have tackled the jig saw puzzle so am sending one I made a short while ago. If you do it you will I think enjoy it. I know how busy you are but do not neglect a bit of relaxation now and then. I get mine making jig saws & other odd jobs. It helps greatly.

Permit me to congratulate you on your speech of Saturday, and what you've done since. I can say so as in most things we seem to believe like and why should we. You are New York Roosevelt Dutch. I am New York Tapalje and Van Voorhees Dutch. You spent your boyhood at St. Ignace Park. I spent much of mine in Hopewell Junction, Dutchess Co N.Y. on my uncle's farm. You went to Harvard. I went to Yale. You studied Law I studied medicine. You were in the Navy during the war I was in the Army. Then the exigencies of posterity determined my move to the ^{Mid-}West. You know the needs of the Midwest from study. I know them from actual experience. and I also know the East from

ALFRED BROWN, M. D.
MEDICAL-ARTS BUILDING
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Living there forty odd years.

Keep up the Dutch bull dog determination and having started to drive the money changers from the temple finish the job and will all build a better temple. If you want another biblical example why not Matthew $xvi = 3$. O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times.

If I can ever be of assistance to you out here let me know and in the mean times Best Luck to you and I hope you enjoy the puzzle.

Sincerely
Alfred Brown

March 21, 1933.

pp7
9-12

Gentlemen:

The box of candy which you were kind
enough to send to the President has been received
and he asks me to thank you for your thoughtful
courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President.

Busy Bee Candy Company,
Sixth and Olive Streets,
St. Louis, Missouri.

mwd

March 21, 1933.

My dear Samuel:

The President received your letter of March sixteenth and has asked me to thank you for sending the accompanying sketch, and to assure you of his appreciation of your courtesy.

I am sorry to say that the President's time is so taken up by pressing official duties that it will not be possible to comply with your request to autograph the sketch.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Samuel Louis Baer,
823 North Gay St.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

es

PP 7.
9-13

823 North Gay Street
Baltimore, Md.

March 16, 1932.

Honorable President,

I am sending you a pencil
sketch^{of Maryland} which I have taken great
pride and honor in sketching.

I am a boy of 16 and am a
scholarship student at the Maryland
Institute, school of Art. I would
appreciate it if you would kindly
autograph it and return it to me
as I am donating this sketch to a
literary society. I would gladly be
honored to sketch you another one
if you desired it.

Waiting for an early reply

Yours Sincerely
Samuel Louis Baer

P.S. I would gladly appreciate it if you would
let me know how you liked the sketch.

mam

July 21, 1934.

of July thirteenth has been re-
t mass of mail received here, the
sent to the President with your letter
teenth has become misplaced.

I am very sorry therefore not to be able to
return it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President

Samuel Louis Baer,
711 North Gay Street,
Baltimore,
Maryland.

man

July 21, 1934.

My dear Samuel:

Your letter of July thirteenth has been received.

In the great mass of mail received here, the sketch which you sent to the President with your letter of March sixteenth has become misplaced.

I am very sorry therefore not to be able to return it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President

Samuel Louis Baer,
711 North Gay Street,
Baltimore,
Maryland.

mam

July 13, 1934.

5
Honorable President,
Dear Sir

acked
7/21
man

Last year I sent you a pencil sketch which I hoped that you would autograph, but I have never received it.

You wrote me, that is your secretary, saying that as soon as you found time you would return it.

It was to be presented to the Clifton Park Junior High School. Would you be kind enough to let me know about it nor I will have to make a new one in time to give it to them at the opening in

Mr. Wm. J. Bender,
Route 1,
Jamestown, N. Y.

RSW

ber.
sing To Hear from You
Yours truly,

Samuel Louis Baer
711 N. Gay Street
Balto. Md.

933.

P 7.
P 18
a-

My former address was at 823 N. Gay Street

kind

assure

dly

may be

yrup

ident.

Mr. Wm. J. Bender,
Route 1,
Jamestown, N. Y.

TSW

Received +
Horse
Int.

March 22, 1933.

P 7.
P 13
9-13

My dear Mr. Bender:

The President has received your kind letter of March thirteenth and asks me to assure you of his deep appreciation of the friendly spirit in which you write. He would, you may be sure, be very glad to receive the maple syrup you desire to send to him.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Wm. J. Bender,
Route 1,
Jamestown, N. Y.

RSW

and I have not heard one word
of faultfinding and if our ^{alleged} 3/22
Senators or congressmen fail to
come to the front and support
any good & constructive measure
to take us out of our troubles
now they will have to answer
to the voters at the next election
Wishing you and yours every
success I am yours sincerely

Wm J Bender
Rt 1 Jamestown
Chautauq
N.Y.

Mr. Dezior Burgess,
Hanning, South Carolina.

rer

P.P. 7.
A-B

to re-

re so

you

will

tion

E
resident.

My Dear Mr Roosevelt
I have some fine new maple
Syrup made this spring and if
you will accept some and not
think it is a Bomb coming
to you I will be glad to send
you a gallon for your family use

Mr. Dozier Burgess,
Hanning, South Carolina.

rer

To The Honorable
Franklin D Roosevelt
President of the U S A

Mar 13th 1933

I Am Writing you to say that
the People in my Part of the Country
is with you and your Policies
One Hundred Percent and that goes
for Republicans as well as Democrats
I have had the Honor of Voting for
you as Governor as well as for
President but I Live in a strong
Republican District so I have
a chance to hear their comments

PP 7
9-B

to re-

are so

you

will

ction

ME

President.

Mr. Dozier Burgess,
Manning, South Carolina.

rer

March 22, 1933.

PP7
9-B

My dear Mr. Burgess:

The President was very glad indeed to receive the carved walking stick which you were so good as to send him, and asked me to thank you warmly for your kind thought of him. It will make an interesting addition to his collection of mementoes.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Dozier Burgess,
Manning, South Carolina.

rer

Handwritten notes on a small piece of paper:
- 103
- 721
- 104 105 106 107
- 108 109 110 111
- 112 113 114 115
- 116 117 118 119
- 120 121 122 123

P.P. 7.
9-B.

March 22, 1933.

has received the book
which you were good
asks me to thank you
he deeply appreciates.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS MCH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Fred Buehler,
907 Magazine St.,
New Orleans, La.

es

March 22, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-B.

My dear Mr. Buehler:

The President has received the book
"The Key to Prosperity", which you were good
enough to send him, and asks me to thank you
for your courtesy, which he deeply appreciates.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Fred Buehler,
907 Magazine St.,
New Orleans, La.

es

March 22, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-B.

My dear Mr. Brook:

The President has asked me
to acknowledge receipt of your note
of March twenty-first, and to thank
you for your thoughtfulness in sending
the enclosed emblem to him.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret M. M. M.
Private Secretary

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Arthur H. Brook,
12 Marsh Avenue,
Beverly, Massachusetts.

mam

Buffalo on March 1933.
Mr. Biandes

I am sending these little

busts of you that I made

myself. I hope you

will like them.

March 24, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-13.

My dear Mr. Biandes:

The President has received the busts
you made of him and asks me to thank you cordially
for your courtesy. He deeply appreciates this
evidence of good will.

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite A. Le Hand,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Carlo Biandes,
1449 E. Delavan,
Buffalo, New York.

es

Pres. Roosevelt

I am sending these little
burts of you that I made
myself. I hope you
will like

ackd
9/24/33
as

Carol Grandis

1449 E. Delaware
Buffalo N.Y.

2 Burs of Tree

March 24, 1933.

P. P. F.
9-12

My dear Mr. Berger:

The President has received the copper
cup which you were good enough to send him and
asks me to thank you for your courtesy. He sin-
cerely appreciates your thought of him.

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite A. Le Hand,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Benj. Berger,
301 Shipley St.,
Wilmington, Del.

es

March 24, 1933.

P. P. F.
9-B

My dear Mr. Briskey:

The President has received your letter of March twenty-first together with the copy of the book "Daring American", which you were good enough to send him. He wishes me to thank you for the courtesy and to say that he will be interested in looking through the book.

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite A. Le Hand,
Private Secretary.

es

Mr. John F. Briskey,
2163 Fischer Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

Very truly yours,
John F. Briskey

JOHN F. BRISKEY
2163 FISCHER AVE.
DETROIT, MICH.

March 21, 1933

President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Roosevelt:-

11 Enclosed please find copy of the
"Daring American". This little volume is the out-
growth of a pamphlet which was issued some months
ago under the title "Debts of Despair and a Way Out".

I trust that you can find time in
your busy days to read this little book which shows
how the President, with "One Stroke of the Pen" can
balance the budgets of Cities, States and Federal
Government; also, refunds debts and stabilizes credit.

Your past acknowledgement and inter-
est shown in my work has been greatly appreciated.

Awaiting your reaction to the "Daring
American".

Respectfully submitted,

John F. Briskey
John F. Briskey

JFB:DG

EDWARD J. BOWEN
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF
54 GRAND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Originator of The National
of Unemployment, and Cure of the Business Depression

March 24, 1933.

P.P. 7
9-B.

My dear Mr. Bowen:

The President has received the jig saw
puzzle which you were good enough to send him for
his granddaughter, and he asks me to assure you
of his hearty appreciation of your kind thought.

I shall be glad to see that it reaches the little
girl.

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite A. Le Hand,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Edward J. Bowen,
54 Grand Street,
Newburgh, New York.

es

EDWARD J. BOWEN
DISTRICT SALES EXPERT
54 GRAND STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

3-24-33

**Originator of The Nationally Known 'Bowen Plan' for the Relief
of Unemployment, and Cure of the Business Depression**

Newburgh, N. Y. March 21st., 1933.,

Col. Louis Mc H. Howe,
Secretary To The President,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Howe:-

I mailed you to day, parcel post, one of
my new completely Interlocking jig saw type puzzles, of 200
pieces, intended for the President's little granddaughter,
little Miss Dahl, as it is entitled "Making Friends" and is
that of a small child making friends of a squirrel.

It is all cut and ready to come apart,
but wrapped in cellophane, to hold it together, and an empty
box is sent along with it, to hold it when separated. The
cellophane can simply be torn off, and the puzzle separated,
and put into use.

Will you please be good enough to see that
it reaches the little Miss after the package is opened.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Edward J. Bowen
Edward J. Bowen,

March 24, 1933.

P.P. 7
9-B

My dear Mr. Baird:

The President has received the jig saw
puzzle which you were so good as to send him and
asks me to thank you for your courtesy. He deeply
appreciates your good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

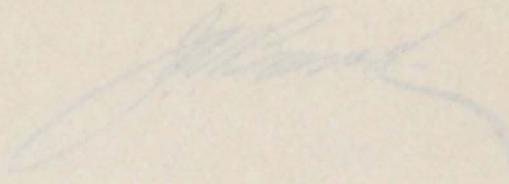
Marguerite A. Le Hand,
Private Secretary.

Mr. James A. Baird,
Petersburg, Virginia.

es

All of this is submitted with pro-
found respect and all good wishes.

Very truly yours,



JAMES A. BAIRD
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

March 4th, 1933



To His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

The jig-saw puzzle craze seems to have taken possession of the people of this great country of ours. Prompted by the thought of the real puzzle you and your administration have begun to put together, and having in mind the conference of GOVERNORS you so wisely called to meet with you on March 6th, 1933, I am sending you, by the hand of our honored Governor, a crude, home-made jig-saw puzzle. Across the face of this assembled puzzle you will find a message from a certain Wise Man; his words of wisdom will be a guide and a help in establishing the work of your hands and will rest like a benediction when the work is done. //

All of this is submitted with profound respect and all good wishes.

Very truly yours,

THE EDWARD L. HURLEY COMPANY, INC.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
1440 COLUMBUS AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.

March 24, 1933.

P.P.F.
9-B

My dear Mr. Boyle:

The President has asked me to thank
you, and through you the Edward L. Hurley Company,
Inc., for the pail of State Seal Mineral Paste
which you were good enough to send him. He deep-
ly appreciates your manifestation of confidence
and good will.

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite A. Le Hand,
Private Secretary.

Mr. G. Henry Boyle,
The Edward L. Hurley Co., Inc.,
1440 Columbus Avenue,
Boston, Massachusetts.

es

Your admiring secretaries,
The Edward L. Hurley Co., Inc.

G. Henry Boyle

THE EDWARD L. HURLEY COMPANY INC.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

1440 COLUMBUS AVENUE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

March 14, 1933.

SYLVA-GLO SILVER POLISH
SORIA PREPARED POWDER
(FOR MAKING SILVER POLISH)
STATE SEAL MINERAL PASTE
(FOR SODA FOUNTAINS)

AIROS BRASS POLISH
SPEE-DEE BRASS POLISH
ONOR-BRITE STOVE POLISH
NADA INCENSE

Sent to house 1

President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President;-

Being an ardent booster for you
in your recent victorious campaign, I am taking the
liberty of sending you a 5 Lb. Pail of State Seal
Mineral Paste for the cleaning and polishing of the
White House silverware, mirrors, china, etc.

This paste has many uses as you
will note by the enclosed label and is used by the
best hotels and restaurants in Boston. Trusting that
you will do us the honor of accepting this polish, so
that it may be used in the shining of the above men-
tioned articles, we remain,

Your admiring constituents,
The Edward L. Hurley Co., Inc.

GHBoyle-BB

By *G. Henry Boyle*

Mr. Webster:

Miss Leland says that
a very nice letter to be pre-
pared for the President's
signature in answer to this
gift of a clock.

March 25th 1933.

lt.

cc.

THE WHITE
HOUSE
MAR 26 1933
P.F.F.

W.B.

greatest pleasure of
March 25th 1933,

my life was this Saturday
when I carried a little clock to the post-office
to mail to my friend, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

So that Mrs. Roosevelt will be able to see that
your meals are got on time, in order that your
health will not be impaired, and you can stand
up under the great strain of business, that you
are undergoing for Uncle Sam.

It is also an expression of my confidence in the
President Roosevelt and Garner administration.

Think of it! The greatest master stroke of all
time. Confidence restored in twenty four hours,
when everything was chaos. You the President
laureate, unequalled, unparalleled, as a leader
in the universe. You stand out in courageous

bold relief, and your name will never die.

And under your bust, in the Hall of Fame
your title will be, in the superlative and most
eminent degree "Roosevelt the Greatest,"
over.

Pittston Pa., March. 25th 1933. ackd
4/1/33
as

President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Washington,
D.C.

THE WHITE
HOUSE
MAR 26 1933
P.F.F.
AB

My dear President Roosevelt:

The greatest pleasure of my life was this Saturday morning March 25th 1933, when I carried a little clock to the post-office to mail to my friend, President Franklin D. Roosevelt. So that Mrs. Roosevelt will be able to see that your meals are got on time, in order that your health will not be impaired, and you can stand up under the great strain of business, that you are undergoing for Uncle Sam.

It is also an expression of my confidence in the President Roosevelt and Garner administration. Think of it! The greatest master stroke of all time. Confidence restored in twenty four hours, when everything was chaos. You the President laureate, unequalled, unparalleled, as a leader in the universe. You stand out in courageous bold relief, and your name will never die. And under your bust, in the Hall of Fame your title will be, in the superlative and most eminent degree "Roosevelt the Greatest,"
over.

2.

What a great pleasure it must be to your
dear mother, to know you have reached
the highest office in the world,
And that you have commanded the respect
of all the nations, with your history making
and your action of rapid service.

I am most proud of you!

Yours most sincerely,
in the past, present and future
Wilson Makepeace Berry

Instructions

Take screw out in back, that holds chime rods. slip wire down off rods.

To set clock to time, turn hands forward slowly, and stop at each quarter, until it stops chiming, and then on to right time.

Wilson M. Bering.

The chime is shut off in front.

it is now silent Turn way arrow points to top of small dial marked chime in order to have it chime

April 1, 1933.

My dear Mrs. Berry:

I have received your letter of March twenty-fifth and am indeed grateful to you for your warm expression of confidence and good will. The beautiful clock which you were good enough to send me has also been received and I want to tell you how much I appreciate your thought of me in this connection. The clock is a fine piece of workmanship and I shall see that it is installed in a suitable place where it can be seen at all times, and especially at the particular hours you mention.

Thank you very much for your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Wilson Mekepeace Berry,
Pittston, Pennsylvania.

es

March 25, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-13

My dear Mr. Bloeser:

Your letter of March eighteenth has been received.

The President very much appreciates your kind thought in desiring to send the picture to him.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Charles Bloeser,
71-32 67th Street,
Ridgewood, Long Island,
New York.

em

P.P.T.
G-B

71-32-67 street
Brooklyn N.Y.
Ridgewood L.I.
March 18, 1933

President Roosevelt
White House Mansion.

Washington D. C. ^{asked 3 25 33}

I am not accustomed
of writing letters to a president.
But I do hope you will
accept mine as a friend. You
have done an awful lot for
the country these few weeks.
And I think we should
do something for you. So I
done my part by making
a portrait of you. It has
become very popular with
the people who live on

my block. I was told by
many people that it would
be a good idea. If I sent
it down to you. So if
you would like to have it.
You can mail me a letter
and let me know. I then
would be one of the happiest
boys in the world.

Yours truly
Charles Blasen

P. S.

If you accept this
picture. I later will
make a painting of you
and send that also.

ARTHUR G. BRACY CO

March 25, 1933.

P.P. 7.
G-B

My dear Mr. Bracy:

The President has received your letter
of March twenty-second and asks me to thank you
for your courtesy in sending him the tin of
tobacco.

Assuring you that your good wishes are
appreciated, I am

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Le Hand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. A. G. Bracy,
23a School St.,
Boston, Mass.

es

CIGARS
CIGARETTES
AND
TOBACCO

ARTHUR G. BRACY CO. 31

TOBACCONISTS

23a SCHOOL STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

PIPES
AND
SMOKERS'
ARTICLES

TEL. CAPITOL 3164

March 22, 1933

TEL. CAPITOL 3164

Received

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States,
White House, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President,

A Boston friend of yours, informed
us that you enjoyed smoking a pipe, and suggested that
we send you a sample of our BRACY'S BEST BURLEY tobacco.

We are mailing an eight-ounce tin of
same to you today, by parcel post, and we hope that it may
reach you personally, and that you may try it in your pipe.

We believe that you are going to be a
good President, and we wish to extend to you, our very best
wishes for a successful administration.

We know that our Burley is good tobacco,
and we hope that you may enjoy smoking it, so much that we
may enjoy your patronage.

Enclosed please find price list, for
your future convenience in ordering.

Yours very truly

Arthur G. Bracy
THE ARTHUR G. BRACY COMPANY.

CIGARS
CIGARETTES
AND
TOBACCO

ARTHUR G. BRACY CO.

TOBACCONISTS

23a SCHOOL STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

PIPES
AND
SMOKERS'
ARTICLES

TEL. CAPITOL 3164

TEL. CAPITOL 3164

c/o Mr. Arthur G. Bracy ✓
c/o

FRIENDS

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE
BRACY'S BEST BURLEY
DON'T LET ANYONE TELL YOU
THAT HE HAS THE SAME THING
UNDER HIS OWN BRAND
IT IS NOT TRUE
HERE IS THE PROOF

May 6th, 1931

Adams Pharmacy,
Cor. Highland & Willow Aves.,
West Somerville, Mass.

Attention Mr. A.H. Adams

Dear Mr. Adams:-

We acknowledge your letter of May 5th.
We do not pack BRACY'S BEST BURLEY or
anything resembling this tobacco under our own label.
We regret very much that we are unable to
favorably consider your request to pack this tobacco under
a private label for you. We have always considered our
relations with our private brand customers as strictly
confidential, and to even discuss with other customers
our private brand relations with another, as decidedly
unethical.

We suggest that you communicate with
Mr. Arthur G. Bracy, 23 School Street, Boston, Mass.
concerning your demand for BRACY'S BEST BURLEY. It is
probable that he may desire to make some arrangement whereby
you can sell it in West Somerville.

Yours very truly

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY, Inc.

MJA/NO

President

PRICE LIST

BRACY'S BEST BURLEY

1½ Ounce	FOIL PACKAGE	.20
8 "	AIR TIGHT TIN	1.00
16 "	" " "	1.90

TELEPHONE OR WRITE FOR IT

WE DELIVER TO YOUR ADDRESS PREPAID.

West Somerville, Mass.

5th May, 1931

Continental Tobacco Co.,
119- Fifth Ave.,
New York City

Gentlemen:-

Have you a tobacco, put up under your own label,
the same as is sold by Bracy of School St. Boston, and called
Bracy's Best Burley. It is put up in 2 - 8 and 16 oz.
packages. If so, kindly give me price on all three sizes.

Also quote price under my own label and amount I
should have to buy.

Yours truly

ADAMS PHARMACY

By A.H. Adams

March 25, 1933.

My dear Mr. Binny:

The crate of citrus fruit which
you were good enough to send to the President
has been received, and he asked me to assure
you of his appreciation of your thoughtful
courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McR. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Edwin Binny,
Fort Pierce, Florida.

mam

PP 7,
9-13

5/33
mam

To... His Excellency The President
From... Edwin B. Wiley Fort Pierce Fla.
Delivery... Railway Express Agency
Article... One crate citrus fruit
Date... Mar 23rd 1933
Time... 10¹⁰ A.M.
Received by Officer... E. M. Asstello
Turned over to... Mr. C. L. Smith

Sent to house

Added
5/25/33
man

REMARKS

tesy. He deeply appreciates the sentiment which
prompted this act.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Le Hand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. Jack C. Boyd,
800 N. Main St.,
Salisbury, N.C.

es

March 25, 1933.

My dear Mrs. Boyd:

The President has received the beautifully framed poem which you were so good as to send him and asks me to thank you heartily for your courtesy. He deeply appreciates the sentiment which prompted this act.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Le Hand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. Jack C. Boyd,
800 N. Main St.,
Salisbury, N.C.

es

March 25, 1933.

The Honorable
President of the United States
Washington D. C.

My dear Mr. Beman:

The President has received your letter
of March twenty-first and asks me to thank you
for sending him the "Bowl of Prosperity", a product
of your own handiwork. He is glad to have the carv-
ing and appreciates the courtesy in sending it to
him.

Sincerely yours,

M. L. Le Hand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mr. Stanley Beman,
Pickerel, Wisconsin.

Hoping you will enjoy this piece
of handycraft.

Very Respectfully,

Stanley Beman.

P. P. 7-
a- B

33
8

Mar 21, 1933

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States.
Washington D. C.

adged
3-25-33
ed

Honorable President:

In regard of Election last, I express
my gratitude in sending you this, "Bowl of
Prosperity".

This little piece of carving is my
own creation, it is made of 1058, pieces
of Northern Wisconsin white cedar Wood. Set
together without Nails, Glue, or any adhesive.

Hoping you will enjoy this piece
of handicraft.

Very Respectfully-

Stanley Beman.

LEVE, A. Atlas
Syracuse, New York.
3-27-33

Sends March fourth cover to the President, and
asks permission to send a book - "A Pictorial
History of the Navy of the U. S." to the President.

SEE P.P.F. 37

P.P.F.
9-B

March 23, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-12

My dear Miss Baker:

The President is in receipt of your letter of recent date and deeply appreciates your words of encouragement and good wishes.

He asks me to thank you for the book "The Answer" which you were good enough to send him and I am sure he will enjoy reading it at an opportune time.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Le Hand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Miss Mabel Baker,
129 North Mountain Ave.,
Montclair, N.J.

1900

Book
188
Answer

ave
n. J.
t: 3/28

1933.

B.P. 7
A-B

ading
to
and
like

twenty-fourth has
asks me to thank
ou were good enough
r courtesy and is
ly yours,

M. A. Le Hand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. I. A. Burns,
R.R. 100,
Mooreville, Ind.

es

199 North Mountain Ave
Montclair N.J.

President Franklin Roosevelt:

Dear sir:

Reading

in the paper one day that
you enjoyed doing Crossword
puzzles, thought I would like
to send you one of my
books. Instead of puzzling
your head when you
are tired, look it up

1933.

Twenty-fourth has

asks me to thank

you were good enough

courtesy and is

Very yours,

M. A. Le Hand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. I. A. Burns,
R.R. 100,
Mooreville, Ind.

es

in this book - it is a help.
Hoping that you will live
many years, and that
in this the highest position
in America you will be
blessed and comforted -
God bless you and your
entire family -
Sincerely yours
Mabel Baker.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Le Hand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. I. A. Burns,
R.R. 100,
Mooresville, Ind.

es

March 23, 1933.

B.P. 7
9-B

My dear Mr. Burns:

Your letter of March twenty-fourth has been received and the President asks me to thank you for the wooden chain which you were good enough to send him. He appreciates your courtesy and is grateful for your thought of him.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Le Hand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. I. A. Burns,
R.R. 100,
Mooreville, Ind.

3/11/33 as

March 24 1933

Mr Franklin Roosevelt
just a line here is a
Whiskey chain a young
democrat and a old one
I know the champion
Whittier of the Ward
is now lived in a very
tent I By I for a year
and Whittier lot of
different friends of Mad
in henick county
5 mil south of plow
field I and you can
hang your picture
in the apt. With this
chain Because there good
stuff in demmick that way
this stick was 3 feet long now
it is 4 foot 1 inch long

PP 7
9-12

es

F 8 0
A 1 0

1893

a stick can be stretched
Will not cutting it in to
i could not get a drink so
i just felt cutting a link
so you can see how many
drinks i must have the
sunday Went dry

J A Burns maverick
Ind RR 100 Moonesville.

you truly Mr J F Johnson
Basefelt

Handmade wood chains

March 28, 1933.

PP7
9-13

My dear Mrs. Berries:

The President has received the box of
~~dates which you were~~ good enough to send him
and asks me to thank you for your thoughtful
courtesy. I am sure he will enjoy them.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Le Hand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mrs. Albert J. Berries,
Indio, Calif.

es

March 26, 1933.

O.P. 7.
G-B.

My dear Mr. Baxter;

The President is in receipt of the book "St. Catherine's Military School" which you were good enough to send him, and asks me to thank you for your courtesy. He deeply appreciates your thought of him.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Le Hand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. H. W. Baxter,
700 So. New Hampshire,
Los Angeles, Calif.

es

1893

TSW

To Frederick
Roosevelt

✓ Oct

Camden - N.Y.
Mar 28 - '93

Dear Sir I am sending the
note signed by Paul Post to
you and my only hope is that
you and your family will enjoy
it as much as I enjoy sending
it to you

From Mr & Mrs Alice B. Bunker
Ball of Wilton had the pleasure
of visiting for you

(P. T.
P. B.
A)

March 28, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-B.

My dear Mr. Bligh:

Your letter of March twenty-seventh to the President has been received and your thoughtful courtesy in sending the little coil to him is very much appreciated. He also asks me to thank you for your kind message of congratulations and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Robert A. Bligh,
Fahnestock & Company,
One Wall St.,
New York, N. Y.

TSW

RAB/F

Telephone Digby 4-8200

Cable Address
Fahnestock, New York

Fahnestock & Co.
(Established 1881)

William Fahnestock } Members of the
William Fahnestock, Jr. } New York Stock Exchange
Emil C. Miller
A. Ester Schermerhorn
~~Morgan Grenthaus~~
Charles Fellows Gordon

and
3/28
msw

One Wall Street
New York

Torrington, Connecticut

March 27, 1933

Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:-

The magazine section of the New York Times Sunday
showed a portrait of you sitting at your desk.

I noticed that the cord on your telephone was
twisted. I am mailing you a small coil that will
eliminate this and save you many seconds of valu-
able time. This coil will stretch four or five
times its present size and can be wound on your
telephone cord easily.

My hearty congratulations on the splendid work you
are doing and best wishes for abundant health to
carry on.

Very truly yours,

Robert A. Bligh
FAHNESTOCK & COMPANY
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Robert A. Bligh, Manager

RAB/F

Cail Guin to
Miss Tully

9, 1933.

P.P. 7
9-B.

me to thank
as it is very
the package of
your "Wonder Crystals" and he will be happy to
accept it.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Le HAND
Private Secretary

Mr. H. C. Bundick, President,
Wonder Water Company, Inc.,
2116 Regent Place
Brooklyn, New York

bsp

Respectfully

WONDER WATER COMPANY.

H. C. Bundick
President

2116 Regent Place,
Brooklyn N.Y.

"WHERE AMERICA DRINKS ITS WAY TO HEALTH"

Wonder Water Company

March 29, 1933.

P.P. 7
9-B

My dear Mr. Bundick:

The President has asked me to thank you for your kind letter. He thinks it is very good of you to wish to send him the package of your "Wonder Crystals" and he will be happy to accept it.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Le HAND
Private Secretary

Mr. H. C. Bundick, President,
Wonder Water Company, Inc.,
2116 Regent Place
Brooklyn, New York

bsp

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WONDER WATER COMPANY.

H. C. Bundick
President

2116 Regent Place,
Brooklyn N.Y.

"WHERE AMERICA DRINKS ITS WAY TO HEALTH"

Wonder Water Company

INCORPORATED

National Distributors

Wonder Crystals

From the noted health waters of Mineral Wells, Texas

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS

Brooklyn N.Y. March 16th, 1933.

Hon Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President Of The United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr President;

According to the Texas press of March 12th your son, Mr Elliot Roosevelt, while in Ft Worth was invited by the Chamber of Commerce, of Mineral Wells, Texas, to visit that noted health resort. Your son expressed regrets at not being able to accept the invitation at that time but stated that he and his father are familiar with the resort and its virtues.

I believe your son stated, according to the press, that you considered the waters at this famous resort to be the best mineral water in the country.

I take the liberty of informing you that this noted water is now being distributed throughout the United States in crystallized form. That is, through scientific processes of natural evaporation the eleven minerals present in the waters are extracted and distributed in this form thus making available the virtues and benefits of this great resort to every individual in the land. By adding the "Crystals" to ordinary drinking water in the home, the original water is thus approximately reconstituted.

It would afford the writer a very great pleasure if you will permit me to send to you a package of "Wonder Crystals" with the compliments of the Wonder Water Company. Also we will be very happy to more fully and completely inform you regarding the matter for the consideration of yourself or your physician if you so desire.

Respectfully

2116 Regent Place,
Brooklyn N.Y.

WONDER WATER COMPANY.

R. Gundick
President

"WHERE AMERICA DRINKS ITS WAY TO HEALTH"

March 29, 1933.

PP 7.
9-13

My dear Mr. Berman:

The President has seen your letter of March twenty-third and asks me to thank you for your courtesy in sending him a bottle of your lotion. He appreciates your kindly interest in him.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. A. Berman,
1183 Bergen St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

es

Handwritten note (mirrored):
I have just received your letter of March 29th and am glad to hear that the President has seen it. I am sure he will be very interested in it. I will be glad to send you a bottle of my lotion as soon as I can. I am, dear Mr. Berman, very truly yours, M. A. LeHand.

1183 Bergen Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 3/21

ackd
3/29/33
ES

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Washington, D.C.

Dear and Honorable Sir:-

I wish to state that I am manufacturing
a preparation that I have named "Happy Foot
Lotion", and one which has done wonders to
help people with foot troubles. I am sending
a bottle to you with fond hopes that it
will do as much for you as it has done
for others.

I also wish to state that this marvelous
preparation is being used by several physicians
in their daily practice, after they found my
claims regarding its virtues to be true.

I will be very happy to submit several
testimonial letters if you should desire same.

With best wishes that it will be a
help to you and fondly hoping to hear
from you
I am Cordially,
A. Beriman

Mr. S. J. Botto
1416 Orotona Ave.

March 29, 1933.

PP7
9-12

My dear Mr. Byers:

The President has received the calendar
which you were good enough to send him, and asks
me to thank you for your courtesy. He deeply ap-
preciates this evidence of good will.

Sincerely yours,

M.A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mr. J.L. Byers,
2556 Zoe St.,
Huntington Park, Calif.

M. A. Le Hand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

es

Mrs. Anna Suzanne Boyd,
3457 Zoe Avenue,
Honolulu,
Hawaii.

LT

Mr. G. J. Botto
1416 Crotons Ave.

March 29, 1933.

Dear Mrs. Boyd:-

The President asks me
to tell you how much he appreciates
the Leis which you were kind enough
to send to me through Mr. and Mrs.
McCandless. He is grateful for your
thought of him.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Le Hand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. Emma Suzanne Boyd,
2427 Koa Avenue,
Waikiki,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

LT

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln L. on McCandless

less,
awaii,

Dear Friends:

I hope you are keeping well and enjoying winter weather while we are basking in Hawaii's sunshine.

I make Leis which have been greatly admired by the Tourists as well as our Island people. My Leis received the GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exposition in 1931, in the Hawaii Exhibit sent by the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu.

Will you kindly present these Leis, which were made on the "Sands of Waikiki" and are being sent, along with this letter by AIR MAIL, and should reach you in time for the Inauguration of President and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, with such an Aloha speech as you know so well how to make.

In appreciation of your courtesy I am sending my personal Aloha to you and Mrs McCandless in the Two Leis inclosed and wish for you both a very happy and successful time during your stay in Washington.

Mahala Nui Loa, I am,

Sincerely,

Emma Suzanne Cloyd.

Emma Suzanne Cloyd.

2427 Koa Avenue, Waikiki.

Honolulu, Hawaii
February 20th-
1933.

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Honorable Lincoln L. McCandless,
Delegate to Congress from Hawaii,
and Mrs McCandless,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Friends:

I hope you are keeping well and
enjoying winter weather while we are basking in
Hawaii's sunshine.

I make Leis which have been
greatly admired by the Tourists as well as our
Island people. My Leis received the GOLD MEDAL
at the Paris Exposition in 1931, in the Hawaii
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in the Two Leis inclosed and wish for you both a
very happy and successful time during your stay in
Washington.

Mahala Nui Loa, I am,

Sincerely,

Emma Suzanne Boyd.

Emma Suzanne Boyd.

2427 Koa Avenue, Waikiki.

Honolulu, Hawaii
February 20th-
1933.

Mr. Patrick Boylan
239 East 39th St.
New York City.

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29

Mr. G. J. Sotto
1416 Crotona Ave.

P.P. 7,
9-13

March 30, 1933.

My dear Mr. Boylan:

The President has received your kind letter and has asked me to tell you how much he appreciates your thoughtfulness in sending him the Shamrock. He is indeed deeply grateful for your prayers.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President

Mr. Patrick Boylan
239 East 39th St.
New York City.

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239. East 39th St
New York City N.Y.
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Hon. F. D. Roosevelt
President

My dear Mr President as tomorrow
(March 17th) is Saint Patrick's Day
which will be celebrated in
parts of the world more especially
in American Cities & Towns
I figured that you may have
been forgotten by our people. I am
taking the liberty of inquiring to
be sure of the day of the feast
from my own home town. Ballinacorney
in County Monaghan Ireland. So as
you will be our first American

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To wear the Shamrock on Mar. 17th

In the Church where I worship on
Sundays I will the Roman Catholic
Church we are requested to pray for
you that God may give you the
Strength & Courage to lift this
weight of sin out of the fire into
light it has fallen. I pray that God
may give you that Courage & Strength
and may spare you to the American
people for many years to come.

Was born in Ireland Mar. 17th 1878
Some one told me you were born 17th 1878
If such be the case May I congratulate
you? Hoping this Shamrock will reach
you in time. believe me to be one
of Roosevelt's backers
Sincerely yours Patrick Boylan

Mr. G. J. Botto
1416 Crotona Ave.
New York N. Y.

March 30, 1933.

March 31, 1933

My dear Mr. Botto:

Your letter of March twenty-first,
has been received and your thoughtful
courtesy in sending the portrait of the
late Senator Walsh to the President is
very much appreciated. He also asks me

to thank you for your kind message of
congratulation.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

G. J. Botto, X
1416 Ave.,
New York.

PP. 7
G-B

gan

Mr. G. J. Botto
1416 Crotona Ave.
New York N. Y.

March 30, 1933.
March 31, 1933

My dear Mr. Botto:

Your letter of March twenty-first,
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courtesy in sending the portrait of the
late Senator Walsh to the President is
very much appreciated. He also asks me
to thank you for your kind message of
congratulation. P.P. 7
G-B

Sincerely yours,
your wonderful work for our old dear U. S. A.

Very sincerely yours,
LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. George J. Botto, ✕
1416 Crotona Ave.,
New York, New York.

Mr. I come
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Mr. G. J. Botto
1416 Crotona Ave.
New York N. Y.

March 21, 1933

President F. D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington D. C.

ack'd
3-30-33
J.E.M.

Honorable President Roosevelt:

Under separte cover I am sending with
my compliments a portrait of the late Senator
Thomas J. Walsh of Montanna.

The reason of sending same is that Mr. Walsh
quoted it was the best portrait that had ever
been obtained of him and God in his great wisdom
had taken him from your cabinet. I am sure you
will enjoy having a portrait of him.

My heartiest congratulations to you in
your wonderful work for our old dear U. S. A.

Very sincerely yours,

George J. Botto
10

Mar. 24, 1933.

Dear Sir,

I wish that you would except this emblem that I have made out of wood. I designed this emblem myself. And it has nothing to do with any organization or church.

Arthur H. Brooks,
12, Marsh Ave.

Beverly,
Mass.

Received 3/29/33
Kearney

LOUIS McH. Secretary to the

Mr. E. D. Bloom,
20 Grant Street,
Rochester, New York.

President,
Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Washington D. C.



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H Park

March 31, 1933.

My dear Mr. Bloom:

I have received your letter of recent date, and want you to know that your thoughtful courtesy in sending the interesting old clippings to me is very much appreciated.

I shall be glad to present them to the President.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. E. D. Bloom,
20 Grant Street,
Rochester, New York.

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Washington
D.C.

Recd. 3/31/33

a Mr. Stone
a letter of Dec 12/32 from
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co-operation in the difficult
days of the future:
It also carried a mention and
inquired by you to the effect
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nothing in a weekly called the
Pittsburgh Weekly of March 4/- 1933 -
an article by Herbert Putnam, Librarian
at Washington D.C. noting: "legislator
are calling for books on the Library
as never before, became aware of
old book - of New edition."

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St. Louis National
Washington

DC

My dear Mr. Sumner

a letter of Dec 12/32 from
attorney by the Gov to the ender-
carried the following ex cert
thats I may count on your
co-operation in the difficult
days of the future:

It also carries a memorandum
signed by you to the effect
that owing to his increasing mail
un able to add his personal letter
Harvard, using a stamp in place.

Nothing in a weekly called the
Pittsburgh Courier of March 4/- 1933 -
an article by Herbert Putnam Librarian
at Washington. nothing. Leg is laboring
are calling for books on the Library
as never before. I have across an
old book - of New clothing -

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Yours truly
E. S. Blooming

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A remarkable audience gathered last evening at Cooper Institute to consider the National finances, a subject the discussion of which is popularly supposed to be especially dry and devoid of interest. The large hall was crowded as in times of political excitement, but with a class of men seldom seen in large political gatherings—earnest and thoughtful men, who listened with close attention to each address, and attested their hearty interest in the subject by prompt responses whenever a speaker made an unusually happy hit, or touched the chord of popular sympathy. The resolutions proposed by the Committee partook somewhat of the nature of a compromise, and there had been a general im-

all commodities, and thereby impoverishes laboring men. It stimulates to the wildest speculations, and so raises up a horde of reckless adventurers. It renders a fixed standard of value an impossibility, and hence those engaged in legitimate business must either stand still and rust, or go forward at the risk of being ruined. When the value of this misused money widely fluctuates day after day, no merchant or manufacturer is safe who makes contracts on time, except for gold, or even gives credit to his customers, because through these fluctuations the value of the currency may have seriously changed between the time of entering into the obligations and the day when they are to be performed. So eminent an authority as Daniel Webster has said of an irredeemable retreating currency that "it is one of the greatest of political evils" that "it was against industry, frugality and economy, and fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation; and that of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind none has been more effectual." When the National Government itself issues such irredeemable paper, all history shows that the evil consequences are not abated, but rather aggravated. We need not prove this by referring to the assignats of France during the first revolution. We need only call to mind the Continental

the reenactment of "war measures" in a time of profound peace, and the continued issue of irredeemable paper money which bears the character of a "forced loan."

If we were not so familiar with the daily utterances of certain of our Senators and Representatives in the halls of Congress, it would be hard to believe that in about ten years so marked a change in the opinions of our public men could have taken place as that to which the debate in Congress, from day to day and week to week, bears witness. When we recall the circumstances under which the first bill authorizing the issue of \$50,000,000 of legal tender notes was passed, first by a bare majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, and then by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, in obedience to the stern law of necessity, and not through choice; with what evident reluctance the Secretary of the Treasury gave his approval to so extreme a measure: how it was "*unofficially*" sustained

The Methods and Extent of the Revolution

all its magnificent proportions but when it comes come forth it will stand without a peer among all that have preceded it, and as much above the highest now existing as the cultivated Caucasian is above the rude savage. It will be a Government indistinguishable from the governed; instead of being a separate machine with a comparatively few and almost united powers, it will be one and the same as the people, with powers innumerable as the stars of the people and yet every power limited to the confines of practical good. Perhaps a more tangible idea of it may be obtained by assuming that the different nations of the earth in so many stages of pupillage; like the scholars of an academy, some of which are in their early youth and some approaching manhood, but none legally entitled to act wholly in themselves or to enjoy the dignities and immunities of adult age. The pupil who attains his majority, who becomes the custodian of his own powers, conduct and life, whose government is in himself forming part and parcel of his being, represents what a status of a nation will be when its Government becomes its own general, indissoluble will and purpose for the attainment of the happiness of the entire body politic and for gratifying impartially the desires of every individual thereof without reference to his comparative importance or influence.

There be found a more perfect community than that which exists in the human race? Composed of hundreds of different races, each past having its own separate duty and function to perform, that performance rendered perfect by all the other parts consistently fulfilling their duties, and the combined result culminating in the health and happiness of the entire human being, who is the concrete of the numerous working parts. Such ought to be the communism existing in the body composed of millions of different individuals, each individual having his own separate duty and function to perform, that performance rendered perfect by every other individual consciously fulfilling his duties, and the result culminating in the prosperity and happiness of the entire nation, the concrete of millions of workers, and each of these within himself, to the full extent of his powers, contributing to the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation, and as every organ and

and the Continental
hands of the house

"Pshaw—it's no use at all, Ned!" the woman exclaimed, pettishly. "I can't possibly do with less than a thousand—and I want it immediately, as I shall start for Baltimore to-morrow evening. Your business, too! I declare, it's a shame to treat me so!"

Languid as Miss Magnolia appeared, in her flowing dressing-robe of pink barge, with embroidered hems of amber satin, and a blue silk girdle loosely confining it—she gave evidence of her manly force in the fire that shot from her full eyes of velvety green, and a flush of rich color in her cheeks. Handsome she was, and conscious of her beauty; woman past her youth, but youthful in maturity of years; genuine in every line of her olive face; eyebrows delicately drawn; small mouth, showing pearly teeth; thin, gliding nostrils, and a rounded chin, dimpled, as her mobile features became animated. "You women might have sat at Alexander's Feast," as Lamb; or, as Aspasia, devoted her beauties to the enrichment of heathen philosophers. In our age of civilization, and in our civil war, she was in her appropriate role as a female emissary of the Confederate government. Miss Magnolia Mingrader was a Southern spy in Northern cities.

CHAPTER XII.

MAGNOLIA MAGRUDER.

Magnolia said Edward Devoe, taking one of her small white hands in his large white ones, and pawing with it as an angora cat might paw a pretty mouse: "do you know how much money you're charged with, in my petty cash account, love?"

He displayed a set of natural teeth which might be mistaken for porcelain, so perfect were they, framed by his blonde beard, and the little lady, in return, showed a glittering line between her compressed lips, as she replied:—

"If I sold my soul for you, Ned Devoe, you'd have it at the price in your cash account." Pray what have I cost you in four months, sir?"

"Eight thousand dollars, darling," answered the banker; and the lady opened her eyes gleefully, saying:—

"Indeed, sir? Exclusive of the thousand I just now have?"

"Exclusive of that, love," replied Devoe.

"Well, my dearest," rejoined Magnolia, "let me make it an even ten thousand before I go to Baltimore—as I shall stay two weeks in Washington, very likely!"

"Really, Magnolia, you are a fine fellow."

embellishing." The nomination was seconded by Cyrus W. Field, and Mr. Bryant took the chair amid great applause. He spoke for a few minutes, and was listened to with close attention. Col. Eban Allen read the list of Vice-Presidents, and Henry M. Taber the list of Secretaries, who were accepted by acclamation.

Speech of Mr. Elliot O. Cowdin.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before submitting to the meeting the resolutions of the Committee, I beg leave to make a few observations which must necessarily be very general in their character. I shall speak as a business man to business men who have assembled to deal with the subject under consideration in a spirit of sincerity and frankness.

We stand in the presence of great embarrassments in all branches of business, and unusual distress among the working classes. How differently their conditions may have been sometimes regarded by theorists, both capital and labor in this country have now come to a halt on common ground. The present occasion affords me no opportunity to refer to the causes of this state of affairs except in the most summary manner. They spring mainly from reckless speculations, overtrading, high

ment of the same class is hostile to a system of free banking unless one of its fundamental conditions is that the bills of the banks shall be always convertible into coin on the demand of the holder. In that case the holder of the bills of such banks, having power to command coin at will, the bills might be even preferable to the coin, because more convenient to use. Is it not true that Congress began to take steps toward a return to specie payment? Certainly we should go forward cautiously with the purpose of making the return permanent. If Congress were to provide for beginning early and continuing gradually to reduce the legal tenders, might not everything like a serious pressure or panic be avoided? To go to the root of the matter, why should there be any more delicacy about requesting the Government or a bank to pay their notes in something better than another of their promises, than there is in calling on an individual to pay his notes? The legal tenders were due 12 years ago. Is it not about time for Congress to devise some mode which looks toward their payment, in whole or in part, at some period or another? Every day of delay is really a day of repudiation, though we may hesitate to call it by so harsh a name. But for Congress to delay another day without preparing the way for payment by and by, is to the last degree reprehensible. The capacity of the country to supply gold and silver from its own mines surpasses that of any other nation; and yet by using Government paper as legal tenders, and employing an irredeemable bank currency to transact business, we have driven the precious metals out of circulation. May we not bring the products of our mines to our aid for resuming and maintaining specie payments? Redemption would not interfere with loans for legitimate

tion or Congress by a great national exigency. I know the importance of time and will endeavor to be brief."

The bill referred to was introduced by Mr. E. G. Spaulding of our own State, from whose financial history of the war I copy. In the debate that followed, Mr. Pendleton, speaking in opposition to the constitutionality, as well as the expediency of the legal tender clause, said :

I affirm again the statement I have made that a proposition of this kind has never been recommended to either House of Congress, by any department of the Government, from its organization. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made at the opening of the session contains no such recommendation. * * *

The gentleman (Mr. Spaulding) spoke at large in reference to the sovereign power of the Government. He told us that this power was not prohibited in the Constitution. He told us that in times of great emergency everything may be done except that which is prohibited; and he read an argument from the Attorney-General, which concludes, as it began, with the proposition that such a power is not prohibited in Congress.

Sir, I repudiate this whole idea. I think it has no solid foundation in the Constitution. When I come to examine the powers of Congress, according to the principles of interpretation to which I adhere, I look to the grants of the Constitution. I find no grant of this power in direct terms, or, as I think, by fair implication. It is not an accidental omission: it is not an omission

To place this subject matter sharply and graphically before our readers, we have prepared, from official sources, a tabulated statement of failures from, and inclusive of, the great panic year (1857) up to the last day of March. Thus:—

Year.	Number.	Amount.	Average Indebtedness.
1857.....	4,932	\$291,750,000	\$59,154
1858.....	4,225	95,749,000	22,662
1859.....	3,913	64,894,000	16,430
1860.....	3,676	79,807,000	21,710
1861.....	6,993	207,210,000	29,631
1862.....	1,652	23,049,300	13,452
1863.....	485	6,864,709	14,154
1864.....	520	8,579,000	16,498
1865.....	632	17,625,000	27,955
1866.....	2,886	47,333,000	74,394
1867.....	2,608	86,218,000	86,134
1868.....	2,749	76,064,000	24,452
1869.....	2,749	85,542,000	26,514
1870.....	2,911	85,542,000	24,549
1871.....	2,016	129,232,000	28,245
1872.....	2,089	129,232,000	29,780
1873.....	5,189	129,232,000	44,085
1874.....	5,189	129,232,000	26,627
1875.....	7,740	201,639,000	25,978
1876.....	9,092	191,117,000	21,020
1877.....	8,873	190,669,000	22,391
1878.....	10,473	284,383,133	27,369
1879.....	2,524	43,112,665	17,081

It will be noticed that the first four years began with and are inclusive of the great panic year of 1857.

The next year (1861) was dreadfully severe on Northern creditors, as Southern collections were gradually cut off, which accounts for the great number of failures which then occurred.

The Legal Tender Act was signed by President Lincoln, February 25, 1862, but it was some months before the channels of commerce could be well enough filled with the circulating medium to make cash exchanges possible, and thus eliminate enforced credit, which is the sure progenitor of panics and bankruptcy.

The years 1863, '64, '65, and '66 were characterized by so ample a circulation, that cash exchanges were the rule, and credit, with correlative bankruptcy, the exception. Hence the healthy fact, that although business was many times as great as it is now, the average failures for each of those four years were but about half of what they now are for a single month.

Starting as is a glance at the foregoing very instructive tabulation, a careful study gives its teachings greater emphasis and large suggestive force.

For instance: up to a certain point after the beginning of the war, say up to 1866 inclusive, the ranks of production and commerce were swelled by multitudes eagerly and recklessly rushing to the front.

The first bulletin received after Major-General McClellan had exploded his carefully prepared and artfully concealed contraction mines and torpedoes, chronicled the losses from, metaphorically speaking, full regiments, which even then remained strong. Every future devastation was expended on more and more depleted ranks, making the actual havoc, when estimated by the remaining resistive power, more disastrous than the figures showed.

To illustrate: Imagine a regiment going into action with full ranks—say a thousand men, and losing five hundred. It would still be fairly strong, having five hundred remaining. If in the next action it should lose three hundred, its depletion would be relatively greater, although numerically less. But here the analogy ceases, as the supposed regiment lost less from its reduced numbers; but the army of production and commerce was subjected to increasing numerical ravages, co-existing with diminished and dwindling forces.

In a previous report, the statisticians above noted accounted for the stupendous aggregate of 10,478 failures accruing in 1879 on the hypothesis that the time to secure the advantages of the national bankrupt law expired September 1st previous, and that multitudes wishing to avoid the life-long slavery resultant from impending judgments would hurry into bankruptcy to regain their freedom with greater alacrity than our former slaves ran away from their masters.

But the crash and the crash seem unabated, as the first quarter of this year shows 2,524 failures, being an average of 10,086 for the year, which is immensely greater than any other year on record excepting 1878, and scarcely less than that.

It is said that the power to prophesy correctly is the ultimate, the crucial test of the possession of science—of positive knowledge.

Our opponents for the last ten years have steadily, as the recurrence of the equinoxes, every Spring, prophesied that times would be better in the Fall, and when that season arrived, as brazenly asserted that a general revival would appear in the Spring. As steadily we have not only denied these assertions, but unequivocally proclaimed that the nation was steadily lapsing from bad to worse, and each movement towards societal disintegration was but a prelude to more abject miseries.

Our prophesies are now history, and we claim now that those querulous and superficial babblers who have, Chinese-like, depended in this contest upon the noise of blatant denunciation and the "stink-pots" of personal vituperation, rather than the manlier weapons logically forged from the teachings of history, and other reliable sources, now stand unmasked as unmitigated demagogues, mountebanks, and empyrics, and as such should receive the execration of humanity in general and of American citizens in particular.

INFLATION CONDEMNED.

A remarkable audience gathered last evening at Cooper Institute to consider the National finances, a subject the discussion of which is popularly supposed to be especially dry and devoid of interest. The large hall was crowded as in times of political excitement, but with a class of men seldom seen in large political gatherings—earnest and thoughtful men, who listened with close attention to each address, and attested their hearty interest in the subject by prompt responses whenever a speaker made an unusually happy hit, or touched the chord of popular sympathy. The resolutions proposed by the Committee partook somewhat of the nature of a compromise, and there had been a general impression that the meeting would urge definite and

all commodities, and thereby impoverishes laboring men. It stimulates to the wildest speculations, and so raises up a horde of reckless adventurers. It renders a fixed standard of values an impossibility, and hence those engaged in legitimate business must either stand still and rust or go forward at the risk of being ruined. When the value of this mis-called money widely fluctuates day after day to merchant or manufacturer is safe who makes contracts on time, except for gold, or even gives credit to his customers, because through these fluctuations the value of the currency may have seriously changed between the time of entering into the obligations and the day when they are to be performed. So eminent an authority as Daniel Webster has said of an irredeemable circulating currency that "it is one of the greatest of political evils;" that "it is against industry, frugality and economy, and fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation; and that of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind none has been more effectual." When the National Government itself issues such irredeemable paper, all history shows that the evil consequences are not abated, but rather aggravated. We need not prove this by referring to the assignats of France during the first revolution. We need only call to mind the Continental

the reënactment of "war measures" in a time of profound peace, and the continued issue of irredeemable paper money which bears the character of a "forced loan."

If we were not so familiar with the daily utterances of certain of our Senators and Representatives in the halls of Congress, it would be hard to believe that in about ten years so marked a change in the opinions of our public men could have taken place as that to which the debate in Congress, from day to day and week to week, bears witness. When we recall the circumstances under which the first bill authorizing the issue of \$150,000,000 of legal tender notes was passed, first by a bare majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, and then by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, in obedience to the stern law of necessity, and not through choice; with what evident reluctance the Secretary of the Treasury gave his approval to so extreme a measure; how it was "unofficially" sustained

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The meeting was called to order by George Oppdyke, who nominated William Cullen Bryant to preside, as "a gentleman whom we all know, and whom we all reverence for his many virtues; a gentleman who has shed a luster on the literature of our country, and who has dipped his mind and pen into every branch of knowledge, none of which he has touched without embellishing." The nomination was seconded by Cyrus W. Field, and Mr. Bryant took the chair amid great applause. He spoke for a few minutes, and was listened to with close attention. Col. Ethan Allen read the list of Vice-Presidents, and Henry M. Taber the list of Secretaries, who were accepted by acclamation.

ONLY ONE WAY TO REDEEM PROMISES.

Speech of Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before submitting to the meeting the resolutions of the Committee, I beg leave to make a few observations which must necessarily be very general in their character. I shall speak as a business man to business men, who have assembled to deal with the subject under consideration in a spirit of sincerity and frankness.

We stand in the presence of great embarrassments in all branches of business and unusual distress among the working classes. How differently their conditions may have been sometimes regarded by theorists, both capital and labor in this country have now come to a halt on common ground. The present occasion affords me no opportunity to refer to the causes of this state of affairs except in the most summary manner. They spring mainly from reckless speculations, overtrading, high prices, lavish expenditures, a redundancy of irredeemable paper money, and mortgaging to an unparalleled extent the doubtful earnings of the future to meet the extravagant outlays of the present. If you say that our embarrassments are only the natural results of the recent civil war, I reply that this is only pointing to the main source whence the causes already mentioned sprang.

We have met to consider the means of relief from our difficulties. From what quarter and in what form can relief be obtained? The teachings of the last 13 years make it quite natural that people should turn to the Federal Government for aid. During a long series of great events our business and financial classes have been trained to lean on the Government. These events having passed into history, is it not time that we resumed the policy of better days, when merchants, bankers, and all industrial classes relied chiefly upon themselves for success?

NO MORE PAPER—REDEEM OLD PLEDGES.

What the country now asks of the Government is to proclaim immediately that it does not intend to do one thing, and that it does intend to do another thing. We ask Congress, in the first place, to declare that it will not still further aggravate the financial embarrassments of the nation by swelling to any extent and in any mode and under any pretext the existing volume of irredeemable paper currency. In the second place, we ask Congress to take prompt steps for fulfilling the promise it gave to the country in the law of March 18, 1869, wherein it was enacted to express words that "the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

This is not the fit occasion to go into any discussion of the abstract qualities of paper currency. It has long been used more or less by all commercial countries. To a limited extent, and when convertible into coin, it is a convenient and safe instrument of exchange. But when it can be issued in quantities not duly restricted, and is not certainly redeemable in coin on the call of the holder, then it is a delusion and a snare to all who are compelled to use it, from the millionaire in his palace to the starveling in his hovel. The fallacy which confounds all sound distinctions on the subject is, that a paper promise to pay money, when made by a government, is itself money. Nobody ever dreamed that such a promise when made by an individual was money. Pray, by what process is such a promise by government, especially if such a promise is broken every day in the year, converted into money?

The legal-tender notes were issued in 1862. Their author was Secretary Chase. When he became Chief Justice he declared that they were a war measure, resorted to in order to raise the means to save the life of the nation, and that the law authorizing their issue was in some particulars unconstitutional. Mr. Spaulding of Buffalo, who reported the bill from the Committee on Ways and Means and carried it through the House, has since said: "I consider that it was a forced loan. As a war measure, passed during the war and continued during the war, as long as the exigency lasted I believe it was necessary and proper to carry on the war, and was therefore constitutional. I am equally clear that as a peace measure it is unconstitutional."

Now, gentlemen, I ask you as men of business, shall such a measure, resorted to amid the extremest perils of war to save the Union, be engrafted upon the permanent policy of the nation in a season of profound peace? Let Congress, then, issue no more paper promises of this sort, but rather move forward to the work of redeeming its solemn pledge of 1869, and thereby save the Treasury from the charge of practical repudiation.

TENDENCIES OF IRREDEEMABLE PAPER.

A great nation that relies upon irredeemable paper currency is at the mercy of every other great nation whose circulating medium is convertible into gold and silver, which civilized nations through all time have regarded as money. Irredeemable paper invariably gravitates toward depreciation, and thus produces ruinous fluctuations in business circles. And the more plentiful it becomes, the lower it depreciates, and the more violent are the fluctuations. It raises the price of

all commodities, and thereby impoverishes laboring men. It stimulates to the wildest speculations, and so raises up a horde of reckless adventurers. It renders a fixed standard of values an impossibility, and hence those engaged in legitimate business must either stand still and rust or go forward at the risk of being ruined. When the value of this mis-called money widely fluctuates day after day to merchant or manufacturer is safe who makes contracts on time, except for gold, or even gives credit to his customers, because through these fluctuations the value of the currency may have seriously changed between the time of entering into the obligations and the day when they are to be performed. So eminent an authority as Daniel Webster has said of an irredeemable circulating currency that "it is one of the greatest of political evils;" that "it was against industry, frugality and economy, and fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation; and that of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind one has been more effectual." When the National Government itself issues such irredeemable paper, all history shows that the evil consequences are not abated, but rather aggravated. We need not prove this by referring to the assignats of France during the first revolution. We need only call to mind the Continental money which became dust in the hands of the heroes who achieved our independence; and the greenbacks of today are of fluctuating value because the Treasury does not pay them in coin according to the terms of the promise. Paper money, like our legal-tenders, is always liable to become redundant, because its amount depends solely upon the will of the Government and its ability to employ engravers and printers. Payment cannot be enforced against the Government as it can against an individual, and, therefore, though the legal tenders are nominally due on demand, it lies with the Government to say whether they shall ever be paid, and hence, practically, they are never due. The currency of our National banks is in such the same category. The bills are not payable in coin, but only in legal tenders, which the Government may redeem in coin when it pleases or give the holder in lieu thereof another irredeemable promise to pay.

SOUND BUSINESS MEN WANT NO MORE PAPER.

In my judgment the sentiment of the sound business men of the country is opposed to the indefinite continuance of this state of the finances; opposed, utterly opposed, to the issue of any more legal tenders or other paper currency by the Federal Government. It is an act of banking, and banking is not one of the legitimate functions of that Government. And I believe the sentiment of the same class is hostile to a system of free banking unless one of its fundamental conditions is that the bills of the banks shall be always convertible into coin on the demand of the holder. In that case the holder of the bills of such banks, having power to command coin at will, the bills might be even preferable to the coin, because more convenient to use. Is it not true that Congress began to take steps toward a return to specie payment? Certainly we should go forward cautiously with the purpose of making the return permanent. If Congress were to provide for beginning early and continuing gradually to reduce the legal tenders, might not everything like a serious pressure or panic be avoided? To go to the root of the matter, why should there be any more delicacy about requesting the Government or a bank to pay their notes in something better than another of their promises, than there is in calling on an individual to pay his notes? The legal tenders were due 12 years ago. Is it not about time for Congress to devise some mode which looks toward their payment, in whole or in part, at some period or another? Every day of delay is really a day of repudiation, though we may hesitate to call it by so harsh a name. But for Congress to delay another day without preparing the way for payment by and by, is to the last degree reprehensible. The capacity of the country to supply gold and silver from its own mines surpasses that of any other nation; and yet by using Government paper as legal tenders, and employing an irredeemable bank currency to transact business, we have driven the precious metals out of circulation. May we not bring the products of our mines to our aid for resuming and maintaining specie payments? Redemption would not interfere with loans for legitimate business. Unquestionably the volume of currency is now sufficient to enable anybody who can give ample security for loans, to borrow all he needs for genuine business purposes. Let those who call for more paper currency bear this fact in mind. Let our citizens cultivate a spirit of self-reliance, incur no unnecessary obligations, and develop and put into the markets of the world the vast resources of the country. But I will occupy no more of your time except in presenting for your consideration the following preamble and resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A promise to pay money, whether emanating from an individual or a Government, is not itself money; and

Whereas, An increase of so-called paper money by our Government at this time, with the understanding that it is not to be redeemed with coin when duly demanded, would produce alarm and consternation, imperil the entire credit system throughout the land, and cause all prudent men to make future contracts only in gold at the present standard of weight and fineness; would be injurious and humiliating to the Government itself, because it would lower its standard at home and its credit abroad; would be injurious and demoralizing to everybody who has occasion to buy or sell, to borrow or lend, because its inevitable fluctuations would destroy the accuracy of the fixed standard for measuring values; would be injurious to inconsiderate men, because by affording unnatural facilities for speculation it would tempt them to burden themselves with debt in order to embark in hazardous schemes; would be injurious to stable business men, because these fluctuations and speculations would tend to deter them from engaging in the legitimate branches of trade, commerce, and manufactures; and moreover, would deprive them, in a measure, of the use of their fair share of the money and capital of the country; and finally, would be injurious to the agricultural, industrial, and laboring classes, because, as all history, and especially our recent experience has taught them, it would enhance the price of those commodities which they need for daily use, without conferring upon them compensating benefits; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this meeting the existing volume of the currency is sufficiently large for carrying on the legitimate business of the country, and a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable day is alike the dictate of good faith and of sound policy; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the business men of the City of New-York here assembled it would be unjust, unwise, and highly prejudicial to the interests of the whole American people for Congress, in this era of profound peace, to swell the present volume of currency by providing for an additional issue of United States legal tender notes, or any other kind of irredeemable paper money whatever.

Resolved, That if it be deemed expedient by Congress to establish a system of free banking, or to authorize a further issue of National bank notes, we insist that the honor and credit of the Government, as well as the safety and prosperity of our citizens, require that the system be based on solid foundations, and guarded from abuse by stringent restrictions; that the existing provision of law requiring a reserve of 25 per cent be maintained, and that one of the fundamental and irrevocable provisions of the system shall be an efficient mode of redemption in coin.

Resolved, That the prompt action of Congress in avowing as the settled policy of the Government that no more currency of any kind not redeemable in coin shall be issued, will tend to allay present anxiety, restore confidence, and give new life and prosperity to commerce and the general business of the country.

FORCED LOANS WITHOUT WAR.

Speech of Mr. A. A. Low.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The object of this meeting and of the resolutions that have been read, as I know, is by our presence and by our words to emphasize and enforce the sentiments which have already been urged by memorial and petition to Congress; to declare our hostility to the exercise of doubtful powers, tending to the derangement of business throughout the country, and to the demoralization of the public mind; to resist

the reenactment of "war measures" in a time of profound peace, and the continued issue of irredeemable paper money which bears the character of a "forced loan."

If we were not so familiar with the daily utterances of certain of our Senators and Representatives in the halls of Congress, it would be hard to believe that in about ten years so marked a change in the opinions of our public men could have taken place as that to which the debate in Congress, from day to day and week to week, bears witness. When we recall the circumstances under which the first bill authorizing the issue of \$150,000,000 of legal tender notes was passed, first by a bare majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, and then by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, in obedience to the stern law of necessity, and not through choice; with what evident reluctance the Secretary of the Treasury gave his approval to so extreme a measure; how it was "unofficially" sustained by the Attorney-General, and only sanctioned by the people as the means of sustaining the life of the nation;—I say, when we recall the language of wise and prudent statesmen in those dark days of civil war, and contrast it with what is now so openly said in favor of inflation, of increased issues of paper money, we discern the greatness of the change a few years have wrought. It is significant of this change, that what was then almost universally regarded as an evil has come to be considered by many as a great good, and what Mr. Sumner styled the "Medicine of the Constitution" is used as the daily bread of the people. The antidote of the war has become the bane of our peaceful life.

VIEWS OF STATESMEN AT THE TIME OF THE ISSUE.

Mr. President, it has seemed to me that it will be profitable to print a few extracts from the speeches of prominent public men of both parties to show how the unwelcome proposition to issue United States notes and make them legal tender was greeted when it was first forced upon the attention of Congress by a great national exigency. I know the importance of time and will endeavor to be brief.

The bill referred to was introduced by Mr. E. G. Spaulding of our own State, from whose financial history of the war I copy. In the debate that followed, Mr. Pendleton, speaking in opposition to the constitutionality, as well as the expediency of the legal tender clause, said:

I affirm again the statement I have made that a proposition of this kind has never been recommended to either House of Congress, by any department of the Government, from its organization. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made at the opening of the session contains no such recommendation.

The gentleman (Mr. Spaulding) spoke at large in reference to the sovereign power of the Government. He told us that this power was not prohibited in the Constitution. He told us that in times of great emergency everything may be done except that which is prohibited; and he read an argument from the Attorney-General, which concludes, as it began, with the proposition that such a power is not prohibited in Congress.

Sir, I repudiate this whole idea. I think it has no solid foundation in the Constitution. When I come to examine the powers of Congress, according to the principles of interpretation to which I adhere, I look to the grants of the Constitution. I find no grant of this power in direct terms, or, as I think, by fair implication. It is not an accidental omission; it is not an omission through inadvertency. It was intentionally left out of the Constitution. * * * Let gentlemen heed this lesson of wisdom. Let them, if need be, tax the energies and wealth of the country sufficiently to restore the credit of the Government. Let them borrow whatever money in addition may be necessary—borrow to the full extent that may be necessary, and let us adhere rigidly, firmly, consistently, persistently, and to the end, to the principle of refusing to surrender that currency which the Constitution has given us, and in the maintenance of which this Government has never, as yet, for one moment wavered.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont said: *has he not read*

I have not had time to prepare an elaborate speech; but the subject of issuing \$150,000,000 of paper currency, and making it a legal tender by the Government, at a single bound—the precursor, as I fear, of a prolific brood of promises, no one of which is to be redeemed in the constitutional standard of the country—could not but arrest my attention, and, having strong convictions of the impolicy of the measure, I should feel that I utterly failed to discharge my duty if I did not attempt to find a stronger prop for my country to lean upon than this bill—a measure not blessed by one sound precedent and damned by all. * * * It is an experiment to inject, by a Governmental force pump, into the arteries of commerce a new currency when the arteries are already filled.

Mr. Bingham said:

Nothing ever was a legal tender under the Constitution in discharge of debt but by express provision of an act of Congress. That (the power to regulate commerce) confers on Congress the power to declare what should be received in payment of debt. It is not restricted to gold and silver, but the Government may issue Treasury notes redeemable in gold and silver, and declare them a legal tender in payment of debts. He denied that this bill would "impair the obligation of contracts."

Mr. Horton of Ohio said:

This fair fabric of our unfurnished faith and unbounded wealth and credit ought not to be destroyed, simply because our leaders—men that we have faith in—have become alarmed and have told us that there is a necessity for it. When there is danger, Mr. Chairman, then is the time to be cool and look about you, and to see that you take no false step. Now is that time, and if you take this step it is a step downward, and you will find that to regain the high eminence from which we shall have descended is a labor very difficult to accomplish.

Mr. Kellogg of Illinois said:

If this question came up in ordinary times, I am frank to confess that I might, perhaps, have had some doubt of its constitutionality, sufficient to induce me to oppose it. I mean by that only to say that, in times of peace, when the integrity of the Government is not threatened, I would be more careful and cautious, and if I doubted the constitutionality of the measure I would not vote for it. But, Sir, in this our extremity, while we are struggling to perpetuate our Government, I am willing to go to the very verge of the Constitution. * * * I treat this, Mr. Chairman, as emphatically and clearly a war measure.

Mr. Stevens, in closing the debate on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means, said:

Mr. Chairman, this bill is a measure of necessity, not of choice. No one would willingly issue paper money not redeemable on demand, and make it a legal tender. It is never desirable to depart from the circulating medium which, by the common consent of civilized nations, forms the standard value. But it is not a fearful measure, and when rendered necessary by exigencies, it ought to produce no alarm.

Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois said:

I will now simply say in regard to the question of constitutionality that there has not been a respectable argument advanced in defense of the constitutionality of this bill, and, inasmuch as great talent and eminent ability have been brought to bear upon it, I take it that no respectable argument can be made in vindication of the constitutionality of this bill. I would admit the plea of necessity, if I believed it, and I think it is more manly to confess, as Jefferson did, than it is to attempt to torture the Constitution into the support of a measure which everybody must see to be unconstitutional.

FEATURES OF AND OPINIONS CONCERNING THE BILL.

The bill finally passed the House by a vote of 93 to 59, after a protracted debate and a most determined opposition by prominent and influential Republicans as well as Democrats.

The following is one clause of the bill:

And provided, further, that the amount of the two kinds of notes together (including \$50,000,000 authorized by the act of July 17, 1861) shall at no time exceed the sum of \$150,000,000. And they were to be exchangeable for 6 per cent bonds of the United States, bearing interest for twenty years. They were also to be receivable for duties on imports, but in this respect the bill was afterward amended.

Mr. Geo. Dawson, in writing to *The Albany Evening Journal*, said:

This has been an exciting day. * * * It was not strange that members of the same political family differed on a question of really doubtful expediency; and but for the necessities of Government, I doubt whether the "legal tender" principle would have received a dozen votes in the House.

When the bill reached the Senate Chamber, Mr. Fessenden, Chairman of the Finance Committee, opened the debate on the bill in a long speech, in the course of which he said:

Can it be said that a measure like the one now pending before the Senate and the country is a measure of a day or an hour? Why, Sir, what does it propose? It proposes something utterly unknown in this Government from its foundation, a resort to a measure of doubtful constitutionality, to say the least of it, which has always been denounced as ruinous to the credit of any Government which has recourse to it; a measure, too, about which opinions in the community are divided, as perhaps they never have been divided upon any other subject; a measure which, when it has been tried by other countries, as it often has been, has always proved a disastrous failure. * * * We have had a war with England since our Government was formed, and, if I am rightly informed, at that day the stocks of the Government went down to sixty per cent, and pay was taken for them in such currency as could be received—itsself depreciated; and yet it did not occur, as a serious question, to the men of that day, to put forth, under the Constitution, irredeemable paper, made a legal tender, for the payment of debts. To be sure the country then was poor; it is now rich, comparatively. The country had not then the resources that we have, and perhaps it would have had the more excuse for adopting such a course.

Referring again to the measure, he further said, and it has been defended, as I have stated, simply and solely upon the ground that it is to be a single measure, standing by itself and not to be repeated.

The ground upon which this clause making these notes a legal tender is put I have already stated. It is put upon the ground of absolute, overwhelming necessity; that the Government has arrived at that point when it must have funds, &c. * * * Next, in my judgment, it is a confession of bankruptcy. We begin and go out to the country with the declaration that we are unable to pay or borrow at the present time, and such a confession is not calculated to increase our credit. Again, say what you will, nobody can deny that it is bad faith. If it is necessary for the salvation of the Government, all considerations of this kind must yield; but, to make the best of it, it is bad faith, and encourages bad morality, both in public and private. * * * Again, Sir, necessarily, as a result, in my judgment, it must inflict a stain upon the national honor. Again, Sir, a stronger objection than all that I have to this proposition—I am stating the objections which everybody must entertain, because I suppose these facts are palpable—is that the loss is to fall most heavily upon the poor by reason of the inflation.

Judge Collamer argued:

That the measure was unconstitutional, and that even if it was a necessity he could not vote for it. To him the oath he had taken to support the Constitution was recorded in heaven as well as upon earth, and there is no necessity that in his estimation would justify him in a breach of it.

Mr. Cowan argued at length:

That Congress had no power to emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, or pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. They are powers which belong neither to the United States nor to the States, and they ought to belong to no Government anywhere. He had supposed that this question could never enter the American Senate; that the day had gone by when it was open to discussion, if it ever was open since the Constitution was formed. Surely, if anything in the world is settled—settled by the fathers, by cotemporary history, painful experience, and the total absence of all precedent for the exercise of these powers—it is that they were not delegated nor intended to be delegated.

And Mr. Sumner said:

But while recognizing the existence of the discretion, in the last resort, under the law of necessity, the question still remains if this necessity now exists? And now, as I close, I shall not cease to be frank. Is it necessary to incur the unquestionable evils of inconvertible paper forced into circulation by act of Congress: to suffer the stain upon our national faith; to bear the stigma of a seeming repudiation; to lose, for the present, that credit which, in itself, is a treasury, and to teach debtors everywhere that contracts may be varied at the will of the stronger? Surely there is much in these inquiries which may make us pause. * * * And we must all set our faces against any proposition like the present except as a temporary expedient, rendered imperative by the exigency of the hour.

On the motion to strike out the legal-tender clause in the bill, the vote stood 17 to 22; but the bill itself passed by a vote of 30 to 7.

Mr. Swinton, in a letter of Feb. 13, said:

But the overwhelming necessity existing for the measure is a stronger argument than anything offered against the bill.

A WAR MEASURE, RESULTING FROM NECESSITY.

And thus it was, that what in ordinary times would have been forbidden by common sense was yielded to the logic of an inexorable necessity; to the logic of a bankrupt treasury; to the demand for pay of 600,000 men in the field; to the needs of an army and navy requiring food and clothing and costly armaments; indeed, to all the urgencies of a state of war, even then necessitating an expenditure of \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 per day. This expenditure subsequently swelled to the enormous sum (in 1864) of more than \$3,000,000 per day. It was under such circumstances that Congress was led to exercise an implied power—loomed necessary and proper to fulfill other powers—and to adopt a measure of which one of its members said: "It may be expedient as a remedy for an existing political disorder, but it is death if relied on for a permanent existence." The author of the bill, in a letter to Mr. McCulloch in 1863, writes: "As a war measure, passed during war, continuing during the war, and as long as the exigency lasted, I believe it was necessary and proper to successfully carry on the war, and was therefore constitutional. I am equally clear that as a peace measure it is unconstitutional."

Mr. President, I never questioned the wisdom of Congress in passing the legal-tender bill as a "war measure." The people of our country approved it as a dernier resort to save life, as they now deprecate such a resort, because there is no sufficient warrant for it. After the first struggle was over, the descent from virtue became more easy. In six months from the date of the passage of the first bill authorizing the issue of legal tender notes, the Secretary of the Treasury needed a second \$150,000,000, and this sum was quickly granted; the liberty of conversion into six per cent bonds being still retained. In March, 1863, another bill, styled "The \$300,000,000 Act," was passed, wherein it was provided "that the holders of United States notes issued under former acts shall present the same for the purpose of exchanging them for bonds, as therein provided, on or before the first of July, 1863, and thereafter the right to exchange the same shall cease and determine."

THE LIMIT OF \$355,000,000.

There is not time to pursue the course of legislation to the close of the war, but observe that, first, the right to use legal tender notes in payment for duties was dis-

allowed, and then the right to convert into 6 per cent bonds was abrogated. And now there remains to us the promise pure and simple to pay whenever it suits the convenience of Government. The promise has been strengthened somewhat by a "solemn pledge." But our trust in the value of the promise, and in the worth of the pledge, has been weakened by other action. At the end of the war there were outstanding of legal tender notes \$400,000,000. Of these, under the authority of Congress, and during the administration of Mr. McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury, \$44,000,000 were retired, and I believe it may safely be stated were not only retired but canceled. These \$44,000,000, according to general belief, have again come into existence, and \$26,000,000 have been issued without warrant of law. It is now sought to legalize this issue. We are met here to protest against such action. It is not reasonable, it is not just, to inflict upon the country a repetition of laws that had their origin in the hours of the nation's agony, and when life and strength are restored, to present again and again the intoxicating draught.

I have reproduced the words of honored statesmen of other days—when there was much tribulation in the land—to show with what reluctance they abandoned the plain, excess, and direct powers granted by the Constitution, and yielded the convictions of their understanding to the pressure of a necessity "that knows no law." Now all things are changed. The war is ended. The armies of the Union, at one time numbering a million of men, have long since been dissolved; the navy, in like manner, has been reduced; the public Treasury is full: six per cent United States bonds are worth more than par in gold; and yet, when all the conditions that justified the first issue of legal tenders are changed, it is proposed to project into the financial system of the country another dose of poison (good enough as a medicine) to unsettle the reason of our citizens, one by one, and finally to embark them all a second time on a sea of inflation, not to say of commercial ruin. What a return for a people's patriotism! What a reward for the bloodshed and the treasure given to save the Government and the Union!

INACTION BETTER THAN INFLATION.

Mr. President, the resolution now before the meeting, to which I have been asked to speak, however limited in its scope, has been prepared by the Committee with a view of keeping the discussion this evening within a narrow compass. Were it not so, the inconveniences, losses, perplexities and evils resulting from the use of an irredeemable paper currency, to which it would otherwise be natural to refer, have so often and so ably been set forth, and are so familiar to the merchants of this city, that they do not need to be repeated by me. They are no greater now than they have been during the last ten years. The danger is that they will be magnified rather than diminished; and not a little of the danger grows out of an impatient cry for early action on the part of Congress in apparent disregard of the character of that action—whether it be to fix the limit of legal tender issues at \$355,000,000, \$400,000,000, or some other sum. I have no sympathy with this outcry. Unless we can have the right kind of action it is better not to have any action at all. We have had enough of limitations, of promises and pledges; and if those hitherto given are to be disregarded by Congress, and any issue of greenbacks whatever, beyond the \$355,000,000 already existing, is to be authorized, all sense of security will vanish; and there will lie before us only one vast wilderness of uncertainty, in which faith and hope will alike be lost.

If the merchants of New-York, standing by the gates of entrance through which so large a part of the foreign commerce of the country flows, are not alive to the vast importance of a sound currency, redeemable in gold or silver, where can just views be expected to prevail? It is here that we are brought in direct contact with the hard money systems of other countries; it is here that the values of all goods imported from Europe and Asia have to be adjusted and readjusted to the unceasing fluctuations of a depreciated currency, while the losses and uncertainties first felt here are continued and extended through all the channels of trade and commerce to the remotest borders of the republic. Neither the merchant nor the tradesman can work successfully with poor money any more or any better than the artisan can work with poor tools. If we are to compete on equal terms in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other lands we must have at home money of the best quality, in aid of enterprise and skill. While it may be the paramount aim of this meeting to resist any further issues of legal-tender notes, it is surely not less a duty to remonstrate against further delay in the work of redemption, commenced, indeed, soon after the war, but discontinued long ago. The objections to a new issue, in a lesser degree, be against every other, and there will be no sense of security, no stable grounds upon which to found new undertakings, till Congress adopts a policy in regard to the national finances that will bear the test of experience and harmonize with the teachings of common sense, and the practice of the foremost nations of the world.

As I do not believe that the dullness of trade which everywhere pervades the country is wholly or mainly due to the inaction of Congress, however desirable early action may be, if it is in the right direction, I have no sympathy whatever with that part of the resolution which demands an immediate decision of a question of such vast import as that which occupies the attention of both Houses of Congress at the present time. It is a question that concerns us not a little as merchants, but far more as men, as American citizens assembled here, not merely to urge upon Congress the enactment of just and reasonable laws, but such as will be conducive to the honor of our country and the preservation of its high renown. What we should ask, and all that we should ask, is such action on the part of Congress as will tend to exalt the character and promote the highest good of our people; to advance the best interests of the community, and at the same time improve and strengthen its moral tone.

And for such action we can afford to wait till the people at large understand better than now what concerns their truest welfare. Truth and the right will finally prevail. It is to the truth and the right, as we have lately seen, that all classes of our citizens yield sincerest homage—whether it be paid to the good when living, or to their memory when dead. For this let us contend now and always; for this let us wait, however we may suffer and at whatever cost. Time is constantly working in favor of the right, and therefore let us wait—contending for the right "firmly, patiently, consistently, and persistently" to the very end.

A LIE AS A STANDARD OF VALUE.

Speech of Edward Atkinson.

The word I bring from Massachusetts is this. We are rejoiced to see that the time has come when the discussion of the great fiscal questions, on which the welfare of the people so much depends, can call together such an assemblage as the one before me. It is time, indeed, that the rule of rectitude and probity should be applied to the dealings of the Government with the people; without which, as we who are merchants and manufacturers so well know, no commerce, either among men or between nations—not even social order—can possibly exist. The Government itself is to-day the great example of dishonesty and of useless and vicious insolvency; hence it is no wonder that its agents, its spies, its informers, attempt to cast obliquity upon those except for whom the utter anarchy of mutual distrust would prevail. Were not the merchants, the traders, the people far better and more honest than the laws their rulers made for them, the nation itself would cease to exist. At the door of those misguided or depraved legislators who have enacted base statutes, lies the responsibility of most of the real frauds that exist, as well as of the disgrace of false charges made against honest men. The employment by Government of spies in the administration of its affairs is always an evidence of weakness, and the degree of their employment always measures that of its imbecility and rottenness. What we demand of legislators is that they shall apply the same simple rule of equity to the transactions of the nation that we apply to our dealings with each other. It needs only the plain, ordinary and true

course that an honest and upright merchant would take,—that he could not help taking,—to rescue this country from the oppressions and dangers that are upon us.

In the dark time of civil war, when the fate of the nation was at stake, many acts were done for which, in time of peace, there could be no justification; among them was the Legal Tender act, whereby the Government levied a forced loan. The danger of this step was well understood by those who gave it a reluctant vote. Not until Mr. Chase had himself gone down to the Senate chamber and had said that without it he could not carry on the Government, did our lamented Sumner and others of his associates yield their consent. Why did they hesitate? It was because these men who then urged heavier taxation rather than a recourse to a forced loan, knew that no nation had ever yet redeemed the promises issued as money under the stress of war. Every nation, without exception, that has ever issued debt, to serve as money, has repudiated it, and has returned to specie payment through national bankruptcy. They dreaded lest the glorious enthusiasm for liberty should fail which had then brought the nation to the temper in which the people would have given property, life, all but honor to the cause for which they fought. They dreaded such failure when the stern, hard duties of restoring the losses of the war should have come upon us.

A NATIONAL TRUST.

Yet, knowing that kingdoms and empires had thus failed, that every other nation that had ever issued promises in the place of dollars, or of other coined money, had failed to redeem them; knowing the dangers, they yet trusted a free people, and believed that we should prove an exception, and that in this, as in other ways, we should become an example and a leader among the nations. Shall we prove false to this high faith? Are we to disgrace ourselves and them? Are we to dishonor the dead? Shall the act which Lincoln signed to save the nation, prove its ruin? The ignorant, the depraved, and the incompetent men who have failed in these past years to dedicate the abundant revenues that the people have poured so lavishly into their hands to the honest, prompt, and true payment of the demand debt represented by the greenbacks, have disgraced and dishonored the great men by whose acts the nation was saved, and have converted this legal-tender promise into a lie and a cheat.

By its continued and enforced use they pick the pockets of the people and steal from the laborer a portion of the fruit of his labor, making him no return. Some honest but ignorant legislators have undertaken to rebuke those who call the greenback a lie, and have tried to hold them up to public scorn, because they say we cast obliquity upon one of the great war instruments by which the nation was saved. We honor the sword and the rifle which our soldiers used, when laid away as trophies, but if they had been placed in the hands of highwaymen when their righteous work had ended, and had been used by them to rob us on the road, should we still cherish and value the weapons even of our honored dead?

These men who have put the greenbacks into use that had been paid and withdrawn have done an act as base—they have converted the righteous weapons of the war into the implements of robbery and oppression. I charge not bad motives upon many men, there are not many men, thank God, who put on the liver of heaven to serve the devil in, but ignorance and weakness are more dangerous than wrong intent. When even an honest but hopelessly incapable Secretary of the Treasury seems to be only the dice-box with which your Butlers, Sanborns, and Jaynes throw loaded dice in the gambling game to which a false and dishonored currency and a bad revenue system have brought all our commerce, it is time indeed to hold meetings of the people, to tell Congress—take no action unless you take right action, condone no fraud, tolerate no tampering with the currency. Tell Congress, at least to retract the limit of the currency, and take from the Secretary of the Treasury the power to play fast and loose with the great exchanges of the country, measured as they are in thousands of millions. Take away this unlawful assumption, which puts it in the power even of a subordinate of the Treasury to make or mar the fortunes of thousands. Demand this in the name of the consumers of all the products exchanged upon whom this tampering with the currency inflicts the heaviest tax of any now imposed upon them.

THE MAIN QUESTION—KEEP FAITH.

Let us say to those men in Congress, who mean well but know not how to act, it were well indeed if you could act quickly, we are suffering because the standard of value which you continue to impose upon us is a false measure; but act only to make the promise good, and keep the faith of those who have trusted you, if you act at all. If you cannot act rightly now—if you must first prove to your constituents how they are deceived—how they deceive themselves and deceive you, then, at least, be true enough not yet to act at all. The heart of this people is true and honest—it beats for right and honor. As the people slowly but surely learned that "freedom was national and slavery sectional," so will they as surely find out that a dishonored promise is bad money, and they will hold those legislators to a stern account who have failed in their duty in this emergency because they dared not trust and wait, firm in the conviction that truth is mightier than falsehood. We need not perplex ourselves with elaborate plans and cunning devices; an honest purpose and a fixed determination will be sure guides.

Make the greenback of to-day only the same as the one first issued—not even quite as good, because our credit is better; make it truly the same implement of war that first saved the nation, if any legal-tender note did that; make it convertible as the greenbacks when first issued were—at the will of the holder—not into a six but only into a five per cent bond, and then fix the date in the not distant future when it shall cease to be a legal tender; then you will have kept the promised pledge; then an abundant current of gold and silver will pour in upon you, because here will be the most profitable place for its use; then those who do not fund their notes can be paid in coin on demand, for the five per cent bonds of the nation—even now at par in gold—will command a large premium on every exchange in Europe; then the monopoly of banking may be removed; resumption will take care of itself, and the wheels of commerce and profitable industry will not only move, but whirl once more.

The whole secret of finance, the simple mystery is this: Let the nation keep its promise as it has the ability, and be true to the dead and the living. This, and this alone, will make the country

"God, great and joyous, beautiful and free,
This is alone—life, joy, empire and victory."

SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S ACT CONDONED.

Since I had written the substance of what has gone before, the vote of the House of Representatives has passed, by which we shall become a laughing stock, or worse, among nations—equally with England and Germany, who have sense enough to know that public integrity and public interest are inseparable, as with Austria, Italy, and France, nations now struggling to throw off the burden of a false standard of value—while our "most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors" are either so ignorant, or so utterly void of all public principle, as to rebuke and increase the evil power of a lie. They may have made the right and honest course more difficult by condoning an act for which the Secretary of the Treasury should have been impeached and not justified. But let us take courage, even from the blunders of our opponents—for blunder it is, when either the fool of the knave sets himself up against the immutable law of God; and for committing it they should be brayed in a mortar. Let those who are only weak remember the fate of the recreant men from the North who voted for the Missouri Compromise—let them remember how they passed suddenly into infamy or obscurity; let the knaves who know the truth, but still to falsehood cling, remember that, from the day of the old Hebrew prophet to the present moment, he who has debased the standard of value—he who has imposed false measures upon the people—has met the fate of the infamous. This vote, which indicates only ignorance in most, weakness in others, but absolute wrong intent in many of those who passed it, may not be disastrous. We must learn to

"Hope, till hope creates,
From its own wreck."

C. A. BECK
ARTISTIC HORSESHOER
UNIONVILLE, CHESTER CO., PA.

March 30, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-B.

My dear Mr. Beck:

The President asks me to express his cordial thanks for the horse shoe pen holder, a product of your own handiwork, which you were good enough to send him. He is very glad to accept it and appreciates your kindly sentiment which prompted you to remember him in this way.

Sincerely yours,

M.A. Leland,
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. C.A. Beck,
Unionville,
Chester Co., Pa.

es

C. A. BECK
ARTISTIC HORSESHOER
UNIONVILLE, CHESTER CO., PA.

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under separate
ees Francaises
tory is being
heir Military

Mar 27 1933
ACCOUNT OF Mr. President Franklin D. Roosevelt
Dear Sir

I am sending you a little
Token of good luck it is a
pen hold. I hope you will
take no offence off me for
sending it to you. it is all
hand made I forged it my
self. and hope good luck
goes with it I thank you
for your letter today with
best wishes I remain

C. A. Beck

Horse Shoe Pen holder

P.F.
9-B

WAR, Secretary of
March 31, 1933

Advises the President he is sending him under separate cover, a set of Tome V, Volume 1, of Les Armees Francaises dans la Grande Guerre. States that this history is being presented by the French Government through their Military Attache.

See 203

P.P.F.
9-B