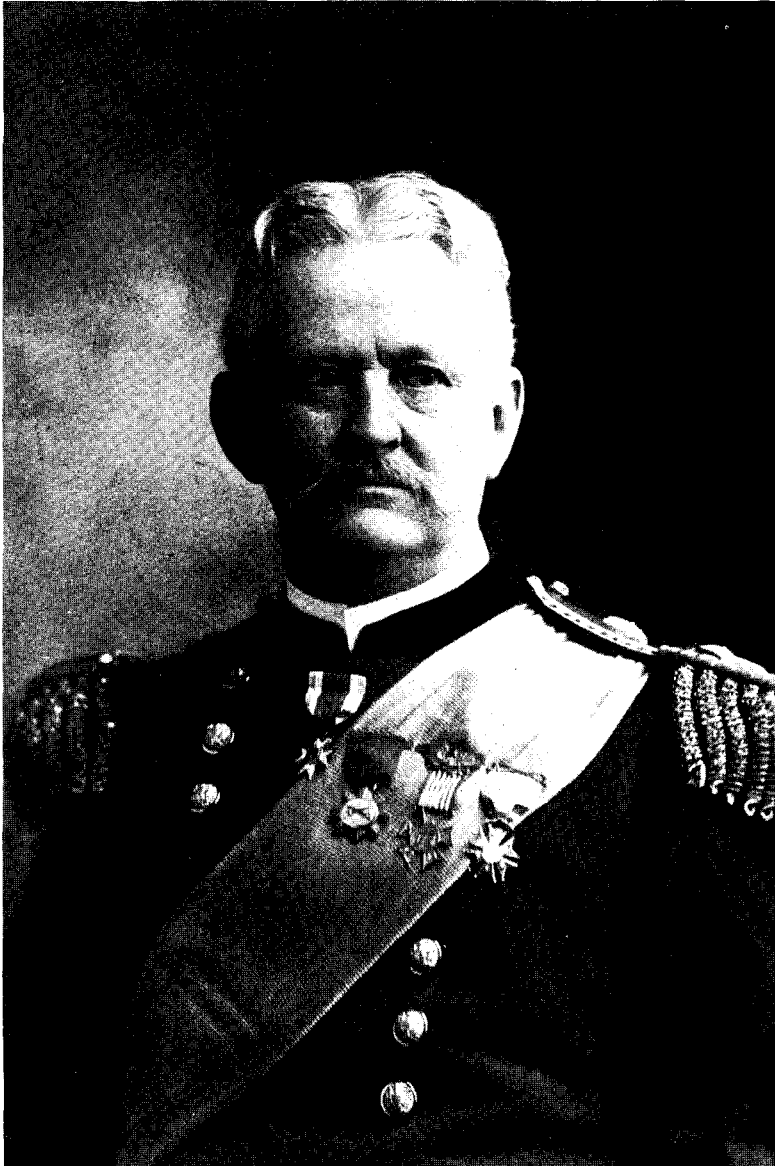


IN THE PUBLIC EYE

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

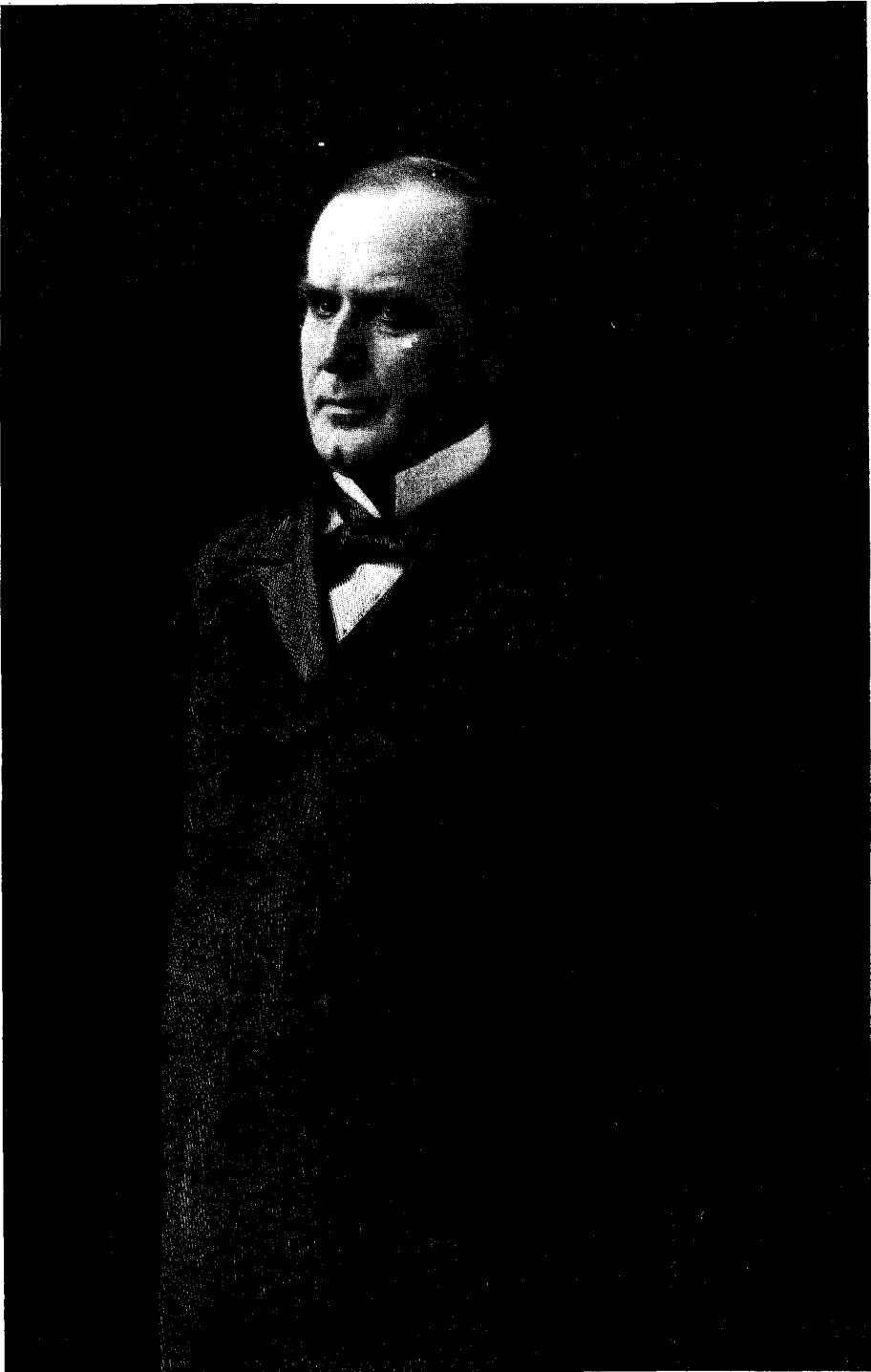
These are the days when a good many men are very much in the public eye, and chief among them is William McKinley, the President of the United States. He has had to face a more serious problem

than any President in our history with the one exception of Lincoln. It is an easy matter to come to hasty decisions when the decisions have no bearing whatsoever. But when decisions carry responsibility with them, the responsibility of



MAJOR GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, UNITED STATES ARMY.

From a photograph by Steffens, Chicago.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
From a photograph—Copyrighted by Baker's Art Gallery, Columbus, Ohio.



JOHN W. GRIGGS, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

From a photograph by Clinedinst, Washington.

plunging a great nation into war, with all that war means, it is quite another matter. Different view points lead to different conclusions. The banker, the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, the clerk, the laborer—not one of these can possibly reason as the President of the United States reasons, because the problems forced upon him are not seen by any one of these men from the same point of view. He has before him a thousand facts of which they know nothing, and which necessarily determine his course. Of the tremendous pressure brought to

bear upon him for peace or for war, or for this move or that or the other, they are wholly ignorant.

To form hasty conclusions, then, of the President's acts, to talk flippantly, knowingly, critically, without an intimate knowledge of the situation as he sees it, is not the wisest thing in the world. It does not show the thought, the breadth of consideration, the reasoning that typifies a logical, rational mind. For the blasé clubman or the exquisite society youth to lay down laws for the Executive to follow in a crisis like this is



THOMAS BRACKETT REED, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From a photograph—Copyrighted by Charles Parker, Washington.

just about as absurd as it is for the millionaire, surrounded in his home by all the luxuries and comforts of wealth, to criticise the acts of the starving explorer in the frozen north. Wined and dined to his heart's content, he sits before his glowing fire and tells with

words, idle criticisms. It will temper many expressions with consideration, kindness, and justice.

TARGETS FOR CRITICISM.

The President is only one of the men in the exciting war drama, now being



NELSON DINGLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

From a photograph by the Notman Photographic Company, Boston.

profound wisdom just what the starving explorer should do or shouldn't do. To him the thought of the latter eating the flesh of his fellow man is horrible, criminal, inhuman. He cannot denounce it sufficiently. Criticisms like these are the merest nonsense. The well fed man hasn't the same point of view as the starving one, and he cannot reason as the other reasons except he be placed in a precisely similar position.

The view point is a pretty good thing to keep in mind, always to keep in mind, and especially at this time. It will save the utterance of a good many foolish

enacted, subjected to passionate criticism, either favorable or otherwise, from every one in all stations of life from one end of the country to the other. Reed is almost as conspicuous a target as the President himself. The powers of the Speaker of the House of Representatives are scarcely less than those of the Executive. In some ways they are even greater. He controls legislation, and Reed, of all men, particularly controls it. A splendid exhibition of his strength was seen in his masterful grasp of the situation during the fight for peace in the House, burning as it was with war passion. It was a wonderful



MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, UNITED STATES ARMY.

From his latest photograph.

example of mental equipment and great personal force. In the President's long, hard struggle for peace Reed stood shoulder to shoulder with him, and together they exhausted every resource in the effort to keep the country from war. The

times of peace, is something appalling, but in time of war it is so tremendous that no one can comprehend it. There seems to have been little change in the system in the Executive Mansion since our country numbered but a few millions.



CHARLES EMORY SMITH, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

From a photograph by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

President delayed decisive action too long to suit the war party; he acted too quickly to meet the approval of the peace party. There is a middle ground between these two extremes. Calm, impassioned history will sustain President McKinley in taking the course he did; other nations (Spain excepted) have already sustained him.

APPALLING BURDENS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The amount of work that the President of the United States has to do, even in

In every great business enterprise reorganization takes place constantly as the business broadens. The largest corporations and the great trusts have almost a perfect military system. The man at the head of any one of these concerns could not possibly handle it with intelligence without his officers and aids. The President of the United States, on the other hand, has no aids save his private secretary, or, as the title reads now, the Secretary to the President. Of course the Cabinet officers in a way are his aids, but



WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. N., COMMANDING THE KEY WEST SQUADRON.

From a photograph taken aboard the Albatross in Havana Harbor by J. C. Hemment.

their own duties in running the enormous departments over which they are placed are quite sufficient for them. But whether the duties of the executive

could be simplified, whether a systematic reorganization could be made that would lessen his work, is a problem. If it were a private business it could be done and



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. A., IN CHARGE OF THE MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

From a photograph by Steffens, Chicago.

would be done, but changes in governmental matters come slowly and are regarded with great concern. President McKinley, however, seems to have a marvelous capacity for hard work. He stands up under it as few men could.

TWO GOOD MEN FOR THE CRISIS.

Another man with a marvelous capacity for hard work is Nelson Dingley, who will play an important part in this struggle with Spain, as it falls to him to devise ways and means of providing the sinews of war. He is one of the keenest, clearest

business men in Congress. He has an exceptionally accurate mind, and is a close, safe reasoner. The country is particularly fortunate in having so able a man as Dingley at the head of the Ways and Means Committee.

Judge Day, our new Secretary of State, has already proved himself a strong, conservative, level headed man. For more than six months he has practically been the Secretary, Sherman's failing health making it impossible for him to perform the duties of the office. Judge Day has been a life long friend of the President.



HENRY C. CORBIN, ADJUTANT GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY.

From a photograph—Copyright, 1896, by Aimé Dupont.

and it is solely because of this friendship that he has sacrificed his law practice to remain in office. In fact, he would have resigned and gone back to his practice several months ago but for the threatened hostilities with Spain. The President felt that he could not spare him. There are many things that one will intrust to a friend, whose friendship has been tried in season and out and never found wanting, that he would not intrust to a business or political associate.

AS TO CABINET RUMORS.

In the selection of John W. Griggs and Charles Emory Smith for members of his cabinet the President not only secured

the services of men of recognized ability, but of men who are personally staunch supporters of him and his administration.

At this writing there are numerous rumors to the effect that Secretaries Alger and Long will very soon leave the cabinet, but without any information to sustain these rumors there is no very good reason to believe them. General Alger is a war veteran, and his record both in service and out would suggest that he is a first rate man for the head of the War Department. Long, too, ought to be as good a man for the Navy portfolio as almost any untrained man in the service could be. He has had broad experience in execu-



CHARLES DWIGHT SIGSBEE, U. S. N., FORMERLY CAPTAIN OF THE MAINE.

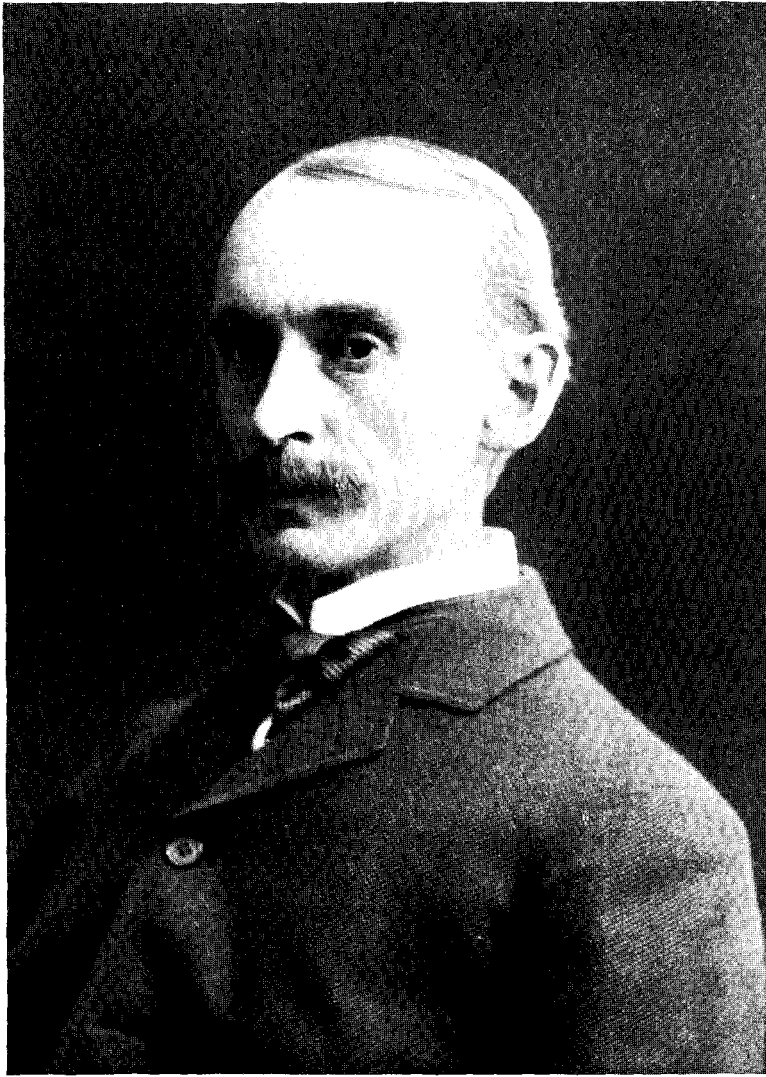
From a photograph taken April 2, 1868, by Clinedinst, Washington.

tive positions, is a scholar and an able lawyer.

THE MEN WHO DO THE REAL WORK OF THE WAR.

All eyes are just now fixed upon Miles, Merritt, Sampson, and Schley, the four men at the head of our military and naval forces. It is they who will do the real work of this war. Washington is but the executive center. The field of battle is the decisive point—the point that tells the story, that makes history. It is doubtful if America ever produced a bet-

ter, braver fighter than General Miles. He is a soldier in all that the word means, rising from a clerkship in a Boston store to the command of the United States army. The direct road to this high position runs through West Point. Miles never knew this road. He reached the goal over cross lots—the battlefields of the Civil War and the Western retreats of the savage. It was a steep, rugged, jagged course, and to have arrived by such a course, with all the prejudice of West Point arrayed against "the general from the ranks," speaks eloquently of General



WILLIAM R. DAY, OF OHIO, SECRETARY OF STATE, SUCCEEDING JOHN SHERMAN.

From a photograph by Vignos, Canton, Ohio.

Miles' sterling qualities and soldierly endowments.

LEADERS IN THE ARMY.

Only six men since the nation was born have held the title of lieutenant general. They were Washington, Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield. A bill was recently presented to Congress to add General Miles to this list. This honor was to be conferred upon him not only because he is the senior major general of the army, but because of his almost matchless record in the service.

General Wesley Merritt also has the rank of major general. Many military men, and especially West Point men, regard him as the greatest genius of the army. Others give the first place to Miles. Merritt is the older man, and had the advantage of the West Point training. He is a brave, hard fighter, and has had a similar experience to that of Miles, working himself up from grade to grade in the Civil War and afterwards in the Indian campaigns. At one time he was Superintendent of the West Point Academy. Should Miles and Merritt go to



WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, COMMODORE U. S. N., COMMANDING THE FLYING SQUADRON.

From a photograph by Jackson, Norwalk, Connecticut.

the front in this contest with Spain they will bring great credit to American arms.

John R. Brooke, commander of the camp at Chickamauga, is another officer who, like Miles, has gained the heights without passing through the gates of West Point. When he fights he wins, is the reputation he has acquired among those who have served under him. A farmer boy of twenty three when he enlisted in 1861, he was made a colonel before the year was out.

General Brooke is in command of the Department of the Missouri, and until

his transference to the South was stationed at Chicago.

BIG MEN IN THE NAVY.

In selecting Schley as commander of the Flying Squadron, America has probably opened the path to glory for a new naval hero. A native of Maryland, Winfield Scott Schley was graduated from the Annapolis Academy in time to enter active service at the breaking out of the Civil War. Even after the surrender of Richmond he managed to find fighting to do; first in suppressing a revolt of Chinese



GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, SECRETARY OF WAR.

From a photograph by Hayes, Detroit.

coolies, and later in the capture of some Korean forts. He is a man of tireless activity, with a brain fertile in expedients. In short, he is not to be "rattled" by the call for sudden decisions that warfare, and particularly naval warfare, involves.

To be placed in command of the first fleet of war vessels to go into action under the conditions prevalent in modern naval conflicts, is an honor, indeed; the man thus honored is William T. Sampson, who worked himself up from the masses to the captaincy of the *Iowa*. His record as a sailor justly entitles him to the distinction accruing from the control of the North Atlantic fleet, while, as president of the Maine Board of In-

quiry, his judicial qualities challenged the admiration of the entire country. It looks as if he were going to be a leader among leaders.

THE HERO OF THE MAINE.

Captain Charles Dwight Sigsbee had already had an interesting and eventful career before the Maine disaster made him a national hero. The choice of two professions was open to him, for besides his strong bent for the sea, he had marked talent as an illustrator. A number of his sketches appeared in a New York paper some twenty five years ago, and the editors repeatedly offered him a position as staff artist, not knowing that their contributor was even then a lieu-

tenant commander, on duty at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Though his drawing was at first merely an easy way of earning pin money, Captain Sigsbee has found it a very valuable gift in his work as a naval officer. Through his efforts, the pres-

He was appointed to the command of the Maine about a year ago.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

There are few busier men in the present crisis than Henry Clarke Corbin, Adjutant General of the United States Army.



JOHN D. LONG, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

From his latest photograph—Copyright, 1897, by William Taylor, Hingham.

ent course of drawing at Annapolis was founded and developed. The imaginative quality of mind which it represented was further evinced by an invention which has proved of great value in naval matters. This was a deep sea sounding machine. But the chief qualities characterizing him in which Americans are most deeply interested are his undaunted courage, fearless pluck, and indomitable will.

During the last war he served on the Monongahela and the Brooklyn, and in the battle of Mobile Bay, with Farragut, he distinguished himself for gallant conduct.

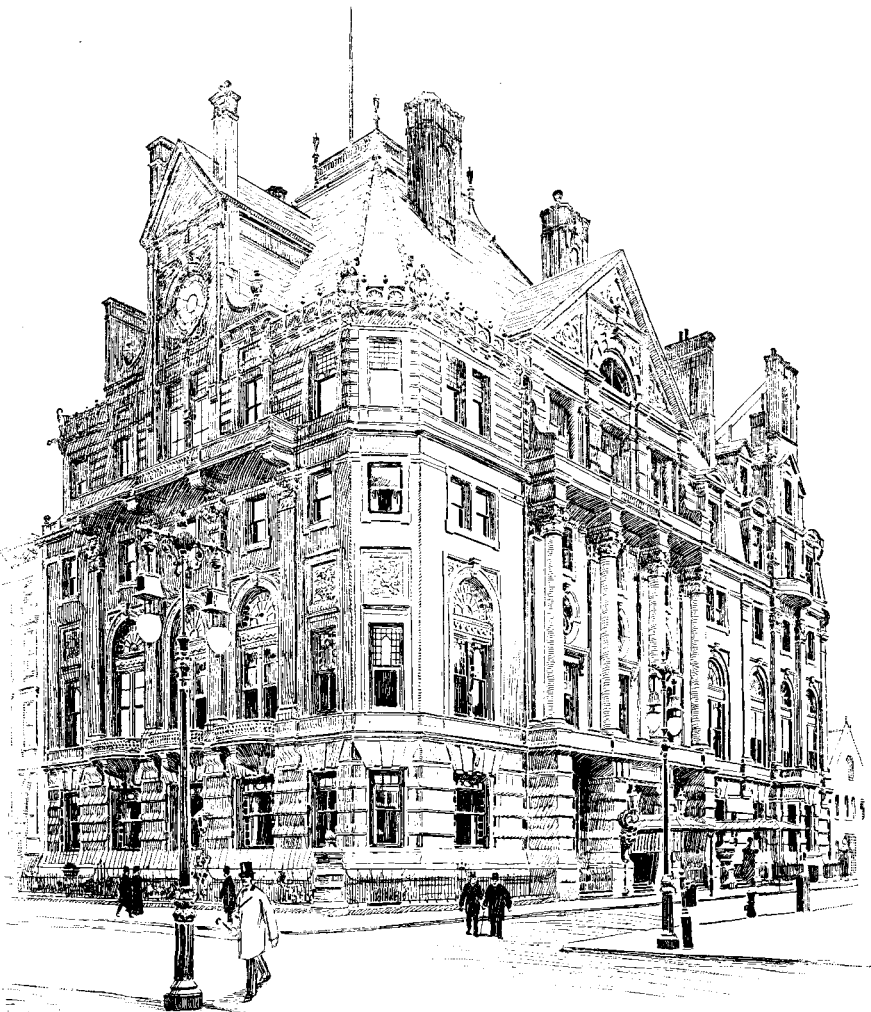
His duties include a multifarious amount of detail work that only a clear head and steady nerve can compass. He is the right hand of the commanding general in the execution of military orders. He was a school teacher in Ohio when he responded to Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861, and when the war was over he became a second lieutenant in the regular army. He aided in the capture of Geronimo, but is equally useful in managing soldiers for such peaceful musterings as those that distinguished the New York Washington centennial celebration and the dedication of the Grant monument.

TWO MILES OF MILLIONAIRES.

New York's new section of Fifth Avenue residences that make a concentration of wealth and splendor not equaled in any other capital of the world—Some of the well known people whose homes stand for the plutocratic side of the metropolis.

THERE are a good many miles of millionaires in New York. The Bowery, the east side and the west side, downtown and uptown, and every neighborhood of the borough of Manhattan, and the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, Rich-

mond, and the Bronx—all these have their millionaires. In some sections there are few, in others many; but if all the millionaires living in Greater New York could be gathered together and were to reside on a single street there would be



THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY NINTH STREET.