

## Something About "Joe" Tumulty, Secretary to the President

The New York correspondent for the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register says: When Joseph P. Tumulty was appointed private secretary to Governor Wilson some years ago friends of the governor—at least a few of them—shook their heads and said they feared he would not "make good." They did not doubt his ability, but they feared his youth. They did not suspect his loyalty and faithfulness, but they hesitated to trust his experience.

When Joseph P. Tumulty was appointed private secretary to the next president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, the other day, these same doubters brought their fists down on their desks and said:

"Best appointment that could have been made. Will he make good? Hasn't he made good? Watch him. He will show Washington some things."

In selecting Mr. Tumulty as secretary to the president after March 4, Mr. Wilson judged the young man's ability to give the public the president's official thoughts and actions by his success as secretary to the governor in helping to launch Mr. Wilson's career as a statesman. The names of many men of wide repute were on Mr. Wilson's list, but he joyously struck them all off, pinning his faith on Mr. Tumulty, whose experience in things political has been limited to New Jersey, because of his abiding faith in the young man's common sense, integrity and good judgment, and his devotion to the new progressive doctrines. Besides, the president-elect and his family have a genuine liking for him.

Mr. Tumulty knows that he is stepping into one of the most important positions in the country. He knows it is beset with stumbling blocks and harassing details of all kinds. To fill it properly as has been shown by such men as Daniel S. Lamont, George B. Cortelyou and William Loeb, Jr., one has to be at once a politician, a diplomatist, a statesman, a tactician, and a "jollier."

In addition he must be acquainted with men in all walks of life in all parts of the country and must be intimately familiar with all matters, large and small, which are pending before congress, the president or the cabinet. He must know whether or not the president can be interrupted. He must know when Senator Smith or Jones or Johnson calls whether he shall keep them waiting or apprise the president at once of their presence. He must know whom to dismiss without even bothering the president with an announcement. He must know when to step quietly into the president's inner office and in some adroit manner do something to let the visitor who is taking too much of the president's time know that it is time to go. But he must not offend. To offend continually is the surest path to the downfall of the secretary—most of all a secretary to the president. As has been shown in the past, a few errors of judgment in dealing with the big men who call constantly at the White House can not only embarrass the administration but render the secretary useless to further services.

All matters of importance which come before the president first pass through his secretary. All matters of importance which the president initiates are talked over with the secretary. This latter is done for the double purpose of acquainting the secretary with all the facts and phases of the matter and also to get his judgment.

Mr. Tumulty has been in the New Jersey state limelight since the beginning of 1907, but he has been "in politics" since he was a school-boy, when he began making campaign speeches for democratic "regulars." He is now in his thirty-third year. He served four years in the assembly, hewing an independent course, defeating the political bosses on several occasions. He attracted the attention of the president-elect, then president of Princeton university, and retired to "private life" in 1910. At the same time Mr. Wilson was nominated for governor. They did not become acquainted until the campaign got under way, and they have been close friends ever since.

Mr. Tumulty was appointed secretary to the governor in January, 1911, and continued in that office, giving Mr. Wilson the benefit of his knowledge about the ways of New Jersey politicians, even after he was made clerk of the New Jersey supreme court in November, 1912.

That, in brief, is the political history of the man who will be the next president's secretary at the White House.

Mr. Tumulty has always lived in the fifth ward of Jersey City, a neighborhood of hats and tenement houses with an unsightly Little Italy stretching along the rugged edge of the ward. It was here that Joe Tumulty later did much missionary work as a democratic progressive, which helped Mr. Wilson to make unpopular the tactics of the democratic bosses.

Mr. Tumulty's boyhood days were spent in an atmosphere of politics. His father, Philip Tumulty, father of thirteen children, was a politician before him. All his neighbors talked politics in the old Fifth ward for lack of other diversions, and young Tumulty caught the spirit of the ward early. While he was still a pupil at St. Peter's college in Grand street, Jersey City, conducted by the Jesuit fathers, he decided he would be a statesman.

As a small boy attending St. Bridget's parochial school, Tumulty had a very boylike idea that when he grew to be a man he would be a first-class carpenter. His former playmates from the flats and the tenements tell stories about Joe to the effect that his oft expressed desire to be a carpenter was based largely on his liking for little Mary Catherine Byrne, whose father, Patrick Byrne, a church carpenter and builder, lived a short distance from the Tumulty home. Mr. Tumulty spent much of his time among the shavings and saw-horses in Mr. Byrne's shop, and he daily saw little Mary. They attended the parochial school together and frequently walked home together with Mary's book tucked under his arm. The union was a success in every particular, Mr. Tumulty declares, and he ought to know, as he is the father of six children, two boys and four girls.

Mr. Tumulty studied law after his graduation from St. Peter's and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1902. His practice was confined to the trial of small cases.

It was not until after his election as governor that Mr. Wilson learned that Bob Davis, the Hudson county boss, and former United States Senator James Smith, of Essex county, did not take seriously Mr. Wilson's determination that James E. Martine, the farmer orator, who had received a plurality at the first New Jersey preferential primaries for United States senator, was entitled to election by the state legislature.

Mr. Tumulty was the first Hudson county democrat of prominence to volunteer his services to Mr. Wilson to carry on the fight to bring the bosses to time. Mr. Wilson won his fight and Martine was elected.

It is admitted that Joe Tumulty is a natural born fighter in politics. The Tumulty family has long prided itself on its "tumultuousness," and politically Joe Tumulty, like his distinguished chief, has been progressively tumultuous. That is one of the principal reasons why he is going to Washington.

There is perhaps still further reward to Mr. Tumulty than being appointed secretary to the next president. The secretaryship usually leads to both fame and fortune. Daniel S. Lamont became a power in the financial world. He has been described as the greatest private secretary to a president in 40 years. Grover Cleveland trusted his judgment implicitly. George B. Cortelyou, with a dozen choice offers to select from, became president of the Consolidated Gas company of New York at a salary which may be anywhere from \$50,000 to \$100,000. William Loeb, Jr., became collector of the Port of New York and just recently has been taken up by one of the largest smelting concerns and placed in charge of its administrative affairs.

### "THE NEW FREEDOM"

A scathing arraignment of "Big Business" is contained in President-elect Wilson's pre-inauguration book, "The New Freedom," a copy of which was received by the Item recently.

The president-elect not only reiterates his attacks upon the trusts of the United States but sounds a new warning to the great financial interests of the country. The work is one of the most remarkable ever put in the field, both by reason of the bitterness of its arraignment of the present financial system and by its exploitation of a future presidential policy. No other chief executive of the United States since the

declaration of independence has performed the feat of Mr. Wilson on the eve of taking office. He not only attacks the trusts and monopolies of the country, but makes it clear that he will do all in his power to legitimately restore trade competition and individual opportunity and to disentangle community centralization which, he says, has become dangerously co-ordinated.

Mr. Wilson arraigns ex-President Roosevelt and his program of benevolent monopoly; strongly advocates the policy of the initiative, referendum and recall, with the exception of the recall of the judiciary; charges the existence of a money trust, and expounds at length his political philosophy. He explains that he is not the actual author of the book, but that it is a collection of the more suggestive portions of his campaign speeches put together by William Bayard Hale with such interpolations as would render the work an actual exposition of Mr. Wilson's views. The book is signed by Mr. Wilson.

The preface contains the following:

"This book is an attempt to express the new spirit of our politics and to set forth in large terms, which may stick in the imagination, what it is that must be done, if we are to restore our politics to their spiritual vigor again and our national life, whether in trade, industry or in what concerns us only as families and individuals, to its purity, its self respect and Christian strength and freedom."

In writing under the subject, "Monopoly or Opportunity?" Mr. Wilson says:

"I admit the popularity of the theory that the trusts have come about through the natural development of business conditions in the United States and that it is a mistake to try to oppose the processes by which they have been built up.

"I answer, nevertheless, that this attitude rests upon a confusion of thoughts. Big business is no doubt, to a large extent, necessary and natural. The development of business upon a large scale, upon a great scale of co-operation, is inevitable and, let me add, is most probable. But that is a very different matter from the growth of trusts, because trusts have not grown; they have been artificially created.

"For my part I want the pigmy (little business) to have a chance and I foresee the time when the giants will be so much more athletic than the giants that it will be a case of Jack-the-Giant-Killer. I take my stand absolutely, where every progressive ought to take his stand, on the proposition that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. And I will fight my battle. And I know how to fight it. I am perfectly willing that they (the trusts) should best any competitor by fair means; but I know the foul means they have adopted and I know that they can be stopped by law. What we want to do is to disentangle this colossal 'community of interests.'"

After an analysis of progressive party tenets, Mr. Wilson finds that "the new party legalizes monopoly and systematically subordinates working men to them and to plans made by the government both with regard to wages and with regard to employment."

"Take the thing as a whole," says Mr. Wilson, "and it looks strangely like economic mastery over the very lives and fortunes of those who do the daily work of the nation; and all this under the overwhelming power and sovereignty of the national government.

"The man who is leading the new party has not changed his point of view since he was president of the United States; it is surprising that such a man was not again chosen president of the United States and allowed to patent the present processes of industry and personally direct them how to treat the people of the United States.

"Our system of credit is privately concentrated. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men who, even if their actions are honest, necessarily check and chill and destroy genuine economic freedom. The great monopoly of this country is a monopoly of credit. So long as that exists, our old variety and freedom and individual energy of development are out of the question."

Mr. Wilson alleges that monopoly has made invention unwelcome and almost impossible, and warns the republican party that it is being deluded into playing false. He reiterates his intention of pruning the republican protective tariff but scouts the idea that he is an advocate of free trade.

The book will undoubtedly create a sensation throughout the country coming, as it does, as a forecast of what is to be expected of the democratic administration.—Mobile (Ala.) Item.