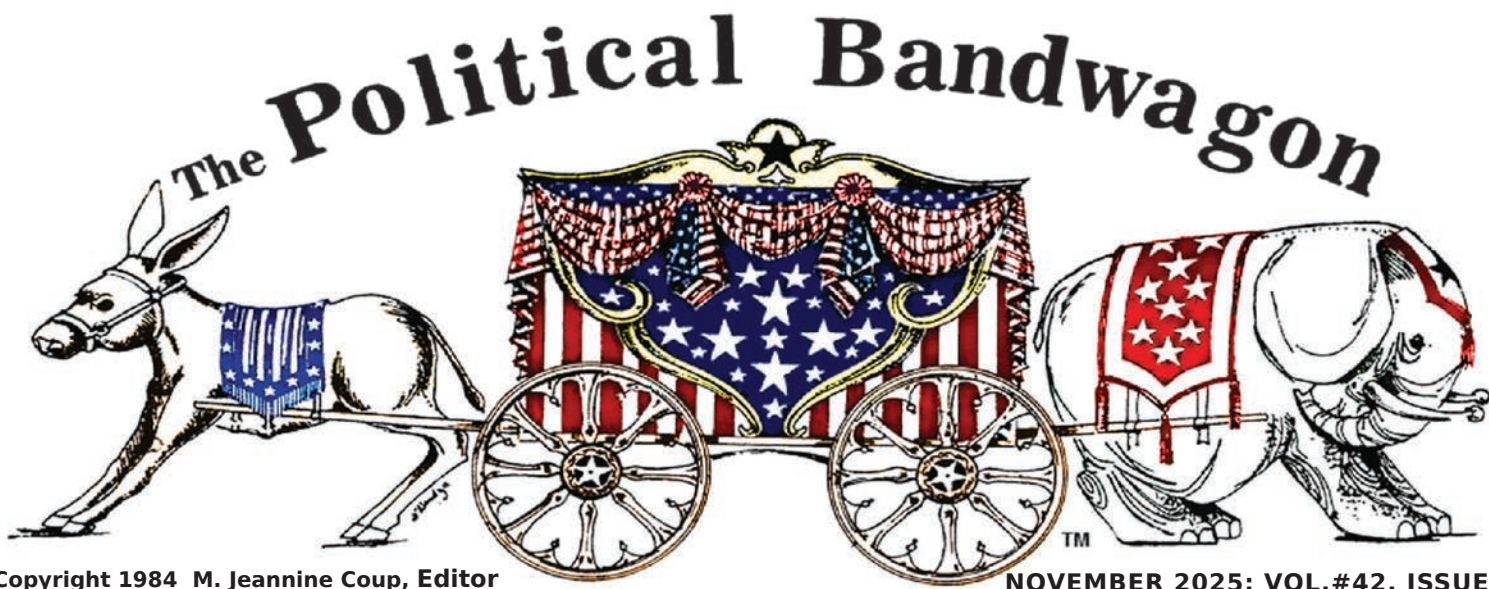




VETERANS' DAY 11/11
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Collecting American Political History

TROMPE L'OEIL, TAFT & MEURER

Painted in 1904, the year Taft became Secretary of War, *Still Life with Times-Star* functions as a composite portrait of these two famous Cincinnati men, artist Meurer and politician Taft. More on this in a moment. First, we need to understand what the heck is trompe l'oeil?

Trompe l'oeil, French for "to deceive the eye", is a painting technique with the goal of creating a visual illusion. In ancient painting this meant creating the illusion of the third dimension on a two-dimensional surface with shading and perspective.

It originated in ancient Greece and evolved through Mannerism, Baroque, and modern art movements and has impacted architecture, painting, and even fashion design among other things. According to a legend recorded by Pliny the Elder (a Roman author, naturalist, scientist, naval and army commander of the early Roman Empire, and friend of the emperor Vespasian) the painter Zeuxis painted a bunch of grapes so realistically that birds tried to eat them. But that's not the end of the story.

The artist, Zeuxis, was born in Heraclea sometime around 464 BCE and was said to be the student of Apollodorus. Apollodorus was the first artist of antiquity to paint things "as they really appeared" by employing light shading. This technique was called skiagraphia and replaced the previous one of simply drawing an outline and filling it with color. Nevertheless, it was Zeuxis that took skiagraphia to new heights. Apollodorus lived to see Zeuxis's peak and complained that he had "robbed" him of his art by improving it. Zeuxis had beaten Apollodorus in his own game.

Zeuxis boasted about himself being the best painter of all times. He even appeared in the Olympic Games with his name embroidered with golden letters on his clothes. Moreover, he gave away many of his works for free because he believed that they were priceless.

Apparently, Zeuxis would have been the greatest painter of his time if it wasn't for his adversary Parrhasius. The two of them competed in painting but also in vanity (Parrhasius reportedly wore a golden crown). Parrhasius (or Parrhasios) of Ephesus was a contemporary of Zeuxis. Both artists produced works on both wooden panels and frescoes on walls, unfortunately none of their work is known to survive. The two were said to be the best painters of the fifth century BCE.

According to the elder Pliny, legend has it the two adversaries participated



STILL LIFE with TIMES STAR. 1904 oil on canvas, 27-1/2"x 23-1/4", by Charles Alfred Meurer, great 19th century trompe-l'oeil painter. The painting features Taft, whose image emblazons the cover of the Cincinnati Times-Star draped over the edge of the table. Headlines on the front page, dated February 22, 1904, indicate that the Secretary of War, returning home to Cincinnati, would be the guest of honor with President Roosevelt at a banquet at the St. Nicholas and that he had attended a reception at the residence of his brother Charles P. Taft. The Hon. Paul H. Buchanan, Jr. Collection. It was sold by Hakes Auctions in their 2009 June Signature American Art Auction #5024 / Lot #77035 for: \$19,717.50. Shown courtesy of Heritage Auctions.

in a painting competition. There Zeuxis painted an incredibly life-like bunch of grapes. The work was so successful that birds mistook the grapes for real and tried to eat them. Zeuxis naively thought that he had won. Filled with arrogance, he turned to look at Parrhasius's work only to find that a curtain was covering it. Zeuxis impatiently asked Parrhasius to lift the curtain and reveal his work. Parrhasius's response was devastating. The curtain was not covering the painting. The curtain was the painting. Zeuxis accepted his defeat for while he had deceived the birds, Parrhasius had deceived him, a man and fellow artist.

In another similar legend, Zeuxis painted a child holding a bunch of grapes. When he finished, some birds "attacked" the painting and attempted to eat the grapes. Zeuxis had deceived nature once again, yet this time he was not pleased. To everyone's surprise, he announced that the painting was a failure. Why? Because, if he had painted the child correctly, it would have scared the birds away.

(Continued on page 3 . . .)

Including the APIC NEWSLETTER and the APIC RENEWAL FORM



PERIODICALS
POSTAGE
at Leola, PA &
additional mailing offices

The Political Bandwagon
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AMERICANA & POLITICAL

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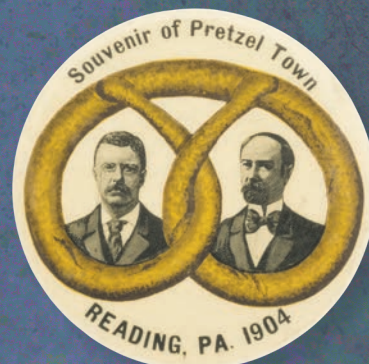
Roosevelt & Fairbanks: 20th Century Club Jugate. Record for the most expensive Roosevelt button sold at auction
Sold for \$47,500



Theodore Roosevelt: Phenomenal President/Rough Rider Jugate. Record for 2nd most expensive Roosevelt button sold at auction
Sold for \$37,500



Theodore Roosevelt: 1 3/4" TR in the Ark Cartoon Pin
Sold for \$21,250



Roosevelt & Fairbanks: "Pretzel Town" Jugate
Sold for \$21,250



Theodore Roosevelt: One of the Best TR Cartoon Button Designs
Sold for \$15,000



Coolidge & Dawes: Jumbo "Our Candidates" Jugate
Sold for \$15,000



Abraham Lincoln: Back-to-Back Ferrottype
Sold for \$4,500



Ulysses S. Grant: Pristine Ferrottype
Sold for \$3,500

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HERITAGE
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THEY LIT UP - SMOKING PRESIDENTS

By Harvey Goldberg

While reports from the campaign trail suggested that Bill Clinton did light up occasionally and his White House term produced photographs of him holding a large unlit cigar in his mouth. His current reluctance to actually smoke a hand-rolled premium cigar remained intact. Clinton endangered the almost 200-year-old presidential tradition between the Oval Office and cigars.

In the early days of life in the White House it was mostly those men (and women) from Southern states who were the biggest users of tobacco. Andrew Jackson, our 7th president was such a regular chewer of plug tobacco that brass spittoons were installed throughout the White House. Still, it was tobacco in the form of cigars that remained the choice of presidents.

Although he raised tobacco as a cash crop at Mount Vernon, there is no hard evidence that George Washington smoked cigars. The first president to enjoy a cigar was apparently James Madison, the country's fourth president, who smoked for the rest of his life. And First Lady Dolley Madison horrified Washington as one of few women who openly pinched snuff with visiting congressmen.

Andrew Jackson and his wife Rachel both smoked cigars. One account had "Mrs. General Jackson" in her rocking chair, "consuming two seegars in an evening". Zachary Taylor's wife became sick when exposed to cigar smoke so President Taylor smoked cigars only in the presence of male companions and not when she was there. Included among frequent visitors who smoked was Senator (and later president of the Confederacy) Jefferson Davis. Between the Civil War and the Second World War, more presidents smoked cigars than did not.



In the 19th Century few men in American history were ever more closely associated with the cigar than Ulysses S. Grant, our eighteenth president. During his two terms of office Grant was usually caricatured, illustrated, sculpted, or photographed with his beloved cigar.

The General was said to smoke about 20 cigars a day. His habit had increased during the Civil War. As he later told fellow Union General Horace Porter, "I had been a light smoker previous to the attack on [Fort] Donelson In the accounts published in the papers, I was represented as smoking a cigar in the midst of the conflict; and many persons, thinking, no doubt, that tobacco was my chief solace, sent me boxes of the choicest brands As many as ten thousand were soon received. I gave away all I could get rid of, but having such a quantity on hand I naturally smoked more than I would have done under ordinary circumstances, and I have continued the habit ever since."

When Grant decided to run for president, his love for stogies was used as part of his campaign, and was even immortalized in an 1868 campaign song, "A Smokin' His Cigar." The Democrats tried to use Grant's cigar against him. One of their ditties had a verse saying, "I smoke my weed and drink my gin, playing with the people's tin." Ulysses S Grant died from throat cancer in July 1885.

Chester Arthur (right), a wealthy New York clubman who served a single term from 1881 to 1885 enjoyed hosting lavish midnight suppers, and he almost always concluded his meals with champagne and expensive imported cigars for his guests and himself. Benjamin Harrison (left) was a cigar smoker, and he was often seen with one during his presidency (1889-1893). An Indianapolis tobacconist regularly supplied him with free cigars for the White House, and he kept them on hand for guests. The image of him with a cigar was common enough to appear on campaign memorabilia like cigar boxes and pipes.

William McKinley neither smoked in public nor permitted himself to be photographed with a cigar, but in private he was obsessed about having his smoke. White House Chief Usher Ike Hoover later recalled that "McKinley had a passion for cigars and was perhaps the most intense smoker of all the presidents during my life. One never saw him without a cigar in his mouth except at meals or when asleep."

When he was a congressman, McKinley had become a heavy cigar smoker. Overworked, and with the stress of an invalid wife, his only relaxing moments seemed to be with an after-dinner cigar. Because Mrs. McKinley did not like smoke, the congressman went outside on the sidewalk of the Ebbit House Residential Hotel where they lived at the time to smoke. It apparently was his only form of peace and quiet - and exercise.

In the White House, McKinley smoked his cigars more frequently. Because the second floor of the mansion then included both the family quarters at the west end and the executive offices in the east end, McKinley managed to have it both ways. When he was in the office with the men, he smoked his favorite imported Garcias, but not when his wife was with him. When she was, he chewed rather than smoking his cigar.

Reports about Theodore Roosevelt's smoking cigars as an adult are conflicting. Some say he gave up the habit and others have him smoking at least one Cuban cigar a day.

Harding was so careful about the aroma and freshness of his tobacco that he brought his own cigar humidor with him from home to the White House. Harding was never photographed smoking cigarettes, but he frequently appeared on the golf course and in other informal settings with



TROMPE L'OEIL, TAFT & MEURER

(Continued from page 1 . . .)

Today we are so used to different types of visual illusionism that it rarely surprises us. However, people in Zeuxis's time were untrained in the magic of perspective. The life-like images of Zeuxis were a breakthrough in the experience of visual art. A breakthrough so powerful that it even challenged reality itself (e.g. painted grapes deceive birds).

Turning now to the *STILL LIFE with Times-Star*, Heritage Auctions provided the following write up about the painting in it's auction listing.

"The last of the great nineteenth-century trompe l'oeil painters, Cincinnati-based Charles Alfred Meurer (1865-1955) invented the "editorial sanctum," a genre of still life in which the objects, notably the front page of a newspaper, celebrate a particular individual (A. Frankenstein, After the Hunt: William Michael Harnett and Other Still Life Painters, 1870-1900, 2nd ed., Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1968, pp. 154-155). Born in Germany and raised in Tennessee, Meurer studied with Franck Duveneck at the Art Academy of Cincinnati in the mid-1880s, and pursued additional training at the Academie Julian and the Academie des Beaux-Arts in Paris. In terms of facture, his paintings bear some mark of his tight academic training in Paris, although in terms of subject matter, his work is much more Germanic in flavor. Meurer's encounter with William Harnett's trompe-l'oeil paintings at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition of 1886 and with John Peto's rack paintings in Cincinnati art galleries profoundly shaped his career. By the mid-1890s he had begun to specialize in still lifes of gentlemen's paraphernalia - beer steins, playing cards, letters, pipes, cigars, and currency - and his realistic reproduction of money, considered unlawful, frequently landed him in trouble with government officials. In 1889, Meurer debuted his editorial sanctum, a still-life portrait of Adolph Ochs, editor of the Chattanooga Daily Times. Its success led eventually to this masterful painting in the Buchanan collection, the 1904 *Still Life with Times-Star*, commemorating then Secretary of War William Howard Taft.

"Like Meurer, Taft was a Cincinnati man, born there in 1857 to a prominent political family and throughout his lifetime returning frequently to his Ohio roots. A graduate of Yale College, Taft attended the Cincinnati Law School and helped pay for tuition by writing for the local newspaper, *The Cincinnati Commercial*. His professional trajectory moved at lightning speed: after holding a number of legal jobs in the city during the early 1880s, he was appointed a judge to the Ohio Superior Court in 1887, U.S. Solicitor General in 1890, and a judge to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in 1891. While completing this judgeship, he also served as a dean and professor of constitutional law at the University of Cincinnati, where he was respected for his brilliant antitrust briefs. In 1900, President William McKinley tapped Taft as Governor-General of the Philippines, a position which allowed him to advocate for free trade and education, and in 1904 newly elected President Theodore Roosevelt, also admiring Taft's progressive Republican platform, elevated him to Secretary of War. The lawyer-turned-statesman from Cincinnati continued in politics for another three decades, building an illustrious resume, with many superlatives: for example, Taft was the only man in history to assume the roles of both U.S. President, 1908-1912, and Supreme Court Chief Justice, 1921-1930. Equally sensational, he bore the distinction of being the heaviest of the Presidents, in his young adulthood already weighing over 300 pounds.

"Painted in 1904, the year Taft became Secretary of War, *Still Life with Times-Star* functions as a composite portrait of these two famous Cincinnati men, artist Meurer and politician Taft. Here, Meurer references his own German heritage - and the large turn-of-the-century German immigrant population in Cincinnati - through certain objects, which frequent others of his paintings: a ceramic stein with pewter lid, Bohemian wine goblet, and Continental carved table. To this assemblage, he adds his two signature emblems, a burning cigar and paper currency. These objects, and others, assume even deeper meaning when interpreted with the painting's primary subject, Taft, whose image emblazons the cover of the *Cincinnati Times-Star* draped over the edge of the table. Headlines on the front page, dated February 22, 1904, indicate that the Secretary of War, returning home to Cincinnati, would be the guest of honor with President Roosevelt at a banquet at the St. Nicholas and that he had attended a reception at the residence of his brother Charles P. Taft. The *Times-Star* clearly signifies Taft: he himself had written for a Cincinnati newspaper during the late 1870s, and his brother Charles owned the *Times-Star* in 1904. Behind the newspaper, a collection of books also points to Taft, with his Ohio background and fame as an international spokesman and legal writer: spines are embossed with the titles *Ohio Sports and Spanish & American War* and with the author Taft. Meurer's inclusion of wine and soda biscuits, common still-life tropes, suggests Taft's notorious corpulence. According to the art historian Alfred Frankenstein, the editorial sanctum equated books with authority and money with respectability: in *Still Life with Times-Star*, Meurer and Taft together convey these qualities in spades." (End of Heritage Auctions write up.)

Another of Meurer's trompe l'oeil paintings shown here also includes his signature emblems, a burning cigar, paper currency, and a newspaper clipping draped over the edge of the table. The clipping lead reads: "He (Ex-President Hayes) Eats Fifteen Cents Worth." It is unclear which newspaper the clipping came from. The painting sold for \$5,000 at the Bedford Village, NY, Bitterscotch Auction Gallery's "Fool the Eye July" 2025 auction. A note on verso states this trompe l'oeil painting "purportedly hung over the bar of a Buffalo, NY tavern above which the artist, Charles Alfred Meurer, lived".

A bit of trivia . . . In 1879, President Hayes signed the *Act to Relieve Certain Legal Disabilities of Women*, which cleared the way for female attorneys to argue cases in any U.S. federal court. In 1880, Belva Lockwood (1830-1917) became the first female lawyer to argue a case before the U.S. Supreme Court.

(Continued on page 23 . . .)

A black and white image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes, used as a background for the advertisement.

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A black and white image of an American flag, showing the stars and stripes, serving as a background for the advertisement.

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THE FRUGAL COLLECTOR - NOV 2025

By Scott Jasnoch

This month a few items are showcased in a unique way and were all found on the PME page on Facebook. Political Memorabilia Exchange is only a click away!



The pin itself is circular and features a black-and-white image depicting the U.S. Capitol Building in the background and a portrait of President Dwight D. Eisenhower ("Ike") in the foreground. Text on the pin reads "INAUGURATION JAN. 20, 1957" around the top curve and "EISENHOWER WASHINGTON, D.C." around the bottom curve.

The post text describes it as a 1 3/4 inch Ike 1957 Inaugural pin being sold for \$22 plus \$5 shipping.



The pin itself is circular with a white background and a bright red border, featuring the dark blue capital letters "FDR" in the center. The post text describes it as an "Unusual 1 inch FDR cello pin" being offered for \$24 plus \$5 shipping with tracking on total orders. The initials "FDR" refer to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The pin is circular and features a black-and-white portrait of Truman with the name "HARRY S. TRUMAN" curved along the bottom. The pin has a patriotic outer border with a red and white stripe and a blue band with white stars. The post text describes it as a 1 1/4 inch Truman pin being sold for \$40 plus \$5 shipping with tracking on total orders.



The pin is circular and features a black-and-white portrait of a man with a prominent mustache, who is likely William Howard Taft (the 27th U.S. President). Curved over the top of the portrait is the text "MASS. TAFT LEAGUE" in white capital letters. The post text describes it as a 7/8 inch Massachusetts Taft League pin being sold for \$26 plus \$5 shipping.



The pin features a black-and-white portrait of Theodore Roosevelt (TR), shown wearing a military-style hat, likely from his "Rough Rider" era. Curved around the portrait is the text "FOR GOVERNOR, THEODORE ROOSEVELT" in black capital letters. The outer edge of the circular pin has a patriotic design, including a partial American flag motif on the right and stars along the top border. The post text describes it as a 1 1/4 inch TR for governor pin with "Edge foxing," being offered for \$35 plus \$5 shipping.

PLAY BALL! OR, NOT? _____

The 2025 Baseball World Series that just concluded was thrilling to watch, keeping fans from both teams on the edge of their seat to the very end of the 7th game. Wow! It now has a place in baseball history as one of the best World Series ever played.



Once upon a time in a different era, a baseball strike led to a cancelled World Series, millions of heartbroken fans, and a series of bipartisan efforts by United States senators to save America's pastime. With players on strike since mid-August, Major League Baseball on September 14, 1994, canceled its playoffs and World Series. This marked the first time since 1904 that a season ended without the crowning of a champion. Some say it also prematurely ended one of the sport's most exciting seasons in recent memory.

Dodgers advertising button w/bats cleverly forming the ubiquitous "V" for "Victory" WW II era symbol. 1.75" made by Philadelphia Badge Co. Small

As if to rub salt in the wound 1994 was baseball's 125th anniversary season.

"Late on a cool Oakland evening on August 11, the A's Ernie Young went after a high fastball from Seattle's Randy Johnson and missed. It was the final pitch of the Mariners' 8-1 victory.

And it was the last pitch thrown in 1994.

The players made good on their threat and began striking the next day. Baseball's evolving, dreamlike season on the field had been overrun by the nightmare taking place off it. That any season would be canceled was shameful enough; that it had to be this one, with an endless menu of astounding individual feats and sentimental team favorites on the rise, was almost unpardonable.

The strike lasted until April 2, 1995. "
(<https://thisgreatgame.com/1994-baseball-history>)

The following is an account of the US Senate's effort to end the strike.
Senate Stories | The Senate and the 1994-95 Baseball Strike
September 05, 2024, By Senate Historical Office

WHAT ON EARTH IS A STANHOPE?

By Ciara Teegarden, an intern with the Photographic History Collection at the National Museum of American History. (NMAH), March 19, 2009

One of my first tasks as a new intern in the photographic history department was to research and write about Stanhopes—what they are, where the name came from, who invented them. I spent about two days finding out everything I could about the objects. I love how one topic can branch out into so many! For example, I started with the name—which comes from the 3rd Earl of Stanhope. He had a daughter known for her world travels in the 1800s. Of course, his daughter has nothing to do with what we know as Stanhopes but I love how connections in research can take you anywhere. I learned a great deal about supporting characters such as Sir David Brewster and John Benjamin Dancer, and I even learned about the fascinating use of the Pigeongrammes. And all this in my third week here! I love how digging deep when learning about a new topic can open up a whole new world.

So, what is a Stanhope? Here's what I learned: Novelty souvenirs that became popular during the 19th century, these objects (ranging from pens to sewing accessories to jewelry) are unique because of the tiny hidden image placed somewhere inside the object. The image can be found by holding the object up to the light and looking into a tiny hole where the magnified image becomes visible. These images range from landscapes to portraits and are about 1/10th an inch in diameter and 1/4 an inch long. The term "Stanhope" comes from the inventor of the Stanhope Lens, Lord Charles Stanhope (1753-1816) (Note: Lord Charles died before photography had been invented). The name "Stanhope" is somewhat of a misnomer because the actual lens used in the objects known as "Stanhopes" is not actually a Stanhope lens. It is actually called the Coddington Magnifier, invented by Sir David Brewster (1781-1868).

In 1839, John Benjamin Dancer (1812-1887) attached a microscope lens to a daguerreotype camera and produced microphotographs. This new technology influenced Rene Dagron (1819-1900), a portrait maker in Paris, to invent the Stanhope by affixing a micro-image to a lens. After these new developments, Dagron manufactured novelties with tiny photographs in them beginning in the 1860's. Eventually Stanhope novelties increased their popularity as souvenirs and the Stanhopes were made in 1972 by Roger

My favorite part of this research was actually handling artifacts. I had the incredible opportunity of sorting through the museum's Stanhopes. Seeing the items I was researching firsthand was fun and a vital part of understanding what I was writing about. Plus, it is interesting to see what people in the 1800s thought of as a charming souvenir—in the collection I found jewelry, letter openers, and even a tiny tape measure!

Sources: National Museum of American History
<https://www.americanhistory.si.edu/explore/stories/what-earth-stanhope>



Stanhope-souvenir Three examples of a traditional Stanhope including an acorn-shaped tape measure & a pen.

Stanhope-souvenir Three examples of a traditional Stanhope including an acorn-shaped tape measure & a pen.

At approximately 11:28 p.m. on August 11, 1994, Ricky Jordan strode to home plate, bat in hand, hoping to win the game for the Philadelphia Phillies. It was the bottom of the 15th inning, two outs, and the score knotted 1-1 against the rival New York Mets. Mauro Gozzo toed the rubber; Jordan readied in his stance. A second later, the crack of Jordan's bat sent a ground ball into left field and the Phillies to a 2-1 victory, the type of ending that seemed to only happen in the movies.¹

The Phillies crowd, 37,605 strong, should have been elated, but the response was oddly tempered for good reason. They—and every other baseball fan for that matter—knew there would be no baseball the next day. Baseball players were set to strike starting August 12, a reality that had been hanging over the sport all summer, and nobody knew just how long it would last. An accurate assessment of public sentiment came just after the Phillies game from star player Lenny Dykstra: “Dude, this really sucks.”²

The 1994 Major League Baseball (MLB) season had begun under ominous circumstances. The league's collective bargaining agreement (CBA) signed with the Major League Baseball Players Association (MLBPA) had expired on December 31, 1993. Games continued in the spring of 1994 even while negotiations stalled. Club owners delivered their first proposal to the MLBPA on June 14, which the players summarily rejected. A month later, with the two sides no closer to an arrangement, the MLBPA announced that if an agreement was not reached by August 12, players would strike. August 12 arrived and, with no deal in place, all games were canceled. Given the heated rhetoric on both sides, it seemed highly unlikely that an agreement would develop anytime soon. As it turned out, the 1994 baseball strike led to a cancelled World Series, millions of heartbroken fans, and a series of bipartisan efforts by United States senators to save America's pastime.³

Congressional Action

Senator Howard Metzenbaum, a Democrat from Ohio who chaired the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Antitrust, Monopolies, and Business Rights, watched intently as the 1994 baseball season collapsed. His subcommittee had been exploring problems in professional baseball for several years, specifically the sport's antitrust exemption, a legal arrangement stemming from a 1922 U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, which prohibited monopolistic business practices, did not apply to Major League Baseball. The Court's ruling had broad implications, but it primarily meant that professional baseball players and umpires were not afforded the same legal protections as those in other professional sports. When it came to labor disputes, a strike was the only available negotiation tactic. The Supreme Court heard multiple cases between 1922 and 1994 challenging baseball's antitrust exemption, yet the majority consistently upheld the original ruling while noting that Congress could pass legislation at any time to repeal the exemption.⁴

Since the 1950s, Senate committees had (Continued on page 16...)

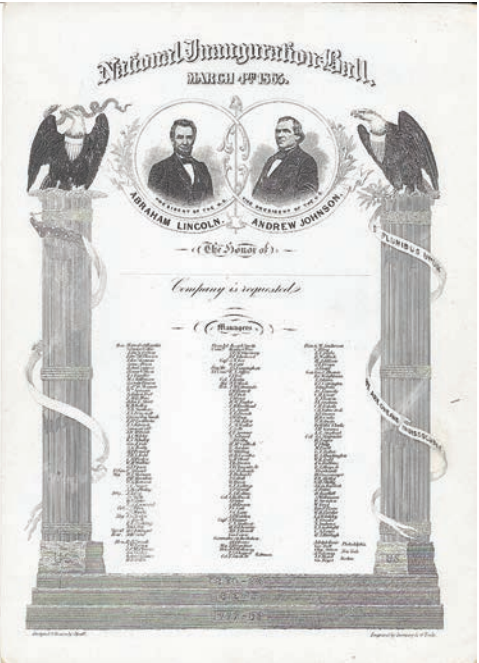
Auctions on Parade

By Michael McQuillen
ANDERSON #215

Recently, Anderson Auctions of Ohio offered a number of great items including Political, Americana, Advertising and more. Here, we will review many of the lots selling in the \$1250 and up range. In excellent condition, a rare Herbert Hoover campaign item made by the Knoxville Litho Co. - measuring 3 1/2" is a finished cardboard pinback which sold for \$1287 (all prices realized include an 18% Buyer's Premium and are rounded to the nearest dollar.) A Michigan Wants Adlai Stevenson 3" celluloid brought \$1289. Next, a rare New York Parker and Glenn North Carolina Coattail pin from 1904 measuring 1 1/4 inch ended at \$1404.

A scarce Floridians for Adlai Stevenson 3" celluloid in excellent condition warmed to \$1406. Rare and clever, a 1 3/4" medal from the 1856 election, picturing a buck and a cannon, which spell the name of presidential candidate James Buchanan. John Breckinridge's name is embossed at bottom. It made it to \$1440. Measuring 1" Abraham Lincoln is pictured without his beard on this exceptional ferrotype from the 1860 election. It grew to \$1521.

Franklin Roosevelt and John Nance Garner are pictured on this stunning 1 1/4" celluloid jugate in great shape which garnered a \$1638 bid. Someone scored a real bargain by being able to live with a little aging, as the classic Me and Roosevelt for Johnson closed at just \$1680. The 1 1/4" celluloid pictures Parker with running mate Henry Davis - eagle and flag button was in excellent condition and was gaveled down at \$1680.



A rare Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson 1865 Inauguration Ball invitation with jugate images scored well at \$1755. John W. Davis and Charles Bryan (William Jennings Bryan's brother) team up on this rare 7/8-inch celluloid jugate from 1924 which was a winner at the same \$1755. A Zachary Taylor 1" pinback with an exceptionally detailed image of Old Rough and Ready rode to \$1995.



DID YOU KNOW?
Barbara VornDick spent years researching Eliza's story, finding her burial site, and organizing the return of her remains to the United States. You can read about Barbara's journey in her book *Eliza's True Story: The First Biography of President Monroe's Eldest Daughter*.
Five years after her quest began, VornDick welcomed Hay home at Dulles airport (left). VornDick cried. After 200 years, the daughter of an American president is back home in Virginia. Eliza Monroe Hay's reinterment was accomplished Oct 23, 2025.
Sources: Photo courtesy of Barbara VornDick. https://libraries.wm.edu/about/news/2025/09/forgotten-daughter-eliza-monroe-hays-story-revealed-her-last-letters

bidders who drove a George Washington Long Live the President brass medal from the 1789 inauguration to \$2040. I had never seen a 3 1/2" Adlai Stevenson \$500 Per Month at Age 50 cello before. Apparently I was not alone as it went for \$2340 following a \$100 opening bid! A young Franklin Roosevelt is pictured on this rare 1 1/4" celluloid from 1920, when he was the vice presidential candidate for the Democratic Party. It was chased to \$2457.

A 2 3/4" large Eugene Debs Socialist Sepia was missing its pin on the reverse but still did well at \$2640. Rarely found, was a Landon Knox out Roosevelt! - Alf Landon and Frank Knox 1" celluloid jugate with a classic sunflower design. It grew to \$2925. Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Marshall are the candidates on this rare 1 1/4" celluloid with eagle, stars, stripes and shield. It sold for \$2925.

Scarce is an understatement when it came to an Alton Parker and Henry Davis Democratic jugate from 1904. The 1 1/4 inch celluloid read "Our Choice" and found a new home at \$3306. One of the true classics in the hobby, the iconic Taft and James Sherman Elephant Ears jugate is one of the most famous campaign pins in presidential history. In great shape, the 1 1/4" cello commanded \$6435.

Finally, by far, the biggie of the sale, was a Democratic donkey giving James M. Cox's campaign a kick in the 1920 campaign. This is one of the toughest of all Cox single picture pins. Measuring 1 1/4" this celluloid is a remarkable Cox item due to both its design and its rarity. When the dust settled, it went out the door at \$17,550!

Please visit their web-site at: <http://www.anderson-auction.com> e-mail mail@anderson-auction.com or call 1.937.339.0850 for more information.

Auctions on Parade appears monthly in The Political Bandwagon. I invite readers to write me if they would like to suggest auctions to be reviewed or have any other questions or suggestions. Michael J. McQuillen can be reached by writing him directly at P. O. Box 50022, Indianapolis, Indiana 46250-0022, e-mail: michael@politicalparade.com or through his web-site: www.PoliticalParade.com

PRACTICE GRATITUDE



HAPPY THANKSGIVING !
FROM ALL OF US AT
THE POLITICAL BANDWAGON

THEY LIT UP - SMOKING PRESIDENTS
(Continued from page 3 . . .)



his cigar. Perhaps due to the pressure of the Great Depression, President Herbert Hoover "smoked incessantly," according to one of his secretaries: "The bigger and the stronger, the better he liked them, but they must always be a good brand. With the burdens of office, he increased his smoking."

The trend of native Ohio Republicans - Grant, Harrison, McKinley, Taft, and Harding as the biggest cigar consumers ended with New Englander Calvin Coolidge. No president used the cigar to better advantage than Coolidge. Aware of his own frugality and habit of saying very little, "Silent Cal" manipulated situations with dramatic use of his cigar.

Whenever a situation arose, he would often point with his cigar to emphasize a point, and blow smoke into the face of those facing him. He managed to continue his "Silent Cal" routine 'rhythmically' according to members of his staff. "His cigar went in and out of his mouth - in and out, in and out, as if he were keeping time with it".

At White House breakfasts with senators and congressmen, he would nod to a servant who brought in a large cigar box. The cigars were passed around - only one per legislator, and Coolidge would then raise the issue of the day. It gave him a sense of control as he then discussed the topic and that he was counting on them for support. After a long silence, Coolidge would turn around and bluntly state, "Don't see why you fellas can't get together. Legislation is compromise. No reason to kill the bill." And there was often compromise.

Another of his secretaries remembered that Coolidge only "smoked the best quality of Havana cigars," but he rarely spent his own money for them. They were, "always given to him".

When meeting alone with a congressman or senator in the Oval Office, especially a Democrat, President Coolidge offered a cigar with one word: "Smoke?" He then swiveled in his chair, with his back to the visitor. Then there would be a period of silence as a steady stream of smoke rose from the front of the chair. The visitor became uncertain as to whether he should speak or not and was kept on edge and uncomfortable until Coolidge broke the silence on whatever the issue was.

Herbert Hoover was an avid cigar and pipe smoker, smoking up to 20 cigars a day and ordering them in bulk. His habit continued after his presidency, as evidenced by correspondence about his pipe tobacco orders. Although he smoked heavily, the habit did not seem to have a significant negative impact on his health, as he lived to be 90. Hoover's secretary Larry Richey reminded his staff to pick up 1000 cigars from the Ritz Carlton Hotel tobacco shop. These cigars cost \$600, no small sum in June 1929. He continued to smoke after his presidency.

The National Education Association sent Hoover a copy of a poster (left) that they intended to distribute to 200,000 classroom teachers. The poster was directed at the youth of America and warned them to never smoke.

Hoover's message read: "There is no agency in the world today that is so seriously affecting the health, efficiency, education, and character of BOYS and GIRLS as the cigarette habit. Nearly every delinquent boy is a cigarette smoker." The NEA sought a letter from President Hoover sanctioning the poster. Hoover's staff thanked the NEA for bringing the matter to Hoover's attention in a January 18, 1930 note. Four days later another staffer wrote the NEA asking that they remove Hoover from the poster because "the statement quoted was not made by the President".

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) was a famous cigarette smoker who often smoked more than two packs a day, especially during times of stress like World War II. Despite a history of smoking-related health issues, he continued to smoke. His public image was often associated with the cigarette holder he used to make him look more like a chief executive and leader, though he often smoked without it in private.

For many Americans, FDR's



image with a cigarette holder became a symbol of optimism and confidence, even though he ignored doctors' warnings to reduce his smoking.

Most lists put President Truman in the "non-smoker" category: "Harry S. Truman did not smoke cigarettes or cigars, making him one of the few U.S. presidents to abstain from tobacco. However, he was known to smoke a ceremonial peace pipe with Native Americans in 1952." A different list said that "US President Harry Truman was known for starting every day by doing a shot of bourbon, which he called his "morning medicine" but he was not considered an alcoholic or a smoker". Photographs in the Truman Library show him smoking a pipe later in life.

According to the Truman Library in Missouri, Harry once received a letter from a man who collected cigarette butts from famous people. The president wrote back saying he was sorry but he couldn't oblige; he had tried smoking once when he was a kid, out behind the barn in Independence, but his dad caught him and whipped him good, and he never tried it again.

Throughout the Eisenhower administration in the 1950s, state and private dinners at the White House usually ended with the men and women separating, the women going to the Red Room for coffee and cigarettes while the men went to the Green Room for after dinner drinks and cigars.

Ike, a heavy smoker, smoked up to four packs of cigarettes a day, especially during World War II, and continued the habit until March 1949. He quit "cold turkey" at the age of 58 and often attributed his success to "giving himself a direct order to stop, though he also used psychological tricks like keeping cigarettes around but not smoking them, keeping a sense of superiority over others who were still smoking".

Among modern presidents, several have smoked cigars in the White House. As a young man, John Kennedy had been a regular cigar smoker with his father, Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy. As president, Kennedy's favorite was a thin, short petite Corona cigar.

There was the story of Kennedy's orders to Press Secretary Pierre Salinger to go out and find as many of his favorite H. Upmann Petit Coronas before the president signed the Cuban trade embargo which banned Cuban cigars from being imported. Salinger found nearly 1,200 of the cigars, bought them, and reported the purchase to Kennedy after which JFK promptly signed the embargo. When KPIC held a convention with Pierre Salinger in Chicago years ago, he repeated the story and insisted that it was absolutely true.

Lyndon Johnson was a smoker for most of his life. Early on he was a 3-pack-a-day smoker. After suffering a heart attack in 1955 he quit smoking and changed his diet for a time. On leaving office, he reportedly resumed smoking and drinking excessively despite doctors' warnings. He was quoted as saying, "I'm an old man, so what's the difference?" His post-presidential habits led to his heart problems and eventual death.

When Johnson was Senate Majority Leader, he chain-smoked up to 60 cigarettes daily. The day he left the White House LBJ reportedly lit up a cigarette and said he wanted to live his remaining years his way. He resumed chain-smoking cigarettes and cigars.

Richard Nixon was an ex-smoker by the time he was elected. The Museum of Tobacco Art and History in Nashville contends that Nixon remained a champion cigar smoker. Though not a regular smoker, he enjoyed puffing away at a cigar after official dinners and parties, as if to impress other leaders. Besides being the last president to smoke cigars, Nixon's was the last presidency during which cigars were offered to men after dinner in the Green Room. Nixon was known to occasionally smoke both cigarettes and cigars during his political career. His connection to smoking is notable because he signed legislation banning cigarette advertisements on television and radio on April 1, 1970.

Gerald Ford was an avid pipe smoker, a habit he picked up during his military service in World War II. He was known for being the last president to smoke a pipe publicly and was often photographed with one, even holding a pipe in his official White House portrait shown here. He eventually gave up pipe smoking at the request of his daughter, Susan.

The Clinton no-smoking policy gradually evolved. First Lady Hillary Clinton personally made certain that all ashtrays were removed from the White House to make sure the ban was complete. The most notable instances of Bill Clinton's smoking, which were largely documented during his presidency, involved marijuana and cigars. But he "didn't inhale". Although not a cigarette smoker, Bill Clinton was known to indulge in cigars, especially in his younger years. His use of tobacco has been limited due to heart health issues, particularly in recent decades.

Reagan's best known connection to the tobacco industry was a series of magazine ads from the '50s that show him taking on a Chesterfield. In 1966, during his gubernatorial campaign in California, he began consuming jelly beans from the Oakland-based Herman Goelitz Candy Company to help quit smoking a pipe, transitioning to Jelly Belly jellybeans later. This strategy arose following his brother's battle with laryngeal cancer, prompting Reagan to abandon smoking entirely. Jelly beans became a significant part of his routine, leading to soaring sales during his presidency. Ronnie acquired his jelly bean jones when he quit smoking cigarettes, so he wasn't a smoker when

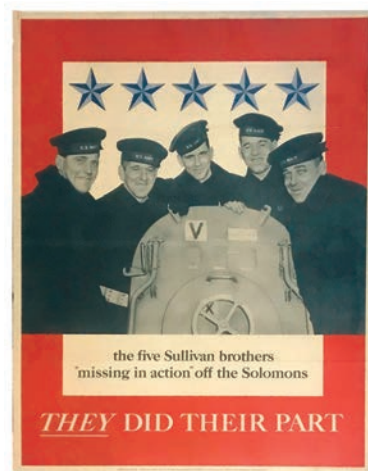
(Continued on page 14 . . .)

JEANNINE'S WORLD WARS & MORE

From My Collection to Yours -- I Hope You Enjoy Them As Much As I Have



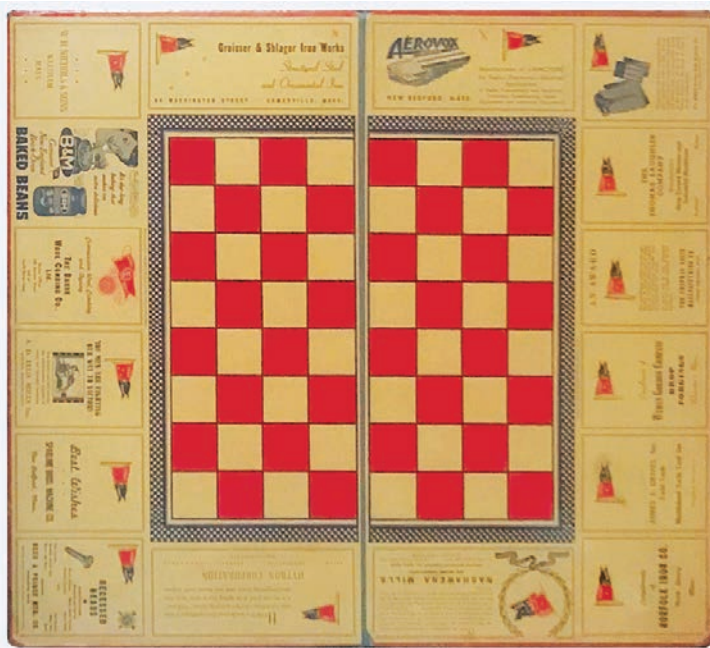
W250-\$85.00
FDR, Victory, I'm Proud To Be An American. U for Unity, Keep 'em Flying text under planes in upper right Union bug, 14"x 11" cardboard WW2 poster



W251-\$250.00
V, USNavy, the five Sullivan brothers missing in action off the Solomons, THEY DID THEIR PART



W252-\$38.00
Victory Pack, Extra Heavy Waxed Paper for Sandwiches, Cut in Two, For Preserving Food, Clean, Fresh, 24 sheets 12 x 18, ©1944 Dalemair Paper Corp., Lodi, NJ. Unused 12.5"x 9.5" package with minor wear. WW2



W253-\$145.00 RARE
Admiral Dewey paper hand fan. Two views shown: open & closed. Used. Shows some wear where the two handles meet, the hinge. 1898 Spanish-American War. 9.5" dia x 9" tall



W254-\$40.00
Leslie's Weekly. The Three Great Naval Heroes of the War With Spain. Rear-Admiral Dewey, Who Sunk the Spanish Fleet in Manila; Rear-Admiral Sampson, Who Planned the Capture of Cervera's Fleet at Santiago; and Rear-Admiral Schley, Who Superbly Executed That Plan. © 1898 by D.H.Anderson. 22.25"x 16.25" double page engraving print on paper. The three are shown in dress uniforms.



W257-\$525.00
Colorful WW1 poster titled: *The Health of the Child is the Power of the Nation*. April 1918-April 1919 Children's Year, United States Children's Bureau and Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. 19.25" x 29.75". The W.F. Powers Co. Litho, NY. Artist: Francis Luis Mora. Francis Luis Mora (1874-1940) was a Uruguayan-born painter and illustrator who immigrated to the United States.

Created by the joint venture of the United States Children's Bureau and the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense for "Children's Year". As WW1 raged on, America found itself running out of young men healthy enough to serve in the military, even as the draft was begun. President Wilson was shocked to learn of this shortage, and to further learn that most of the reasons these young men were seen unfit to serve was due to entirely preventable diseases linked to nutrition and clean air. As an executive order, April 1918 - April 1919 was declared 'Children's Year', which was a wide-reaching survey of all children and babies in the United States. The goal was to take an inventory of the nation's youth's overall health, to see how the government might be able to help in providing social services. As the Chicago, Illinois, Health Commissioner observed: "The number of men killed in war is not so serious an index of loss as is the high infant death rate." \$150,000 from the War Emergency Fund was diverted to this issue.

W258-\$35.00
Draft MacArthur for President, Why? 14 Reasons, paper flyer w/3 horizontal folds 13.5"x8.5"



W260-\$45.00
(left) Anti-Nazi/anti-Japan WW2 poster. All Together - Heave Ho! lower right text: Drawn for Philco by Craford, copyright 1943 Philco Corporation. The swastika is being pulled apart by a tank, a farmer on a tractor, a pick-up truck with a box on the back labeled 'Rush to Front. Made in U.S.A.' The driver's hand is stuck out of the window flashing a thumbs up sign. In the center of the swastika is the sun logo from the Japanese flag. 16.5" x 11.75" paper print.

W259-\$125.00
VFW logo, Emblem of Overseas Service, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Wagner-Good Post No.216, Hamburg, PA. 22"x 11" cardboard poster



JEANNINE'S WORLD WARS & MORE COLLECTION SALE

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W261-\$22.00
Gen. MacArthur V-Morse Code, 1.25"



W262-\$75.00
Gov. Heil's MacArthur Week, Collector, Scrap for Victory, 1942, 1.5" (Wisc.Gov 1939-43)



W263-\$18.00
MacArthur 1.25" cello



W264-\$18.00
MacArthur 1.25" cello union bug



W265-\$18.00
U.S. Wants Mac, 7/8"



W266-\$20.00
MacArthur 1.25" cello



W267-\$58.00, 1.25"
Welcome Home Our Heroes rifleman in front of tents, paper: Cammall Badge Co.



W268-\$78.00
V.F.W., logo & plane, paper: Whitehead & Hoag, 1.5"



W269-\$32.00
Keep 'em Bombing embossed plastic plane w/ pilot holding bomb 2.5" pin back



W270-\$32.00
Enameled USNavy fouled anchor w/ faux clear jewels sweetheart brooch



W271-\$28.00
Embossed eagle 3"x7/8" pin back w/1" heart shaped locket



W272-\$45.00
Visit of the American Fleet to Australia, July 1925, enameled flag, 3/4" charm on stick pin



W273-\$42.00
US Navy Seabees logo on 1.75" anchor pin back, Sterling stamp on back



W274-\$22.00
gold washed winged prop, Sterling stamp on back, 1"x1.25" pin back



W275-\$38.00
American Legion Auxiliary, blue star enameled, tiny 1/2" pin back



W276-\$65.00
Viva Mexico, Your Friend Uncle Sam, Souvenir 1926 in English & Spanish, 2.25" (mark on paper under cello)



W281-\$18.00
Air Force Trainee, War Emergency Program curl: Trophy Craft Toronto, 1.75"



W282-\$28.00
7/8" Defend America, Aid the Allies, paper: Offset Gravure Corp.



W283-\$24.00
Keep 'em Flying, V-Morse Code 1.25"



W284-\$34.00
Flying Squadron Victory Loan, 7/8" paper: Bastian Bros.



W285-\$22.00
V- Say It With Flyers (campaign of leaflets dropped from planes)



W286-\$22.00
Welcome Buddy doughboy, 1.25"



W287-\$24.00
A.A. of S. & E.R.E. of A. union bug, 1"



W288-\$32.00
Defense Day Volunteer 316th Infantry, 79th Div., curl & paper: Phila. Badge Co. 1.75"



W289-\$24.00
Personal Liberty League paper: Whitehead & Hoag, 5/8"



W290-\$18.00
Personal Liberty paper: McMahon Bros. 5/8"



W291-\$22.00
Noah's Ark, NRA, We Do Our Part, National Recovery Administration 7/8" litho



W292-\$30.00
Have Registered, Ready To Do My Part, Call To The Colors, Columbus, OH, 1917 June 5, paper.



W293-\$34.00
Liberty Memorial Allied Charities, Gold Star honor scroll w/US, Brit, French flags. WWI. 7/8"



W294-\$24.00
Allied flags, US, Brit, France, 3/4"



W295-\$28.00
V for Victory, Minute Man 1942 Inauguration, paper: Whitehead & Hoag, 5/8", WW2



W296-\$38.00
U.E. Local 301, Sept. V-1942, WWI. 1.25" curl: Bastian Bros.



W297-\$20.00
Milwaukee County War Fund, Heap the Hat, 7/8"



W298-\$20.00
Victory Loan, I Bought My Share, 7/8", curl: Bastian Bros.



W299-\$22.00
Member Dr. Scholl's 5th War Bond Drive 1"



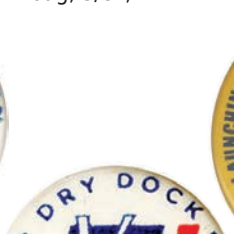
W300-\$22.00
1" Saco-Lowell Shops Payroll Allotment Plan, I've Subscribed for a Defense paper: Whitehead & Hoag



W301-\$32.00
V - Production for Victory, 7/8"



W302-\$22.00
V-Extension Minute Man Food for Victory, paper: Sommer Badge Co., Newark, NJ, 1"



W303-\$28.00
3/8" enameled US Navy pin w/shield 1/2" pin attached by chain. 14K Gold Plated. Presented on 2"x2.5" card.



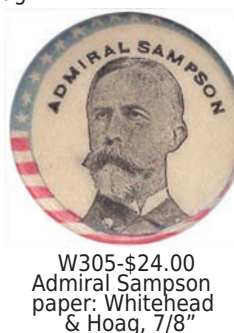
W304-\$44.00
5/8" Enameled & embossed pin picturing a propeller over a cog wheel circled by stars on the upper half upheld by embossed wings with a 1/2" winged prop pin attached by chain. back stamped: Levell & Co, Phila. PA, Washington, D.C., Sterling



W305-\$24.00
Admiral Sampson paper: Whitehead & Hoag, 7/8" Spanish-American War



W306-\$22.00
7/8", I Have, Have You? paper: Pilgrim Badge & Specialty Co., Boston



W307-\$24.00
SHIPBUILDING Dry Dock Victory Club paper: I hereby resolve on every payday in 1942 to set aside some part of my pay for U.S. Defense Bonds. 3/4"



W308-\$42.00, 2"
SHIPBUILDING Commemorates a historic shipbuilding event held on Nov. 17, 1936: the launch of the U.S.S. Philadelphia; built at & launched from Philadelphia Navy Yard; & picturing the official Seal of the City of Philadelphia. The fifth Philadelphia was sponsored by Mrs. Geo. H. Earle, first lady of PA (1935); USS Philadelphia received five battle stars for WW II operations.



W309-\$22.00
D of A. Daughters of America logo, 7/8" Emblem, Newark, NJ



W310-\$28.00
D of A. Daughters of America logo, enameled very lovely tiny 9/16" pin back

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W311-\$22.00
USNavy anchor 1" pin back



W312-\$22.00
Remember Pearl Harbor pin back 1.25" x 2.75" plastic w/faux pearl

REMEMBERING THOSE WHO'VE SERVED -- VETERANS' DAY 11/11

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JEANNINE'S WORLD WARS & MORE

From My Collection to Yours -- I Hope You Enjoy Them As Much As I Have! -- Call today 717-656-7855 or email polbandwgn@aol.com



W320-\$225.00
RARE

Beautiful 1.75" cello framed by embossed metal rim pictures the *Bombardment of Fort McHenry Baltimore 1814*, the event associated with Francis Scott Key penning what became our national anthem, the Star Spangled Banner. A 3/4" cello of F.S. Key is pinned to the 3.75" woven ribbon. The ribbon is printed with gold ink, including a shield with a Masonic square & compass logo; J.R.O.U.A.M. above the button which is itself surrounded by two draped US flags; and text: *Sepetember Demonstration* under flags. Paper on the back of the large button: Made by Hyatt MFG Co., Balto., MD. The ribbon that ties it all together was created for a J.R.O.U.A.M. (the Jr. Order of United American Mechanics) fraternal meeting in Baltimore. This item was most likely created for the 1914 National Star Spangled Banner Centennial held in Baltimore. Excellent condition.



W316-\$125.00
5/8" cello, National Star Spangled Banner Centennial Baltimore, MD 1914 September 6th to 13th. paper: Lucke Badge Co. The week was full of monument & historic plaque dedications, exhibitions, speeches, historic ship arrivals in Baltimore harbor, recreation of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, and many parades including laborers, athletic clubs, suffragists, military etc. President Wilson, members of his cabinet, governors, 100 representatives of each state in the union in 1814, and Civil War veterans all escorted the flag during the Star Spangled Banner Legion parade on Sept. 12th. It was a celebration of the penning of our national anthem, The Star Spangled Banner, by Francis Scott Key.

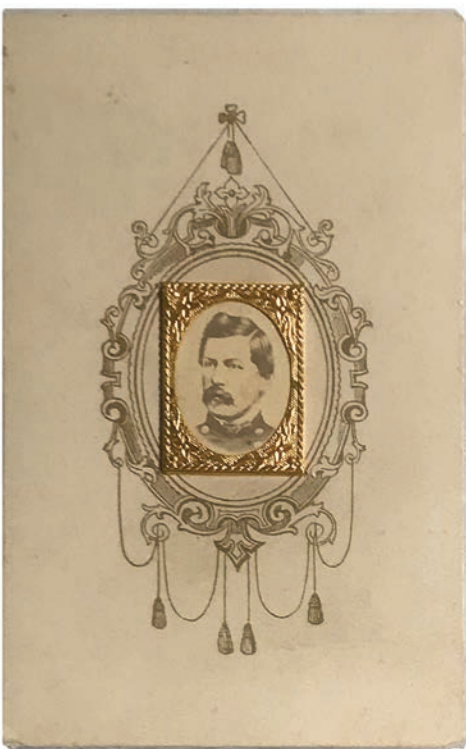


W324-\$245.00
Taft-Sherman jugate clear glass 3" dia. paperweight. The image is the same as the center of a 1908 tin litho tray. Excellent condition.

W325-\$295.00
Roosevelt-Garner License Plate Attachment, cast aluminum, 5.5" x 6.5" (with bolt), probably 1936. A grinning Democratic donkey carries a box labeled "Happy Days" while standing on a platform bearing the candidates' names. Rare and in excellent condition. By the time this item was made, the New Deal had kicked in and Democrats were adopting the song "Happy Days are Here Again" as their anthem.



side 1 --- W330-\$150.00 --- side 2
Side1: Wilson left facing portrait bust w/text "Uphold President Wilson". Side 2 text: "Have given \$1.00 to the Pennsylvania Democratic Campaign Fund for United States Senator, A. Mitchell Palmer. For Governor Vance C. McCormick 1914." PA coat of arms token fob, 1.25" dia.



W329-\$255.00
Unusual 4"x 2.5" carte de visite with decorative print surrounding a lovely embossed 1"x 3/4" brass shell frame around a photo of General McClellan in military uniform that is attached to the card.



W317-\$30.00
IKE portrait bust in a suit surrounded by decorative bubbles on cobalt blue glass ground inside a clear dome of glass. 3.25" dia. paperweight. Bottom inscribed: Joe St. Clair.



W318-\$28.00
George Washington Bicentennial Military Tournament June 24 to July 4, 1932. Litho 1.25" pinback button.



W319-\$55.00
McKinley & TR jugate photos under clear glass, paperweight, faint scratches on surface, 4"x 2.5"



W323-\$150.00
IKE cameo portrait in clear glass w/sunburst etched under him on bottom of paperweight. Faceted 3-1/8" dia. x 1-7/8" high



W322-\$30.00
Garfield cameo portrait on cobalt blue glass with clear glass over all, globe shaped paperweight bottom inscribed "St. Clair 1971" and the number "676" etched. 2.75" dia. x 2.5"



W321-\$75.00
FDR cameo portrait on purple glass with clear glass on top, 2.5" hexagonal shaped paperweight, "GS196" etched on lower edge of cameo, signature etched into glass on side of paperweight under cameo



W328-\$120.00
1903 PA State Camp 38th Annual Sessions Delegate badge P.O.S. of A. (Patriotic Sons of America). Reverse tag: Keystone Badge Co., Reading, PA. 6.5" plus fringe.



W327-\$75.00
JFK cameo portrait on purple glass under clear faceted glass, 2.5" dia. x 1-7/8" paperweight bottom: Paul St. Clair



W332-\$135.00
The Bull Moose Cyclone, Taft elephant, Wilson donkey, Progressive bull moose wind, ©1912 by J.B. Slinn, artist. 14"x 22" print on paper with tear and stain at bottom edge. Show wear on edges but the main body of the print is good. Color aged.

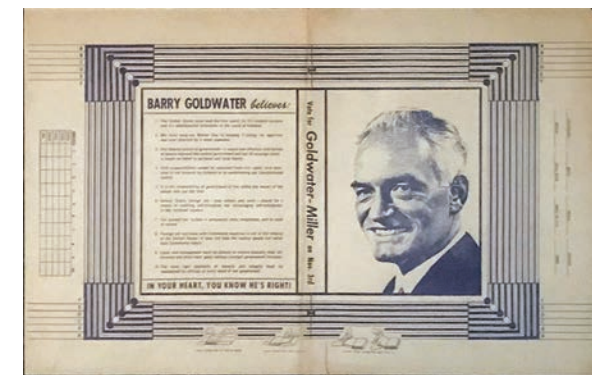


W336-\$115.00
"Roosevelt Silk Gimp. The Yarn with a reputation for 30 years." Spool of yarn with TR pictured on paper wrapper. Unused. Minor edge wear on wrapper. Otherwise in excellent condition. F. & K. Yarn Co., New York City. 2.5" x 1.75" dia.



W338-\$135.00
TR "IVOREX" plaque with his name on the front & the text *Compliments of The Italian Mosaic and Marble Co. Inc., Buffalo, NY. Reverse stamped: "IVOREX" Copyright in Great Britain, Canada, and USA. Arthur Osborne. Made in England. 6" x 3-3/8" x 1/2" with High relief image of TR.*

W337-\$25.00 (below)
Jimmy Carter '76 dancing peanuts w/top hats & canes on 21" square handkerchief textile



W343-\$65.00
Vote for Goldwater-Miller on Nov. 3rd. Goldwater believes: lists 10 points, then In Your Heart You Know He's Right 20"x 13" paper book cover. One vertical fold in center. Color aged.



W333-\$42.00
VP Fairbanks & Speaker Cannon jugate upper left. Archibald Citizen, Vol XIV, Nov. 30, 1907. No. 545, Archibald, PA, front page of newspaper. Article titled: *The Sixtieth Congress. Problems of Note That Will Engage the Attention of Our Statesmen. Excellent Facilities Provided for National Legislators So That They May Work Harder and With More Ease—Fifty Per Cent Raise in Salaries—Luxurious Marble Palaces For Use of Congressmen and Senators—Striking Differences Between the New and the Old Washington.* 17"x 23"

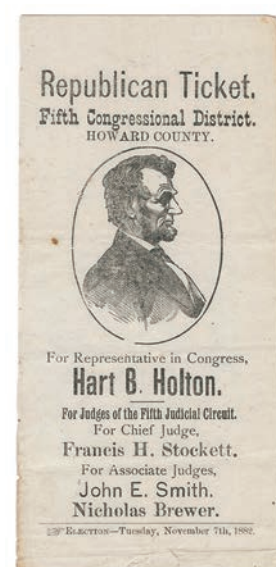


W341-\$125.00
Pat Nixon 7"x 9" autographed photo "With Best Wishes, Patricia Nixon" & Pat for First Lady 3.5" button. Nicely matted & framed. Finished size: 20"x 13.25"



W344-\$115.00
He's Good Enough For Me! Endorsement poster. Uncle Sam stands behind TR with a hand on TR's shoulder. By Davenport (signature under Sam's right foot). Small text: From the N.Y. Evening Mail. Copyright 1904, by the Mail and Express Company. Union bug. Image is 10.5" x 15.75". Framed & matted under glass, finished size 14.5" x 20".

W334-\$425.00 (right)
Harrison and Morton unusual campaign pitcher. We haven't encountered this Harrison china variation before. Crisp portraits of the candidates accent either side. Unusual in its form, exceptional example, gilt embellished, transfer portraits, light overall crazing. Excellent condition.



W335-\$64.00
Republican Ticket picturing Lincoln, Fifth Congressional District, Howard County, Hart B. Holton for Rep. in Congress. 5th Circuit Judges: Francis H. Stockett, John E. Smith, Nicholas Brewer. Elections Tue, Nov 17th 1882. Spot left of Lincoln Small edge tears. Paper 6-3/8"



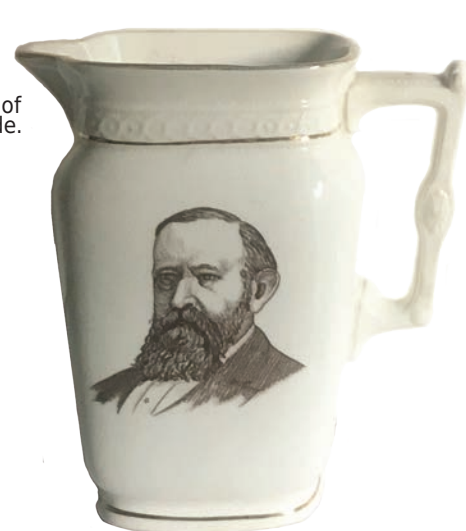
W339-\$175.00
Benjamin Harrison tape measure stanhope 1-5/8"



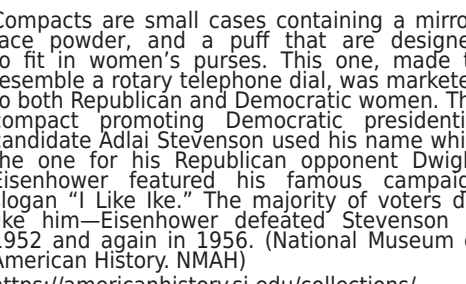
W342-\$75.00
Elect Willkie President lady's compact, enamel on brass, hinged mirrored lid, 3" dia, no puff, excellent condition



W345-\$48.00
Willkie lady's compact w/ hinged lid missing inside mirror 3"



W340-\$225.00
Stevenson lady's compact, enamel on brass styled as a rotary phone dial, hinged mirrored lid, edges of mirror discolored, otherwise in excellent condition. 3.5" dia.



https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/object/nmah_1694478



W347-\$275.00
I Like Ike lady's compact, enamel on brass styled as a rotary phone dial, hinged mirrored lid, scuffs on back, otherwise in excellent condition. 3.5" dia.



W346-\$38.00
Hughes Alliance Women's Committee, America First and Efficient. 7/8" featuring sword over shield at center. One of the few campaign buttons to mention women before they obtained voting rights for the 1920 election.



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THEY LIT UP - SMOKING PRESIDENTS
(Continued from page 9 . . .)



Reagan Chesterfield cigarette ad

he tottered into the White House. Ronald Reagan did not smoke cigars, but White House doctor T. Burton Smith, constantly pushed Reagan to ban smoking. The president resisted, not wanting to offend supporters who chose to smoke. But by 1987, during his second administration, the practice of making tobacco products available to guests at state or presidential dinners, including cigarettes on the table, had ended.

A form of an anti-smoking policy was in effect during the Bush administration, according to the office of chief usher at the White House. While ashtrays were apparent in the state rooms and guests were not specifically told to extinguish their cigars or cigarettes, smoking of any kind was not encouraged. One list put George W. Bush on the list of smokers, but again there was conflicting information and overall smoking was not proven during either of the Bush administrations. It seemed that the traditional White House Cigar had finally come to an end.

Former President Obama, who started smoking as a teenager, successfully quit the habit and had been smoke-free for several years. He struggled to quit during his early political career and used nicotine gum to help. After becoming president, Obama admitted that he constantly struggled with smoking and would sometimes 'fall off the wagon'. In his memoir, "A Promised Land!", he revealed that during his stressful early years in the White House, he would occasionally smoke up to eight or ten cigarettes a day.

Multiple sources confirm that President Joe Biden is a non-smoker. Although Biden does not smoke, his administration's policies on tobacco and cigarettes, including regulatory efforts by the Food And Drug Administration (FDA) have been a point of discussion. While his personal stance on smoking is not frequently discussed, Biden's general health-conscious behavior suggests he is not a tobacco user. But clearly his campaign at least acknowledged, like so many others before him, the voting supporters who did. Pictured here is a cigar with a Biden for President label.

Donald Trump does not drink alcohol or smoke. This decision arose in part from watching his older brother Fred, Jr. suffer from alcoholism. The president also noted that he "has never smoked cigarettes or drugs, including marijuana".

Let's not forget to mention a number of First Ladies also smoked in the White House. Jackie Kennedy was a chain smoker, but there was an unspoken rule that no photos of Mrs. Kennedy smoking were allowed to be taken. There were very few such images from paparazzi. Laura Bush was another smoker but quit before George W. became president. But there were unsubstantiated rumors that the Bushes occasionally smoked in the family rooms. As noted earlier, Dolley Madison and Rachel Jackson joined their husbands as smokers along with Margaret (Mrs. Zachary) Taylor.

So far as future presidents and smoking, laws and policies all over the country have regulated where and when individuals may smoke. The future of smoking in the United States points toward a continued decline in traditional cigarette and cigar use. But this decline is tempered by a significant rise in e-cigarette use, creating a public health challenge.

The names of our presidents who smoked came from eight differently sourced lists published online. One other "smokers" list included George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and Harry S Truman as occasional smokers. Evidence contradictory and inconclusive, stating that they might have occasionally smoked cigars at presidential functions; the probability of adding another name to the list of U.S. presidents who smoke is probably remote. Times change and so do accepted events and activities.

NOTE from the author: The purpose of this article is neither to condemn those individuals who are smokers nor praise those who are non-smokers. That is initially an individual and personal choice. This article is to inform readers regarding another bit of the history of Presidents of the United States as the nation approaches its Semiquincentennial which means "half of 500 years" - our 250th Anniversary celebration - in 2026.



SAMPLES OF CAMPAIGN ITEMS & TOBACCO ADVERTISING USING PRESIDENTS' LIKENESS



TR Rough Riders w/Cigar Dealers of America Stamp



Cleveland cigar box label



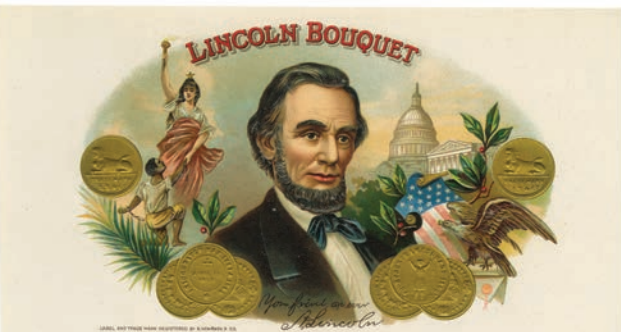
Harrison & Reid, Our Candidates 1892



"Li. Gen. Grant/Fabrica De Tabacos/De La Mejor Hoja/Superiores De La Vuelta Abajo/Habana." Tiny text below: "Entered According To Act Of Congress In The Year 1864 By A. Macbrairn In The Clerks Office Of The District Court Of Ohio." Depicts Grant with sword drawn on horseback with fallen soldier in foreground and columns of soldiers in background with Union troops and flag charging towards small depiction at left of Confederate troops with their flag. 4.5X6.5" for application to a cigar box. Exc. An early, rare label. Hakes.com



(above) I Like Kennedy cigar label paper.
(below) LBJ ashtray & lighter



Lincoln Bouquet, Your Friend As Ever, Lincoln, cigar box label



JEANNINE'S WORLD WARS & MORE SALE
From My Collection to Yours -- I Hope You Enjoy Them As Much As I Have



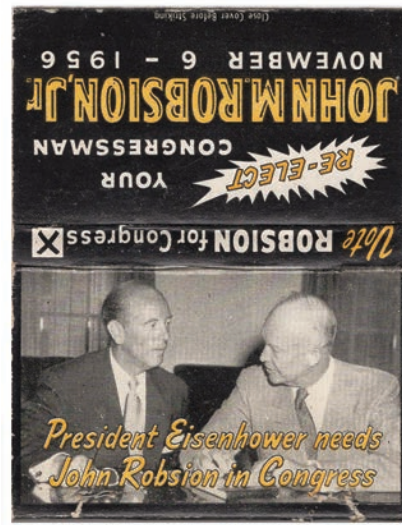
W350-\$28.00
Two (2) FDR cigars. Top is 8.5" cigar w/ FDR cigar label paper in a box. Bottom is 8" souvenir cigar with Roosevelt's name on paper wrapper



W353-\$475.00 **RARE**
Rare early variation Ohio Boys brand cigar tin litho featuring Ohio born presidents. A scarce early 1900 cigar tin advertising 3 for 5 cents. Underside marked FACTORY NO 8 11TH DIST. OHIO. Tin reads Ohio Boys and has the side by side portraits of Ohio presidents James Garfield, William McKinley and Benjamin Harrison. Made by the National Can Co, Detroit. Has some general scattered scuffs, minor oxidizing and light general overall wear, but still attractive and displays nicely. 4.25" dia x 6"



W356-\$35.00
Four 8" cigars in paper wrappers: Willkie, Landon, Dewey for President, and Truman for President.



W359-\$12.00
Ike coattail matchbook cover. President Eisenhower Needs John Robson in Congress. Re-Elect Your Congressman Nov. 6, 1956



W360-\$10.00
Dwight D. Eisenhower Our Next President I Like Ike matchbook cover



W361-\$10.00
Stick With Ike for Peace & Prosperity matchbook cover



W362-\$12.00
JFK/LBJ matchbook cover. Vote Democratic. Kennedy for President



W363-\$10.00
LBJ for the USA Vote Democratic union bug



W364-\$10.00
Goldwater in '64 union bug



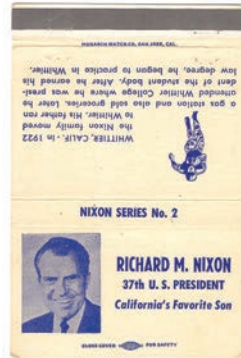
W352-\$25.00
Reagan California's Governor Vote Nov.3, 1970 matchbook cover & 6" cigar w/Reagan picture on wrapper



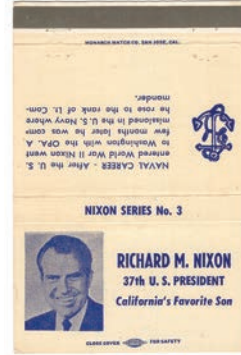
W354-\$95.00
James G. Blaine, The Greatest Statesman of Them All matchbook cover. Hat is approx. 2"H x 2.5"L. Pipe is approx. 1-1/8"H x 1"dia. x 3"L. No stoppers. Excellent condition.



W357-\$19.00
Gen. MacArthur hat & pipe ceramic salt & pepper shaker set. Hat is approx. 2"H x 2.5"L. Pipe is approx. 1-1/8"H x 1"dia. x 3"L. No stoppers. Excellent condition.



W358-\$38.00
I'm For Nixon paper label on 10" cigar (left) & 2 Nixon 37th President California's Favorite Son matchbook covers. Series No.2 Whittier. Series No.3 Naval Career



SENATE STORIES -- BASEBALL STRIKE 1994-95

(Continued from page 7. . .)

periodically held hearings on the economics of professional sports, but the baseball antitrust exemption had largely escaped close scrutiny. That ended in December 1992 when Metzenbaum's subcommittee held a hearing regarding "the validity of MLB's exemption from the antitrust laws." In his opening statement, Chairman Metzenbaum asserted that Major League Baseball had become "a legally sanctioned, unregulated cartel." During the hearing, other committee members expressed their belief that baseball club owners did not look out for the interests of fans, especially since the league had not hired a new commissioner after ousting Fay Vincent from that role earlier in 1992. Without a commissioner to manage the league, some senators argued that professional baseball essentially had no oversight in light of the antitrust exemption and that Congress had a duty to fill that role.5

Both Metzenbaum and the subcommittee's ranking member, Republican Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, hammered baseball team owners on the issue. "The implications for fans are ominous," Senator Metzenbaum observed. "Every time there has been a labor negotiation in baseball, there has been either a strike or a lockout." Senator Thurmond argued professional baseball's current structure was so outdated that, were it proposed in 1992, it would be "laughed out of the Hart [Senate] Office Building." Other senators hedged on what they considered the radical step of repealing the antitrust exemption. Republican senator Orrin Hatch of Utah warned that doing so could have unknown consequences. Democratic senator Dianne Feinstein of California, in a joint statement with Senator-elect Barbara Boxer of California, argued the exemption was needed to protect cities from arbitrary franchise relocation because "baseball is not a product like a box of Tide that can be sold in a supermarket.... Baseball is part of the fabric and unity of the American city." Feinstein furthered that baseball was not a business but an American tradition and should maintain the antitrust exemption.6

More than a year later, on March 4, 1994, with spring training underway and negotiations for a collective bargaining agreement stalled, Senator Metzenbaum introduced the Professional Baseball Antitrust Reform Act to revoke baseball's antitrust immunity. Six Democrats and three Republicans co-sponsored the bill. The subcommittee held a hearing on the legislation on March 21, 1994, five months before the strike would begin. In an effort to maximize public attention, Metzenbaum held the hearing at the Bayfront Center arena in St. Petersburg, Florida, directly across the street from the historic Al Lang Stadium, where spring training games took place. Metzenbaum did not mince words, calling the league an "overprivileged owners' cartel" while calling for Congress to "reclaim our national pastime for the fans before the barons of baseball become too cozy, too comfortable, and too cocky." Despite his efforts, the full Judiciary Committee voted down Metzenbaum's bill 10 to 7 on June 23, 1994, effectively ending Senate intervention for the time being. The bill's opponents felt uneasy about interfering in ongoing labor negotiations as well as the unintended consequences that the legislation could have on other labor unions going forward.7

Throughout the 1994 summer, legislators stayed mostly quiet on the pending baseball strike, but behind the scenes, many crafted legislation that would, if necessary, return players and fans to ballparks. Senators may have been reluctant to confront the antitrust exemption, but a growing consensus was emerging that action should be taken to address a strike. Once the August 12 strike ultimatum arrived, a bipartisan group of senators, led by Metzenbaum, Thurmond, Hatch, and Democrat Patrick Leahy of Vermont, initiated what would become Congress's most direct intervention between sports and labor.

The Strike Begins

As the players' strike began on August 12, senators continued to grapple with the question of what role, if any, Congress should play in a private labor dispute. "The real message should be a wake-up call to baseball," Senator Hatch commented. "If you do not want Congress to be involved, then settle this dispute yourself." Democratic senator Dennis DeConcini of Arizona pointed out that "the Government is already involved [in baseball] and has, in effect, created a baseball monopoly." "In other instances where we create a monopoly," he observed, "such as utilities, no one questions the Government's authority to regulate." Most senators who favored action wanted to target the antitrust exemption. MLBPA leader Donald Fehr had, in fact, informed Senator Metzenbaum that players would end the strike—thus saving the 1994 season—if Congress ended the antitrust exemption.9

Senators who opposed congressional action, such as Republican David Durenberger of Minnesota and Democrat Harris Wofford of Pennsylvania, argued that it would be bad precedent for Congress to intervene in strikes and that revoking the antitrust exemption would damage the economic fortunes of minor league teams and MLB teams in smaller markets. Pennsylvania Republican Arlen Specter suggested that Congress could offer no solution beyond encouraging arbitration.10

Meanwhile, a nightmare befell baseball fans when on September 14, 1994, Milwaukee Brewers owner and now acting commissioner Bud Selig announced the World Series was cancelled for the first time in 90 years. Two weeks later, Senators Metzenbaum and Hatch, who now favored antitrust legislation in part due to the strike, revived antitrust legislation for an 11th-hour floor vote, but it was blocked by Nebraska senator J. James Exon on grounds that it would "set a bad precedent" and that "this is not the proper time or action for the Senate to become involved in the matter of professional baseball." The amendment was then withdrawn, one of Senator Metzenbaum's final Senate acts before his retirement. Throughout the winter of 1994-95, all negotiations failed, including proposals put forth by both the White House and the House of Representatives.11

The 104th Congress

When the 104th Congress convened on January 4, 1995, senators watched while President William J. Clinton summoned MLB and MLBPA leaders to the White House. If a settlement was not reached by February 7, Clinton announced, he would issue recommendations to Congress for legislative action. As expected, the president's deadline passed with no resolution. Senate Majority Leader Robert J. "Bob" Dole of Kansas explained he was "very, very reluctant" to intervene with legislation, and the Wall Street Journal reported that Congress would offer



(L to R) Senators Strom Thurmond (R-SC), Orrin Hatch (R-UT), and Patrick Leahy (D-VT), along with Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY), cosponsored the Curt Flood Act that limited professional baseball's antitrust exemption. ca. 1998. Clemson University Libraries Special Collections and Archives

with Democratic senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York on a new antitrust bill, while Senators Thurmond and Leahy simultaneously collaborated on their own antitrust legislation.13

Two bills that would repeal baseball's antitrust exemption emerged from this work—the Hatch-Moynihan and Thurmond-Leahy bills—and both were introduced on February 14, 1995. Donald Fehr had privately informed Hatch days earlier that the MLBPA was end the strike were the Hatch-Moynihan bill to pass. Senator Thurmond's Subcommittee on Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition held hearings on both bills one day after their introduction, with members still debating whether to intervene. Leahy argued that "there is a public interest in the resumption of true, major league baseball"—a dig at replacement players—and advocated for Congress to finally establish an antitrust regulatory framework. Republican senator Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas, who opposed intervention, argued that "absent a national emergency," legislation would set "a very dangerous precedent." Senator Howell Heflin of Alabama, a Democrat, agreed, noting the unknown effect such legislation may have upon "the price of baseball overall—players' salaries, owners' money, the division, whatever." Senator Thurmond argued that baseball's antitrust exemption should be revoked regardless of the strike, the same position he held in 1992.14

Acting commissioner Bud Selig testified at the hearings alongside Donald Fehr and star players Eddie Murray and David Cone. Murray vented his frustrations with the antitrust exemption: "Should fire codes not apply to stadiums because baseball is unique? Should health codes not apply to hot dogs sold in baseball stadiums? Should civil rights not apply to baseball? It sounds stupid to me, but why does the antitrust exemption make any difference?" Selig warned that Major League Baseball faced a dire financial situation, which would only be exacerbated by congressional intervention. Selig further claimed that the antitrust exemption was "irrelevant in the labor area" and only affected franchise relocation and minor league baseball. In response to Selig's position, Senator Moynihan remarked that if "the owners believe [the antitrust exemption] is irrelevant to the strike...then they shouldn't mind if we repeal it."15

After the hearings ended, senators put neither bill to a vote, hoping that a CBA settlement would soon be reached. However, negotiations continued to falter into late March. With the MLB season's opening day with replacement players just days away, Senators Hatch, Thurmond, and Leahy introduced a unified compromise bill with the co-sponsorship of Senators Moynihan and Bob Graham of Florida. This action came just one day after the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) made a player-friendly ruling on the dispute. The MLBPA again made it publicly known that players would return to the field if either the bill passed or a federal court issued the injunction sought by the NLRB.16

As Congress deliberated, a federal court intervened. On March 31, 1995, just days before the 1995 season would have normally begun, U.S. District Court Judge Sonia Sotomayor issued the injunction sought by the NLRB, effectively ending the strike. While not a long-term solution, the injunction broke the gridlock and returned players and fans to America's professional baseball fields.17

The Curt Flood Act

The drama surrounding the Senate's legislative efforts dissipated once baseball players returned to the diamond in April 1995, but the group of senators who wanted to end baseball's antitrust exemption continued to press the issue. Senators Hatch, Leahy, Thurmond, and Moynihan reintroduced similar legislation in the 105th Congress, though this time it bore the name the Curt Flood Act of 1997.18

Naming the bill after Flood was timely and appropriate, as Senator Leahy noted, given Flood's sacrifice and legacy in challenging baseball's economic system. Curt Flood, an all-star outfielder for the St. Louis Cardinals, had filed a historic lawsuit against the MLB in 1969 over perceived contractual mistreatment, thereby challenging the U.S. Supreme Court's 1922 ruling that established baseball's antitrust exemption. On January 3, 1970, famed broadcaster Howard Cosell questioned Flood on ABC's Wide World of Sports: "What's wrong with a guy making \$90,000 being traded...those aren't exactly slave wages." Flood, an African American, quipped, "A well-paid slave is nonetheless a slave." Flood willingly chose this unprecedented action in an effort to better the economic conditions of not just himself, but all professional ballplayers. However, two years later, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld baseball's antitrust exemption in Flood v. Kuhn (1972) despite admitting the apparent "inconsistency or illogic" within the original 1922 decision. After filing his lawsuit, Flood played in just 13 games; his professional career was over. Blackballed from professional baseball, Flood retired to private life where he worked as a sportscaster and business owner while also painting portraiture. He died on January 20, 1997, at the age of 59. Upon Flood's death, senators honored his effort on behalf of baseball players by naming the legislation after him.19

(Continued on page 17...)

SENATE STORIES -- BASEBALL STRIKE 1994-95

(Continued from page 16. . .)

Importantly, the Curt Flood Act included significant legislative compromises, which helped it overcome hurdles faced by earlier legislative attempts. It explicitly excluded minor league baseball from its purview, thus alleviating concerns from minor league owners and some senators who had opposed earlier bills. After another round of hearings and input from the MLBPA and club owners, the Curt Flood Act passed the Senate by unanimous consent on July 30, 1998, and the House by voice vote on October 7. President Clinton signed it into law less than three weeks later. Though affecting only major league players, it marked the first time that Congress established a legislative solution to the Supreme Court's 1922 antitrust ruling. As Senator Leahy noted in his floor remarks on the bill, "The certainty provided by this bill will level the playing field, making labor disruptions less likely in the future. The real beneficiaries will be the fans. They deserve it."20

The 1994 baseball strike was the most impactful sports labor stoppage in U.S. history when measured by games cancelled, lost revenue, and congressional response. The Curt Flood Act, while years in the making, demonstrated bipartisan efforts by senators to correct what was, in their view, an unjust reality for major league baseball players. The bill's impact is still being measured, but it did empower, in theory, individual MLBPA members to file suit like Curt Flood did in 1969. This bill also brought Curt Flood, a name largely forgotten to all but the most ardent of baseball fans, back into public discourse. Minutes before the Senate passed the Curt Flood Act, Senator Leahy concluded, "When others refused, [Curt Flood] stood up and said no to a system that he thought un-American....I am sad that he did not live long enough to see this day."21

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 20. "Likely votes on bill supported by owners & players," undated (ca. 1997), Senator Leahy and Senator Hatch, 28 February 1997, Fehr to Hatch, 25 July 1997, in Records of the U.S. Senate, 105th Congress, Committee on the Judiciary, Republican Legislative Files, Box 2, Record Group 46, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.; Curt Flood Act of 1998, S.53, 105th Cong., 1st sess., 1997. For more on the impact of the Curt Flood Act, see Janice Rubin, "'Curt Flood Act of 1998': Application of Federal Antitrust Laws to MLB Players," Congressional Research Service (CRS) 98-820A, April 12, 2004; Edmund P. Edmonds, "The Curt Flood Act of 1998: A Hollow Gesture After All These Years?" Marquette Sports Law Review 9, No. 2 (Spring 1999): 315-46; and William Basil Tsimpiris, "A Question of (Anti)trust: Flood v. Kuhn and the Viability of Major League Baseball's Antitrust Exemption," Richmond Journal of Law and the Public Interest (Summer 2004): 69-86; Congressional Record, 105th Cong., 2nd sess., July 30, 1998, 18176.
 21. Congressional Record, 105th Cong., 2nd sess., July 30, 1998, 18176. Sources: <https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/senate-stories/senate-and-the-1994-95-baseball-strike.htm> <https://thisgreatgame.com/1994-baseball-history/>
- Delaware delegation hits one for George W. Bush on this 3 inch celluloid from 2004 Republican National Convention in NY City. Dynamic pin that unites two American pastimes – baseball and politics. Courtesy Anderson Auction.*

Philadelphia Athletics baseball 7/8"

TREASURES on the WEB

By Paul Bengston

I finally had some luck at the last large flea market of the year in Minnesota. I didn't want to go, but my autopilot brain wouldn't let me sleep in. As with any collecting hobby, persistence comes with rewards, eventually. Interesting to me is that almost all my summer of 2025 grassroots purchases have been non pinback items, mostly paper. Perhaps all the pinbacks have moved online. A resent search of eBay for the word "pinback" came up with 1,600,000 results. A search for "political button" came up with 120,000 results. New collectors face an entirely different world compared to what I experienced as a young collector. I bought what showed up at local antique shows and shops. We now have the world at our fingertips. I just bought an FDR button from Australia (and got hit with a tariff). Technology will continue to change our hobby. I imagine going forward we will see all sorts of AI designed items being offered. The days of needing a graphic designer are likely coming to an end. Remember, change is good, right?

1st up is a small 2" X 4 ½" colorful and graphic Hayes ribbon from 1876. This sold for \$192 which is right in line with past sales.



About six months ago I began building a Harrison frame. One of the items I knew was a must have is this sepia & RWB "Harrison and Protection" lithographic pin. To my knowledge it is the 1st lithographic pinback ever made. Oddly, lithographic pins wouldn't become widely used for another 28 years. This one in excellent condition sold for \$181.



This unusual 7/8" McKinley TR sketch design jugate had a few light edge stains. It sold for \$299. As I write this, there is a mint one up for auction.

This tiny metal dinner pail has a label attached that says, "Republican Empty Promises - Anti Injunction - Anti Trust Bill - Labor Laws - Equal Rights". One can just imagine this hanging from an "Empty

Dinner Pail" pinback from 1900. It sold for \$156.

"The Old Boys" pinback is a classic. This was the 7/8" size. It also comes as a 1 ¾" version. With some light stains, this one sold for \$129.

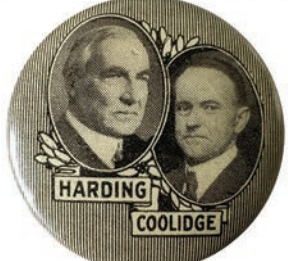
Clifford Berryman's teddy bear art took the nation by storm early in the 20th century. This rare 7/8" inch celluloid pictures a Berryman bear carrying a pennant that says "I Am It." It sold for \$411.



Re-pins, pinbacks with original papers but manufactured years (and sometimes decades) after the election are a part of our hobby. Some collectors will not buy them and view them as reproductions. I have several in my collection for pins that I otherwise would not be able to acquire. I am still able to enjoy the beauty and graphics. This 1 ¼" Bryan was listed as a re-pin and sold for \$77.



If you are building a suffrage frame, this 12" metal "Votes for Women Nov. 2" is a must have. This one sold for a reasonable \$710.



This ship pilots wheel frame with "U.S.A. Our Pilot" written on it and a photograph of Wilson and RWB American flag background is a wonderful display item that sold for \$126. What a bargain. A lot of bang for the buck.

The "Hughes Day San Diego Exposition" 7/8" pin was offered as Buy It Now for \$300 with a Best Offer option. A best offer of \$250 was accepted.

Still on my want list is a Harding Coolidge jugate. This 7/8" is perhaps the most common version but offers a unique black and white design. This one had a tiny



ding on Harding's forehead. Offered as a Buy It Now at \$950 it sold as a Best Offer of \$750.

A good Buy It Now for \$29 was had on this 7/8" blue rimmed Harding pin. There are Cox and Debs mates to this design.



There are several common Coolidge jugates but they are all small. 1 ¼" jugates or larger jugates for Coolidge are all rare. This real photo pin was a little faded which is common for this pin. It sold for \$483 which I thought was a good buy.



I was suspicious right away when 1st spotted this 1 ¼" "Calvin Coolidge for President" pin with 3 stars. A conversation was had on the APIC Facebook group page and most agreed it was not from the era but was still old. I thought the collect put in the 1950's - 60's. It sold for \$27.

It only took \$17 to take home this cute 3D "Hoover Wins" dice. A fun and unusual political item.



Herbert Hoover, Hamilton Kean, Morgan Larson all appear on this New Jersey 2 1/8" coattail celluloid pocket mirror from 1928, in excellent condition it sold for \$144. A lot of bang for the buck I think.

This 1 ½" sepia Willkie with "Virginia Delegate" ribbon sold for \$115. The same seller has offered a variety of sizes of this pin including a 1 ¼" that sold for only \$17.50. There is a 7/8" being offered as I write this.



The oddest item offered this month was a 2" tall hand cut and painted pin showing a rather ugly man wearing a barrel and the slogan "All I've Left is a Vote for Willkie". A wonderful item that sold for only \$54.

Most likely from 1960, this 1 ¾" plastic disk (not a pinback) with a paper insert showing a rotary phone and the wording "Vote for and Elect Lyndon Johnson President of Our United States" sold for \$79. A weird item.

I show this 3 ½" "The Best Man" Kennedy pin only because it sold for \$160 after another example sold for \$350 just last month. That is a big swing in price.



This large 23" x 35" poster welcoming "His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie" lingered on eBay all week. In the end the bids came in, and it sold for \$678.

Flasher, Civil Rights and Jesse Jackson collectors pushed this "Register and Vote" with the Freedom Train pin up to \$81. An odd one for sure.



Best & happy hunting,
Paul Bengston APIC #3514

"Facts are stubborn things; and whatever may be our wishes, our inclinations, or the dictates of our passions, they cannot alter the state of facts and evidence."
John Adams, 1770

"Our country may be likened to a new house. We lack many things, but we possess the more precious of all – liberty!"
James Monroe, 1801.



BILL OF RIGHTS DAY - DEC 15

In a historic 1941 radio address, President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced the first Bill of Rights Day. He stated, "No date in the long history of freedom means more to liberty-loving men in all liberty-loving countries than the 15th day of December 1791." That's the day the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution, known collectively as The Bill of Rights, were ratified.

Bill of Rights Day (by Presidential Proclamation)

"Now, Therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate December 15, 1941, as Bill of Rights Day. And I call upon the officials of the Government, and upon the people of the United States, to observe the day by displaying the flag of the United States on public buildings and by meeting together for such prayers and such ceremonies as may seem to them appropriate."

Made in honor of the Constitution and to celebrate the document's 150th anniversary, the first Bill of Rights Day took place just eight days after the Pearl Harbor attack and America's entry into World War II. Roosevelt also mentioned that there isn't a country across the globe that hasn't felt the effects of the Bill of Rights, directly or indirectly. Hitler and the Nazis in Germany were denounced during the famous speech, for taking away individual freedoms.

President Truman issued another proclamation five years later in 1946 after Congress requested to observe Bill of Rights Day again. World War II had come to an end just a year before, in 1945. But it wasn't until 1952 that President Truman proclaimed the Bill of Rights Day to be observed every year. The proclamation is usually coupled with a proclamation on Human Rights Day and Week. The date has been honored ever since.

The Virginia copy of the Bill of Rights toured the country in honor of its bicentennial (1991), visiting the capitals of all 50 states.

Madison initially proposed 19 amendments to the Constitution. The House whittled it down to 17 before sending it to the Senate. Congress sent 12 for the states to ratify. Ultimately, only 10 were actually ratified.

The Bill of Rights is on display in The National Archives Building in Washington, DC's Rotunda. There were 14 copies printed of the Bill of Rights; one for each of the 13 states to sign and one for the federal archives. Today, only 12 copies survive.



200TH ANNIVERSARY, THE BILL OF RIGHTS, 1791-1991 2.25"
<https://buttons/bill-rights-200th-anniversary>

"Fight Discrimination, Defend The Bill Of Rights." c. 1940. Cogwheel with fraternal handshake. Reverse has union bug imprint. 1.25: Courtesy of Hakes.com



Negro Americans Want Civil Rights Now! Outstanding graphics featuring a soldier that is half African & half white sharing one set of chained legs. On his left an eagle carries a rolled up "Bill Of Rights". On the right he's waving an American flag. Text on curl: "US Pat. Applied For Louis Udell Guthrie". Despite Harry Truman issuing Executive Order 9981 in the summer of 1948 desegregating the military many commanders ignored it. Truman dismissed Gen. MacArthur in 1951 causing a more rapid transition under Gen. Matthew Ridgeway. This is only the third example of this button we have encountered in our 34 years. Sold: \$1,654.95 Courtesy of Hakes.com

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DID YOU KNOW? BILL OF RIGHTS 1789 SEPT - RATIFIED 1791 DEC

September 25, 1789 - The first U.S. Congress proposed 12 Amendments to the Constitution, ten of which, comprising the Bill of Rights, were ratified.

Ratified on Dec. 15, 1791, a day now celebrated annually as Bill of Rights Day, the first 10 Amendments to the U.S. Constitution were a response to broad public fears that a new national government might run roughshod over individuals and states.

When the Constitution was drafted in 1787, every state delegation in attendance rejected a Bill of Rights, saying it was unnecessary. Led by James Madison, the first Congress reversed course when it became clear that the new Constitution provoked broad public suspicion.

"The lack of a Bill of Rights became the chief stumbling block to ratification by the states, so James Madison and others promised to support adding one," Monk said. "Without the people insisting on a Bill of Rights during the Constitution's ratification process, it might never have existed. We the People created our own Bill of Rights." (USCourts.gov)

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense

Amendment VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people

Sources:

[Now Cherished, Bill of Rights Spent a Century in Obscurity](https://www.uscourts.gov/data-news/judiciary-news/2019/12/12/now-cherished-bill-rights-spent-a-century-obscurity#:~:text=ratified%20on%20Dec.,roughshod%20over%20individuals%20and%20states), Published on December 12, 2019, United States Court
<https://www.uscourts.gov/data-news/judiciary-news/2019/12/12/now-cherished-bill-rights-spent-a-century-obscurity#:~:text=ratified%20on%20Dec.,roughshod%20over%20individuals%20and%20states>.

Linda Monk, author of "[The Bill of Rights: A User's Guide.](#)"



Harvey Goldberg
Editor

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heg1@verizon.net
732-382-4652

NOVEMBER

Six Presidents were November born:

James K. Polk 11-2-1795 Warren G. Harding 11-2-1865

James A. Garfield 11-19-1831 Joe Biden 11-20-1942

Franklin Pierce 11-23-1804 Zachary Taylor 11-24-1784

Presidents Harding & Polk share birthdays

The A.P.I.C. Newsletter



Happy 83rd Birthday
President Joe Biden
November 20, 1942

THE APIC CALENDAR

October 31-November 1, 2025

Get ready for **"The Big Show"** - Canton, Ohio. That's October 31 and November 1. Two full days of bourse. 9am-4pm. At 2260 International Parkway, Canton OH 4420. Contact Jack Dixey, 123 Lisbon Street, Canton OH 44406
dixeycitylimits@yahoo.com or 419-610-9270.

November 7-8, 2025

This year's Mid-Atlantic Regional in Langhorne, PA is 7-8, at the **Sheraton Buck's County Hotel**. Room hopping on Thursday with two full days of bourse on Friday & Saturday as with exhibits and displays. Tables from **Ed Stahl** (8-F Somerset Hills Court, Bernardsville NJ 07924). Phone 973-241-5106 **EVENINGS ONLY.** (collectorstuff@msn.com). More details Below.

ALSO ON THE CALENDAR

APIC 2026 NATIONAL CONVENTION

The 2026 National Convention is coming soon! Yes it's a year away. But we all know how fast the time will go.

The dates are **Mon., July 27-Sat., Aug. 1, 2026**

At the DoubleTree Hotel Northshore,
In Danvers Massachusetts

Contacts for the National
are

Susan Roman 603-868-2293
(reaganroman@comcast.net)
&

Mike Dunham 508-429-5235
(burdun@comcast.net)



Big Apple Super Bowl Weekend Show

Sat. Feb 7, 2026: Union Fire Co. Banquet Hall,
1396 River Rd., Titusville, NJ 08560



Tables: \$50 each

Parking: Free

Admission: \$3.00

Additional Info: It's Super Bowl weekend! Let's Go! Huddle Up! Come out to this one-day show to see a wide range of dealer tables full of political campaign memorabilia available for sale/trade. We're back at our old location at the firehouse. If you want to have a table at this show, reserve it now because all tables typically sell out quickly.

Contact Tony Lee, 609-310-0817 or email him at tonylee08560@gmail.com

MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL LANGHORNE, PA NOV. 7-8, 2025

SHERATON BUCKS COUNTY HOTEL
400 Oxford Valley Road, Langhorne PA 19047
Room Reservations: (215) 54-4100

Call the hotel and mention group code "APIC"
For \$129 single/double, convention room rate.

SHOW SCHEDULE

Thurs. 3pm-7pm Room Hopping

Fri. 9am-5pm Open Bourse

Sat. 9am-2pm Open Bourse 2-3pm

Dealer Pack-up

Registration: Adults \$5, Students

\$3.00. Under 12 Free

DEALER TABLES:

Foyer & Wall Tables: 1-\$70, 2-\$125, 3-\$180

Interior Tables: 1-\$60, 2-\$110, 3-\$155.

If you rented tables at last year's 2024 show they are FREE this year (2025). **Get the same number of tables you had last year for FREE!**

Returning Dealers pay only the \$5.00 registration fee.

For everyone else regular table rental fees apply.

Tables reserved on a first come basis with

PAYMENT IN FULL. (Including registration fee)

Refunds only if tables are resold. Make checks

payable to 'Mid-Atlantic APIC'.

Contact Ed Stahl for tables

8-F Somerset Hills Ct. Bernardsville, NJ

07924 (609) 462-4817

(Afternoons & Evenings Only)

collectorstuff@msn.com



From The President

The APIC turns 80 years old this year, and to help commemorate that occasion, the APIC Board has approved the launch of a new, more modern logo created by member Caleb Yonker. You can see the new logo at the bottom of this page and everywhere else where our logo appears.

Caleb is a graphic designer who has recently relocated to Clearwater, Fla., from Indiana. He volunteered to refresh our look, and I think he succeeded completely. Many thanks to Caleb for his efforts.

I'd also like to welcome a new member to the APIC Board of Directors, Tom O'Connor from Watertown, Wisconsin; Tom is a long-time collector and member and will be replacing Caleb to represent Region 4.

They say the typical person needs to see an advertisement at least eight times before the message sinks in. With that in mind, I'd like to remind you that the APIC now accepts multi-year memberships and renewals.

If you look at the membership renewal form on the facing page, or at the membership form online at www.apic.us, you'll see that you can renew for up to five years, which many members have requested. The goal is to save you from having to remember to renew each year and makes sure that you won't miss a single issue of the Political Bandwagon or the Keynoter. So when your renewal comes due, please consider signing up for multiple years, which also saves the APIC membership team from having to remind you each year.

Also, a big thanks to several members who have made donations to the organization recently, including Wes Berger, Jack Dixey, Frank Acker and Cary Jung. Their support is much appreciated. If you would like to make a donation, simply click on the red Donate button on the APIC.us website and help support our many activities

Thanks, *Tony*

OUR NEW APIC LOGO

The APIC has a new re-designed and more modern logo. Two versions of the new design was recently approved by the Board of Directors. There are 2 new versions and the old logo for comparison:



Board Meeting Notice

Hello APIC Board and appointees, this is a Save the Date email for our next meeting via Zoom. The date will be Tuesday, December 9th at 8:00 PM Eastern, 5:00 PM Pacific time. The agenda, financial report, and Zoom link will be sent later as we get closer to the date.

Winston Blair,

APIC Secretary



APIC NEWSLETTER

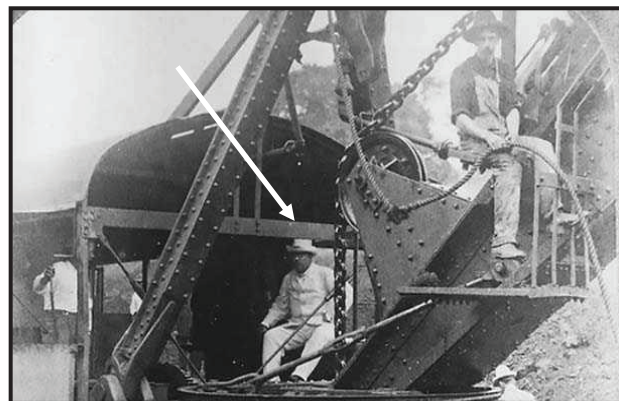
NOVEMBER 2025, Continued



President Theodore Roosevelt's trip to Panama in November 1906 marked a significant moment in US history as it was the first time a sitting President made an official diplomatic visit outside of the continental United States. Although presidents before Roosevelt had traveled outside the U.S. in other diplomatic capacities prior to or after serving as president, Roosevelt was the first to make a "state" visit while in office. His trip to Panama and Puerto Rico signaled a new era in how presidents conducted diplomatic relations with other countries.

During his 17-day journey, Roosevelt visited both Panama and Puerto Rico. His primary objective in Panama was to personally inspect the progress of the Panama Canal construction, a project he considered vital for American strategic and economic interests.

Roosevelt entered office in 1901 with the firm intention of asserting American influence over Central and South American politics, partly as a result of his own past experiences in the area. In 1897, he became



At The Controls of a Steam Shovel in Panama

secretary of the Navy under President William McKinley, whose administration worked to secure access to ports and industries in countries with close proximity to the U.S. At the time of Roosevelt's appointment to the Navy's highest civilian office, American sea power was on the rise, enabling the U.S. to become a greater influence in world affairs.

Now-President Roosevelt visited Panama to check on the progress of the Panama Canal, the construction of which had suffered many setbacks, including worker accidents and disease outbreaks. Roosevelt's tenacious demands for improvements in health care and better working conditions pushed the canal project forward just when it appeared doomed to failure. His trip to the construction site in 1906—which included the taking of a November 15 photo of the president himself working the controls of a large steam shovel (left)—helped to boost flagging morale.

Roosevelt's next stop was Puerto Rico, which had become a U.S. protectorate after the Spanish-American War of 1898. In 1900, President William McKinley promised to help establish a civilian government there without becoming an occupying power. McKinley was assassinated in 1901, and Roosevelt, who was then serving as McKinley's vice president

became president, inheriting the stewardship of Puerto Rico. In 1906, he traveled to the country to recommend that Puerto Ricans become U.S. citizens. He stopped short of suggesting Puerto Rico become another U.S. state, however, and vowed to allow the island a certain amount of autonomy. (It was not until 1916, under President Woodrow Wilson, that the Jones Act was passed, extending the option of U.S. citizenship to Puerto Ricans while preserving Puerto Rico's autonomy.)

At the time of Roosevelt's visit, the canal project had faced numerous challenges, including outbreaks of disease and accidents among workers. Roosevelt's visit aimed to boost morale, advocate for improved working conditions, and emphasize the importance of healthcare initiatives for the workers. He toured the Culebra Cut and even climbed aboard a steam shovel, a moment captured in an iconic photograph symbolizing American progress abroad.

Roosevelt's dedication to the Canal project and his hands-on approach during the visit demonstrated his commitment to overseeing one of the most ambitious engineering projects of its time, says the Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library. The trip also highlighted his assertive foreign policy, which aimed to expand American influence in Central and South America. Roosevelt firmly believed the Canal's completion would enhance international commerce and bolster U.S. military power.

Historians often interpret Roosevelt's actions in Panama as a combination of imperial ambitions and strategic considerations for securing the Canal's construction. His quote, "I took the Isthmus, started the Canal and then left Congress not to debate the Canal, but to debate me," reflects the controversial nature of his approach. Regardless of these differing interpretations, Roosevelt's trip to Panama remains a crucial event in the history of the Panama Canal and US foreign policy.



Roosevelt Party Touring Construction Site

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Cartoon - Digging the Canal

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☐ USA Membership - Expedited (publications via 1st Class Mail)		\$72
☐ Canadian Membership (publications via 1st Class Mail/International rate)		\$76
☐ International Membership (publications via 1st Class Mail/International rate)		\$105
☐ Youth Membership (19 & younger)		\$16
☐ Family/Relative Membership (same household, no publications)		\$12
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SEND TO: APIC Member Services, 9018 Balboa Blvd., #111, Northridge, CA 91325

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Shows & events of interest to political items collectors.
It is recommended you confirm dates & times of each event before traveling.

NOV 7-8, 2025 - MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL

Langhorne, PA at the Sheraton Buck's County Hotel. Room hopping on Thursday. Two full days of bourse on Fri. & Sat. with exhibits and displays. Tables from Ed Stahl (8-F Somerset Hills Court, Bernardsville, NJ 07924). Phone 973-241-5106 EVENINGS ONLY. (collectorstuff@msn.com). More details to follow. (See our ad on pg 7)

NOV 8, 2025 - SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER of the APIC

Sat. from 10am-2pm. Location: The historic Rancho San Antonio (built in 1938), 21000 Plummer Street, Chatsworth, CA 91311. Tables: 40 tables. Admission \$3.00 (but kids and students are free). Contact Tom Morton for information or tables 818-644-9231 or tmagic22@yahoo.com

NOV 9, 2025 - WISCONSIN APIC FALL SHOW

Sunday Nov 9th, (no Packer game) at the Watertown Public Library. We are returning to last years location at 100 S Water Street, Watertown, WI 53094. Hours are 12-3pm. The bridge construction is complete and Main St is fully open to traffic. Table costs are unbelievably low at just \$10 each or 2/\$15. To reserve tables and more info, contact Pat Kehoe at pjkheoe@gmail.com or 414-690-4980.

DEC 13, 2025 NOR CAL CHAPTER SHOW

Sat., Dec. 13, 2025 from 10 AM - 2 PM at the Sierra 2 Center, Curtis Hall, 2791 24th Street, Sacramento, CA. Free appraisals. Free Parking. Dealer tables (\$25); admission: \$5. Reconnect with friends, meet new collectors, and buy, sell, and trade campaign buttons, posters, and vintage political memorabilia. Mini-auction at noon. Hundreds of political buttons, posters, advertising pinbacks, cause, social justice, patriotic, cartoon, and pop culture items for sale and trade. Contact: Gottlieb007@hotmail.com

FEB 7, 2026 BIG APPLE SUPER BOWL WEEKEND SHOW

Sat. Feb 7, 2026 from 9am-3pm at Union Fire Co. Banquet Hall, 1396 River Rd, Titusville, NJ 08560. Tables: \$50 each. Parking: Free. Admission: \$3.00. It's Super Bowl weekend! Let's Go! Huddle Up! Come out to this one-day show to see a wide range of dealer tables full of political campaign memorabilia available for sale/trade. We're back at our old location at the firehouse. Reserve your table now before they sell out. Contact Tony Lee. tonylee08560@gmail.com or phone 609.310.0817

SAVE THE DATE

2026 APIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

JULY 27-AUG 1, 2026 Location: Double Tree Hotel North Shore, Danvers, MA. Guest Room Rates: \$149 + tax per night. Convention highlights. Sale/Bourse Days: open Thurs, Fri & Sat. Member's Auction: Thurs night. Banquet: Fri night. For general questions, join our Facebook Group: facebook.com/groups/apic2026. For specific needs contact Susan Roman at reganroman@comcast.net or 603-534-0157, or Mike Dunham at burdun@comcast.net or 617-212-4249.

SEND YOUR SHOW INFO TO polbandwgn@aol.com

VOTE

“Elections belong to the people. It’s their decision. If they decide to turn their back on the fire and burn their behinds, then they will just have to sit on their blisters.”

Abraham Lincoln

NOVEMBER 2025

CARTER POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS & FRIENDS

We were shocked last Friday to learn of the death of our friend and president Roger Van Sickle. Here's the obituary link: <https://www.snyderfuneralhomes.com/obituaries/Roger-Myron-Van-Sickle?obid=46199573#/obituaryinfo>

We tried to inform everyone via the CPIC Facebook page, founded and managed for us by Craig Boehr. We discussed a memorial gift from the group.

After talking with friends in Plains, we decided on The Friends of Jimmy Carter. This group is working with the National Park Service to open the residence for tours. George Williams told me the NPS was prepared to spend \$25,000 to cover the swimming pool, but someone in Plains donated the work. So, this is a good group of local citizens with "hands on."

We have decided to honor Roger Vansickle by sending a donation in his memory on behalf of the Carter Political Items Collectors. This gift will go to the Friends of Jimmy Carter, who are doing great work to prepare the Carter residence for opening at the National Historical Park in Plains, in conjunction with the National Park Service.

If you would contribute toward this collective donation, you can do so by sending a check made out to chapter vice president Michael Brooks, 10696 Hwy 119, Alabaster, AL 35007.

You can also send your donation through me via either Paypal Friends & Family (craigboehr@gmail.com) or Venmo (@Craig-Boehr).

We will of course keep a full accounting of all donations.

We will aim to send the chapter's gift by **November 20**, so please send your donation by then. All contributions are welcome (you don't need to be a member of CPIC to donate.)

Thanks in advance for helping us honor Roger! Craig Boehr & Michael Brooks

IN MEMORY OF Stephen Bumball A.P.I.C.#3226



collecting a wide range of politicians, including fantasy candidates, as well as pinbacks featuring boxers, New Jersey towns, bulldogs and rock n' roll. He was a regular attendee at the Langhorne and Titusville shows, as well as at every APIC National Convention, and his singing ability won him loads of fans whenever he performed at a show. Steve's Dad, also an APIC member, introduced him to collecting as a kid, and Steve loved to share stories about his latest finds in the wild as he covered the flea markets and antique shops across eastern Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey.

Steve was a co-founder of the Asbury Park Rock and Roll Museum and was instrumental in recognizing and promoting the importance of preserving Asbury Park's musical history. And Steve will always be remembered for his famous "lean-in" photos with a wide range of celebrities that he posted frequently on Facebook. A generous and thoughtful person, Steve bequeathed a donation to APIC in his estate planning. He will be greatly missed. Tony Lee APIC#7254

WANTED:

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WANTED or FOR SALE:

AN ITEM YOU ARE LOOKING TO BUY OR SELL, AUCTION OR TRADE THAT YOU DESCRIBE HERE. THEN, TELL OTHERS HOW TO REACH YOU HERE.

\$10/one item/month or \$19/two items/month. 40 Words or less per item. 5 cents each additional word. Checks payable to: The Political Bandwagon

MINI AD SPECIAL

It's with a heavy heart that we mourn the loss of Stephen Bumball (APIC #3226), a long-time collector and terrific guy who had many, many friends throughout the hobby and beyond. Steve died in his sleep on Oct. 19 at age 65 after surviving quadruple-bypass surgery just a month before and radiation treatment for prostate cancer earlier this year.

Steve loved



TROMPE L'OEIL, TAFT & MEUER

(Continued from page 3 . . .)

Another famous painter known for portraits of George Washington, Charles Wilson Peale (1741-1824), was an American painter, military officer, scientist, and naturalist.

In 1775, inspired by the American Revolution, Peale moved from his native Maryland to Philadelphia, where he set up a painting studio and joined the Sons of Liberty. During the American Revolutionary War, Peale served in the Pennsylvania Militia and the Continental Army, participating in several military campaigns. In addition to his military service, Peale also served in the Pennsylvania State Assembly from 1779 to 1780.

Among his numerous accomplishments—artist, inventor, naturalist, museum proprietor, co-founder of the Pennsylvania Academy, and patriarch of an artistic dynasty — Peale was also a soldier in the War of Independence. In spite of his abhorrence of violence, Peale's desire for a free America compelled him to enlist. He rose to the rank of Captain, striving to ease his troop's hardships during the hard winter at Valley Forge. Intelligent and energetic, Peale even managed to further his nascent painting career during the war, executing miniature portraits, including one of General George Washington; it would be the first of at least four more portrait sittings with the future first president. This work is the third of Peale's portraits of Washington from life, commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of Philadelphia to commemorate victory in the battles of Princeton and Trenton, in which the British, and their Hessian mercenaries, were successfully routed from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England. Here, midway through the Revolution, Washington is portrayed as Commander-in-Chief, signified by the blue sash he wears, prisoners of war and Princeton College visible in the background. The commission was a tremendous coup for Peale, and replicas were in demand even before the portrait was finished; this painting is known to be the original work. "George Washington at Princeton" originally hung in the State House (now Independence Hall), but eventually came to hang in Peale's Museum, and later the Academy. (Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts)

Peale's portraits of leading American figures of the late 18th century are some of the most recognizable and prominent from that era. More than two centuries after Peale painted his 1779 portrait *Washington at Princeton*, the painting sold for \$21.5 million, the highest price ever paid for an American portrait at the time.

According to Karl Cole in his article *Deceiving the Eye: American Trompe-l'Oeil Realism*:

By the time Peale painted this [staircase trompe l'oeil shown here], he had abandoned his lucrative portrait painting business in order to explore his passion for natural sciences and run his personal museum in Philadelphia. Illusionistic realism was already a fad in the US. Peale used this to show that American artists were just as talented and witty as their European counterparts. Indeed, the whole idea behind the Columbianum (located in the Pennsylvania State House) was to afford Americans a homeland alternative to studying in Europe.

American artists drew from a long tradition of illusionistic realism in Western art, including Dutch and Flemish Baroque portraiture and still life. Peale's *Staircase Group* itself references a painting by Antonie van Dyck (1599-1641) of Lord John Stuart and His Brother, Lord Bernard Stuart (National Portrait Gallery, London). Peale, however, emphasized the complete negation of the picture plane by including an actual doorframe and wooden step when the work was exhibited at the one and only exhibition at the Columbianum. Apparently, Raphaelle Peale (1774-1825) is said to have witnessed George Washington (died 1799) tip his hat at this painting when he visited the Peale Museum in 1797.

Trompe l'oeil is also employed in architecture, creating the illusion of space, like a ceiling open to the sky or a corridor seeming to extend beyond the confines of a wall, or now in contemporary mind-bending street paintings creating the illusion of holes in the ground replete with waterfalls, staircases and more. You can order trompe l'oeil art murals for your walls, ceiling or floors. One of my favorites turns your bathroom floor into a koi pond. Next time you are in the US Capitol, look up at the rotunda ceiling. You'll find the painting titled "The Apotheosis of Washington," a trompe l'oeil masterpiece creating the illusion of the ceiling open to the sky with people looking down at you. One wonders if the skill required for an artist to master the trompe l'oeil technique will survive the age of artificial intelligence. If you're observant and informed, maybe next time your eye will not be fooled.

Sources:
<https://fineart.ha.com/itm/paintings/the-hon-paul-h-buchanan-jr-collection-charles-alfred-meurer-american-1865-1955-still-life-with-t/a/5024-77035.s?ic4=GalleryView-Thumbnail-071515>

<https://www.thecollector.com/zeuxis/>

<https://webhelper.brown.edu/joukowski/courses/greekpast/4891.html>

<https://www.pafa.org/museum/collection/item/george-washington-princeton>

Karl Cole, posted on Jun 21, 2017, *Deceiving the Eye: American Trompe-l'Oeil Realism*, <https://www.davisart.com/blogs/curators-corner/american-obsession-trompe-loeil-realism/>



George Washington at Princeton by Charles Wilson Peale, 1779
Shown courtesy of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts



"Portrait of Raphaelle Peale and Titian Ramsey Peale", 1795. Oil on canvas, 89-1/2"x 39-3/8" by Charles Wilson Peale. Staircase Group. This painting exhibit included an actual door frame and step which enhanced the trompe l'oeil illusion of the painting.

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APIC IN THE NEWS

**IN CASE YOU MISSED IT IN THE FEBRUARY ISSUE
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
BANDWAGON AVAILABLE ONLINE
AT THE APIC WEBSITE**

APIC President Tony Lee announced a new member service being tested -- "the ability to read the monthly Political Bandwagon newspaper online".

Currently members can make the choice to receive the Bandwagon by standard bulk mail, or more quickly by first class mail for a small fee. This new method gives all members a third option to access the Bandwagon electronically on the APIC website in the members-only section at no additional fee.

If you like the new third option, you can opt not to receive the print edition. Don't worry. The print edition is not going away, but if you want to opt out, and get the electronic version instead of the print version, then it would help lower APIC's costs & help keep membership dues as low as possible.

Whether you prefer to receive the Bandwagon in print, electronically or both, we want to hear from you. Send your feedback to Tony Lee by emailing tonylee08560@gmail.com and to Jeannine Coup at polbandwgn@aol.com. If the feedback is positive, then the APIC will make this new member benefit a permanent fixture.

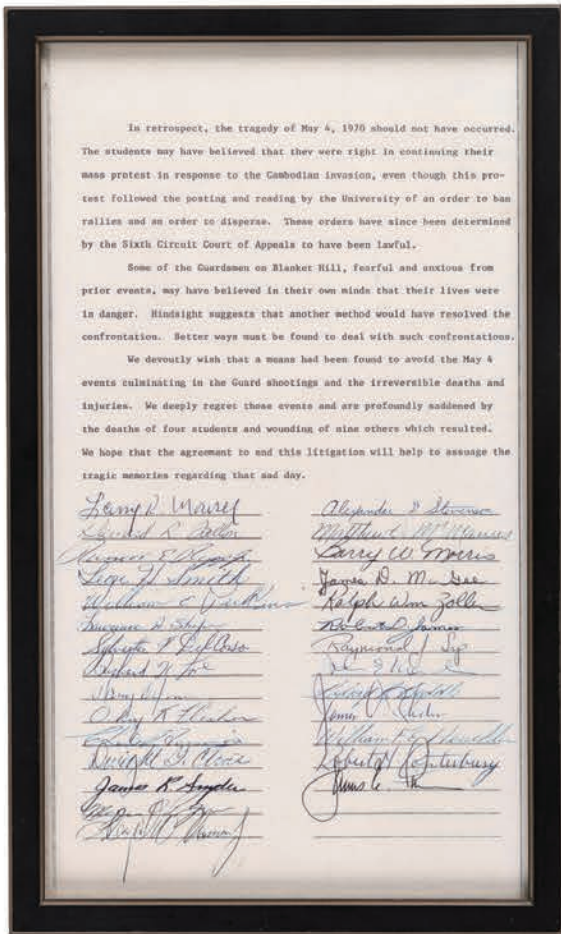
Some of you have already sent emails and we **thank you** for taking the time to respond.

CHECK IT OUT

- www.apis.us
- Login
- click on "My APIC"
- click on "Political Bandwagon"
- click on the month of the Bandwagon you'd like to see.
- While you are there, explore all the other resources for members at the APIC website under "My APIC".

NOT A MEMBER? JOIN TODAY! SEE PAGE 21.





Kent State Shooting Apology Document From Survivor Tom Grace



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www.Hakes.com

Ends Tues. Nov. 18

