

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE: WILLIAM MCKINLEY'S VISIT TO TEXAS IN 1901

by

William Klaess

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Departmental Honors in the

Department of History

Texas Christian University

Fort Worth, Texas

5/4/2015

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE: WILLIAM MCKINLEY'S VISIT TO TEXAS IN 1901

Project Approved:

Supervising Professor: Gregg Cantrell, Ph.D.

Department of History

Rebecca Sharpless, Ph.D.

Department of History

Arturo Flores, Ph.D.

Department of Spanish and Hispanic Studies

### ABSTRACT

In the spring of 1901, President William McKinley embarked on a tour of the country by train as the first large action of his second term. While lasting nearly two months, little is written about this journey and the many stops made along the way. This paper focuses on the portion of the trip in Texas, including major stops in Houston, Austin, San Antonio, and El Paso. Various members of the president's cabinet traveled with him for certain sections of the tour. City-wide celebrations, full of parades, ceremonies, and other events took place at every stop along the tour, and in many of the larger cities McKinley gave speeches that outlined his goals for his second term in office. He hoped that by visiting the people of the resentful post-Reconstruction South he could gain the favor of the public, and in turn their representatives in Congress, for support of his economic and legislative agenda. The results were generally positive, the people happy and excited to receive their president, but McKinley's life was cut short before he could really see the effects of his tour.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION..... 1

CHRONOLOGY OF THE TOUR ..... 3

ANALYSIS OF THE TEXAS VISITS..... 12

CONCLUSION..... 28

NOTES ..... 30

## INTRODUCTION

In 1898 the United States emerged victorious from the Spanish-American War, gaining key territories in the Caribbean and Pacific. The brief war occurred in William McKinley's first term as president, and the success of the war, among other factors, prompted him to run for a second term. McKinley had a sure grasp on his party's nomination and the Republican National Convention selected Theodore Roosevelt, then-governor of New York and ~~R~~ough ~~Ri~~der hero of the Spanish-American War, as his running mate. The Republican duo achieved a solid victory in the 1900 election over William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska and his running mate Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

If the Spanish-American War stands out as the highlight of McKinley's first term, then, ~~tragically,~~ his assassination ~~largely defines~~~~comes to the fore as the highlight of~~ his brief second term. Yet, this over-simplified view ignores the events that occurred during his short second term as president. In reality, more than just his assassination occurred during the several months of McKinley's second term. In some of the last weeks before an anarchist gunned him down at the Buffalo, New York, Pan-American Exposition, the ~~p~~President set about to visit his constituents in some of the states less-visited by Republicans, as well as the ~~newly~~-settled territories of the Southwest. After his second inauguration on March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1901, President McKinley, the ~~f~~First ~~l~~ady, and several members of the ~~p~~President's cabinet set off on a tour across the South and West of the country.

Although this tour was one of the last great events of McKinley's life, there is little in the way of historiography regarding the tour of the South and West. There are

**Commented [CG1]:** You only capitalized titles when then immediately precede the person's name, as in "President McKinley."

**Commented [CG2]:** You don't hyphenate when the adverb ends in "ly"

volumes written about the Spanish-American War, sectionalism, [the battle against the trusts](#), and the politics of McKinley's time. However, few historians and biographers discuss this journey in any depth. When the journey is mentioned, the authors typically have focused on Mrs. McKinley falling ill while in San Francisco. Furthermore, there is no single collection of the many speeches McKinley gave in cities along the way. They vary in length depending on the size of the city or the matter discussed, but few of these speeches are readily accessible in any single work. Archived newspapers contain both fragments and entire speeches, often prefaced or followed by editorial commentary.

Marshall Everett, a contemporary biographer of McKinley, [wrote](#) several lines about the tour, mentioning only San Francisco by name and including the issue of Mrs. McKinley's medical episode in California.<sup>1</sup> Early twentieth century historian James Ford Rhodes [mentions](#) the tour as merely an afterthought in regards to Mrs. McKinley's failing health on the return trip.<sup>2</sup> Margaret Leech [went](#) into more detail, focusing on the political issues that the ~~P~~president planned on tackling, but ~~did~~ [does](#) not delve into the events of the journey aside from the launching of the battleship *Ohio* in San Francisco, and the First Lady's illness.<sup>3</sup> [Among modern historians](#), Lewis L. Gould perhaps [discusses](#) the tour most at length, devoting several pages to the journey, but [he](#) [frames](#) the trip in economic issues, such as commercial reciprocity, that had weighed on McKinley's mind at the time.<sup>4</sup> H. Wayne Morgan, a twenty-first century historian, [captures](#) more of the public's reactions to McKinley along the way, but still focuses [mainly](#) on the California stops than any stop throughout the South.<sup>5</sup>

None of these works include any sort of in-depth analysis of the tour; they look at the tour as a single event in itself, and are overshadowed by Ida McKinley's failing health. In reality, the president and company made many stops along the way at cities both large and small. This essay will examine the chronology of McKinley's tour of the country, focusing mainly on the portion of the trip in Texas, as well as analyzing the implications of this tour. The president hoped to garner the support of the public in order to influence Texas Congressmen, in order to further his own political agenda.

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE TOUR

On March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1901, William McKinley addressed the masses in Washington in his second inaugural address. This speech focused on the problems and successes of his previous term and addressed the challenges and plans he had in mind for his second term.<sup>6</sup> But as the first large action of his second term, McKinley planned to take a tour of the country, heading across the South, the Southwest territories, and up the west coast, ultimately looping back through the north of the Great Plains and Midwest to end up in Buffalo, New York, at the Pan-American Exposition. The itinerary planned for the trip to last six weeks, crossing through twenty three states and two territories over 10,500 miles.<sup>7</sup> On April 29<sup>th</sup>, ~~the President~~ the president's train, *Olympia*, set out from Washington heading southwest, with forty-three cabinet members, advisers, officials, and friends of the McKinley administration aboard.<sup>8</sup> The roster of government officials accompanying the president swelled and shrank in various legs of the journey and included such notable cabinet members as Secretary of State John M. Hay, Secretary of

the Navy John D. Long, Secretary of the Interior Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, and Postmaster General Charles E. Smith.<sup>9</sup>

Leaving the District of Columbia and entering Virginia, ~~the President~~ the president's train ~~went~~ traveled ~~through on the railway via~~ Alexandria, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and Roanoke,<sup>10</sup> making the first stop in the latter city. McKinley gave a brief speech to the citizens of Roanoke about United States territorial expansion overseas, and then the train departed again.<sup>11</sup> ~~After passing~~ Traveling next through Huntsville, Decatur, and Tusculumbia, Alabama, ~~and~~ the *Olympia* stopped next in Corinth, Mississippi.<sup>12</sup> However, the next, major destination after Roanoke was some 650 miles westward in Memphis, Tennessee, where McKinley gave a formal and lengthier speech to the citizens that attended the welcoming ceremony there.<sup>13</sup> The ~~p~~President's itinerary included Memphis, rather than say, Atlanta, because "it is on the nearest route to the great state of Texas,"<sup>14</sup> according to a Texan journalist. From Memphis, the *Olympia's* route dipped southwestward through Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, towards a major stop in New Orleans ~~—~~ the last major stop before the party entered Texas ~~—~~ on May 2<sup>nd</sup>. It was almost two months into McKinley's second term as president.

Before the train departed from Washington, there was much speculation about where the train would make stops. Many cities vied for the attention; however, not all were selected for stops during the visit. As early as January ~~of~~ 1901, shortly after the election, the citizens of El Paso were already discussing the ~~p~~President's potential visit. *The Fort Worth Morning Register* mentioned that McKinley and his party might pass

through El Paso on his way to Los Angeles, an important destination that was already ~~definitely confirmed~~~~set in stone~~. Newspapers even speculated that McKinley and Porfirio Díaz, ~~the president~~~~the president~~ of Mexico, would shake hands at his stop in the border city.<sup>15</sup> Just before the ~~p~~President's ~~s~~Second ~~i~~naugural ~~a~~Address, the itinerary of the trip had yet to be ~~finalized~~~~set in stone~~. The *Dallas Morning News* published an article titled "~~The President~~~~The president~~ May Visit Us," where, naturally, the "Us" is Dallas.<sup>16</sup> The train ultimately did not stop in Dallas; it was too far north of the path westward through the central regions of Texas that the train ended up taking.

McKinley and company departed New Orleans early in the morning on Friday, May 3<sup>rd</sup>, traveling westward. The first stop in Texas was Houston, because of its proximity to Louisiana. Governor Joseph D. Sayers, Houston Mayor J.D. Woolford, and other Texas state officials greeted ~~the President~~~~the president~~ and his executive cohort.<sup>17</sup> The city received ~~the president~~~~the presidential~~ host in an uproar, with the firing of a battery of cannons and throngs of citizens dressed in "holiday attire." The occasion certainly called for a business holiday in the city, as well as overall general celebrations. ~~The President~~~~The president~~ and his cabinet members traveled in a parade through the city, in which entire groups full of schoolchildren had the privilege of marching alongside ~~the President~~~~the president~~ and his cabinet members.

Towards the end of the parade route, on Crawford Street, thousands of black citizens of Houston lined the streets and excitedly sang the National Anthem and "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," along with several other patriotic tunes. The neighborhood erected over the street a colorful arch under which the procession would

pass, decorated with flowers and flags. Reverend W.H. Logan of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church greeted ~~the President~~the president, speaking on behalf of the black citizens of Houston, and presented him with a bouquet of flowers. This floral shield was a symbol of appreciation and respect from the black secret societies and social organizations of Houston.

After Crawford Street, the parade procession reached the Auditorium, where ~~the President~~the president addressed a crowd of more than five thousand~~5,000~~ people. He graciously thanked the people of Houston, remembering the time he served with some of Texas' first delegates to the House of Representatives. In his introduction of the ~~p~~President, Governor Sayers used the word "imperial;" to describe Texas. McKinley played off of this and began his speech commemorating the history of Texas' Independence, recognizing the sovereignty and bravery of the forefathers and citizens of Texas. Next, McKinley acknowledged the economic success of the country that was due in large part to the industries of the South. Included among these were cotton production, coal, lumber, and ~~—~~after a lighthearted outcry from a member of the audience ~~—~~oil, a reference to the massive discovery at nearby Spindletop three months earlier.

After a series of brief speeches delivered by several of the cabinet members accompanying McKinley expressing gratitude and respect for the citizens of Texas, Governor Sayers escorted Mrs. Anson Jones to present to ~~the President~~the president a silken banner. Mrs. Jones, age 82, was the widow of the last president of the Republic of Texas and was ~~the president~~the president of the Daughters of the Republic. She

declared President McKinley as a Texan at heart, citing memorable events of the war for Texas' Independence. McKinley later told journalists that he considered the "stop in Houston the most enjoyable so far on the trip."<sup>18</sup> Earlier in the year, Texan journalists had speculated that if the pPresident visited Houston, he would also visit Galveston, given its immediate proximity to Houston.<sup>19</sup> This did not turn out to be the case, however, and ~~the president~~the presidential party headed northwest instead of toward the Gulf Coast. After departing from Houston, the pPresident gave a speech nearby to the students and citizens ~~at Texas A&M University~~ at Prairie View A&M,<sup>20</sup> a historically black university founded during Reconstruction as part of Morrill Land-Grant College Act.<sup>21</sup> After the brief layover at the university, the *Olympia* departed northwestward again for Austin, with Governor Sayers accompanying the executive cabinet in order to return to the capital city. McKinley made brief greetings and speeches to the crowds gathered at each of the train stations along the way.

The train arrived in Austin around 4:30 in the afternoon. Again, several months earlier, the citizens of Austin, including Governor Sayers, Mayor John D. McCall,

~~President of the~~ University of ~~Texas~~ at Austin ~~President~~ William L. Prather, the cCity cCouncil,<sup>22</sup> and several other notables had sent a telegram to the pPresident petitioning him to visit the capital, citing that "Austin is one of the few capital cities of the Union that has never been honored with the presence of a President of the United States."<sup>23</sup> Although Austin is the capital of the state, the schedule did not permit for a long stay there in Austin. After their arrival, ~~the president~~the presidential party paraded through the city, accompanied by Texan military companies.<sup>24</sup> The parade path led to the capitol

**Commented [CG3]:** I combined FNs 20 and 21, so we wouldn't have a FN in the middle of the sentence. Also, look at how I rendered the citation to the Handbook article. This is how these should all be done. Fix any others.

**Commented [CG4]:** There was only one UT then.

**Commented [CG5]:** Again, combine this citation with FN 23, so you don't have a FN in the middle of a sentence. (That's frowned upon.) Just divide the citations using semicolons as I did in FN 20,

building, where McKinley gave a speech in the hall of representatives. Mrs. McKinley and the other women on the trip attended a reception in the Senate chamber.

Afterward, the ~~p~~President traveled to the University of Texas at Austin where he gave a speech to the university students as well as public school students. Following this, Governor Sayers and his wife entertained ~~the President~~the president and First Lady with a dinner reception at the executive mansion.<sup>25</sup>

Although the layover in Austin was only for the afternoon and early evening, it was a longer stop in a Texan city than most. ~~The President~~The president's visit to Austin accounted for a holiday there as well. The people were so enthusiastic to welcome ~~the President~~the president that one newspaper even dubbed it "McKinley Day."<sup>26</sup> The train departed southwestward that same night for San Antonio.

The stop in San Antonio was ~~an even more elaborate~~a much greater affair than that of Austin. It was the second time a United States president had visited the city, Benjamin Harrison having traveled there in 1891. The party arrived in San Antonio in the early hours of the morning on Saturday, May 4<sup>th</sup>, sometime between 2:00 and 2:30.<sup>27</sup> Word of the ~~president's~~arrival quickly spread, and crowds began to gather at the train platform even before seven in the morning, over an hour before McKinley's scheduled appearance. As in Houston, a parade ~~full~~ of citizens, both children and adults, proceeded through the city, concluding with a speech by ~~the President~~the president at the Alamo. An estimated ~~eight~~8,000 to ~~ten thousand~~10,000 school children marched in the parade, coming from private and public schools alike. President Hart of the Business Men's Club of San Antonio had a large part in organizing the parade festivities. The Club went so far

**Commented [CG6]:** Tell us who the first one was. Say it like this: "It was the second time a United States president had visited the city, \_\_\_\_\_ having traveled there in [give year]."

as to supply the flags that would be carried by school children in the parade and much of the decorations throughout the city.<sup>28</sup> As ~~the President~~the president passed by them initially, on Jefferson Street and in Travis Park, the children threw flowers into the street before falling in line to enter the parade. The procession made a stop at Fort Sam Houston along the parade route. Furthermore, veterans of the Civil War, from both the Union and Confederate forces, were in attendance, dressed in blue and gray respectively. Among these veterans was a large banner depicting a Confederate soldier shaking hands with a Union soldier.<sup>29</sup>

The buildings along the parade route, both private residences and places of business, bore elaborate decorations, colorful banners, signs, and streamers. A San Antonio headline read that “the city was ablaze with enthusiasm and deluged by the national colors.” The grandstand at the Alamo Plaza was even more grandiose, fitting the occasion. Along with ~~the President~~the president and his cabinet, other dignitaries and officials from San Antonio, including Mayor Marshall Hicks, sat atop the grandstand at Alamo Plaza.

Mayor Hicks gave a brief speech introducing ~~the President~~the president and addressing the special occasion, in which he nostalgically recalled the history of Texas and the Battle of the Alamo. After this, McKinley began his speech. He acknowledged and paid homage to the storied heroes of the Texas Revolution. Continuing on the romantic idea of Texas’ martial spirit, McKinley commended the response of the call to arms in the Spanish-American War. ~~The President~~The president described that the recent war brought partisans of both sides of the Civil War together. He emotionally

recalled that, “the sons of the boys in blue and the sons of the boys in gray fought side by side . . . e—and are today shoulder to shoulder, carrying the flag we love, spotless in honor and glory.” The final segment of McKinley’s speech ended with him noting the strength and potential of Texas. He concluded by saying that the citizens of Texas “stand today, one in heart, one in faith, one in liberty, one in destiny.”<sup>30</sup>

From San Antonio, the train departed southwestward, towards the border of Texas and Mexico. Although there had been tensions between the United States and her southern neighbor in the past, by now things were mostly patched up, and ~~the President~~the president used this tour as a way of further improving relations with Mexico. ~~The president~~The presidential party made another brief stop, this time in Del Rio, a little border town which sits on the Rio Grande, while the train’s engines were switched out for fresh ones. From the back of a train car, McKinley gave a quick speech of thanks to the people.<sup>31</sup>

After this brief layover, the party continued westward toward El Paso. It arrived at nine in the morning on May 5<sup>th</sup> and planned to stay until noon the next day, longer than any of the previous Texas stops. McKinley was the second United States president to visit El Paso, with the first being Benjamin Harrison ten years prior. At this border city, hordes of American citizens, as well as thousands of Mexican citizens (who were just as excited to see ~~the President~~the president as the Americans), greeted ~~the President~~the president at Pioneer Plaza where he spoke. However, given that it was Sunday, McKinley asked that there be no official celebration that day. Furthermore, the visit to El Paso coincided with Cinco de Mayo, and while the Texan city was quiet, Juárez, the

neighboring city across the Rio Grande, was alive and booming with festivities in celebration of the Battle of Puebla.

Unfortunately for the crowd and the President, Porfirio Díaz was not able to shake hands or meet with McKinley in El Paso, as residents of the city had speculated months earlier. However, General Juan Hernandez on behalf of President Díaz, and Governor Miguel Ahumada of the Mexican state of Chihuahua attended ~~the President~~the president's speech and welcomed him to the region. Díaz was presiding over the ~~c~~ongress in Mexico City, but he sent a letter extending his cordial greetings. McKinley replied to this letter, in which he wished for "the prosperity of the Mexican Republic, in which [the United States is] bound by so many ties of mutual interest and friendship." After meeting with the Mexican officials, ~~the President~~the president and the ~~F~~irst ~~L~~ady attended the church service at the State Street Methodist Church.<sup>32</sup> Later on the afternoon of ~~the fifth~~the 5<sup>th</sup>, ~~the President~~the president and the ~~f~~irst ~~L~~ady took a leisurely drive around El Paso to tour the city. In the evening, a band that had traveled all the way to El Paso from Mexico City with General Hernandez serenaded the couple with some traditional Mexican music.

The next day, Monday ~~the sixth~~the 6<sup>th</sup>, McKinley gave a speech to a crowd composed of thousands of Americans and Mexicans in El Paso. Again, the Mexican dignitaries from the day prior were in attendance. The plaza was decorated with both American and Mexican flags, showing the international cooperation for the occasion, and the speech was preceded by military exercises and a showy parade. The wives of McKinley's cabinet members, but not Mrs. McKinley, were not in attendance, for they

had crossed the border to enjoy a breakfast with the distinguished Mexican banker Juan Ochoa in Juárez.

As they had in the previous large stops on the tour, the cabinet members gave a series of short speeches following ~~the President~~the president's. Afterwards, ~~the President~~the president, his cabinet members, and the Mexican officials, went for a drive around the city. McKinley requested to visit the bridge over the Rio Grande that connects El Paso and Juárez. He also stopped by the American Customs office located on the United States side of the bridge to meet with the officials there. While his predecessor Benjamin Harrison went halfway across the bridge—~~still not leaving~~ United States territory—~~McKinley did not set foot on the bridge at all.~~ At the beginning of the bridge, Mexican officials pointed out several historic landmarks, including the three-hundred-year-old church of Guadalupe, the old Spanish prison, and other buildings. Further south, some sixty miles, the mountains of the Sierra Madre were clearly visible on that bright and sunny Monday morning. Then, the party returned toward El Paso and stopped at the Mexican consulate, briefly meeting with the diplomats there.<sup>33</sup>

After the ceremonies and celebrations of the morning, it was time for ~~the President~~the president and his party to depart, leaving both El Paso and Texas. The train left promptly at noon heading westward into New Mexico towards Arizona, both of which were still only territories. Phoenix, Arizona was the next big stop on the tour. The party's intended route was to continue west to Los Angeles and then proceed northward along the west coast all the way to Portland, Oregon. However, Mrs.

McKinley fell ill along the way and the party had to stop in San Francisco before making an early return back to Washington. Despite the relatively brief time spent at each of the stops along the trip, President McKinley and company certainly made an impact on the cities and people they visited. However, various groups across the country viewed ~~the President~~the president's visits in differing ways that reflected larger political trends and sentiments throughout the nation.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE TEXAS VISITS

McKinley's final tour of the country differed in two major ways ~~from his previous~~ visits to the South and West. First, ~~it was by far his most extensive tour~~it was a far more extensive tour than McKinley had previously taken.<sup>34</sup> Second, ~~ly,~~ and more importantly, according to information from McKinley's confidants and political advisors,<sup>7</sup> George Cortelyou (~~the President~~the president's personal secretary who organized the itinerary for the entire tour)<sup>35</sup> and Charles Dawes, "~~the President~~the president's 1901 tour, unlike his other trips to the West, was not intended to affect elections."<sup>36</sup> Although a third term was technically still possible, McKinley had just ~~begun~~entered his second term and thus ~~concerns about~~ reelection ~~were presumably absent.~~ ~~was likely nowhere near even the back of his mind.~~ Notwithstanding, Texas was very unlikely to vote for a Republican candidate even if McKinley did run for a third term. McKinley ~~was most surely~~likely was completely aware of this fact. However, Cortelyou and Dawes alluded ~~d~~ to the real issues on ~~the President~~the president's ~~agenda~~docket: controlling trusts and commercial reciprocity. Although McKinley had run as a pro-business candidate with the heavy support of big business, he knew that the public was demanding action to like

#### **Commented [CG7]:**

Do you mean from previous presidential visits, or from previous visits that McKinley had made? Clarify.

**Commented [CG8]:** Here is an instance where you should paraphrase and cite (as I've done), rather than quote. there's nothing particularly noteworthy about the wording in this passage that would make it worth quoting.

~~other Republican presidents of the era, McKinley intended to keep check the~~ growing power of monopolistic corporations ~~in check~~. Without the problems of war occupying the political agenda, McKinley could now focus on the economic issues he thought most important.

The nature of these topics hinted at something larger in and of themselves: As historian Margaret Leech has explained, “in the political freedom of his second term, McKinley was prepared to pit the power of the Executive against the power of the Senate.”<sup>37</sup> The political freedom Leech refers to means here addresses that McKinley’s plans for his second term would be neither burdened with concerns about reelection nor aren’t preoccupied with the war like his last term. But in order to pursue his economic ambitions in his second term of office, McKinley needed the support of Congress. He had already experienced difficulties in cooperating with Congress, particularly in the issue of Cuba in the immediate period after the Spanish-American War.<sup>38</sup> Thus, the visit to the South, and Texas in particular, served as a means of courting the public and, by proxy, the politicians that could end up helping ~~the President~~ the president pass his legislation.

The economic implications of this tour are evident even from the very start of McKinley’s second term as president. In analyzing his visit to the Southern states, McKinley’s objectives can be clearly observed through examination of his inaugural address just two months before his trip, as well as his speech to the people of El Paso two months later. In this first address, like many second-term inaugural addresses, McKinley goes over the successes of his first term, and outlines the challenges and goals

**Commented [CG9]:** Since you quoted Leech, I think readers need to know who has posited this thesis. I generally like to keep historians' names out of the text, but it seemed appropriate here.

of his second term. This address laid out the themes and topics of his speeches and visits along the trip. Through these ideas, Texas emerges as a distinct entity and not just another resentful Southern or Democratic state.

The Second Inaugural Address start~~ed~~s off with a comparison of the state of the nation in 1901 to the conditions of the country four years prior, when he gave his first inaugural address. The first section of his speech comprises~~d~~ several direct comparisons, using “then” and “now” in a repetitive structure. Consequently, he switche~~d~~d between past and present tense. He m~~ade~~ade it clear from the start of his speech that many noticeable and quantifiable advances had been made over the course of his first term. The main comparison was made~~made is~~ between the past and present conditions of the economy. Before, the budget was inadequate, Congress was failing to come to agreement on a solution, and industry was in dire need of improvement. At the time of the second inaugural address, the Treasury had a surplus instead of a deficit, Congress had cut taxes by \$41 million~~1,000,000~~, and industry and the economy as a whole were booming. Because of the renewed prosperity of the economy, McKinley stressed the need to expand into foreign markets even further. However he caution~~ed~~s against recklessness and urge~~d~~s the employment of “sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation.” This hint~~ed~~s at McKinley’s potential plans for market expansionism being relatively modest, not wishing to act rashly in regards to their newly established foreign relations. In addressing economic issues at the very start of his inaugural address, it is clear that McKinley intended to use his

executive power to further his economic goals for the United States. However, he would not have been able to pass much legislature without bipartisan or bicameral support.

In the next section of the inaugural address, McKinley addressed the ~~America~~country's resilient nature and positive demeanor, since ~~the country~~they had just experienced a war that was "signally favorable to American arms and in the highest degree honorable to the Government." Because of the ~~it~~ recent victory in the Spanish-American War, he enjoyed the public's favor at the beginning of his second term. McKinley then addressed his reelection and stressed the need for bipartisan cooperation and support of his efforts to fulfill his presidential duties. In this, he ~~hits~~ upon a point that would become a major issue in his cross-country train tour: sectionalism. McKinley explicitly stated ~~s~~, "Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861." McKinley, and many like-minded politicians, were eager to put behind them the bitterness and resentment of the Civil War and Reconstruction. ~~The President~~The president was the champion of this sentiment, and the issue had remained dominant in American politics since the Civil War. The tour to the southern states would thus show whether or not sectionalism ~~—~~ — the lack of unity among regions of the United States, such as North versus South ~~—~~ — had indeed disappeared. McKinley referred to sectionalism as an old problem, something that the nation had moved beyond.

However, the reality of the claim of the end of sectionalism is debatable and subject to scrutiny depending on the source. ~~The President~~The president's confidence could have been due to his limited perspective as a Republican, or as a northerner, not

**Commented [CG10]:** It would've been okay to render all of this analysis in the present tense OR the past tense, but you needed to be consistent. I changed it all to the past tense; that's generally the safest thing to do.

fully realizing the South's and Democrats' true feelings towards him. Or it could have been a hopeful belief that might have proved true if the tour was successful. Despite this, McKinley endured a visit into potentially politically hostile territory to visit his people.

Next in the speech, McKinley continued to celebrate and address the prosperity and capacity of the American people, and their ambition to triumph over any enemy or obstacle they might face. This was applied to expanding overseas, into China and their newly acquired territories in the Caribbean and Pacific. In particular, ~~the President~~the president addressed the need to further solidify relations with newly independent Cuba, given its position in the Spanish-American and geographic proximity. At length, ~~the President~~the president described that the United States needed to maintain peace with Cuba, and it was the duty of the United States to help Cuba to function as a sovereign state "on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty, and assured order." Effectively, the United States must nurture Cuba until it could establish self-governance and autonomy.

Next, McKinley discussed the issue of the Philippines, an important territory gained from the Spanish-American War in which the United States had ~~not~~not yet established any form of government. At the time of McKinley's second inauguration, the United States only had military installations established on the islands. The 1898 Treaty of Paris, which resolved the Spanish-American War, gave the United States the capacity to govern the island through military rule, so long as they train a native military as a supplementary force to the United States' forces, and provided for them to promote the

**Commented [CG11]:** we avoid contractions in formal scholarly writing.

self-governance of the Philippines. ~~The President~~The president acknowledged the resistance put up by rebel Filipinos, but assured the people that the United States is not at war with them. The government was going to continue to establish a ruling body there and would quell the insurrectionists as peacefully as possible. Additionally, the Philippines were to remain a crucial location for McKinley's other objective of entry and expansion into Asian markets.

In this Second Inaugural Address, McKinley set out his main goals for his second term of office, which included the important points that he would speak about on his tour west via railroads in the South. The two points of sectionalism and economic expansion, both domestically and overseas, carried the most importance on ~~the President~~the president's agenda. Furthermore, McKinley would continue to promote his ambitions for overseas expansion, both economically and politically.<sup>39</sup>

Trying to win the support and favor of the people and politicians from Texas, in theory, should have proved difficult to nearly unattainable for a northern, Republican president. ~~The President~~The president knew, in order to carry out his ambitious legislative agenda, that he would need bipartisan support. One avenue by which he could gain the trust and support of Democrats would be to visit them and appeal to their interests, in this case in Texas. By visiting Texas, McKinley attempted, through his speeches and celebrations, to convince the residents of the Lone Star State that they could trust ~~a northerner, a~~ Republican president ~~—a northerner—~~, and that he and they shared certain interests. At the same time, McKinley had to tread lightly: He could not completely patronize and pander to the Democrats without risking losing credibility

amongst his own party's members. The visit to Prairie View A&M reflects this. After visiting Houston, McKinley had to acknowledge his black Republican constituents, who would have been some of his strongest supporters in Texas.

The issue of sectionalism had remained a major factor in American politics since the end of the Civil War. In the nearly forty years that passed, the bloody conflict ~~that pitted neighbors and brothers against each other~~ was still fresh in the public's minds.

With thousands of monuments across the country and Reconstruction issues still fresh on the public's mind, the memory of the Civil War was still inescapable for ~~the many Americans majority of the population~~.<sup>40</sup> At the same time, there was a desire to forget and reconcile the past that had bloodied America's memory and marred the sanctity of the Union. Because of this constant memory, those on the Confederate side of the war still felt tension and resentment toward their countrymen in the North. Thus, part of the reason for McKinley's tour through many of the Southern states was to reconcile this bitterness and to promote, or even to recognize in some locales, the unity of the country. He had to back up his bold proclamation that sectionalism had disappeared and prove to the country that he was truly a president for both the North and South, not just of Republican interests.

In the powerful speech he delivered at El Paso, McKinley discussed sectionalism and unity, couched in admiration of the demographics of the city. ~~Right from the start~~ he acknowledged the diversity and unity of the city. McKinley bringing up diversity here is a clear instance of ~~the President~~ the president's tactic to ~~walk a fine to the line,~~ appealing and appeal to both the Democrats and the Republicans of Texas, carefully and

**Commented [CG12]:** I think people generally know that it pitted these groups against one another.

in a manner inoffensive to either party. After addressing the distinguished officials in attendance, both Mexican and American, with all the due cordialities and formalities, ~~the President~~the president expressed his gratitude to such a “cosmopolitan city” as El Paso, in which there are “men of all races, all nationalities, and all creeds.” Yet, McKinley acknowledged, despite the diverse make-up of the city, that the citizens of El Paso were united in their allegiance to their country. ~~The President~~The president noted ~~that they are patriotic~~their patriotism and ~~more than~~willingness to sacrifice for their country.

Next in his speech, bringing about the second main matter of the tour, McKinley stated that the citizens of El Paso believed d in expansion. ~~The President~~The president pointsed out the growth of the city, in terms of both size and population. He acknowledgesd how they had ve laid the foundations for a prosperous future with their “national spirit . . . spirit of enterprise . . . e intelligence, virtue, morality, and religion.” Again, McKinley carefully appealsed to the public in order to win ~~their~~ support.

The next segment of his speech, which the *El Paso Times* titled, “Thanks for Diaz,” addressed the peculiar relationship between the heads of state of the United States and Mexico. There was naturally some degree of tension due to Texas’ history as a former territory of Spain and Mexico, and as a state with a large Hispanic population. But again, McKinley comported himself cordially and respectfully thanked General Hernandez and Governor Ahumada, the highest ranking Mexican citizens in attendance. McKinley noted that it was honorable for the Mexican officials to the visit him there in El Paso, but he respectfully deferreds to a peculiar part of his country’s “precedents that does not permit ~~the President~~the president to go outside the United States during his

term of office." Unaware of what the future had in store for him, McKinley then ~~said~~<sup>idys</sup> that he hoped for an opportunity in the future in which he would be able to visit the United States' southerly neighbor.

Returning to the end of sectionalism in the next segment of the speech, labeled "Are a United People," McKinley attempted to dispel any doubts the people of El Paso may have had about their president by referencing the previous receptions and celebrations on his party's tour of the South. If the rest of the South, the region most~~re~~<sup>stre</sup> thoroughly embroiled in the Civil War, could warmly and enthusiastically receive a Republican, northerner president, then surely El Paso could ~~have~~ as well, McKinley hoped. He state~~d~~<sup>s</sup> that the millions of citizens of the United States should be more proud than ever before, due to the magnanimity of the navy that had been sent across the world and the recent success in protecting American interests—~~—~~in other words, markets—~~—~~in former Spanish territories and in China. The mention of former Spanish territories carried a different weight in Texas than it would have in any other state thus far in the tour. Texas, like the Philippines and Cuba, was a territory formerly under Spanish, and then Mexican, dominion. This history would have been as inescapable in the mind of a Texan as the Civil War for the rest of the United States.

McKinley then reassured the citizens in attendance that they ~~were~~<sup>are</sup> "Not a War-Like People," as the title of this segment suggests. ~~The President~~The president wanted to calm any fears of the United States become a belligerent country, after a Civil War and a conflict abroad in the last forty years. Furthermore, Texans gained their independence from Mexico through war, and there was a strong martial spirit in the

state. McKinley stated that America does not go into a war without the hopes of making peace. After all, America took pride in its peaceful nature, in academic and cultural development, the advancement of civilization, and the progress of science and industry.

As evidence of the United States' great capacity for peace, ~~the President~~the president made a gesture toward the border between El Paso and Ciudad Juárez and on either side of which stood ~~thirty-five~~<sup>35</sup> American soldiers and ~~fewer~~less than 150 Mexican soldiers, respectively. The celebration as a whole was greatly symbolic of the improving relations between the United States and Mexico. The high-ranking officials in attendance and neighbors of different nationalities united together to see McKinley speak evinces the amity shown between the United States and Mexico, on a personal level as well as a political level.

McKinley then continued to stress the country's desire to sue for peace whenever possible, in a segment titled "No Alarm about Militarism." ~~The President~~The president acknowledged that although America ~~does~~idees indeed have the capacity to amass a large standing army, he did not plan on raising a force of that extent. He assuaged the crowd's sentiments of imperialism, stating that Americans "know no imperialism in the United States except the imperialism of a sovereign people."

Although ~~the President~~the president used the term "imperialism" here, it ~~was~~is in reference to his ambitions for expansion into overseas markets. He then pointed out the progressing domestic expansion, citing that the rapid growth within the city of El Paso ~~was~~is reflective of the nation's potential for growth as a whole.<sup>41</sup>

~~The President~~The president's speech at El Paso covered much of the same material in his Second Inaugural Address;~~;~~ however, McKinley adapted it specifically for the citizens of the southwestern crossroads city. Like the Second Inaugural Address, McKinley covered the issues of sectionalism, economic expansionism, and foreign relations, ~~but~~however in the El Paso speech these relations were specifically with Mexico. He appealed directly to the people he was's visiting by tailoring his issues towards topics of their interest. This was a further attempt by McKinley to gain the favor of the public and hopefully, by extension, of Texas' congressmen in his plan to gain bipartisan support. It is evident from these repeated themes that these issues ranked the highly in McKinley's political agenda, and paying a visit to the citizens of Texas allowed for him to advocate his policies in person to a people who were generally wary of such Republican figures.

The ~~majority of the~~ receptions of ~~the President~~the president in Texas were overwhelmingly positive ~~and~~ indicative of at least some level of public support for ~~and supportive of~~ McKinley's goals. McKinley himself believed that sectionalism had subsided, and he espoused this notion in his Second Inaugural Address. Several instances illustrate that ~~the President~~the president truly believed in sectional unity and the need for cooperation between the North and South, Republicans and Democrats. In passing a bill that dealt with economic negotiations and relations the Philippines, McKinley urged congressional compromise between the two parties~~Republicans and Democrats~~, asserting that, "We need party harmony on the greater and more important question of the Philippines. I know I shall be charged with weakness, but I

prefer to endure such charges rather than face the future with a disunited party."<sup>42</sup> He endured criticism from some of his more steadfast party mates, but believed in the necessity of bipartisan cooperation, which essentially occupied the same geographic boundaries as sectionalism, in order to advance America's interests.

If McKinley gained the support of Democrat congressmen, it would bolster him even further despite several dissenters within his own party. Furthermore, according to historian James Ford Rhodes, McKinley reportedly said to his secretary, "I can no longer be called ~~the President~~the president of a party . . . y---I am now ~~the President~~the president of the whole people."<sup>43</sup> Yet, he still needed the political support of the whole people if he was going to achieve anything during his time in office, and this was the goal of his tour of the country and his stops in Texas.

On the tour, McKinley addressed particular ~~Southern~~-interests of southerners by ~~placing~~including their specific regional advantages into the larger ~~context~~scale of United States international trade policy and commercial reciprocity. Throughout the South and Texas, ~~often with Secretary of State John Hay at his side,~~ "the President~~the president~~ would ~~stress~~ develop the ~~importance~~theme of of foreign markets in general and of ~~maintaining an Open Door for southern cotton in particular, speaking, with [Secretary of State] John Hay at his side, about an Open Door for cotton in the Far East."~~<sup>44</sup>

~~The President~~The president was not alone in his belief of the end of sectionalism; many others across the country felt similarly. Several weeks after the stops in Texas, one Texas newspaper boldly affirmed McKinley's claim that sectionalism had come to an end, and announced that "the bright dawn of fraternity is here."<sup>45</sup> The

celebratory coming together of the general public in Texas, a geographically southern and Confederate state, with a compelling Democratic majority at the time, to celebrate a northern, ex-union-soldier, Republican president, represents to a certain extent that bygone resentments were indeed sentiments of the past. McKinley's "every appearance signaled cheers and flowers. Jovial and radiating confidence, McKinley was ideal in the role of traveling statesman, choosing always the right word, the proper tone, the expected reference at every stop and for every delegation."<sup>46</sup> ~~The President~~  
~~The~~ president knew what was expected of him, and did everything he could to prove to the people of Texas that he was indeed their president, and that indeed Sectionalism had come to an end.

On one level, the ~~public~~ celebrations of McKinley's visits ~~suggest~~ ~~are~~ ~~signally~~ ~~positive~~ that ~~he achieved~~ his goal of earning ~~public~~ ~~their~~ support ~~from Texans~~ ~~was~~ ~~achieved~~. But at the same time, public celebration does ~~not~~ ~~sn't~~ necessarily ~~in turn~~ lead to political support in Congress. ~~A problem as deeply rooted as s~~Sectionalism was ~~not~~ ~~likely to a large enough problem that it couldn't just disappear~~ ~~after a series of visits~~ ~~from~~ ~~as a result of a presidential visit~~ ~~the president of the country~~. ~~It was rooted in a long history of tension between the North and South~~. The people's joyous reception of McKinley could have amounted to little more than excitement over having ~~the~~ ~~president~~ ~~the~~ president visit, rather than the beginning of a longstanding trust and reconciliation of past differences. One example of criticism of ~~the President~~ ~~the~~ president comes from alleged remarks he made while in San Antonio. ~~The Brownsville Daily Herald reported that McKinley made the racist joke that "a San Antonio man~~

~~would be at home in...in Manila.~~<sup>47</sup> According to the *Brownsville Daily Herald*, McKinley joked that “a San Antonio man would be at home . . . in Manila,” presumably suggesting that the dark-skinned Mexican population of the Texas city would be indistinguishable from Filipinos.<sup>48</sup> It is difficult to verify the accuracy of this quote, and it is subject to differing interpretations: e The Brownsville reporter may have viewed the comment, with its suggestion that all San Antonians were dark-skinned, as an affront to white San Antonians. Conversely, it could have been a defamatory comment by a the newspaperman may have viewed McKinley’s remark as racist, and he called the president on it. But such negative comments were relatively rare.

A more common take on the president’s visit was that ~~t editor who wished to slander the Yankee President as a racist.~~ The celebratory reception of ~~the President~~ the president may just have been a matter of southern hospitality, with Texans simply paying respect to the office of the president. ~~without truly caring for the man other than for his title.~~ The same *Brownsville* newspaper, responding to northern jeers that Texas had “turned republican” over their reception of McKinley, defended ~~ed that~~ president’s warm reception ~~as that~~ “it was a mere matter of state pride and true Southern hospitality.”<sup>49</sup> This Southern hospitality might have meant that Texans were harder to win over than they seemed, and were just being polite.

Amid ~~Given this kind of scathing rhetoric,~~ the exclamations of ~~the dawn~~ of newfound North-South fraternity and the general elation of the president’s ~~related~~ audiences, ~~it was clear that Texas Democrats still harbored~~ in particular come under scrutiny that represents ~~certain~~ certain reservations ~~southerners and Democrats had~~

**Commented [CG13]:** Do I have this right?? Is this what you're trying to say? Was the newspaper accusing the president of making a racist joke, or is the 'racist' part your interpretation? We need to talk about this.

**Commented [CG14]:** I wouldn't characterize it as "scathing."

towards ~~McKinley the President~~. ~~Critics~~ Many people from varying social strata were quick to condemn ~~the President~~ ~~the president~~ for any action they deemed inappropriate or not coinciding with their personal view of how a president should behave. A ~~former~~ ~~Populist~~ newspaper from McKinney, Texas, aptly titled ~~the~~ ~~The~~ *Democrat*, included an article that denounced McKinley for actions unrelated to his political agenda. In the article, ~~the President~~ ~~the president~~'s detractors attack him on a moral level. The article states, "President McKinley drank a glass of champagne on board a battleship. Several of the clergymen present vigorously denounced ~~the president~~ ~~the president~~ for the reputed act."<sup>50</sup> ~~In Texas, where prohibitionist sentiment was very strong, any association of a politician with alcohol made him a target of criticism~~ ~~The wording of the article makes it very detached, with one of the ministers hearing of the event from someone else.~~ And in a state that Democrat William Jennings Bryan had carried twice by landslide margins, it should be expected that ~~Even still,~~ McKinley would still have ~~his's~~ critics, ~~and that they would be~~ ~~are~~ quick to use any ammunition they ~~could~~ ~~can~~ in their efforts to find flaws in ~~the President~~ ~~the president~~'s character, both personal and political.

~~Hoping to counteract such charges from religious Texans, Contrary to this denunciation,~~ on various occasions McKinley ~~strove to~~ exhibited his religiosity. On the Sunday of the stop in El Paso, ~~The President~~ ~~the president~~ and the ~~f~~ ~~First~~ ~~L~~ ~~ady~~ attended mass at a local Methodist church. In the second inaugural address, ~~speaking of~~ ~~to~~ his duties as president, McKinley vowed ~~eds~~ his "unreserved devotion . . . to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for [his] guidance the direction and favor of Almighty

God.”<sup>51</sup> Furthermore, McKinley ~~declared~~~~addresses~~ that “the fear of God” ought to help the United States ~~best~~ administer ~~the its newly acquired~~ territories ~~recently acquired as a result of from~~ the Spanish-American War.<sup>52</sup> Even on his death-bed, McKinley demonstrated his faith, whispering “Nearer My God to Thee,” in his final breaths.<sup>53</sup>

~~However, in the battleship episode the President’s opposition invoked religious means to criticize his integrity and moral character. This type of example without context further demonstrates that while the citizens of the general public may have been cordial and overly glad to welcome the President out of respect, beneath the surface many, in fact, from various positions in society did not care much for him. In the case of the article from *The Democrat*, the Democratic and Southern media jumped on a politically unrelated accusation to confirm their own bias. The claims of this newspaper could be manifestations of Texan and Southern resentment of the President solely on the grounds of being a Northerner or a Republican, lacking any substantial criticism against his Presidential stature. The staunch fervor with which McKinley’s detractors accuse the President illustrates that garnering the public and political support of Southern Democrats was not going to be an easy task, and that there were many along the way who would not be won over at all.~~

The train ~~on which~~ the McKinley party traveled ~~in~~, ~~the~~~~The~~ *Olympia*, foremost exemplifies the issues these detractors took with ~~the President~~~~the president~~. The train was representative of the executive being too involved with business, and served as a symbol through which McKinley’s critics could target him. Donated by some of ~~the~~ ~~President~~~~the president~~’s benefactors, experts have estimated it cost ~~around~~ \$50,000, an

**Commented [CG15]:** Every point in this paragraph has already been made somewhere else. It’s superfluous.

expensive sum for a “gift” in 1901. ~~The President~~The president’s critics described the of eight cars drawn by two locomotive engines, extravagant, frivolous, “palatial,” and that it lacked “not one thing to make luxury superlative.”<sup>56</sup> The interior sides of the cars lavishly decorated with the finest exotic materials, such that it would “fill an Oriental prince with envy,” according to a Dallas journalist.<sup>57</sup> The Pullman Company provided for the expenses of the train cars: two compartment or coach cars, two sleeper cars, a dining car, and a combination car.<sup>58</sup> The various railroad companies along the way, twenty seven different lines comprised the planned route, provided for other amenities along the trip.<sup>59</sup> Aside from the viewing it as ~~the president~~the president becoming business entities, southern detractors viewed McKinley’s acceptance of such an expensive “donations” as ~~the President~~the president being bought out by corporations. and expensive train ~~could~~ posed a potential public relations problem for ~~have possibly sought to woo~~’s objectives in visiting the South. ~~Havineg~~ expressed ~~his desire~~ that he business, ~~but~~ the *Olympia* gave off the appearance that presidential favor could be and easily purchased by the wealthy railroad moguls, and in turn potentially by magnates in other industries, ~~presumably including those that~~ he claimed ~~were~~ “bad” ~~monopolies~~ he will be legislating against.

Commented [CG17]: Let's combine FNs 56, 57, & 58 into one.

#### CONCLUSION

~~In the end, o~~Unfortunately, one can only speculate if the cross-country tour would have yielded favorable results for William McKinley. He died just months after traveling around the country, without much time to put into effect any of his economic plans. His visits evoked a wide range of reactions, ~~mostly both extremely~~ positive and

~~only occasionally harshly~~ critical. ~~Due to the mix of emotions coming from different~~ McKinley made on the people of Texas or if they would have assuredly supported his ambitious political endeavors, ~~but if his public reception is any gauge of how Texas congressmen might have responded to his initiatives, his tour of the Lone Star State might have achieved its goals.-~~

~~Nor is there any real certainty that~~ Theodore Roosevelt, McKinley's ~~v~~ice ~~p~~resident and successor as the executive, ~~only partially~~ carried out McKinley's ~~policy plans~~ ~~plans to his complete intentions and specifications~~. While Roosevelt expressed from early on in his presidency that economic expansion, commercial reciprocity, and fighting the power of large corporations were to be some of the key issues of his ~~administration term~~, some of McKinley's supporters disagreed with some of Roosevelt's immediate actions, such as ~~his blessing~~ the merger of two larger railroad companies.<sup>60</sup> Furthermore, Roosevelt ~~allowed some of McKinley's ideas, such as those on commercial reciprocity, to languish. Roosevelt did, however, soon turned his mind towards other issues, instead take up the late president's mantle on the issue of trusts, making focused on t~~ "trust busting" ~~one of the signature themes of his presidency, and letting commercial reciprocity fizzle out. On this issue, certainly, the Republican Roosevelt found considerable support from the progressive wing of the Texas Democratic Party.~~

Perhaps it was McKinley's visit that laid the foundation of support for Roosevelt.

In the first decades after his death, McKinley's presidency was viewed as vague and lackluster, overshadowed by his exuberant and youthful ~~v~~ice ~~p~~resident. Around the middle of the twentieth century, after more careful evaluation, McKinley's legacy

was viewed more favorably, firmly reinforcing the Republican Party and establishing a precedent as a modern style of leader.<sup>61</sup> Thus, it is important to acknowledge how even the overlooked and seemingly insignificant moments of his tenure in office—including this visit to Texas—are worthy of examination and carry their own historical importance.

## NOTES

- 
- <sup>1</sup> Marshall Everett, *Complete Life of William McKinley and Story of His Assassination*, (Marshall Everett: 1901), 329.
- <sup>2</sup> James Ford Rhodes, *The McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations*, (Port Washington, Kennikat Press: 1965), 169.
- <sup>3</sup> Margaret Leech, *In the Days of McKinley*, (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1959), 575-579.
- <sup>4</sup> Lewis L. Gould, *The Presidency of William McKinley*, (University Press of Kansas, Lawrence: 1980), 245-249.
- <sup>5</sup> H. Wayne Morgan, *William McKinley and His America*, (The Kent State University Press, Kent: 2003), 355.
- <sup>6</sup> William McKinley, "Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1901," in *William McKinley: 1843-1901*, ed. Harry J. Sieves (Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1970), 66-70.
- <sup>7</sup> "Trip of President," *Dallas Morning News*, April 14, 1901, 1.
- <sup>8</sup> Margaret Leech, *In the Days of McKinley*, 575-579.
- <sup>9</sup> "~~The President~~The president in Texas," *Houston Daily Post*, May 4, 1901.
- <sup>10</sup> "Trip of President," *Dallas Morning News*, April 14, 1901, 1.
- <sup>11</sup> "~~The President~~The president in the South," *Southern Mercury* (Dallas, TX), May 16, 1901.
- <sup>12</sup> "Trip of President," *Dallas Morning News*, 1.
- <sup>13</sup> "President McKinley and his official family reached San Antonio on Saturday last on their trip over the country," *Southern Mercury* (Dallas, TX), May 9, 1901.
- <sup>14</sup> "A Chapter in Reconstruction Politics," *Dallas Morning News*, April 6, 1901, 6.
- <sup>15</sup> "McKinley and Diaz May Shake Hands at El Paso," *Fort Worth Morning Register*, January 6, 1901.
- <sup>16</sup> "President McKinley has started his western trip," *Hereford Reporter* (Hereford, TX), May 3, 1901.
- <sup>17</sup> "~~The President~~The president in Texas," *Houston Daily Post*, May 4, 1901, 1.
- <sup>18</sup> "Greeting of Texas is Whole Hearted and Enthusiastic to McKinley," *San Antonio Express*, May 2, 1901.
- <sup>19</sup> "President's Southern Trip," *Dallas Morning News*, March 12, 1901, 1.
- <sup>20</sup> "~~The President in Texas~~," *Houston Daily Post*, May 4, 1901, 1.
- <sup>21</sup> "~~The president in Texas~~," *Houston Daily Post*, May 4, 1901, 1; George Ruble Woolfolk, "Prairie View A&M University," *Handbook of Texas Online* <~~June 15, 2010~~>: <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/kcp06>>, accessed March 25, 2015.
- <sup>22</sup> "Invitations to ~~the President~~the president," *Dallas Morning News*, March 20, 1901, 2.
- <sup>23</sup> "President Invited," *Dallas Morning News*, March 17, 1901, 4.
- <sup>24</sup> "Escort for ~~the President~~the president," *Dallas Morning News*, April 18, 1901, 10.
- <sup>25</sup> "Visit of M'Kinley," *Dallas Morning News*, April 14, 1901, 2.
- <sup>26</sup> "McKinley Day," *Texas Posten* (Austin, TX), May 9, 1901.
- <sup>27</sup> "Nation's Chief is Here," *San Antonio Express*, May 4, 1901.
- <sup>28</sup> "Business Men's Club Matters. Corresponding Relative to the Visit of President McKinley," *San Antonio Express*, May 2, 1901.
- <sup>29</sup> "President M'Kinley in San Antonio," *San Antonio Express*, May 5, 1901.
- <sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>31</sup> Library of Congress. "President McKinley's first stop on the Mexican border—Del Rio, Texas." Loc.gov. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3c02870/>.
- <sup>32</sup> "Past Presidential Visits: William McKinley in 1901," *El Paso Times*, May 7, 1901, [http://www.elpasotimes.com/ci\\_15942497?source=pkg](http://www.elpasotimes.com/ci_15942497?source=pkg).
- <sup>33</sup> "At City of El Paso Thousands of People Greeted Presidential Party," *The Democrat* (McKinney, TX), May 9, 1901.
- <sup>34</sup> Leech, *In the Days of McKinley*, 575.
- <sup>35</sup> "President's Southern Trip," *Dallas Morning News*, March 12, 1901, 1.
- <sup>36</sup> Kevin Phillips, *William McKinley*, (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2003), 124.
- <sup>37</sup> Leech, *In the Days of McKinley*, 575.
- <sup>38</sup> Lewis L. Gould, *The Presidency of William McKinley*, 191.

---

<sup>39</sup> "Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1901," in *William McKinley: 1843-1901*, 66-70.

<sup>40</sup> David W. Blight, *Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory*, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2001), 339.

<sup>41</sup> "At City of El Paso Thousands of People Greeted Presidential Party," *The Democrat* (McKinney, TX), May 9, 1901.

<sup>42</sup> H. Wayne Morgan, *William McKinley and His America*, (The Kent State University Press, Kent: 2003), 355.

<sup>43</sup> James Ford Rhodes, *The McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations*, (Port Washington, Kennikat Press: 1965), 169.

<sup>44</sup> Leech, *In the Days of McKinley*, 576.

<sup>45</sup> "~~The President~~The president in the South," *Southern Mercury* (Dallas, TX), May 16, 1901.

<sup>46</sup> Morgan, *William McKinley and His America*, 392.

<sup>47</sup> ~~*Brownsville Daily Herald* (Brownsville, TX), May 11, 1901.~~

<sup>48</sup> *Brownsville Daily Herald* (Brownsville, TX), May 11, 1901.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup> "President Denounced," *The Democrat* (McKinney, TX), May 16, 1901.

<sup>51</sup> William McKinley, "Second Inaugural Address, 67.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, 68.

<sup>53</sup> Lewis L. Gould, *The Presidency of William McKinley*, 252.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, 204.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, 160.

<sup>56</sup> "About that McKinley Excursion," *Hereford Reporter* (Hereford, TX), May 10, 1901. ; "~~The President~~The president in the South," *Southern Mercury* (Dallas, TX), May 16, 1901.

<sup>57</sup> "~~The President~~The president's Train," *Southern Mercury* (Dallas, TX), April 18, 1901.

<sup>58</sup> "Trip of President," *Dallas Morning News*, April 14, 1901, 1

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>60</sup> James Ford Rhodes, *The McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations*, 220.

<sup>61</sup> Lewis L. Gould, *The Presidency of William McKinley*, 252-253.