IDA M. TARBELL being duly sworn deposes and says that she is an Associate-Editor of McClure's Magazine and for ten years has been a regular contributor of Historical and Biographical matter to that periodical. Of that period she has given five years to the preparation of a Life of Abraham Lincoln which was published serially in two parts in McClure Magazine, Part I appearing in 1895-'96 & '97, and Part II in 1898 and '99. The entire work was published in book form in 1900. In the course of the preparation of this work she became familiar with various works on the life of Lincoln, and at the request of the counsel for the Encyclopaedia Britannica she has examined the article on Lincoln by John G. Nicolay which is published in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume XIV., p. 658, and has compared it with the article on Lincoln which appears in the "New Americanized" Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

John G. Nicolay who prepared the article for the English

DigitalImages, 2010. The Ida M. Tarbell Collection, 1890-1944, Allegheny College Pelletier Library.

Edition was the private secretary of President Lincoln and the author with John Hay, present Secretary of State, of the monumental work, "Abraham Lincoln - A History." His intimate knowledge of the period make him especially well able to choose from the mass of material at his command the events most essential for a short sketch. The choice of facts made in the original article is conspicuous for its intelligence. It could only have been made by a person knowing the period thoroughly. Now it is noteworthy that in the Americanized Edition, the authors of the Lincoln article who sign themselves Samuel Fallons and Leonard Swett have chosen almost exactly the same events for their sketch as Mr. Nicolay, and used them in the same order. Thus in the discussions of the growth of the idea of the Emancipation of the Slave, the same facts are cited and in the same sequence. Such is their arrangement of material that it seems impossible that the American authors did not have Nicolay's text before them. Not only are the facts chosen and the sequence identical but there are many striking paraphrases, for instance examine the wording of these parallel columns.

Digital Images, 2010. The Ida M. Tarbell Collection, 1890-1944, Allegheny College Pelletier Library.

Digital Images, 2010. The Ida M. Tarbell Collection, 1890-1944, Allegheny College Pelletier Library.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

Congress in August, 1861 passed an Act confiscating rights of slaveowners to slaves employed in hostile service against the Union. On August 31st General Fremont by military order declared martial law and confiscation against active enemies, with freedom to their slaves, in the State of Missouri.

On March 6, 1862, he sent a special message to Congress recommending the passage of a resolution offering pecuniary aid from the general Government to induce States to adopt gradual abolishment of Slavvery. Promptly passed by Congress, the resolution.....

In April Congress passed and the president approved an act emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, with compensation to owners--a measure which Lincoln had proposed when in Congress in 1849. Meanwhile slaves of loyal masters were constantly escaping to military camps.

THE WERNER REPRINT

Congress passed an Act in August 1861, confiscating the rights of the slave owners to slaves employed in acts hostile to the Union. General Framont on August 31, made the passage of this act the occasion to issue an order to confiscate and emancipate the slaves of Confederates in the State of Missouri.

In March, 1862, he sent a special message to Congress inclosing a resolution offering pecuniary aid from the general government to such States as should gradually abolish slavery, and recommending its passage. The Congress at once passed the resolution.

In April, 1862, Congress passed an act emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, with compensation to owners. President Lincoln signed the bill, which embodied the very measure he had fruitlessly proposed when in Congress in 1849. Meanwhile fugitive slaves were continually streaming into the National camps.

The choice and sequence of facts illustrating Lincoln's foreign policy during the Civil War show the same similarity.

Throughout the article it is noticeable that the questions selected from Lincoln's words to emphasize or illustrate his opinions are identical or nearly so. It is perhaps not surprising that both articles should contain the same quotations from the Springfield speech of June, 1858 - "A house divided against itself cannot stand," etc., but it does seem suspicious that there should be found the same quotations from the first inaugural -- "You can have no conflict without being yourself the aggressor" - the same from his appeal to the Border States to accept compensated emancipation: "I do not argue I beseech you to make the argument for yourselves. You cannot if you would, be blind to the signs of the times"; the same from the reply of the United States to France when the Mexican question agitated both countries: "Their own safety

Digital Images, 2010. The Ida M. Tarbell Collection, 1890-1944, Allegheny College

Digital Images, 2010. The Ida M. Tarbell Collection, 1890-1944, Allegheny College Pelletier Library.

and the cheerful destiny to which they aspire are intimately dependent on the continuance of free republican institutions throughout America." The Americanized articles misquote in this case, changing "America" to "Mexico," an evident mis-comprehension of the original idea on the part of Mr. Fallons.

There are numerous cases where the same adjectives are used in characterization a condition or the same nouns in enumerating events. Then Nicolay speaks of Lincoln as "burdened by debt" through the failure of a "small country store," Mr. Fallons uses the identical terms. Nicolay notes that in the political campaigns of the 40's Lincoln became "an eloquent and influential public speaker," Fallons finds that in these campaigns Lincoln's reputation as an "eloquent and influential public speaker" was greatly increased. Nicolay says "the first important battle" (of the war) "was fought at Bull Run and it resulted in the defeat and panic of the Unionists," Fallons speaks of Bull Run as "the first important battle" and says it "resulted in the defeat and panic of the National troops."

At several points in the Americanized article Mr. Fallons has inserted material drawn from other sources chiefly Herndon's Life of Lincoln. The change of style is very apparent. Mr. Nicolay has written in a compact, dignified and careful English. The main body of the Americanized article is in the same style. Where extra material has been inserted into the Nicolay article the style becomes at once loose and ineffective. Anecdotes are inserted awkwardly and the close and logical march of the Nicolay article badly broken, only to be resumed when Fallons returns to his model.

A very striking use of Herndon's Life of Lincoln is found in the next to the last paragraph of the Americanized sketch where a personal description of Mr. Lincoln is given. The following parallel passages will show that Mr. Fallons sticks as closely to Herndon when he adopts him as model as he does to Nicolay in the main body of the article.

Digital Images, 2010. The Ida M. Tarbell Collection, 1890-1944, Allegheny College Pelletier

HERNDON'S LIFE OF LINCOLN.	THE WERNER REPRINT.
Mr. Lincoln was six feet four inches high,	Mr. Lincoln was about six feet four inches high,
He was thin, wiry, sinewy raw-boned,	and was thin, wiry, sinewy and raw-boned.
thin through the breast to the back,	and thin through the breast to the back.
narrow across the shoulders.	He was narrow across the shoulders.
Standing he leaned forward- was what may be called stoop-shouldered.	When standing he leaned forward, and thus became somewhat stoop-shouldered.
Physically he was a very powerful man, lifting with ease four hundred, and in one case six hundred pounds.	He was a man of great physical streng lifting, in his prime, with ease, four hundred or even six hundred pounds.
Mr. Lincoln's head was long, and tall from the base of the brain and from the eyebrows.	His head was long and tall from the base of the brain and the eyebrows.
His head ran backwards, his forehead rising.....	His head ran backward, but his forehead was high.
His cheek-bones were high, sharp and prominent.	He had high, sharp and prominent cheek bones,
His nose was large, long, blunt.	a large, long and blunt nose,
His chin was sharp and up-curved.	a long, sharp and upturned chin,
His neck was neat and trim.	a neat and trim neck.

Digital Images, 2010. The Ida M. Tarbell Collection, 1890-1944, Allegheny College Pelletier Library.

Digital Images, 2010. The Ida M. Tarbell Collection, 1890-1944, Allegheny College Pelletier Library.

The deponent is convinced that the Americanized article was made by treating the Nicolay article exactly as one would an article to be revised liberally in proof. Thus sentences have been transposed, phrases inserted - some fresh matter inserted , an evident attempt has been made to give a look of originality as in the paragraphs inserted on -- page 661, analysing Lincoln's character, but the result of the whole is to botch a good piece of work without changing its character so radically that the original would not be at once recognised by any intelligent person examining the articles carefully.