

Schlesinger

two years after he landed in America, he was a guiding spirit in the Jewish labor movement, either as a union official in the ladies' garment trades, or as manager of the *Jewish Daily Forward*, the outstanding Jewish socialist and labor organ. Through these positions he played a dominant rôle in shaping the destinies of both the union and the publication in their rise from poverty to affluence and power.

His first office was that of secretary of the Chicago Cloak Makers' Union, and he had not held this a year when he was elected treasurer of the newly formed International Cloak Makers' Union of America. In 1903 he was made president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which was founded in 1900, one of its chief objects being to eliminate sweatshops from the needlework trades. Because of *factional differences* he was defeated in 1904, but was selected as general manager of the New York Cloak Makers' Union. Three years later he became business manager of the *Jewish Daily Forward*, which was then experiencing a serious struggle for existence. In this capacity he served from 1907 to 1912. In the meantime, controversies within the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union created a critical situation and Schlesinger was again chosen, in 1914, to guide its fortunes, remaining its president until he resigned in 1923. Returning to the *Forward* as business manager of its Chicago affairs, he continued with the paper until 1931, when for the third time he was called to head the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. He died in a sanitarium in Colorado Springs a few weeks after having been reelected, almost unanimously, at the 1932 convention. He was survived by his wife, Rae (Schanhouse), two sons, and a daughter.

Schlesinger, like most Jewish labor leaders, was more the intellectual than the histrionic type. In public speeches his style was conversational rather than oratorical. He spoke fluently, directly, and informatively. Because of his ill health, which he attributed to working in sweatshops in his early youth, he displayed an irascibility which accentuated his domineering characteristics. His strength as a labor leader lay in his extraordinary ability as an organizer and administrator. He was also fearless and independent, as was demonstrated when the union under his presidency applied for an injunction against an employers' association that attempted to break a trade agreement in 1921—one of the first instances wherein a union turned the tables on employers. In this action he was opposed by both the conservatives and radicals in the labor movement, since he went counter to a cherished tra-

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dition that unions must not resort to the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Since that time, however, many unions have followed the course laid down by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' under Schlesinger's leadership.

[L. L. Lorwin, *The Women's Garment Workers; a Hist. of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union* (1924); files of *Justice*, the official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; files of *Convention Proceedings* of the same organization; *N. Y. Times*, June 7-10, 1932; information regarding parents, wife, and place of birth from a son, Emil Schlesinger, Esq., New York City.] D. J. S.

SCHLEY, WINFIELD SCOTT (Oct. 9, 1839–Oct. 2, 1909), naval officer, was born on his father's farm, "Richfields," Frederick County, Md., the son of John Thomas and Georgianna Virginia (McClure) Schley, descendant of John Thomas Schley of Bavaria, who settled in Frederick County in 1739, and of Scotch-Irish ancestors who came to Baltimore before the Revolution. In his ninth year the family moved to Frederick, where he attended local schools until his appointment to the United States Naval Academy in 1856. His first cruise after graduation was in the *Niagara* which was detailed to bear back to Japan the first representatives of that nation to visit the United States. Returning at the outbreak of the Civil War, the *Niagara* joined the Charleston blockade, and Schley's earliest command was the prize square-rigger *General Parkhill*, which he brought safely into Philadelphia. Subsequently in the *Potomac*, he twice volunteered for hazardous service off Mobile, first with a cutting-out expedition under Fort Morgan, and again, in January 1862, with a boat party to rescue the U.S.S. *Cuyler*, aground and under fire, both incidents showing courage and characteristic eagerness for distinction. He was made lieutenant in July 1862, and was executive of the gunboat *Winona* off Mobile and later on the Mississippi. In March 1863, he temporarily commanded the *Monongahela* in bombardments of Port Hudson, and was then navigator of the *Richmond*.

On Sept. 10, 1863, during leave, he was married to Annie Rebecca Franklin of Annapolis, Md., who bore him three children. He was executive of the *Waterloo* in the Pacific from 1864 to 1866, then taught at the Naval Academy, and from 1869 to 1873 was executive of the *Benicia* of the Asiatic Squadron, showing gallantry as adjutant of land forces in a punitive expedition in Korea in June 1871. After another assignment to the Naval Academy as head of the modern languages department, he commanded the *Essex* in the South Atlantic from 1876 to 1879, and was lighthouse inspector at Boston, 1879–83.

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Early in 1884 came hazardous duty as commander of an expedition sent into the Arctic to rescue the party under Lieut. A. W. Greely which had set out in 1881. In the *Thetis* and *Bear* Schley pushed vigorously northward, and on June 22 near Cape Sabine saved the seven survivors of Greely's party at the very brink of death, and returned safely after 1300 miles of perilous ice navigation. In recognition of his achievement he was made chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, where he remained until July 1889. The romantic story of the rescue is told in detail in Schley's and J. R. Soley's book, *The Rescue of Greely* (1885). His national prominence after this expedition was increased by the Valparaiso affair of Oct. 16, 1891, when two sailors from his ship, the *Baltimore*, were killed by a Chilean mob. Schley handled the matter firmly and tactfully, and won much acclaim on his return. He was inspector of the Third Lighthouse District, 1892-95; commander of the *New York* on the Atlantic coast, 1895-97; and then head of the lighthouse board. He was promoted to the rank of commodore in February 1898.

At the opening of the Spanish-American War he was selected to command the Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads, but with the arrangement—always troublesome in military undertakings—that, should his force operate with the Atlantic Squadron in the West Indies, the commander of the latter, William Thomas Sampson [*q.v.*], though two numbers his junior, should have chief command. When Cervera's ships reached Martinique, the Flying Squadron hastened to Key West, and under Sampson's orders was sent on to blockade Cienfuegos, the chief southern port of Cuba. In the Sampson-Schley controversy, into which the navy and the nation were plunged after the war, Schley's conduct during the crucial moments of the ensuing fortnight came under severe criticism. He was scored for delaying at Cienfuegos from May 22 till nightfall of the 24th. despite urgent advices to proceed immediately eastward to the harbor of Santiago, which the Spanish had entered on the 19th; for his slow movement thither; and for his failure thereafter to establish a close blockade. Instead of remaining at Santiago he temporarily turned back, and cabled on May 27, "Department's orders cannot be obeyed . . . am obliged to return to Key West . . . for coal" (Parker, *post*, pp. 129-130). Fortunately, when Sampson reached Santiago on June 1, Schley was still hanging on. His problems were undoubtedly trying, his information less than the navy department's, his every decision suscepti-

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ble of defense; yet the final judgment must be that of the Court of Inquiry of 1901, reviewed and approved by President Roosevelt, that his "conduct . . . prior to June 1, 1898, was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness, and lack of enterprise" (*Record of Proceedings, post*, II, 1830).

A worthy officer, of outstanding record, he wavered under responsibilities of high command. Much of this might have been erased by his creditable work in the battle at Santiago, had it not been for the new issues raised there. During the month-long blockade preceding the battle Sampson's and Schley's forces were joined, with slightly strained relations between first and second in command. At 9:00 on the morning of the action, July 3, Sampson in the *New York* had steamed about seven miles eastward for a conference with General Shafter. At 9:35 the Spanish ships emerged from the harbor and turned westward. Schley's flagship, the *Brooklyn*, westernmost of the blockading line, at first closed eastward toward the enemy, then made her much-debated semicircle outward and away from them—a maneuver defensible tactically, though it forced the *Texas* to back water to avoid collision—and continued the fight on parallel courses westward at greater range, still leading the American column and effectively engaging the Spanish ships until the last survivor, the *Cristobal Colon*, surrendered at 1:15 P.M. Sampson, never beyond sight of his forces, had meanwhile approached rapidly from the rear, and his ship was third to reach the *Colon* about 2:00 P.M. Nevertheless, Schley assumed, then and afterward, that he was in chief command during the battle. Influenced doubtless by his genial approachability and repelled by Sampson's coldness, the press and nation supported him and made him the hero, but the navy department and most of the officers as strongly opposed his claims. The provisional promotions of Aug. 10, advancing Schley six numbers and Sampson eight, thus reversing seniority, were not confirmed by the Senate, though both officers became rear admirals in 1899.

After the return of the fleet to New York on Aug. 20, Schley served on the Puerto Rico Evacuation Commission from September to October 1898; was president of the retirement board in 1899; and commander of the South Atlantic Squadron until shortly before his retirement on Oct. 9, 1901. Meanwhile, the controversy had continued, and an account of Santiago, bitterly hostile to him, published in E. S. Maclay's *History of the Navy* (1901), vol. III, led Schley to request a court of inquiry. Presided over by

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Admiral Dewey, with Rear Admirals Benham and Ramsay as associates, the court gathered voluminous testimony from Sept. 12 to Dec. 12, 1901. It reached a judgment in general adverse to Schley, though on certain minor points, notably on the question of chief command during the battle (which was not properly before the court), Dewey rendered a minority opinion in his favor. Despite this blow, Schley retained much of his popularity, which he frankly enjoyed, and which he stimulated by his affability, humor, and the bluff, hearty manner of an old-time sailor. After retirement he made his home in Washington, D. C. His death from apoplexy occurred in New York City, and he was buried at Arlington.

[*Who's Who in America, 1908-09*; autobiography, *Forty-five Years Under the Flag* (1904); Park Benjamin, biog. sketch in *Rev. of Revs.* (N. Y.), Sept. 1901; James Parker, *Rear-Admirals Schley, Sampson, and Cervera* (1910); J. D. Long, *The New Am. Navy* (2 vols., 1903); *Record of Proc. of a Court of Inquiry in the Case of Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley* (2 vols., 1902), *House Document No. 485, 57 Cong., 1 Sess.*; "Nauticus," *The Truth About the Schley Case* (n.d.); *Army and Navy Jour.*, Oct. 7, 1911. A few of Schley's personal letters are preserved in the manuscripts division of the Lib. of Cong. See also the bibliog. for the Sampson article.]

A. W.—t.

SCHMAUK, THEODORE EMANUEL (May 30, 1860—Mar. 23, 1920), Lutheran clergyman, the son of the Rev. Benjamin William and Wilhelmina Catherine (Hingel) Schmauk, was born at Lancaster, Pa. He was the grandson of Benjamin Friedrich Schmauk, who came from Württemberg, Germany, to the United States with his brother in 1819. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1880, and from the Philadelphia Lutheran Theological Seminary in 1883, entering the same year upon a pastorate at Lebanon, Pa., where he served until his death. For the first fifteen years he was assistant to his father, who died in 1898. A man of towering physique, commanding presence, and marked ability as an organizer, Schmauk exerted an influence upon the General Council of the Evangelical Church in America which was perhaps surpassed by no one. He was editor of the three leading periodicals of the Council: the *Lutheran Sunday School Lessons and General Council Graded Series*, from 1896; the *Lutheran Church Review*, from 1895 and the *Lutheran*, the Council's official organ, from 1889. He wrote many practical booklets for Sunday school work, but was less fortunate in his book, *The Negative Criticism and the Old Testament* (1894), which was a more zealous than thorough work. He wrote against T. K. Cheyne and others of the negative critical school, also against James Hastings, the editor of *A Dictionary of the Bible* (5 vols., 1898—

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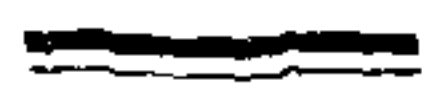
1904), for their choice of liberal scholars to deal with vital subjects.

He was elected president of the General Council in 1903 and as such became the moderator and curator of its fundamental principle—an uncompromising confessionalism. He held many other positions of trust, being president of the trustees of the General Council, since 1907; trustee of Muhlenberg College; member of the church book committee; president of the board of directors of the Philadelphia seminary from 1908, and special lecturer from 1911; chairman of the committee on ways and means which planned the merging of the General Synod, General Council, and Synod of the South into the United Lutheran Church in America in 1918. He claimed that the General Council was the one conservative body in America accepting unreservedly both the "Confessions" and the "history of the church"; and, as such, was ecumenical in outlook and best adapted to weld together the various Lutheran synods—a claim, however, which failed to prevent the Augustana Synod, one-third of the communicants of the General Council, from seceding in 1918. He had but a faint understanding of the liberal cultural and deeply religious background of the people of Scandinavian antecedents. In his discussion about "confessional subscription" with James William Richard [*q.v.*] he showed little appreciation for the superior scholarship of his opponent, regarding his own book, *The Confessional Principle and The Confessions of the Lutheran Church* (1911), as a thorough refutation of Richard's patiently and carefully written volume, *The Confessional History of the Church* (1909).

His attitude toward the Bible was not legalistic; yet he could say that the Bible was inerrant. He opposed ecclesiastical "Unionism," yet assigned the Missouri Synod and the Joint Synod of Ohio to the realm of the closed mind. He maintained that extra-ecclesiastical agencies and organizations have no lawful power. Out of sympathy with the more advanced teaching of J. T. Beck, Karl Heim, and Paul Althaus, the philosophy of his attitude towards contemporary political events was rooted in the *Ständeordnungen* of passive Lutheranism. Schmauk's *magnum opus* is *A History of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania*, published in the *Proceedings and Addresses of the Pennsylvania-German Society* (vols. XI, XII, 1902-03) a comprehensive, though not critical, work, following his book *The Early Churches of Lebanon County* (1902). He was a member of the Lebanon County Historical Society and the Pennsylvania German

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