

presidential candidate had thus appeared before the people. He was victorious by the overwhelming vote of 214 electoral votes to 155 given to General Hancock, the Democratic candidate. Four months after his taking office he was shot by Charles Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker. The assassin's bullet struck him down as he was walking through the railway station in Washington to his train. Garfield lingered between life and death for weeks, and finally died September 19, 1881. He was the 20th president of the United States, the second who was assassinated, and the fourth to die while in office.

GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE (1807-82). "The third time's the charm," according to the old saying, but it was the fourth attempt which brought Giuseppe Garibaldi, the knight-errant of Italian unity, his signal success and enduring fame. Twice he joined in vain attempts to free Italy from Austrian rule, first in 1834 and again in 1848—and both times he was forced to flee from the country. In 1834 he escaped to South America with a sentence of death hanging over him. There he stayed for 14 years, taking part in the civil wars of Brazil and Uruguay, earning for himself the title of "Hero of Montevideo," and forming the "Italian Legion" which was later to help emancipate the homeland.

A Short-lived Roman Republic

Returning to Italy he took part in the unsuccessful Revolution of 1848, and commanded the forces of the short-lived Roman Republic which he and Mazzini set up. When this collapsed, Garibaldi escaped in a wonderful retreat through central Italy, pursued by the troops of four countries. This time he sought refuge in New York, where he engaged for several years in trade and commerce and succeeded in accumulating a small fortune.

His third opportunity came in 1859, when Sardinia-Piedmont, with French aid, went to war with Austria. Garibaldi's Alpine infantry were victorious in the north, but further advance was checked by the peace made with the Austrians at Villafranca by the faint-hearted Napoleon III.

Secretly encouraged by Cavour, the great prime minister of Piedmont, Garibaldi and his

"Thousand Red-Shirts" set forth in 1860 for Sicily, on one of the greatest filibustering expeditions in history and one that eventually gave to his king, Victor Emmanuel, the remaining half of Italy. Within a few short weeks after landing and assuming in the name of Victor Emmanuel the dictatorship of Sicily, Garibaldi had driven all the Neapolitan forces out of the island with little loss of life to his own men.

He had come into possession of money, arms, boats, stores of all kinds, had increased his army to some 25,000 men, and had become the idol of all Sicily, to whom the red shirt of his warriors had become the proudest badge of both men and women. He had so completely aroused Italy that each town poured forth its young and old to join his victorious standard.

When Garibaldi crossed from Sicily to the mainland, in August, 1860, his march from Reggio to Naples resembled a triumphant procession. It was only necessary for Garibaldi to appear before a town for it to surrender. At one place, with a few hundred men back of him,

he ordered 12,000 Neapolitan troops to surrender, and they immediately did so, for his cause was really their cause. He entered Naples in the midst of enthusiastic crowds, wildly cheering and singing the national anthem, from now on called the "Garibaldi Hymn." In accordance with the votes of the people, Garibaldi handed the kingdom of Sicily and Naples over to Victor Emmanuel, whom he acknowledged as the king of Italy.

Plan to Attack the Church States Capital

Garibaldi himself, although he was the hero of Italy, was the most difficult problem that the new government of united Italy had to face. He never forgave Cavour for the cession of Nice—Garibaldi's birthplace—to France as the indispensable price of Napoleon III's aid to Italian unity. Only with difficulty was he restrained from his mad plan to attack Rome which was under the rule of the pope, although he knew that an attack on it would bring against the struggling kingdom of Italy the forces of both France and Austria—her friend and enemy.

Twice the government was forced to send troops after Garibaldi and take him prisoner,

