

DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT IS GREAT SHOCK TO NATION

In nearly every State where the rank and file could express itself as to the primaries Roosevelt was a winner, the conservative complacency changed to fright.

Phrases Coined by T. R. Enrich Lingual Coffers

"T. R." expressed to the average man in this and many other countries the full name of Colonel Roosevelt. Newspaper editors, finding his name too long to be used well in headlines, contracted it to the initials.

It was typical of the onetime President's personality. He coined many catchwords that have become part of the national speech. He was originator of:

- The big stick.
The mollycoddle.
The pussyfoot.
The Ananias Club.
The malfactors of great wealth.
Face suicide.
The short and ugly word.
The strenuous life.
Bully.
Delighted.

The national committee passed on the contested cases and threw all the Roosevelt votes to the Progressive party.

The convention was the stormiest since the Democratic convention in Charleston in 1860. The Colonel demanded that the Taft men whose seats were contested should be allowed to vote on each other's cases, and when this was decided against him he called on his followers to sit out the rest of the convention. Most of them obeyed the injunction, but even as it was the Colonel received 167 votes, much to his disgust.

The night the convention adjourned Roosevelt's followers proceeded to Orchestra Hall, where he was informally placed in nomination as a bolting candidate. But a real convention was held later in August at which the Progressive party was created formally, and Roosevelt was named as president and Hiram W. Johnson, of California, for vice president.

The Colonel immediately began a strenuous tour, which brought him nearly every State in the Union. When election day arrived it was found that his achievements had been recognized. Though his party was not born until two months after the regular party convention had been held, it put the old Republican party entirely out of the running. Taft carried only two small States, and his own party, while the new and unorganized Progressive party had carried the great States of California, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania and South Dakota, Roosevelt had more than 4,000,000 votes.

Spectacular as this evidence of Roosevelt's strength in the work of the split in the Republican party which he had precipitated was responsible for the election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency.

While the campaign was in progress Colonel Roosevelt was shot by a crank named John Schrank. Just as he was going to deliver a speech in the Auditorium in Milwaukee. With astonishing courage, and despite the fact that he had no idea whether his wound was mortal or not, the Colonel insisted on proceeding to the auditorium and going on with his speech. He said it might be his last chance to get his ideas before the people. When he was rushed to a hospital, his splendid physique enabled him to recover quickly from a wound that might have been fatal to an ordinary man.

Proved Cleanliness of Life

While the campaign was in progress stories were spread widely by word of mouth that Colonel Roosevelt was a drunkard. The Colonel's own newspaper, which he edited, in any responsible newspaper he would settle it for all time by a libel suit. He said, however, were circulated to this day about other public men equally guilty and now dead, that he never denied them worthy of contradiction in his lifetime.

Presently the charge appeared in a newspaper edited by a published tipster, and Colonel Roosevelt promptly sued for libel. The suit was tried in New York and the evidence of witnesses that the plaintiff received never was equalled in any suit in recent years. Admittedly, Roosevelt was a drinker, but he was not a drunkard. He said, however, were circulated to this day about other public men equally guilty and now dead, that he never denied them worthy of contradiction in his lifetime.

About this time Colonel Roosevelt was invited to go to Argentina to give lectures on economic problems. He accepted the invitation, and then decided while he was there to give a lecture on the opportunity to go into the hinterland for exploring and hunting. He sailed on October 10.

On this trip he explored the uncharted Brazilian waterway known as the Rio Duvidoso, or "River of Doubt," a name which occasioned much speculation as to whether "the Colonel" would again become a candidate for the presidency. It was widely expected that he contracted the fever and its subsequent blood infections, which, resulting in a fatal disease, had, last week, caused his death.

He put William Barnes, Jr., Republican boss of New York, into the Annapolis camp on the ground that he was a suit for libel, brought soon after, ended a year later in a victory for "T. R." The former President's death, however, in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and other South American cities where he made addresses, but he never gave a shoulder by the government of Colombia, which took occasion at the time to protest to other nations.

Attacks on him went on merrily while he was away, and it was not until he was returning at various times that he was to become King of Albania and Dictator of Mexico. Returning late in August, he sailed immediately for England, returning late in June, after a trip to Spain, during which he lunched with King Alfonso. Discouraged among New York Progressives caused him to declare that he would not run for president in 1916.

From the very outset of the European war his denunciation of Germany's militaristic policy began. German newspapers, remembering his colonies of the Kaiser, bitterly attacked him. With speeches, editorials and interviews, he pleaded for "fairness" on the part of the United States, flayed the pacifists and exalted the sentiments of those who sang "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier."

In December he wrote to Progressive leaders in Great Britain asking that they would not again be a candidate for the presidency. "Perhaps the public is a little tired of me," he said.

Nevertheless, when the Progressives convened in June, 1916, eighteen months later, the meeting of his name was forth cheering which lasted for ninety-three consecutive minutes. He declined to accept the nomination. In effect he had been made to nominate him at the Republican national convention, and although he withdrew his consent to this, his refusal to parley with the old wing of the party cast a glow over Hughes's supporters. After Hughes's nomination he gave him his endorsement, much to the disgust of the Progressives, who themselves left and went to the United States. He was a leader, but the damage had then been done to the cause of the Progressives and Progressives. Again, as in 1911, Roosevelt's attitude, this time because of his standing on the issue, largely to the election of Woodrow Wilson.

From the beginning of the European war until the day when he was silenced by death, Colonel Roosevelt made America's conscience. He was a constant thorn. Beginning with his intense feeling over the signing of the armistice, he was a thorn in the side of the entrance of the United States into the war and critics of the Administration with which he maintained his dynamic personality. He called for a large army and navy, universal military training in time of peace and government ownership of industries. He bitterly criticized the War Department, alleging its failure to provide sufficient equipment for American troops, and, only two weeks before the operation terminated upon him in New York, went to Washington and delivered a sensational philippic before the National Press Club.

Months before the war was declared, he entered the war he set about organizing a brigade, which he hoped he might be given permission to lead against Germany, recruiting it from his old-time associates in the Rough Riders, and from young officers and men, engineers and athletes. It was one of his bitterest disappointments that the War Department could not see its way clear to permit the use of such an organization, and he relinquished the project only after a lengthy correspondence with Secretary of War Woodrow Wilson.

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