

Theo. Roosevelt, 26th American President

His Life Has Been Full of Snap and Excitement

AUTHOR AS WELL AS STATESMAN



Mr. Roosevelt has been known to the public principally as a writer and a rough rider. It was therefore singularly appropriate in at least one respect that it was in the musty atmosphere of old books that he took the oath to "faithfully execute the office of president of the United States," and to the best of his ability to "preserve,



SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN HAY.

protect and defend the constitution of the United States." On Saturday afternoon, September 14, 1901, in the library of the home of his friend, Ansley Wilcox, and in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., the simple ceremony was performed. The president is dead; the president lives; long live our president!

Theodore Roosevelt is the twenty-sixth president of the United States.

continued his studies at Dresden and then traveled in Europe and the east.

Roosevelt Enters Politics.

In 1881 Roosevelt, 23 years of age, began his active life in New York. And with his activity was activity. His father had instilled into his mind a contempt for the man who drifts through an inactive life of comfortable self-indulgence, achieving nothing.

He tried a plunge into New York politics. In his city district was a republican machine combination that showed no disposition to recognize his desire to become a member of the legislature. He fought the machine and defeated it.

Turns to Literature.

He lost money on his cattle venture, but he returned to New York a strong man physically, and he made the race for mayor of that city. He was defeated, but he laughed. He understood that the corrupt elements of the city would not tolerate him, but he waited. Meanwhile he wrote books—books on hunting, books on western life, books on eastern cities. His style in liter-

the regiment came from the first families in the east, from ranches in the west, came from wherever good horsemen, daring men and good shots could be secured.

Forms Unique Regiment.

The regiment was the most unique of its kind ever organized, and was much scoffed at in the beginning. Before it had been two days in Cuba the wisdom of its organization was plainly seen. The men were fitted for any kind of campaigning. Their colonel and lieutenant colonel took what they took. The regiment practically fared itself, and was first in the field and first to be baptized with fire. At Las Guasimas, Kettle hill and San Juan it gave up its bravest and best and went on to victory.

Mr. Roosevelt was its colonel before the end of the war, and pronounced by the foreign military attaches who observed his conduct in the field as one of the first military officers of the day. He was in Santiago at the surrender, brought his regiment back to the United States and disbanded it at Montauk point in the fall of 1898. It contributed among the volunteer troops more to the success of the American arms in Cuba than any other regiment formed.

Is Chosen Governor.

The colonel became governor of New York immediately after his return to

man-Americans, native Americans—but as Americans pure and simple.

Opinion on Caste.

"It is an outrage for a man to drag foreign politics into our contests and vote as an Irishman or German or other foreigner, as the case may be, and there is no worse citizen than the pro-



E. A. HITCHCOCK, SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

fessional Irish dynamite or German anarchist, because of his attitude toward our social and political life, not to mention his efforts to embroil us with foreign powers. But it is no less



THE ROOSEVELT FAMILY. (View of the Interesting Group Which Will Make the White House Their Home.)

this country. As governor he stood for radical taxation legislation and state control of the trusts. His term was marked by a pronounced fight on his part against the New York republican machine. He did not seek the vice presidential nomination last year, but had it forced upon him, and he accepted at the last moment. During the campaign he made a trip of over 21,000 miles, speaking for the ticket, and was received everywhere with popular acclaim. Since his inauguration he has presided over one extra session of the senate, and made several trips throughout the country, attending public functions.

As to the real Theodore Roosevelt, authentic things that he has said give ample revelation as to what manner of a character he will bring to the presidency. On "Americanism," in an interview in 1893, he said: "I naturally disapprove of the half-conscious spread of Americanism, which is ever exerting itself at the wrong moments. I dislike it, of course, when it is put forward as a plea to excuse moral shortcomings of a kind usually connected with public affairs. Nevertheless, in spite of this abuse, I am sure that no man can well play his part in our life who is not honestly American in heart, belief and instinct."

Admirer of Parkman.

"If one wishes to find a typical American, one may consider Francis Park-

an outrage to discriminate against one who has become an American in good faith, merely because of his creed or birthplace."

Of caste he has written: "As for the upper social world, the fashionable world, it is much as it was when portrayed in 'Pottiphar Papers,' save that modern society has shifted the shrine at which it pays conical but sincere homage from Paris to London. Perhaps it is rather better, for it is less provincial and a trifle more American. But a would-be upper class based mainly on wealth, on which it is the exception and not the rule for a man to be of any real account in the national life, whether as a politician, a literary man, or otherwise, is of necessity radically defective and of little moment."

He is an intimate of Jacob Riis, the tenement slum reformer of New York city; of Frederick Hollis, secretary of The Hague conference, and Henry Cabot Lodge. His habits are simple, his life most strenuous. He does not know the meaning of the word "idle," or of "misapplication." He has often been called a "typical American." The phrase fits him.

ROOSEVELT AS AN AUTHOR.

During a Busy Life He Has Found

time for much. His habits are simple, his life most strenuous. He does not know the meaning of the word "idle," or of "misapplication." He has often been called a "typical American." The phrase fits him.



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

and the fifth vice president to succeed to the executive chair. John Tyler was the first, succeeding William Henry Harrison. Millard Fillmore was the second; he succeeded Zachary Taylor. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln brought Andrew Johnson into the white house. James A. Garfield was succeeded by his vice president, Chester A. Arthur. Roosevelt has one advantage over all these four men in that he comes into his great office better known to the public than any of them. Almost from boyhood he has been more or less in the eyes of the public.

This statesman, legislator, author, student, huntsman, rough rider and warrior is a descendant through nine generations from early Dutch settlers of New York. Along this ancestral line there have been infusions of Scotch, Irish and French-Huguenot blood. The present Theodore Roosevelt is not the first of his family to hold public office. In successive generations its members have been called to official duties in city, state or nation. The father of the president at various times held public office in New York, and invariably refused money compensation for his services.

Of Delicate Health When a Lad.

Roosevelt was a pale and delicate boy, the very opposite in health of what he has since become. Plenty of



SECRETARY OF TREASURY LYMAN J. GAGE.

outdoor air and physical exercise soon began to give him a good degree of bodily vigor, and in his college years he became skilled in boxing and wrestling.

In Harvard university he held good rank as a scholar, giving special attention to natural history and general historical subjects. After his graduation from Harvard in 1880 he

ature was vigorous and pleasing. His books sold well and the magazines made great demand for his writings. The public liked his breeziness, his evident sincerity, his courage, and partially appreciated him even before he



POSTMASTER GENERAL CHARLES E. SMITH.

became a national civil service commissioner in 1889.

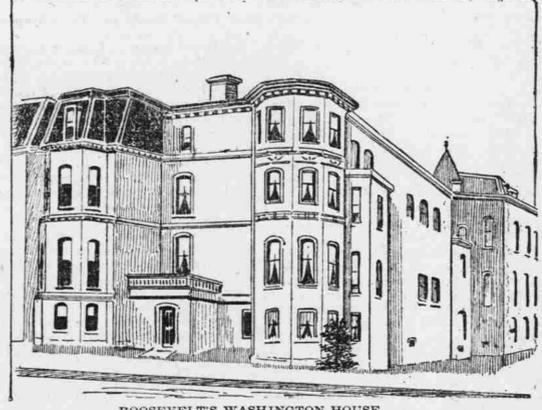
Once at Washington, he commenced an enforcement of the law of the most vigorous kind. He made himself disliked among the spoilsmen of both parties, but he held to the line of his duty. He took the law as he found it, lived true to his oath of office and made the measure respected in many quarters where it had been sneered at before.

Shakes Up the Police.

From Washington he passed to a police commission in New York city. His peculiar ability to work, and work on right lines, gave the corrupt police force such a shaking up as it had never had before. He was police commissioner in every sense of the word, unbrilliant, unapproachable, fair to the fair-minded, severe on the criminal. His books continued to sell in increasing number, and the public through the press, began to have a broader view of him.

When the Spanish-American war came he was assistant secretary of the navy by the authority of President McKinley. He had much to do with the organization of the navy for the conflict, and it has always been believed that his influence largely contributed to the sending of Admiral Dewey to Hong-Kong, and thence to Manila bay.

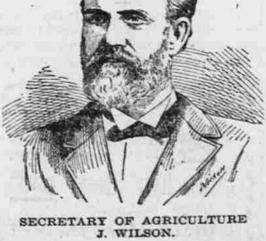
When war became a certainty Mr. Roosevelt resigned his position in the navy department, and with Gen. Leonard Wood organized the First volunteer cavalry, better known as the rough riders. Gen. Wood was colonel of this regiment and Mr. Roosevelt lieutenant colonel. The members of



ROOSEVELT'S WASHINGTON HOUSE. (The above is a representation of the house the president and his family have been occupying. It was built by Secretary Olney when a member of the Cleveland cabinet, and will virtually be the executive mansion for some time to come.)

man. He always appealed to my admiration, because he made his life work largely of the description of that frontier warfare between our backwoods-men and their foes which has been of such incalculable importance in our land's history."

In one of his published works he says: "In speaking to my own coun-



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE J. WILSON.

trymen there is one point upon which I wish to lay especial stress; that is, the necessity for a feeling of broad, radical and intense Americanism, if good work is to be done in any direction. Above all, the one essential for success in every political movement which is to do lasting good is that our citizens should act as Americans, not as Americans with a prefix and qualification—not as Irish-Americans, Ger-

man-Americans, native Americans—but as Americans pure and simple.

and ten, only a little more than a third of his period of maturity has passed. And yet 14 volumes stand to his credit. And if we add the books in which his name appears as editor and contributor, like "The History of the Royal Navy," and the book of which he and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge are joint authors, the total number of his books is 21.

This would be remarkable in an author whose sole occupation was writing. It appears still more so in a man to whom authorship is but an incident, when we recall that he has served three terms in the New York legislature; that he was for five years a member of the civil service commission, and for three arduous years president of the board of police commissioners in New York city; that he has been assistant secretary of the navy, commander of a regiment in the war with Spain, governor of New York and vice president of the United States.

Furthermore, to appreciate fully the size of Mr. Roosevelt's product as an author we must bear in mind two more things—the character of his work and the diversity of his subjects. Most of his books are not such as could be written off-hand. His "History of the Navy in the War of 1812" and his "Winning of the West" involved a great deal of searching among archives and old manuscripts in state and national government offices, in libraries and in private collections. His subjects include naval history, military history, frontier history, municipal history, sport, biography, biology, politics and book reviews.

Mr. Roosevelt's style is that of a plain man telling a straightforward story. After reading his books you are certain that he never paid any attention to his style, and the evidence is, not that the style is not good, but that there is absolutely no straining after effect. He is essentially a practical man, but he is well endowed with imagination, and this gives to his work an occasional poetic touch that appeals to the reader's sympathies. He has, too, a power of coining striking phrases and of putting things in a way that catches the attention. "The strenuous life" is a phrase with a meaning that could not be put again in so few words. In a recent speech he spoke of our war with Spain as "merely a bit of the police work of the world." Once before he spoke of it as "a bit of rough surgery."

It is no doubt as a historical writer that Mr. Roosevelt hopes for his highest estimation in literature. "The Winning of the West" he rightly regards as his magnum opus. The best reason for his doing the work so well is his thorough sympathy with the men of whom he writes—the pioneers, "stern, rude, hard, every inch men and Americans to the heart's core," men "of masterful spirit" who grew "strong through shifts and wants and pains." In the preface he mentions his own experience in the northwest and says the men with whom he lived and worked there were precisely the same type as the ones who began to spread into Kentucky 125 years ago.

The first chapter deals with the spread of the English race, and you realize at once that here is a man who looks upon the earth as the natural inheritance of the Anglo-Saxon. "The westerner," he says in another place, "stood where he was because he was a conqueror; he had wrested his land by force from its rightful Indian lords and he fully intended to repeat the same feat as soon as he should reach the Spanish lands lying to the west and southwest; he would have done so in the case of Louisiana, if it had not been that the latter was purchased. *** As a matter of fact, it was inevitable as well as in the highest degree desirable, for the

Alice, the oldest girl, is nearly 17. She is the only child by the first Mrs. Roosevelt. "Young Teddy," the present Mrs. Roosevelt's oldest child, is 13. Then there are Kermit, 11; Ethel, 9; Archibald, 6, and Quentin, 3.

The First Lady of the Land.

Mrs. Roosevelt is a handsome woman, well educated, and thoroughly familiar with the requirements of society. She is a warm admirer of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, especially as a wife and mother, and warmly approves the declarations of the former president's wife that children belong exclusively to the home and fireside,



ATTORNEY GENERAL P. C. KNOX.

and should never know they are objects of public interest, especially during a political campaign. She is careful to screen her children in all ways possible from photographers, and likewise shuns publicity herself. She declares children, if promiscuously admired, become self-conscious, vain and conceited, and lose their traits of innocence and loveliness.

HIS CAREER IN OUTLINE.

A Brief Chronology of Mr. Roosevelt's Life.

Born—New York, October 27, 1858. Educated—Cutler's private school, New York; and Harvard. Graduated from Harvard, 1880.



MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

good of humanity at large, that the American people should ultimately crowd out the Mexicans from their sparsely populated northern provinces. *** The conquest of Texas should properly be classed with conquests like those of the Norse seafarers."

Some of His Works.

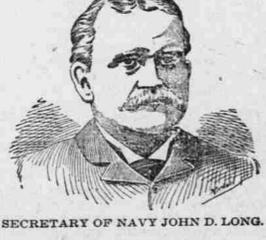
These utterances reveal the man. He has written much. The titles of some of his best works are: "Life of Thomas Benton," "Life of Governor Morris," "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," "The Winning of the West," "History of New York City," "Essays on Practical Politics," "The Wilderness Hunter," "Hero Tales from American History," "Naval War of 1812."

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

Mr. Roosevelt's Domestic Life is an Ideal One.

Mr. Roosevelt has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Alice Lee, of Boston; the second Miss Edith Carow, of New York. He is the father of six children, ranging from 16 to 3 years of age.

His domestic life is ideal. Whether ensconced in winter quarters at Albany or New York, or at the famous Roosevelt summer home at Oyster Bay, on Long Island, he is an indulgent father and romps with his children with as much zest as the youngsters of them. The youngsters are known as the Roosevelt half-dozen.



SECRETARY OF NAVY JOHN D. LONG.

and all reflect in some manner the paternal characteristic. The oldest girl is Alice, dark and serious looking. She rides her father's Cuban campaign horse with fearlessness and grace. The next olive branch is Theodore, Jr., or "Young Teddy," the idol of his father's heart, and a genuine chip of the old block. Young "Teddy" owns a trusty shotgun and dreams of some day shooting bigger game than his father ever did. He also rides a pony of his own.

His Favorite Studies There—History, philosophy and government. Elected to State Legislature—1883. Defeated for Mayor of New York—1886.

Became Noted as New York Reform Police Commissioner—1895. Served as President Harrison's As-



SECRETARY OF WAR ELIHU ROOT.

pointee on National Civil Service Commission—1899-1905. President McKinley made him assistant secretary of navy, 1897.

Organized the rough riders and fought at their head at San Juan. Was elected governor of New York, 1898; plurality over Augustus Van Wyck, 18,000.

Was elected vice president, 1900. Took the oath of office as president of the United States September 14, 1900.

Married Miss Edith Kermit Carow in 1886. Has six children—four boys and two girls—and lives at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

ROOSEVELT'S CABINET.

McKinley's Counselors Will Stand by the New President.

It is almost certain that the cabinet of President McKinley will be the cabinet of President Roosevelt. He not only requested them to remain, but stated to them that they were his choice for the positions which they were occupying. All of the members including Secretary Hay complied unconditionally. In the event of Secretary Hay's retirement (sooner or later) it is altogether probable that Secretary of War Root will succeed to the state portfolio. This will make an opening for at least one new man to take charge of the war office. No other changes under present circumstances are even remotely likely.

HAS RESUMED BUSINESS.

The Affairs of the Government Resumed After a Suspension of Three Days.

Washington, Sept. 21.—After a suspension of three days, as a mark of respect to the dead president, the business of the government was resumed at 9 a. m. Friday.

The train bearing President Roosevelt and the members of his cabinet arrived at 9:20 o'clock, and 15 minutes later the president entered the White House, and, going at once to the elevator, proceeded to the cabinet room, where President McKinley was wont to do the greater part of his work. When the new chief executive reached the White House he walked briskly to the big front door, which swung wide open to receive him. He spoke pleasantly as he passed to the watchman and other employees of the mansion, and, reaching his office, was joined almost immediately by Secretary Long, who did not go to Canton to take part in the funeral ceremonies. Soon afterward Senator Cullum called to pay his respects, and, following him, came Senator Proctor, one of the president's close personal friends.

Secretary Long informed the president as to the condition of affairs in his office, and was asked as to the work of the Schley court of inquiry. With Senator Cullum President Roosevelt exchanged pleasant greetings and received assurance of the hearty support of the Illinois senator. With Senator Proctor there was a similar exchange of expressions of goods will.

The president's former secretary, Mr. Loebe, Jr., will remain with him, probably as assistant secretary. Mr. Cortelyou, at the president's earnest request, will retain his position as his secretary.

At 11 o'clock all the members of the cabinet had arrived at the White House and soon were seated around the familiar table. President Roosevelt occupied a seat at its head and in the chair long occupied by his predecessor. It all seemed strange to these devoted advisers of the dead president to sit at the table without him at its head, and the gloom and solemnity which characterized the meeting was not unbecoming the occasion. Nearly all of the members of the present cabinet are quite sure to remain during Mr. Roosevelt's term, but it is very probable that Secretary Long will retire within the next few months. He feels that he can resign without embarrassment to Mr. Roosevelt, and therefore it is thought that within the next few months he will ask the president to permit him to retire to private life.

BRAVE BUT RECKLESS.

Roosevelt's Courage Needs No Further Test, but the Country Wants Surety from Assassination.

Washington, Sept. 21.—About 1:30 o'clock, shortly after the conclusion of the cabinet meeting, President Roosevelt left the White House to go to the residence of his sister, the wife of Commander Cowles, of the navy, for luncheon. Dismissing a carriage, he walked swiftly and alone. No one had known when he would leave his office and as he passed briskly out of the grounds of the Executive Mansion he attracted little attention, scarcely anybody recognizing him. He crossed Pennsylvania avenue into Lafayette square, and thence up Sixteenth street to his destination. In the course of an hour and a half he returned to the White House still alone and still walking.

ANNUAL FISCAL STATEMENT.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Board of Foreign Missions for Last Year.

Boston, Sept. 21.—The annual statement was made public yesterday of the fiscal year of the American Board of Foreign Missions. The total receipts of the year applicable for current expenses were \$697,370; total expenditures, \$717,981; the excess of expenditures over receipts, \$19,710, which, added to the debt of a year ago, makes the present debt \$182,341.

The receipts for the past year as compared with the previous year show a gain in donations from churches and individuals of \$9,639; a shrinkage in receipts from the woman's boards of \$16,118, and a shrinkage in legacies of \$30,225.

A large legacy was executed during the year, but for good reasons the payment has been deferred for a few weeks. Had this been received it is stated that the board would have met its expenses and would have made a considerable reduction in the debt with which it began the year.

Treasury Balance.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Yesterday statement of the treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, showed: Available cash balance, \$187,400,914; gold, \$105,649,795.

French Gold Coming to America.

London, Sept. 21.—The Statist asserts that eagles to the value of \$1,000,000 will be shipped from Paris to New York to-day, and that there is no doubt that this consignment will be followed by others.

Looks Like Base Ingratitude.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 21.—Katherine Kuper, a young artist whom the late George F. Gilman befriended, yesterday filed a claim of \$15,000 against his estate for services as an artist for six years.

The Week's Failures.

New York, Sept. 21.—R. G. Dun & Co., report: "Failures for the week numbered 157 in the United States against 211 last year, and 26 in Canada against 37 last year."