TAFT AND ROOSEVELT, REPUBLICAN AND INDEPENDENT

LEADER OF REPUBLICANS JUDGE, SCHOLAR, REPORTER

William Howard Taft Has Been in the Public Affairs of the Country Since Young Manhood—His Accomplishments as a President, as Secretary of War, as Judge and as Citizen.

Washington, D. C., July 3.—William Howard Taft, the 27th president of the United States, was born in Cincinnati on September 15, 1857. He comes of a family distinguished in the law and the public service.

The first American Tafts came of the England yeomanry, transplanted across the Atlantic by the great upheaval that peopled New England with its sturdy stock. In this country they turned to the study and practice of law. Peter Taft, the president's grandfather, was both a maker and an interpreter of laws, having served as a member of the Vermont legislature, and afterwards as a judge.

Alphonso Taft, son of Peter, was graduated from Yale college and then went out to the western reserve to practice law. He settled in Cincinnati, where William Howard Taft was born.

Alphonso Taft, himself a judge of the superior bench, earned distinction through the service of city, state and nation. During his later years he served under president Grant as attorney general to the department of justice, and finally entered the diplomatic service as minister first to Austria and then to Russia.

The president's mother, Mrs. Louise M. Torrey Taft, was also of old England stock, holding strictly to those rigid religious tenets handed down by her Puritan ancestors. She was a woman of great strength of character and brilliancy of mind, one ably qualified through nature's gifts to shape the destinies of her three sons, Charles P., Peter and William Howard.

Through Alphonso Taft the scholar, diplomat and judge, and Mrs. Louise Torrey Taft, the loving mother and guardian of the ethical and physical welfare of the three Taft boys, an atmosphere of culture, refinement and inspiration was maintained well calculated to produce fine specimens of American manhood. The career of each of the boys gives ample evidence of the influence of this environment.

Alphonso Taft was the first alumnus of Yale college elected to the corporation, and retained throughout his lifetime as affection for his alma mater that amounted almost to a passion. Therefore, each of his boys was destined to pursue his studies in that college. Charles P. Taft, the eldest son, graduated with highest honors, the second son, Peter, graduated two years later than Charles. His standing was higher, all points considered, than that of any other graduate of the college, taking into account all the classes from the beginning. A brilliant career seemed to open before him, but his health was impaired and he died after a few years in invalidism.

Becomes a Reporter.

In the case of William Howard Taft the same routine of preparatory education was mapped out. He attended first the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating from the Woodward High school in 1874 and later entering Yale from which university he graduated in 1878, being the salutorian of his class. Following the graduating exercises Young Taft returned to Cincinnati, where he began the study of law in his father's office, at the same time doing court reporting for the newspaper owned by his brother, Charles P. Taft. His salary at first was $6 a week. So well did young Taft perform his duties, however, that Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, employed the young man to work for that paper at an increased salary of $25 a week.

Taft, always independent, greeted the raise as a recognization of his talent, and, though he was in no way in need of financial aid, he was highly elated. His new job brought to him duties that held him to a rigid regime. Despite these duties, however, he still pursued the law, taking a course at the Cincinnati law school where Champ Clark and many other prominent men received their sheepskins. He graduated in 1880, dividing first honors with another student, and was admitted to the bar soon afterwards.

That "Big Bill" Taft's physical powers were in no way impaired by his studious pursuits is evidenced by an incident that took place at about this stage of his career. His father, judge Alphonso Taft, was the defeated candidate for the governor of Ohio and had been most scandalously slandered by a Cincinnati newspaper, owned by a man named Rose.

Rose had the reputation of running a blackmailing sheet, deriving his chief income from blood money extracted from his victims. According to the chronicles of the time he was an ex-prize fighter, a bully and the associate of rowdies, who was in the habit of pacing Cincinnati thoroughfares accompanied by a band of roughs on whom he could depend for both protection and assault.

"Big Bill" Taft, stirred to the verge of frenzy by the attacks upon his father's character, decided to put an end to the cabals. But instead of having recourse to the processes of the law, he cast aside his judicial training and marched into the sanctum of editor Rose with fire in his eye.

Taft Whips An Editor.

Taft demanded a retraction of the slanderous statements printed in Rose's paper. Rose refused. Hot words passed and "Big Bill" and editor Rose engaged in a personal encounter.

Both were men of great physical strength and determination. They fought all over the office. The tide of victory favoring first one and then the other. In the end, however, Taft bested the editor and administered to him such a terrific thrashing that he begged for mercy. This young Taft agreed to grant if he would leave Cincinnati at once. Rose, beaten into submission, met this requirement and left the town that night. His paper has never since speared upon the street.

This incident illustrates the rugged determination hidden beneath the Taft semblance of geniality. He is primarily a fighter and though possessed by nature with a kind and genial disposition, likes nothing better than to be in the heart of a melee. This passion of young Taft to do and conquer, coupled with the judicial training of his father, and his mother's desire that he should follow in the footsteps of his ancestors, won him away from what might have been a strenuous life in business, or perhaps the army, and led him to seek a livelihood and fame through serving his country.

Enters Politics.

In 1880, soon after his fight with Rose, he was called to public office, where he has been in one capacity or another ever since. First he was assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county. Here he rendered signal service by helping to drive out the old Campbell ring, whose influence had long dominated Cincinnati's courthouse.

In 1881 he became collector of internal revenue for the first Ohio district and demonstrated the same ability that he had showed in the law. A year later he resigned that office and went back to the practice of his profession, joining in partnership with H. G. Floyd, his father's old partner. In 1883 he became assistant county solicitor. Two years later, governor Foraker appointed him judge of the superior court to succeed judge Harmon, who had resigned to enter president Cleveland's cabinet.

In 1886 judge Taft married Miss Helen Herron, daughter of John W. Herron of Cincinnati.

It is said by those who knew judge Taft at that time that the young man's ambition looked forward to a career in the judiciary. His home training, his years of preparatory education and his personal tastes, together with his natural endowments, all eminently fitted him for such a course in life. He was the possessor of what is known as a "judicial mind," that rare physical attribute that is adept at both analysis and synthesis.

So great were his abilities on the bench that when his first term grew to a close he was triumphantly elected for another period. Already, however, his ability had attracted outside attention and he had served but two years of the five years term for which he was elected when president Harrison asked him to take the difficult post of solicitor general of the United States.

Mr. Taft accepted this position in 1890. Here he was associat with Joseph Choate, and other giants of the law, and acquitted himself with a brilliancy that demonstrated clearly to his contemporaries a faculty involving not only wide learning and tremendous application, but the power of clear and forceful presentation of argument. During his term of office he handled the seal fisheries controversy with Great Britain and a tariff case in which the law was attacked on the ground that speaker Reed had counted a quorum when the bill passed the house. Both of these cases he won.

Meets With Roosevelt.

It was during his solicitor generalship that Taft first became acquainted with Theodore Roosevelt. The acquaintance ripened into a firm friendship, only broken during the last four years.

In 1892 Mr. Taft was sent back to Ohio as judge of the sixth federal circuit. He spent seven years on the federal bench, his tenure of office being generally recognized as an apprenticeship for a later appointment to the supreme court. This was then the acme of his ambition.

Mr. Taft's administration of his duties as federal judge was marked by a universal brilliancy and fair mindedness that won him the respect and acclaim not only of those in favor of whom he decided the cases before him, but of those who failed in their litigation. He was hailed on every side as a fair minded and upright judge.

One of his most noted decisions—a decision that even at that early day showed him to be in accord with the Sherman antitrust law, was given out in the Addystone Pipe company litigation. This was the first time the Sherman antitrust law was made a living, vital force for the curbing and punishment of monopoly. Mr. Taft upheld the law and it was appealed to the supreme court, where he had the satisfaction of having his decision quoted in full and handed down as part of the opinions of the high court, which sustained him at every point.

Rules the Philippines.

Judge Taft remained on the federal bench until 1900, when president McKinley appointed him president of the United States Philippine commission. His administration of the hillppines was truly a heroic task. Americans, individually and collectively, were persona non grata with the natives. They were hated with fanatic fervor. Besides this, at the time president Taft took up his administration of Philippine affairs, there was much controversy in the United States as to the future policy of this country in regard to the islands.

Taft won the confidence of the Philippines through kindness and judicial fairness. He lived with them, ate with them and drank with them. He gave them schools, provided for their education, fought for their rights with the home government and rejuvenated trade to such an extent that prosperity smiled upon the islands for the first time in centuries.

Is Made Governor.

His early efforts in the Philippines were early recognized in the United States, and in July of the year following his appointment he was made the first civil governor of the islands.

There has been some criticism of president Taft's administration in the Orient, but upon the whole it is recognized by even the president's enemies that his tenure of office was one that showed executive ability to a rare degree. So intent, indeed, was he upon the regeneration of the Philippine islands that upon three different occasions he refused an opportunity to reenter the judiciary. In refusing one of these opportunities he turned down an appointment to the supreme bench of the United States. This was the goal toward which his ambition had turned since boyhood.

Becomes Secretary of War.

In 1904 he accepted the portfolio of war in the cabinet of president Roosevelt and continued in that office until he resigned to engage in his presidential campaign of 1908.

During his incumbency of the cabinet office Mr. Taft displayed to even greater advantage that efficiency and tact he had shown in his administration of the Philippines. Perhaps his greatest achievement as secretary of war was the masterly manner in which he wrought order out of chaos in the Panama canal zone. These Panamanians, despite the Hay-Varilla treaty, were more or less firmly convinced that the United States had not acquired that section of the isthmus of Panama solely to build a canal. They were of the opinion that there were diplomatic reasons behind the move. They thought that the United States sought to strike at the independency of the Central American republics through the establishment of a rival state and the gradual absorption of the surrounding territory.

Regenerates Canal Zone.

This antagonism had to be overcome and Taft was the man that overcame it. He visited Panama and exercised there those personal and mental powers that had won him the confidence of the natives of the Philippines. The result was that army engineers, under his direction, were enabled to proceed with their work of making this pesthole habitable without serious opposition from the natives.

Another instance of his ability as an executive and a diplomate came with the second insurrection in Cuba. He journeyed to that island in 1906 and hardly had he reached its shores when internal affairs took a change for the better. In a comparatively short time peace had been restored among the warring factions. He remained as provisional governor of Cuba throughout the month of March and April.

In June, 1908, he was nominated for president by the Republican national convention at Chicago, and in the following November he was elected to the presidency by a considerable majority.

Up to this time there had been nothing in Mr. Taft's career that had elicited anything but boundless praise. He had been a faithful and efficient servant of his country at home and abroad. Throughout the world he had made many friends for the United States by his frankness and liberality, and his country was only too willing to see him honored with the highest office within its gift. It is no exaggeration to say that no president ever moved into the white house with so nearly the universal good will of the populace as did Mr. Taft.

Fal's Heir to Roosevelt Policies.

He fell heir, however, to a political situation calculated, by its complex sides and factional friction, to create party dissension and party criticism. It was understood that he was to pursue the Roosevelt "policies" which, though popular in some political quarters, were equally unpopular in others. He did not pursue them. He took his own initiative, abided by his own counsel, and stood out firmly for the measures and administrative policies that his own judgment told him were right.

As president he not only faced the questions left over by ex-president Roosevelt's administration, but he embarked upon a period of dissension in his own party. He was placed in the difficult position of having to please both the stand-pat wing of Republicanism and the Progressive branch of the Republican party. If he pursued one course he was bound to alienate the support of one faction of the Reupblicans; if he pursued another he was in the same predicament. His administration, therefore, lent itself to criticism no matter which way he turned and much criticism had been accorded it. It cannot be denied, however, that Mr. Taft advocated the things he thought right and pursued his policies without reference to his political future.

Mr. Taft's most serious party break came with the signing of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. Through this act he alienated the support of such men as the late senator Dolliver of Iowa, senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, senator Cummins, of Iowa, and other prominent men of the progressive faction of the Republican party.

These men went before the people and claimed that Mr. Taft had betrayed the trust of his party through signing a measure that embodied largely the protective tariff. Mr. Taft stood to his guns and upheld his action. He claimed that revision of the tariff downward was not expedient. He met the attacks of the Democratic legislature by vetoing their low tariff bills and explained his action by stating that he wanted to hear the official reports of the various boards investigating the measures which they so hastily advocated.

His Reciprocity Campaign.

Through his reciprocity bill, providing for the free enterchange of certain commodities between Canada and the United States, he sought to alleviate the sufferings of the people.

This measure was enthusiastically advocated by his friends and was passed by both houses of congress. It met its Waterloo when the Canadian parliament overthrew Laurier and repudiated the tentative agreement largely on sentimental grounds.

In the advocacy of international peace he surpassed all previous presidents. He assembled the representatives of France, Germany and England and submitted to them a treaty which would practically obviate war between the four nations party to the agreement. This measure had the enthusiastic approval of such men as Carnegie and Rockefeller and was heralded as the greatest step toward the deletion of war ever taken by the head of a modern government. The bills passed the house by a large majority, both Democrats and Republicans joining hands in singing their encomiums and passing them along to the senate.

They were killed in the upper body largely through adverse sentiments set afoot by those who claimed that national degeneration would follow the submission of such international disputes as they provided for to a court of arbitration.

The railroad rate bill, passed during Taft's administration, is regarded by many as the most effective measure looking toward the regulation of transportation corporations ever enacted by the United States. This, too, however, came in for factional criticism.

Takes Stand on Trust Question.

When the supreme court of the United States rendered the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust decisions, embodying the celebrated phrase in "reasonable restraint of trade," president Taft stood back of that adjudication and voiced himself as heartily in accord with the supreme court judges.

This stand put him squarely on record as against corporate monopolies in restraint of trade, and he has demonstrated his intention of fighting the trusts through filing suits against the Steel trust, the Sugar trust, the Harvester trust, and a number of minor monopolies.

Another law that had his approval and that looked toward the betterment of conditions in the United States was the corporation tax bill, which, in a large measure, eliminates the possibility of corporate secrecy through providing for a certain amount of government supervision. Besides this the corporation tax bill will add to the revenue of the United States through its tax upon monopoly. President Taft also established the United States commerce court, and strongly advocated the policy of dollar diplomacy that has done so much to rejuvenate finances of the small republics in South and Central America.

Throughout Mr. Taft's administration his policy has been one of safe and sane progression with neither the flamboyant aggressiveness that marked the actions of some of his predecessors, nor the extreme conservativeness that graced the terms of others. He has advocated that no further corporation laws be enacted until the present ones are tested, that the revision of the tariff await the report of his tariff commission; that the army and navy be reorganized with a view to affecting greater efficiency and that economy be practiced in the administration of the government. He has endorsed the Aldrich monetary plan with some form of government supervision and ultimate control; he has urged a rural parcels post; he has urged a cut in the wool duty and he has always sought to further the interests of this country through his administrative acts.

The President's Workshop.

Mr. Taft's offices in the white house have been a physical counterpart of his acts during his administration. Instead of the war clubs and trophies of the chase that graced the presidential office during president Roosevelt's regime, the walls are lined with books of reference and the president's workshop presents the view of a modern, up to date office with every convenience at hand for the administration of the great affairs of the government.

Mr. Taft's home life is as ideal as one could wish to see. His household is an excellent example of the best type of the American family. Mrs. Taft, conceded to be one of the most accomplished and brilliant women in Washington, has proved herself to be eminently fitted to take up the duties of the wife to a president. She reads incessantly and is not only abreast of the time, but is well versed in the world of literature. The atmosphere of the Taft home, whether in Washington during the heat of the administration or in Beverly, Mass., in the summer, is one of quiet, gracious hospitality.

The Tafts have three children, all of them displaying the marked abilities characteristic of Mr. and Mrs. Taft. Robert Alphonso, the eldest, is a student and is eventually to become a lawyer. Miss Helen Herron Taft is studying at Bryn Mawr and Charles Taft, the youngest of the family, is attending school. He will also go to Yale when he finishes his preparatory course.

THE BEST PROOF

El Paso Citizens Cannot Doubt It.

Doan's Kidney Pills were used—they cured.

The story was told to El Paso residents.

Time has strengthened the evidence.

Has proven the cure permanent.

The testimony is home testimony—

The proof convincing.

It can be investigated by El Paso residents.

Mrs. E. L. Nichols, 1209 E. Missouri St., El Paso, Texas, says: "I have had no occasion to use Doan's Kidney Pills or any other kidney remedy since I was cured by this remedy some time ago. You are at liberty to use my statement as heretofore. For a long time I was troubled with backache and I attribute it to disordered kidneys. I was rarely free from the annoyance but I felt it more when I was on my feet. Now and then sharp twinges darted through me and I was bothered by headaches. Learning of Doan's Kidney Pills I decided to try them and they proved to be just what I required. This remedy can be procured at Kelly & Pollard's drug store."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

What Roosevelt Did When He Was President

1. **Conservation of National Resources:**
   - Extension of forest reserves.
   - National irrigation act—next in importance to the homestead act.
   - Steps toward improvement of waterways, and reservation of water powers for national benefit.
2. **Railroad and Industrial Legislation:**
   - Hepburn rate act.
   - Employers' liability act.
   - Safety appliance act.
   - Regulation of the hours of labor of railroad employes.
   - Establishment of a department of commerce and labor.
   - Pure food and drugs act, federal meat inspection of packing houses.
3. **Enforcement of the Law:**
   - Northern Securities case.
   - Conviction of public land thieves.
   - Conviction of postoffice grafters.
   - Many successful suits, civil and criminal, against railroad rebaters, etc.
4. **Improvement of the National Defences:**
   - The navy doubled in strength and increased in efficiency.
   - State militia brought into coordination with the army.
5. **Dependencies and Foreign Relations.**
   - Acquisition of the Canal zone and active work on the Panama canal.
   - Development of civil government in the Philippines.
   - Development of trade in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii.
   - Second intervention in Cuba and reestablishment of Cuban government.
   - Reorganization of the finances of Santo Domingo.
   - Establishment of better relations with the republics of South America.
   - Settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute.
   - The Root-Takahira agreement.
   - Negotiations of several important arbitration treaties.
   - Reorganization of the consular service.
6. **The Treaty of Portsmouth Between Japan and Russia.**
7. **Settlement of the Coal Strike of 1902 by the President's Intervention.**

NEED OF NEW PARTY IS STILL URGENT

This Is the Opinion of Roosevelt—Call Will Be Issued Tomorrow.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 3.—"I shall, of course, continue to stand for the progressive nomination," said Col. Roosevelt last night, after he heard of the nomination of Woodrow Wilson.

The former president stated his belief that events in the Democratic as well as the Republican convention demonstrated the need of a new party.

This is Col. Roosevelt's statement: "I have stated before that the third party movement and my candidacy would not be in any way affected by the outcome at Baltimore. I never go into a fight on a contingent basis. I shall, of course, continue to stand for the progressive nomination. I have just been going over with senator Dixon, the call which is about to be issued by the provisional committee for the progressive national convention. To my mind what has gone on in Baltimore for the past 10 days has shown the utterly irreconcilable nature of the elements within the Democratic party, elements so irreconcilable as to make it hopeless to expect from them any prominent reform movement along constructive lines. It has also shown that any nomination obtained at Baltimore could after all be obtained only by the support of men like Mr. Taggart in Indiana, and Mr. Sullivan, in Illinois, and the success of the candidate at the polls, without regard to his personality, would be conditioned not only upon the hearty support of Mr. Taggart and Mr. Sullivan and their colleagues and representatives in every other state, from New York to Colorado, but would also be conditioned upon these men succeeding in carrying their several state tickets and in perpetuating themselves in control of the Democratic party.

"Under these conditions I feel that the events at Baltimore like the events at Chicago, prove the absolute need of a new, nation-wide, non-sectional party which shall in good faith stand for the interests of the people as a whole."

While the Democratic convention was nominating governor Wilson, Col. Roosevelt and his lieutenants were hard at work making plans for the new party.

The call is virtually ready and will be issued on Thursday, the Fourth of July.

Col. Roosevelt would not discuss the victory of Mr. Wilson.

Dysentery is always serious and often a dangerous disease, but it can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has cured it even when malignant and epidemic. For sale by all dealers.

DEMOCRATS END THEIR LABORS

(Continued from preceding page)

asked unanimous consent to vacate the roll call and that he be given consent to make a statement. There was no objection and mayor Fitzgerald said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: Massachusetts has voted for the past dozen or more ballots a majority of her delegates for the governor of our illustrious commonwealth, Eugene Noble Foss. (Applause). The Massachusetts delegation voted 21 ballots for speaker Clark and then the friends of Gov. Foss believed that Mr. Clark could not be nominated and put Gov. Foss in the race.

"Gov. Foss's own idea was that he should not oppose the majority of this convention and that his candidacy should not be permitted to go on a longer time than was evident that some one is the choice of the majority. In behalf of the Massachusetts delegation I withdraw the name of Eugene Noble Foss and will say that Woodrow Wilson will receive the vote of the delegation." (Great applause.)

New York Moves Unanimity.

The roll was further vacated and J. J. Fitzgerald, of New York, was given unanimous consent to make a statement. Mr. Fitzgerald said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: The desire of every Democrat in this convention is to leave this hall a united party. In the hope that this convention may adjourn without bitterness, without hard feelings, without rancor and that we may effect the success of the candidates of this convention, in order to demonstrate that no matter how hard we may strive for the mastery of our honest opinion, we are willing to acquiesce in what manifestly appears to be the overwhelming desire of this convention. (Applause) I move as a member of the New York delegation, anxious that the electoral vote of New York should be in the Democratic column, that the roll call be dispensed with and that by acclamation this convention unanimously nominate the gentleman from New Jersey, governor Woodrow Wilson."

Chairman James announced that the motion made by Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, could only be made by unanimous consent. He recognized senator Reed, of Missouri, who said: "Without the slightest desire to indicate any feeling of resentment, I make the objection because Missouri wants to vote to the last ballot for old Champ Clark."

The ballot was then taken.

UNDERWOOD DID NOT KNOW NAME WAS WITHDRAWN

Washington, D. C., July 3.—Representative Underwood did not know of the withdrawal of his name as candidate for president before the Democratic national convention until informed by the Associated Press. He said:

"Senator Bankhead has been in charge of my campaign and has made a splendid fight. He has been in entire charge of my candidacy and acts for me.

"The loyalty of the senator and his friends has been a source of gratitude to me and I thank them for it. We have succeeded in one thing, at least, and have impressed the country and our party that a southern man can be a candidate for the presidency.

"I will support the nominee of the convention and will spend my time working for the ticket chosen at the convention."

Mr. Underwood heard later by long distance telephone of the withdrawal of his name.

"My friends wish me to say that the action of Alabama was without my knowledge or approval and I make that statement," he said.

"How about the vice presidency," he was asked.

"I am not a candidate, do not want it and would not accept it," he answered.

MARSHALL SAYS WILSON IS SATISFACTORY TO HIM

Indianapolis, Ind., July 3.—Gov. Thos. R. Marshall, of Indiana, yesterday afternoon telegraphed to Gov. Woodrow Wilson:

"To the length of my ability and influence I purpose to work for your election."

"I never asked any delegate to the Democratic convention to vote for me," said the governor, "and I did not expect the nomination. The nomination of Gov. Wilson is eminently satisfactory to me."

HARMON WIRES WILSON A MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION

Columbus, Ohio, July 3.—After being informed that Gov. Woodrow Wilson had been nominated for the presidency Gov. Judson Harmon sent the successful candidate a telegram congratulating him.

When asked what he thought of the selection of Gov. Wilson, Gov. Harmon said: "I do not care to say anything about it now. You can say I am pleased with the support accorded me by my boys."

If you want the best lumber money can buy, get yours from

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WHO HAS CREATED HIS OWN PARTY

Twice President of the United States, Frontiersman, Soldier, Traveler, Author, Hunter, Fighter of Trusts and "Interests," Who May Head the Independent Ticket.

New York, N. Y., July 3.—There has been no statesman of modern times who has been so criticized and praised as has Theodore Roosevelt. He has been called meddler, dictator, four-flusher and fool, and some critics have gone so far as to question his sanity. His "character" has been dissected by others equally serious, and their findings have proclaimed to the world that the hero of San Juan hill is made up of weird combinations of bombast, brilliancy, egotism and common sense.

On the other hand vast assemblages have gone mad with enthusiasm at a wave of his hand. Politicians, grown cunning in every political trick known to the devotees of the game, have admitted reluctantly that he was their master. He has been prayed for from the pulpits of every denomination, children have been named after him, and he numbers in every quarter of the United States men who are his earnest champions; who believe in him implicitly, who worship at his shrine. To them he is the political Moses who is to lead the people to the promised land.

These were some of the brickbats and boquets that have been accorded Theodore Roosevelt since his birth in New York on October 27, 1858.

Roosevelts of Holland Stock.

The Roosevelts are of Holland stock, the earliest member of the family, one Claes Maartenzoon Von Roosevelt, settling in New York nearly 300 years ago. From Claes Von Roosevelt, the clan grew and prospered. They were farmers, ship builders and owners, and merchants of note.

Mr. Roosevelt's father, himself another Theodore, was a retired merchant, wealthy and able to bring his son up in surroundings not often accorded future great men. His mother was Martha Bulloch, a Georgian of whom it was said that she was surpassingly fit to shape the early destinies of her children.

Theodore a Sickly Child.

The early years of Roosevelt's life were those of a weak, sickly child. He was underaized and white and at one time his family traveled with him as far as Egypt in search of health.

Because of his physical condition his parents sought to inculcate in him a love of outdoor life, and they succeeded so well that young Theodore, at the age of 12, set his heart upon being a naturalist. This ambition led him to the fields and woods and regenerated his physical being to such an extent that when he entered Harvard in 1876 he was a robust young man.

By reason of his father's wealth every advantage was accorded Roosevelt during his college career. He was welcomed by the most select clubs; moved in the best society; maintained his own riding horses, and lived in comfortable, almost luxurious quarters.

Sports, however, took the precedence over his studies and he failed to make an academic mark that could have led any observer at the time to predict a great future. He boxed, rowed, ran and swam with an enthusiasm that was the last word in "strenuosity." But he studied very little and always maintained a place of obscurity in the standing of his class. When he graduated in 1880 he stood 22d on the commencement roster.

At about this time Mr. Roosevelt gave voice to a trenchant principle that has guided his life in later days. "There is nowhere in the world a more ignoble character than the mere moneygetting American, insensible to every duty, bent only on amassing a forune and putting his fortune only to the basest uses."

Takes Father's Place.

With this precept in mind and his graduation over he set about filling the place occupied by the elder Roosevelt, who died in 1878, while he was at Harvard. He joined the Prison Reform association and became a member of various philanthropic movements with which Roosevelt the elder had been associated.

In the fall of 1880 he married Miss Alice Hathaway Lee, a Boston girl with whom he had become acquainted during his student days. The couple spent their honeymoon abroad and returend to New York, where Roosevelt at once plunged into the arduous campaign he had mapped out for himself.

Beside his social and philanthropical studies he became interested in the law, studying in the office of his uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt, and some time later taking an active part in ward politics at the solicitation of some of his friends.

This was the first entry of the young man into the political field. He came to his ward studies with all the callow confidence in virtue and truth of one who has studied little the ways of petty American politics. He was soon appraised of the "power behind the throne."

Fights the "Machine."

A hot debate broke out in the 21st assembly district Republican club, which then stood in 59th street, New York. Roosevelt was one of the speakers and was opposed by a "machine" man. His speech received vociferous applause and the young man assumed that victory awaited him on the vote. At the ballot, however, a nod from the party boss decided the matter. He was beaten by a ballot of 95 to 3. It was Roosevelt's first taste of machine power.

Here was where the Roosevelt push, confidence and determination came to the front. He decided that he would like to go to the state legislature, quite a natural ambition, and made his desires known to the bosses. Both he and his ambition were greeted with a hearty laugh. It was a good joke.

The laugh, however, appeared upon the other side of the boss's countenance when the result of the primary became known. Roosevelt had gone among his silk stocking friends, among the saloon keepers, among the voters, and had won. This was during the summer of 1882.

Wins His First Campaign.

As election day came around the fight waxed hot. In the same district was William Waldorf Astor, a candidate for congress on the same ticket that carried Roosevelt. Both men made strenuous campaigns. The wealthy residents of the district caught the infections. Millionaires solicited the votes of their servants. There were fusions of all sorts and kinds of people, but such was the personal popularity of young Roosevelt that when the election counts were taken, it was found that he had ridden to victory, while Astor fell short of the goal.

The election over and his coveted seat in the assembly firmly in his possession, the bosses sought him out and sounded him as to his political creed. Would he observe the rule of the machine? Would he be amenable to orders? Mr. Roosevelt would not.

"I do not number party loyalty among the 10 commandments," said he, and his trouble with the bosses began.

He was 23 when he took his seat in the state legislature at Albany. He was unknown and alone—very much alone. Yet within a short time he was one of its most notable members.

His first imbroglio of note arose around the report of a railroad bill by the railroad committee of which Roosevelt was a member. The orders from above were to "bottle it up." The railroads did not like the measure and the majority of the machine men on the railroad committee showed signs of favoring their instructions.

But Mr. Roosevelt intervened. He asked to see the bill and calmly placed it in his pocket, declaring his intention of making a minority report on the measure to the assembly. His action threatened a personal encounter, but in the end the machine men agreed to make a report, with the result that the bill was bottled up in the assembly instead of in the committee.

The fame of the young legislator's daring won him many friends, however, and though the measure was as effectually killed in open session as it would have been in committee, the fight he made showed plainly his caliber.

Fights Machine Again.

Another instance of his early state legislative career was the fight he made upon the bosses in the matter of impeaching a corrupt judge. Roosevelt stood alone in the fight. The judge was a machine man, a man to be shielded. But Roosevelt arose time after time and demanded that his judicial record be investigated.

On the first vote the assembly was overwhelmingly against the investigation. Roosevelt kept on fighting. At the end of a week the papers took up the fight and then the people. The result was that on the eighth day publicity swayed the legislators and they reversed themselves, registering an overwhelming majority for the investigation.

Mr. Roosevelt was two years in the legislature, becoming the leader of his party and one of the most influential men of the assembly. He had thoroughly organized his district and succeeded in electing his delegates to the national Republican convention of 1884. He himself was elected a delegate at large from the Empire state and his fellows conferred upon him the office of chairman.

Advent Into National Politics.

At the convention Mr. Roosevelt's work, in view of his age, was phenomenal. He was 25 years old and perhaps the youngest member of the national body. Despite his youth, however, he entered the fight with vigor and vim, opposing the national committee's choice for temporary chairman and practically forcing the selection of a negro delegate for that position.

He lost the great battle of the national meeting, however. Both he and his fellow delegates had made a strenuous fight against the nomination of James G. Blaine for president. Their grounds seemed to them to be beyond reproach, but in spite of their fight Blaine was nominated, both Roosevelt and his fellows capitulating and casting their votes for the popular choice rather than follow the action of other delegates who broke with the Republican party.

With Blaine's defeat and the election of Grover Cleveland, Roosevelt sought a ranch, and retired from politics for the time being. The ranch was in North Dakota.

Is Forced Into Retirement.

He now entered upon a term of sorrow and disappointment. His party was in eclipse and he was forced into political oblivion. In October of 1884, his mother passed away, to be followed two days later by his wife.

Ranching became Roosevelt's business rather than his pleasure. He bought a cattle farm and entered upon the rugged life of plainsman, working and riding with his men.

There are many stories told of this period of Roosevelt's career. From a tenderfoot, a recruit from the effete east, he speedily won the respect and admiration of his fellows by his enthusiasm and feats of daring. He engaged in fights, chased horse thieves, punched cattle and lived to the fullest the rugged life then prevalent in the west.

Roosevelt's Political Recall.

Roosevelt's recall from the west came in the fall of 1886. He read in a New York newspaper, long delayed in transmission, that he had been chosen candidate for the mayoralty of New York by the Independents. His candidacy was seconded by the Republican party.

The young rancher immediately started for the scene of the political battle. There was small chance of his election in a constituency so strongly Democratic, but he made a memorable fight and accepted his defeat with good grace.

Following his defeat he sailed for Europe, where, shortly after his arrival in England he married Miss Edith Kermit Carow. Roosevelt had known Miss Carow from his early boyhood. She was 25 and he had just passed his 28th birthday at the time of the marriage.

On his return from his honeymoon in 1888, Mr. Roosevelt took the stump for Gen. Harrison. And when the newly elected president was forming his cabinet he offered his services. Roosevelt hoped to be appointed assistant secretary of state, but Mr. Blaine, who had been appointed chief of that department, remembered the strong fight made against him in the national Republican convention of 1884, and objected to his proposed helpmeet. Harrison offered Roosevelt a place in the civil service commission in lieu of the state department job and Roosevelt accepted.

The civil service commission was then a little known institution. His new duties, therefore, offered him almost a virgin field of endeavor and he performed them so well that several

(Continued on Last Page.)

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