LIFE AND WORK OF
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

MEMORIAL EDITION
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THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND HIS GALLANT SONS
—Copyright, A. Thomas.
Colonel Roosevelt Opening the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive in the City of Baltimore, September 28, 1918.
Colonel Roosevelt Photographed in Court During the Famous Syracuse Trial, as the Work of Selecting the Jury Progressed.

The House Where Theodore Roosevelt Was Born on October 27, 1858. It Is the Central Building in the Picture, No. 28 East 20th St., New York City.
Before Five Hundred Women, Who Had Journeyed to Sagamore Hill to Hear Him Speak, Colonel Roosevelt Launched into a Scathing Denunciation of Pacifists, and Came Out Flatfooted for Woman Suffrage. He Is Here Seen Speaking to (left to right) Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Norman DcR. Whitehouse, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

Colonel Roosevelt and Baron Monchcur, Head of the Belgian Mission to the United States, at Sagamore Hill, August 22, 1918.
Funeral Cortege of Theodore Roosevelt Leaving Sagamore Hill for the Last Rites at Christ Episcopal Church in Oyster Bay. New York Mounted Police Furnished the Guard of Honor.
Colonel Roosevelt Laid to Rest. Pallbearers Carrying the Casket Containing the Body to Its Final Resting Place in Young's Memorial Cemetery at Oyster Bay, with the Family Following Immediately Behind.
Theodore Roosevelt
'I am for the square deal'

LIFE AND WORK
OF
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
TYPICAL AMERICAN
Patriot, Orator, Historian, Sportsman, Soldier,
Statesman and President

By
THOMAS H. RUSSELL, LL.D.
Author of "America's War for Humanity," etc., etc.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
MERRITT STARR, M.A., LL.B.
Contemporary at Harvard University and Friend of Colonel Roosevelt

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE BY
MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, U.S.A.
Commanding the Department of the Lakes;
Former Chief of Staff, United States Army

ALSO SPECIAL ARTICLES AND TRIBUTES OF RESPECT
BY MANY LEADERS IN PUBLIC LIFE, INTIMATE FRIENDS AND
POLITICAL ASSOCIATES OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT

Illustrated with Many Characteristic Portraits and
Scenes in a Wonderful Life
Copyright, 1913, by
L. H. Walter

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SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Among the special features of this volume will be signed articles and tributes of appreciation and respect to the memory and services of Colonel Roosevelt by the following leaders in public life and close associates of the former President:

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Hon. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston.
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By Senator Johnson of California
(Running Mate of Colonel Roosevelt in 1912)

The greatest American of our generation has passed away. He had a truer vision, a higher courage, a wiser statesmanship than any man of our time. I cannot speak of him in ordinary terms. To me he had no parallel—none approached him in virility or force or profound knowledge of varied subjects. He stood alone in greatness of perception, in courage for the right as he saw it. I am mourning not only the greatest American, a world figure such as time seldom presents, but a thoughtful, kindly, affectionate friend.

[Signature]
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afraid to die. He was a many-sided character, but all sides were good, as difficult to give a word picture of as it is to write a description of the Grand Canyon or any great and complex thing.

We have lost a great leader in the crisis of the nation's life. He has left us in his writings, in his work, in his precepts and ideals, clear guides for the future. Though his voice is silent, his spirit lives and will live to stir us to effort in times of public danger and to stimulate our righteous efforts for good government, fair dealing, and right living at all times. Wise leader, true patriot, devoted husband and father, the best type of American, such was Theodore Roosevelt. We can ill spare him in these days. In his last message to us he has left an inspiration and preached a lesson which we must heed.

[Signature]
Theodore Roosevelt
1858—1919
In Memoriam

A great leader of men has fallen with a crash untimely and all the world bows its head in sorrow at his loss.

In his native land the hum of industry and of commerce is hushed and stilled as the mortal remains of Theodore Roosevelt are laid to rest, and millions mourn his passing. The sorrow of his fellow-countrymen knows no class, no creed, no color. Rich and poor alike knew him, respected him, esteemed him, admired him, trusted him, followed him, and loved him. He was the American par excellence, the plus-American, the prototype and exemplar of all the ideals that true Americans stand for and strive after, in public and in private life. He typified America, with an upright, unselfish, virtuous, red-blooded and God-fearing personality.

In distant lands, where kings and emperors, whom he was wont to meet on terms of perfect equality, delighted to do him honor, the name of Roosevelt was a household word, and the voice of sorrow at his death finds sincere and eloquent expression.

From the democratic kings who are the only monarchs left in Europe by the tremendous wave of progress whipped up by war, there come the tributes of more than mere diplomacy, more than old-world courtesy. They, too, knew him and were moved to admiration of his stalwart manhood and sterling statesmanship. Responsible ministers of mighty foreign powers, ambassadors of
Wherever he went, in whatsoever society he found himself, Theodore Roosevelt was at home. Honored in the most exclusive circles of the metropolis, he was equally welcome in the ranch-house of the plains and the abode of the lowly. No public man in America—probably none in the world, save Gladstone—was ever so universally known and identified by his mere initials. Certainly no American was ever so constantly greeted and acclaimed in public by the diminutive pet-name of his boyhood. These were no tokens of ordinary popularity; they were tokens of popular love.

Unfailingly courteous to women, he became their especial champion, recognizing their power in human affairs and the rights to which they are entitled. He fought for all the downtrodden and oppressed. Though born in the only real American aristocracy, that of brains and culture, he was pre-eminently a man of the people. And, behold, how easy it is to shorten that statement in his case, and thereby paradoxically make it more complete: He was a man!

* * *

Soldier of Liberty and friend of man, farewell! Rest thee in peace! Though dead, thou still livest. Thy years of patriotic service have not been spent in vain. The lessons of thy life and the glory of thine achievements shall never fade from the minds of thy grateful countrymen, and in their hearts thou art lovingly enshrined till time shall be no more.

We cherish thy memory here on earth; we commend thy spirit to God who gave it.

January 8, 1919.  

Thos. H. Russell
AN UNADULTERATED AMERICAN

By Chauncey M. Depew, former United States Senator from New York

The whole public career of Theodore Roosevelt is lined with monuments in beneficent legislation. He was born two years before the outbreak of the Civil War, and was President of the United States when it was necessary to have a united country in support of policies for the benefit of the whole United States. For this destiny he was fortunate in his ancestors. His father, of Dutch and Scotch ancestry, was a leading citizen of New York, and one of the most useful and prominent citizens of the North; his mother was from Georgia, and represented the best blood and traditions of the South. So he could appeal, as no President had been able to since the Civil War, to all sections of the country, North, South, East, and West. Harvard gave him an Eastern culture, and ranch life on the Western plains brought him in contact and close association with those pioneers who have discovered, developed, and peopled our territories from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

He inherited a small trust estate, the income of which was not sufficient for more than a quarter of his expenses of living, and yet it had the singular effect of destroying all ambition to accumulate a fortune. He always felt sure that by his own exertions he could so supplement this limited income as to meet all requirements and at the same time have the income as an anchor which in great stress or necessity would prevent his drifting to want.

His activities were during the period of the greatest industrial development which this country has ever known, a period in which masterful men developed in an unprecedented way our natural resources, our manufac-
him. He shouted to me so the Senator and everybody else could hear him: "Do you know that man?" I answered, "Yes, he is a colleague of mine in the Senate." "But," the President shouted, "he is a crook." Subsequent events proved the President correct; the man came within the clutches of the criminal law.

I never knew such an omnivorous reader. He mastered all literature, past and present. Several times I called his attention to a book which had been sent me and was just on sale. He had already read it.

He was intensely human. He had no airs, nor fads, nor frills. His cordiality was infectious, his friendship never failed. No man of his generation has so long held public esteem and confidence. His work in the world was great and greatly done. It is a commonplace when a great man dies to say, "It is not for his contemporaries to pass judgment upon him. That must be left to posterity and to the historian after the passions of his time have been allayed." There are only two exceptions to this maxim: one is Washington, the other is Roosevelt. With this magnificent fighter, this reckless crusader, this hard-hitter, the world is stilled and awed when the news of his death is flashed over wires and cables, but the instant voice of friend and enemy is the same. All recognize the purity of his motives, the unselfishness of his work, and his unadulterated Americanism.
LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Tribute by Bishop Fallows

Theodore Roosevelt stands as one of the most forceful illustrations of the truth that man can create circumstances and conditions and not be controlled by them. From a puny infant, by rigid obedience to the laws of life, he became the incarnation of vigorous health and activity.

He mounted by successive steps in official positions, all of which he honored by faithful doing, to the highest place to which man can aspire, the Presidency of the United States of America.

He went there as the living embodiment of a vital Americanism. The various racial strains in his blood made him the one great type of the mighty nation which embraces the whole civilized globe in its fold. He did not wait to be forced by the imperious voice of his people to do their righteous bidding; he led them splendidly forward over the top, in the cause of justice and the square deal.

When God wills a great reform, he sometimes makes a man wrong-headed in the right direction to bring it about. If Roosevelt was ever wrong-headed, it was always in the right direction, and all the wrongs he confronted gave way before him.

He felt the universe in his leaping pulses:

"Born for that Universe, he shrank not his mind, Nor gave up to party what was meant for mankind."

His courage was proverbial. Over his grave, as over the grave of John Knox, could be truthfully said, "There lies he who never feared the face of man."

"Give me where I may stand and I will move the world," said Archimedes. Roosevelt made good his standing-place and moved the world. He was deeply
LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

religious, thoroughly rooted and grounded in the love of God and of his fellow-man. The call of humanity was thrilling music to his soul. And as the knight errant of the race he ever went full panoplied to break the lance to meet its needs.

Side by side with Lincoln he stands in his rugged personality and in his all-pervasive sympathy with human kind. Like Lincoln he was the people’s man. Nay, like him he was the world’s man. And as at the death of Lincoln that world poured out its tribute of love and regard as it had never done before for anyone of woman born, so at the death of Roosevelt it sent the undying words of affection and esteem. The trinity in unity of the nation’s greatest Americans we shall ever honor: Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt.

[Signature]

Samuel Fellowes
The Room in Which Former President Roosevelt Was Born, at 28 East 20th Street, New York. The Insert Shows a Characteristic Pose of the Colonel.
Theodore Roosevelt in a Fourth of July Oration in 1917 at Forest Hills, Long Island, Where He Scored the Kaiser’s Champions and Demanded Undiluted Americanism in This Country.
At the University of Chicago. President Roosevelt Receiving the Degree of Doctor of Laws from President Harper and Faculty.

Banquet in Chicago. The Most Notable Men of a Great City Were Gathered at This Feast in Honor of President Roosevelt.
Three Generations of Roosevelts in a Family Group at Sagamore Hill. Left to Right—Theodore Roosevelt’s Grandson, the Baby of Archibald; Colonel Roosevelt; Mrs. Archibald Roosevelt; Richard Derby, Jr.; Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt; and Baby Edith Derby on the Lap of Her Mother, Mrs. Richard Derby, Who Was Miss Ethel Roosevelt.
The Nation's Chief at St. Paul. "Let children learn from experience to be strong and manly," said President Roosevelt in His St. Paul Speech.

At Lincoln, Nebraska. "Capitalist and wage-worker alike, should honestly endeavor to look at any matter from the other's standpoint."
A Typical Iowa Audience. "I never said anything off the stump that I would not say on the stump, so that what I say now you can take as sincere."

In Kansas. "We have in our scheme of government no room for the man who does not wish to pay his way through life by what he does."
Theodore Roosevelt as a Cowboy in His Ranching Days in North Dakota, Where He Stood for Law and Order and Gained Robust Health.
An Army Aviator from Mineola Flying Field, L. I., Dropping a Floral Wreath on Sagamore Hill, the Residence of Colonel Roosevelt, on the Day of His Death, January 6, 1919.
By Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, former Speaker, U. S. House of Representatives

President Roosevelt, in 1904, wrote that a man who goes into the actual battle of politics "must stand firmly for what he believes, and yet he must realize that political action, to be effective, must be the joint action of many men, and that he must sacrifice somewhat of his own opinions to those of his associates if he ever hopes to see his desires take practical shape."

Throughout Roosevelt's administration, I had many conversations with him on many subjects, and I found him ready to follow that platform of political action, presenting his own ideas forcibly and earnestly and giving fair consideration to the ideas and arguments of others. The great volume of important and progressive legislation enacted during the Roosevelt administration was accomplished in that way, by coöperation and coördination of the legislative and executive departments of the government, and by the sacrifice of some opinions on both sides. That coöperation made the Roosevelt administration a great Republican administration and a great American administration—two synonymous terms. That administration defeated Bolshevism sugar-coated with Bryan's rhetoric; and such coöperation will again defeat Bolshevism in the name of pure democracy.
LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Britain's Premier to Mrs. Roosevelt

"I am deeply shocked to have the news of your distinguished husband's death. I feel sure I speak for the British people when I tell you how much we all here sympathize with you in your great bereavement. Mr. Roosevelt was a great and inspiring figure far beyond his country's shores, and the world is the poorer for his loss."

An Irreparable Loss

"The death of Colonel Roosevelt is an irreparable loss to the nation. His virility and courage were a constant inspiration. He personified the Americanism of which he was the most doughty champion. He demanded the recognition and performance of our national obligation in the war.

"Back of all that was done in the war was the pressure of his relentless insistence. In response to his patriotic call lay the safety of civilization and in this hour of complete victory the whole world is his debtor."

Charles Evans Hughes.

By the Chief Justice of the United States

"Mr. Roosevelt's death brings to me a sense of deep sorrow, of personal loss. While he was President his kindly consideration never failed, and many opportunities were afforded me for observing the highness of
LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(From Introduction by Merritt Starr, M. A., LL. B.)

President Roosevelt was a man of initiative, and of organizing and driving power. The record of his accomplishments is a long one. Here are a few of the things he did:

Initiated our forest and land and river reclamation policy, 1901.
Settled the great anthracite coal strike, 1902.
Recognized Republic of Panama and initiated Canal construction, 1903.
Re-elected President, 1904, and was the only Vice-President who became President through the death of his predecessor and then succeeded himself.
Received the Nobel Peace Prize, 1906.
Established Roosevelt Foundation for Industrial Peace, 1907.
Sent the United States fleet round the world, 42,000 miles, 1908.
Assembled first House of Governors in Conservation movement, 1908.
Editor of "The Outlook," 1909-1914.
In February, 1912, the Governors of seven States requested him to lead the Progressive campaign, which he did, 1912.
example followed in Costa Rica, establishing a policy of civil protectorate for the smaller states.

*Social and industrial justice,* and the welfare of America, he made a leading public policy.

He appointed the first Country Life Commission.

Enforced and extended the 8-hour law, and made it alive.

Secured workmen's compensation and employers' liability laws.

Established the Bureau of Mines and rules to protect miners.

Maintained the open shop, for both union and non-union labor.

His book, "*Conservation of Womanhood and Childhood,*" published in 1912, practically initiated the movement to protect woman labor and forbid child labor.

Such was our great leader. Now, as a simple human incident that shows his quality, let me tell you how I first saw him.

\[\text{Signature}\]
CHAPTER I.

BIRTH AND BOYHOOD

Theodore Roosevelt, destined to become twenty-sixth President of the United States, was born in New York City, October 27, 1858. He came of one of the oldest Dutch-American families. For six generations his forbears have been prominent in the councils of New York City.

The founder of the family, Claes Martanzoon van Roosevelt, as the name was originally spelled, came to America in 1649. His son, Nicholas, was a New York alderman of the Leislerian party. John Roosevelt, Cornelius C. Roosevelt and James Roosevelt also served as aldermen, and James Roosevelt was by turns alderman, assemblyman, congressman and a Supreme Court justice.

But although Theodore Roosevelt’s name was Dutch, there was mingled in his veins Irish, Scotch and Huguenot blood, and his mother was a Southerner. She was Martha Bulloch, daughter of James Stevens Bulloch, a major in Chatham’s battalion, and a granddaughter of General Daniel Stewart of Revolutionary fame. His father, Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., organized a number of New York regiments in the Civil War, and was one of the leaders in organizing the Sanitary Commission and in other work for the soldiers of the North. He was a practical philanthropist and the works he accomplished for the poor were legion. When he died, in 1878, flags flew at half-mast all over the city of New York and rich and poor followed him to the grave.
As a boy the young Theodore was puny and sickly; but with that indomitable determination which characterized him in every act of his life, he entered upon the task of transforming his feeble body not merely into a strong one, but into one of the strongest. How well he succeeded every American knows. This physical feebleness bred in him nervousness and self-distrust, and in the same indomitable way he set himself to change his character as he changed his body, and to make himself a man of self-confidence and courage. He has told the story himself in his autobiography:

"When a boy I read a passage in one of Captain Marryat's books which always impressed me. In the passage the captain of some small British man-of-war is explaining to the hero how to acquire the quality of fearlessness. He says that at the outset almost every man is frightened when he goes into action, but that the course to follow is for the man to keep such a grip on himself that he can act just as if he was not frightened. After this is kept up long enough it changes from pretense to reality, and the man does in very fact become fearless by sheer dint of practicing fearlessness when he does not feel it. (I am using my own language, not Marryat's.) This was the theory upon which I went. There were all kinds of things which I was afraid of first, ranging from grizzly bears to 'mean' horses and gun-fighters; but by acting as if I was not afraid I gradually ceased to be afraid. Most men can have the same experience if they choose. They will first learn to bear themselves well in trials, which they anticipate and school themselves in advance to meet. After awhile the habit will grow on them, and they will behave well in sudden and unexpected emergencies which come upon them unawares."
CHAPTER VIII.

THE ROUGH RIDERS

When the Spanish war broke out Mr. Roosevelt resigned from the Navy Department to organize the famous Rough Riders. Although he had been a National Guard captain, he did not feel justified in taking command of men, so he became lieutenant-colonel and Leonard Wood colonel of the regiment. Before the campaign was over he felt warranted in taking the colonelcy, Leonard Wood being promoted to a brigadier-generalship.

Under a galling fire from the Spaniards on July 2, 1898, the Rough Riders charged on foot up the low jungle-covered slopes of San Juan Hill, near Las Guasimas, led by Roosevelt, who had grown tired of waiting for orders to advance. The Spaniards were scattered, but Roosevelt in later years gave much credit for the victory to the support rendered the Rough Riders by the colored troops of the Tenth Cavalry. His personal calmness under fire at San Juan contributed enormously to the wave of popularity which greeted him in subsequent political campaigns.

When the war was over the soldiers were left in Cuba because of the slow arrangements of the War Department for transporting them home. The danger of pestilence among the unacclimated Americans was very great, and it was then that Colonel Roosevelt drew up his famous round robin, demanding that the soldiers should be taken home at once.
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It was derided as unsoldierly and the work of an amateur warrior, but the fact is that it was drawn at the request of the officers of the regular army. They saw the peril of remaining there, but they represented to Roosevelt that they could not afford to incur the hostility of the administration, whereas he being a volunteer and about to leave the service, had nothing to lose. Colonel Roosevelt accordingly wrote the letter, intending to sign it alone, but the other officers changed their minds and signed it with him. Its effect was instantaneous. Colonel Roosevelt was jeered at and satirized, but the troops were taken home.

When they arrived at Montauk Point some one asked the Colonel about the state of his health. "I'm feeling as fit as a bull moose," he replied. The simile attracted no special attention then, but when Colonel Roosevelt repeated it on other occasions it furnished a name to a great political party.

Nominated and Elected Governor

He returned to the United States to find himself a popular idol, with a universal demand going up for his nomination for governor of New York. He was nominated and elected over Judge Augustus Van Wyck by a majority of 18,000.

As governor he consulted with Boss Platt, but it was soon observed that the results of these consultations were what Roosevelt wanted and not what Platt wanted. Much scandal was caused among the elect by his habit of breakfasting with Platt, but these breakfasts usually resulted in Platt's consenting to something he did not like in order to save his face as state leader. In one of his unsavory scandals, which darkened the old senator's later years, a
CHAPTER XV.

THE PANAMA CANAL

It was in President Roosevelt’s first administration that the Panama Canal was made possible, and, though the manner in which he made it possible brought an avalanche of criticism upon his head, he never cared a jot for it.

"We couldn’t get the canal any other way," said Secretary of State John Hay once in a Cabinet meeting.

The Spooner amendment, adopted in 1902, created a commission of seven members with power to select a route, and the commission decided in favor of Panama. Negotiations were begun for the purchase of the property of the French canal company. A treaty was negotiated with Colombia, but the Colombian Congress refused to ratify it. The impression in Panama and this country was that Colombia was simply holding back so as to force from the United States a higher price. The result was that Panama revolted. There is no doubt that the American Government was kept advised of Colombia’s intentions and it gave such military and naval assistance to Panama that it was hopeless for Colombia to attempt to conquer her rebellious state.

A new treaty was then negotiated with the new Republic of Panama, and in May, 1904, six months after the revolution, the Canal Commission secured full control of the Panama Canal Zone, under a perpetual lease, and began operations.

The President’s enemies called attention to the fact that he had warships in the neighborhood of Panama
before anybody knew that a rebellion was to be attempted there, and that he used the whole military force of the United States to intimidate Colombia. Some time afterward the New York World and the Indianapolis News printed an article charging illegitimate motives—Roosevelt’s name was not involved, but those of a number of high-placed men were. The President invoked the whole machinery of government to punish Joseph Pulitzer and Delavan Smith, the proprietors of the two papers.

The Roosevelt answer to all criticisms was voiced during a speech in Philadelphia prior to the state primary election for Republican presidential delegates in the spring of 1912.

"Since the days of Balboa," he said in substance then, "there have been dreams and talk of a waterway spanning the Isthmus of Panama and joining the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. There was talk of it in the early days of the Republic. De Lasseps started to build it, but his enterprise vanished in talk. There had been talk, and nothing but talk through successive years and successive presidential administrations until I recognized Panama. Now the talking has stopped. And the canal is being built."

ACHIEVEMENTS AS PRESIDENT

President Roosevelt’s elected term ended in 1909 after achievements of which the following are historical:

1. Dolliver-Hepburn railroad act.
2. Extension of forest reserve.
4. Improvement of waterways and reservation of water power sites.
With Roosevelt in Africa

Better qualified, perhaps, than any other man to give personal reminiscences of Theodore Roosevelt as a hunter is E. M. Newman, the travel-lecturer. He was with the Colonel on the famous hunting trip in South Africa undertaken by the former President after he left the White House.

For seven months they were together in Africa. That meant that they were leaders of a large hunting party, consisting of eight white men and 375 savages. Colonel Roosevelt was under contract to his publishers for a series of articles, and Mr. Newman was, of course, seeking material for his subsequent lectures.

"We met," said Mr. Newman, "at Juja farm as the guests of William Northrup Macmillan of St. Louis. The farm was near Nairobi—and by near I mean a ride of two days by horseback. Nairobi is the capital of British East Africa.

"The Macmillan bungalow was a comfortable place, roughly built, but furnished much as an American home would be, and lighted by its own electric plant. From the porch of that bungalow it was possible to see many scores of wild animals near at hand, but no hunting was permitted in the immediate vicinity.

"Our long trips took us into the wilds and together we penetrated the jungles, the Colonel outwalking all the rest and often wearing out the men in attendance. Tired as the other members of the party were at night after one of the arduous days, Colonel Roosevelt was never too weary to sit up far into the night reading or writing. I mention this to show the vigor and endurance of the man. He carried with him to Africa a large number of books, for his reading was extensive and varied."
"In our long talks, continued Mr. Newman, "around the camp fire or on our walks there were some outstanding characteristics that I noted particularly. These were the man's Americanism—his belief in and hope for American ideals and principles; and next to that his joy and pride in his family. I should have called him the ideal father. His views on matrimony and the duty of bringing up children are well known, and these were frequent subjects of conversation between us, the Colonel always maintaining that an unmarried man or woman was an abomination in the sight of the Lord."

"What of the truth of the statement that Colonel Roosevelt was fond of killing and wantonly destroyed life?"

"I should say there was no truth in it," stoutly declared Mr. Newman. "He hunted only in the interest of science, collecting rare animals, and with the exception of lions, which are considered vermin in South Africa, detested by the farmer, he killed only such animals as were needed for his collection. In fact, when I asked him at the beginning of our hunt whether he was a good shot, he answered 'I shoot often.'"

"His one stipulation when he formed our party was that the subject of politics should be taboo. The Colonel had just finished his second term as President, and was in need of a complete change. That was the reason he chose lion hunting in Africa. We adhered strictly to our agreement, but sometimes the Colonel would tell of some experience.

"No fight was ever too hot for him, and he admired nothing more than a man who was a good fighter. He had no use for a 'mollycoddle' or a 'quitter.' Many a
time he has said of some opponent, 'My! Didn't he give me a bully fight?'

"His versatility was remarkable, and on nearly every subject he was not only at home, but an authority. This I gathered from the respect with which experts treated his statements. Whether it was banking, farming or advising the British in the treatment of the natives, his opinions were seriously considered.'"

Summing up Colonel Roosevelt's virtues, Mr. Newman called him "positive in his views, decided in his principles, but yet tolerant of religious beliefs different from his own; loyal to friends, gentle in his affections, a great companion, a great man."

### Hobnobbed with the Kaiser

Colonel Roosevelt's subsequent tour through Europe was both triumphant and sensational. He hobnobbed with the German Kaiser, lectured at the Sorbonne and at Oxford University and was received with high honors in Sweden and Holland, and roused a storm in London by his speech at the Guildhall. It was in this speech that he lectured England on her duty in Egypt. He displayed an extraordinary familiarity with Egyptian affairs, but brought down upon himself a tempest of criticism by saying:

"Now, either you have the right to be in Egypt or you have not. Either it is or is not your duty to establish and keep order. If you feel you have not the right to be in Egypt, if you do not wish to establish and keep order there, why, then, by all means get out.

"As I hope you feel that your duty to civilized mankind and your fealty to your own great traditions alike bid you to stay, then make the fact and name agree; and
show that you are ready to meet in very deed the responsibility which is yours."

The criticism which this speech brought down on Roosevelt, to do the English justice, did not come from them; it came chiefly from scandalized Americans, who were horrified at the idea of a fellow-American undertaking to lecture a friendly power on its problems. The English took it very well and seemed to like it. France criticized it and Germany was bitter.

**Fought on Enemy's Ground**

In France, Roosevelt followed his usual policy of intrepidly attacking what he believed to be local evils in their home. It was not in London nor in Berlin that he preached his anti-race suicide doctrine; it was in Paris. It was from the same motive that impelled him when during his campaign for the Presidency in 1912 he refrained from attacking the Democratic party until he got into the South, the home and birthplace of the Democratic party, and delivered his blast against it. If there had been anything timorous about him he would have made his attack in Minnesota, where it would have been safe. Instead, he picked out Atlanta, where it is almost treason to say a word against Democracy, and where his audience was made up entirely of Democrats.

His defiant challenge was met by a roar from the audience. Their intention of howling him down and keeping him from having a hearing was manifest from the moment he began his assault. For five minutes the tumult went on. It seemed as if his speaking were at an end. Roosevelt suddenly adopted one of the most unusual weapons ever employed by a stump speaker. There was a table near him, and he leaped upon it. The
riotous mob was startled into stillness; they had no idea of his purpose, and they waited to see what he would do. Before they could recover from their surprise he had shot half a dozen sentences at them, and by that time they had come under the spell and were willing to give him a hearing.

This story had nothing to do with Roosevelt’s European tour and is told out of its regular order, but it is a good illustration of the way in which the Colonel always showed his courage by picking out the places where he knew any particular doctrine of his would be particularly unpalatable.

While a strict disciplinarian in his home, Mr. Roosevelt mingled comradeship with exercise of authority in a manner that made a successful father. It is said of him that he postponed consideration of important affairs of state to “play bear” with his children and that he was known to excuse himself to a company of friends who were spending the evening at his home while he went upstairs to spank one of the children who had disregarded repeated admonitions to make less noise. He was a chum of all the members of his household. He repeatedly expressed disapproval of the “goody-goody boy.” He said on one occasion:

“I do not want any one to believe that my little ones are brought up to be cowards in this house. If they are struck they are not taught to turn the other cheek. I haven’t any use for weaklings. I commend gentleness and manliness. I want my boys to be strong and gentle. For all my children I pray they may be healthy and natural.”
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He Denounced Germany

From the very outset of the European war Colonel Roosevelt's denunciations of Germany's militaristic policy began. German newspapers, remembering his eulogies of the Kaiser, bitterly attacked him. With renewed energy, day in and day out, in speeches, editorials and interviews, he pleaded for "preparedness" on the part of the United States, flayed the pacifists and excoriated the sentiments of those who sang "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier."

In December, 1915, he wrote to Progressive leaders in Oregon, again saying that he would not again be a candidate for the presidency. "Perhaps the public is a little tired of me," he added.

Nevertheless, when the Progressives convened in June, 1916, eighteen months later, the mention of his name brought forth cheering which lasted for ninety-three consecutive minutes. He declined to accept the nomination. An effort had been made to nominate him at the Republican national convention, and although he withheld his consent to this, his refusal to parley with the old wing of the party cast a gloom over Hughes' supporters. After Hughes' nomination he gave him his indorsement, much to the disgust of the Progressives, who saw themselves left adrift without their idolized leader, but the damage had then been done to the hopes of both Republicans and Progressives. Again, as in 1911, Roosevelt's attitude, this time because of his aloofness, contributed 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 concern in the struggle his constant
The Late Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, Youngest Son of the Colonel, Who Lost His Life in Service in France.

Captain Archibald Roosevelt, the Only Son of the Late Colonel Roosevelt in This Country, on the Day of the Funeral.
President and Mrs. Roosevelt, with Kermit, Archie, Ethel, Quentin and Theodore, Jr.
Two Giants. Every American Citizen Has Long Been Proud of Both.

Starting on His Fourteen-Thousand-Mile Trip Through the West in 1903; Surrounded by Railroad Officials at Horseshoe Curve, Pa.
A Sixty-Mile Ride. After Making a Short Address at Laramie, Wyoming, President Roosevelt and a Party of Friends Rode on Horseback to Cheyenne.

The Smile that Made Him Famous. President Roosevelt Entering Yellowstone Park in the Summer of 1903.
The Ride from Laramie to Cheyenne, Wyoming. From left to right—W. W. Daley, Otto Gramm, Senator Warren, N. K. Boswell, Joseph Lefors, President Roosevelt, Dr. Rixey, F. A. Hadsell, J. S. Atherly and Fred Porter. Seth Bullock and W. L. Park are behind the others on the right.

At a Barbecue, Bismarck, North Dakota, Where President Roosevelt Enjoyed Himself Among Men After His Own Heart.
The Hearse Containing the Remains of Former President Roosevelt Approaching Christ Episcopal Church, Oyster Bay, for the Funeral Service; with Guard of Honor of New York Police Presenting Arms.
Colonel Roosevelt at His Favorite Exercise. He Enjoyed Nothing so Much as a Gallop Across Country on a Mettlesome Steed. His Horsemanship Was Superb.
At Fort Yellowstone. President Roosevelt Accompanied by John Burroughs, the noted naturalist, and a party of friends, setting out for a trip through Yellowstone Park.

President Roosevelt's Train Arriving at Santa Cruz, California, Where His Pathway Was Literally Strewn with Flowers.
On Glacier Point, Yosemite Valley. "This is the one day of my life, and one that I will always remember with pleasure."

In Missouri. "We must insist upon courage and resolution, upon hardihood, tenacity and fertility of resource; we must insist upon the strong, virile virtues, self-restraint, self-mastery and regard for the rights of others."
In Nebraska. "If, as individuals, or as a community, we mar our future by our own folly, let us remember that it is upon ourselves that the responsibility must rest."

President Roosevelt in the Act of Leaping One of the Hedges at the Chevy Chase Club.
At Old Gate—Santa Barbara, California. President Roosevelt visited the Franciscan Fathers in this old mission and was keenly interested in it.

At Lincoln's Tomb, Springfield, Illinois. "When an executive undertakes to enforce the law, he is entitled to the support of every decent man, rich or poor, no matter what form the law-breaking has taken."
At Grand Canyon, Arizona. President Roosevelt, in Speaking of the Wonders of the Canyon, Urged the People of Arizona to Preserve the Grandeur and Sublimity of this Masterpiece of Nature.

Taking Pot Luck with the Boys.—President Roosevelt Enjoying a Cowboy's Breakfast at Hugo, Colorado.
President Roosevelt and Senator Hoar. The Above Picture Was Taken at the Conclusion of a Speech at Worcester, Massachusetts.

At Ogden, Utah. President Roosevelt, Governor Wells, and William Glasmann.
At Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Helen M. Caspar on Behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution Presenting President Roosevelt with a Beautiful Silk Flag.

In Denver. "It seemed as if the entire population of 175,000 was massed along the streets."
The Late Colonel Roosevelt and His Surviving Sons. Left to right—Archibald, Kermit, the Colonel, and Theodore, Jr.
theme. Beginning with his intense feeling over the sinking of the Lusitania, he insisted on the immediate entrance of the United States into the war and criticized the administration with vitriolic fire until war was declared.

To the end he maintained his dynamic denunciations of lack of military preparedness, calling daily for a larger army and navy, universal military training in time of peace and governmental ownership of munitions plants. He bitterly criticized the War Department, alleging its failure to provide sufficient equipment for American troops, and, only two weeks before the operation performed upon him in New York, went to Washington and delivered a sensational philippic before the National Press Club.

Months before the United States 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, college 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 Baker.
Part of the original joint statement, in the Colonel’s own handwriting, issued by Roosevelt and Taft in their reunion at the Union League Club in New York just before the last presidential election. The upper section is in Roosevelt’s handwriting, the lower in Taft’s. Roosevelt generously put Taft’s name first in the introduction; note how Taft courteously amended it so that Roosevelt, the earlier President, who made Taft his successor, came first as it was given to the public.
CHAPTER XX.

ANECDOTES OF ROOSEVELT

Theodore Roosevelt, as assistant secretary of the navy, was instrumental in the selection of Dewey to take charge of the Pacific squadron during the Spanish-American war. San Francisco and a few other cities objected. They did not know Dewey.

A delegation was sent to Washington to kick against the appointment. The delegation was finally turned over to Roosevelt. He listened patiently to their objections and said:

"Gentlemen, I cannot agree with you. We have looked up his record. We have looked him straight in the eyes. He is a fighter. We'll not change now. Pleased to have met you. Good day, gentlemen."

A few days after President McKinley had been shot, when physicians had given the opinion that he would recover, no one felt more joyful than Vice President Roosevelt.

"To become President through the assassin's bullet means nothing to me," he said at the home of Ansley Wilcox in Buffalo. "Aside from the horror of having President McKinley die, there is an additional horror in becoming his successor in that way. The thing that appeals to me is to be elected President. That is the way I want the honor to come if I am ever to receive it."

A drunken cowboy once entered the public room of an inn where young Roosevelt was staying. He loudly invited everybody to have a drink. All responded but
young Roosevelt. The stranger asked who he was, and on being told that he was a tenderfoot he turned and said: "Say, you, Mr. Four-Eyes, when I ask a man to drink, that man's got to drink." He whipped out his pistol and fired a shot. Roosevelt arose quickly and said: "Very well, sir," and walked toward the bar. But he whirled suddenly, and, pouncing upon the man with the ferocity of a tiger, knocked him out with one clean blow. He did not take the drink.

The former President was a tireless reader of books and on his long railroad trips usually carried half a dozen volumes. But the side pocket of his traveling coat always held one stoutly bound, well thumbed book—a copy of "Plutarch's Lives." On campaign tours and pleasure jaunts he took a daily half hour dose of Plutarch. "I've read this little volume close to a thousand times," he said one day, "but it is ever new."

"Mr. Roosevelt's creed?" writes Jacob Riis, his close friend for years in police work in New York. "'Find it in a speech he made to the Bible Society a year ago. 'If we read the book aright,' he said, 'we read a book that teaches us to go forth and do the work of the Lord in the world as we find it; to try to make things better in the world, even if only a little better, because we have lived in it. That kind of work can be done only by a man who is neither a weakling nor a coward; by a man who, in the fullest sense of the word, is a true Christian, like Greatheart, Bunyan's hero.'"

Roosevelt was in Idaho one day when he saw a copy of his book, "The Winning of the West," on a news-
stand. In talking to the proprietor he casually asked, pointing to the book:

"Who is this man Roosevelt?"

"O, he is a ranch driver up in the cattle country," the man replied.

"What do you think of his book?"

"Well, I've always thought I'd like to meet the author and tell him if he'd stuck to running ranches and not tried to write books, he'd cut a heap bigger figger at his trade."

When the leader of the Rough Riders returned from the Spanish-American war he found all his children congregated near a pole from which floated a large flag of their own manufacture, inscribed:

"To Colonel Roosevelt."

He said that the tribute touched him more deeply than any of the pretentious demonstrations accorded him.

"Theodore Roosevelt is a humorist," wrote Homer Davenport in the Philadelphia Public Ledger in 1910. "In the multitude of his strenuousness this, the most human of his accomplishments, has apparently been overlooked. There is a similarity between his humor and Mark Twain's. If Colonel Roosevelt were on the vaudeville stage he would be a competitor of Harry Lauder. At Denver, at the stock growers' banquet during his recent western trip, Colonel Roosevelt was at his best. He made three speeches that day and was eating his sixth meal, yet he was in the best of fettle. You couldn't pick a hallful that could sit with faces straight through his story of the blue roan cow. He can make a joke as fasci-
nating as he can the story of a sunset on the plains of Egypt.”

Soon after the Roosevelts took up their residence at the White House a fawning society woman asked one of the younger boys if he did not dislike the “common boys” he met at the public school. The boy looked at her in wonderment for a moment and then replied:

“My papa says there are only tall boys and short boys and good boys and bad boys, and that’s all the kind of boys there are.’’

**Boxing in the White House**

A characteristic anecdote of Colonel Roosevelt’s fondness for fisticuffs was related after his death by Mr. Robert J. Mooney, formerly associate publisher of the Chicago Inter Ocean. The scene was the President’s office in the White House during the presidential campaign of 1904. Mr. Mooney said:

“I was in Washington August 18, 1904, being then on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune. A boyhood chum of mine—I do not care to mention his name, as he is still in the Government service—met me and asked if I knew the President and could get him an interview.

“I replied I knew William Loeb, the President’s secretary, and would do my best. I called up Mr. Loeb, who told me to bring my friend to the White House. We went. There was a line of more than 100 people waiting. I sent my card in to Mr. Loeb, who came out in a few minutes and beckoned us to come in.

“In his private office the President hurried to greet us and said to my friend—who was amateur boxing and wrestling champion of the District of Columbia:
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"'You are the finest looking man in boxing togs I ever saw. Now tell me—how did you knock out Blank that night I saw you at the — club?'

"'Why, Mr. President, it was a punch like this,' he replied. He illustrated it in the air.

"'Show it to me! Show it to me! Hit me on the chin as you hit him.'

"'My friend did it, but softly.

"'No, no; that won't do. Hit me hard. Hit me the way you hit him.'

My friend did it. He gave the President an awful punch in the jaw.

"'That's it, that's it. I've got it now,' exclaimed the President delightedly. 'Now let me try it on you.'

"He did. He hit my friend and sent him reeling.

"'I've sure got it,' the Colonel said. 'I'm going to try it tomorrow on Lodge and Garfield. Won't they squirm?' And the President laughed like a boy.

"I said to him: 'Mr. President, you've got the strongest back I ever saw.'

"'Yes, it is quite strong,' he replied, immensely pleased.

"Then I told him our errand.

"'Yes, I know all about you,' he said to my friend. 'No man in the service is more entitled to promotion than you. You shall have it tomorrow.'

"We had been there an hour, talking and scuffling. I was scared for fear some secret service man might see us from the window.

"I learned afterward that among the waiting crowd were W. C. Beer, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.; General Boynton, one of the managers of the Associated Press, and several politicians of national fame, who wished to see the President about his campaign.'"
The Colonel’s Last Letter

Major E. J. Vattman, who was ranking Roman Catholic chaplain with the United States Army when he was retired fourteen years ago and who for years before that had enjoyed the fullest friendship and confidence of Colonel Roosevelt, could not hold back the tears when news of the Colonel’s death reached him in Wilmette, Ill.

Almost before he had recovered his self-possession the noon mail was placed before him. A familiar envelope topped the pile. Major Vattman’s hand trembled as he reached for it.

“How can I believe him dead?” he asked. “His friendship lives for me still.”

Here is the Colonel’s letter to the venerable chaplain—one of the last he lived to write and almost certainly the last to reach Illinois:

“Dear Mgr. Vattman: Mrs. Roosevelt and I were really very much impressed by Father Gareche’s poem, ‘The War Mothers.’

“We value the book for its own sake, and we value it especially because it comes from you.

“With all good wishes,

“Gratefully yours,

“Theodore Roosevelt.”
CHAPTER XXIII.

DEATH AND BURIAL

The untimely death of Colonel Roosevelt came with a suddenness that shocked the nation, in the midst of his active interest in public affairs. He died at his home on Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y., on Monday morning, January 6, 1919, in the sixty-first year of his age. Two days later, on January 8, he was laid to rest, without pomp or ceremony, in Young's Memorial Cemetery, the village burial ground of Oyster Bay. He was buried on a knoll overlooking Long Island Sound and the scenes he loved so well, in a plot of ground which he and Mrs. Roosevelt selected soon after he left the White House.

The immediate cause of the former President’s death, which occurred in his sleep at 4:15 A. M., was pulmonary embolism, or lodgment in the lung of a blood clot from a broken vein. He had long been a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, traceable to an infected tooth from which he suffered twenty years ago.

He died alone. James Amos, a faithful negro, who had served him since the days in the White House, alarmed by the patient’s unusually heavy breathing, had left the bedroom to call a nurse. A moment later Mrs. Roosevelt was at her husband’s bedside, and within a few minutes his cousin, W. Emlen Roosevelt, the only other near relative residing in Oyster Bay, arrived at Sagamore Hill to take charge of the family affairs. Mrs. Roosevelt was the only member of the former President’s family at their residence at the time of his death.
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The Colonel had suffered a severe attack of rheumatism on New Year's Day, but none believed that his illness would prove serious. He sat up most of the day before his death, which was Sunday, and had retired at 11 o'clock.

A local physician, Dr. G. W. Faller, was called to the Roosevelt home twice on Sunday evening to treat the patient's inflamed joints.

"I am better now; I know I am better," the former President told him during the first visit at 8 o'clock, but he was recalled to Sagamore Hill at 10:30 o'clock on a nurse's report that Mr. Roosevelt was quite ill.

"I felt as though my heart was going to stop beating," the patient told his physician. "I couldn't seem to get a long breath."

The doctor said that when he last saw him in life the Colonel "looked just as he always did," and was cheerful.

Forty-eight hours before the death the former President, when visited by one of his physicians, was apparently in good condition and spirits. The Colonel laughed and joked and said he expected soon to renew his wood-chopping expeditions on his Sagamore Hill estate.

Last Message to Americans

Colonel Roosevelt's last message to the American people was delivered at the All-American benefit concert of the American Defense Society in New York on the evening before his death. It was read by Henry C. Quimby, a trustee of the society, because of the Colonel's indisposition. The message read:

"I cannot be with you, so all I can do is to wish you Godspeed.

"There must be no sagging back in the fight for
Americanism merely because the war is over. There are plenty of persons who have already made the assertion that they believe that the American people have a short memory, and that they intend to revive all the foreign associations which most directly interfere with the complete Americanization of our people.

"Our principle in this matter should be absolutely simple. In the first place, we should insist that, if the immigrant who comes here in good faith becomes an American and assimilates himself to us, he shall be treated on an exact equality with every one else, for it is an outrage to discriminate against any such man because of creed or birthplace or origin.

"But this is predicated upon the man's becoming in fact an American and nothing but an American. If he tries to keep segregated with men of his own origin and separated from the rest of America, then he isn't doing his part as an American.

"There can be no divided allegiance here. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization, just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile.

"We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, of American nationality, and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house, and we have room for but one soul loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people."
CHAPTER XXIV.

TRIBUTES BY PUBLIC MEN

From far and near, when Roosevelt died, there came the tributes of all classes of men and women. There was, in fact, such an outpouring of mingled eulogy and regret that it seemed as if all who had known him in life hastened to show their appreciation of his patriotic career and services to America. Even many of those who had been arrayed against him in politics, and some who had been counted among his avowed enemies, joined the chorus of world-wide sorrow at his death and praise of his virtues, laying their tributes upon the bier of the great American with unstinted recognition of his patriotism and a sincerity that was unmistakable.

Only a few of these tributes of public men and women can be reproduced out of the great mass of laudatory and regretful expressions, but the most significant and representative appear below.

Proclamation by the President

The following proclamation was cabled from Paris by President Wilson and issued at the State Department:

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America.

A proclamation to the people of the United States:

It becomes my sad duty to announce officially the death of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States from September 14, 1901, to March 4, 1909, which occurred at his home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y., at 4:15 o'clock in the morning of January 6, 1919.

In his death the United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens, who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his country.
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As President of the Police Board of his native city, as member of the legislature and governor of his state, as civil service commissioner, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as Vice President, and as President of the United States, he displayed administrative powers of a signal order and conducted the affairs of these various offices with a concentration of effort and a watchful care which permitted no divergence from the line of duty he had definitely set for himself.

In the war with Spain he displayed singular initiative and energy and distinguished himself among the commanders of the army in the field. As President he awoke the nation to the dangers of private control which lurked in our financial and industrial systems. It was by thus arresting the attention and stimulating the purpose of the country that he opened the way for subsequent necessary and beneficent reforms.

His private life was characterized by a simplicity, a virtue and an affection worthy of all admiration and emulation by the people of America.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the Government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags of the White House and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half-staff for a period of thirty days, and that suitable military and naval honors, under orders of the Secretaries of War and Navy, be rendered on the day of the funeral.

Done this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON,

By the President.
FRANK L. POLK, Acting Secretary of State.

Cardinal Gibbons: "It was a terrible shock to me to learn of the death of former President Roosevelt. I had been intimately acquainted with him from the time he was elevated to the high office of President of the United States, and we were very dear and good friends. It is a terrible loss to me and to the whole country."

Major-General Leonard Wood: "The death of my friend, Theodore Roosevelt, brings to me great personal loss and sorrow, but keen and deep as these are, they are but the sorrow and loss of an individual. The national loss is irreparable for his death comes at a time when his
services to this nation can ill be spared. Unselfish loyalty, honest and fearless criticism have always characterized the life and work of Theodore Roosevelt and he lived and worked always for his country's best interests. His entire life and work was one of service."

Charles Evans Hughes: "His greatest service was in the last years, when, as a private citizen, he had aroused the nation out of its lethargy and indifference and supplied the driving force of a ceaseless and powerful demand which lay behind the efforts which made victory in the world war possible. The death of Colonel Roosevelt is an irreparable loss to the nation."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor: "Colonel Roosevelt rendered service of incalculable benefit to the world. I knew him for thirty-five years. I worked with him, and everyone, even those who differed with him, concede his sincerity of purpose, his high motives and his anxiety to serve the people."

Raymond Robins, first Progressive candidate for United States Senator from Illinois: "Mrs. Robins and I are shocked beyond words. Our sense of the loss of a statesman and leader in the nation is less keen, at the moment, than our grief at the loss of a loved and generous friend. The greatest statesman of his age, the Colonel was the best loved American since Lincoln. He challenged the conscience of America."

President Poincare of France: "I am very much affected by the death of Mr. Roosevelt. Well do I remember the dignified letter which I received from him after the death of his son, Quentin, in which he informed me that he was coming to France to visit the grave of his son. It is distressing to me to think that poor Roosevelt
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will not have an opportunity to lay flowers on the grave of his heroic son.

"The whole heart of France goes out to Mrs. Roosevelt in sympathy.

"Friend of liberty, friend of France, Roosevelt has given, without counting sons and daughters, his energy that liberty may live. We are grateful."

Colonel E. M. House (in Paris): "I am greatly shocked to hear the news that comes from America. The entire world will share the grief which will be felt in the United States over the death of Theodore Roosevelt. He was the one virile and courageous leader of his generation and will live in history as one of our greatest Presidents."

J. J. Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States: "The unexpected death of one who has upheld all his life the principles of virile manhood, straightforward honesty and fearlessness will be mourned all over the world, nowhere more sincerely than in France, whose cause he upheld in her worst crisis in a way that shall never be forgotten."

Henry White, one of the American peace commissioners: "I have heard of Mr. Roosevelt’s death with deep sorrow because of the loss to the nation of a great public servant and to myself of a lifelong friend."

Herbert C. Hoover: "The news of Mr. Roosevelt’s death comes as a distinct shock. America is poorer for the loss of a great citizen, the world for the loss of a great man."

Robert Lansing: "The death of Colonel Roosevelt removes from our national life a great American. His vigor of mind and ceaseless energy made him a conspicuous figure in public affairs."
THE NATION'S GOLD STAR

(Harry Murphy in the Chicago Herald and Examiner)
President Roosevelt in Vermont. The President's Popularity in the East Was Demonstrated by Many Cordial Ovations in the State of Vermont. The Above Picture Was Taken at Randolph.

Colonel Roosevelt and His Son, Kermit, on the Latter's Arrival from South America. While Waiting on the Pier Just Before, the Colonel Suffered from an Attack of Heart Trouble.
In the State of Washington. The Youth, Vigor and Beauty of the Great Northwest Turned Out to Greet Him.
At Chickamauga Park. President Roosevelt Between Grand Master Hanrahan and Secretary Arnold of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

President Roosevelt and Party on the Top of Lookout Mountain on a Visit to the South.
Crowd at Seattle, Washington, in Greeting to President Roosevelt.

At Portland, Oregon. President Roosevelt Reviewing the Parade from a Carriage Banked with Roses.
Crowds at Helena, Montana, in an Unprecedented Greeting to President Roosevelt on His Western Trip.

At Helena, Montana. An Immense Crowd Lined the Streets from the Station to the Capitol.
At Laramie, Wyoming. Ready for His Favorite Pastime—
Galloping Across the Great Plains of the West.

Indians Racing the President's Special. Blackfoot Indians Met
the President's Train, Several Miles Out of Pocatello,
Idaho, and Raced Alongside Into That Town.
At Pocatello, Idaho. "What American stands for more than aught else, is for treating each man on his worth as a man."
Vice-President Marshall and General March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, at Colonel Roosevelt’s Funeral, Where the Former Represented President Woodrow Wilson.

The President Says Good-Bye. The Above Photograph Shows President Roosevelt in One of His Characteristic Poses, During His Speech at Windsor, Vermont.
In California. “A nation cannot be great without paying the price of greatness, and only a craven nation will object to paying the price.”

Former President William Howard Taft and Oscar Straus Exchanging Greetings After the Ceremony at the Grave of Colonel Roosevelt, Where They Met to Mourn the Nation’s Loss.
Colonel Roosevelt and General Slatin Off to Visit the Sights at "Kerreri." Although the Colonel Had Ridden Bucking Bronchos During His Life on the Western Plains in America, He Went Through a New Experience in Egypt—Like the Game Sportsman That He Was, He Mounted the Camel and Soon Was at His Ease. They Were on Their Way to Visit a Famous Battlefield.
Hearse with Casket Containing Body of Colonel Roosevelt Leaving Christ Episcopal Church, Oyster Bay, on Its Way to the Cemetery.
"My father, Theodore Roosevelt, was the best man I ever knew."

"My grandmother, one of the dearest old ladies, lived with us."

Theodore Roosevelt's Mother.  "My mother was a sweet, gracious, beautiful Southern woman."
At Rockford, Illinois. The Old Soldiers Listening to President Roosevelt.

The President in Rhode Island. The Above Illustration Shows President Roosevelt Delivering His Celebrated Speech on Trusts to the People of Providence.
At Salt Lake City, Utah. President Roosevelt Received a Most Enthusiastic Welcome from the Citizens, Cow-punchers and Sheep Men.

At Quincy, Illinois. "Our currency laws need such modification as will insure the parity of every dollar coined or issued by the Government."
At Ogden, Utah. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, President Roosevelt and Senator Smoot.
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"We Call Him Teddy"

A touching tribute by Mr. Elmore Elliott Parker appeared in the Chicago Evening Post of January 8, as follows:

1858—Theodore Roosevelt—1919

In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you; for I go to prepare a place for you.—John xiv. 2.

The genius that can be analyzed is no genius at all. Like the whirlwind, it is a law unto itself. So with the great soul whose flight from earth we mourn today.

To weigh Theodore Roosevelt, to scale his dimensions with a tape, to label and classify his parts, is a baffling and futile undertaking. He presented a thousand facets to life. Packed within his tenement of clay were the makings of a score of average men. Reverently lifting the veil of his personality we see within the statesman, the diplomat, the student, the hunter, the naturalist, the author, and all the others. But it is not vouchsafed us to see the ego, the "I am," the spirit, the bit of divinity—call it what you will—by which he marshaled these potentialities into one and hurled them like a thunderbolt.

Nothing was too little or too big for his earnest scrutiny. Those nearsighted, squinting eyes which millions know and love would scan with equal interest the mountain and the tiny marmot which burrowed in its flank. In spite of the manifold tasks and the weighty responsibilities which beset his public life—which was practically his whole life—he found time, somewhere, somehow, to read and write voluminously; to ride and hunt and shoot and play tennis; to hunt in Africa and explore in South America; to study the conifers of the Rockies and to patiently and lovingly observe the tiny warblers which each spring and fall fluttered and lisped about the grounds of Sagamore Hill.

He had learned the golden truth that the only things on earth without interest are the things of which we are ignorant; that all the appurtenances of the universe, from the tiny desert plant which runs its cycle of life in a fortnight to the enduring and eternal Milky Way, are but the exceptions of the Creator, for the instruction, uplift and salvation of man.
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Yet he was no Gradgrind. An irrepressible ebulliency silvered over the duldest tasks for him. He wrestled with them like a boy at play. Hence above all his purely intellectual or practical interests towered his love of Man. From this love sprang his intense hatred of injustice, of inequality of opportunity, of any limitation of political, social or economic rights. And from this love, coupled with the vision of a seer, sprang his instantaneous recognition and detestation of Prussian kultur, making him for the time as a voice crying in the wilderness.

Thus it came about that he was at once, for a season, the most-loved and the most-hated man, perhaps, in America. Thus it came about that while thousands clamored to be led by him to the cannon’s mouth, there were others who sought to do him to death.

Conscious of his rectitude, as genius always is, he acknowledged no bounds for the play of his tremendous energy. In the ardor of battle he tossed aside all conventional restraints. In season and out of season—as we lesser ones would say—he branded sham and pretense and greed and lust of power with the red-hot iron of his righteous indignation—even his anger, as he himself called it.

Yet no one was quicker than himself to recognize his mistakes. And who, after all, shall assume as yet to chart his orbit and measure his deviations therefrom?

That shall be the task of men yet unborn. For the battle in which he enlisted is only begun. Nineteen-twelve was but the reveille. And 1914-1918, with all its blood and horror, may prove but the skirmish. Today the forces of the world are gathering for the real Armageddon, and we may be sure that the soul of their great captain is watching them from his celestial aerie.

"Many-sided," multi-angled Roosevelt! Equally at home in the throneroom of royalty and the bunkhouse of the plains! Comrade alike of the cowboy and the intellectual! Citizen of the world, champion of mankind! So sweet and chivalrous with women; so frank and kindly with men! A caress for what he loved, a blow for what he hated!

So we call him "Teddy." A few may remember him as Col. Roosevelt; others as President Roosevelt. But in the hearts of his countrymen, as they weep today and as they recount his deeds to their children tomorrow, he will be "Teddy"—a Christian gentlemen, a faithful friend, a fearless foe.

Requiescat in pace!

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Views on Various Topics

Following are some quotations from addresses by Colonel Roosevelt, which show his versatility and his views on many subjects:

From Sorbonne, Paris, lecture, April 23, 1910:

"The greatest of all curses is the curse of sterility and the severest of all condemnations should be visited upon the willful sterile. The first essential in any civilization is that the man and the woman shall be father and mother of healthy children, so that the race shall increase and not decrease.

"It is not the critic that counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly, who errs, and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds. Shame on the man of cultivated taste who permits refinement to develop in a fastidiousness that unfits him for doing the rough work of a workaday world."

From address at Detroit, Mich., May 18, 1916:

"The pacifists of today, the peace-at-any-price men, are the spiritual and moral heirs of the men who denounced and opposed Washington; of the men who denounced and voted against Abraham Lincoln.

"The working man, like the farmer and the business man, must be a patriot first or he is unfit to live in America; and the first duty of all patriots is to see that we are able to prevent alien conquerors from dictating our home policies."
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"I believe in a thoroughly efficient navy, the second in size in the world.
"No nation will ever attack a unified and prepared America."

From a statement as President on November 8, 1904:
"I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it."

From speech delivered at Auditorium, Chicago, September 3, 1903:
"There is a homely old adage which runs: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.' If the American nation will speak softly, and yet build and keep at a pitch of the highest training a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe doctrine will go far."

From address at Logansport, Ind., September 24, 1902:
"It is the merest truism to say that in the modern world industrialism is the great factor in the growth of nations. Material prosperity is the foundation upon which a very mighty national structure must be built. Of course there must be more than this. There must be a highly moral purpose, a life of the spirit which finds its expression in many different ways; but unless material prosperity exists also there is scant room in which to develop the higher life."
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From lecture on "The World Movement" at the University of Berlin, May 12, 1910:

"It is no impossible dream to build up a civilization in which morality, ethical development, and a true feeling of brotherhood shall all alike be divorced from false sentimentality, and from the rancorous and evil passions which, curiously enough, so often accompany professions of sentimental attachment to the rights of man."

"This world movement of civilization which is now felt throbbing in every corner of the globe, should bind the nations of the world together while yet leaving unimpaired that love of country in the individual citizen which in the present stage of the world's progress is essential to the world's well being."

"Unjust war is to be abhorred; but woe to the nation that does not make ready to hold its own in time of need against all who would harm it; and woe thrice to the nation in which the average man loses the fighting edge, loses the power to serve as a soldier if the day of need should arise."

"Better faithful than famous," used to be one of his characteristic sayings, wrote Jacob Riis in his life of the former President. "It has been his rule all his life. A classmate of Roosevelt told me recently of being present at a Harvard reunion when a professor told of asking a graduate what would be his work in life.

"'O,' said he, 'really, you know, nothing seems to me much worth while.' Roosevelt got up and said to the professor:

"'That fellow ought to have been knocked on the head. I would take my chances with a blackmailing policeman sooner than with him.'"
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His Supreme Test

Theodore Roosevelt's devotion to his country above all else was never more courageously shown than in the statement he issued July 17, 1918, upon receiving the news of his son, Quentin's, death in an aerial combat in France.

Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him."

General Pershing, verifying the report of Quentin's death, wired the Colonel:

"You may well be proud of your gift to the nation in his supreme sacrifice."

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Out of respect for the Memory of former President

Theodore Roosevelt

all work in our Wholesale and Retail Stores will cease for 5 minutes today from 1:45 P.M. to 1:50 P.M.

A Typical Tribute of Respect by the Commercial World reproduced in facsimile from the announcements of Marshall Field & Co. on the morning of Colonel Roosevelt's funeral, January 8, 1919.
ROOSEVELT

Who goes there? An American!

Brain and spirit and brawn and heart,
'Twas for him that the nations spared
Each to the years its noblest part;
Till from the Dutch, the Gaul and Celt
Blossomed the soul of Roosevelt.

Student, trooper, and gentleman

Level-lidded with times and kings,
His the voice for a comrade's cheer,
His the ear when the saber rings.

Hero shades of the old days melt
In the quick pulse of Roosevelt.

Hand that's molded to hilt of sword;
Heart that ever has laughed at fear;
Type and pattern of civic pride;
Wit and grace of the cavalier;
All that his fathers prayed and felt
Gleams in the glance of Roosevelt.

Who goes there? An American!

Man to the core—as men should be.
Let him pass through the lines alone,
Type of the sons of Liberty.

Here, where his fathers' fathers dwelt,
Honor and faith for Roosevelt!

Grace Duffie Boylan (1901).
NEW YORK CITY'S TRIBUTE

The routine of life in New York City stopped for a minute on January 8, 1919, in honor of ex-President Roosevelt. At one minute before 2 o'clock, when the body of Colonel Roosevelt was being laid in the grave, the business of the city practically came to a standstill. Patrolmen on traffic duty or elsewhere on their posts bared their heads for a minute and great throngs in all parts of the town followed their example.

Power on the traction lines was shut off for a minute and many thousands of citizens halted at the ticket gates. Lights in the trains were lowered and the passengers took off their hats in tribute to the memory of the distinguished American.

Promptly at 12:30 o'clock the bells of Trinity Church was tolled at short intervals, and they were followed by the bells of the City Hall tower, St. Paul’s Church, and many other churches in the city. By order of the Board of Education all the public schools were closed at noon and the city’s 800,000 pupils dismissed after short talks by the teachers on the lessons of Colonel Roosevelt’s life.

The Board of Superintendents announced yesterday that it had decided to name the new commercial high school in the Bronx Roosevelt High School. The regular meeting of the Board of Education, scheduled for 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was postponed until tomorrow.

Closing of Exchanges

The Stock Exchange closed at 12:30. Some of the other Exchanges were closed all day. The offices of the Republican National Committee in New York and other cities were closed for the day. The courts were closed,
Colonel Roosevelt Addressing a Delegation of Five Hundred Suffragists from the Verandah of His Home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y., and Urging Patriotic Endeavor to Win the Great War.
President Roosevelt's Room in the White House as It Appeared During His Term of Office.
A Sea of Faces. President Roosevelt's Splendid Welcome to Lincoln, Nebraska.

"Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot." When President Roosevelt Arrived at the Little Town of Medora, North Dakota, Where He Owned a Ranch in 1886, He Was Given a Truly Western Reception.
The President in New Mexico. At Albuquerque, President Roosevelt Made a Speech, Dwelling Mostly on the Importance of Irrigation in the Development of the State.

At Santa Fe, New Mexico. President Roosevelt and Governor Otero.
At Denver, Colo. "Any man who tries to excite class hatred, sectional hate, hate of creeds, any kind of hatred, in our community, though he may effect to do it in the interest of the class he is addressing, is that class's own worst enemy."

At Fort Yellowstone. Ready to Start on a Two Weeks' Trip Through Yellowstone Park.
President Roosevelt and Escort Leaving the Home of Mrs. James A. Garfield in Pasadena, California.

The Chinese Dragon in an Enthusiastic Reception to President Roosevelt at Los Angeles, California.
At Flagstaff, Grand Canyon, Arizona. "In your own interest, and in the interest of all the country, keep this wonder of nature (Grand Canyon) as it now is."

The President and the Engineer. President Roosevelt Had a Great Admiration for Railroad Men. During His Trips He Frequently Rode in the Engine, and the Above Picture Shows Him About to Step into the Cab at Redlands, California.
Theodore Roosevelt at Six Stages of His Life.
BOTTOM: The Governor—The President—The Explorer.
Interior View of Colonel Roosevelt's Home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, New York.
"I' se Dot a Botay for Him." President Roosevelt Loved Children and They Reciprocated His Affection.

Feast of Flowers, Los Angeles, California. A Beautiful and Attractive Parade Expressing the Floral Wealth of California Reviewed by President Roosevelt.
In Missouri. "This country, which we believe will reach a position of leadership never equaled, should so act that posterity will justly say when speaking of us: 'That nation built good roads.'"
In San Francisco. "Remember that the shots that count in war are the ones that hit."

In California. Leaving Leland Stanford, Jr., University After Addressing the Faculty and Students.
Leaving the State House, Salem, Oregon. With the President are Governor Chamberlain, George C. Brownell, L. T. Harris and Mayor C. P. Bishop.
In Kansas. "Capacity for work is absolutely necessary, and no man can be said to live in the true sense of the word if he does not work."

Reception at Portland. An Immense Crowd Greeted the President at Portland, Oregon. The Above Picture Shows His Reviewing the Parade.
The Colonel Addressing the Men of the 69th New York Regiment, Later the 165th, at Camp Mills, Long Island. Col. Lenihan, Camp Commander, Stands at the Right.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL. D. Addressing the Students of the University of California at Berkeley.
Colonel Roosevelt in a Tight Place. The Colonel's Remarkable Ability as a Hunter and His Unerring Aim Stood Him in Good Stead When Confronted by Three Big Lions. He Has Killed One, Hit Another Which Is Springing in the Air Before Dropping Mortally Wounded. He is Reloading for a Shot at the Third, a Lioness.
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with few exceptions, and those that remained open in the morning closed at 1 o’clock. Minute salutes were fired by warships in the Hudson, and the crews on vessels in the waters adjacent to New York stood at attention during the memorial minute.

**Services in the Churches**

Many business men attended services in Trinity Church and St. Paul’s Chapel. The service at St. Paul’s was conducted by the Rev. J. P. McComas, the Vicar, and that in Trinity by a curate, who took the place of Dr. Manning, the rector, who attended the Oyster Bay services. In both churches an adaptation of the Commendatory Prayer was offered and, as a departure from the usual practice, Colonel Roosevelt was referred to by name. Here is the prayer, in part:

> We humbly commend the soul of Thy servant, Theodore Roosevelt, our departed brother, into Thy hands as into the hands of a faithful Creator and most merciful Saviour, most humbly beseeching Thee that it may be precious in Thy sight.

Following the prayer, the worshippers sang “Now the Laborer’s Task Is Done” and “Abide with Me.” In St. Paul’s Chapel the pew that George Washington used to occupy and known as the “President’s pew,” was draped in mourning, while over the chancel hung an American flag.

**Honored in Court**

Directly the Judges took their seats in the Courts of Special Sessions and General Sessions an announcement was made that an adjournment would be taken for the day in memory of the late President.

On motion of Assistant United States District Attorney Ben A. Matthews the Criminal Branch of the
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Federal District Court, presided over by Judge John C. Knox, was adjourned for the day. In adjourning court Judge Knox paid a tribute to Colonel Roosevelt, and said that the whole world would bear tribute to the distinguished ex-President's magnificent energy, splendid courage, and intense patriotism.

In a downtown restaurant where an orchestra plays daily at noon, Chopin's "Funeral March" was played as the church bells began to toll. The patrons of the restaurant stood up with uncovered heads for a minute. All the twenty-four parts of the Supreme Court in the County Court House closed at noon, and the Appellate Division did not meet all day. Business in the Federal Courts in the Post Office Building was also at a standstill.

**Truck Drivers' Tribute**

The tribute of the day was not confined to people in any one cross-section of the city life. Drivers of trucks stuck American flags into their horses' harness and hung streamers of crape from their manes. All Federal departments in Brooklyn, except the Post Office, closed down at 12:30 and did not re-open for business until 2:15. The bell in the Borough Hall tower was tolled during the time of the funeral service.

In Part I., General Sessions, Judge McIntyre paid a tribute to the life and work of Colonel Roosevelt. District Attorney Swann, who moved that the court adjourn out of respect to the late President's memory, said the loss to the nation was irreparable. Frederick A. Tanner, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who was in the courtroom, said Colonel Roosevelt was "our brightest example of a great publicist who gave all the
How Firm a Foundation.

1. How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, Is laid for your faith in His
2. "Fear not, I am with thee, O be not dis-mayed, For I am thy God, I will
3. "When thro' the deep waters I call thee to go, The riv'rs of sorrow shall
4. "When thro' fi-ery tri- als thy path-way shall lie, My grace, all-suf-ficient, shall

excel- lent word! What more can Hesay than to you He hath said, To you, who for
still give thee aid; I'll stricthen thee, help thee, and cause thee to stand, Up-held by my
not o-verflow; For I will be with thee, thy tri- als to bless, And san-ci-fy
be thy sup-ply, The flames shall not hurt thee; Lon-ly de-sign Thy dross to con-
ref- uge to Je-sus have fled? To you, who for ref- uge to Je-sus have fled?
grac-ious,om-nip-o-tent hand, Up-held by my grac-ious,om-nip-o-tent hand.
to thee thy deep-est dis-tress, And san-ci-fy to thee thy deep-est distress.
sume, and thy gold to re-fine, Thy dross to consume, and thy gold to re-fine."

How Firm a Foundation.

Colonel Roosevelt's Favorite Hymn, with Two Tunes to Which It Is Sung.
time and energy of his mature years to the public welfare.'"

In the General Sessions Courts presided over by Judges Nott and Rosalsky it was directed that suitable inscriptions be made in the minutes, and both Judges made brief talks to the assembled lawyers.

**Loss to the Japanese**

Speaking to the members of the Japanese Club, Baron Makino, Ambassador with the Japanese Peace Mission, said just before sailing for France.

"I cannot close without a reference to the sad national event which has cast a gloom over this community. In the death of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, not only has America lost a great man, but Japan will mourn the passing of a very real and loyal friend.

"The death of Colonel Roosevelt leaves a gap in the ranks of men who have made the history of the world. As a friend of Japan, he has been consistent in rendering our country valuable services which will always be appreciated. I perhaps might make a special reference to his share in bringing about the conclusion of the war between Japan and Russia.

"The ending of that war was one of the most important features of a struggle in which there were three distinct phases, all favorable to Japan. The first of these was the beginning. Japan was forced into war in self-defense and in defense of her national integrities, but the time of the commencement was opportune and favorable.

"In the second place, the war was conducted for one year and a half without attempt at intervention, and
throughout the struggle we were remarkably favored with the sympathy of neutral nations.

"The last phase was the termination. When Japan had proved herself and the prowess of her soldiers and her navy, the convention was called, and the conclusion of the terms which brought about an honorable peace was due greatly to the attitude taken by President Roosevelt.

"Later, when difficulties arose between Japan and America in connection with incidents in California, the President lent his powerful voice to the arrangement of amicable settlements. The same course he followed at the time of the passage of what we could not but regard as unfortunate legislation in California, when he was unsparing in his sympathy and effort. Throughout the period of the great war now closed he had taken occasion from time to time to express opinions which were much appreciated in Japan. There he was regarded as a statesman and an American of the highest character and principle. These are some of the main reasons why we mourn with this friendly country the loss of a great citizen and a loyal friend."

Board of Trade's Tribute

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at its regular monthly meeting held January 8, at 203 Broadway, paid tribute to Colonel Roosevelt in a resolution presented by William H. Gibson, and unanimously adopted, in which it was recited that Colonel Roosevelt "gave to the performance of each office that strenuous energy and aggressive intelligence that made him known throughout the world as the foremost champion of government based on justice and liberty under the law."

In behalf of the Board of Trade and Transportation,
LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

President Lee Kohns sent the following telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt:

"The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, in common with all people, mourns for your illustrious husband. His services to our country, both as head of the nation and as a private citizen, have been invaluable, and they are unforgettable. History will accord him his place as one of our greatest Presidents. Permit me on behalf of this organization to send you this message of tender sympathy and of profound regret that this added sorrow should come to you."

A Characteristic Letter

What was probably one of the last, if not the very last, letter written by Colonel Roosevelt before he died was received by William Beebe, the naturalist, of 33 West Sixty-seventh Street, twelve hours after the Colonel's death. In the letter the Colonel pointed out a technical error in a volume of 250,000 words on pheasants written by Mr. Beebe, who has devoted many years to a study of the subject. Here is the letter:

Dear Beebe: I have read through your really wonderful volume, and I am writing Colonel Kuster about it. I cannot speak too highly of the work. Now, a question: on page xxiii, final paragraph, there is an obviously incorrect sentence about which I formerly spoke to you. Ought you not call attention to it and correct it in the second volume? In it you say by inference that the grouse of the Old World and the grouse of the New World are in separate families, although I believe that three of the genera and one of the specie are identical. Moreover, you say that the family of pheasants include not only the pheasants but the partridges and quail of the Old and the grouse of the New World, and furthermore red-legged partridges and francolins, which of course you have already included in the term of partridges and quail of the Old World. Obviously some one has made a mistake, and I cannot even form a guess of what was originally intended. Do you mind telling me, and I can say in my review that this slip of the printer will be corrected in some subsequent edition?

Faithfully yours,

T. R.

Mr. William Beebe, New York Zoological Park, New York.

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A Faithful Old Nurse

In the home of Mrs. Mary Ledwith, 89 years old, of 336 East Thirty-first Street, for more than fifty years governess and nurse in the Roosevelt family, the portrait of Colonel Roosevelt was draped in black on the day of the funeral. Mrs. Ledwith was employed by the family of Mrs. Roosevelt before she took up her employ in the family of the Colonel, where she remained until his second term in the White House.

Her room is filled with portraits of the members of the Roosevelt family, and Mrs. Ledwith yesterday told of the frequent visits made by Colonel Roosevelt to her home. The last visit, Mrs. Ledwith said, was made by him in April, 1918, when he came bounding up the stairs to her apartment on the second floor, knocked on the door, and burst into the room with a hearty greeting.

"Well, I'll probably be arrested as a burglar," were his first words on that occasion to Mrs. Ledwith. "I have entered three apartments already in search of you and the tenants seemed badly scared."

Mrs. Ledwith said she was with Mrs. Roosevelt's family long before the Colonel's wife was born and put her first baby dress on her. When Theodore Roosevelt married Miss Carow, Mrs. Ledwith accompanied them to London. She entered the employ of the Carows during Buchanan's presidency when the Carow homestead was at Fourteenth Street and Broadway, which in those days was well out in the country.
This Memorial Volume Will Live as a Tribute to America's Greatest Patriot

LIFE AND WORK OF

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By THOMAS H. RUSSELL, LL.D.
Author of "America's War for Humanity," "Mexico in Peace and War," etc., etc.
With an Introduction by

HON. MERRITT STARR, M.A., LL.B.
Contemporary at Harvard University and Lifelong Friend of Colonel Roosevelt

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