

WAR PREPAREDNESS ROOSEVELT'S RECORD

Farsightedness Shown in Orders to Admiral Dewey.

WEAKNESS OF NAVY SEEN

Steps Taken as President Resulted in Development of High Standard of Gunnery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the records of the Navy Department Theodore Roosevelt has left many memorials to his keen interest in the service, but none more striking than an order cabled to Admiral Dewey on February 25, 1918, nearly two months before war was declared on Spain, in which the first step toward occupation of the Philippine Islands was taken.

Mr. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, issued the order without the knowledge or approval of Secretary Long, and in his autobiography he describes this as one of the times when he seized opportunities presented by the absence of the Secretary to take steps toward preparation for war which he regarded as vital.

Mr. Roosevelt had repeatedly urged that prompt action be taken to make ready for war. He believed Admiral, then Commodore Dewey, commanding the Asiatic fleet, should be given advance instructions, for even before the Maine was sunk he had felt certain that war with Spain was inevitable.

Roosevelt Acts Promptly. No instructions were sent to Dewey, however, and when Mr. Long departed from Washington on February 25, leaving Roosevelt as Acting Secretary, the order under Theodore Roosevelt's name went over the cables: "Dewey, Hongkong (secret and confidential)—Order of the Secretary of the Navy to you. Keep full of coal in event of declaration of war with Spain your duty will be to see that the Spanish squadron does not leave for Atlantic Coast, and then offensive operations in Philippine Islands. Keep Olympia (Dewey's flagship at Manila Bay, previously ordered home) until further orders. "ROOSEVELT."

In discussing this and similar steps he took, Mr. Roosevelt told in his account of his own life of what he regarded as the greatest weakness of the Navy at that time—its poor gunnery. He recalled many letters written on this subject by the American naval attaché at Paris, then Lieutenant, now Vice-Admiral Sims, and declared that this young officer alone seemed to realize fully that the development of the Navy in this regard on the eve of war.

Naval Gunnery Developed. Subsequently, as President, Mr. Roosevelt singled out Sims and placed him at the head of naval gunnery, which resulted in the development of the present high standards of marksmanship in the United States Navy. Mr. Roosevelt then coined the phrase that "only holes in the armor hit and the shots that hit are the shots that count."

The keen study given to naval matters by the former President while Assistant Secretary was shown in his message to Congress, which included more than 100 specific recommendations as to the Navy. Throughout the time he was President, Mr. Roosevelt showed the keenest interest in the development of the Navy insisting on its fleet maneuvers and target practice as the only means of securing its fit. Finally he sent the Atlantic fleet, under Rear-Admiral (Fighting Bob) Evans, on its memorable cruise around the world, the first of its kind ever undertaken by any battle fleet.

General Staff Founded. But Colonel Roosevelt's interest was not confined to the naval service alone. During his first Administration he succeeded in having Congress enact the first general staff act and he promptly appointed as organizer and first chief of staff Major-General Leonard Wood, now the ranking line officer of the Army.

Mr. Roosevelt laid the foundation for the staff by making General Wood then a surgeon, from the medical service and appointing him commander of the famous regiment of "Rough Riders," which the former President organized at the outbreak of the war with Spain and with which he served throughout the war, first as lieutenant-colonel and then as Colonel, having been promoted for gallantry.

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ROOSEVELT LONG DOMINANT FIGURE IN POLITICAL ARENA

After Attending Law School, Late Ex-President Early Turned Efforts to Politics and Rose Rapidly in Ranks of Republican Party.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT was the twenty-sixth President of the United States, born in New York City October 27, 1858. He was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1880, and afterward attended the law school of Columbia University. He turned early to politics and was elected to the New York Assembly in 1881 as an opponent of the Tammany Hall machine. There, for more effective service, he allied himself with the Republican minority, although not a member of that party, and for three terms (1882-85-84) was its leader.

He was a delegate to the Republican National convention of 1884 and in the same year removed to Medora, N. D., where he conducted a ranch for two years. As the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York in 1886 he opposed Henry George, single-taxer, and Abram S. Hewitt, Democrat, the successful candidate.

From 1889 to 1895 he was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission, being appointed by President Harrison, and retained by President Cleveland.

Energy Brings Prominence. In the latter year he became president of the Police Board in New York City and served two years, attaining wide prominence by the energetic methods employed by him to eradicate evils existing in the system. President McKinley called him to the National service in 1897 as assistant Secretary of the Navy, and as such his work was of signal value in hurrying the Navy to readiness for the war with Spain.

In his desire for field service in the war he resigned from the department in April, 1898, and was active in organizing the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." He was lieutenant-colonel and afterward Colonel, being promoted for gallantry in the action at Las Guasimas, Cuba.

When his command was mustered out of military service in the Summer of 1898 Colonel Roosevelt returned to private life just in time to begin an active itinerant campaign as the Republican nominee for Governor of New York, which resulted in his election over Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate, by a plurality of 15,097.

Canal Survey First Act. His first act as Governor was to investigate the state canal system, concerning which there was much talk of fraud in the preceding administration. The agitation of this question continued throughout his term, the net result being the appropriation by an unsympathetic Legislature of \$200,000 for a new survey and an accurate estimate of the proposed improvement.

Other conspicuous acts of the Governor were in connection with the enactment of the Ford franchise law, promoting the taxation of corporation franchises, whereby he incurred the enmity of some of the largest corporate interests; the extension of the civil service system to include many offices hitherto under the control of political influence, and the passage of the Davis law, fixing the minimum annual salary of school teachers at \$400 and providing for proportionate advances for length of service.

Shrewd Politicians Lose Wish. With the approach of state and National conventions of 1900 the position of Roosevelt in the Republican party grew both interesting and involved. He had become a leading personality in the party, although hostile to McKinley in reference to his desire to act, and was known to be ambitious.

Against an expressed desire for a second term as Governor in which to complete the reforms barely begun, he was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with President McKinley and elected on September 14, 1901, at the death of McKinley, Roosevelt became his successor.

McKinley Policies Followed. President Roosevelt conducted his Administration as a continuation of McKinley's of whose principles he was the avowed conservator. The plans for trust and tariff legislation were adhered to, particularly in reference to reciprocity treaties with other countries.

what he termed constructive ideas as opposed to the conservative ones of the so-called Republican "Old Guard," characterized them with the description "Progressivism." He organized the Progressive party by withdrawing with his followers from the Chicago convention of 1912. He became the new party's "Progressive" leader. This split in the Republican ranks resulted in Woodrow Wilson's election.

One of the most dramatic incidents in Roosevelt's life occurred during this campaign. As he was leaving a hotel in Milwaukee, to go to a meeting hall to make a political address, a man started among the spectators in the street fired a shot which struck the Colonel and smashed a rib. Roosevelt insisted he was not seriously hurt and his automobile conveyed him to the hall. There he spoke to an audience which had knowledge of what had happened—sobbing women and grave-faced men shaken with emotion by his appearance under such circumstances.

Examination of the wound showed it was serious and the candidate was hurried by special train to Chicago for treatment. Though he speedily recovered, the bullet was never removed. The assassin was sent to an asylum for the insane.

Celebrated Suit Recalled. Mr. Roosevelt's celebrated libel suit against G. H. Newell was the outgrowth of a newspaper article written by the defendant during the campaign of 1912 charging him with intemperance, but after submission of the evidence of the defendant's witnesses the charge was withdrawn in open court.

His South American trip of exploration took place in 1914, following his visit of the previous year to various South American countries, where he delivered addresses before learned societies and learned societies. In the 1914 expedition, he led an exploring party to the interior of Brazil and there discovered a new river, the Rio Negro, of about 600 miles a tributary of the Madeira River, subsequently named in his honor by the Brazilian government.

Work for Hughes Active. In the 1916 Presidential campaign Mr. Roosevelt was a conspicuous figure, first for his designation of the Progressive party nomination, and second for the active part he took in welding the Republican party which had formerly split, working ardently for the election of Justice Hughes. Roosevelt toured the country in the interest of Mr. Hughes, while at the same time openly throwing down the gauntlet to those interests in the Republican party which he held reactionary and inimical to party success.

He led thousands of voters back to the Republican ranks, and in the election followed his declaration of the nomination. At the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany Colonel Roosevelt offered to enlist his large personal following through the organization of a military unit, but the Government would not accept of men whose age might exempt them from compulsory military duty, many of whom saw service with him in the Cuban campaign, and when Senator Hughes was elected he was named through military channels.

Colonel Hastens to Capital. Only a few months ago when Senator Chamberlain's criticism of military affairs caused the break with President Wilson, and when Senator Stone on the floor of the Senate bitterly attacked Colonel Roosevelt and questioned the quality of his Americanism, the ex-President hastened to the Capital. He made no reply to Senator Stone, declaring that the charge was beneath comment, but showed great interest in the controversy between the President, Secretary Baker and Senator Chamberlain. It seemed apparent that Colonel Roosevelt espoused Senator Chamberlain's position. He was frequently in conference with him during the Washington visit.

Mr. Roosevelt was the author of numerous works: "The Naval War of 1812" (1882); "Life of Thomas Hart Benton" (1887); "Life of Governor Morris" (1888); "Ranch Life and Hunting Trails" (1888); "History of New York City" (1891); "The Winning of the West" (four vols., 1889-1896); "Essays of Practical Politics" (1892); "The Wilderness Hunt and Game Animals" (1892); "American Political Ideals" (1897); "The Rough Riders" (1899); "Life of Oliver Cromwell" (1900); "The strenuous Life" (1900); "Hunting the Grizzly" (1905); "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter" (1905); "American Ideals and Other Essays"; "Good Hunting" (1907); "True Americanism"; "African and European Addresses"; "African Game Trails"; "The New Nationalism" (1910); "Realizable Ideals"; "Conservation of Women's Hours"; "Childhood" (1912); "History as Literature and Other Essays"; "Theodore Roosevelt—An Autobiography" (1913); "Life History of the Game Animals"; "Through the Brazilian Wilderness" (1914); "America and the World War" (1915); "A Book-Lover's Holiday in the Old Days" (1915); "Far God and Take Your Own Part" (1916).

In the electoral college he received 236 votes to Judge Parker's 140.

Russo-Jap Peace Negotiated. His second Administration was marked by the same fruitful energy as the first. He was instrumental in his personal intercession and good offices was largely due the peace concluded at Portsmouth, N. H., between the empires of Russia and Japan in the Summer of 1905. In 1906 his great influence led Congress to pass a bill aimed to check unfair discrimination in railway rates; and he also forced the enactment of a law to secure the purity of American food products. Personally his popularity seemed to increase with every year.

AMERICANISM OF T. R. ADMIRABLE BY LEADERS

Prominent Men of Nation Deplore Colonel's Demise.

COURAGE EVOKES PRAISE

Former Ambassador Gerard Describes Roosevelt as "Greatest American of His Day."

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Men of National prominence who paid tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, termed him the "greatest American of his day," a "personification of the Americanism of which he was the most doughty champion," "one of the greatest figures of our time," and "the last man to claim that he was always wise," but one who "always fought for what he believed right."

The ex-President, classed in a resolution of the Board of Aldermen as the truly typical American of his day, was lamented by Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, as "depriving the aeronautic movement of one of its strongest supporters."

Frank A. Vanderlip said it was the Colonel's courage more than anything else that gave him the "marvelous following" that he had.

Theodore N. Vall declared the Colonel's death would cause "universal sorrow" and was "a great loss to the country and to the people."

T. F. Ryan Is Shocked. Former Ambassador James W. Gerard described Theodore Roosevelt as the "greatest American of his day," representing the highest type of the real old-fashioned American, whose place would be hard to fill because "he understood and represented all sections of America."

"I am deeply shocked," said Thomas F. Ryan. "The country has lost a man who always fought for what he believed to be right, but more than all, he was a true American."

John Mitchell, former head of the United Mine-workers of America, now chairman of the New York State Board of Correction, said the Colonel's "attitude towards industrial and social righteousness had a tremendous influence upon the mind and activities of all those forces which have worked for human betterment—and his death deprives America of a force which it had need of in the solution of the readjustment problems growing out of the war."

"I admired him greatly," said Thomas A. Edison. "He was one of our greatest Americans. He was straight. He was honest."

Personality Is Lauded. "It was my pleasure to serve under him during the trying days of Panama Canal construction and, as a man, his charming and magnetic personality endeared him in the affections of all who knew him," said Theodore P. Shouts, who was chairman of the second Isthmian Canal Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Members of the Cabinet, diplomats, Senators and Representatives and others prominent in public life issued statements today reflecting the profound feeling stirred in the Capital by the news of Colonel Roosevelt's death. All expressed their sorrow and paid tribute to the former President as a great figure in public life.

Vice-President Marshall said: "I am not one of those who have no feeling of regret over the death of a man who occupied so large and prominent a place in the political and public affairs of American life as did the late President Roosevelt simply by reason of the fact that I did not agree with him in his political views nor approve of his theories of statesmanship."

Lipman Wolfe & Co THE SHOPS FOR MEN Merchandise of Merit Only



SOME ATTRACTION! This January selling of men's overcoats \$18 and \$36

—More coats have been taken from our regular stocks and reduced in a great selling of fine overcoats at \$18 and \$36. We knew that men are quick to appreciate values, but hardly expected to see men flock in for these coats as they have been the last few days.

—The reason is simple, though, for the coats are NEW, having but recently come in, and there are better, military, ulster and balmacaan styles. You may choose from fancy mixtures, rich overplaids, plain blues, black, greens and browns; light, medium or heavy weights.

—The prices have been so made that they can appeal to all tastes and requirements and the reductions are much sharper than you usually expect to find. Many of the coats are Priestley cravenned, there are sizes for all from 32 to 44.

Fourth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

MEN—wool mixed union suits at 25% off; wool mixed shirts and drawers at \$1.35; \$2.25, \$2.95 and \$3.25 match these values who can!

—Breathes there a man who hasn't felt the pinch of the high price of wool? If there is, then he bought enough woolen underwear before the war to keep him going for years.

—We are selling now men's wool mixed (mostly wool; part cotton) union suits of standard grades in broken size assortments at 25 per cent off.

—Wool mixed (mostly wool; part cotton) shirts and drawers at \$1.35 each, \$2.25 each, \$2.95 each and \$3.25 each. And there isn't one of the four prices that doesn't represent a reduction of a third to a half or more. Not complete size ranges at each price.

Street Floor, Just Inside Washington-Street Entrance—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

activities for the last 20 years made him one of the most conspicuous figures in our public life. We are too near the event to place a just estimate on his life and career. That must be left to the future historian, but he will always be distinguished for one great achievement—the construction of the Panama Canal. This monumental work profoundly affected the world's commerce and is one of those distinctive and epochal contributions to the progress of civilization. The Panama Canal establishes for Colonel Roosevelt a permanent place in the Hall of Fame.

MADE-TO-YOUR-MEASURE Suits and Overcoats That Sold Up to \$48.00 at \$35 One of the consequences of the record breaking business of the past season is a large number of short pieces of cloth containing from one to three or four suits or overcoats. The very fact that these cloths have reached the remnant stage is proof positive of their desirability, for the most popular fabrics always sell first. The assortment is most complete, comprising worsteds, chevots, blue serges and bankers grays in suitings and Velours, Montagnacs, etc. in overcoatings. Every piece in the lot is an "Old Woolen"—made according to before-the-war standards, and at the clearance price of \$35.00 is a value absolutely impossible to match anywhere in this vicinity. Fit and finish are guaranteed to be up to our usual high standard of course. Brownsville Woolen Mill Store Mill-to-Man Clothiers—Corner 3d and Morrison Sts.

DANCING DE HONEY'S BEAUTIFUL ACADEMY TWENTY-THIRD AND WASHINGTON NEW CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS Start Monday, Thursday and Friday evenings this week. Advanced classes start on a Tuesday evening, 8 to 11.

APPLY POSLAM END DISTRESS OF ITCHY SKIN It isn't the quantity of any remedy you put on your skin to heal a disorder; it is the QUALITY that works the desired result, and in quality Poslam excels. Satisfaction from its use comes because its healing powers are concentrated and just a little goes so much.

APPLY POSLAM END DISTRESS OF ITCHY SKIN Sold everywhere. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 242 West 47th St., New York City. And Poslam Soap, being medicated with Poslam, will benefit your skin while used daily for toilet and bath.—Adv.

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BOND PARASITES TARGET Representatives of Twelfth District to Meet January 17. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Action will be taken to curb the activities of certain bond brokers who are asking the public to sell their liberty bonds. The call was issued today by Governor James K. Lynch, of the Federal Reserve Bank, for a conference of 12th District financial representatives to be here January 17. Among those who will attend are the liberty loan state chairmen, state directors of war savings and women state chairmen of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Alaska and Hawaii.