



## ROOSEVELT STATUE AMONG MOST MARVELOUS PIECES OF ART

Bronze Unveiled in Park Blocks Is Famous Tribute to Rough Rider—Figure of ex-President and Horse Towers Nearly 18 Feet Above Base of Granite—Spirit of West Depicted—Cost of Gift Is \$40,000.

## THE RIDER

BY BEN HUR LAMPMAN.

(To the Memory of Theodore Roosevelt.)  
When over the land on another day  
Shadow and cloud shall lie,  
We shall have heart for another fray  
And faith in another sky.  
For clear as a bugle down from the heights  
And brave as a bugle's play,  
A voice shall call to the least of fall—  
"A rider has passed this way!"

Refrain:  
A rider has passed this way!  
A rider has passed this way!  
Give rein, give rein,  
For we ride again—  
A rider has passed this way!

A thunder of hooves on the good green sod,  
Dawn on the distant hill;  
A whispered prayer to a freeman's God,  
And trust in freedom's will,  
For high as the valiance that bore him on,  
So high shall our own hearts thrill,  
And one shall ride unseen by our side—  
Leader and comrade still!

Whoso has heart for the goodliest fray  
Evens a sword did draw;  
Whoso would serve as a true knight may,  
Shall hold by the freeman's law—  
For bright as a blade upthrust in the sun,  
As a blade that none may stay,  
The trail runs plain to our faith again—  
"A rider has passed this way!"

UNQUESTIONABLY the most wonderful art work of its kind ever carved by an American sculptor and in a class with the world's most famous bronzes is the equestrian statue of Roosevelt unveiled on the park blocks here yesterday, according to City Commissioner Pier, who says this is the universal pronouncement of sculpture critics who have seen the handwork of A. Phimister Proctor.

The statue, which Dr. Henry Waldo Coe, friend and admirer of the immortal rough rider, gave to Portland citizens in memory of the great American, is of heroic proportions. The figure of Roosevelt and the horse towers nearly 18 feet above the base of California granite. The base, eight feet long, 18 feet high and four and one-half feet wide, weighs 52 tons. The bronze equestrian figure weighs 6000 pounds.

The entire cost of the gift, including every expense incident to its being finally placed here, was approximately \$40,000.

Photographs sent the sculptor by the Roosevelt family were studied for months before the actual work on the original model was started.

## Spirit of West Depicted.

Dr. Coe wished to retain the spirit and life of the west in the statue and still incorporate the characteristics of the man, and the sculptor has faithfully carried out the idea of the rough rider as given to him. The clothes and equipment worn by Roosevelt in the battle of San Juan hill were used in the Proctor studio. General Leonard Wood offered valuable suggestions as to the horse. The animal portrayed is a typical American strain with an element of the crossed thoroughbred. The figure of the rider is clothed in the regular army uniform of the days of the Spanish war, with the hat worn in characteristic Roosevelt style. Other parts of the uniform consist of leggings, gaiter gloves and the six-shooter strapped to the right side. The rider carries a saber and his feet are thrust into the hooded stirrups of a McClellan saddle.

Even the "U. S. V." appears plainly on the collar. The face of Roosevelt is purposely made to appear as it did a little later in his life, in order that it would appear more familiar to the people who knew and loved him.

## Statue in Park Block Center.

The statue is located in the center of the park bounded by Madison, Jefferson, Park and West Park streets.

Dr. Coe first conceived the idea of having a bronze memorial statue of Roosevelt made several years ago. He consulted artists and friends in an effort to arrive at a type that would best portray the life and work of the man. Many cities sought to have the memorial located on various sites offered for the purpose, but Dr. Coe held to his decision to present the citizens of Portland with the beautiful work of art, which he hopes will be the forerunner of still others that will make this city a place known for its outdoor sculpture.

After commissioning A. Phimister Proctor to make the statue Dr. Coe went east and consulted the family of Roosevelt as to many details of the work. The final design for the working model was completed in September, 1921, and accepted by Dr. Coe and the Roosevelts.

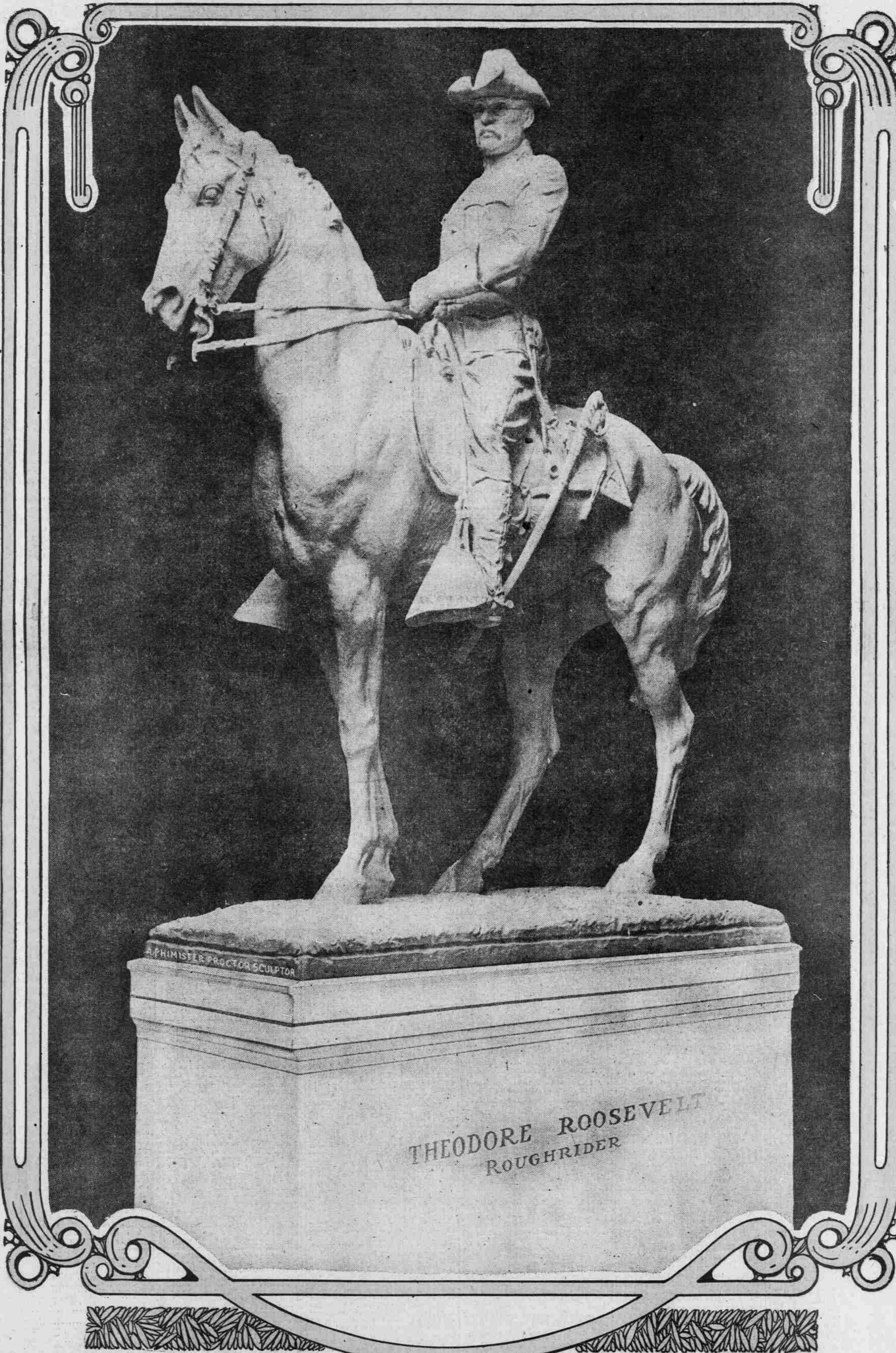
A citizens' committee to select a site about that time agreed on the location in the park blocks, which is just east of the Ladd school.

## Work Begun Six Months Ago.

The sculptor in his New York studio began work on the actual statue a little more than six months ago. It was at first expected the figure would be finished by August and that President Harding would be in Portland then to unveil it.

Before this, though, Mr. Proctor had spent months in a study of Roosevelt portraits in order to produce as lifelike a figure as possible. Mr. Proctor was aided greatly in his work by the fact that he had been intimately acquainted with Roosevelt from 1892.

Some difference of opinion arose last summer over the type and material to be used for the base of the statue. The sculptor journeyed west in June to confer with the committee charged with selecting the memorial site and other activities and



Portland's new statue, which ranks high as example of sculptor's art.

after a conference it was decided to trust with the task of supervising the modeling of the base. He chose a base of California granite, and went to the California quarry where H. J. Blasing of Portland was en-

pected to withstand the onslaughts of erosion and other attacks of time.

## Coolidge Turns Sod.

When Vice-President Coolidge was in Portland last August he broke the sod for the memorial in the presence of thousands who gathered on the park blocks for the ceremony. A gold spade was used in turning up the earth.

"It is entirely fitting that we should prepare a site for this great outdoor work of art," said the vice-president. "Roosevelt loved the outdoors, and of all our great statesmen he most truly lived the life best described by the phrase he coined, 'the strenuous life.' Human sympathy was the keynote of his career."

Dr. William Wallace Youngson, district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church, delivered the invocation at the ground-breaking exercises, which took place August 15. City Commissioner Pier read telegrams from President Harding, ex-President Taft and other notables eulogizing Roosevelt and congratulating Portland on being the recipient of such a remarkable memorial gift.

Dr. Coe met Roosevelt first in North Dakota back in 1884. "Big Stick" at that time was a youth who was just beginning to gain that strength and robustness which his early years did not promise. He was a cowboy in those days.

"Years after I met Roosevelt," says Dr. Coe, "I was traveling westward on a train. Roosevelt got on the train and one of the first things he asked me was whether or not I still had hunting dogs. At the time I made Roosevelt's acquaintance I had three such dogs and once on a hunting trip on which I was accompanied by the ex-president the dogs caught a timber wolf. Roosevelt reminded me of the incident."

"Roosevelt always looked back on his rough rider days with the greatest pleasure and I believe our choice of this type of statue would meet with his entire approval if he could be consulted."

## Incidents Recalled in Life of Theodore Roosevelt.

Man Who Became President Educated at Harvard.

THE DEDICATION of the memorial statue yesterday brought to mind many of the incidents in the life of Theodore Roosevelt, that rough rider, president and national hero, whose career was one of the most picturesque in American history.

Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th president of the United States, was born in New York city, October 27, 1858. The world mourned when his death occurred January 6, 1919.

The young man, who was later to be president of the United States, was educated at Harvard university, where he graduated in 1880 and afterwards 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 was its leader.

## National Convention Delegate, 1884.

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.

Roosevelt was a member of the United States civil service commission from 1883 to 1885, being appointed by President Harrison and retained by President Cleveland.

In 1895 Mr. Roosevelt 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.

He was called to the national service in 1897 by President McKinley when he was appointed assistant secretary of the navy. In this office his work was of signal value in hurrying the navy to a state of readiness for war with Spain.

As a result of Roosevelt's desire for field service during 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 afterwards colonel, having been promoted for gallantry in the action at Las Guasimas, Cuba.

## Roosevelt Chosen as N. Y. Governor.

After his command was mustered out of the military service in the summer of 1898, Colonel Roosevelt returned to private life just in time to begin an active campaign as the republican nominee for governor of New York. This resulted in his election over Augustus Van Wyck, the democratic candidate, by a plurality of 18,097.

Roosevelt's first act as governor was to investigate the state canal system, concerning which there was much talk of fraud in the preceding administration. Other conspicuous acts of the governor were in connection with the enactment of the Ford franchise law providing for the taxation of corporation franchisees whereby he incurred the enmity of some of the largest corporate interests. He also was conspicuous for his work in the extension of the

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