EX-PRESIDENT'S CAREER WAS SPECTACULAR

ROOSEVELT'S CAREER IN POLITICS BEGAN WITH HIS LEAVING COLLEGE AND KEPT UP UNTIL DAY OF DEATH

Elected to New York Assembly Early in Life, He Sprang Into Prominence With Successful Opposition to Rule of Bosses.

(Continued From Page One)

alist. This ambition led him to the fields and woods and regenerated his physical being to such an extent that when he entered Harvard in 1876, he was a robust young man.

Given Advantages of Resources

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

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

High Ideals a Cardinal Principle

At about this time Mr. Roosevelt gave voice to a trenchant principle that has guided his life in later days.

"There is no where in the world a more ignoble character than the mere money-getting American, insensible to every duty, bent only on amassing and putting his fortune only to the basest uses."

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

When His Career Began

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

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

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

Combatted Machine Politics

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

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

Victor in Primary Campaign

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

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

First Battle in Assembly

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

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

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

His first imbróglio of note arose around the report of a railroad bill by the railroad committee of which Roosevelt was a member. The orders from roads did not like the measure and the majority of the machine men on the railroad committee showed signs of favoring their instructions.

Insisted Upon Impeachment

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

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

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

Won Public Sentiment

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

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

National Work Phenomenal

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

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

Became Ranchman of West

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

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

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

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

Nominated for Mayor of New York

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

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

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

Ambitious to Be Secretary of State

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

The civil service commission was then a little known institution. His new duties, therefore, offered him almost a virgin field of endeavor, and he performed them so well that several important measures looking toward the firm establishment of the civil service were made during his six year tenure of office.

Became Police Commissioner

He next bobbed up as president of the New York police commission under Mayor Strong, who was elected by the independents. He held this office from May, 1895, to April, 1897, and his administration was marked by a vigorous and well directed campaign that brought him more than ever before his neighbors and friends, the citizens of New York.

After his two year service as police head, Roosevelt again turned to Washington. The Republican party was firmly entrenched there and he felt that his services could be used to greater advantage in the national field, so he resigned his municipal position in New York, for an appointment as assistant secretary of the navy.

Put Navy In Condition

It has been said that this position was tendered the dynamic New Yorker because it offered little chance to "do harm." But fate in the shape of the Spanish American war, intervened, and again gave him an opportunity to present himself in the forefront of the fray.

Mr. Roosevelt, in fact, became a prophet and leader almost immediately after his appointment. He made no secret of his firm conviction that affairs in Cuba were in such a precarious state that intervention in the island by the United States would be necessary, and in order to forestall the emergency he set about advocating reforms in the navy.

He organized a system of rank and promotion among naval officers; advocated vital changes in the target practice of United States war vessels, and sought in every way to cut the red tape that bound that slow going department.

Responsibility of Spanish War

With the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor his duties and responsibilities increased a thousand fold. War was inevitable and he plunged into the work of preparing the navy for the expected encounter with vigor. His last assignment in the navy department was as a member of the war board, charged with the duty of moving the ships and watching the enemy.

When the war was formally declared he immediately resigned, saying, "There is nothing for me to do here. I must get into the fight myself. It is a just war, and the sooner we meet the better. Now that it has come I have no right to ask others to fight while I stay at home."

The organization of the "Rough Riders" (First Regiment of United States Volunteer Cavalry) is a matter of history, and is yet fresh in the memory of the people. Plainsmen, mountaineers and millionaires were aflame over its organization, and from the east to west the flower of the country sought enlistment in its ranks.

Roosevelt Lieutenant Colonel

Though he was at first offered the command of this body of horse he insisted that Leonard Wood be made colonel and contented himself with the lieutenant colonel's office. He was sworn in as lieutenant colonel on May 6, 1898, and from May 9 to 19 the Rough Riders organized at San Antonio, Texas.

They left San Antonio on May 29, arriving at Tampa, Florida, on June 3. On June 22 they arrived on Cuban soil and on the 24th of that month their first engagement took place, the fight at Las Guasimas.

The Rough Riders were easily the most spectacular regiment in the Cuban field. Their doings and sayings lent themselves to the descriptive faculties of the war correspondents, and in a short time their name was upon every lip and their fame had spread throughout the United States.

Won His Spurs at San Juan

Then came the battle of San Juan and Roosevelt's gallant leadership during that affray. There has been some little criticism of this affair but a great deal more praise. At the time of his charge, July 2, 1898, however, there were nothing but encomiums for the man who waited for orders that came not and finally headed the advance that swept over Kettle Hill and then up the slope of San Juan, under a galling fire.

The war over the Rough Riders returned to the United States on August 15, 1898, landing at Montauk Point. They were greeted as the heroes of the campaign, and Roosevelt, their leader, was hailed as a popular idol. On September 27 of the same year he was nominated for governor of New York state on the Republican ticket, and in the election in November he won, his fight hands down. His tenure of office was one of the most memorable in the annals of the state Republican party. In six weeks after his inauguration he was the recognized master of the political situation.

Politicians Sought His Burial

During his term of office he advocated the franchise tax bill, a measure that won him much enmity among politicians, and set afoot a plan to "bury" him in the vice presidency of the United States. Roosevelt saw through this ruse, and time and again announced that "under no circumstances" would he accept the office. In the national convention hall in 1900, however, popular sentiment proved too strong, and he was given the second position on the Republican ticket by acclamation. The assasination of President McKinley followed on September 6, 1901, and Roosevelt, the man who was supposed to be politically buried, stepped into the chair of the chief executive of the United States.

Great Deeds While President

There has been both criticism and praise for the two Roosevelt administrations. But there can be no doubt of his cogent generalship of a difficult political situation.

Hardly had he taken his seat as president at the White House when the coal strike threatened the welfare of the country. Roosevelt inaugurated an arbitration commission that finally succeeded in settling that industrial revolt on October 15, 1902.

Another notable achievement of the Roosevelt administration was the clarification of the railroad situation through the passage, in the fifty-seventh congress, of the Hepburn rate law. Other railroad legislation under the Roosevelt regime was the safety appliance law, the employers' liability law and the law limiting the hours of labor of railroad employes.

Bitterly Assailed By Financiers

His prosecution of the Northern Securities company was another act that brought wide publicity and attention to his administration. In this prosecution the bitterest vituperations were vented against Roosevelt by men of wealth throughout the country. They claimed that his endeavor to dissolve the great holding company was a blow at "the financial safety of the nation." The supreme court upheld the governments action, however, and the prosecution of this case has since come to be viewed as one of the greatest achievements of the Roosevelt tenure of office.

Made Panama Canal Possible

The Hay-Herman treaty, which made the Panama canal possible of construction by the United States, is another much attacked act of the Roosevelt administration. It has been claimed that without his cognizance and help, the revolution that resulted in the independence of Panama could not have been engineered. It is generally conceded, however, that Roosevelt was entirely innocent of this charge, and suspicion has even been extended toward the French company who was also bidding for the honor of constructing the great ditch, as a possible instigator of the imbroglio.

Roosevelt's attention to the army and navy resulted in the establishment of a program that practically doubled the strength of the water forces of the United States. He supplemented this achievement by an active interest in the act that incorporated the national guard as a part of the national forces.

Awarded Nobel Peace Prize, 1906

Though President McKinley had pave the way for the transfer of administrative power in the Philippines from the military to civilians, it was under the rule of Roosevelt that this change actually took place. In addition to this move, Porto Rico became a territory of the United States, and the government of Cuba was returned to the Cubans while he was in office.

The presentation of the Nobel peace prize to Theodore Roosevelt in 1906 uncovers another act of pre-eminent and world wide importance which was performed during his administration. The peace prize was awarded him because of his activities in bringing together the representatives of Japan and Russia at Portsmouth. This meeting between the warring factions resulted in the cessation of hostilities in Manchuria.

Caused Revival of Hague Conference

It was also at the instigation of Roosevelt that the European powers were goaded into action that led to the resumption of the Hague conference in 1905. This body had fallen into disrepute through the Russo-Japanese struggle, but interest was renewed through invitations issued by the United States for another meeting. These invitations were later recalled and the conference convened at the invitation of Russia. It was the United States tender, however, that set the matter again before the international public.

But if Roosevelt's activities in matters relating to foreign matters were great, his activities in regard to internal problems were still greater. The department of commerce and labor came into being during his administration. The activities of the department of agriculture were greatly broadened. Conservation projects were established. The pure food law was enacted. The bureau of corporations was born to the new department of commerce and labor. The postoffice department widened its range of services through the extension of the rural free delivery, and the establishment of two cent postage between the United States and several foreign countries.

Established Important Commissions

Besides these important matters, the interstate commerce commission's scope was widened through the enactment of the Hepburn rate law. A uniform system of accounting, with a great measure of publicity was provided and imposed on interstate carriers. He also established many important commissions to investigate the moneyed interests and instituted a number of suits against large business combinations for an alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Famous Third Term Statement

It was following the announcement of his reelection in 1904 that Colonel Roosevelt made his famous statement regarding the third term.

"I am deeply sensible of the honor that has been done me," he said, "and I shall try to show my gratification by a wise and just administration. On March 4 next I shall have completed three years and a half as president of the United States, and I shall regard that three years and a half as my first term. The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance and not the form; and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

It has been since said that Roosevelt broke this pledge in seeking the 1912 nomination, though there are others who maintain that as he made no definite reference to the time at which he would accept or seek a third nomination, his declaration had reference to a third consecutive term.

Received Homage in Europe

In any event he accepted a position as contributing editor of the Outlook, after laboring manfully for the election of his then friend and companion, William Howard Taft, and set about preparing for the African hunting expedition, which he had arranged to execute for the Smithsonian institute at Washington.

Roosevelt's hunting trip consumed the greater portion of the years of 1909 and 1910, and was followed by a tour through the European countries, during which he received the welcome and homage of their rulers and peoples.

Signal Honor Upon His Return

His return to the United States in 1910 was the signal for a demonstration such as has not been accorded any other American. Officialdom and proletariat joined in welcoming him home. He could not have received a more hearty greeting had he been a member of royalty.

Mr. Roosevelt almost immediately took up his duties of contributing editor, voicing his editorial views on current topics with an enthusiasm that rivalled his vigorous statements while he was president. It was through these editorials that he later attacked the proposed reciprocity agreement and peace treaties advocated by the Taft administration.

Overthrew Empire Machine in 1910

The nomination of a governor for the state of New York came up for consideration in 1910, and Roosevelt, hardly grown accustomed to his daily trip to the Outlook offices, journeyed to Saratoga, stampeded the Republican convention in favor of Henry L. Stimson, and, for the time being, overthrew the Republican machine controlled by Boss William Barnes, Jr. The state Republican machine had intended to nominate Vice President James Schoolcraft Sherman.

Stimson was overwhelmingly beaten in the ensuing election and the jubilant Republican machine men claimed that the popularity of the colonel was on the wane. Stimson's defeat, they said, was solely due to his affiliation with Roosevelt. The colonel's friends, however, maintained that the drubbing was administered because of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, which had been passed during the summer of 1909 and which placed the Democrats in power.

Withdrew From Politics

Roosevelt then lapsed into political oblivion. He refused to discuss the political situation other than through his publication, and terminated his career of speech making temporarily.

As 1911 drew to a close, however, it became more and more evident that he was dissatisfied with the Taft administration. He attacked the reciprocity agreement and the peace treaties vigorously—an action that resulted in a breach of the intimacy between himself and his erstwhile friend, President Taft.

This breach led to much talk of his views on a renomination. His old statement positively stating that he would not be a candidate or accept another nomination was raked up, and his position in the great fight to be staged in 1912 became a burning question.

Western Governors Lead Landslide

The first intimation of the landslide in favor of the colonel came with the open declaration of seven Western governors that Roosevelt alone could be their candidate. Then followed rapidly an expression of popular opinion that led to his open announcement that he would again be a candidate.

Mr. Roosevelt was the father of six children, two of whom are girls. The family roster is as follows: Alice Lee, Theodore Jr., Kermit, Ethel Carow, Archibald, Bulloch and Quentin. Quentin, an aviation lieutenant, met death in action on the western front in June.

Family Life Very Happy

His home life had been particularly happy, those who have been visitors at his home on Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y., marvelling at the ease and felicity with which the household moved along its daily course. And these same visitors were warm in their praise of the colonel's wife, describing her as a gracious, wholesouled American, an ideal hostess and a model of domestic virtue.

Colonel Roosevelt was the author of "The Winning of the West," "History of the Naval War of 1812," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "Life of Thomas Hart Benton," "Life of Gouverneur Morris," "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail," "History of New York," "The Wilderness Hunter," "American Ideals and Other Essays," "The Rough Riders," "Life of Oliver Cromwell," and "The Strenuous Life." Besides these many volumes he had been a prolific contributor to American magazines and periodicals.

Party Factions Would Support

The year 1912 saw Roosevelt again a candidate for the presidency, but under unusual circumstances, this being the year of the great split in the Republican party.

While away on his hunting trip in Africa, the Bellinger-Pinchot controversy came up and caused a sharp division of the Republican party, composed of two distinct elements, the conservatives and insurgents. The former supported President Taft while the latter opposed him.

Both elements clamored for Roosevelt's support, even while he was in Africa, but it was not until sometime after his return that he made public his intentions relative to the split.

Supported Stimson for Governor

His first drive into politics after his return was during the New York gubernatorial campaign, when he came out in support of H. L. Stimson for governor and supported him with characteristic vigor. Up to that time the relations between President Taft and Roosevelt had been outwardly friendly. Roosevelt supported the Canadian reciprocity policy.

But as time wore on the distinction between the two elements in the party became more evident and the breech gradually widened, with conservatives still supporting Taft and a strong progressive element behind Roosevelt.

List of Reforms Defined

In the latter part of 1910 he made a tour of the country enunciating the doctrine of the policy of what he called the New Nationalism. In his famous speech of February, 1912, before the Ohio constitutional convention he added to his list of reforms: direct nominations, preferential primaries, the initiative, referendum and recall, and these were written into his platform.

So definite became the line of cleavage between the two divisions of the Republican party as the presidential campaign approached that a strong sentiment for Roosevelt to enter the race developed. He withheld his decision for some months and finally announced that he would run. He entered the contest with vigor and engaged in a violent struggle with Taft, whose victory in securing the nomination, he claimed, was a clear steal. Thereupon, he tore away from the Republican party and formed the Progressive party. Then he conducted a vigorous campaign, during which he attacked both the Republicans and the Democrats, claiming that they were dominated by machine rule.

Three weeks before the election while in Milwaukee he was shot by a fanatic, but was not seriously injured.

Sues for Libel, Wins Verdict

After the election, he retired to private life, but was conspicuously in the public eye during 1913 and 1915 as the result of figuring in two libel suits, and making a trip to South Africa.

In 1913 he was plaintiff in one against G. H. Newett, who in a newspaper article during the campaign of 1912, charged Roosevelt with intoxication. After submission of evidence by the defendant's witnesses the charge was withdrawn in open court on May 31, 1913. The trial was held at Marquette, Mich.

In 1915 he was defendant in a suit brought by William Barnes, Jr., a newspaper publisher of Albany, N. Y. It was alleged that Roosevelt in a statement on July 22, 1914, charged, among other things, that the "rottenness" of the New York state government was due directly to the dominance in politics of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Hall leader, and his sub-bosses, aided by Mr. Barnes and sub-bosses of Mr. Barnes. The verdict was rendered at Syracuse May 22, 1915 in favor of the defendant.

Discovers South American River

It was during the latter part of 1913 that he went to South America, and

(Concluded on Following Page)

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