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### **Theodore Roosevelt in 1904**

This portrait, taken in the year of Mr. Roosevelt's election to the Presidency of the United States, is one of his best photographs

**A Cartoon History  
of  
Roosevelt's Career**

**Illustrated by Six Hundred and Thirty Contemporary  
Cartoons and Many Other Pictures**

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**By Albert Shaw**

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**New York:  
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## A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career

year or two before his son and namesake finished the Harvard course. The family had lived in and about New York City for more than two hundred and fifty years.

During the college period, Theodore Roosevelt was a diligent student, devoting himself especially to out-door science, American history, and literary studies. He was active in almost every form of exercise and sport, and took creditable rank in everything, although he was never a champion athlete. He learned to ride well, and played polo. He learned to shoot, and made the most of his vacations. He was fond of animal life and nature, and cultivated that habit of close observation which has made him a naturalist and has added so much to his happiness in life. He took to the water, with Long Island Sound offering ready access; and his appetite for the study of American naval history was whetted by some practical knowledge of boats and seamanship.

Thus, soon after leaving college, he wrote and published his first book, on the "Naval War of 1812"; and the greatness of the American navy to-day is largely due to such experiences and studies as produced that excellent volume. After leaving college, Mr. Roosevelt spent about a year in further study and foreign travel. It was characteristic of him that in that year he did some difficult mountain climbing and qualified himself for membership in the famous Alpine Club of London, his sponsors being Mr. Bryce and Mr. Buxton, whose careers have been so distinguished and useful, and who have been Mr. Roosevelt's life-long friends.

His year of travel and study ended, Mr. Roosevelt settled down in his native city, determined to be a good citizen and to do with his might whatsoever his hand found to do. In his private capacity, he was reading law, with a view to taking up a profession that he has never yet found an opportunity to practise. He was also studying American history and beginning to write his books.

On the public side of his life, he was trying to find out how we were really governed in the city and State of New York. He proposed to take a citizen's part in the governing business, and he set out to acquaint himself with the practical as well as the theoretical mechanism of politics and government. He soon discovered that he must join a political organization, attend the primaries, and do his part at the local political headquarters.

He studied his own voting precinct, his municipal ward, and his assembly district. He found himself a Republican by inheritance and tradition, and by his own study of the course of the country's political history. He attached himself, therefore, to the Republican organization of his district, and insisted upon taking his place as an active worker.

He was not taken seriously at first by the workers and heelers in the old Jake



THEODORE ROOSEVELT  
(As a student at Harvard)



“EXCELSIOR!” (the motto of New York State.)  
 (A later cartoon emblematic of Mr. Roosevelt’s career.)  
 From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)

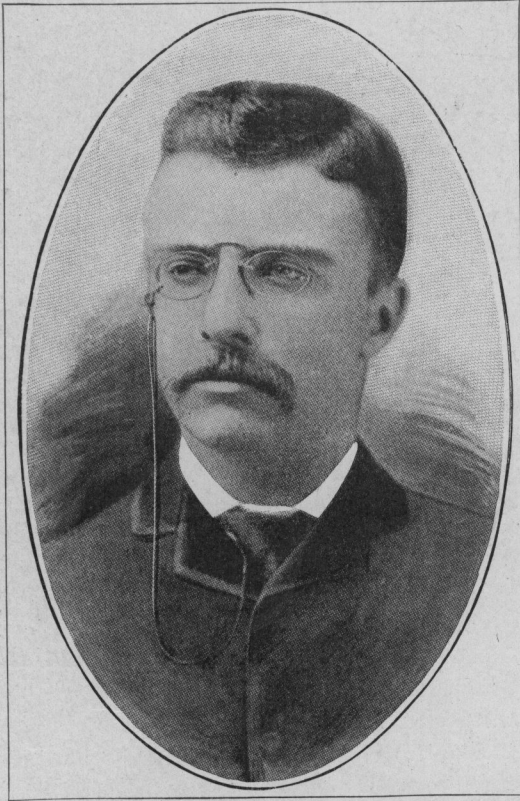
Hess district; but it was not many weeks before his positive and serious qualities were apparent to everybody. There was dissatisfaction with the district’s leadership, and with its member of the legislature. Young Roosevelt was ready for the fight, secured the nomination, and was elected a member of the law-making body of the State.

This was in the fall of 1881; and he served in the legislature during the sessions of 1882, 1883, and 1884.

There were in the United States several thousand members of State legislatures at that time, many of whom must have had ability, and not a few of whom were laying foundations for future eminence. But among all those thousands, young Roosevelt at that time took positions which gave him an immediate recognition throughout the country. He had a way of finding what were the great issues and driving straight at them, with no thought of waiting for more experience, or of deferring to older men. It was not vanity or egotism that impelled him, but earnestness and his great, life-long talent for decision and action.

He was, of course, fortunate in the stage that was set for the part he had to play. New York State was the foremost of our commonwealths, and New York City was our chief metropolis. Reforms in the administration of his State and city were sure to be noted throughout the land.

He saw dawning upon the horizon of practical politics two essential reforms. One was the movement to substitute for the old spoils system in nation, State and city, a business-like civil service, based upon merit and efficiency regardless of party. The other was the improvement of the methods and character of our municipal government, in view of the rapid growth of town life. He studied the civil-service question, and identified himself with the national and State civil-service reform associations.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(From a photograph taken while a member of the New York Legislature.)

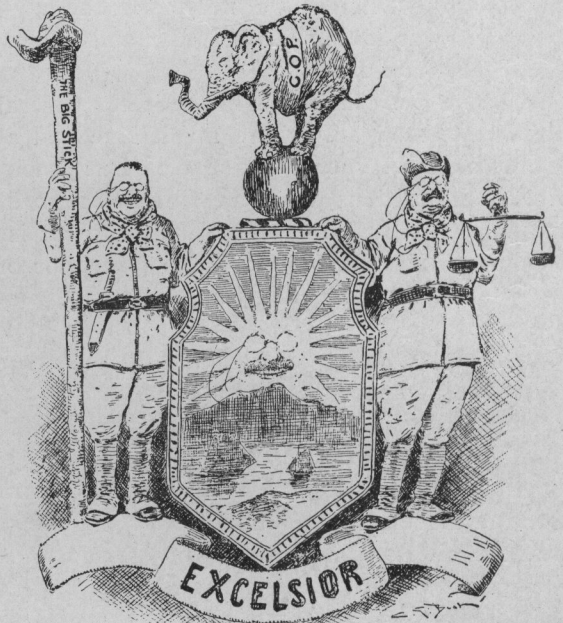
The Hon. Carl Schurz, serving as Secretary of the Interior from 1877 to 1881, was promoting the movement at Washington; George William Curtis was at its head in New York; leading Massachusetts men were identified with it, and Theodore Roosevelt at once took his place with these men. He wrote the civil-service law for the State of New York, and secured its passage. This was a great achievement, because the spoils system was firmly entrenched.

He secured a legislative investigation of New York City government, and headed the committee of inquiry. He secured the passage of a law increasing the authority of the mayor, and in various other ways improved the city charter, while reforming abuses in many offices.

Grover Cleveland, who had been a reform mayor of the city of Buffalo, was elected governor in 1882, and although he was

a Democrat, while Roosevelt was a Republican, there was co-operation between the two men in the work of purifying politics and administration in the State and its cities and counties. The position that young Roosevelt then occupied in the public eye is admirably shown in a cartoon drawn by Nast in the spring of 1884, in which Governor Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt are represented as working out reforms for New York that would prevent such disorder and bloodshed as had at that time occurred in the city of Cincinnati. It is a felicitous thing that this first important cartoon in which the face of Roosevelt appears should associate him with Mr. Cleveland. Each man was destined to become President of the United States. They were friends to the day of Mr. Cleveland's death.

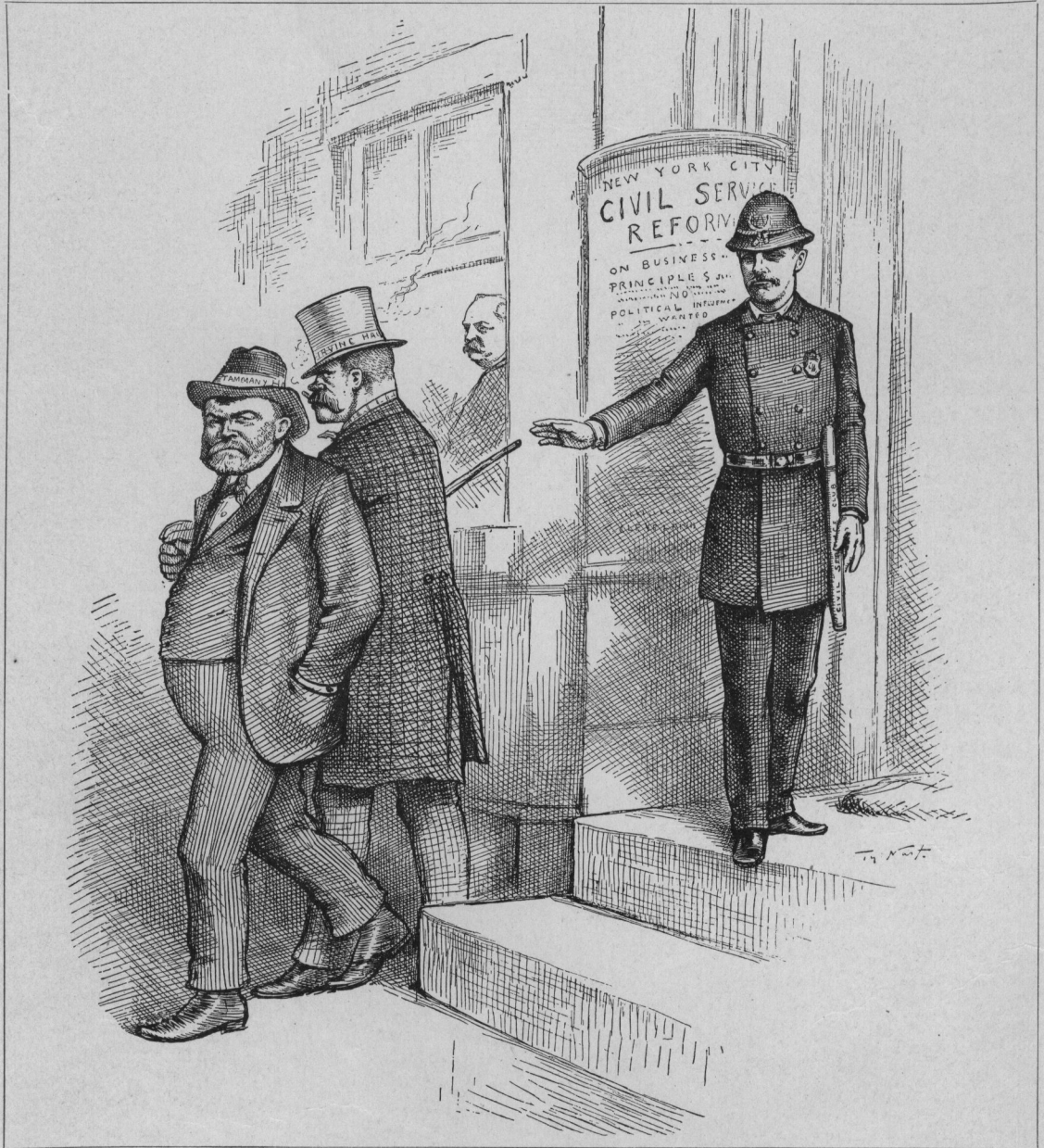
So vigorous was Mr. Roosevelt's work in the legislatures of 1882 and 1883, that he was prominently mentioned for the Speakership of the Assembly that convened in January, 1884. His work in that session was so noteworthy that it made him famous throughout the country, and he would have remained a prominent and respected leader in public affairs even if he had never held another office.



THE SEAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
From the *World* (New York, 1906)



REFORM WITHOUT BLOODSHED  
(Governor Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt at their good work.)  
From *Harper's Weekly*, April 19, 1884



OUR NEW WATCHMAN—ROOSEVELT  
 (Our political boss and henchman must go.)  
 From *Harper's Weekly*, May 10, 1884

Young men of like views and aspirations in other States all the way to the Pacific took note of this courageous young leader in New York, and felt that they might some day bring him forward as their candidate for the Presidency. His Dakota ranch and his studies of Western history and pioneer life were already becoming a factor in his larger reputation. What proved to be the turning point in his political career lay just ahead of him, although it could not be clearly foreseen.

## CHAPTER II

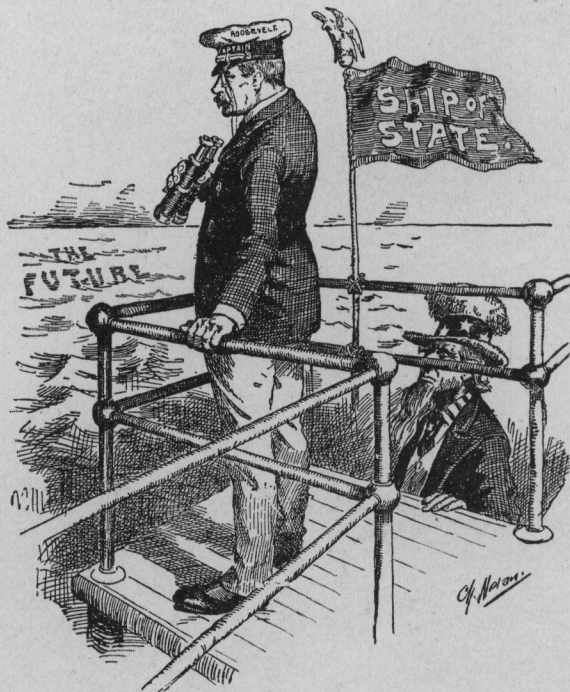
# The Crisis of 1884

**M**R. ROOSEVELT was made one of the four delegates-at-large from New York to the national Republican convention of 1884, and was chosen as chairman of the State delegation. This was a very unusual honor for so young a man, and is an evidence of the influential rank he had already attained. James A. Garfield had been elected President in 1880, but his assassination had placed the Vice-President, Mr. Arthur, of New York, in the White House. The idol of the Republican masses of the Middle West was the Speaker of the House, Mr. James G. Blaine, of Maine. President Arthur was a candidate for renomination, and many of the anti-Blaine men rallied about him. He belonged to the "Stalwart" faction of the party in New York, of which Senator Conkling was the mentor, while Mr. Blaine was the inspiration of the so-called "Half-breeds" of the Empire State.

Roosevelt was not in alliance with either faction; and he strongly hoped, with many of the reformers and conservative men of the day, that it might be possible to secure the nomination as a compromise candidate of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, then the strongest and most respected figure in the United States Senate.

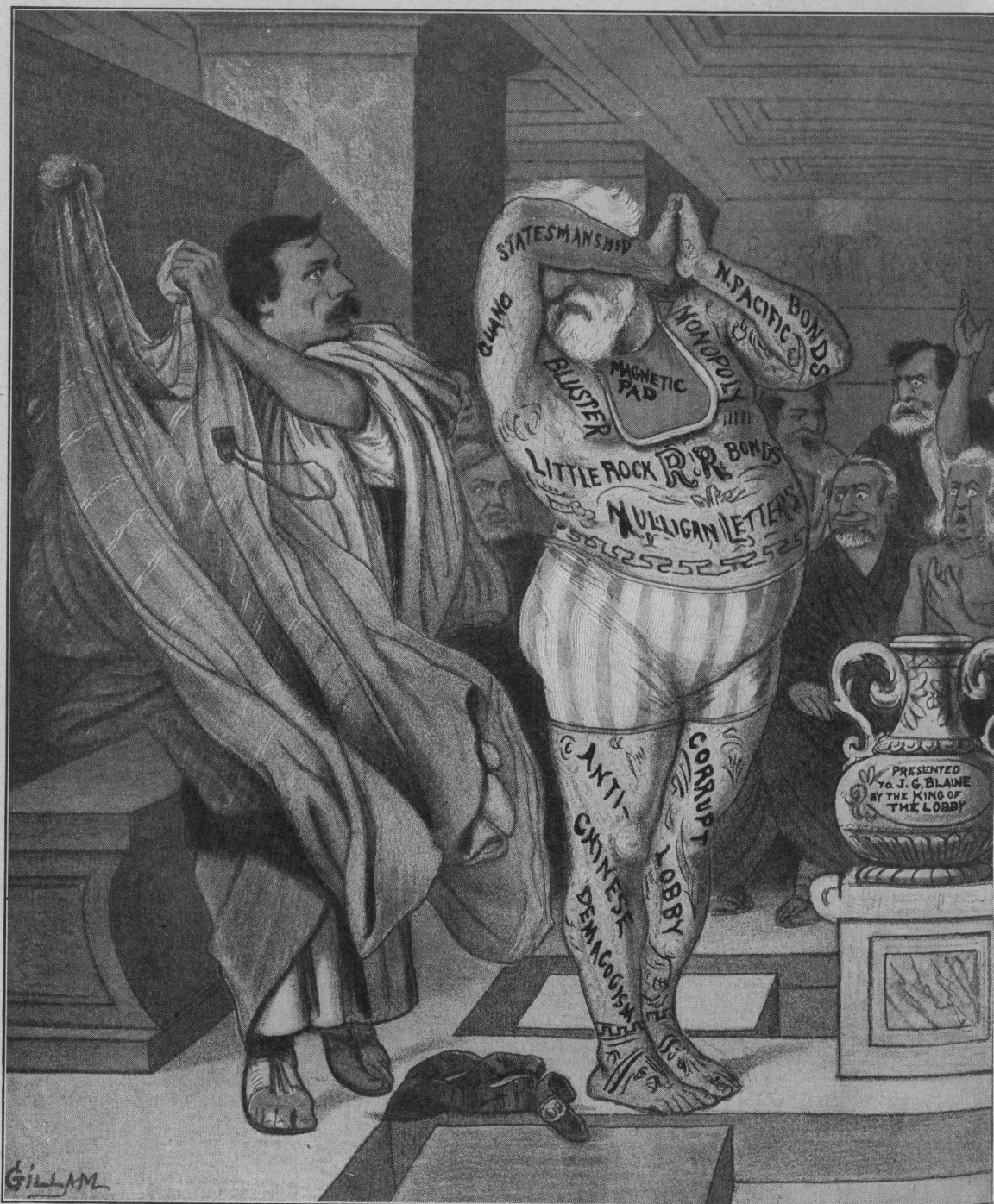
Popular sentiment triumphed, and Mr. Blaine was nominated. The reformers admitted Mr. Blaine's brilliancy as a party leader, but distrusted his judgment and his character. Until that time, Carl Schurz, George William Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher, and many other prominent reformers had been acknowledged leaders of the Republican party. Curtis and Schurz had been great figures in Republican conventions. They were deeply disaffected by the nomination of Blaine and went home in silence, waiting to see what the Democrats would do. Mr. Roosevelt, meanwhile, went out to his Dakota ranch, primarily to attend to his cattle business, but also to think over the political situation.

The Democrats had the wisdom to nominate Governor Cleveland, of New York, and the disaffected Republicans, led by Schurz and Curtis, organized the so-called "Independent" or "Mugwump" movement, and decided to support Cleveland against Blaine.



THE NEW VOYAGE BEGUN  
(An emblematic cartoon of a later period)  
From the *North American* (Philadelphia)

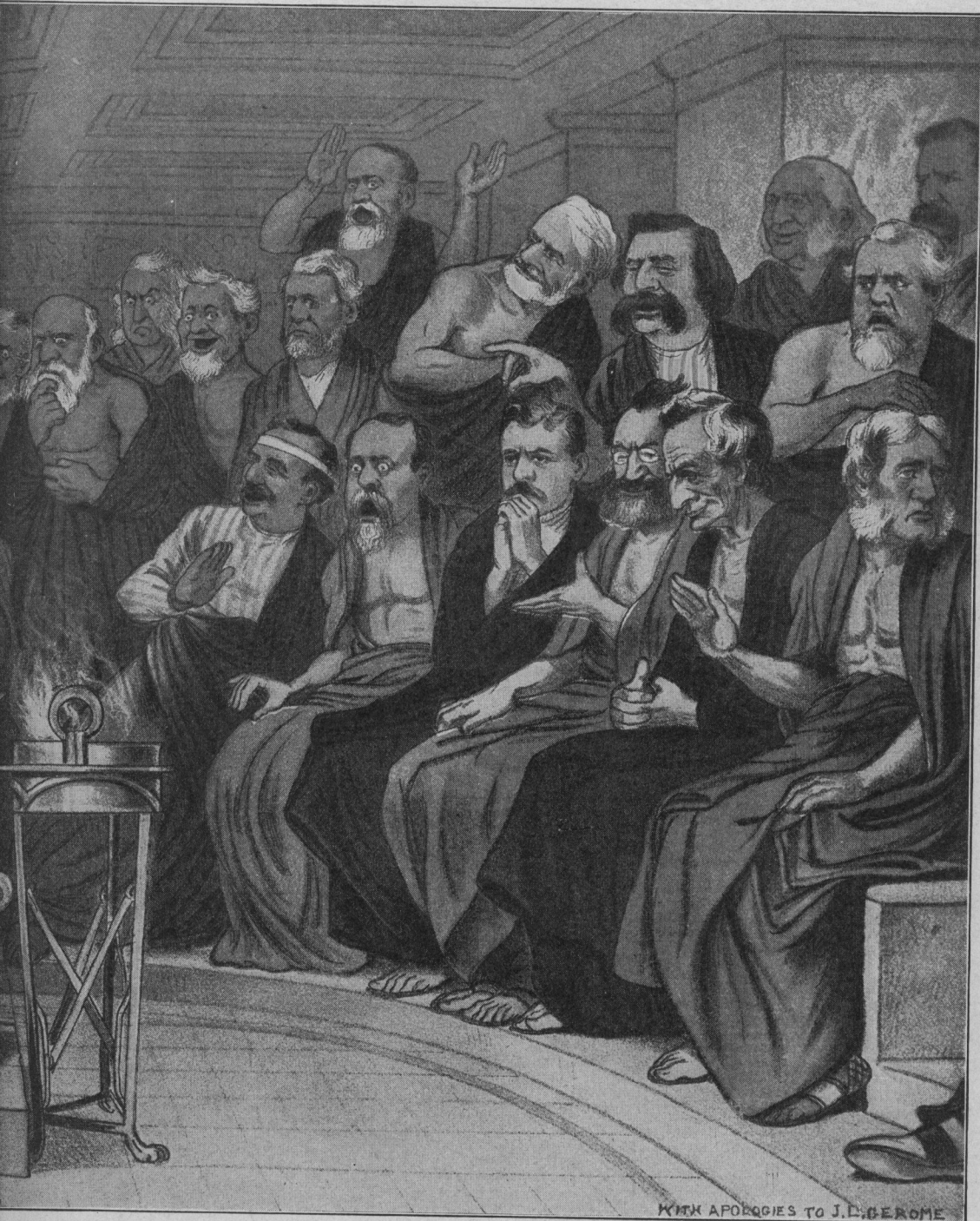




Copyright, 1884. By permission

PHRYNE BEFORE THE CHICAGO

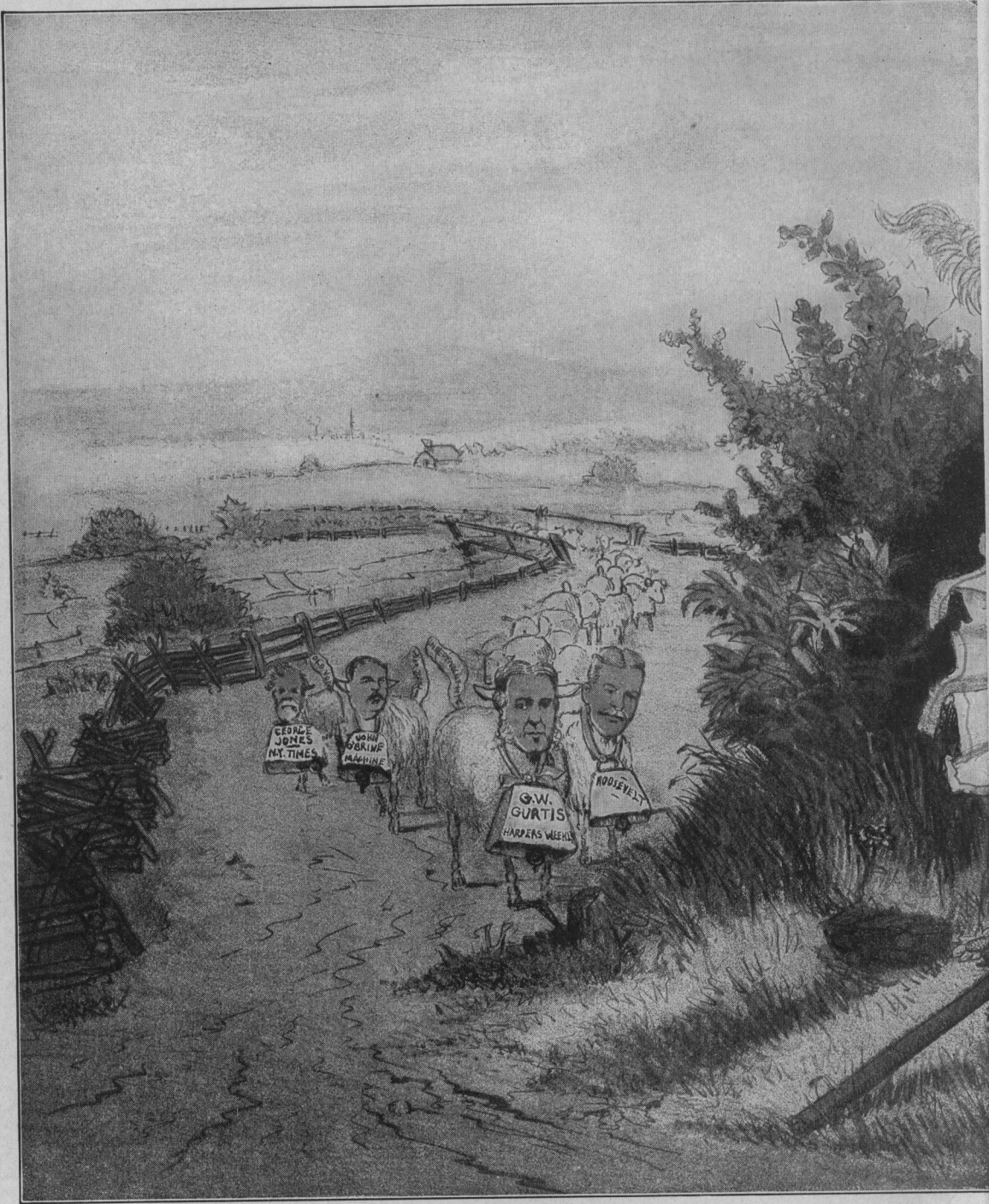
ARDENT ADVOCATE: "Now, gentlemen, don't make any mistake in Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the *New York Tribune*, is presenting James G. Blaine to the Republican convention of 1884 figure from the reader's right. On Mr. Roosevelt's left, in their order, appear Carl Schurz, Senator Evarts, next to Sherman is John A. Logan, with his black hair and heavy mustache. Other notable delegates are



BUNAL.—From *Puck*, June 4, 1884.

decision. Here's Purity and Magnetism for you. Can't be beat!"

Chicago. Mr. Roosevelt, as chairman of the powerful New York delegation, is seen in the front row, the fourth from the left. Behind him is George William Curtis. Immediately behind Mr. Roosevelt is John Sherman, with the white hair, while the rest of the group is clustered about in the group.



LITTLE BO-PEEP, LOST HER SHEEP,  
AND DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO FIND THEM;

(The "lost sheep" in this cartoon are those Republicans who vigorously opposed Mr. Blaine at the Chicago convention of Vermont. After the convention had given its voice for the "Plumed Knight," however, Mr. Roosevelt, instead of remaining in the Republican fold and gave his entire support to the party throughout the campaign. See Mr. Roosevelt's statement on this subject.)



OH! LET THEM ALONE, AND THEY'LL COME HOME,  
AND CARRY THEIR TAILS BEHIND THEM. From *Judge*, June 21, 1884

tion of 1884. Prominent among these was Mr. Roosevelt, whose candidate for the nomination was Senator Edmunds, bolting the party and joining in the independent movement with Schurz, Curtis, and others, remained in the Republic subject on page 12.)



#### THE SIZE OF THE INDEPENDENT ARMY

This is the third time they have marched around. There are just about nine of them, not ninety thousand. (It was mistakenly assumed that Roosevelt would join in the movement.)—From *Judge*, July, 1884.

It was believed by the Independents and the Democrats that Roosevelt would also support Cleveland; and even the Blaine Republicans had little hope of holding him within party lines. But after a brief interval, Mr. Roosevelt came out with a public statement so characteristic of him that it ought to be quoted in this record. It was as follows:

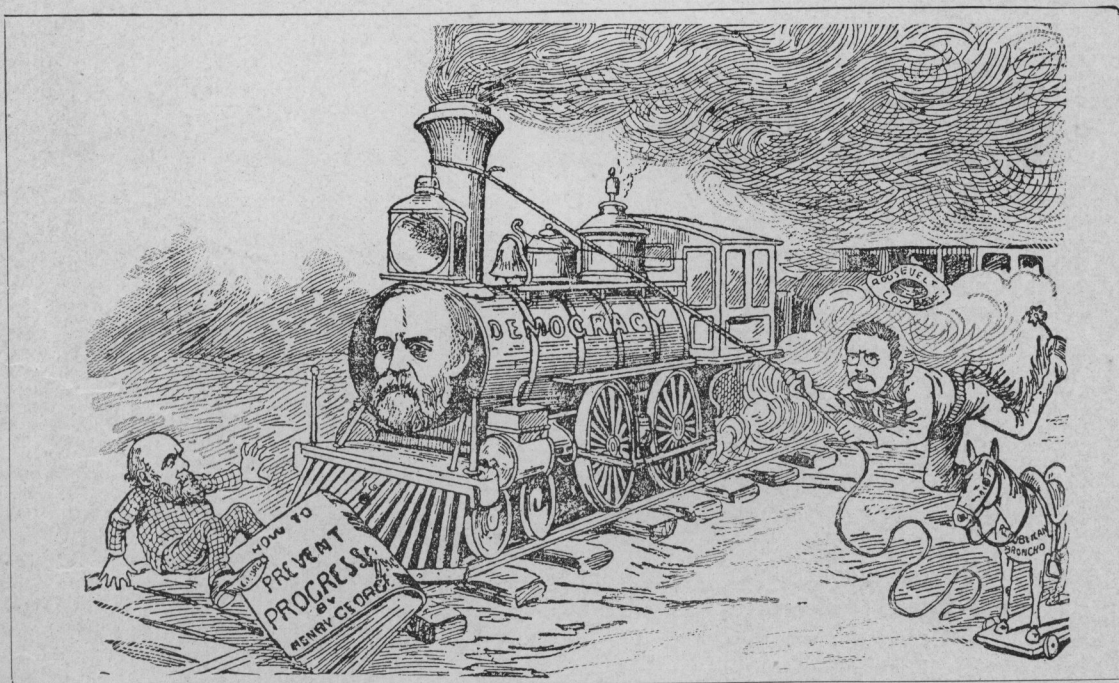
"I intend to vote the Republican Presidential ticket. A man cannot act both without and within the party; he can do either, but he cannot possibly do both. Each course has its advantages, and each has its disadvantages, and one cannot take the advantages or the disadvantages separately. I went in with my eyes open to do what I could within the party; I did my best and got beaten, and I propose to stand by the result. It is impossible to combine the functions of a guerrilla chief with those of a colonel in the regular army; one has greater independence of action, the other is able to make what action he does take vastly more effective. In certain contingencies, the one can do the most good; in certain contingencies, the other; but there is no use in accepting a commission and then trying to play the game out on a lone hand. During the entire canvass for the nomination Mr. Blaine received but two checks. I had a hand in both, and I could have had a hand in neither had not those Republicans who elected me the head of the New York State delegation supposed that I would in good faith support the man who was fairly made the Republican nominee. I am, by inheritance and by education, a Republican; whatever good I have been able to accomplish in public life has been accomplished through the Republican party; I have acted with it in the past, and wish to act with it in the future."

The cartoons relating to this period that are reproduced herewith indicate how general was the belief that Mr. Roosevelt would abandon his party. Grover Cleveland was his personal friend; and his views were regarded as more nearly like Roosevelt's than were those of the successful Republican candidate. But Roosevelt believed that his place was with the Republican party, and that in the long run he could be far more useful to the country as a member of his own political organization than as a critical outsider.

Bereavements in his family just at this time lessened his public activity; but he made some speeches before the campaign was over, and indulged in no bitterness toward those who reproached him for abandoning the leadership of Curtis and Schurz. He had predicted,—while the fight was on in the convention and there was some chance to nominate Edmunds,—that Blaine could not be elected. The issue in November was very close; but the Democrats won and Grover Cleveland was inaugurated as President in March, 1885.

Mr. Roosevelt had maintained the party regularity that was a valuable asset in his subsequent political career, while by his position in the convention of 1884 and during the campaign he had firmly established his position as a man of independence and self-direction within the party councils. He followed no political boss in the New York organization, and he worshipped at the shrine of no popular idol. He was never wholly forgiven by Mr. Schurz and the leaders of the revolt; nor, on the other hand, was he ever in full favor with Mr. Blaine and those closest to the ambitions of the so-called "Plumed Knight."

But he had worked out a consistent line of action for himself, and on more than one occasion in subsequent years, when there might have seemed some good reason of the moment for acting in opposition, he preferred to stay in the Republican camp, while freely criticising the party's mistakes.



THE COWBOY AND THE LOCOMOTIVE (See next chapter.)

A very simple little story of the political plains, plainly told. (Roosevelt, as the Republican "cowboy" candidate for Mayor of New York, trying to lasso the Democracy, with Abram Hewitt at its head.)

From the *World* (New York), October 31, 1886

### CHAPTER III

## The Mayoralty Fight of 1886

**M**R. ROOSEVELT had bought his ranch in the "Bad Lands" of Northwest Dakota near the Montana line on the Little Missouri River in the summer of 1883, and had invested a good deal of his patrimony in the cattle business. He had returned to his ranch after the convention of 1884, and was much absorbed in all the phases of frontier life, remaining almost continuously for the following two years. He had published a book on various hunting experiences in 1883. He founded the Boone and Crockett Club, and sought to know by experience as well as by study all those phases of pioneer life that had made the American people what they are.

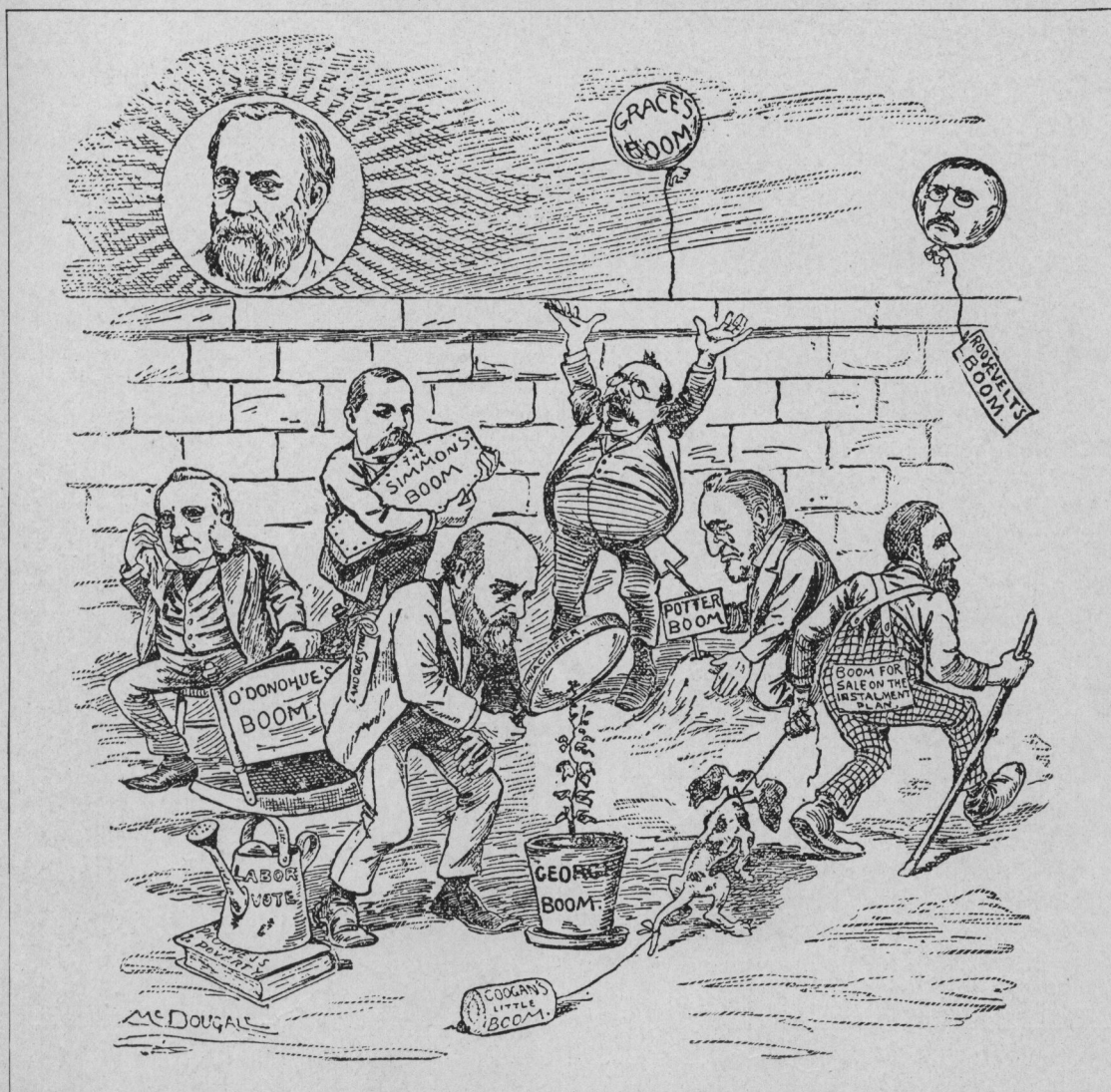
Yet he had by no means severed the ties that bound him to New York. Like the Roosevelts before him, he had grown up at once a townsman of Manhattan and a countryman of Long Island. It would not have been like him to transplant himself altogether. He could identify himself with the Dakota pioneer experiences, but it would not have been in keeping with his nature to break the continuity of the Roosevelt life in and about the great town that had grown up where the original Roosevelts had settled.

Even while he was writing his books on ranch life and the pursuit of large game in the Rockies, and while at work on his chief historical production, "The Winning of the West," he also produced a history of the City of New York which was published in 1890. He had spent some part of each winter in New York City; and when the municipal reformers brought him out as their candidate for mayor in 1886 he could not refuse.

The Republican party promptly made him its candidate. His father had been mayor before him, and he himself while in the legislature had only recently secured charter changes for the metropolis and given great attention to its affairs. Mr. Henry George,



MR. ROOSEVELT  
(In hunting costume of the early '80s.)



THE MAYORALTY CONTEST—THEY HAD THEIR LITTLE BOOMS

From the *New York World*, October 17, 1886

who was then at the height of his fame, had come from San Francisco to live in New York; and the labor party, together with the believers in Mr. George's single-tax theory, made him a candidate for the chief city office. Tammany Hall and the Democratic party nominated an able business man and member of Congress, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, son-in-law of Peter Cooper.

It was a stirring campaign. As election day approached, certain conservative business interests were alarmed lest Henry George should win, and to make sure of his defeat they decided to vote with the Democrats for Mr. Hewitt. The alarm about Mr. George is well expressed in a cartoon from *Harper's Weekly* that we reproduce. Mr. Roosevelt received more than 60,000 votes; Mr. George more than 68,000, and Mr. Hewitt more





#### THE RIVAL GUIDES

(Roosevelt, Hewitt, and Henry George as mayoralty candidates.)

A Worthy Old Gentleman of Manhattan City (Father Knickerbocker), accustomed to take to the woods every other November, was accosted by two experienced guides, each bent on taking him a different path. They were so enthusiastic over their routes that while belaboring one another with arguments, an Incompetent Guide (Henry George) sprang from the brush, and seizing the old gentleman by the throat, attempted to drag him into a very dangerous by-way much frequented by lawless men, when—

MORAL.—There can be no moral to this until the Freebooter is taken from the scene.

From *Harper's Weekly*, October 30, 1886

than 90,000. New York at that time was a strong Democratic city, and Mr. Roosevelt's vote, under all the circumstances, was highly creditable.

His defeat was not a disappointment. He had sprung unexpectedly into the forefront of political life within a year or two after leaving college, and he needed an interval of private life for further reading and study, the building up of his mental and physical constitution, and the ordering of his personal and private affairs.

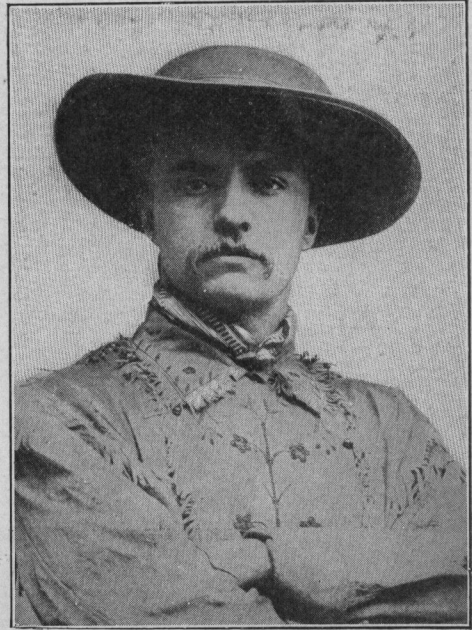
## CHAPTER IV

# A Brief Period of Private Life

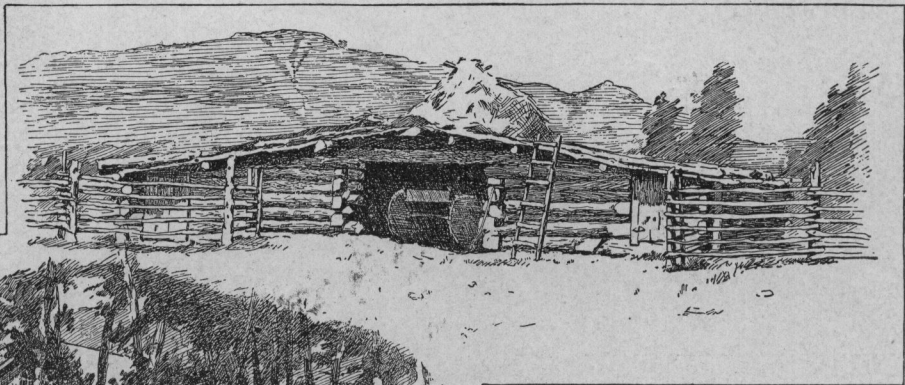
THE Western life that Mr. Roosevelt led in the eighties is not likely to be overestimated by any biographer as a formative influence in shaping his mature character, and as relating itself in many ways to his later career as leader of the nation. Its human contacts were direct, unconventional, and sincere. Mr. Roosevelt became hardy by long days in the saddle and the pursuit of game in the fastnesses of the mountains. His graduating theme at Harvard had been in the field of natural history; and the Western life made him a high authority upon the animals of the North American continent.

He found time in this period to read standard literature and become saturated with it; and he became firmly grounded in the habit of giving literary expression to his own observations and experiences. The years 1887 and 1888 were devoted to this Western life, to historical study and writing, and to domestic life and the founding of a home and family.

The Roosevelt kith and kin had long been identified with the Oyster Bay neighborhood of Long Island, and it was natural and easy for Theodore Roosevelt to settle there and to build on the



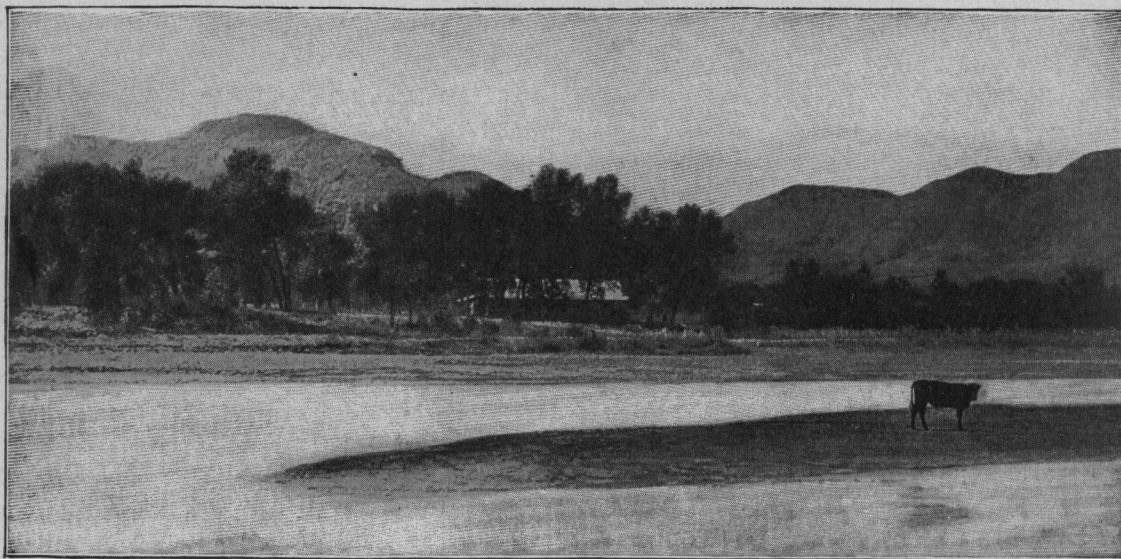
THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS HE LOOKED IN RANCHING DAYS



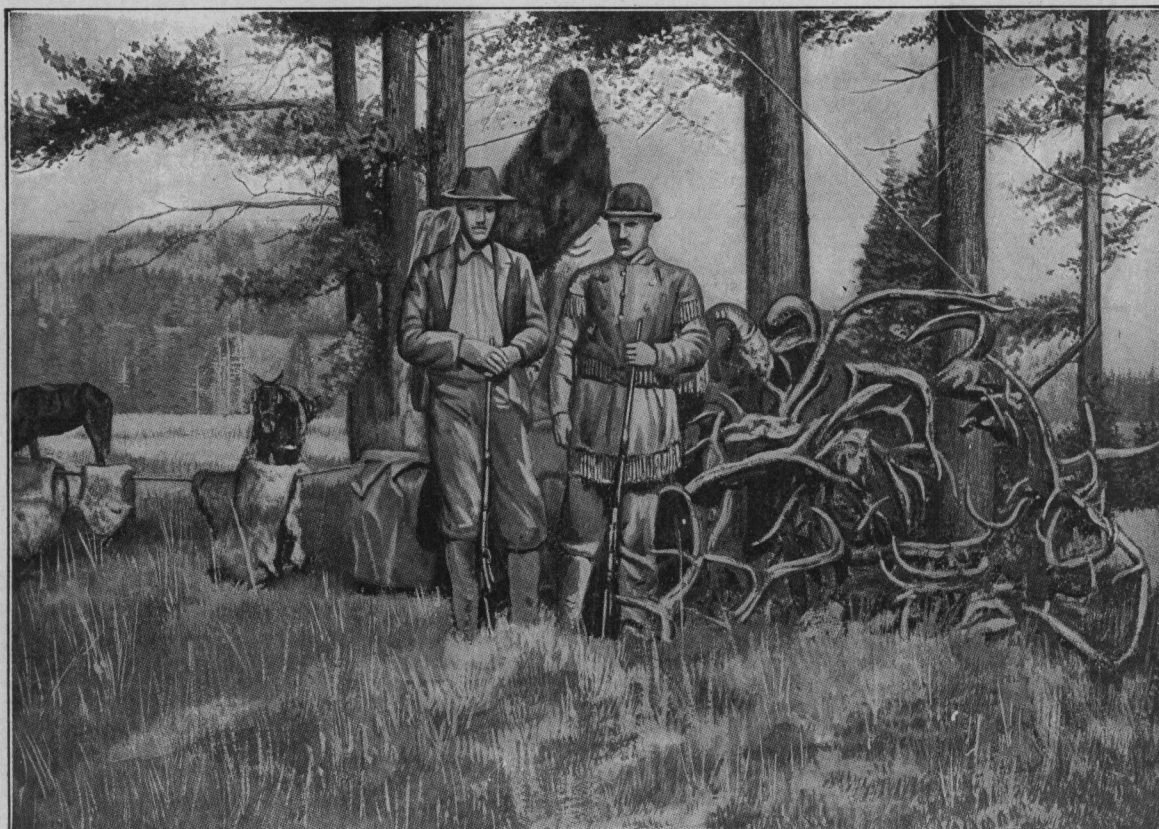
MR. ROOSEVELT'S ELKHORN RANCH BUILDINGS  
(From a sketch by Remington, courtesy of Century Co.)

top of his Sagamore Hill the modest but ample and comfortable home that has since become so famous, and that is pictured (as it then looked) at the end of this chapter.

Some years ago, at the request of the writer of the



MR. ROOSEVELT'S RANCH ON THE LITTLE MISSOURI, IN THE BAD LANDS



A SUCCESSFUL HUNTING TRIP (MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE RIGHT)

present volume, the late Julian Ralph prepared an admirable character sketch of Theodore Roosevelt. Much of it is in the form of direct statement by Mr. Roosevelt himself. One of the paragraphs sums up, in his own words, Roosevelt's period of life in Dakota. "A man with a horse and a gun is a picture or idea that has always appealed to me," he says. "Mayne Reid's heroes and the life out West also always appealed to me. I wanted to see the rude, rough, formative life in the Far West before it vanished. I went there just in time. I was in at the killing of the buffalo, in the last big hunt, in 1883, near Pretty Buttes, when the whites and the Sioux from Standing Rock and Pine Ridge were doing the killing. I went West while I was in the Assembly, in the long vacations—went hunting—went to the Bad Lands and shot elk, sheep, deer, buffalo, and antelope. I made two hunting trips, and in 1884 I started my cattle ranch. After my terms in the Legislature, and until I was appointed Civil Service Commissioner, I lived most of the time out West in the summers and spent only the winters in New York. I



YOU MAY MAKE THE HORSE NERVOUS, BOYS,  
BUT YOU CAN'T UNSEAT THE RIDER

(A typical later cartoon, based upon Mr. Roosevelt's Western life, as a favorite theme.—*Judge*)

never was happier in my life. My house out there is a long low house of hewn logs, which I helped to build myself. It has a broad veranda and rocking chairs and a big fireplace and elk skins and wolf skins scattered about,—on the brink of the Little Missouri, right in a clump of cotton woods; and less than three years ago I shot a deer from the veranda. I kept my books there,—such as I wanted,—and did a deal of writing, being the rest of the time out all day in every kind of weather."

These sentences, taken together with the pictures with which this brief chapter of our volume is embellished, enable one to understand quite clearly how it came about that the ranching period of his life entered into the very structure of Roosevelt's character and mind. And they also explain why in after years his frequent hunting trips were indispensable. The later quest of great game in Africa was in response to that persistent call of outdoor life, and love of wilderness adventure, that has always belonged to Mr. Roosevelt's essential nature.

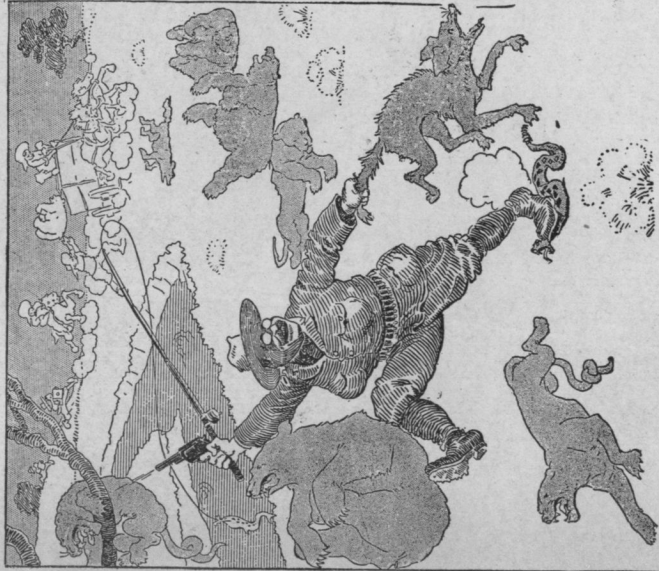


ROOSEVELT AS A "BRONCHO BUSTER"



A SHOT BY MR. ROOSEVELT FROM THE VERANDA OF HIS RANCH HOUSE

From Roosevelt's Wilderness Hunter, copyright 1893 by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

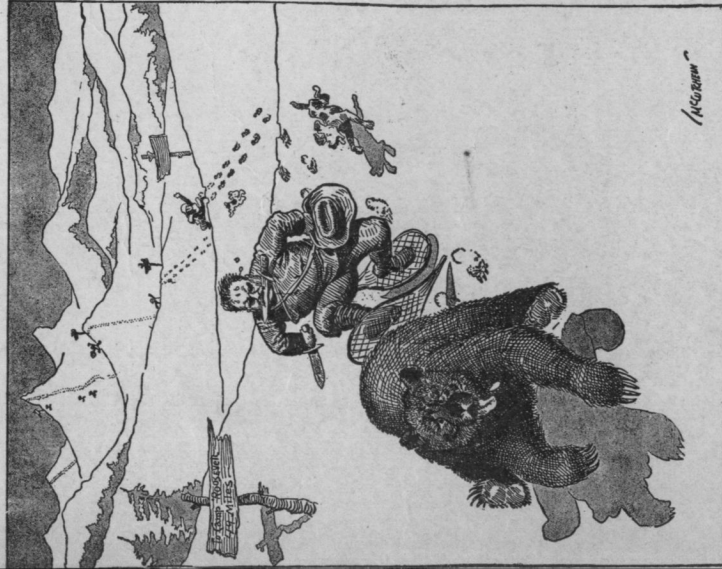


ONE OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S QUIET DAYS

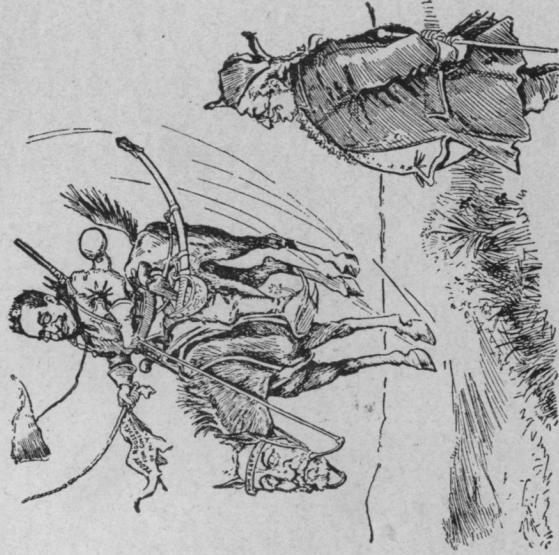
(Three cartoons in this page are from drawings by John T. McCutcheon for the Chicago *Tribune*. They are of a much later period, but are all illustrative of Roosevelt as a hunter in the Northwestern wilderness. See also next page.)



"HURRY UP, BOYS, I'VE GOT 'EM TREED!"



"THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN ON THE TRAIL OF A GRIZZLY FOR FOUR DAYS.—[News item.]



THE REAL BRONCHO BUSTER

Teddy Roosevelt seems to stick pretty tight to his political mount.

(Another later cartoon based on a favorite theme.)

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



ONE OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S QUIET DAYS

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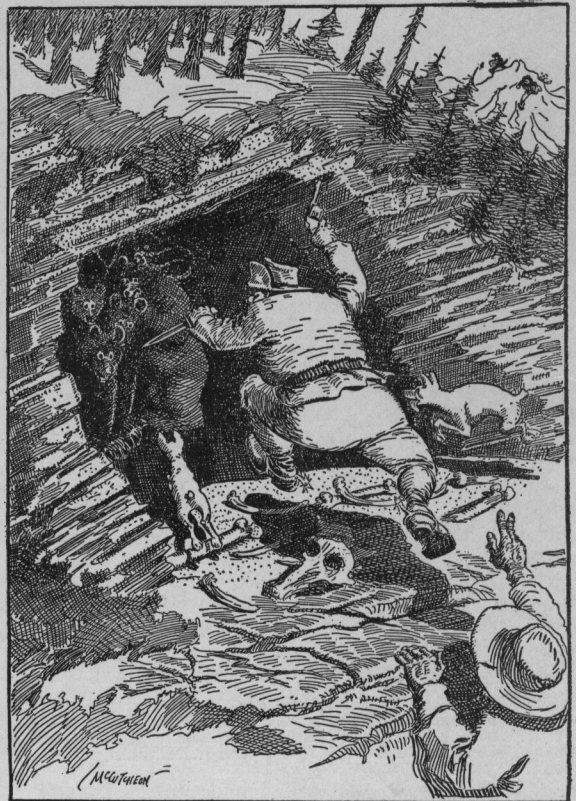
Teddy Roosevelt seems to stick pretty tight to his political mount.

(Another later cartoon based on a favorite theme.)

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



I WISH THE BOYS'D GET UP. HERE I'VE HAD BREAKFAST READY AN HOUR



"COME ON, BOYS! I'VE GOT 'EM CORNERED"

(These two cartoons belong to the series from which reproductions are made on the previous page. Mr. McCutcheon drew them for the *Chicago Tribune* when Mr. Roosevelt was taking a Presidential vacation in the Northwest country. Few cartoonists have understood Roosevelt in all his phases as well as Mr. McCutcheon, who has given us some of his best examples in a book called "T. R. in Cartoons," published by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago.)



MR. ROOSEVELT'S HOUSE AT OYSTER BAY (NEW YORK) AS ORIGINALLY BUILT BY HIM





### THE BRAVE LITTLE GIANT-KILLER

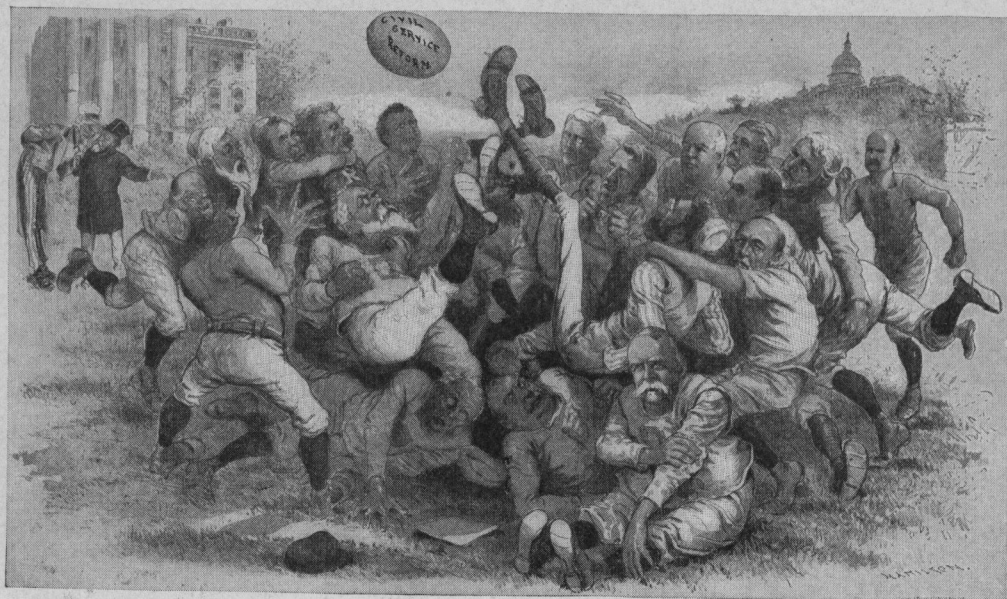
SPOILS-SYSTEM GIANT: "Calm yourself, Theodore. If you go too far, you'll find yourself jerked back mighty sudden by President Harrison!"

From *Puck*. Copyright, 1889. By permission

## CHAPTER V

# Battling with the Spoils System

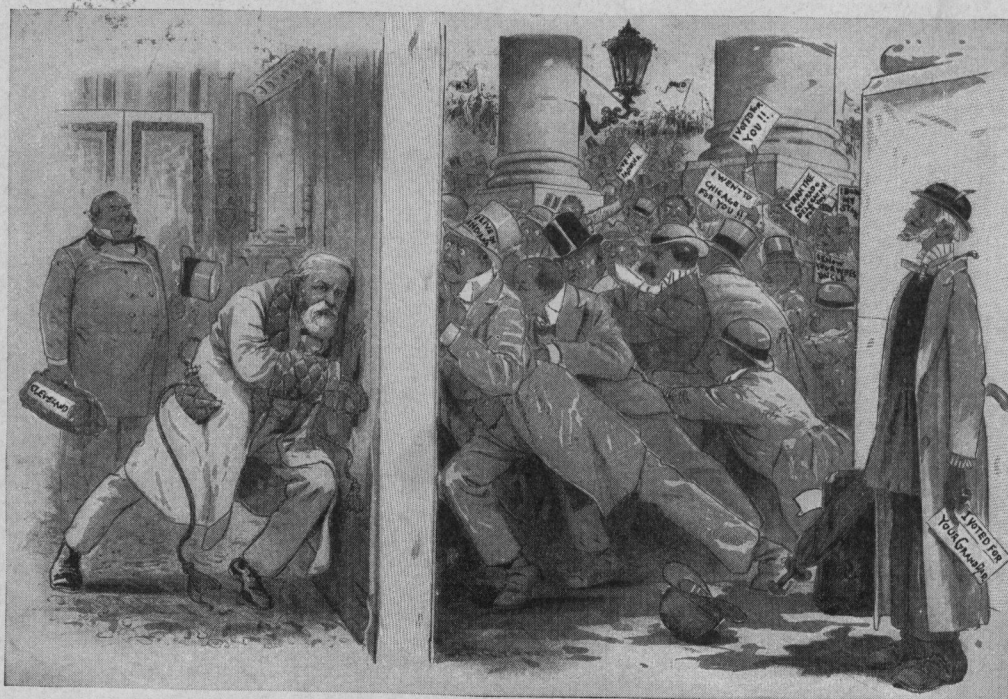
**I**N the campaign of 1888, the Republicans were victorious. Mr. Cleveland had been re-nominated, but was defeated by the Hon. Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Roosevelt had cordially supported the Republican ticket, and his friends thought him highly fitted to be Assistant Secretary of State. In his interval of private life, Mr. Roosevelt had again traveled abroad; he was intelligently interested in foreign affairs, and he would have been a valuable man in the Secretary of State's office at a time when a number of foreign ques-



POLITICAL FOOTBALL

PRESIDENT HARRISON: "What can I do when both parties insist on kicking?"

From *Judge*, 1889 (New York)



THE MOB OF HUNGRY OFFICE-SEEKERS: "Harrison holds the fort."  
CLEVELAND: "Aha! Now you know how it is yourself, Ben!"

From *Judge*, 1889 (New York)



STRAWS THAT BREAK THE CAMEL'S BACK

HARRISON: "I can make no progress with public business until I get rid of that load of straw."

From *Judge*, April 6, 1889

tions of some moment were pending. But Mr. Blaine, who had been an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination, was made Secretary of State, and he had not forgotten Roosevelt's attitude in the convention of 1884.

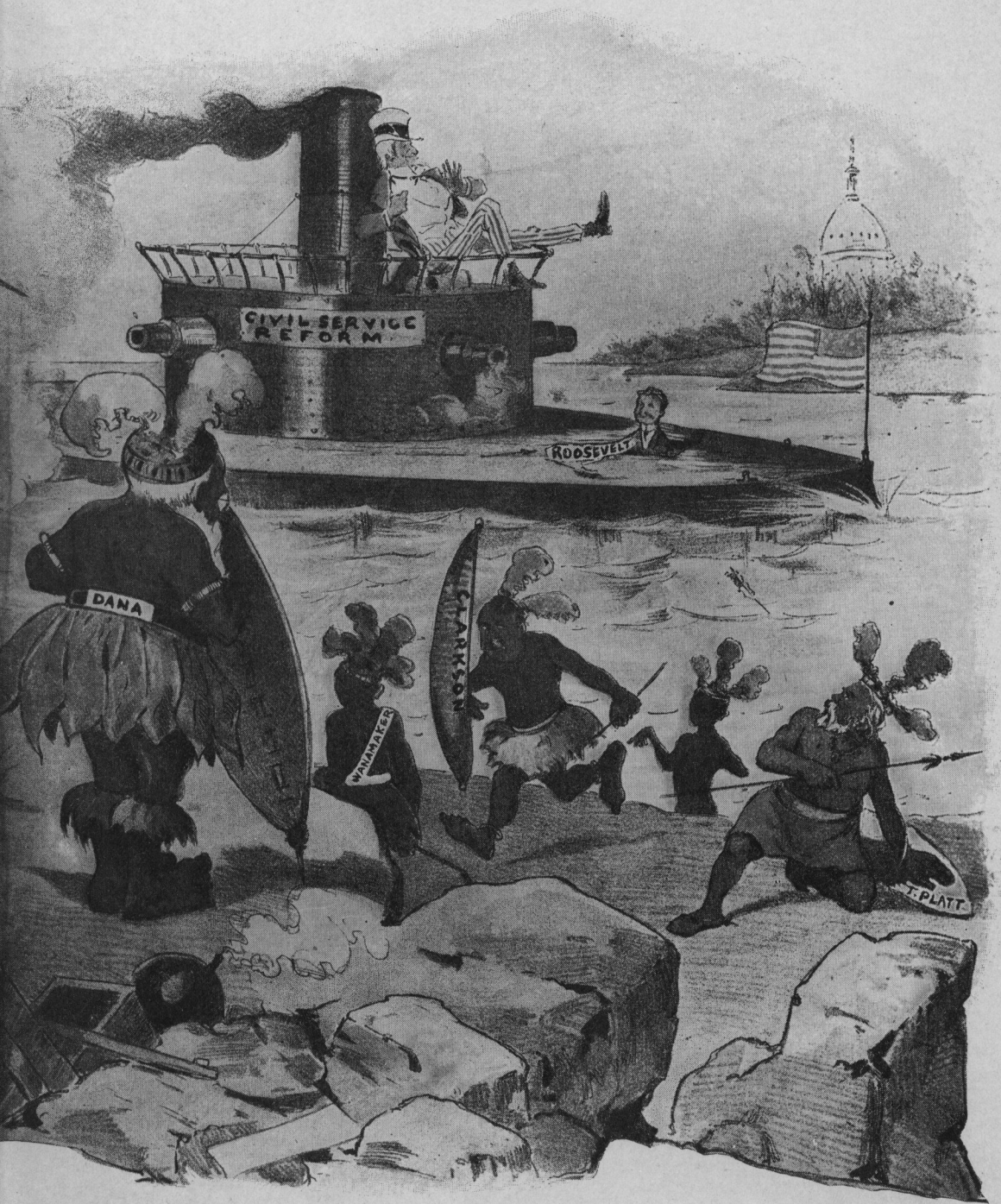
Mr. Harrison, therefore, found something else for the energetic young man from New York and Dakota. The new civil-service act was unpopular with the politicians of both parties. Yet every one realized that the spoils system had run its course, and that the great business of public administration had to be put upon some basis of merit, efficiency, and permanence. The enforcement of the act was not popular. No man of great political ambition, or high party standing, desired to be made a civil-service commissioner



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DRAW YOUR OWN

(When Stanley carried the first steamboat up the Congo, the natives ran along the banks, yelling with rage,



CONCLUSIONS

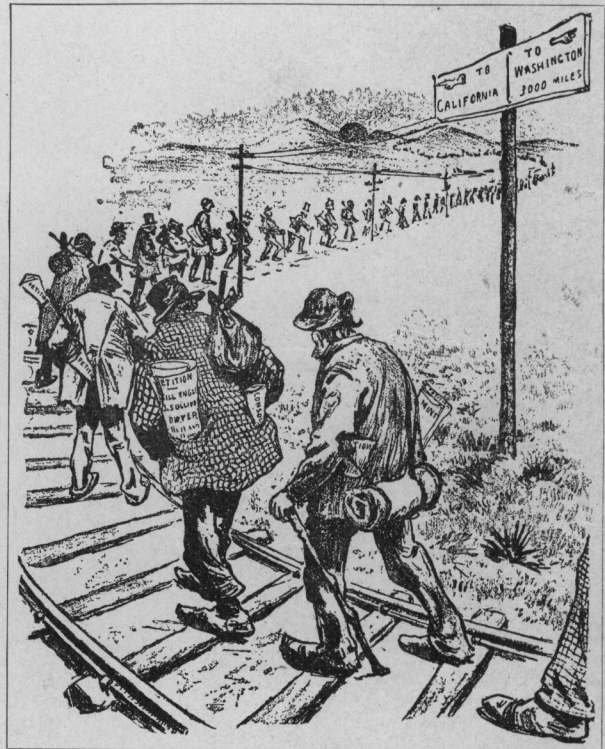
and striving to check his progress by throwing stones and other missiles. Mr. Stanley got there, just the same.)



BOMBARDMENT OF THE WHITE HOUSE BY THE ARMY OF OFFICE SEEKERS  
From *Judge*, April 8, 1893

Mr. Harrison, however, offered this seemingly thankless post of difficult service to Theodore Roosevelt, who promptly accepted it.

It should be remembered that from the time of James Buchanan to the time of Grover Cleveland, the Democrats had been out of office. Thus for the twenty-five years from 1861 to 1885 the Republicans had been filling the offices from top to bottom with their own men. The Democrats were hungry for their turn, and although President Cleveland was not in sympathy with the spoils system, he could not resist the pressure which put scores of thousands of Republican office-holders, great and small, into private life, in order to meet the clamoring of the Democrats for at least half of the salaried positions of the government. Furthermore, in the latter half of his term, Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for re-nomination; and he allowed himself to be guided by his political friends and supporters, and by the Democratic Na-

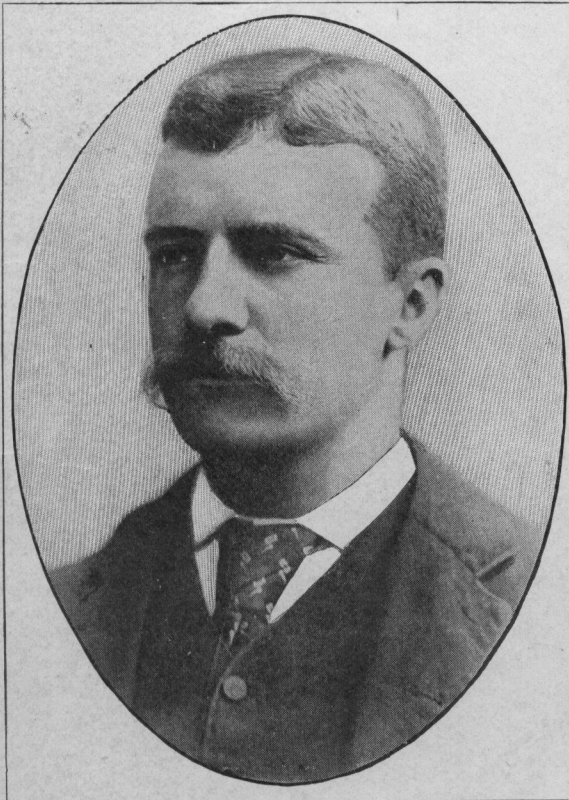


NO PLACE LIKE HOME—FOR OFFICE SEEKERS  
From the *Wasp* (San Francisco), March 18, 1893

tional Committee, in much that had to do with appointments to office.

When, therefore, Mr. Harrison was elected in November, 1888, and entered upon his administration in March, 1889, it was natural enough that there should have been a furious onrush of Republican office-seekers. A large part of these were the indignant people who had been from time to time displaced during the brief four years of Democratic rule.

There were three Civil Service Commissioners, and Theodore Roosevelt was chairman of the board. The law did not prevent the dismissal of government employees, but it provided a system under which appointments were to be made upon merit, ascertained in chief part by examinations; and this system was under the control of the Civil Service Commissioners. The system was ridiculed and assailed. At each session of Congress there was a formidable attempt to starve out the system by refusing to appropriate the



THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS HE LOOKED WHEN REAPPOINTED TO THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION IN 1893



UNCLE SAM'S DISMAL SWAMP

(It will have to be drained to get rid of the noxious miasmas that arise from it.)

From *Puck*, November 15, 1893

money necessary for the expenditures of the Civil Service Board.

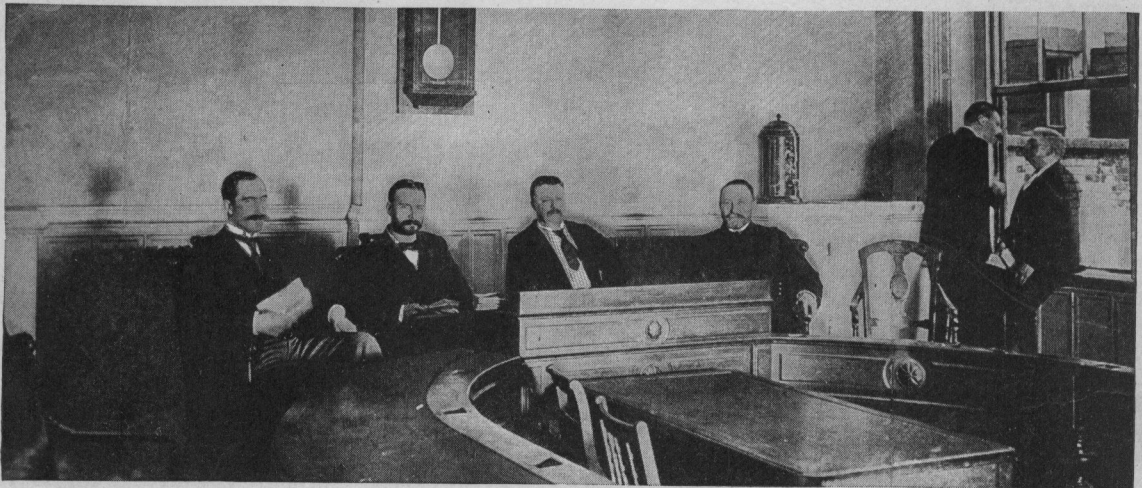
Mr. Harrison was a good President, and instinctively in favor of a business-like public service; but he belonged to his own period and he was a candidate for a second term. The cabinet officers and the heads of bureaus, in large part, wanted to appoint their subordinates in their own way. They regarded the civil-service restrictions as irksome. Mr. Roosevelt at times stood practically alone, with the politicians and the more partisan newspapers against him. But public opinion would not permit the repeal of the civil-service law, and Roosevelt not only enforced it but secured its gradual extension, so that it applied to an ever-increasing number of public offices.

## A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison were again the opposing candidates in 1892, and the Democrats carried the day. Mr. Cleveland showed his appreciation of the chairman of the Civil Service Board by asking him to remain at his post, and Mr. Roosevelt consented. Again there was the pandemonium of office-seekers at Washington. The Democrats insisted that they were entitled to the spoils of their victory. Mr. Cleveland was in a position to stand more firmly than in his first term for the merit system, and he and Roosevelt found themselves working together for efficient and economical administration and against the evils of the spoils system,—just as they had been working together ten years before in the State of New York.

Mr. Roosevelt held this office for six continuous years, from 1889 to 1895. It was a period of patriotic service, with little promise of glory or reward. A man of different physical and nervous organization would have been worn out with the nagging and worry of a place that was involved in sharp, unceasing controversy. But the fights for the law, and against the politicians, did not worry Mr. Roosevelt in the least. He was able to keep it all within office hours, and it was a kind of work that gave him exceptional familiarity with every phase of the administrative system of the United States Government.

It gave him, also, a vast acquaintance with the personalities of Congress, and the active men in all branches of the government. Within a little more than six years it was his destiny to become President of the United States; and few experiences could have fitted him so well for the Presidency as the six years of firm, incessant battling at Washington for the systematizing of the government's work in all departments.



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Avery D. Andrews. Mr. Parker. Mr. Roosevelt. Gen. Fred. D. Grant.

THE FOUR MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK POLICE BOARD IN ROOSEVELT'S TIME (See next chapter.)

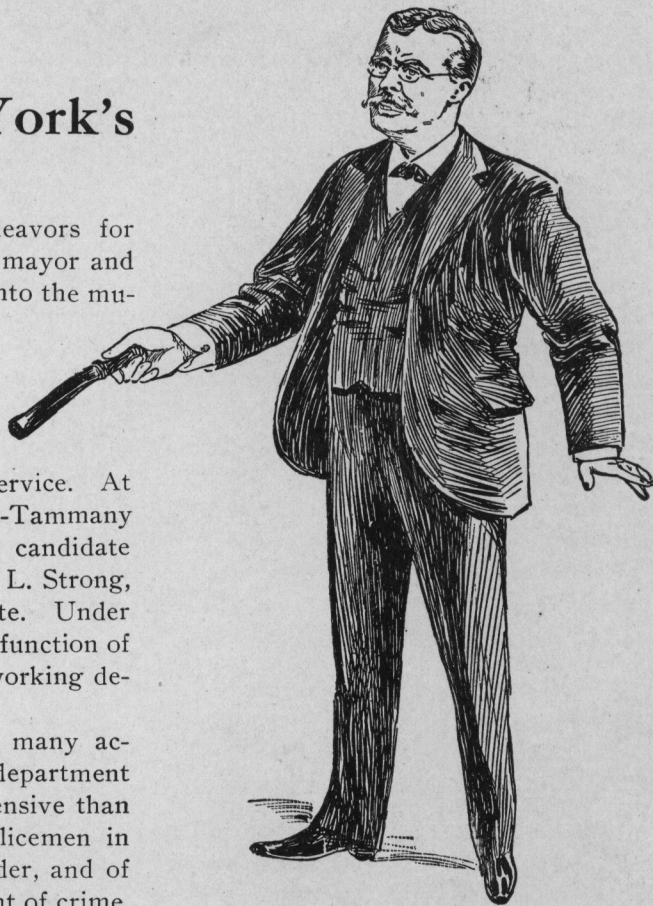


## CHAPTER VI

# Reforming New York's Police Work

**T**HERE had been fruitless endeavors for many years, to elect a reform mayor and bring new methods and ideas into the municipal administration of New York City. Mr. Roosevelt had always believed, and said, that New York afforded a boundless field of usefulness for any man who chose to put his energies into its social or political service. At length, in the fall of 1894, all the anti-Tammany forces of the city had united upon a candidate and had elected as mayor Mr. William L. Strong, a merchant of public spirit and repute. Under the charter then existing, the principal function of the mayor was to select the heads of working departments.

The most difficult department on many accounts was that of the police. This department was charged with duties far more extensive than the control of some thousands of policemen in their work of maintaining law and order, and of aiding in the prevention and punishment of crime. The Police Department was charged with the enforcement of important laws of the State of New York that had to do with the manners and morals



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, OF THE NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONERS, LAYING DOWN THE LAW: "I would rather see this administration turned out because it enforced the laws than see it succeed by violating them."

From the *World* (New York)



AN AWFUL POSSIBILITY UNDER OUR BLUE LAWS AS ROOSEVELT ENFORCES THEM

From the *World* (New York)



FATHER KNICKERBOCKER: "Gracious! What next?"

From the *Herald* (New York)



COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT AT HIS DESK  
IN MULBERRY STREET (POLICE  
HEADQUARTERS), NEW YORK

From a drawing made from life at the time for  
the *Review of Reviews*

of the people. The Police Department, further, had control over the tenement house conditions, and at that time was even more important than the Health Department in its relations with the sanitary and social welfare of the people.

The charter called for a board of four police commissioners, one of whom should be the president of the board. Mayor Strong asked Mr. Roosevelt to return from Washington to become chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners of his native city. To have enforced the civil-service laws at Washington was, in the estimation of all politicians, to perform a work so unpopular as to destroy a man's chances of future preferment and



CIVILIZATION AND BARBARISM  
"When we get in again we'll KEEP WIDE OPEN, and  
SHUT UP THE CHURCHES—see!"—From *Harper's Weekly*.

public honor. Now he was asked to take upon himself the work of Police Commissioner in New York City, with the intention of enforcing unpopular laws of the State, and of breaking up the blackmailing and grafting practices which had for so long a time prevailed in the Police Department—in partnership with the criminal elements on the one hand, and the mercenary politicians and large corporation interests on the other hand. To attack these evils was to attempt a task of Augean stable-cleaning that was more unwelcome and far more contentious and difficult than to be embroiled with the national politicians in attempts to enforce the civil-service law.

Mr. Roosevelt did not hesitate to accept this difficult office. The eyes of the country were upon him in his work, just as they had been when at Albany he was dealing with similar questions and problems. All the growing cities of America were wrestling with the difficulties of municipal reform. The police department in most cities seemed to be at the very

center of civic misrule and corruption. Mr. Roosevelt's sympathies were with every policeman who tried to do his duty, and he recognized the fact that the corruption of the police force was due much more to the conditions outside than to those inside of the body of policemen. His discipline was severe, but he became popular with the rank and file of the city's uniformed guardians.

He had always been an optimist about our city populations. He explored the tenement houses, and in his brief two years as Police Commissioner he accomplished a great work in the destruction of unsanitary tenements and the improvement of housing conditions. He knew that most of the plain people were industrious and honest, and that the hordes of immigrants speaking many languages would rapidly become Americanized and make good citizens. He was striving in every way possible to improve their environment, in order that these people might contribute the more effectively toward the welfare and progress of the community.

A source of great evil and much blackmail had been the old laws of the State re-



"THE LAW AND DUTY"—*Harper's Weekly*, July 17, 1895  
(Roosevelt, as the Police Commissioner in New York, enforcing the Sunday closing law against strong opposition.)

## A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career

quiring the closing of business places, and particularly of licensed liquor saloons, on Sunday. The Sunday closing law was violated almost universally, but its existence gave opportunity for blackmail that at once corrupted the police force and intensified many other evils. Mr. Roosevelt took the ground that laws must be enforced or changed. He pressed his point so aggressively that Mayor Strong was alarmed and many good people opposed him. He worked under the further difficulty of a divided police board. But he made a great record that will live in the municipal life of New York.

His work, and that of Colonel Waring as Street Cleaning Commissioner, have resulted in a stupendous advancement in the comfort, health, and safety of the great population on Manhattan Island that lives more densely than any other city population in the world.

Fortunate progress in many directions has been made in the metropolis since Mayor Strong's administration. But in several of the departments,—notably those having to do with the daily life and comfort of the people,—the advance movement seems to have derived its great impulse from efforts made at that time with such ardor and intensity by department heads of whom Roosevelt and Waring were conspicuous types. All day at his desk Mr. Roosevelt was the decisive, untiring Commissioner of Police. It is the sort of office that no hesitant, indecisive man should ever try to fill. He was transferring good policemen to difficult precincts, disciplining bad ones, and sequestering indifferent ones to suburban beats. At night, Mr. Roosevelt was shaking up sleeping or loitering patrolmen; unexpectedly appearing in police stations; but more especially he was examining the conditions of the over-crowded tenement houses, in companionship with newspaper-men and reformers like Jacob A. Riis,—in consequence of which reforms of a sweeping nature have followed.



MR. ROOSEVELT'S IDEA OF HIS WORK AS A COMMISSIONER

I know also the most incredible difficulties with which you have become surrounded.

We have greatly improved the standard of discipline. We have preserved complete order.

We have warded against crime and vice more effectively than ever before.

We have striven to make the police force the terror of the burglar.

(Based on T. R.'s letter of resignation to Mayor Strong.)

From the *Herald* (New York)

## CHAPTER VII

# Preparing the Navy for War

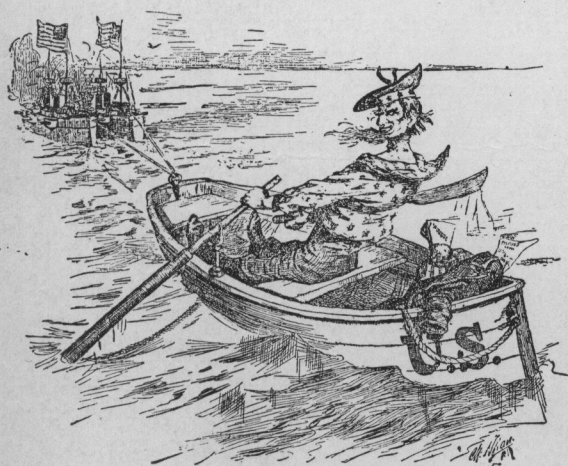
**M**R. ROOSEVELT'S duties as Police Commissioner did not prevent his taking an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1896 between Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan. The great issue was that of the monetary standards, and Mr. Roosevelt opposed the Bryan doctrine of the free coinage of silver with an energy that came near leading him to a misunderstanding of the honest motives of many Western people whose virtues in a general way he understood so well. Though not a technical political economist, or an authority in matters of monetary science and finance, Mr. Roosevelt's clear and well-trained mind led him to the firm grasp of sound principles.

There was still work for him to do in the fight for municipal reform in New York; but the national conditions



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MR. ROOSEVELT IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT



A HARD RACE AGAINST TIME

From the *Herald* (New York)

drew him again to Washington. Even before Mr. Cleveland went out of office in March, 1897, there was a high and ever-rising tide of American public opinion that demanded our intervention in Cuba for the sake of ending an intolerable situation. Our commercial relations with Cuba were intimate and important. Spanish administration had been selfish, corrupt, and detrimental to Cuba's welfare.

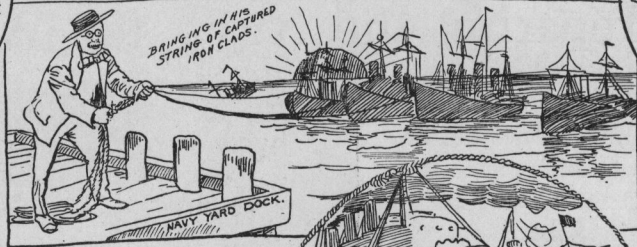
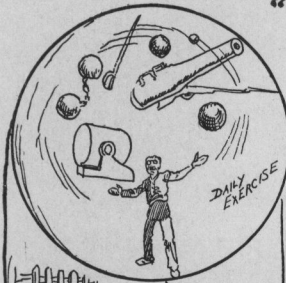
From the time when most of Spanish America had established its independence early in the Nineteenth Century, Cuban revolutions had occurred one after another, only to be suppressed. But in 1895 a Cuban revolt occurred

"TEDDY ROOSEVELT SUNDAY IN WAR AND PEACE"

The World.

COMIC WEEKLY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS NEW YORK SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1898 COPYRIGHTED BY THE PRESS PUBLISHING CO. 1893 PRICE FIVE CENTS



MR. ROOSEVELT AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
From the World (New York)

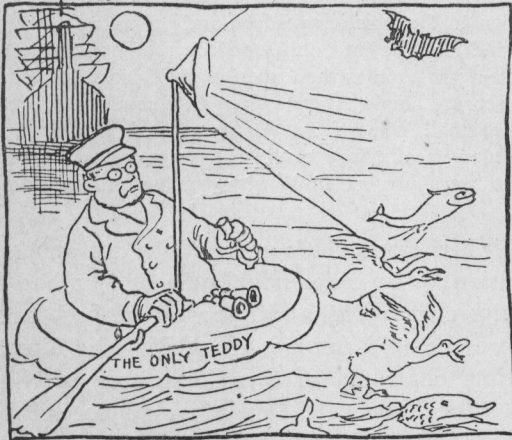
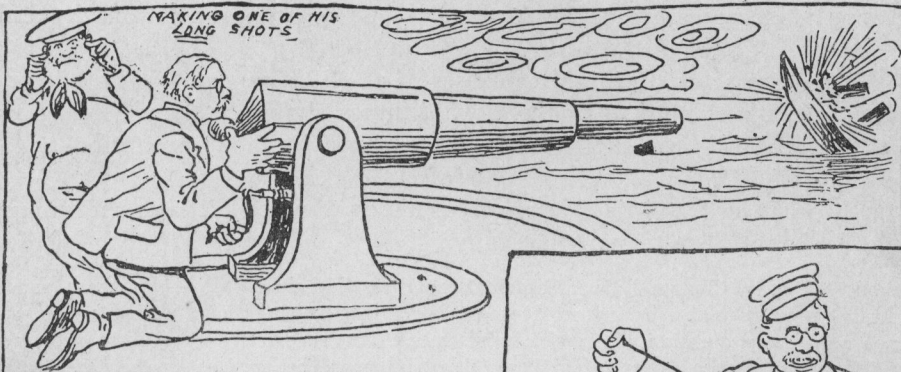
that was managed with skill and was prepared for a long struggle. With Cuba lying so near our coasts, and with a good many American adventurers helping the insurgents, while arms and ammunition were constantly smuggled into Cuba from this country as a base of supplies, the situation between our government and that of Spain had grown very critical, when Mr. McKinley was inaugurated in March, 1897.

The Hon. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, was made Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Roosevelt, who had felt strongly the necessity of Spanish withdrawal from Cuba, and the importance of naval preparation on our part, was willing enough to take the post of assistant secretary. The New York political machine stood in the way at first, but Senator Platt's reluctant consent was given at length, and on April 6 Mr. Roosevelt was duly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It

was understood that in that post he was to be the active executive officer of the department.

It must not be forgotten that our navy at that time was low in rank and that European naval authorities considered the Spanish navy stronger in ships, equipment and men than ours. There was real fear lest, if trouble came, Spain's European fleet might attack the Atlantic seaboard, while her Asiatic fleet, with headquarters at Manila, might occupy Honolulu as a re-coaling base and attack San Francisco.





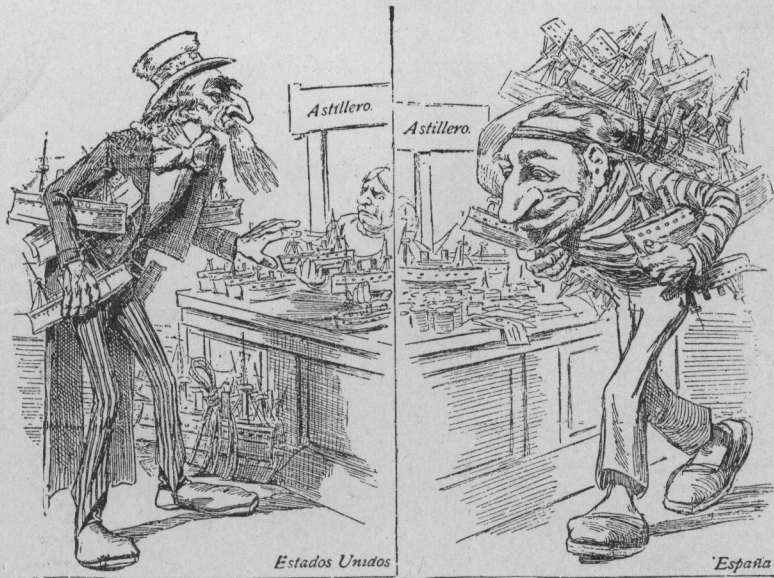
HE WOULD GO OUT ALONE AT NIGHT WITH A SEARCHLIGHT.



HE WOULD HURL HIS OWN TORPEDO

MR. ROOSEVELT AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
From the *World* (New York)

Mr. Roosevelt's early studies were of use to him in his new post. His preparation of the volume on our naval war of 1812 had led him into a broad reading of naval history. He had been recognized in Europe as a naval writer, and had been associated with Captain Mahan in certain contributions to a history of naval warfare. His remarkable energy had found precisely the work that was most congenial at the moment. He cultivated the society of the ablest naval officers in Washington, and found



AMERICA AND SPAIN PREPARING FOR A NAVAL WAR  
From *El Ahuizote* (Mexico)

out what was most necessary to be done. He had to fight against apathy and red-tape everywhere.

It has been characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt at all times that he has known whom to consult, and where and how to find out what things should be done. And, having found out, he has had the force and energy to do those things without hesitation and with surprising promptness.

We have on record a little statement of his own which pictures the things he found to do while Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

"Commodore Dewey, Captain Evans, Captain Brownson, Captain Davis,—with these and the various other naval officers on duty at Washington, I used to hold long consultations, during which we went over and over not only every question of naval administration but specifically everything necessary to do in order to put the navy in trim to strike quick and hard if, as we believed to be the case, we went to war with Spain. Sending an ample quantity of ammunition to the Asiatic squadron and providing it with coal; getting the battleships and the armored cruisers on the Atlantic into one squadron, both to train them in maneuvering together, and to have them ready to sail against either the Cuban or the Spanish coasts; gathering the torpedo boats into a flotilla for practice; securing ample target exercise, so conducted as to raise the standard of our marksmanship; gathering in the small ships from European and South American waters; settling on the number and kind of craft needed as auxiliary cruisers,—every one of these points was threshed over in conversations with officers who were present in Washington, or in correspondence with officers who, like Captain Mahan, were absent."

If, at the moment, in some of this work Mr. Roosevelt's energy was not appreciated by his superiors in the McKinley administration, or by older naval officers who had fallen into easy-going habits, it was approved by the country as a whole; and its wisdom was destined to be admitted by everybody before the mid-summer of 1898. The late Senator Cushman K. Davis, who was at that time chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, declared that "If it had not been for Roosevelt, Dewey would not have been able to strike the blow that he dealt at Manila. Roosevelt's sagacity, energy, and promptness saved us."



THE NAVY IS READY

From the *Criterion* (New York), May, 1898.



## CHAPTER VIII

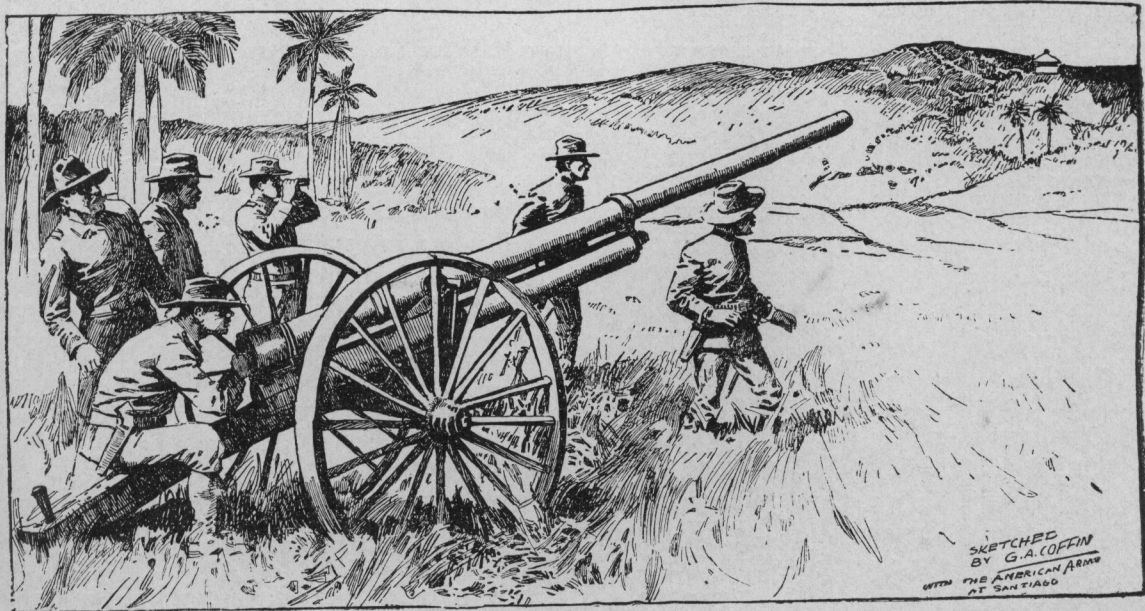
# The Rough Rider of 1898

**I**N the opening sentences of his volume, "The Rough Riders," Mr. Roosevelt says that, while his party was still out of power, he had preached with all the fervor and zeal he possessed "our duty to intervene in Cuba and to take this opportunity of driving the Spaniard from the Western world." And he goes on as follows:

"Now that my party had come to power, I felt it incumbent on me, by word and deed, to do all I could to secure the carrying out of the policy in which I so heartily believed; and from the beginning I had determined that, if a war came, somehow or other, I was going to the front. Meanwhile, there was any amount of work at hand in getting ready the navy, and to this I devoted myself."

War was declared in April, 1898. The navy was as nearly ready as it could be made. Armies can be somehow improvised, but navies require planning in advance. When wars break out, naval direction must pass over practically to the strategists and to the high naval officers. Thus Mr. Roosevelt felt that his period of especial usefulness at the naval office would have an end.

The army of the United States consisted of scattered companies and fragments of regiments, located at posts and garrisons extending across a continent and comprising altogether only about 25,000 men. It is within bounds to say that for a great many years previous to the Spanish war, no officer had commanded,—even for the drills, maneuvers and marching of peaceful days,—as many United States troops as would be comprised in three full regiments. The Spaniards in their struggle against the Cuban insurrection had massed in that island about 100,000 troops, transported from Spain. It was evident that



THE ROUGH RIDERS BRINGING THEIR DYNAMITE GUN INTO ACTION



THE ROUGH RIDERS ON A PRACTICE CHARGE

we should have to do something more than gather together the scattered fragments of our regular army. It was necessary to issue a call for volunteer troops, and this President McKinley did very promptly.

At first, Mr. Roosevelt thought of going to the front as a member of the staff of one of the generals; but some obstacle intervened, and when it was proposed to form a volunteer cavalry regiment or two from the cowboys and horsemen of the Western plains, Mr. Roosevelt had an opportunity to form such an organization and to become its colonel. He had, however, been much in company with an army surgeon, Dr. Leonard Wood, then residing in Washington, and he and Dr. Wood had found themselves in entire harmony regarding the Cuban question and the military situation. Dr. Wood had served in campaigns against the Apache Indians, where he had won credit and honor. It was arranged that Dr. Wood should be colonel and Mr. Roosevelt lieutenant-colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry. Dr. Wood was slated for early promotion to a brigadier-generalship, and the regiment from the beginning was known as "Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders."

It was a very picturesque organization, and remarkable in the individual efficiency of its members. It was made up of cowboys from Montana to New Mexico and Arizona, Texas rangers, young Southern horsemen and young college men of the East who were accustomed to riding and shooting and fond of adventure. The regiment arrived in Cuba in time to participate in the brief but very real campaign near Sanitago, and Mr. Roosevelt



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COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, OF THE ROUGH RIDERS

acquitted himself in a soldierly way that was quite in keeping with qualities that had been developed by the accumulated experiences of his life. In his earlier New York experience he had been a member of a militia company, and he had been accustomed to horses and firearms from school boy days.

The expansion of the army was sudden, and we were quite unprepared at Washing-



ROUGH RIDERS OF THE FALL OF 1898

From *Judge* (New York)

ton to manage it well on the business side. Many volunteers died in unsanitary camps who had no chance to go near the seat of war. Commissary supplies were mismanaged, our soldiers in Cuba were badly fed and supplied, and we were obliged to face serious scandals. Mr. Roosevelt's experience in Cuba gave him intimate knowledge of these conditions, and his protests helped to bring about some drastic reforms.

Soon after the war was over Mr. Elihu Root became Secretary of War, and there followed a thoroughgoing reform in army administration. Meanwhile it was a remarkable coincidence that a man who was destined so soon to become President of the United States, and therefore commander-in-chief of the army and navy, should have served at a critical time in the Navy Department and should have taken part conspicuously as a soldier at the front in the work of the army. The story of the Rough Riders is a fascinating book, and Roosevelt's name, more than that of any other participant, will remain associated with the war for the liberation of Cuba.



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## THE ROUGH RIDERS

They are rough on the Spaniards, whether they ride or walk.



"WE HAVE DISCOVERED IN MR. ROOSEVELT THE MISSING LINK"

(Acceptable to Platt and the machine on one hand and to Choate, Low, and the reform wing on the other.)

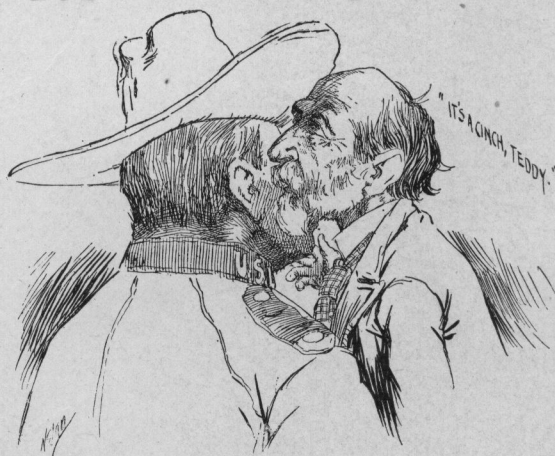
From the *World* (New York)

## CHAPTER IX

# As Candidate for Governor

IT was in the month of August, 1898, that the troops came back from Cuba in bad condition from improper food and supplies, and were encamped for restoration in the bracing air of Montauk Point at the eastern end of Long Island. There the Rough Riders remained until they were mustered out and disbanded on September 15.

The people of New York were about to enter upon a gubernatorial campaign. The Republicans were charged with having made dishonest use of money appropriated for the enlargement of the State canals. The so-called "Raines Law" had provided for turning the saloons of



INFORMATION FOR THE COLONEL  
BOSS PLATT TO COL. ROOSEVELT: "It's a cinch, Teddy."  
From the *Herald* (New York)



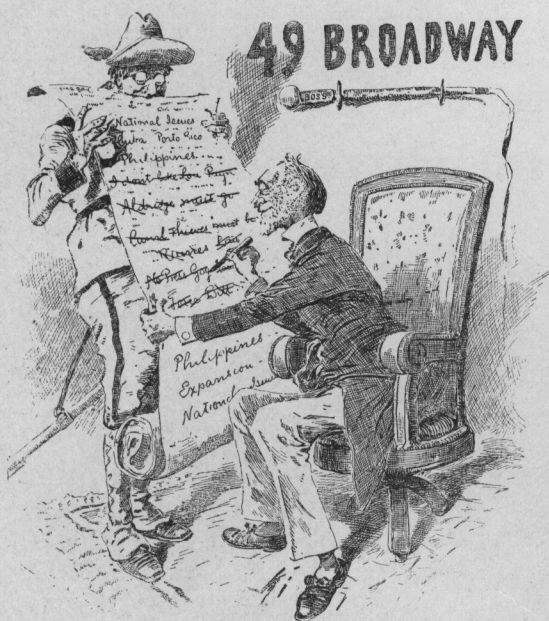
PLATT AS CYRANO DE BERGERAC  
From the World (New York)

New York into sham hotels to evade the Sunday closing law, and great abuse and scandal had resulted. There was just criti-



ROOSEVELT'S CONDITION—AN UNCONDITIONAL  
BY THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE  
From Puck. Copyright 1898. By permission.

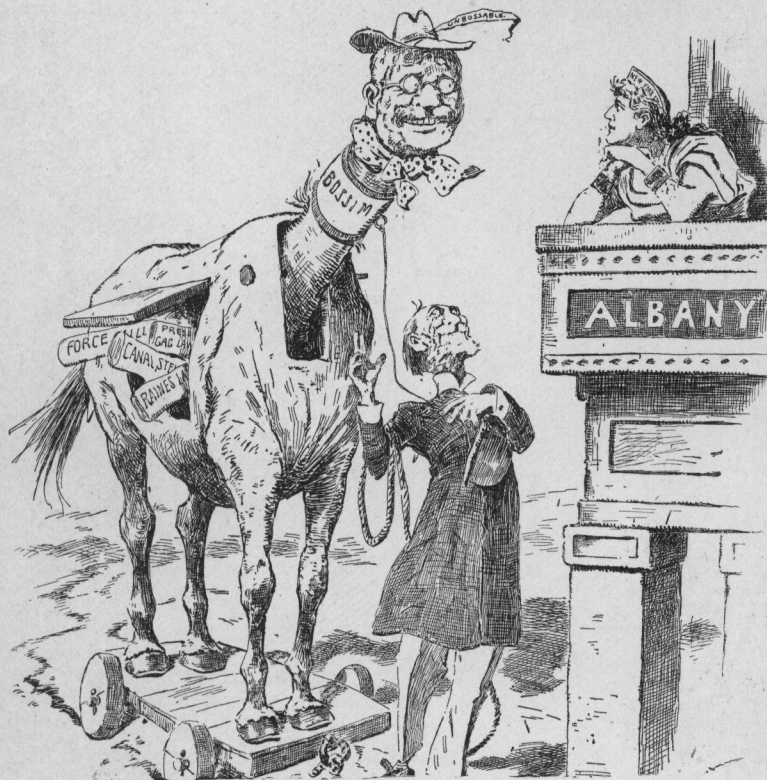
cism of the management of the State insurance department, as well as that of public works. Mr. Platt was at the height of his sway as Republican boss, and his followers had in so far abused their privileges of office



EDITING THE COLONEL  
(No. 49 Broadway was Mr. Platt's business address, from which he was supposed to direct the campaign.)  
From the World (New York)



SIGNOR TEDDI'S DARING ATTEMPT  
(This double load can't be carried to Albany.)  
From the Journal (New York)



could not forget the political crisis of 1884, and he was reluctant to take any position that could put him outside the ranks of the Republican party. He agreed under certain circumstances to accept an independent nomination, but he proposed not to be a candidate until after he had had a fair chance to see what his own party was going to do. Mr. Platt and his chief lieutenants were thoroughly opposed to Roosevelt, but they were facing certain defeat if they put any man known to be identified with themselves at the head of the ticket. The alternative was bitter for them, but they accepted Roosevelt.

He ran as a straight Re-

“BEWARE OF THE GREEK BEARING GIFTS”  
(Boss Platt as leading the Trojan horse.)  
From the *World* (New York)

and power that they were facing an almost inevitable defeat at the polls.

It looked like an opportunity for the Democratic machine; and the Independents, together with many Republicans and Democrats of high personal standing, were thinking it necessary to nominate a third candidate against the machine tickets of the two parties. Mr. Roosevelt had every qualification by his previous experiences to lead such a movement; besides which his fresh popularity as colonel of the Rough Riders, and the hero of San Juan, was sure to add to his strength as a vote getter.

Colonel Roosevelt, however,



“NO TIME FOR SLUMBER”  
(The Colonel arouses his apathetic party.)  
From the *Herald* (New York)



HYPNOTIZED BY PLATT AS SVENGALI

"He wept with delight when Platt gave him a smile,  
And trembled with fear at his frown."

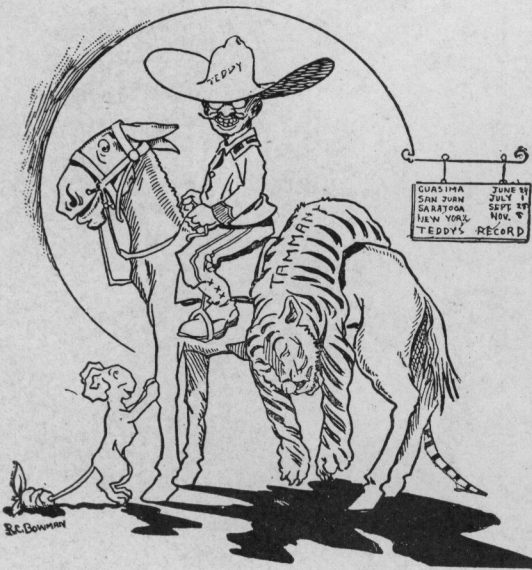
From the *Journal* (New York)



THE ROUGH RIDER'S LATEST CHARGE  
From the *World* (New York)

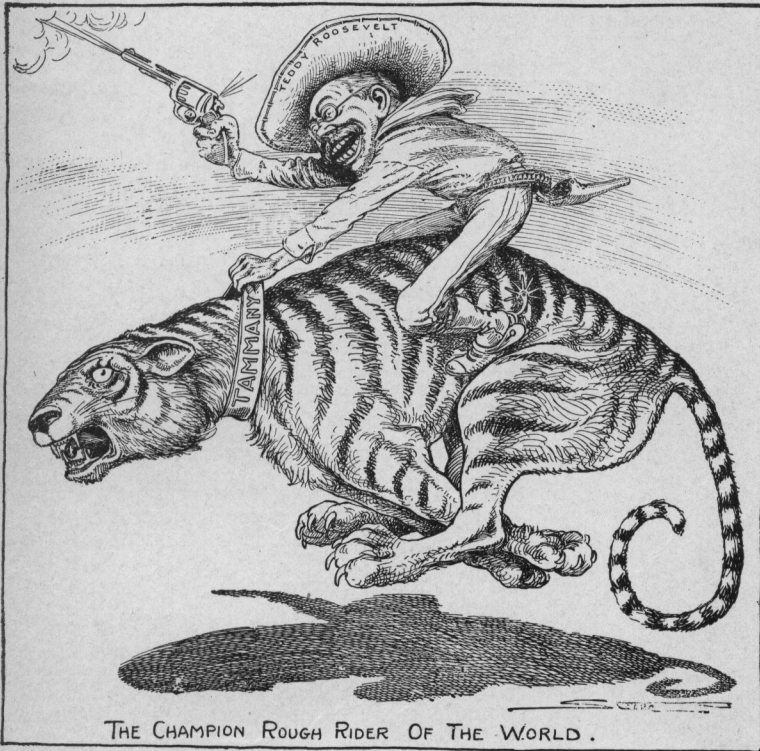
publican and gave his cordial support to the other names on the Republican ticket. The cartoonists were much concerned through the campaign with his relations to Senator Platt as the acknowledged leader of the party in the State. Mr. Roosevelt's own point of view was clear on all such points. He would accept no man's dictation in anything that concerned his freedom of opinion or utterance, or his responsible actions as governor in case of his election. But in all things where custom and propriety allowed him to act as a member of his party he was prepared to consult cordially and fully with those who were the official heads and leaders of the party organization. He was willing to listen to suggestions from such leaders as to appointments to office, but would appoint no man to any position unless he was convinced of the man's honesty and faithfulness, and of his entire fitness to perform the duties of the place in question.

In his campaign Mr. Roosevelt was entirely frank as respects administrative scandals. He promised to unearth the canal frauds if any were to be found, and to deal



BAGGED HIS GAME  
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis)





From the *Evening Post* (Denver)

as unsparingly with wrong-doers of the Republican party as if they were members of the opposing organization. Up to this time he had not had much experience as a public speaker, and the leaders were strongly opposed to his taking the stump in his own behalf. But the campaign began apathetically, and Mr. Roosevelt, with his un-failing instinct for the dramatic, took a few of his cowboys with him, allowed them to tell the public what they thought of their Colonel, and the Rough Riders drew the crowds, to whom the Colonel appealed with his direct promises to introduce reform wherever

needed. He was elected by a plurality of about 17,000 in a year when a less striking candidate must have been defeated by a large Democratic plurality.

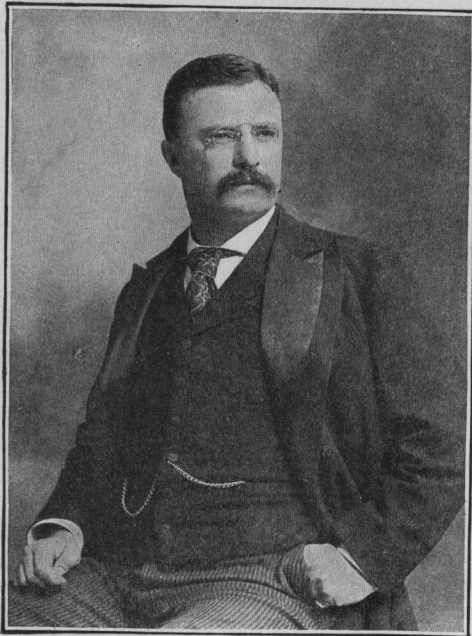


"AND TEDDY (ROOSEVELT) COMES MARCHING HOME"

From *Judge* (New York)

## CHAPTER X

# In the Gubernatorial Chair



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HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT  
(As Governor of New York)

**M**R. ROOSEVELT began his term as governor with a message to the legislature that was ringing and statesmanlike. The people had elected a Republican governor charged with the duty of reforming conditions that the Republicans themselves had brought about. Governor Roosevelt appointed Democratic lawyers, together with engineering and financial experts, to examine into the expenditures of the canal millions. The Department of Public Works was reorganized on a practical business basis with proper men in charge.

In the other departments of the State government, the process of shifting things from a political to a business basis was quietly but firmly carried out. Great improvements were made in managing charitable and penal institutions. The insurance department and the bank department, under control of the governor of New York, have to supervise the insurance companies, and the banks and trust companies, that are the most essential

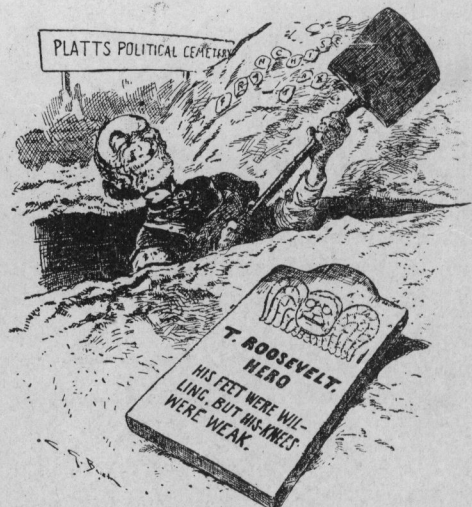
and important of any in the nation. The work of these departments was reorganized by Governor Roosevelt, though the task cost him a stubborn fight.

A board of revision was appointed to give New York an improved charter in view of

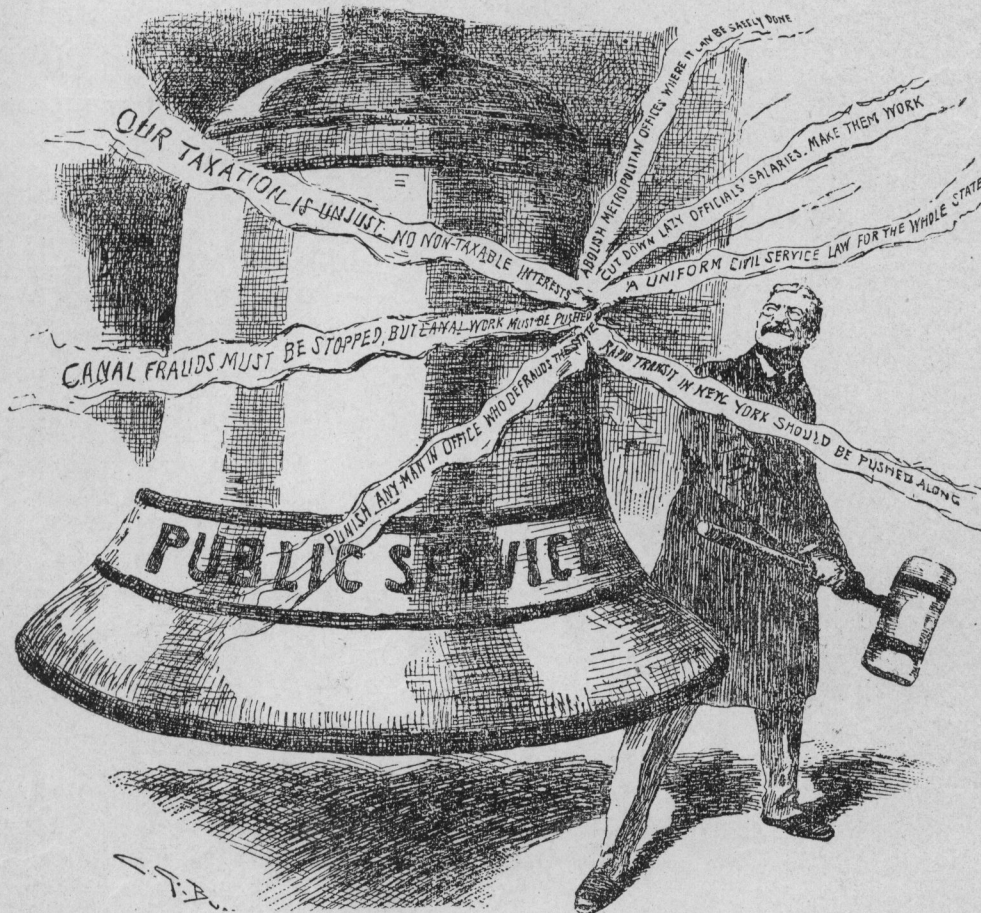


"JUST WATCH ME, TEDDY!"

(Mr. Platt essaying to subdue the legislative bronco.)  
From the *World* (New York)



PLATT'S POLITICAL CEMETERY  
From the *World* (New York)



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S RINGING MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE

(At the beginning of his term as Governor of New York.)

From the *World* (New York)

the recent consolidation of New York and Brooklyn. The educational work of the State was improved, and in many ways the social welfare of the people of the Empire State was advanced under Mr. Roosevelt's administration.

The subject that proved in the end to have been the most influential in its bearing upon Mr. Roosevelt's future career was that of State taxation. During his early months as governor, a State senator, the Hon. John Ford, introduced a bill designed to secure for the State a proper revenue from public-service corporations, such as street railway companies and gas and electric lighting companies, which were in the enjoyment of unlimited and perpetual franchises. The



ROOSEVELT: "Hands off, Tommy! I'll do the driving!"  
 (Roosevelt decides at the very start to be an unbossed Governor, though accused of obeying Platt.)

From the *Herald* (New York)

TEDDY (singing)  
 "BO-PEEP PLATT HAS LOST HIS SHEEP,  
 BUT HE KNOWS WHERE TO FIND IT,  
 OH, LEAVE IT ALONE! IT'LL COME HOME  
 LEAVING SOME FLEECE BEHIND IT."



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT SHEARING THE PUBLIC FRANCHISES SHEEP WITH THE FRANCHISE TAX SHEARS, TO THE DISMAY OF MR. PLATT

The three cartoons on this page are from the *World* (New York)



THE BOSS'S ANXIETY

MR. PLATT TO GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT: "You wouldn't rob the Old Man, would you?"

(Mr. Platt sees the possibility of campaign contributions from the corporations being diverted from the party by the proposed franchise tax.)



A CRITICAL MOMENT FOR BOTH

(Mr. Platt trying to lead the broncho, Governor Roosevelt, into the corporation paddock, during the extra session of the Legislature called to deal with the matter of a franchise tax.)



"NO CHOICE BETWEEN ROTTEN APPLES"

(The apples stand for the Franchise tax; one is labeled "Roosevelt plan," the other "Ford plan"—both equally distasteful to Mr. Platt, the marketman.)  
From the *World* (New York)



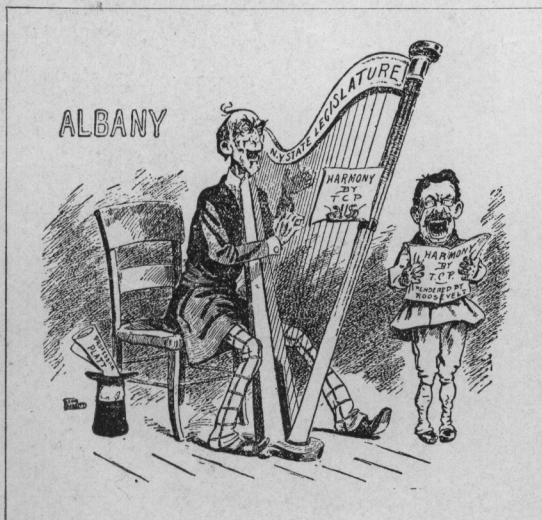
PLATT'S TUMULTUOUS TIMES WITH TEDDY

PLATT, THE "EASY BOSS'S," LATEST UTTERANCE:  
"Peace is beautiful, but visionary. It is not for this age."  
From the *World* (New York)

street railway lines, particularly those of New York City, had been formed into a vast monopoly, capitalized at hundreds of millions of dollars by the issuing of inflated securities.

Most of the issues of stocks and bonds were based upon the commercial value of these franchises, rather than upon tangible property. Senator Ford held that such franchises ought to be assessed at their market value, just as real estate is assessed for purposes of taxation.

Public opinion and the best newspapers supported him, and Governor Roosevelt



RECEIVING A LESSON IN HARMONY

(Mr. Platt, who had some talent for harmony, both musical and political, is here shown as giving Roosevelt a lesson.)  
From the *Herald* (New York)

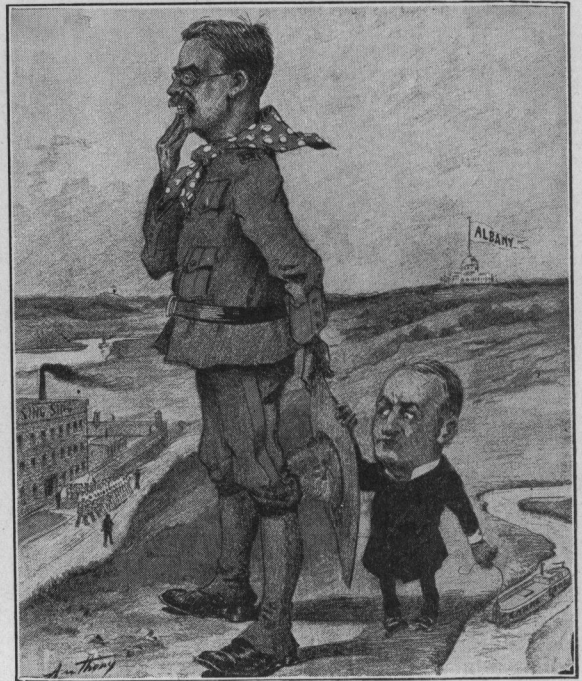


IN AMBUSH FOR THE ROUGH RIDER

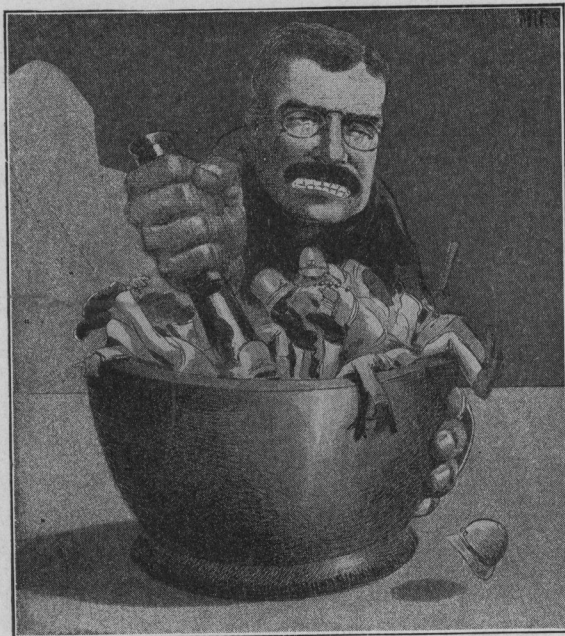
(Croker with a club labeled "To hell with reform," and Platt with one labeled "The public be damned.")  
From the *World* (New York)



**TEDDY TO THE RESCUE OF REPUBLICANISM**  
 (The importance to the Republican party of the Ohio campaign of 1899, for its bearing on the nomination of President McKinley for a second term, caused the party managers to draft a large number of distinguished office-holders, including Governor Roosevelt, of New York, for speeches in that State.)  
 From the *Verdict* (New York), October 30, 1899



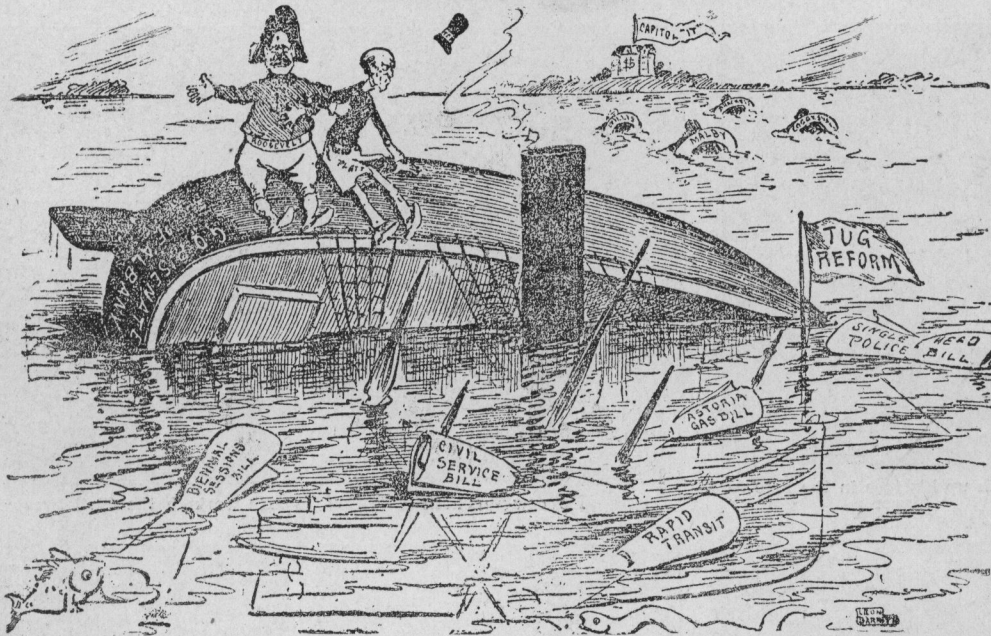
**THE CANAL STEAL PUZZLE**  
 Will Governor Roosevelt interpose between fraud and justice (in the matter of the expenditure of the Barge Canal appropriation)?  
 From the *Verdict* (New York), January 2, 1899



**ROOSEVELT'S IDEA OF REORGANIZATION**  
 (Governor Roosevelt dealing with the question of the reorganization of the Police Department of New York City.)  
 From the *Verdict* (New York), March 13, 1899



**EXCELSIOR TEDDY**  
 "Try not the Pass, the Old Man said."  
 (Mr. Roosevelt desired a second term as Governor. The nomination "Pass," however, was guarded by his political enemies—hence Mr. Platt's warning.)  
 From the *Verdict* (New York)



THE STATE SENATE HAS TURNED TURTLE, SWAMPING THE TUG REFORM

From the *Herald* (New York)



"LOOK OUT FOR THE COP!"

(Tammany Hall trying to rush a rapid transit plan through "Legislature Avenue." Roosevelt, as the cop, ready to smite it when it comes up for his approval at Governor Street.)

From the *World* (New York)

gave Senator Ford the backing of his support in so far as the principles involved in the Ford bill were concerned. Senator Platt's Republican machine and Mr. Croker's Tammany machine were alike opposed to the Ford scheme of taxing corporation franchises. Both political organizations derived a great part of their pecuniary support from the contributions they were accustomed to exact from the very set of corporations which it was proposed to tax under the Ford scheme.

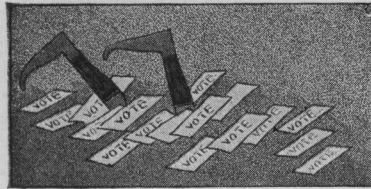
Mr. Roosevelt was urged in high and influential quarters not to support any form of franchise tax. But he stood by the plan, called an extra session of the legislature, and with the masses of the people behind him, put the bill through the Senate and Assembly, gave it his signature, and made it a law. This action was typical of his brilliant administration as governor.

When the legislature assembly in January, 1900, Governor Roosevelt presented to it an annual message of great scope and statesmanlike ability, in which he discussed the problem of commercial monopolies and so-called trusts, and dealt broadly with the policies in which it seemed to him the State of New York should point the way for other commonwealths. He was looking forward to renomination as governor in the autumn of that year, in order that in a second term of two years he might complete the program he had laid out for himself as chief of the government of the State of New York.

A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career



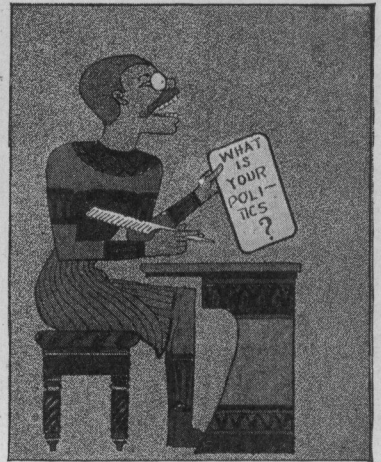
He breaketh loose from college



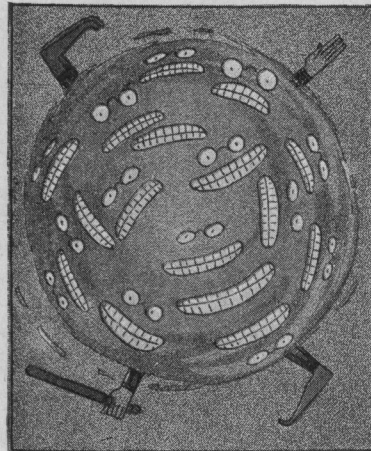
He turneth up his toes in the race for Mayor



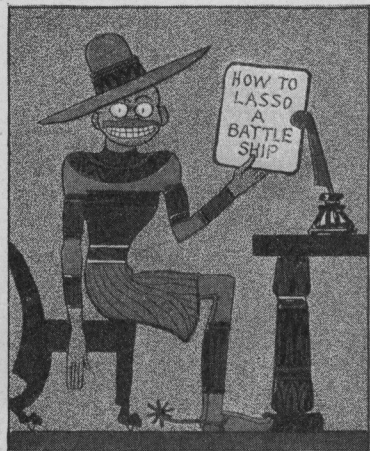
He cow-puncheth



He worketh the Civil Service racket



He maketh the Police Board like unto a dentist's shop



He becometh part of the whole thing in the Navy Department



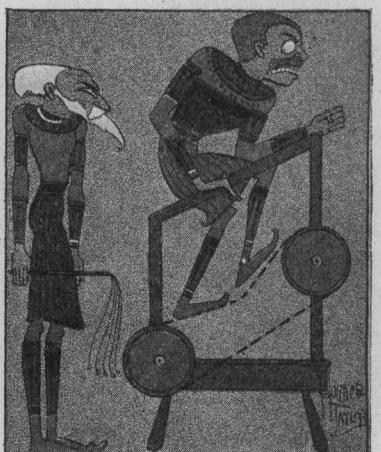
He leadeth Rough Riders who never rode



He announceth independence of Platt



He giveth the jay information about the canal steal



He worketh the tread-mill for T. Platt

THE CAREER OF TEDDY.—From the *Verdict* (New York), November 6, 1899