

CHAPTER XI

Named for the Vice-Presidency

FOR American politicians, the issues of a Presidential year overshadow all other affairs of a public nature. The year 1900 was one of much political excitement. We had acquired the Philippines as one result of the war with Spain. Mr. Bryan and the Democrats were attacking the McKinley administration on the new issue of imperialism. Many people besides the Democrats were criticising the administration because of Secretary Alger's unpopular management of the War Department. Governor Roosevelt was stoutly defending the expansion policy, and our acquisitions in the Atlantic and Pacific, but he was well known to be critical of the War Department. The State Department had blundered frightfully with the original Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, and Roosevelt had openly denounced it and helped to prevent its ratification.

The administration in turn was not devotedly attached to Governor Roosevelt, and Secretary Alger had failed to show appreciation of the war record of the gallant colonel



A PAGE FROM ROOSEVELT'S "CROMWELL"

(Governor Roosevelt's hardest personal fight had to do with the removal of Louis F. Payn, a well-known politician, as State Superintendent of Insurance.)

EXECUTIONER PLATT (to Teddy the Leveler): "I pray thee, remember 1904. Thine intended victim [Payn] is somewhat of a leveler himself."

From the *Verdict* (New York)



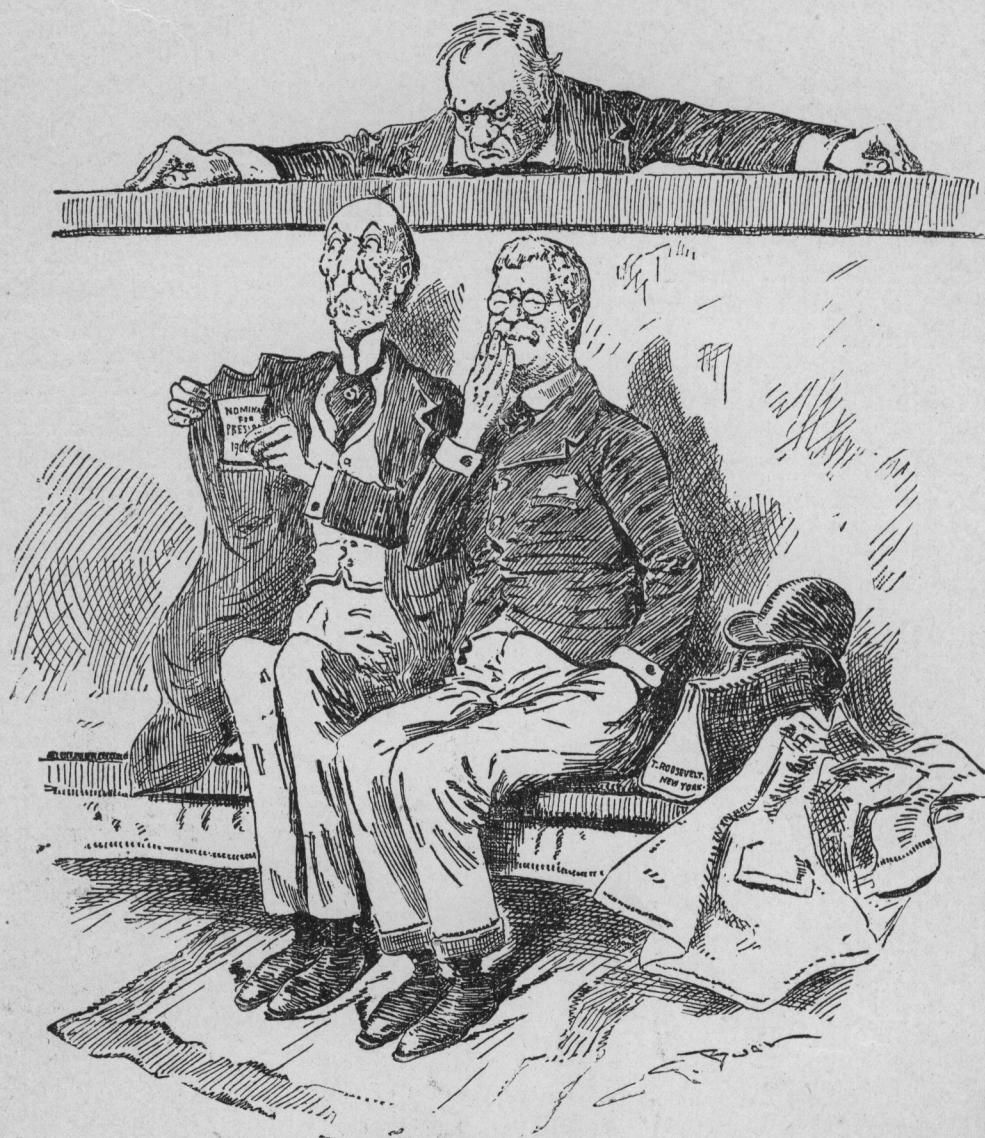
THE TWO TEDDY ROOSEVELTS

HE WASN'T AFRAID { To be independent of Platt,
To punish canal thieves,
To refuse the Vice-Presidency;

BUT { He hasn't been independent of Platt,
He let the thieves get away,
And he's breaking his neck for the Vice-Presidency;

BECAUSE HE'S AFRAID OF PLATT

From the *Verdict* (New York)



"HERE, HERE, WHAT'S THIS?"

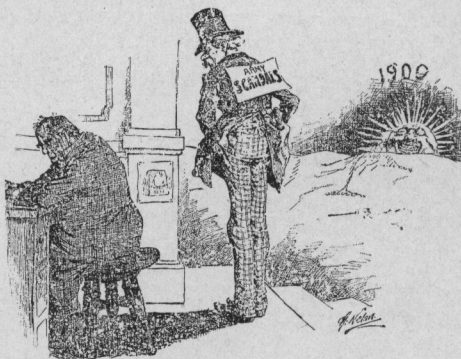
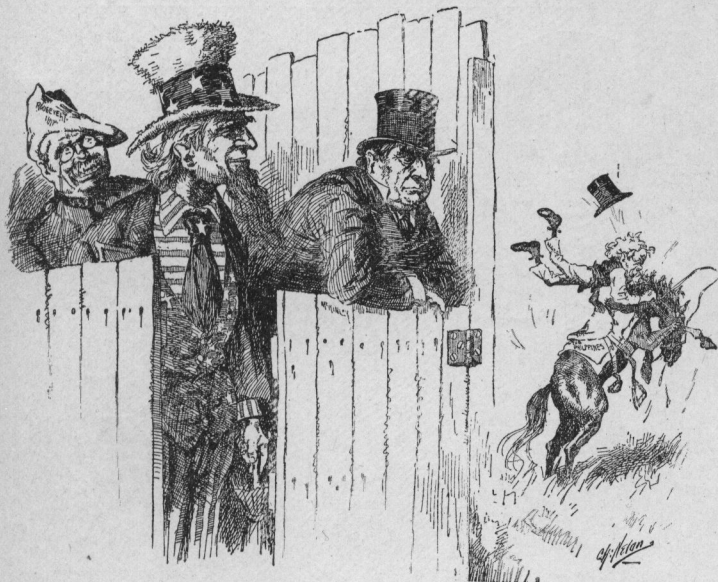
(Mr. Platt conferring with Roosevelt about the Presidential nomination for 1900. President McKinley, himself a candidate for renomination, appears as an interested listener.)

From the *World* (New York)

of the Rough Riders. It was supposed that the Secretary was endeavoring to keep Mr. Roosevelt's name off the list of those to whom Congress was voting medals of honor.

No President ever approaches the time of his renomination without discovering that there are numerous people who would prefer to try a new candidate. Many critics of the administration were proposing to deprive McKinley of a second term, and to nominate Roosevelt at Philadelphia in 1900. The more practical party managers, however, saw that the logic of the situation called for a second McKinley term.

The friends and admirers of Mr. Roosevelt were planning to elect him in the fall of



"THE LIGHT AND SHADOW OF 1900"

(Roosevelt is represented as the rising sun of 1900, while Alger and the army scandals throw a shadow over President McKinley.)

From the *Herald* (New York)

TROUBLE WITH THE PHILIPPINE BRONCHO

UNCLE SAM: "Say, Mr. McKinley, why don't you get a professional like Roosevelt to ride that broncho?"—
From the *Herald* (New York)



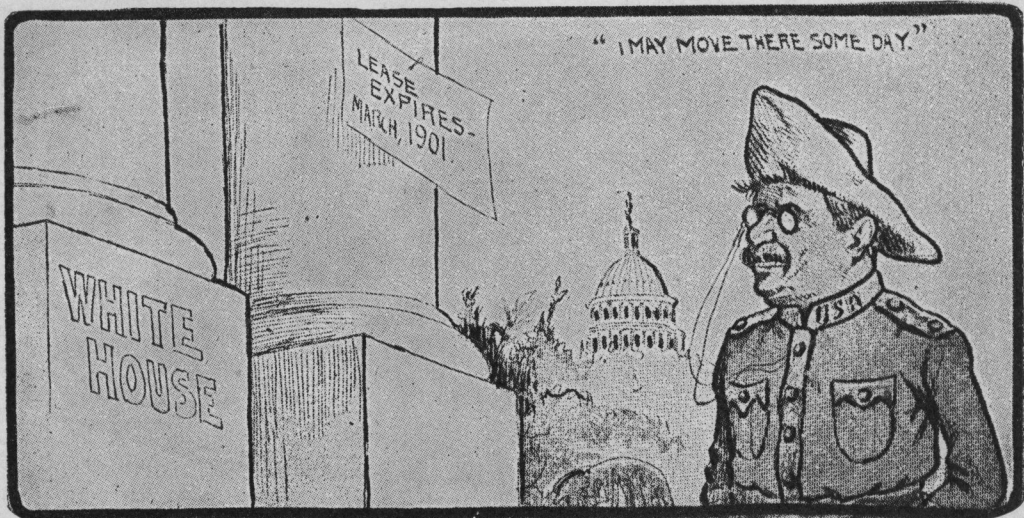
SECRETARY ALGER: "You're one of the round-robins; you don't get a medal."

(Colonel Roosevelt with other officers in Cuba had sent a "round-robin" letter to the War Department protesting against bad commissary supplies and retention of sick in service, and this had been regarded as a breach of military discipline.)—From the *Herald* (New York)

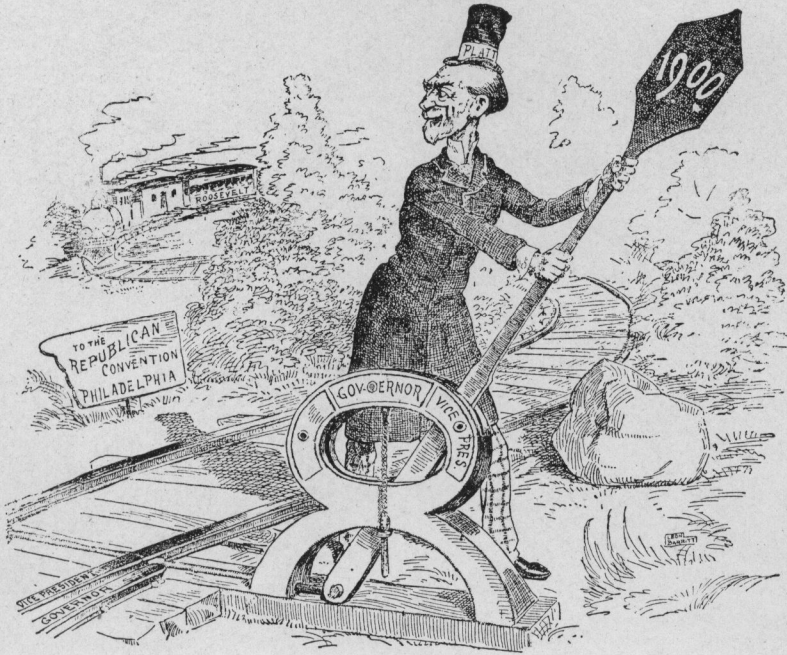


THE VICE-PRESIDENCY

ROOSEVELT: "What! Me? Never! I'll be the whole show or nothin'!"
 From the *Herald* (New York)



THE ROUGH RIDER'S EYES ON THE WHITE HOUSE
 From the *Herald* (New York)



IS HE SETTING THE SWITCH FOR THE ROOSEVELT FLYER?

From the *Tribune* (New York)

1900 to a second term as governor, and to bring him forward as their Presidential candidate in 1904. Mr. Roosevelt's enemies, however, had a different program. The Vice-Presidency had always been regarded as a somewhat empty honor and as a place for disposing of men who were not wanted in active politics. The corporations that had opposed the franchise tax, and that were very close to the Republican boss, Senator Platt, were determined to have some other man for governor. Roosevelt was too strong to be defeated in a direct fight. The only plan they could devise was to have him run for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. McKinley.



"NAY, NAY!"

From the *World* (New York)



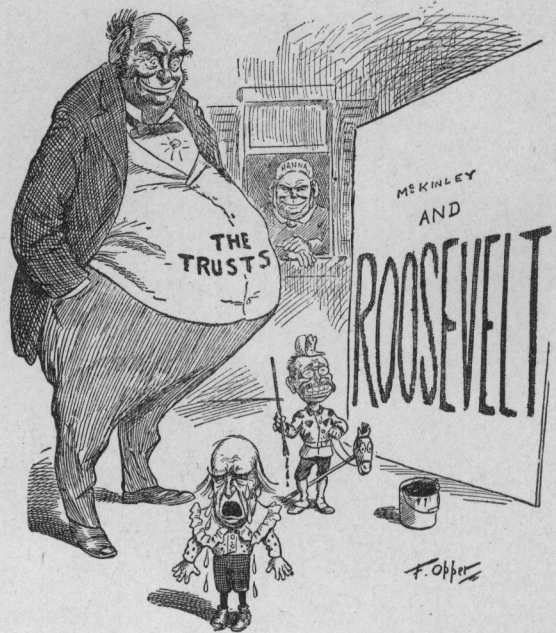
THE MAN ON HORSEBACK

From the *World* (New York)

A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career



"Yes, Willie, here is a nice little boy Nursie and I have found to play with you. Treat him kindly, as he is very timid and retiring."



"What ails you, Willie?"
"Look at that campaign banner that Teddy has painted!"

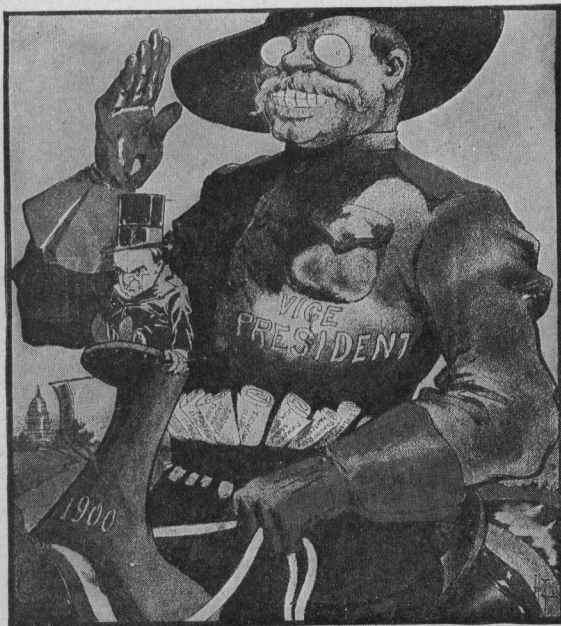


"Goodness me, Willie, what ails you this time?"
"We're playing Republican Campaign Trip, and Teddy's making all the speeches from the rear platform, and he says I'm merely a brakeman."



"Yes, Willie, Nursie has to suppress Teddy when his rich uncle is visiting us. He says too many foolish things."

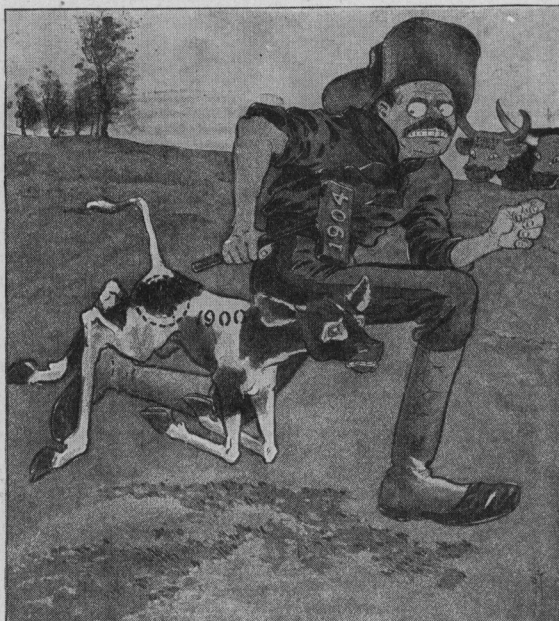
(These clever cartoons by Mr. Frederick B. Opper appeared in a series entitled "Willie and His Papa, and the Rest of the Family," published in the New York Evening Journal during the years 1900 and 1901. "Willie" referred to President McKinley, "Papa" was the Trusts, "Nursie" represented Mr. Hanna, while the active little figure in the Rough Rider costume stood, of course, for the irrepressible "Teddy." Other prominent personalities, comprising the "Rest of the Family," were occasionally introduced by Mr. Opper into the drawings of the series.)



COMPARISONS ARE ODIUS

(Why Hanna does not want Teddy riding behind McKinley in 1900.)

From the *Verdict* (New York), January 1, 1900



CUTTING OUT THE YEARLING

TEDDY: "I must get my own brand on this calf before he gets into the Trust Herd."

(Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's aspirations for the Presidential nomination of 1904.)

From the *Verdict* (New York), May 7, 1900

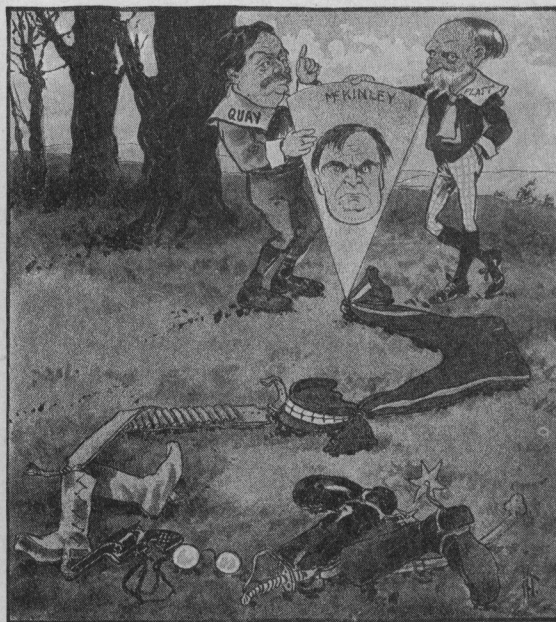


TEDDY BESIEGED

With a liberal supply of gubernatorial mule meat, he may be able to hold out till 1904.

(Governor Roosevelt, being pressed by Platt and Quay to accept the Vice-Presidential nomination of 1900, in order to eliminate him from active politics.)

From the *Verdict* (New York), May 14, 1900



THE TAIL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL KITE

(The "Rough Rider" tail to the McKinley kite of 1900.)

From the *Verdict* (New York), July 9, 1900

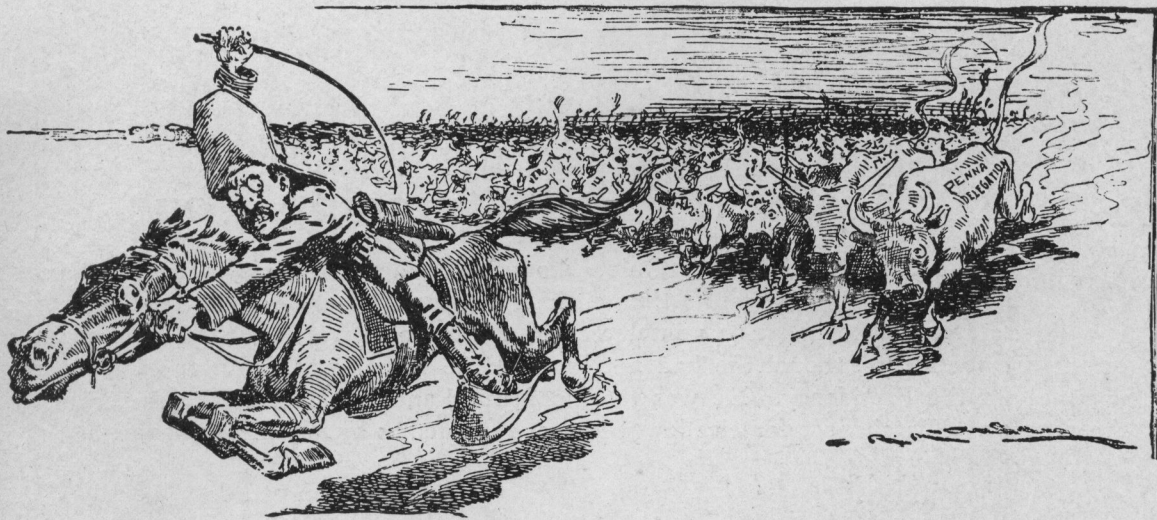


GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT IN THE CONVENTION

(Senator Depew is on the extreme left, and the other three standing figures are Governor Roosevelt, Dr. Leslie D. Ward, and Hon. B. B. Odell, Jr. Senator Platt's face is partly shown in the lower right-hand corner. The illustration is from one of the remarkable convention photographs taken by the *New York Tribune*, by whose courtesy we use it.)

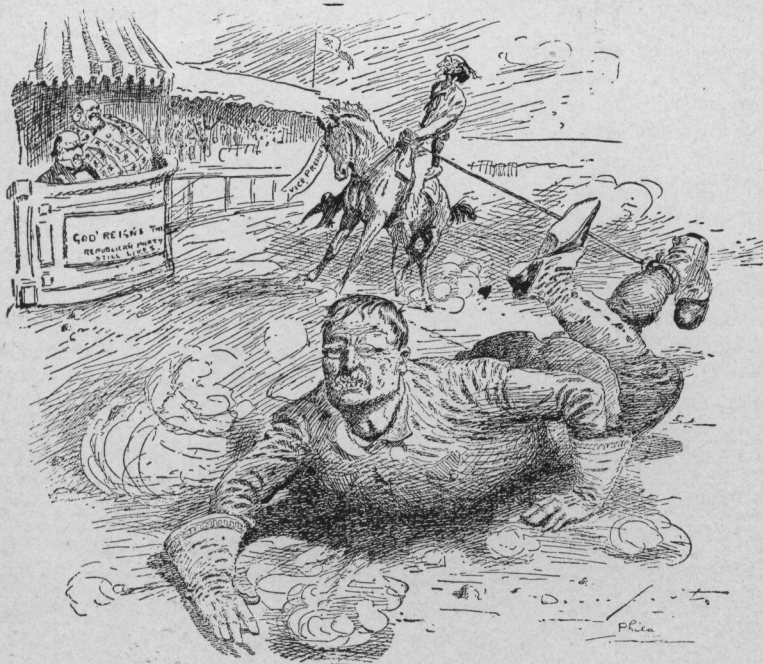
As early as February, Governor Roosevelt had issued a frank statement saying that under no circumstances would he accept a nomination to the Vice-Presidency, and declaring his desire to serve the people of New York in a second term as governor. He went to the Philadelphia convention as chairman of the delegates from New York. The street railroad magnates had arranged, through Senator Quay, to have Pennsylvania lead in the movement to make Roosevelt the Vice-Presidential candidate. Mr. McKinley and his manager, Senator Hanna, had other plans, but there was an insistent demand for Roosevelt from the Western States where Bryan was very strong. Many of these Western delegates asserted openly that they were prepared to abandon McKinley and make Roosevelt the head of the ticket. The pressure became irresistible and Mr. Roosevelt finally abandoned his preference.

Messrs. Platt, Quay, and the corporations had undoubtedly started the movement. They would not have prevailed, however, but for the genuine Roosevelt sentiment in the West. Roosevelt accepted the nomination for the Vice-Presidency not at the hands of his enemies, but at the hands of his friends. He felt that he was giving up his best chance for usefulness, as well as his probable future preferment. But it seemed to be his duty, and it was always Mr. Roosevelt's way to try to face the immediate emergency in honorable fashion and let the future take care of itself.



ROOSEVELT CANNOT GET AWAY FROM THIS STAMPEDE, LED BY PENNSYLVANIA
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)

At almost every stage in his career he had illustrated the principle that the best way to save one's life is to seem to lose it at the call of duty. The New York political machine chuckled and sneered, and the enemies that Roosevelt had made through his honest and vigorous administration as governor thought that Samson was shorn of his locks. If Mr. Roosevelt's friends were a little disheartened, the governor himself was cheerful and buoyant. He had done his best, he was still young, and very much interested in the passing show, and he had never allowed himself to be the victim of ambition.



ROUNDED UP
(Expressing the belief that the bosses had captured Roosevelt)
From the *Journal* (New York)

CHAPTER XII

His First National Stumping Tour

SENATOR MARK HANNA, of Ohio, who was President McKinley's close friend and political manager, was at this time chairman of the National Republican Committee. Mr. Bryan, (who had also volunteered in the Spanish war, and had been made a colonel of volunteers, though he had not reached the front) was again the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. He was the most skilful and assiduous campaign speaker in the country. His chances for election were not regarded as by any means hopeless.



THE TAIL NOW THREATENS TO WAGGLE THE DOG

From the *Times-Democrat* (New Orleans)

Many of the best minds of the country, Republicans as well as Democrats, were profoundly opposed to the policy of acquiring the Philippines, with its attendant reorganization of the army and navy on a permanent scale of great costliness, and its inevitable sequel of new and untried adventures as a world power. Some one had to defend these policies on the stump, in a telling way, on behalf of the Republican ticket. Mr. Roosevelt, by common consent and demand, was the man to speak for his party.



MARCUS AURELIUS (HANNA) TO THEODORIUS: "That general [Apathy] must be ousted, or we'll fall without the breastworks."

From the *Times* (Minneapolis)



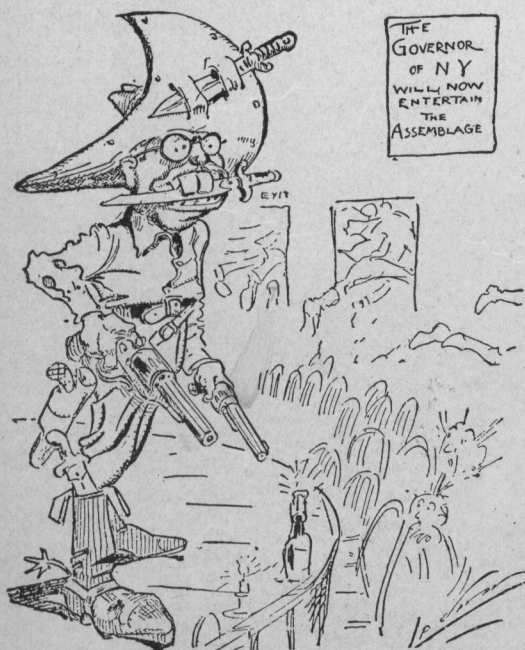
STANDING BY THE PRESIDENT

From the *World* (New York)

He had, while serving his first year as governor, made a notable address before the Hamilton Club at Chicago,—not a stump harangue, but a carefully written oration,—in championship of the doctrine that the United States had grown into a maturity of influence and power which required the assumption of a full share of responsibility for the affairs of the world at large. In his earlier years, Mr. Roosevelt, as we have said, had not been an accomplished public speaker. He had been forcible and direct as a debater in the New York legislature, but he was not an orator, and had none of those easy gifts and tricks of speech so common among American politicians and so highly developed by the professional platform orators of Mr. Bryan's type.



BRANDED, BUT NOT BROKEN
From Puck. Copyright, 1900. By permission



THE WILD EASTERN TERROR IN THE MILD WEST
From the Chronicle (Chicago)



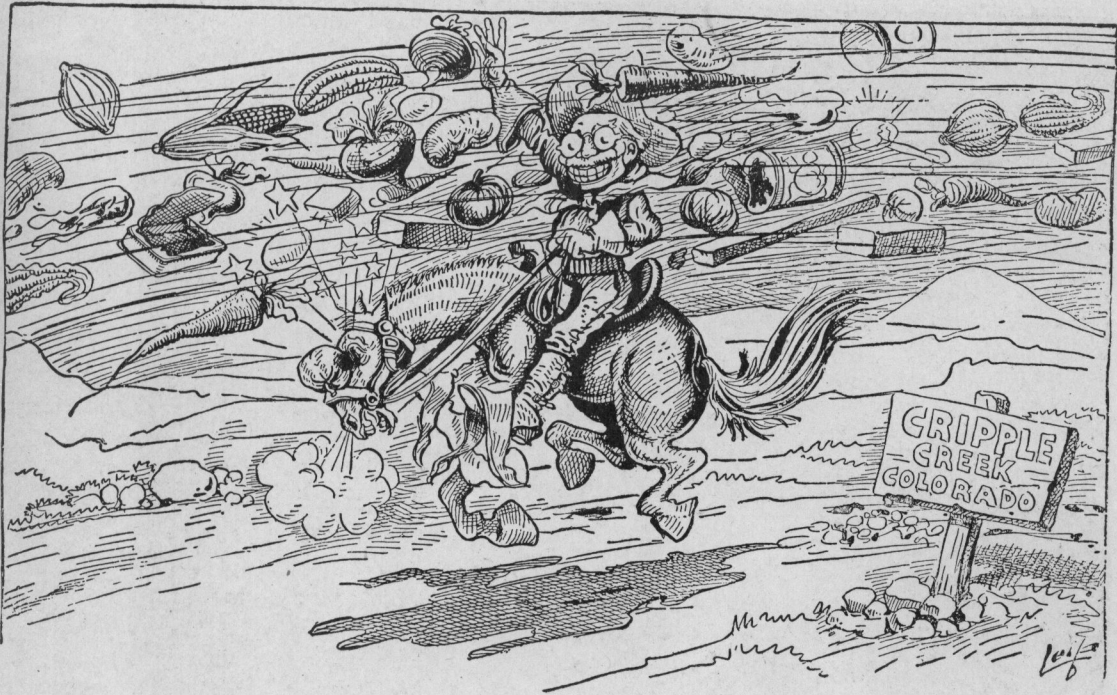
APPROACHING NEBRASKA
BRYAN: "That looks like a bad storm coming."
From the Journal (Minneapolis)



THE UNMUZZLED TEDDY RUNS AMUCK!

(Referring to some utterances of Governor Roosevelt in the Presidential campaign of 1900.)

From the *Verdict* (New York), August 6, 1900



THE "ROUGH" IDEA IN POLITICS

TEDDY: "Ah! just what was needed to carry out the effect."

(Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Cripple Creek was interrupted by a mob that threw missiles of all sorts)

From the *Evening News* (Detroit)



THE POLITICAL LOCHINVAR'S SUCCESSFUL RIDE

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

Mr. Roosevelt had improved, however, in this regard, not so much through practice or through taking thought as to his platform manner or diction, as through the maturing of his convictions and knowledge and the corresponding increase in the value and range of the things he had to say. It is usually the case that the man who is on the one hand a student and on the other hand a man of action, will succeed well enough in public debate or on the stump when real occasions present themselves.

Thus Governor Roosevelt in his capacity as "running mate" with President McKinley made a great speaking campaign throughout the United States in the summer and autumn of 1900. He was aided by his splendid physical vitality; and his speaking grew more effective day after day. He was never lacking in that mysterious attribute of magnetic per-



THE TEDDY IDEA OF A VICE-PRESIDENT WHO WOULD "DO THINGS"

(A pictorial reflection of a notion that prevailed quite generally to the effect that Colonel Roosevelt,—in case of his election to the Vice-Presidency,—would enliven that proverbially sedate and obscure office with his characteristic strenuousness.)

From the *Verdict* (New York), October 29, 1900



THE PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN—ROOSEVELT STUMPING IN THE WEST
From the *Times* (Washington)



MARK (HANNA) LEADING TEDDY
From the *News* (Chicago)

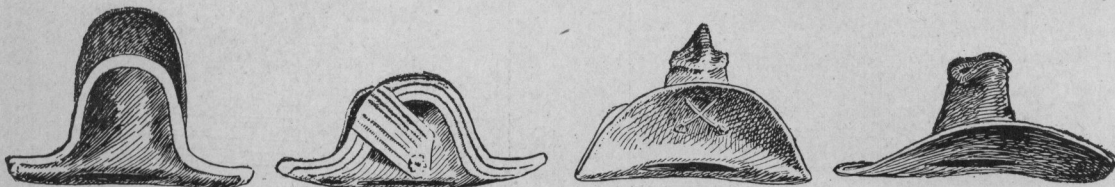
sonality that brings audiences together, and keeps them attentive to the speaker's words.

And his honesty and sincerity, together with the strength of his convictions, were bound to impress his audiences. There are some men who can never carry with them a campaign audience, because of their own lack of party spirit and because certain qualities of mind compel them to see both sides at once, so that they cannot lose the impartial and judicial spirit of history. They are hampered by philosophic doubts. Mr. Roosevelt, though a profound historical student, was even more the born fighter and the man of action.

His mind was always decisive. The issue before him took on ethical aspects, and he saw his own side clearly right and the other side essentially wrong.

To the group of anti-imperialists, Mr. Roosevelt's doctrines were abhorrent. Their timid, narrow, negative point of view was equally abhorrent to his bold and positive mind.

Mr. Roosevelt made a tour in that campaign of 22,000 miles, made five or six hundred speeches of considerable length, was the notable figure of the season,—as he had been of the Philadelphia convention,—directly addressed from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 people, and in the course of four months had placed himself in the rank of the half-dozen most effective platform and campaign speakers in the entire political history of the country.



THE M'KINLEY

THE DEWEY

THE ROOSEVELT

THE BRYAN

LEADING FALL STYLES OF HEAD-WEAR FOR THE YEAR 1900.—From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

CHAPTER XIII

A Half-Year as Vice-President

AFTER the election early in November, Mr. Roosevelt had still to serve nearly two months as governor at Albany. He had then an interval of two months in which to prepare for changing his residence to Washington and assuming the dignities of the Vice-Presidency after the 4th of March. He quietly resumed his literary work (he had already written in 1898 his famous book, "The Rough Riders," and in 1899, while governor, had written a characteristic life of "Oliver Cromwell"), spent a much-needed winter vacation hunting the cougar, or mountain lion, in the Rocky Mountains, with pen as well as with gun, and reconciled himself to the prospects of four years of



OUR VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT
From the *Times* (Washington)



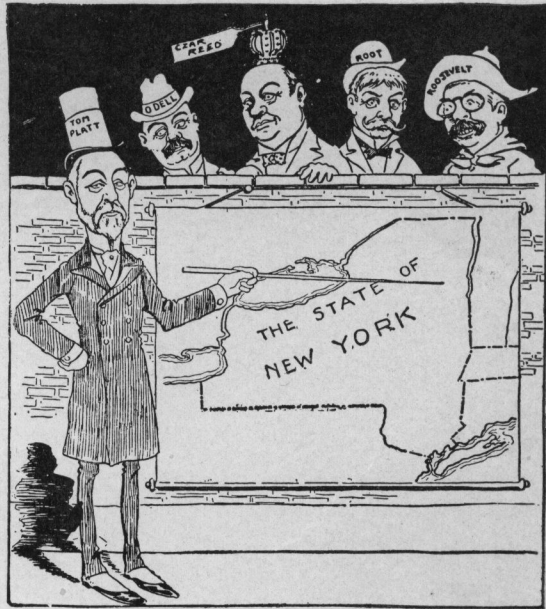
THE ELECTION OF MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT
G. O. P.: "Four—four—four years more."
From the *World* (New York)



PRESIDING OVER THE SENATE
From the *Post* (Washington)



WILLIE (McKINLEY) AND HIS PAPA (THE TRUSTS)
 THE TRUSTS: "No, Teddy, you haven't got a living show for that piece of pie (the Presidential nomination of 1904); nurse (Hanna) has her eye on it."
 From the *Journal* (New York)



SURE THING
 "EASY BOSS" PLATT: "New York will furnish the next President."
 ROOSEVELT }
 REED } "I wonder if he means me!"
 ODELL }
 ROOT }
 From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



RUSHING THE BABY SHOW
 UNCLE SAM: "You're altogether too early, ladies; the show doesn't open for a good while yet."
 From the *Journal* (New York)

self-repressed, observant, and studious life in the functionless office of Vice-President.

The Senate was convened for a brief session in March to confirm the President's appointments. And thus Mr. Roosevelt had his opportunity to sit as its presiding officer for a few days. The regular session was not to begin until the first week in December, and it so happened that this brief experience in March completed his service as presiding officer of the Senate.

Already the politicians were looking forward to the year 1904. They

A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career



"Why, Willie, you seem angry. What is irritating you?"
 "Teddy is getting up a 'Hall of Fame,' and I ain't in it."



"Crying again, Willie? What is it now?"
 "Teddy isn't satisfied with riding his horse; he wants to ride the elephant, too."



"Well, well, Willie; what is it this time?"
 "We're playing Republican minstrels, and Teddy wants to be the two end men and the middleman, too."



"What's the row here, Willie?"
 "Teddy is going out to Meeker, Colorado, next week to shoot mountain lions, and he's practicing a little beforehand."

(Another group of cartoons taken from Mr. Opper's series of "Willie and His Papa." These also appeared in the *Evening Journal*, of New York, after the election of the McKinley-Roosevelt ticket in the fall of 1900, and during Mr. Roosevelt's brief period of service as Vice-President.)

supposed that Mr. Odell, or possibly ex-Speaker Reed (who had retired from Congress and had come to New York to practice law), might secure the support of the New York delegation and carry off the Presidential honors. Mr. Roosevelt, however, with no machine behind him, had won hosts of ardent friends throughout the country in typical groups, like the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, and other Western organizations. Many of those who had professed to be his close political friends in fair weather, had sought other political society. Among the time-serving politicians, Roosevelt's stock had declined to a low figure. Few men are so little able to discern the real signs of the times in American politics as the machine leaders. They know the rules of the game as they play it themselves, but the larger forces of public opinion are quantities that they can never estimate.

At the very time in July and August, 1901, when they were most certain that Mr. Roosevelt had been excluded from influence and power in the politics of his own State, and sidetracked from a career that would have led to the Presidency or to the Senate, the Roosevelt movement was, in fact, taking on strength and form throughout the whole country. Hosts of influential men were joining in it, though mainly without the cognizance of the old-fashioned professional politicians.

The men of the earlier political type could not understand that a new era had dawned in American affairs. With the rising men of a new generation, Roosevelt was stronger than any one else. These men had made it plain to Mr. Roosevelt that they were determined to control the national convention in his interest in 1904; and while he was taking no active steps himself, he could not refuse to listen and to observe.

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt was determined to be ready for whatever might happen. He resumed the reading of law that had been interrupted by his election to the legislature exactly twenty years before. His repute was such that he could not have failed at the end of four years in the Vice-Presidency to form connections that would enable him to earn an easy competence at the bar.

He laid out projects, moreover, for literary work; and proposed to use his sojourn in Washington and his seat in the presiding chair of the Senate to add every day to his already extraordinary knowledge of the men and the subjects about which a President ought to be well informed.

For a good while previous to the convention of 1900, the Vice-Presidency had as a rule been regarded with disfavor by men of ambition, and had usually been conferred upon men either of advanced years or comparative obscurity. Roosevelt's fame and position were already national, he had youth in his favor, and he could afford to take his chances in a great country where opportunities, whether in public or in private life, seemed well-nigh boundless.



THE FOURTH OF MARCH, 1901

(A photograph taken on the day when Theodore Roosevelt was sworn in as Vice-President of the United States.)



REINCARNATION

(President Roosevelt making the statement: "It shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley.")—From *Judge*.

CHAPTER XIV

Assuming the Presidency

IN September, 1901, Mr. Roosevelt was spending a few days in the wilderness of the Adirondacks. President McKinley had gone to Buffalo, New York, to visit the Pan-American Exposition and make an address. It was on September 6 that the country and the world were shocked by the news of the shooting of Mr. McKinley at the hands of an anarchist. Mr. Roosevelt was found and hurried to Buffalo, where the cabinet was gathered, awaiting the inevitable end.

Mr. McKinley died on the 14th, and Mr. Roosevelt at once took the oath of office at Buffalo. In Mr. McKinley's first term, Mr. Hobart, of New Jersey, had been Vice-President, and it had been Mr. McKinley's method to treat Mr. Hobart as a close personal and official adviser, rather than to hold him aloof. If Mr. Hobart had lived, he would have been renominated in 1900, and



HIS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(Apropos of President Roosevelt's policy with regard to appointments to office.)

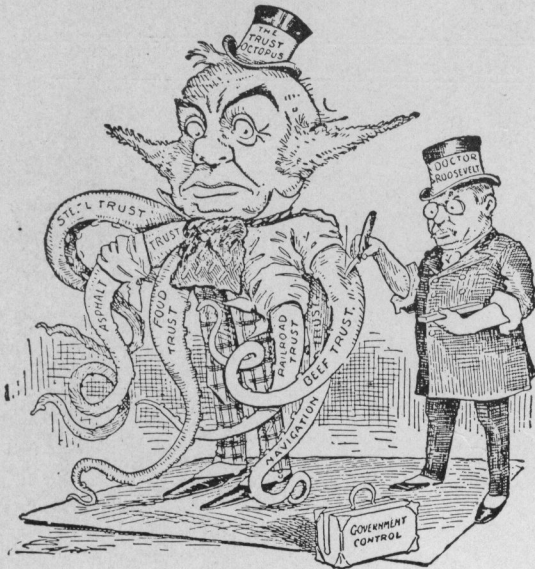
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PUNCH, OR THE LONDON CHARIVARI.—SEPTEMBER 25, 1901.



“THE ROUGH RIDER.”

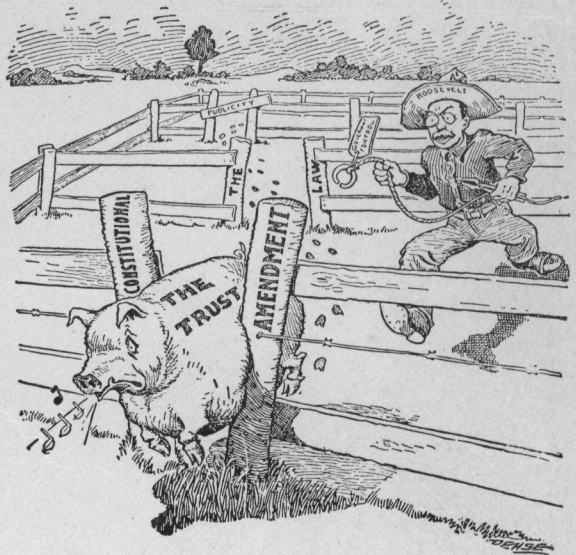
WITH MR. PUNCH'S BEST WISHES TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



VACCINATING THE TRUSTS

Give the doctor time; his patient has a lot of arms that need attention.

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.—FAST AND TIGHT

(President Roosevelt endeavoring to regulate the trusts by proper Government control.)

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)

Mr. Roosevelt's career, however distinguished, must have been different in its external facts. When Mr. Roosevelt was selected at Philadelphia, Mr. McKinley promptly assured him that if the ticket should be elected, he would expect to treat Mr. Roose-



THE TARIFF-REVISION HORSE AND THE CONGRESSIONAL RIDER

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "I could ride that critter, but I haven't any intention of trying it."

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis)



THE ROUGH RIDER TO THE RESCUE

(President Roosevelt assisting in the completion of a reciprocity treaty with Cuba.)

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



THE AMERICAN HERCULES

(A Swiss tribute to President Roosevelt. After the assassination of President McKinley President Roosevelt took vigorous measures against Anarchists.)

From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich)



THE NEW BROTHERHOOD OF STRENUOSITY

(Apropos of the German Emperor's request as to his American yacht.)

From the *North American* (Philadelphia)

velt exactly as he had treated Mr. Hobart. Mr. McKinley had been true to this promise in so far as he had found opportunity.

Mr. Roosevelt, furthermore, was on terms of personal friendship with several members of Mr. McKinley's cabinet. In an article prepared at the request of the present writer, for the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, in 1896, Mr. Roosevelt had discussed the office of Vice-President, and had held that its incumbent should have close and harmonious relations with the President and the cabinet in order to preserve continuity of policy and of administrative work in case of his being called to the executive chair through the President's death.

Mr. Roosevelt, therefore, did not have to hesitate or take counsel in September, in order to decide precisely what his general course of action should be. Because he knew his own mind, he was able to give the country instant and welcome reassurance. The fact that he was devotedly loyal to Mr. McKinley and a supporter of the administration's

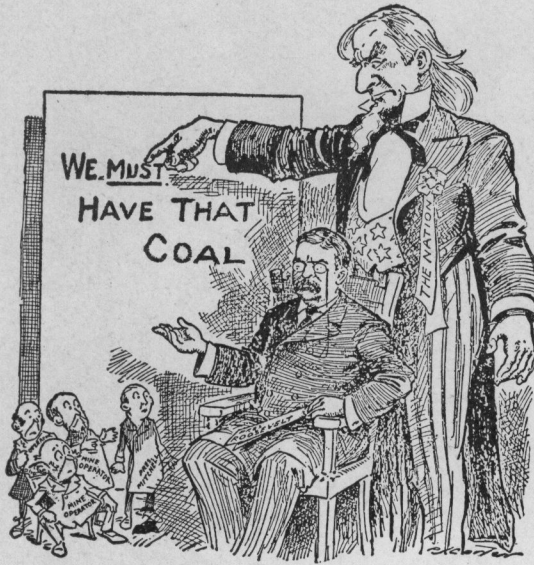


BRER LION AND BRER EAGLE

"I ain't gwinter peck yo' tail, Brer Lion," sez Brer Eagle, sezee; "but aen agin, I ain't gwinter gush 'bout yo'. Brer Lion he 'low dey kin git 'long fine on dat track."

("He has never gushed over England; nevertheless, his admiration and respect for England are sincere." *Daily Chronicle* correspondent on President Roosevelt's Policy.)

From the *Westminster Budget*



THE NATION ENDORSES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S COURSE
From the *Times* (Minneapolis)



THE WASHINGTON SCHOOLMASTER
From the *Chronicle* (Chicago)

policies, made it the easier for him to assume his new responsibilities.

He immediately declared that it would be his intention to carry out unbroken the pending plans and policies of the administration in accordance with Mr. McKinley's well-known views. He further invited every



ROOSEVELT'S BIGGEST GAME
From the *Herald* (New York)



ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC DISASTER

(President Roosevelt, by his anti-trust legislation and his settlement of the coal strike, has pulled out the main supports of the Democratic platform for the impending campaign.)—From *Judge*

member of Mr. McKinley's cabinet to retain his portfolio, with an earnestness that not one of them could withstand.

Almost at once in his administration he had to face the problem of enforcing the Sherman anti-trust law against railroad and industrial combinations. He took the safe position that it was his business to enforce the laws, and to follow the advice of the Attorney-General on the application of the law to any given case. This explains the action against the Northern Securities Company brought early in his administration by Attorney-General Knox.

In every subsequent case under that law, Mr. Roosevelt was not the crusader against modern business methods or aggregations of capital, but he was the firm executive, sworn to enforce the law, and acting always on the advice of his constitutional counselors, like Attorney-General Knox, and Secretary Root who was then at the head of the War Department.

Obviously, there were new policies to be shaped and executed relating to our



"WE SNATCHED THE CLOTHES OF THE WHIGS WHILE THEY WERE IN SWIMMING."—Disraeli.

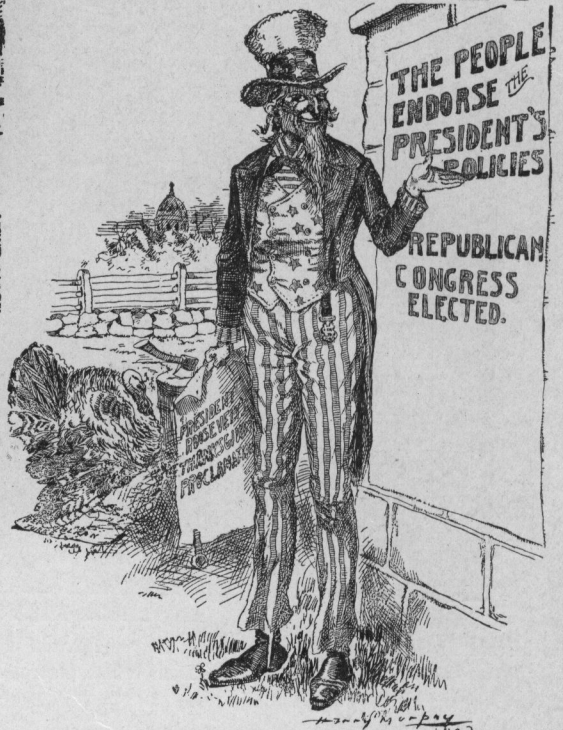
(Referring to President Roosevelt's activity against the trusts, which the Democrats looked upon as being essential, according to Democratic doctrine.)

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



THE NEW HERCULES
From Nebelspalter (Zurich)

(President Roosevelt begins to figure prominently in the foreign cartoons. In most of them he is well treated, although the Germans already show signs of treating him with that disfavor which they have visited of late upon all things American and English. In the drawing from *Kladderadatsch*, on this page, he stands at Uncle Sam's elbow while that old gentleman swaps stories with John Bull about their respective bad legs, labeled the Transvaal and the Philippines.)



UNCLE SAM: "I guess I can get ready for Thanksgiving now." *Inquirer* (Phil., November, 1902)



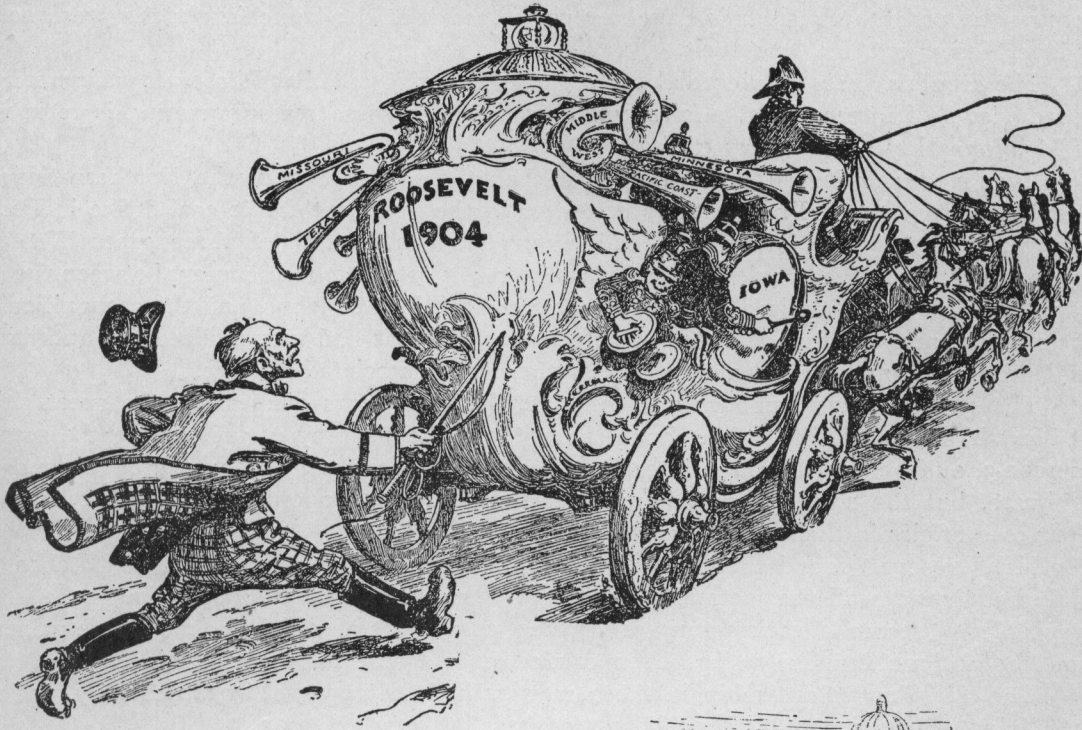
WHY NOT AN AUTOMATIC SUBSTITUTE?
"It is announced that the President will omit handshaking during his Western tour."

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM THE MOUNTAIN-CLIMBERS

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)



THE HANDWRITING ON THE BAND WAGON
From the *Herald* (New York)

occupation of Cuba and our acquisition of the Philippines and other insular possessions. But Secretary Root was in direct charge of all these insular matters, as well as of army reorganization; and Mr. Roosevelt, besides having profound respect for Mr. Root's legal and executive talents, had always been able to work with him in perfect harmony and co-operation.

Mr. Roosevelt's personality impressed itself at once upon European statesmen and the foreign press. His face became familiar in the illustrated papers and cartoons of Europe. He was frequently likened, in his energetic and versatile qualities, to the German Emperor.

That distinguished monarch almost immediately, through diplomatic and less formal channels came into friendly touch with the American President. He sent his brother, Prince Henry, to visit this country and to give his greetings to President Roosevelt. The Emperor ordered an Amer-



"LOOK OUT, TEDDY!"
From the *Times* (Denver)

ican yacht, and the President's daughter christened it at the launching in the presence of Prince Henry and Mr. Roosevelt.

The English press was cordial and appreciative, and felt that Roosevelt was a man of broad views of international affairs, while finding also some reassurance in his retention of Mr. John Hay as Secretary of State.

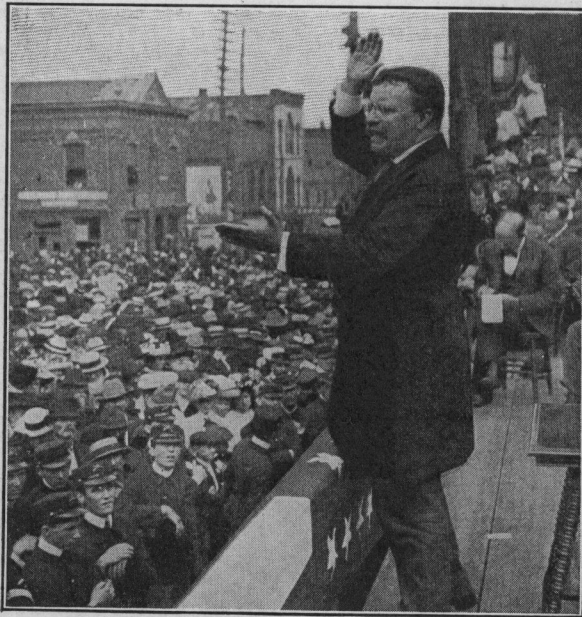
Even more sensational, at the time of it, than the prosecution of the Northern Securities Company, was the President's intervention in the great anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania in 1902. The former case had involved a combination of three great Western railroad systems. The coal situation was the result of a stubborn contest between the organized miners who desired better pay, better conditions of labor, and the recognition of their union, and the five or six railroad corporations that had monopolized the anthracite coal production and were managing it for their own associated welfare.

The strike was so stubborn and complete that there was danger lest the great cities of New York and Philadelphia should be without their supply of fuel during the season of 1902-3, and general business interests were also suffering. The workmen desired to arbitrate, but the so-called coal barons refused, and stood upon their rights to manage their own affairs in their own way.

Mr. Roosevelt found that the law permitted him, through the Bureau of Labor, to make inquiry into all the facts and to seek to bring about conciliation. In the end he was able to secure a satisfactory arbitration, as a result of which the men were gainers; and the anthracite industry has been carried on in a peaceful way ever since.

The President's leadership in these matters had the approval of the country, and resulted in the election of a Republican Congress in the fall of 1902.

Furthermore, several State conventions, as for example those of the Pacific Coast, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and others,—looking ahead two years,—made formal declaration of their intention to support Mr. Roosevelt for President in 1904.



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS AN OPEN-AIR SPEAKER IN THE FALL OF 1902

CHAPTER XV

Asserting the Monroe Doctrine



THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR

THE POWERS (to President Roosevelt): "Would you mind caging yonder bird for me?"
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)



TO ROOSEVELT

From *Tagarela* (Rio Janeiro)

(The above cartoon is from a weekly journal of politics and affairs published at Rio de Janeiro,—of course, in the Portuguese language,—called *Tagarela*. It is accompanied by a poem in four stanzas, which accuses the United States, under the tutelage of Roosevelt, of wishing to carry on further annexation. But this policy, it declares, has its dangers and anxieties; and while the "Monroe crowd" may push their policy by force in other directions, Brazil won't stand it,—"no, sir" (*nao senhor*)! "Why," says this Portuguese rhymster, "do you send your iron tub, which you call by the Indian name *Iowa*? If you propose to put your claws on Acre, you had better leave;" with more to the same effect.)



THE INTERNATIONAL ALPHONSE AND GASTON

ALPHONSE ROOSEVELT: "You arbitrate it, my dear Gaston."
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



THE MONROE DOCTRINE
(A resounding word in the President's mouth.)
From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich)

EARLY in 1903 several situations gave opportunity for the fresh declaration by Mr. Roosevelt of our interest in the affairs of the Latin-American republics, in accordance with the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine. The subjects of several European powers were in despair of being able to obtain compensation for claims due them from the government of Venezuela. A number of American citizens were in the same plight. A joint naval expedition was undertaken by Germany, France, and Holland to blockade Venezuelan coasts, seize ports and custom houses, and collect by force the sums considered by them to be due to their subjects.

Our government did not wish to see even a temporary occupation of South American soil by European governments on the pretext of collecting private debts. We were able to persuade President Castro on the one hand and the European powers on the other, to send representatives to Washington in order to ascertain what sums were fairly due under the claims. We then undertook to see that such claims as were allowed should in due time be paid. The position of our government made some sensation in Europe and a profound impression in South America.



OUR TURBULENT NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH
(Teddy no sooner turns his back than the children begin to make trouble.)

From *Pasquino* (Turin)



THE ADOPTED CHILD

MR. ROOSEVELT: "It'll be some time before he's fully developed, but I expect he'll be big enough to help me in 1904 in the Presidential fight."

From *the Moon* (Toronto)



THE TEACHER AND THE PUPILS

ROOSEVELT TO THE SENATE: "Boys, this hurts me more than it does you."

(President Roosevelt, having made plans for a Western vacation tour, is anxiously awaiting the close of the Congressional session.)—From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)

Our general attitude toward Latin America was the more sharply observed, because at that time we were in the thick of negotiations preliminary to constructing the Trans-Isthmian Canal. The war with Spain had brought that long-dreamed-of project into the domain of actual possibilities. We had sent the battleship *Oregon* on a memorable voyage from the Pacific Coast around the continent of South America, to join our fleet in Cuban waters and strengthen it for the attack upon the Spanish squadron. We had realized the need of a canal for the sake of better protection of both coasts.

Furthermore, our new insular possessions in both oceans called for the Panama Canal as a logical sequel. A French company had obtained from the Republic of Colombia the necessary concession to dig a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Many millions had been unwisely spent, great corruption and scandal had attended the history of the company in France, the enterprise had failed, and private capital was not available to resume it. Our American engineers for many years had preferred the Nicaragua route, and a private company had been formed which had made some beginnings. But the inevitable conclusion had been reached that no canal in the near future could be constructed, by



NO DISARMAMENT

(The "Big Stick" is needed for evils at home as well as for possible use abroad.)

From the *Gazette-Times* (Pittsburg)



THE MASTER OF THE WORLD

POPE ROOSEVELT: "All that lies to the left of this mark comes under the American political sphere—and all on the right belongs to American trade."

From *Lustige Blätter*



COLUMBIA: "Pianissimo, Teddy!"

From the *Sun* (Baltimore)



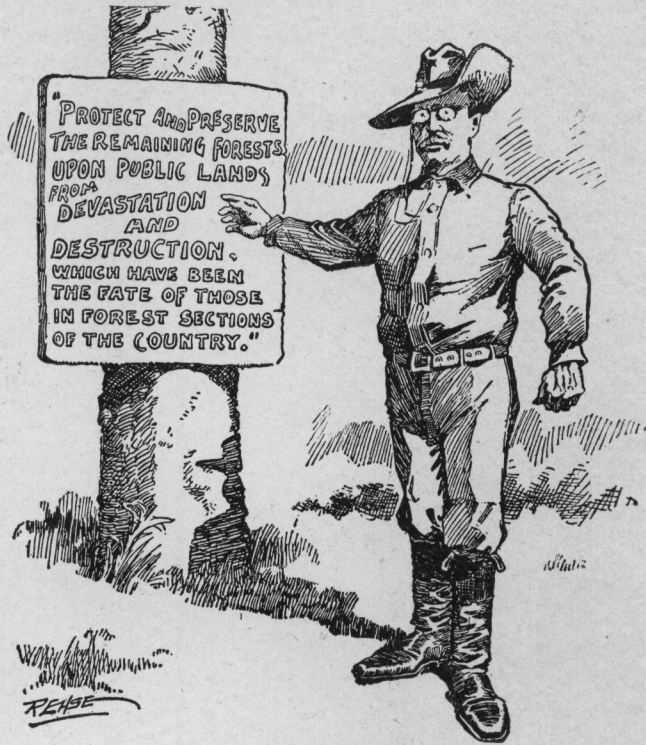
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OLD EUROPE

From *Le Rire* (Paris)

either route, unless the United States Government should make a public enterprise of it and provide the necessary millions.

The country was almost unanimously prepared to proceed with the Nicaragua work when, by the efforts of the friends of the Panama scheme, a board of engineers was authorized to report upon the engineering and financial feasibility of both routes. It had been decided finally that Panama should be preferred if the assets of the French company could be bought for not more than \$40,000,000. The next step was the drafting of a treaty with Colombia through Minister Herran and President Maroquin. Congress was called in special session to ratify this treaty, and also to pass upon the new constitution for the Republic of Cuba.

This constitution, with the significant part of which Secretary



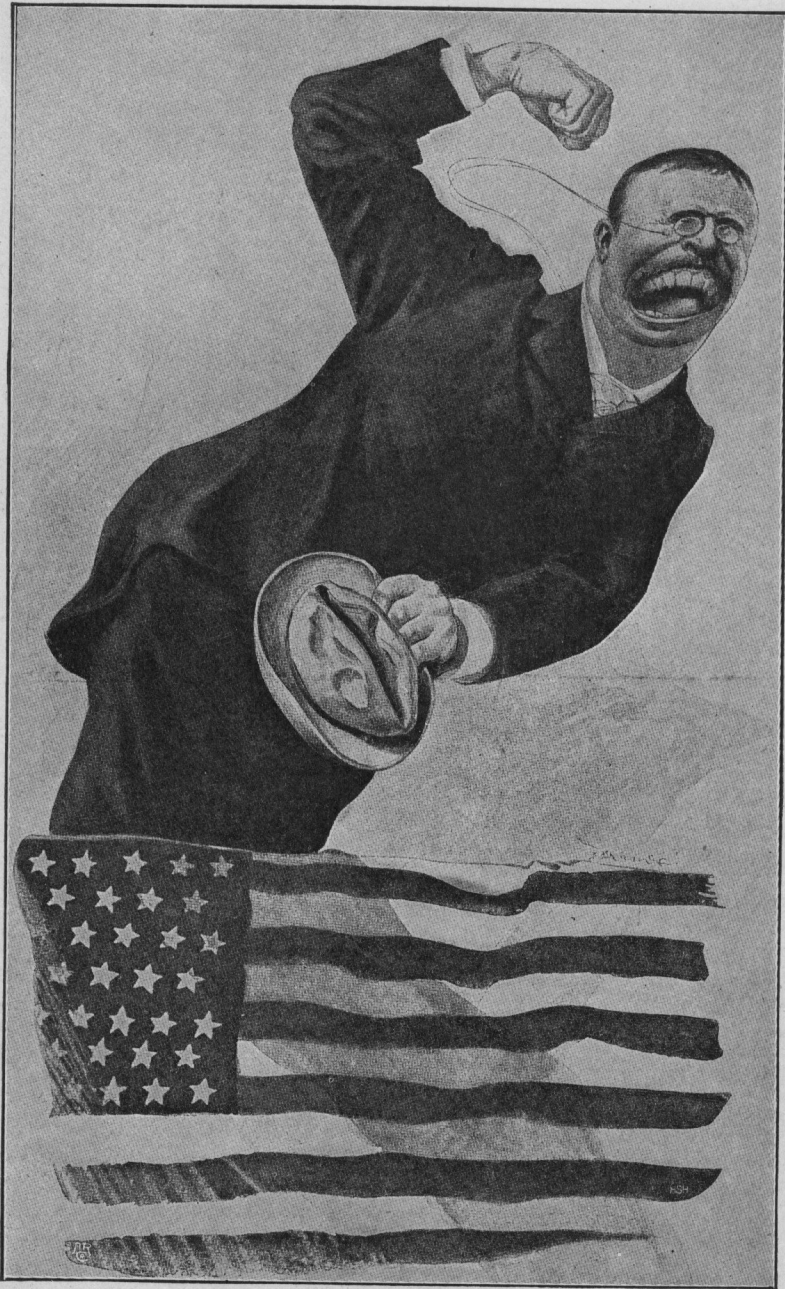
A PRACTICAL FORESTER
 (A subject that had attention all through Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency.)
 From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)



A GRIZZLY PATH: PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "Is it safe to shoot?"
 THE BEAR: "Does he mean business?"

From the *Westminster Budget* (London)



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

Root was identified, was one of the most important acts of statesmanship of all our recent history. It brought Cuba perpetually under our guaranty of internal order and financial responsibility.

The special session ended, Mr. Roosevelt was off for a Western trip, where in the Rocky Mountains he hunted the grizzly bear. He returned to a summer at Oyster Bay, where many questions of interest came before him, one of them being the endeavor to present to the Russian government the American view of the treatment of Jews in the Czar's dominions.

Another question of exceptional interest, relating also to our position on the North American continent, was the dispute with Canada regarding the Alaska boundary. This was settled by a tribunal, of an arbitral nature, composed of Americans on one side and Canadians and Englishmen on the other. It was a great triumph to have settled the Alaska boundary by amicable methods, and to have retained our unbroken coast-line as we had bought it from Russia.



ROOSEVELT AND THE CZAR,—A FRIENDLY EXCHANGE

"You cut up your Jews, I'll burn my negroes; or, "Little presents preserve friendships."

From Kladderadatsch (Berlin)



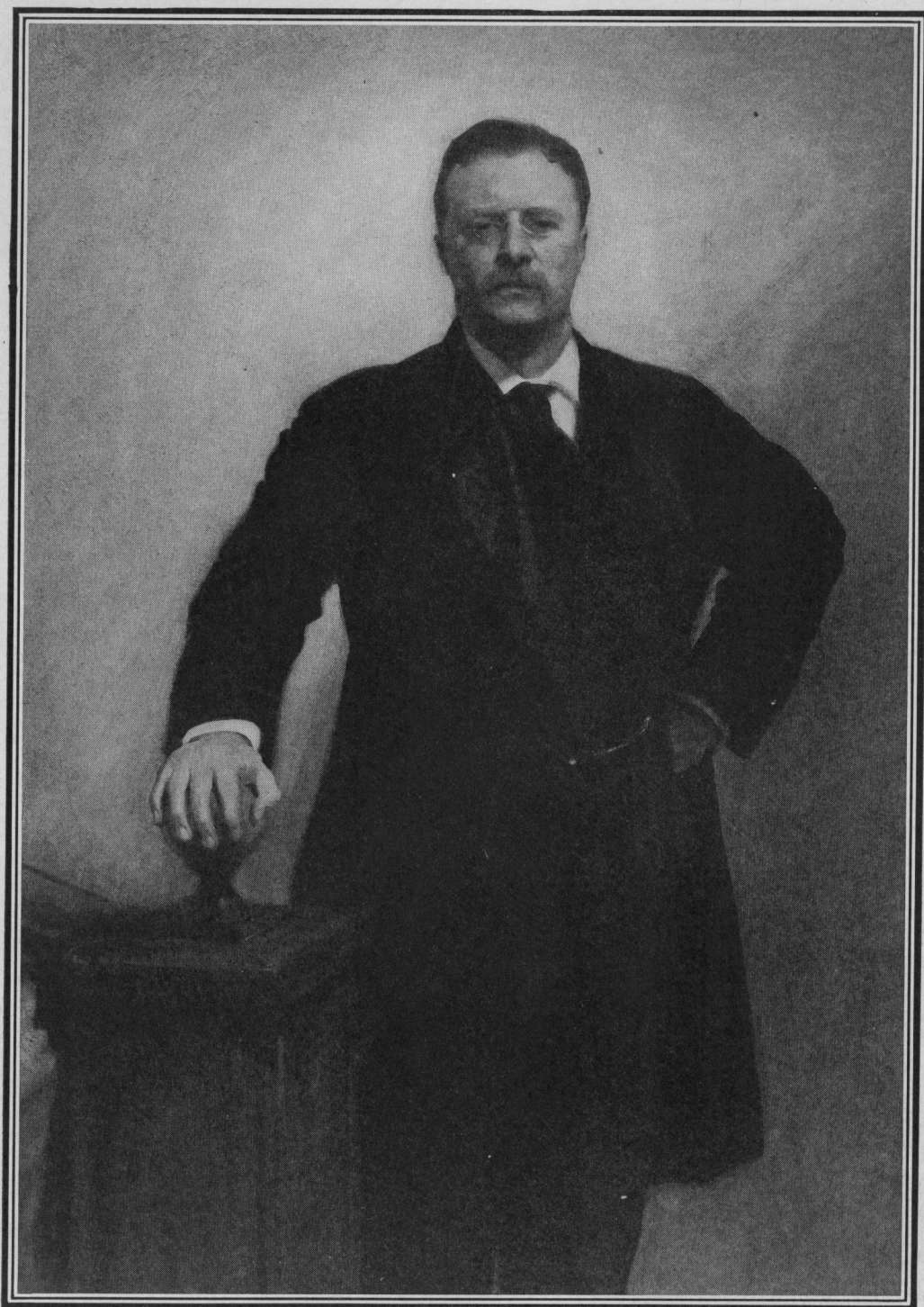
ONE LITTLE MATCH MIGHT HAVE FIRED OFF THE WHOLE BUNCH

From the Tribune (Minneapolis)



VACATION DAYS AT OYSTER BAY

From the Tribune (Minneapolis)



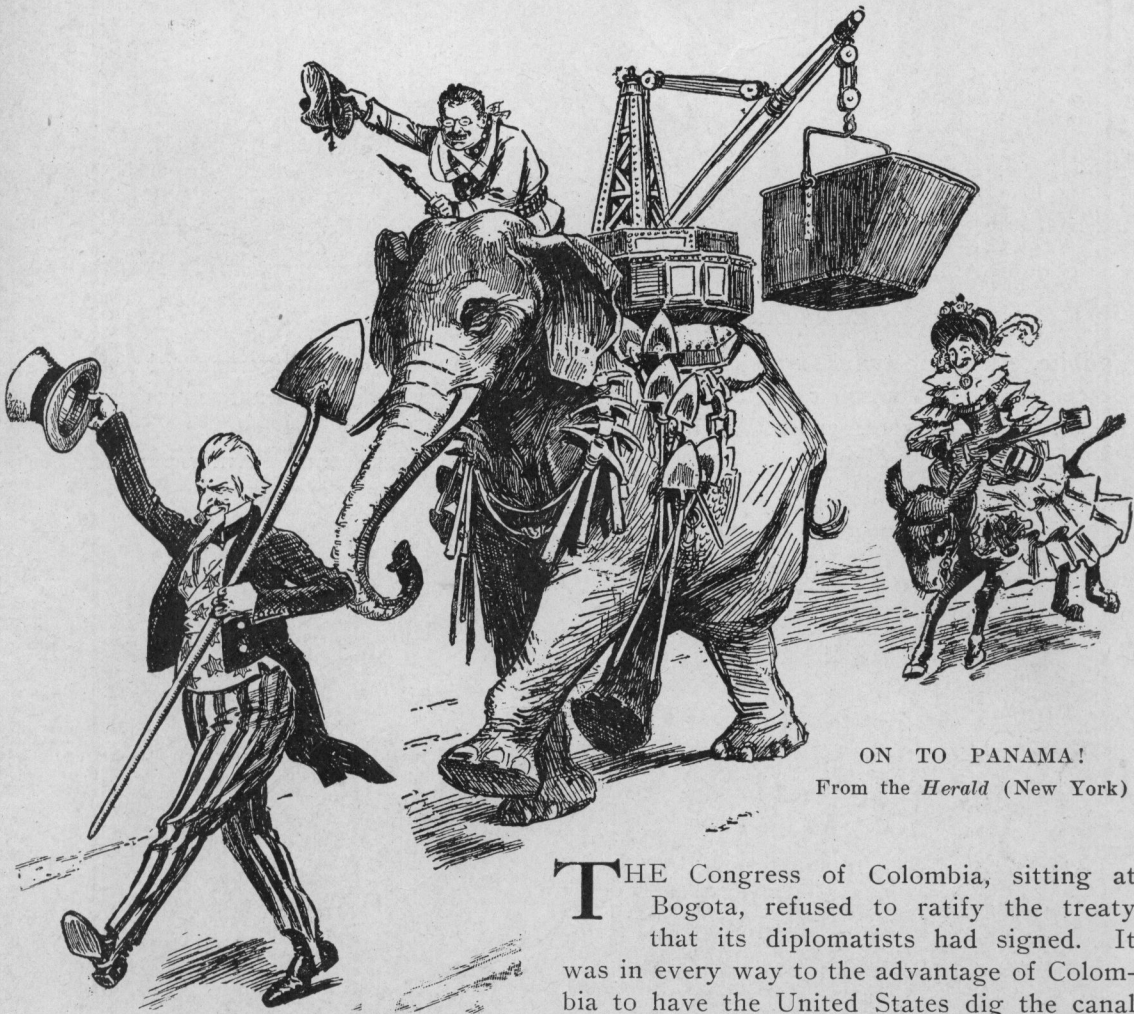
Copyright, 1903, by *Collier's Weekly*.

SARGENT'S PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

(John S. Sargent, the eminent portrait painter, painted a picture of President Roosevelt in 1903, which met with favor at the White House and has remained there as the official portrait.)

CHAPTER XVI

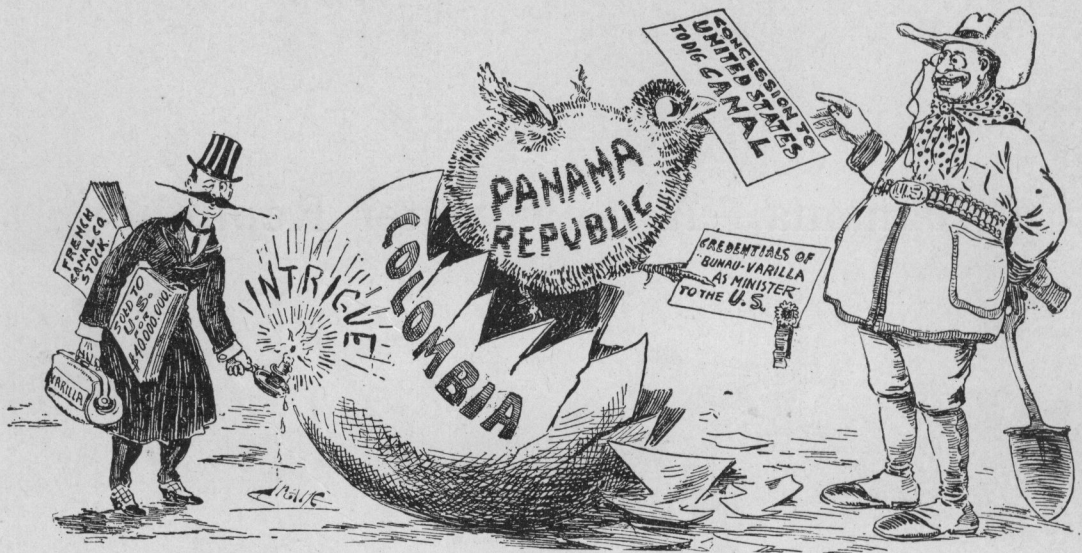
Panama,—A New Sister Republic



ON TO PANAMA!
From the *Herald* (New York)

THE Congress of Colombia, sitting at Bogota, refused to ratify the treaty that its diplomatists had signed. It was in every way to the advantage of Colombia to have the United States dig the canal that the French company had abandoned. The treaty proposed that we should give Colombia ten million dollars for the privilege of conferring upon her a benefit of incalculable value. To have had us revert to the Nicaragua route would have been disadvantageous to Colombia for many centuries.

Furthermore, our return to the Nicaragua plan would have been ruinous to the people of the Isthmus of Panama, who were under no obligations whatsoever to the mercenary politicians at Bogota. Again, our choosing Nicaragua as the alternative would have made it impossible for the French company to have obtained its expected forty million dollars. Under these circumstances, the Isthmus of Panama declared itself an independent



THE MAN BEHIND THE EGG—From the *Times* (New York)

republic, all in the twinkling of an eye, with the substantial encouragement of the representatives of the French canal company, and with no unfriendliness or discouragement on the part of our government at Washington.

The few Colombian troops on the isthmus made no resistance. American warships



THOSE LITTLE FELLOWS WANT TO LOOK OUT WHEN I TOSS THE BALL

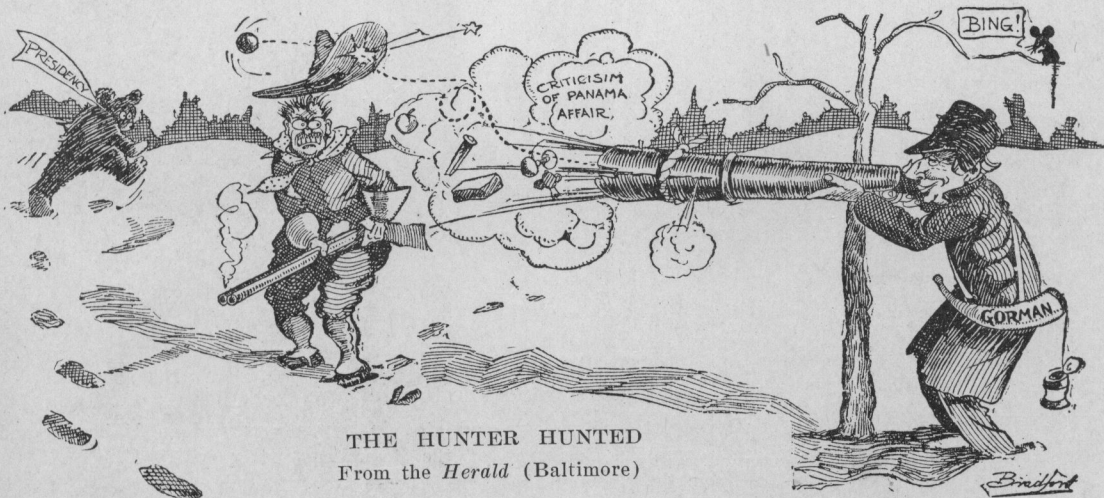
(Mr. Francis B. Loomis, who is here pictured as throwing the Medicine Ball of the "New Diplomacy," was Assistant Secretary of State at the time of the Panama revolution, and was very active in the negotiations having to do with that affair)—From the *Herald* (New York)

were prepared to keep order. The ten million dollars that Bogota had refused was gladly



THE NEWS REACHES BOGOTA—From the *Herald* (New York)

accepted by the new Republic of Panama. The treaty was promptly signed that established our rights in the canal zone, and put the new republic virtually under our protection. The President of the United States was authorized by Congress to appoint a board of canal commissioners and to proceed with the work of construction. And all this constituted a notable episode in our history.



THE HUNTER HUNTED
From the *Herald* (Baltimore)

A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career



Davenport

UNCLE SAM: "He's good enough for me."

(This striking cartoon by Homer Davenport was widely circulated in newspapers and on billboards and became the most prominent campaign document of the Republican party in 1904.)

From the *Evening Mail* (New York)

CHAPTER XVII

The Unanimous Endorsement of His Party



"DELIGHTED!"

(Senator Hanna, himself an aspirant for Presidential honors, reluctantly handing to President Roosevelt the endorsement of the Ohio convention.)—From the *Herald* (New York)

MR. ROOSEVELT had been having the sort of strenuous experiences as President that were in every way congenial to him, and the American public had undoubtedly approved of his policies and actions in most essential respects. It was not to be expected, however, that his renomination could come without opposition.

Senator Hanna, of Ohio, chairman of the National Republican Committee, and close friend of the late President McKinley, had become the most masterful personage in the Senate, not excepting Mr. Aldrich. Senator Hanna had broadened his interests. He espoused the cause of organized labor. He accounted himself responsible more than any one else for the practical steps that were making the Panama Canal a realized fact. In short, he was a candidate for the Presidency, and was effecting a powerful



'POSSUM OR CHICKEN?
(Capturing the colored vote!)
From the *Herald* (Baltimore)

A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career



TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS

(This cartoon refers to the action of the President in bringing suit against the Northern Securities Company.)

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



SOME TROUBLE WITH THE TARIFF TEAM

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, New York)
 (Ohio, led by Hanna, had adopted a "stand-pat" high tariff platform, and Iowa had accepted Cummins' planks on reciprocity and revision.)



BLOCKING THE WAY

(Senator Aldrich's financial reforms in that session of 1902-3 were blocked by the mass of business in the House of Representatives.)

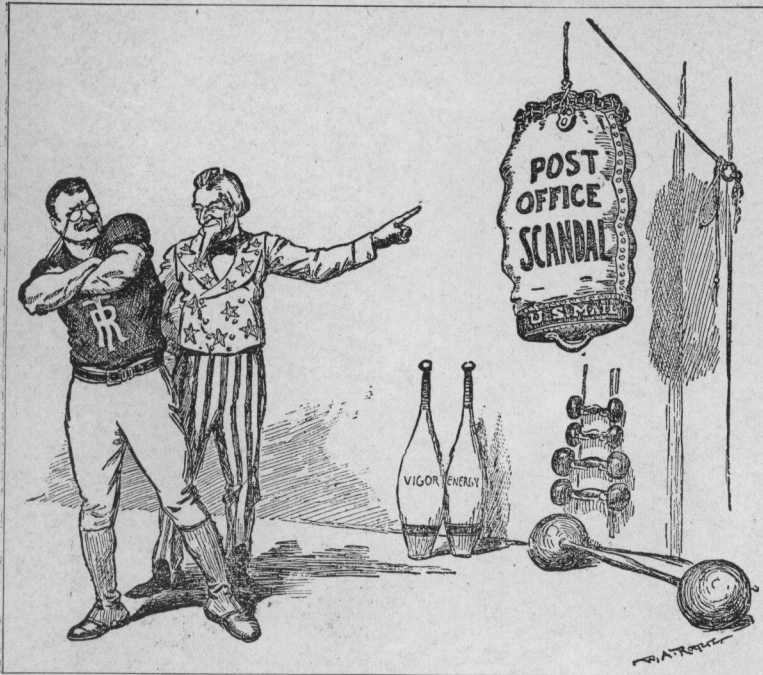
From the *Times* (Minneapolis)



UNCLE SAM'S NEED OF AN ELASTIC CURRENCY

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "You see, those galluses ought to have rubber in them, so that when Uncle Sam stoops to move the sheaf there won't be much strain on the buttons."

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)



UNCLE SAM: "Now let's see you punch the bag."
From the *Herald* (New York)

organization of politicians throughout the country in his own behalf.

A good many States as early as 1902 had endorsed Roosevelt. The question arose whether the Ohio convention of 1903 would speak favorably of his administration. Mr. Roosevelt, who was hunting in the West, sent a famous message that resulted in Ohio's recognition of him in its platform. There was tariff agitation in the air, with Senator Hanna as the champion of the high-tariff "stand-pat" policy,—to use his own phrase,—while the Western leaders like Governor

Cummins, of Iowa, were demanding revision. A great financial discussion was pending, moreover, having to do with the need of a different banking and currency system.

Mr. Roosevelt's tone was progressive, but his attitude was expectant rather than positive touching such questions. Those were matters for Congress rather than for the executive. But when serious scandals were current regarding the administration of the business of the postal system, Mr. Roosevelt was in no doubt as to his responsibility.



HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST
THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY: "Ha, ha! the cat is out of the bag."
THE STRENUOUS REPUBLICAN BOY: "Yes, but it will soon be a dead cat."
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



THE FOREMAN GIVES ORDERS FOR RUSH WORK
From the *Times* (Minneapolis)

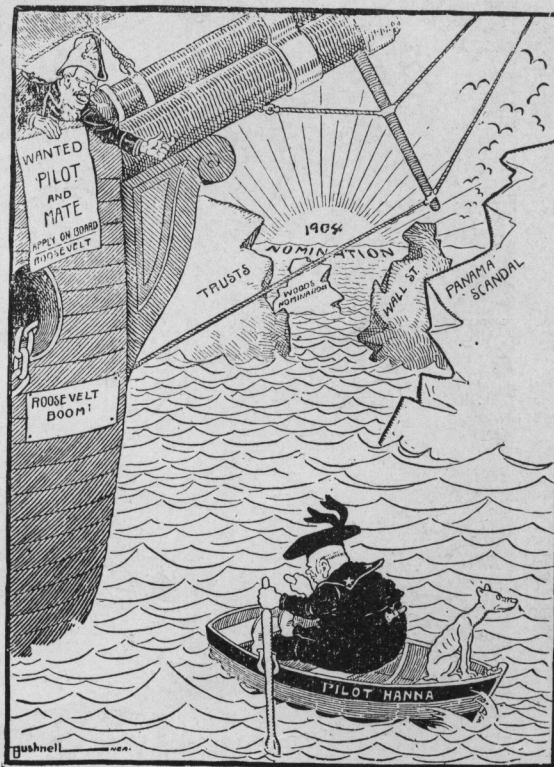


DRIVE THE KNIFE IN UP TO THE HILT! From *Judge*, December 12, 1903
(President Roosevelt vigorously prosecuting corrupt corporations, as well as grafters and others, as a result of the thorough investigation of the Postal frauds made by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who later became a United States Senator from Kansas.)

He took hold of the work of postal investigation with such vigor that he left no opportunity for the Democrats to make capital in the approaching campaign out of abuses which otherwise might have led to Republican defeat.

As the time for the choosing of delegates for the 1904 convention approached, the movement for Mr. Hanna's nomination disintegrated, partly because of the great strength of President Roosevelt with the people, and also partly because of the serious breakdown of Mr. Hanna's health. One after another of the great States, in their local conventions, instructed their delegates to support President Roosevelt. Ohio itself fell in with the general movement and sent a delegation instructed for the President.

The convention at Chicago turned out to be a great spontaneous demonstration in favor of the man who had acceptably served out three and a half years of Mr. McKinley's unexpired second term. If President McKinley had lived Vice-President Roosevelt would have been a candidate for the nomination in 1904. But he would not have been personally identified with the many stirring



ONLY COMPETENT NAVIGATORS NEED APPLY
From the Post (Cincinnati)



"A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH"
From the Press (Cleveland)



THE SNOW MAN AND THE HOT SUN
From the Press (Cleveland)

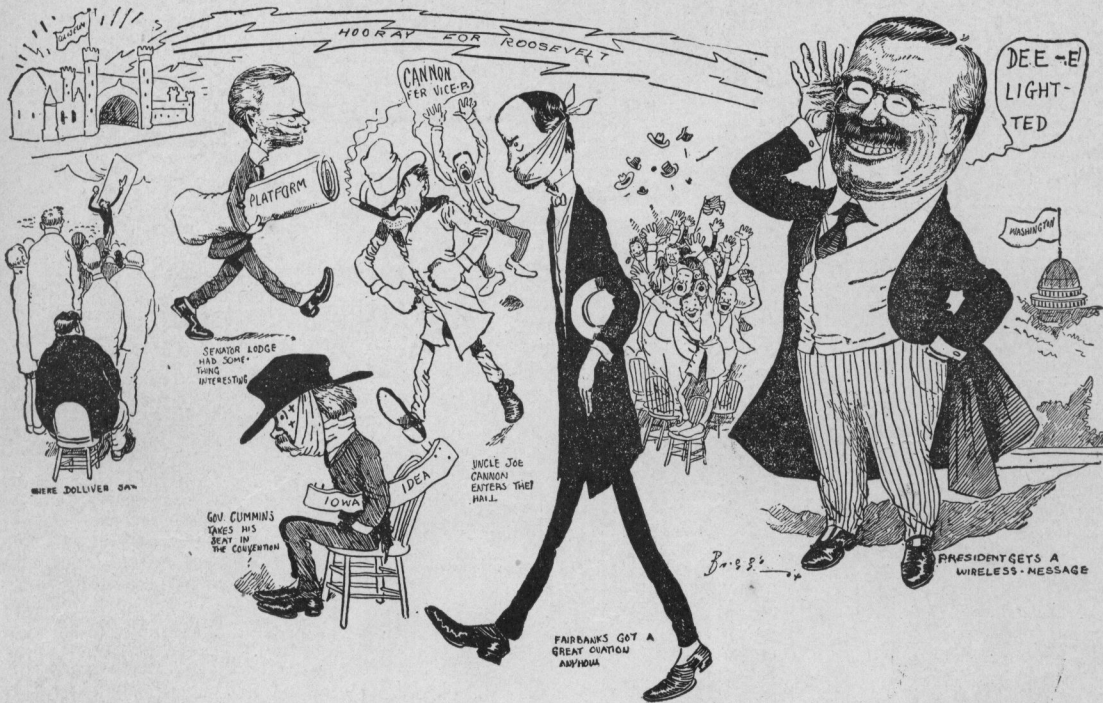


THE VALUE OF THE BINDER IN HARVEST-TIME

(Apropos of the pledging or "binding" of various State delegations to support Mr. Roosevelt in the nominating convention.)

From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York)

matters, both foreign and domestic, that had been crowded into the busy period from 1901 to 1904; and no one can make even a sagacious guess as to what would have happened. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice-President. Under other circumstances, Mr. Fairbanks would have been a formidable candidate for the Presidency. His friends had declared that he was the natural successor of Mr. McKinley, and that it had been Mr. McKinley's hope and wish, if he had lived, that Mr. Fairbanks should succeed him. But the bluff, powerful Hanna had intervened, and with the disintegration of the Roosevelt opposition which had centered around the chairman of the National Com-



SOME PROMINENT FEATURES OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

By Cartoonist Briggs, of the American (New York)



FRANK S. BLACK: "I come not to bury Cæsar, but to praise him."

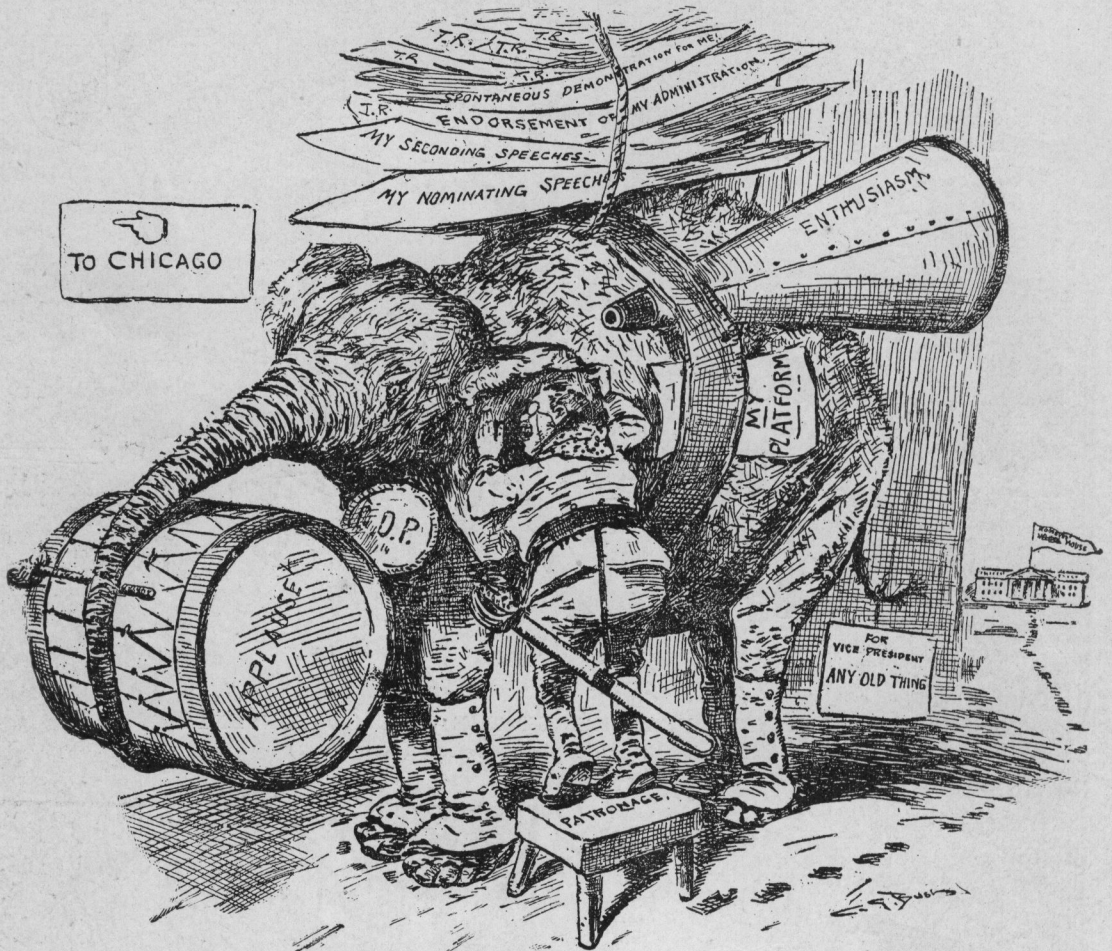
(Gov. Black, who had been refused a second-term nomination for Governor in 1898, when Roosevelt took his place, made the nominating speech at Chicago in 1904.)

From the World (New York)



THE CHORUS OF ROOSEVELT HARMONY AT CHICAGO

From the Post (Cincinnati)



ROOSEVELT'S LAST INSTRUCTIONS TO THE REPUBLICAN ELEPHANT: "Whoop 'er up!"
 From the *World* (New York)

mittee, it was quite impossible to rally around any other man's standard the various leaders and groups who did not like Roosevelt.

Mr. Root, Mr. Beveridge, ex-Governor Black, of New York, and others, made eloquent Roosevelt speeches in the convention, and there was incomparably more enthusiasm over Roosevelt's nomination in 1904 than there had been at Philadelphia over Mr. McKinley's renomination, or the placing of Roosevelt on the ticket as candidate for Vice-President. For years Roosevelt's friends had hoped to nominate him for the Presidency in the year 1904, and now they had actually accomplished their purpose.



THE CONVENTION HAS ARRIVED
 From the *Herald* (New York)

CHAPTER XVIII

The Roosevelt-Parker Campaign



Stereograph copyright, 1904, by Underwood & Underwood New York

THE NOTIFICATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT OYSTER BAY IN 1904. (SPEAKER CANNON STANDS ON THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT.)

THERE was no well-defined issue in the campaign of 1904, as in the two previous ones. In 1896 the question of sound money was threshed out and permanently settled. In 1900 the people ratified the expansion policy, and the momentous national and international developments that followed our war with Spain. In 1904 the real question was whether the people were well enough pleased with the man who had succeeded McKinley by a fateful accident to give him another four years' lease of power.

Wall Street interests were bitterly opposed to Mr. Roosevelt, because his investigation and prosecution of various trusts and corporations, and his attacks upon railroad rebates and like abuses had for the time being not only checked the prosperous schemes of many promoters, but had also confused and disturbed legitimate business,—the whole fabric of corporation finance and control being so closely interwoven. Thus Wall Street, largely under Democratic leadership, had undertaken a more positive part in politics than ever before. If only the Republicans could be prevented from nominating a man as bold



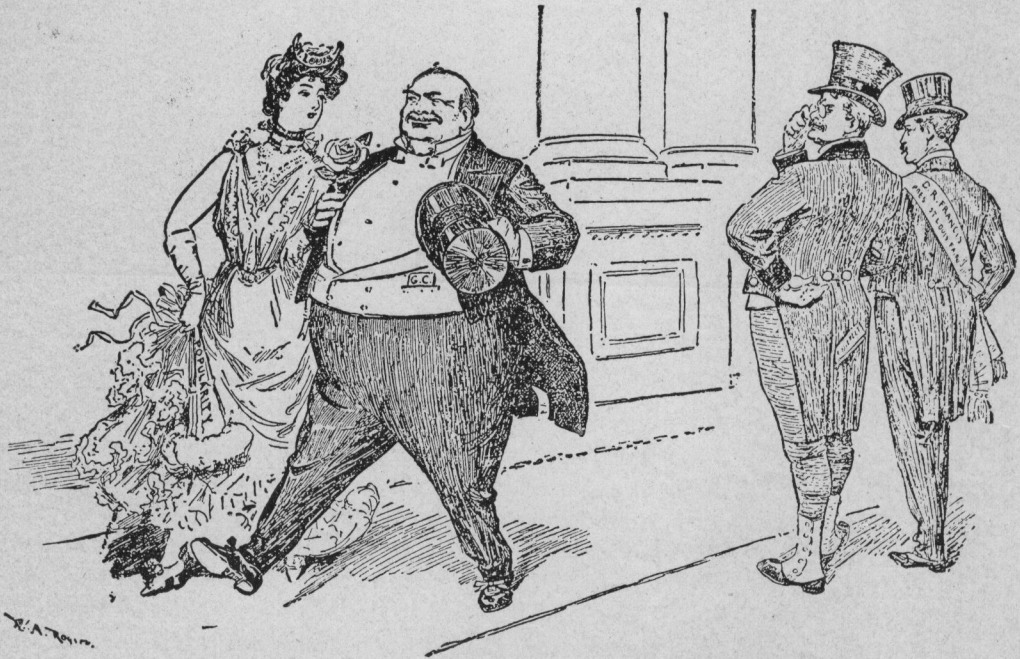
A VERY STOUT "STRING" TO IT
 (Apropos of the struggle over the Cuban reciprocity treaty.)

From the *Record* (Philadelphia)



ON COMMON GROUND
 (President Roosevelt congratulates ex-President Cleveland on the birth of a boy.)

From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus)



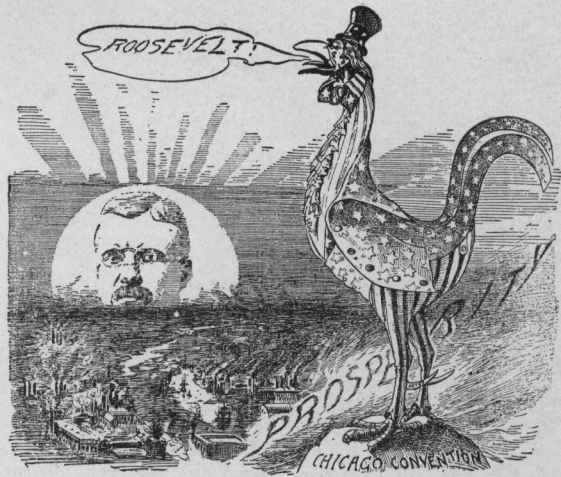
"BRUMMEL" ROOSEVELT: "Ah! who is your fat friend?"

(Mr. Cleveland had made a speech at the Louisiana Purchase celebration at St. Louis, in 1903, and it was thought at the time that he might possibly become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President and run against Roosevelt, who also attended the celebration.)

From the *Herald* (New York)



MR. ROOSEVELT: "This is so sudden."
From the *Tribune* (Chicago)



NOT A CLOUD IN SIGHT
(Except that made by the factory chimneys.)
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)

and aloof as Roosevelt, and the Democrats could be persuaded to nominate a representative of their conservative wing rather than a radical like Bryan, Wall Street would have nothing to fear from the result of the election. So the "magnates" reasoned.



UNCLE SAM: "Never swap pilots while crossing a stream."—From the *North American* (Philadelphia)

A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career

Thus in 1903 and early in 1904 Wall Street had done its best to aid in the movement to secure the nomination of Senator Hanna in place of Mr. Roosevelt; and as early as 1903 certain eminent legal advisers of Wall Street had selected Judge Alton B. Parker (then chief justice of the highest court of the State of New York) as an excellent representative of the so-called "safe and sane" type of Democratic candidates. All this was in no way to Judge Parker's discredit; for he was an upright judge and a public man of sound views and a well-poised mind. Mr. Bryan had been twice defeated; and Judge Parker, though of a different school of political thought and training, had maintained his party regularity at all times, just as Roosevelt on his



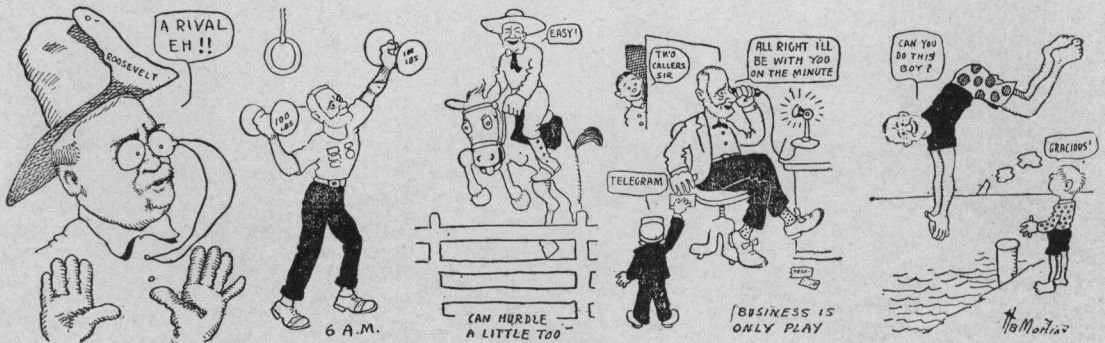
SPIKED
(Judge Parker spiking the Republican campaign gun by his gold issue telegram to the St. Louis convention.)
From the *World* (New York)



G. O. P.: "There's my man; where's yours?"
DEMOCRACY: "Oh, I'm waiting for an inspiration."
From the *Globe* (New York)

side had been a Republican under all conditions.

Judge Parker was not widely known to the country, and his candidacy could not be otherwise than the merely negative one of opposition to Roosevelt. It was not possible for the Democrats to frame any successful issues. They could not ask boldly for tariff reform, because the South had become protectionist. They talked of scandals in administration, but the country knew that Roosevelt had cleaned out the Post Office frauds with as much vigor as any Democratic President could have



STRENUOUS VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DAVIS AND WHAT A FRIEND CALLS "A FEW OF HIS STUNTS."
From the *American* (New York)

shown. They could not denounce Roosevelt as a foe of trusts and corporations, because the major part of the Democratic party had always professed to be far more deeply opposed to monopoly and corporate aggrandizement than the Republicans.

In short, the logic of the situation was with Roosevelt. The people of the country, regardless of party, liked both the man and his policies. As the campaign progressed the Democratic managers denounced the Republicans as collecting large campaign funds from the very trusts and corporations that Mr. Roosevelt was supposed to be fighting. Moreover, Wall Street quickly lost confidence in itself as a political Warwick, and was inclined to disavow Judge Parker's candidacy as of its choosing. Doubtless various corporation interests contributed to both campaign funds; and it is unquestionably true that the greater part of the responsible business men of the country thought it better to keep Roosevelt and the Republicans in power than to bring in the Democrats on a dubious platform, with no knowledge of the make-up of a prospective Democratic cabinet.

Associated with Mr. Roosevelt was Secretary Hay, in charge of our foreign affairs; Mr. Root (who had just been succeeded by Mr. Taft), in charge of the War Depart-



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS A PHRENOLOGIST

"It is difficult to find out from our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.—From the *News* (Nashville)



INDORSED BY THE MAINE FARMERS

(Referring to the large Republican majority in the Maine election of 1904, which came before the general elections of November.)

From the *Evening Telegraph* (Philadelphia)



"WHAT IS ONE MAN'S MEAT IS ANOTHER MAN'S POISON"

(The cartoonist wishes to convey the idea that Roosevelt wants to talk and that Parker is quite happy to be silent.)

From the *News* (Baltimore)

ment and our island dependencies; Mr. Knox, brilliantly heading the judiciary department; and that remarkable campaigner, the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, who had succeeded Mr. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury.

The President's Secretary, Mr. Cortelyou, had been secretary to President Cleveland, then to President McKinley; and three successive Presidents testified to his ability and faithfulness. He had political tact, administrative skill, and absolute honesty. He it was whom Mr. Roosevelt selected to conduct the campaign, and to serve as chairman of the National Republican Committee. One of the notable achievements of Mr. Roosevelt's first administration had been the creation of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, and Mr. Cortelyou had been promoted to the cabinet as Sec-



HOW TO MILK THE BEEF TRUST

(The Democrats regarded the Garfield report on the Beef Trust as very inoffensive, and found political reasons.)

From the World (New York)



The issue.—From the World (New York)



Two views of the President.—From the Eagle (Brooklyn)

TWO DEMOCRATIC CARTOONS ON THE "MILITARY" ROOSEVELT



THE TWO ROOSEVELTS

(The Roosevelt as real history will picture him—and—the Roosevelt as the demagogues now paint him.)

From *Judge*

retary of this new department. Mr. Roosevelt had advanced his assistant secretary, Mr. William Loeb, Jr., to succeed Mr. Cortelyou as Secretary to the President.

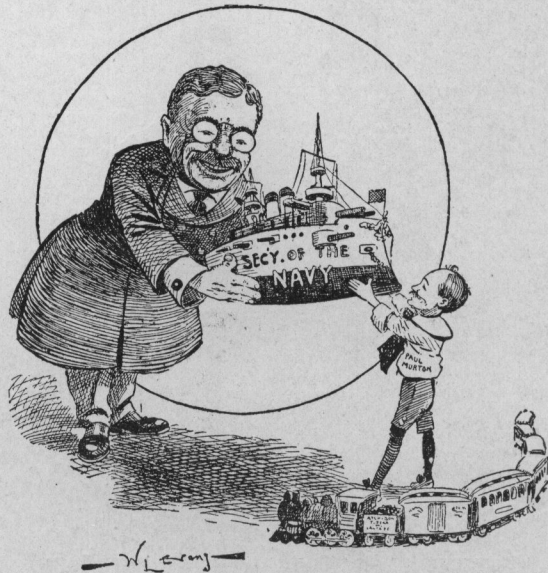
Of the bureaus grouped together under the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the



THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL HAS A NEW JOB

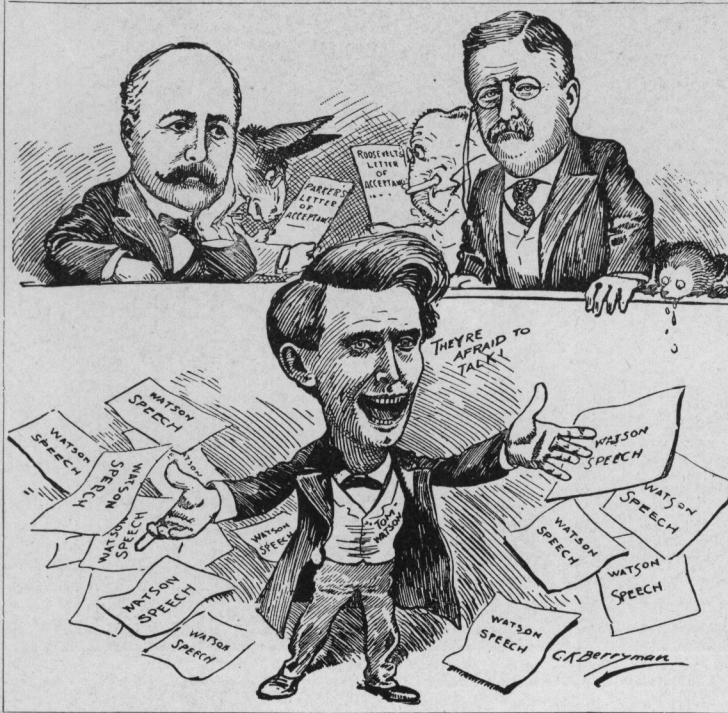
KNOX: "Mr. Roosevelt, you'll have to get somebody else to tend to this pig, because Mr. Penn wants me to go to work for him."

From the *Journal* (Kansas City)



THE PRESIDENT (to Mr. Paul Morton, the new Secretary of the Navy): "You have done so well with the cars, now let's see what you can do with the ships."

From the *Leader* (Cleveland)



POPULIST CANDIDATE WATSON CHALLENGING THE OTHER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES TO TALK
From the Post (Washington)

most important was a new one called the Bureau of Corporations. Mr. Roosevelt placed at the head of this bureau the Hon. James R. Garfield, transferring him from the post of Civil Service Commissioner. These are the names of a very few of the strong and able men with whom Mr. Roosevelt was surrounded. Mr. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, Secretary of the Interior, was exposing and prosecuting land frauds in the West, while the new Bureau of Corporations was investigating the Beef Trust, the Standard Oil Trust, and other corporations accused of violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Roosevelt's overwhelming triumph at the polls was to have been expected. All

sections of the country seemed to be contented with the outcome, and Judge Parker,



CONGRATULATIONS IN ORDER

ROOSEVELT: "De-e-lighted to hear that you have a cinch."

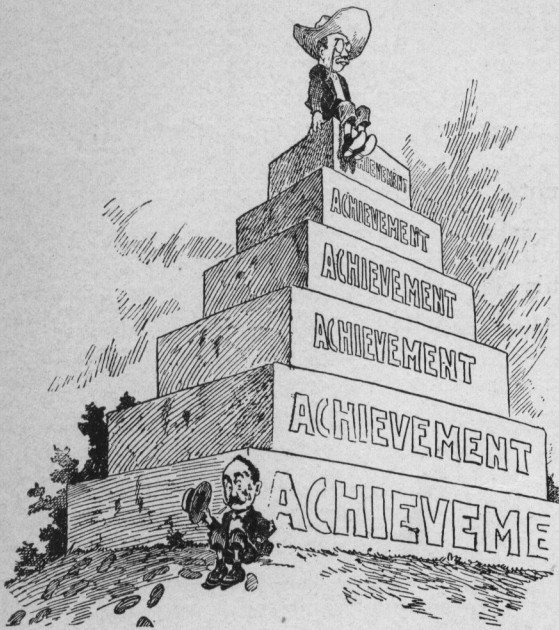
PARKER: "Allow me to congratulate you. I understand there is no longer any doubt but that you will be elected to the high office to which you aspire."

From the Journal (Minneapolis)

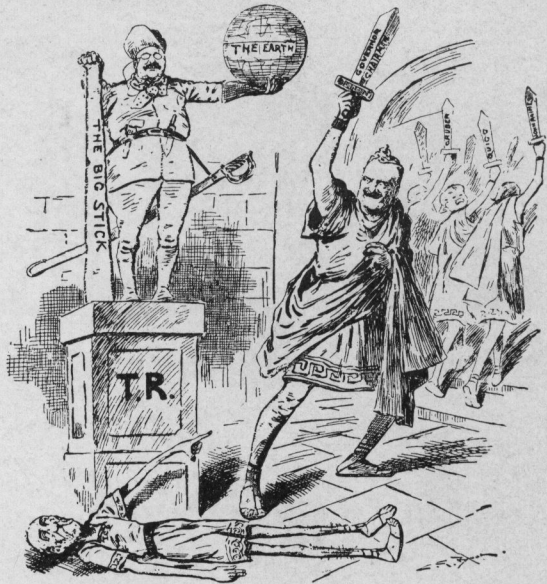


THE CALLING OF THE SECOND HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE

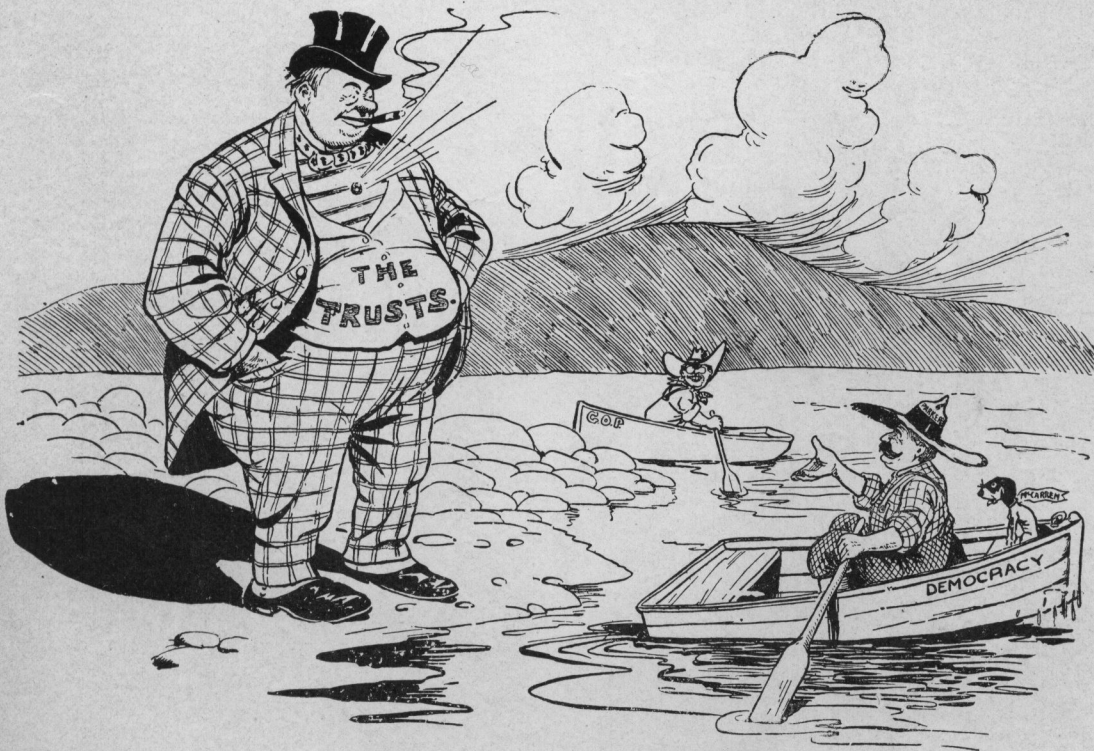
ROOSEVELT: "'Twill help to make the pot boil."
From the Eagle (Brooklyn, New York)



AS THE CAMPAIGN WAS ENDING
(Parker sits dejected at the foot of the Roosevelt pedestal.)



CÆSAR PLATT (to Brutus Odell): "Et tu, Brute?"
"This was the most unkindest cut of all;
For when the noble Cæsar saw him stab,
Ingratitude, more strong than traitors' arms,
Quite vanquish'd him; then burst his mighty heart;
And, in his mantle muffling up his face,
Even at the base of Pompey's statue,
Which all the while ran blood, great Cæsar fell."
From the *World* (New York)



HE'D SINK EITHER OF THEM
(Neither party, this year, wishes to run the risk of associating itself with the trusts.)
From the *North American* (Philadelphia)

A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career



THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF 1904
From the Evening Star (Washington)

though badly defeated, was regarded as having lost no important States which Roosevelt might not have carried against any possible Democratic nominee.

Mr. Roosevelt felt that his victory was not of a strictly partisan nature, and that the country was entitled to know in just what spirit he accepted it. On the night of his election, therefore, he issued a statement declaring that under no circumstances would he be a candidate or accept a nomination in 1908.

There was already much political talk to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt had merely been serving out Mr. McKinley's term, and that his acceptance of another nomination in 1908 would not be in violation of the tradition that limits an American President to two consecutive terms. His friends and his



AFTER THE AVALANCHE OF NOVEMBER 8 (1904).—From the Post (Washington)



ROPING THE PRESIDENTIAL STEER
From *Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Aires)



"HERE WE ARE AGAIN!"
(Appropos of Mr. Roosevelt's triumphant election and subsequent visit to the world's fair at St. Louis.)
From the *World* (New York)

opponents alike had been thus looking forward to the next contest. Mr. Roosevelt won the approval and renewed confidence of the country in the decisive announcement he made. It was believed that with no ambition to secure another nomination, he could give the more devoted and patriotic attention to the service of the whole people in his high office.



ROOSEVELT'S VICTORY
(A cartoon of the day after election.)
UNCLE SAM: "Now we can get up steam again."
From the *North American* (Philadelphia)



AFTER THE BATTLE
UNCLE SAM: "I'm glad the election is over. I'll sweep out and get to work."
From the *Times* (Washington)

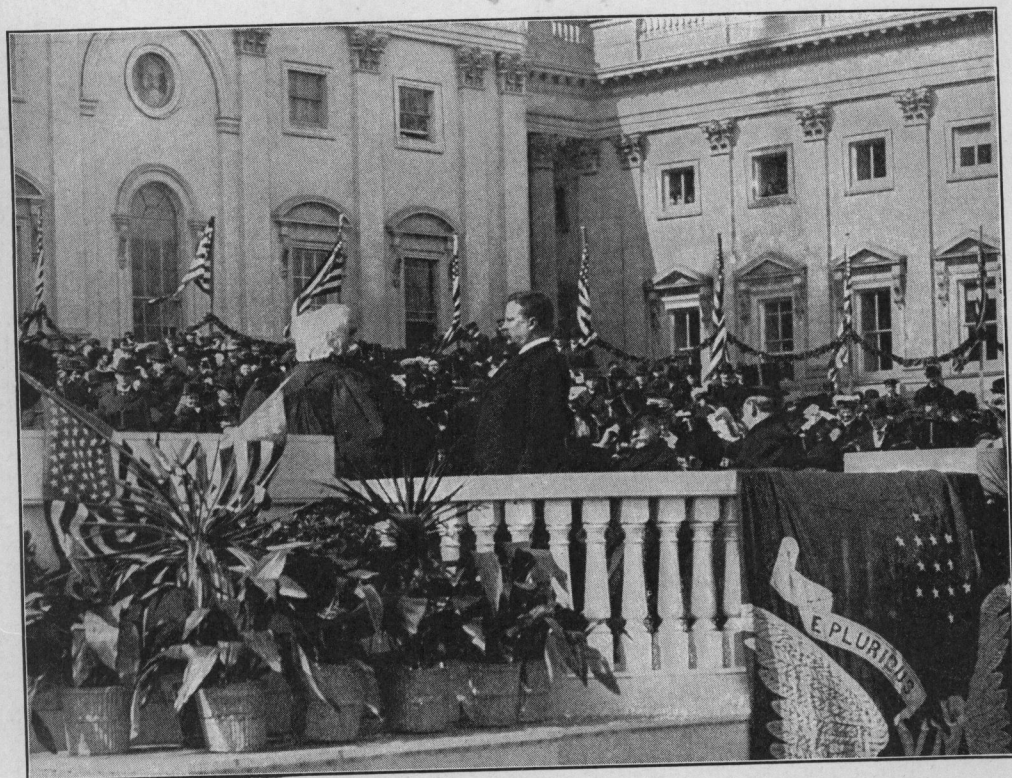


ALWAYS INCISIVE, DECISIVE, AND PRECISE!

(Referring to Roosevelt's election night statement of 1904 renouncing a third term.)

From *Judge*

There was nothing more remarkable than the contented acquiescence of the Democratic press in the result. The people of the South showed their approval in many ways that could not be mistaken, and flooded Mr. Roosevelt with invitations to visit their respective States and cities. It had been the good fortune of Mr. McKinley, in a period of declining partisanship, to be regarded as the President of the whole country without regard to section or party; and this general good-will was transferred to Roosevelt even as the mantle of Elijah had in ancient time fallen upon the shoulders of his successor.



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TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE AT WASHINGTON ON MARCH 4, 1905

CHAPTER XIX

As Peace-Maker and World Figure

IT was in the summer of 1904,—his renomination secured and his election certain,—that Mr. Roosevelt began clearly to emerge in the mature sense as one of the great world figures of his day. The completion of the second McKinley (Roosevelt) term had secured the full establishment of the policy of expansion. Our navy had become strong and efficient under Mr. Roosevelt's guidance. The army had been thoroughly reorganized through Mr. Root's constructive statesmanship and his ability to win the approval of Congress for his policies. We were gaining renown through extirpation of yellow fever in Cuba and our success in sanitary measures at Panama.

The international prestige of the United States was enormously increased, and in the eyes of the world President Roosevelt was the man who typified the Twentieth Century America. He had, of course, followed in McKinley's footsteps in so far as he saw the path of duty leading in that direction. But it had been easy to work with Mr. McKinley's appointees, and Mr. Roosevelt had found no difficulty in holding to his pledge of September, 1901, that he would do his best to carry out Mr. McKinley's plans.

Now, however, the country had deliberately chosen him for its helmsman, and there could be no doubt of its mandate to go forward according to his own judgment. It was not necessary to wait for inauguration day in March. The new mandate took effect on



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AVE THEODORE!

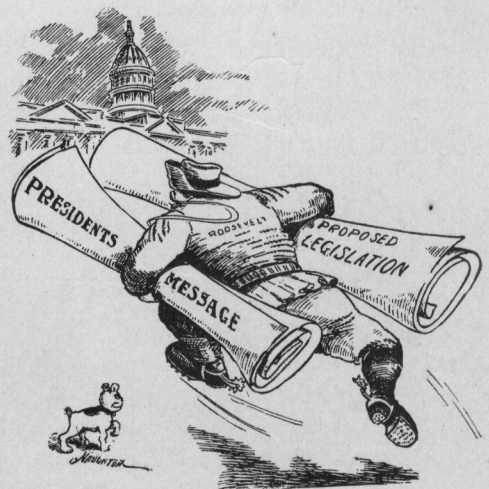
election day in November, and his message to Congress in December came with a strength and force that had perhaps been equalled in none of his previous state papers. It was then that he laid down that guiding principle of the "square deal,"—the determination to secure justice to all men to the best of his ability, to capitalist as well as to workman; to humble immigrant or Asiatic coolie as well as to the descendants of the Pilgrims or the Patroons. And recognizing the commanding prestige that the United States had secured abroad as a result of its new policies and recent growth, the Roosevelt administration gladly accepted the responsibilities and the opportunities that go with prestige and power.



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ALL HIS OWN

(Mr. Roosevelt, after completing President McKinley's second term, entered upon his own elective term of four years.)



CONGRESS OPENS

(The President hastening to the Capitol with voluminous proposals for new legislation.)

From the Evening Herald (Duluth)



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSAL TO HOLD A SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE, AS IT SEEMS TO A GERMAN SATIRIST, WHO IS THINKING OF ALL THAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE CZAR CALLED THE FIRST CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT: "Gentlemen, I thank you for coming; it is the best witness to the enthusiasm with which you have hitherto regarded the Czar's idea of a universal peace."

From *Utk* (Berlin)

for the Pacific Ocean and the Farther East, we had also a duty to perform in that region. It was our business to maintain friendly relations with Japan and to help support the integrity of China. With Alaska, the Sandwich Islands, and the Philippines in our possession, besides our great States of the Pacific seaboard, and with the Panama Canal in process of construction, it was evident that our interests in the Pacific had become larger than those of any other single power.

Mr. Roosevelt's attitude was not belligerent,

to use their own influence and power to help keep the world in order. Mr. Roosevelt saw this duty clearly, and had no shrinking from its performance. He did not in the least object to being pictured as the "World's Constable." He believed that it was quite clearly the business of the United States to maintain peace and order throughout the whole of North America and the regions around the Caribbean Sea, including the West Indies, Central America, and the countries on the northern coast of South America.

He regarded it as our duty, furthermore, through friendliness and good will, to serve the cause of peace for the remainder of South America. As



THE ANGEL OF PEACE: "Help! help!"
From the *World* (New York)



THE WORLD'S CONSTABLE

Judge, January 7, 1905

but, on the contrary, was most tactful, and friendly toward all the powers of America, Europe, and Asia. But it was an attitude of firmness and of conscious recognition of power. Instead of arousing the hostility of an ambitious monarch and empire like those of Germany, this American attitude helped to establish us in the good-will of the people and the government of that great nation. Further, we were more free from differences of opinion with the people and government of the British Empire than at any previous time in all our history.

A certain masterfulness that the administration had assumed in its international relations was also felt in its policies of law enforcement at home. The question had been boldly asked whether the great aggregations of capital had not become so powerful as to be able to control politics, the press, and the organs of government. Mr. Roosevelt stood firmly on the ground that law and government must be supreme over the corporations created under the law. It was to be a long and difficult struggle,—that of finding the best way to regulate and control the forces of modern business without hampering them in their proper development and progress. It is by no means to be asserted that Mr. Roosevelt

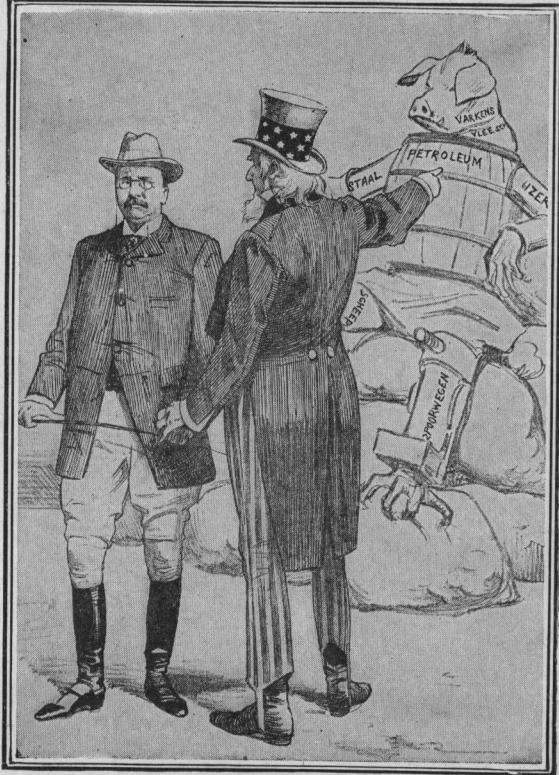


CHORUS OF GRAFTERS AT THE WINDOW: "I wonder what he's going to say about us?"

From the *Tribune* (Chicago)



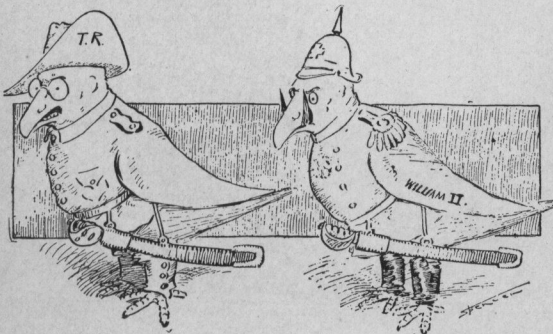
ROOSEVELT AS THE RISING SUN OF YANKEE IMPERIALISM
(A Spanish view.)
From *Hojas Selectas* (Barcelona)



UNCLE SAM (to President Roosevelt): "Before you can bring about world peace, you must establish peace in your own land by killing the trust monster."
From the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam)

possessed any rare or peculiar wisdom in his dealing with such subjects.

He had no desire to destroy the forces of modern business. He had none of the antagonism toward corporations that Mr. Bryan had always shown. But he perceived



THE TWO DOVES OF PEACE
From the *World-Herald* (Omaha)



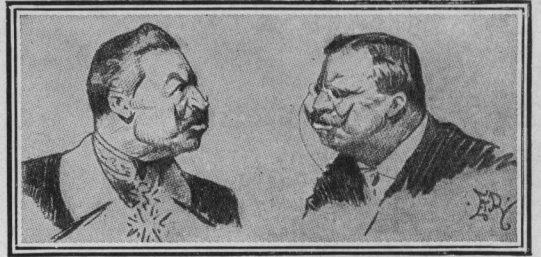
HE REJOICES OVER HIS LL.D. FROM PENNSYLVANIA
DR. HOHENZOLLERN TO DR. ROOSEVELT: "While we are in these togs, why not review my ships at Kiel?"
From the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam)



THE CHICAGO PIG STY

(Even the hogs blushed with shame when President Roosevelt revealed to them the hideous fate awaiting them at American stockyards.)

From *Simplicissimus* (Munich)



KINDRED SPIRITS OF THE STRENUOUS LIFE

(The German Kaiser and President Roosevelt.)

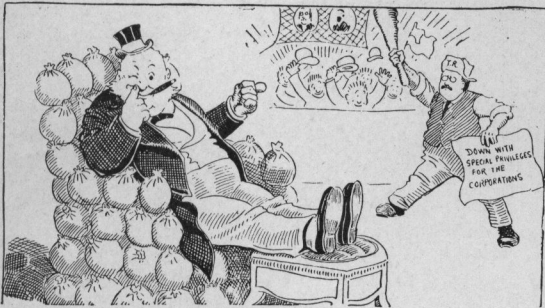
From *Punch* (London)

that if some great capitalistic enterprises were beneficent in their methods and results, others were guilty of oppression, and were prospering through disregard both of the laws of the land and of the natural rights of a host of citizens. Mr. Roosevelt tried, therefore, to find some workable applications of justice, with government and law supreme.

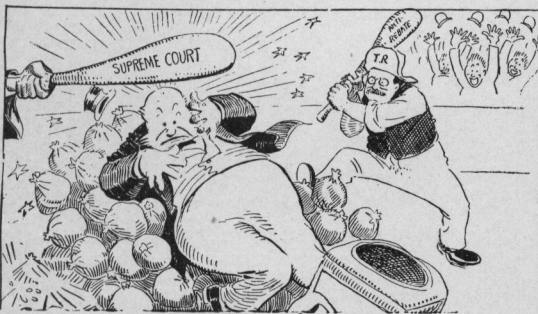


CONFISCATED BY THE BERLIN POLICE (See text on p. 128)

From *Punch* (London)



During the Presidential campaign, the trusts considered it talk for political effect.

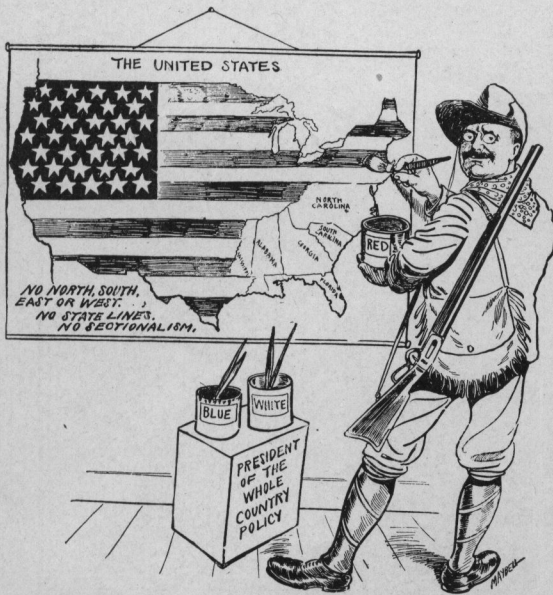


At the present time, they think Roosevelt was really in earnest.

THE ILLEGAL TRUST IS BEGINNING TO WAKE UP TO AN UNPLEASANT FACT

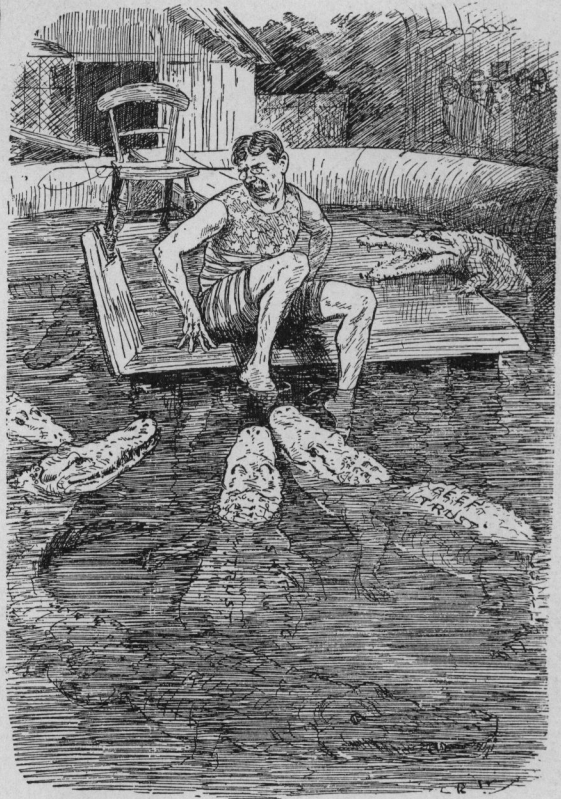
From the *Tribune* (Chicago)

About some questions he was an opportunist. For example, he would person-



THE ROOSEVELT POLICY—PRESIDENT OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn)



A STRENUOUS PERFORMANCE

PROFESSOR ROOSEVELT (in his great trust act) : "Ladies and gentlemen: In order to demonstrate the possibility of controlling these powerful creatures, not all of them equally tractable, I will now descend into their midst." (Proceeds to get out of his depth.)

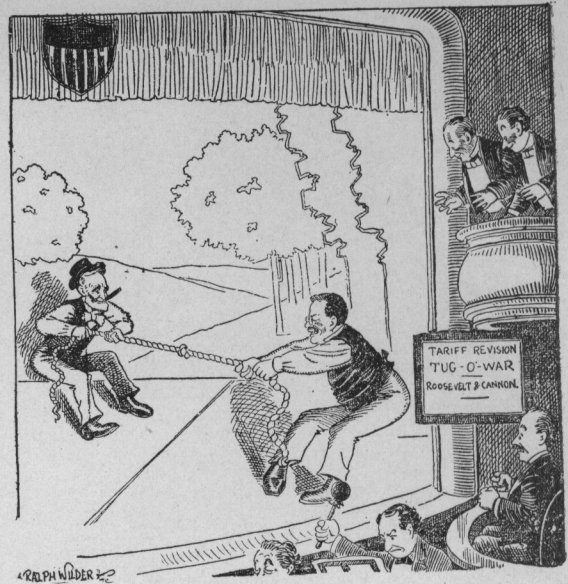
From *Punch* (London)

ally have been glad to see a revision of the tariff undertaken somewhat early during his second administration. He did what he could to bring the question before Congress and the country. But he found that Congress was not ready for tariff revision, and that there was no compelling sentiment in favor of it anywhere in the country. His convictions on the tariff question were not of a sort that made him regard it as his duty to go forth upon a crusade against the Dingley tariff. As a party question and as a sectional question, the tariff was no longer in the thick of bitter controversy. It had become a business man's question and one of industrial evolution.



UNCLE JOE IN NO HURRY
 (Tariff revision not greatly disturbing the Speaker of the House.)
 From the *Evening Mail* (New York)

It was not only the prestige and the power of the United States in world matters, but it was also the confidence felt in President Roosevelt himself, and in the fairness and good will of our government and people, that made it possible for Mr.



PULL, THEODORE! PULL!
 (President Roosevelt and Chairman Cannon in the tariff revision tug of war.)
 From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago)

Roosevelt, in the summer of 1905, to bring about a conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan and a settlement of the is-



OH, YES, THEY'RE PULLING TOGETHER ALL RIGHT
 From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY HITCHCOCK ARE AFTER BIG GAME IN THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE NORTHWEST
 From the *Post* (Washington)



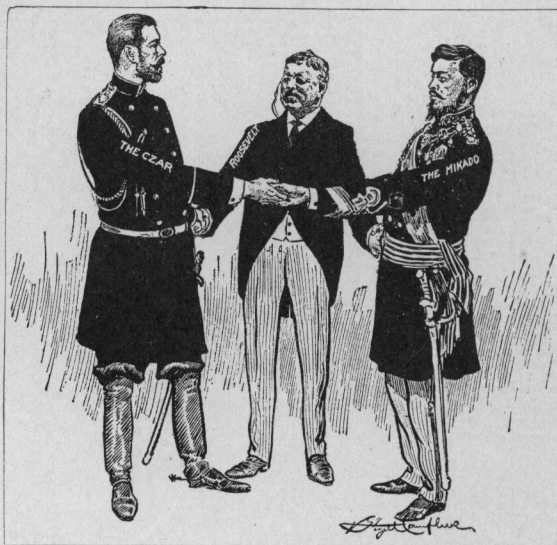
IN DOUBT

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "I don't feel quite certain that I can separate those fellows with this branch."

From the *Borsszem Jankó* (Budapest)

sues involved by the adoption of a treaty of peace.

This was perhaps the crowning act of Mr. Roosevelt's career. Russia's misfor-



CONGRATULATIONS

From the *North American* (Philadelphia)

tunes in the war made it highly desirable for her that hostilities should end. Japan's financial resources were becoming strained, and it was better for her future power and prestige to end the war promptly than to continue it. Both countries were on terms of especial friendship with the United



THE "BIG STICK" IN A NEW ROLE

UNCLE SAM (looking at the olive branches wreathing the Roosevelt club): "Well, I guess a little strenuousness is worth while in peace as well as in war."

From the *Press* (Philadelphia)



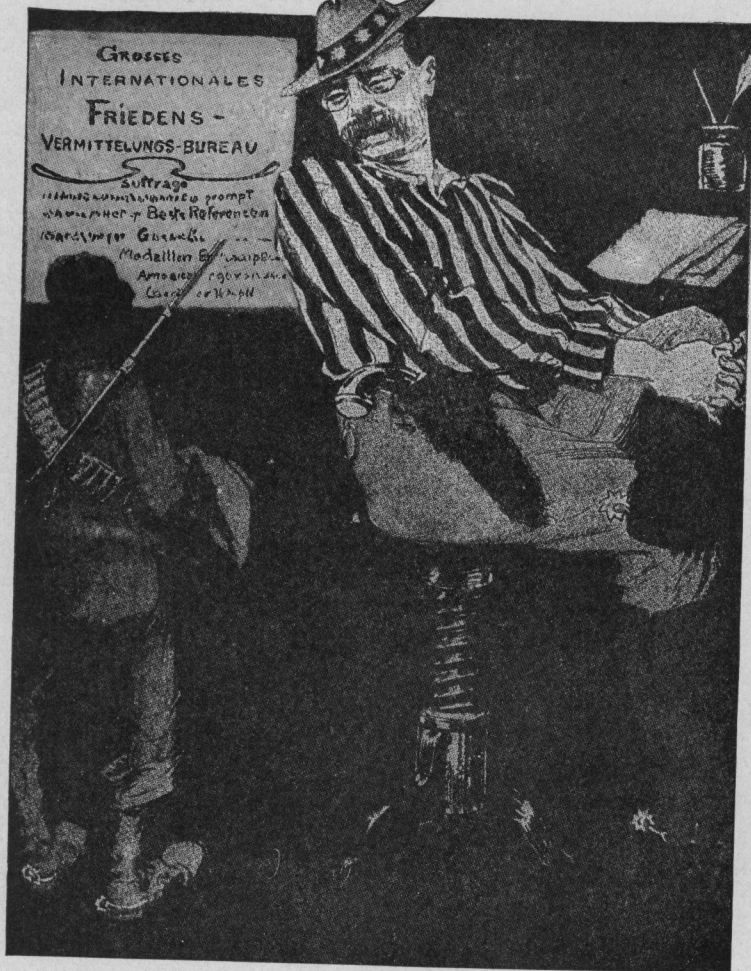
THE END OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

From *Klods-Haus* (Copenhagen)

THE PEACE-MAKER

("Now, be good, boys, and throw yourselves at the feet of this divinity.")

From *Hojas Selectas* (Barcelona)



States. And thus Mr. Roosevelt was able to bring them into negotiation for settlement, and through his influence and earnest intercession and efforts, the Treaty of Portsmouth was drafted and signed, and one of the great wars of history brought to an end.

This achievement was indeed appreciated in the United States as constituting a bright page in the country's history. But it was even more widely recognized in Europe and

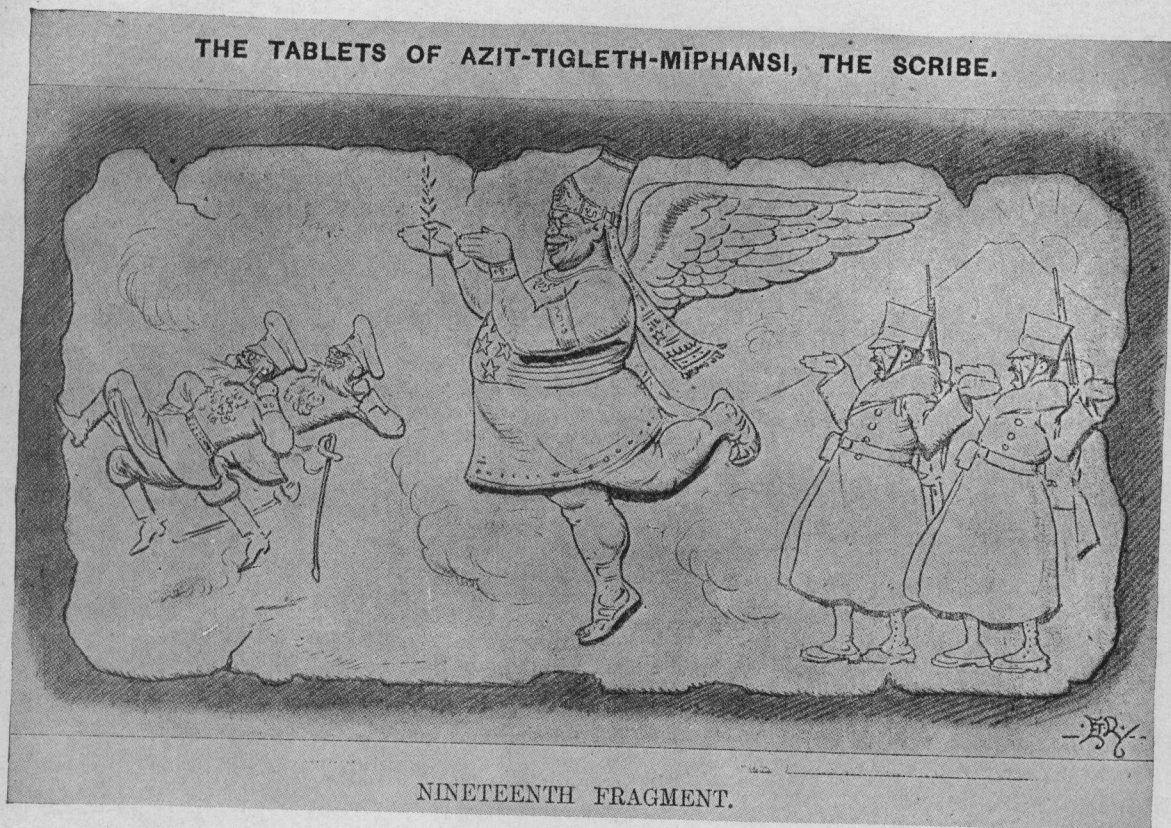
AT THE PEACE AGENCY

WITBOI: "Would you be good enough to bring about peace between myself and Trotha? I would likewise agree to pay no war indemnifications whatever."

(The above refers to the uprising of the Bauzelswarts under their chief, Witboi, in German East Africa. This uprising was finally suppressed by von Trotha, then in charge of the military affairs of the colony. The sign reads: "Great International Peace Agency. Orders carefully and promptly executed. Medals, diplomas and testimonials from several Crowned Heads of Europe.")

From *Ulk* (Berlin)

THE TABLETS OF AZIT-TIGLETH-MIPHANSI, THE SCRIBE.



NINETEENTH FRAGMENT.

In the lines numbered from 1 to 47, inclusive, accompanying the above "Tablet" of "Azit-Tigleth-Miphansi, the Scribe," published in *London Punch*, is recorded the situation of the belligerent forces of Russia and Japan just previous to the making of peace. "The Bit-Jappis, the heroes of Nippon," had played Jiu-Jitsu with the Russian armies—"with their *miriadz-ov-kossaks* in *moth-itén-kaftans*," and had them "all stymied and *bunkahd*, checkmated and flummoxed." The Russian commander, meanwhile, "inspired by a passion for fighting . . . on paper, sits and twirls his *mustashiz* (mendaciously martial), writes fire-eating dispatches describing the pitiful state of Kuroki! Tells his poor little master, who *crouches-in-ermin*, that all is now ready—one word will let loose his victorious legions"; and that he "proposes to take for his breakfast next morning Oyama-on-toast, with Oku, and Nogi and Nodzu for luncheon, . . . that he can't quite decide which quarter of Tokio he'll live in." The chronicle goes on as follows:

48. Then did Teddy the Toothful, the lord of
49. the Yankiz, the king of the Cowboys,
50. the ruler of Hennessy, Dooley and
51. others,—a wonderful blend, Hohenzollern—
52. cum-Cody,—who dwells in the White House,
53. exchange his rough-riding, *vaquerolaik*
54. garments for a more or less accurate
55. classical costume with property wings
56. safety-pinned to his shoulders,—a sweeter
57. presentment of Peace one can hardly
58. imagine, . . . adjusting
59. his *pinznch*, his face wreathing in smiles that
60. would easily reach from New York to Vancouver
61. his prominent teeth fairly gleaming with *hai-laitz*,
62. with the olive-branch sweetly extended
63. in nice little portly and spatulate fingers
64. and pointing his toes in a dancing position
65. he advanced to the parties concerned and,—
66. well, really, they *couldn't* resist him.
67. To the bay of the oyster did they come. . . .
68. The Bit-Jappis Komura did send
69. *sedéit*, *maikroskopik*, frock-coated and silent
70. and like as the shell of the oyster were his lips
71. closed and the pushing reporter could get no ad-
mittance
72. and wore out his boots and his language together
73. as he tramped the *piyazza*.
74. But Nikkithetsar sent the doughty Dewitte
75. (they expected some muskovaithafl and they
76. got it); with a *makhia-velyan* keutniss selected
77. an *honest* diplomatist (no doubt of malice
78. aforethought)

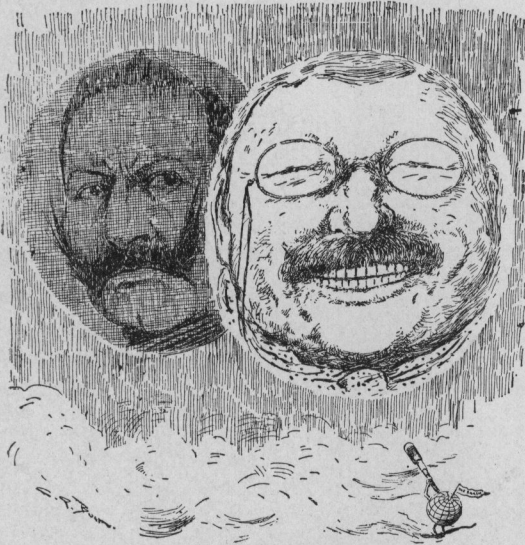
E. T. R.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, THE PEACE SHOWMAN
 "Here, ladies and gentlemen, is the newest attraction. This bear, a ravenous beast of prey subdued by Togo and Oyama, is now so tame that he subscribes to anything that is dictated to him." From *Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna)

Asia, where the magnitude of the war and the profound consequences of an unforeseen kind that follow in the wake of so colossal a struggle were more vividly felt and better understood.

Thus, Mr. Roosevelt's international reputation as a peacemaker suddenly flamed up and filled the eyes of an astonished world. Congratulations came from all lands. The Emperor William of Germany is reported to have cabled: "The whole of mankind must unite in thanking you for the great boon you have given it." The cartoonists began with increasing frequency to picture Roosevelt and the German Kaiser together as "kindred spirits of the strenuous life"; and a cartoon in the *London Punch* to that effect was confiscated by the Berlin police as lacking in the reverence due to two men so noble and majestic, whereupon the irreverent car-



THE LATEST ECLIPSE
 From the *World* (New York)



THE MAN OF THE HOUR
 (The Cuban people congratulate President Roosevelt on his success as a peacemaker.)
 From *La Discusion* (Havana)



He attends to San Domingo



He hands Mr. Castro a few



He jumps on the Senate



He writes on the race question



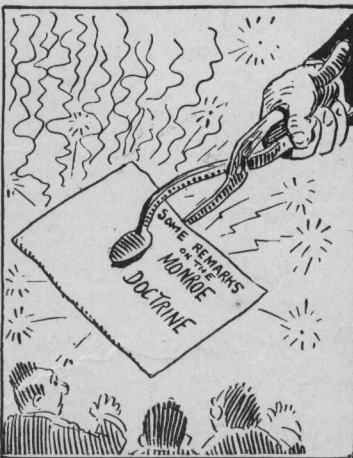
He lands on the Standard Oil Co.



He attends a banquet in New York



He superintends the preparations for inauguration day



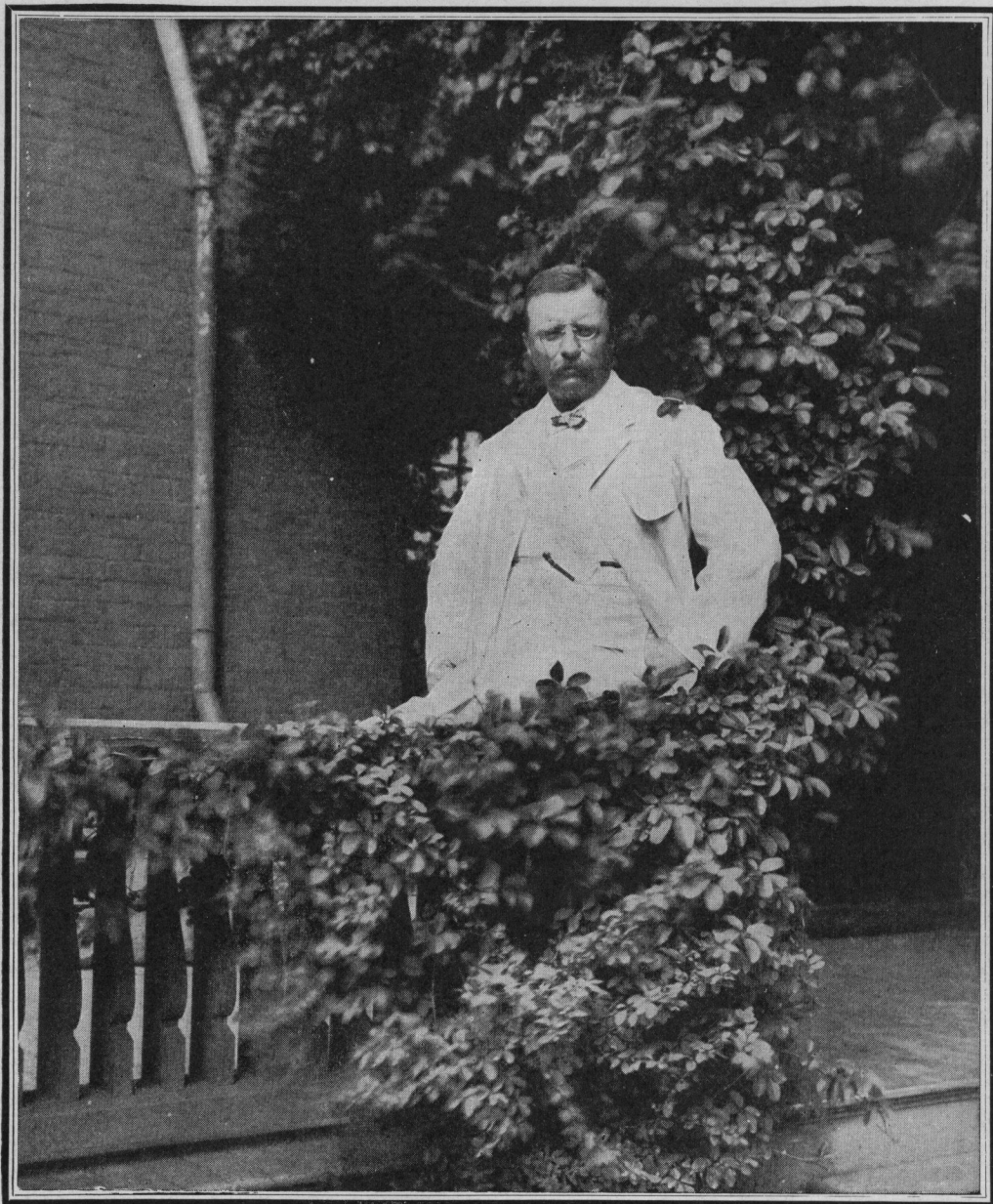
He passes a hot message to the Senate



He pauses a moment to make plans for a hunting trip

ONE OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S QUIET DAYS

From a cartoon by McCutcheon, of the Chicago Daily Tribune



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THE PRESIDENT ON HIS PORCH AT OYSTER BAY

From a photograph taken in 1905

toonist, Mr. E. T. Reed, drew a caricature of his original cartoon. Both pictures are reproduced on page 122; and another amusing drawing by the same artist, which we have reproduced on page 127, records the deeds of the peace-making Theodore under the guise of an old Assyrian tablet and chronicle.

And thus the press of all Europe made much of the Treaty of Portsmouth; while the Norwegian parliament, at the first opportunity, awarded to Mr. Roosevelt the Nobel Prize as the man who had done the most within the year to promote the world's peace.