

CHAPTER XX

The "Big Stick" at Home and Abroad

SOME casual remark of Mr. Roosevelt's, quoting the old proverb that it is well to speak softly but carry a big stick, had caught the visualizing imagination of the cartoonists; and on many occasions they have found it convenient to depict him as armed with a heavy club. He was not, however, making belligerent use of that or of other offensive implements in the year that followed his inauguration. There were many other matters of international concern in the spring and summer of 1905 besides the Russo-Japanese war and its termination. There was a Pan-American Con-



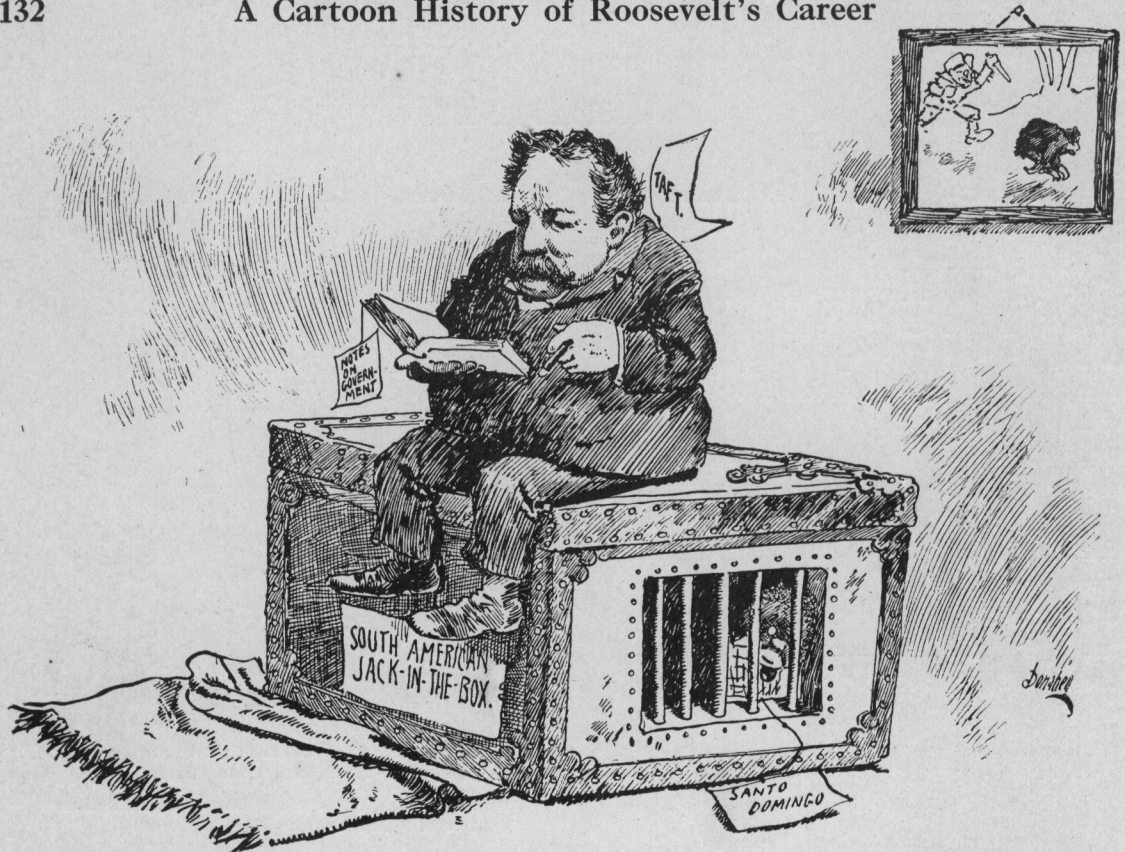
THE SENATE TO THE PRESIDENT: "Say! What's it about?"—From the *Herald* (Boston)

(Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to straighten out the finances of San Domingo.)



THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA

From the *Herald* (New York)



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (on his way to Texas): "Oh, things will be all right in Washington. I have left Taft sitting on the lid keeping down the Santo Domingo matter."—From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland)



THE ARRIVAL OF ROOSEVELT
(How the Texas bears had warning that somebody was coming.)
From the *Herald* (Rochester)



"THE CALL OF THE WILD"
(The wild animals which Mr. Roosevelt encounters on his hunting trip also prefer arbitration to war.)
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, New York)



THE PRESIDENT GOES A-HUNTING—LEADING THE SIMPLE LIFE IN COLORADO
From the *North American* (Philadelphia)



"THE WINNING OF THE WEST"
(Apropos of the reception tendered to President Roosevelt by the leading Democratic club of Chicago.)
From the *World* (New York)

gress at Rio de Janeiro, and we were bent upon using that occasion as a means of increasing our friendly relations with South America. Secretary Hay had passed away, and his place at the head of the Department of State had been filled by the Hon. Elihu Root.

Mr. Root, after five years of eminent service under McKinley and Roosevelt as Secretary of War, had returned to the practice of law in New York, refusing to be a candidate for governor and a prospective candidate for the Presidency in 1908, and having no ambitions for further public office. But the call to be Secretary of State is one that it has been the tradition of eminent New York lawyers to accept. Even while Secretary of War, Mr. Root had been the leading member of the cabinet, and the President's chief adviser in foreign matters involving legal knowledge. He brought to the post of



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FORTHCOMING FEAST,—A SOUTH AMERICAN VIEW OF THE LATEST APPLICATIONS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE—From *Succesos* (Valparaiso, Chile)

Secretary of State a peculiar personal fitness for its duties, and a comprehensive knowledge of its problems.

Mr. Root, more than any one else, had devised the arrangement which brings Cuba under our protection and control in certain emergencies. It now devolved upon him to find a way for the regulation of the broken-down finances of the little republic of San Domingo. The European powers were bent upon a forcible collection of their debts, San Domingo having defaulted upon its foreign bonds. Our government virtually guaranteed a new issue of San Domingo securities, and was permitted to take charge of the custom-houses in order to satisfy foreign creditors and promote the peace of the distracted island. Mr. Root, mean-



PEACEMAKER ROOSEVELT: "I've mended worse rips."
From the *Star-Journal* (Pueblo)



MORE TROUBLE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL POLICEMAN
From the *Record* (Philadelphia)



THE YANKEE PERIL, AS PICTURED BY ONE ARGENTINE JOURNAL

From *Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Aires)



ROOSEVELT AND ROOT IN BRAZILIAN EYES

(The *Malho*, of Rio Janeiro, commenting on a minor incident growing out of local political animosities in Argentine, reports the following alleged conversation between President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State: Roosevelt: "How is it, Brazil gave you flowers and her neighbor nation stones?" Root (calmly): "Each one gives what he has, Mr. President.")

Mr. Root's visit to South America was the chief topic of the cartoonists among our Latin neighbors to the south at the time.



From *Puck*. Copyright 1904. By permission.

WHAT WOULD LINCOLN DO?

(President Roosevelt, in dealing with matters of grave importance, was often guided by the thought of what Lincoln would do under the circumstances.)



THE STORY OF KETTLE HILL
 (President Roosevelt entertaining the Japanese Peace Commissioners at Oyster Bay.)
 From the *Herald* (New York)



WHAT IT MAY COME TO
 (Peace Missionary Roosevelt in a new rôle.)
 From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

while, proceeded upon a South American tour, visiting the Pan-American conference at Rio and receiving tributes at the leading capitals of other South American republics.

He had visited Canada with fruitful results for the settlement of all outstanding questions between the United States and the Dominion. His visit to South America was of so tactful and sympathetic a character, and so appreciative of everything creditable in South American statesmanship and progress, that it removed not a little of the prejudice that had existed among the polite peoples of Latinic origin in the Southern republics



MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA
 (Referring to President Roosevelt's trip through some Southern States in 1905.)
 From the *Tribune* (Chicago)



REJOICING OVER THE END OF THE HUNT
 THE BEARS: "We're glad he's gone."
 From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis)



THE FIGHT OF HIS LIFE

(Roosevelt beginning his great fight for railroad regulation.)

From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, New York)

against what they regarded as the brusque, commercial Yankee nation.

Mr. Taft, furthermore, had come home



THE PRESIDENT'S DETERMINATION TO HAVE RATE REGULATION CAUSES WORRY TO THE RAILROAD MAGNATES

From the *Leader* (Cleveland)



CHRISTMAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE—From *Judge* (New York)

(On his hobby, anti-railroad rebate laws.)



THE PRESIDENT AND THE HOSPITABLE SOUTH

(Some cartoons on this and the following page refer to one of Mr. Roosevelt's Southern trips.)

From the Post (Washington)



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BEING WELCOMED TO DIXIE LAND

From the Post (Washington)



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HOUSECLEANING AGAIN

(Apropos of a scandal in connection with the leak of a government cotton report.)

From the Constitution (Atlanta)



UNDER THE PALMETTO TREE

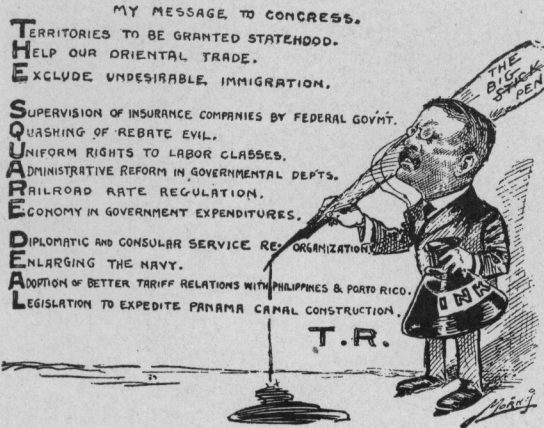
THE SOLID SOUTH: "Well, sah, Cunnel Roosevelt, you all suttinly has powahful persuadin' ways. I keeps fohgettin' you ah a Republican, but I reckon you ah a Democrat on your mother's side."

From the *Tribune* (Chicago)

from the Philippines to take Mr. Root's former place as Secretary of War, and he had at once assumed a very influential place in the cabinet. With Mr. Root on his travels, and President Roosevelt in the West on a brief hunting trip, Mr. Taft was in special charge of the unfinished business relating to San Domingo, Cuba, and our outlying responsibilities in general. It was a little later on that a situation of chaotic turmoil somehow arose among the little republics of Central America. Again the man with the "Big Stick" spoke softly, and peace was restored. It was largely by Mr. Root's efforts that a plan was devised for settling Central American difficulties through a representative tribunal that was expected to prevent future hostilities among half a dozen small sovereignties. The plan was good, even if it has not as yet produced the expected results.

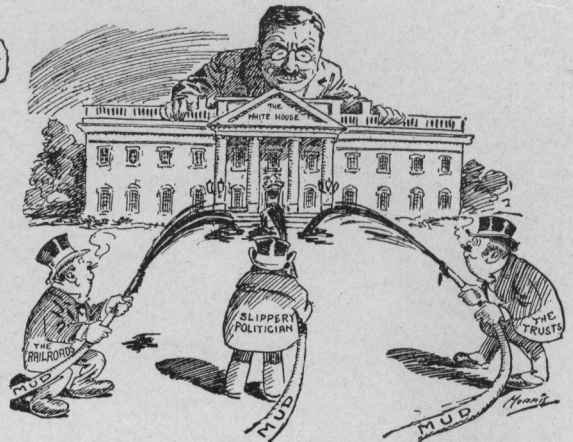
As the autumn advanced, the attention of the man who carried the big stick was centered upon the approaching session of Congress. It was his determination to secure the passage of a law that would put an end to the almost universal practice among the

A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career



THE SQUARE DEAL

From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane)



THEY HAVE TURNED THEIR MUD BATTERIES AGAINST HIM

(President Roosevelt's vigorous fight against wrongdoing of various kinds brought upon him all sorts of abuse and calumny from these sources.)

From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane)

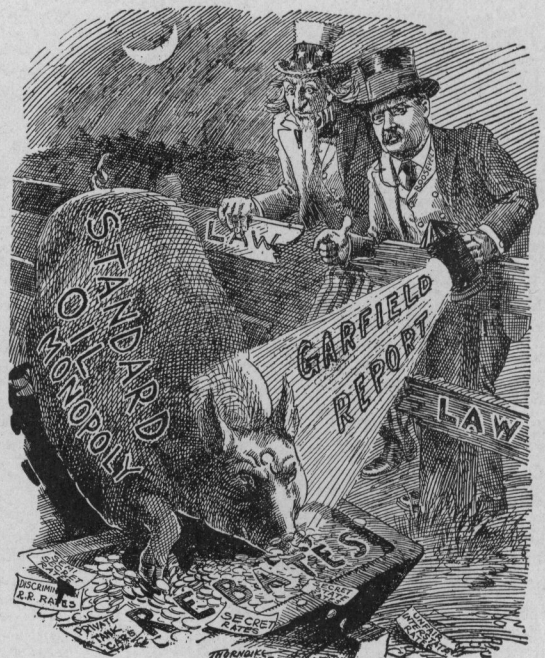
railroads of granting rebates to the large corporations, and other favored shippers. The principle of national regulation of railroads had become firmly established, and it was considered that the one point above all others most necessary to be secured was the equal and impartial treatment of all whose business required them to use the means of interstate transportation. It was a hard fight, but the legislation was secured, its results were accepted by the railroads, and a great reform was put into effect that the railroads have since regarded as even more val-



A NEW TASK FOR THE ROUGH RIDER

(In the spring of 1906 a threatened coal strike engaged the attention of the President.)

From the *Leader* (Cleveland)



"CAUGHT IN THE ACT"

(President Roosevelt turning the flashlight of the Garfield report on the Standard Oil monopoly.)

From the *Press* (Philadelphia)



THE PARTIES AND THE PRESIDENT'S RAILROAD POLICY
From the *Post* (Washington, D. C.)



TRYING TO BLOCK HIS WAY
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis)

unable to them than to those who had so strenuously fought against the rebate system.

Along with the granting of freight rebates, there disappeared the granting of free passes to politicians and their henchmen, which had been an abuse of almost incred-



UNCLE SAM (to the railroad trusts and obstructionists): "Give the President a chance."
From the *Evening Mail* (New York)

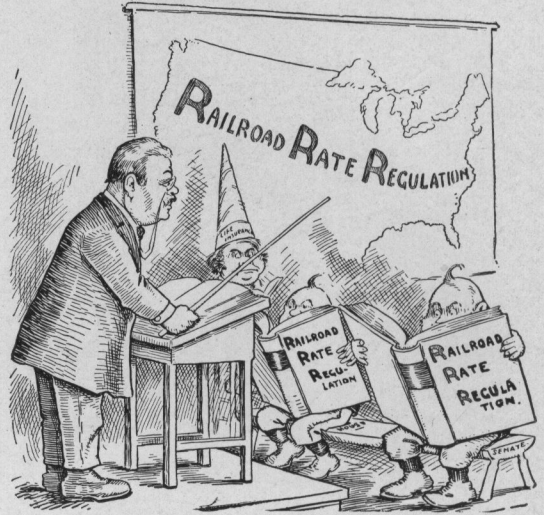


UNCLE SAM IS ON
SENATE: "Hey, Uncle, come quick. Look, see what the terrible Teddy has done now—Panama—silver coinage—Santo Domingan treaty—awful—wow!!!"
UNCLE SAM: "Say, I'm not half so much interested in what Teddy has done as in what you are not doing."
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



THE ROUGH RIDER: "San Juan Hill is not in it with this brute."

From *Collier's Weekly*



THE THREE R'S

(President Roosevelt will impress them upon the pupils of the Congress School.)

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

ible dimensions, and which had played no small part in the corruption of legislatures and the obstruction of honest government.

Mr. Roosevelt's messages to Congress for that period are elaborate discussions of the economic and social conditions of the country. Their value as presentments of fact, and as contemporary discussion of evils and remedies, will have great appreciation at the hands of the future historian. Thus in the message of December, 1906, statements

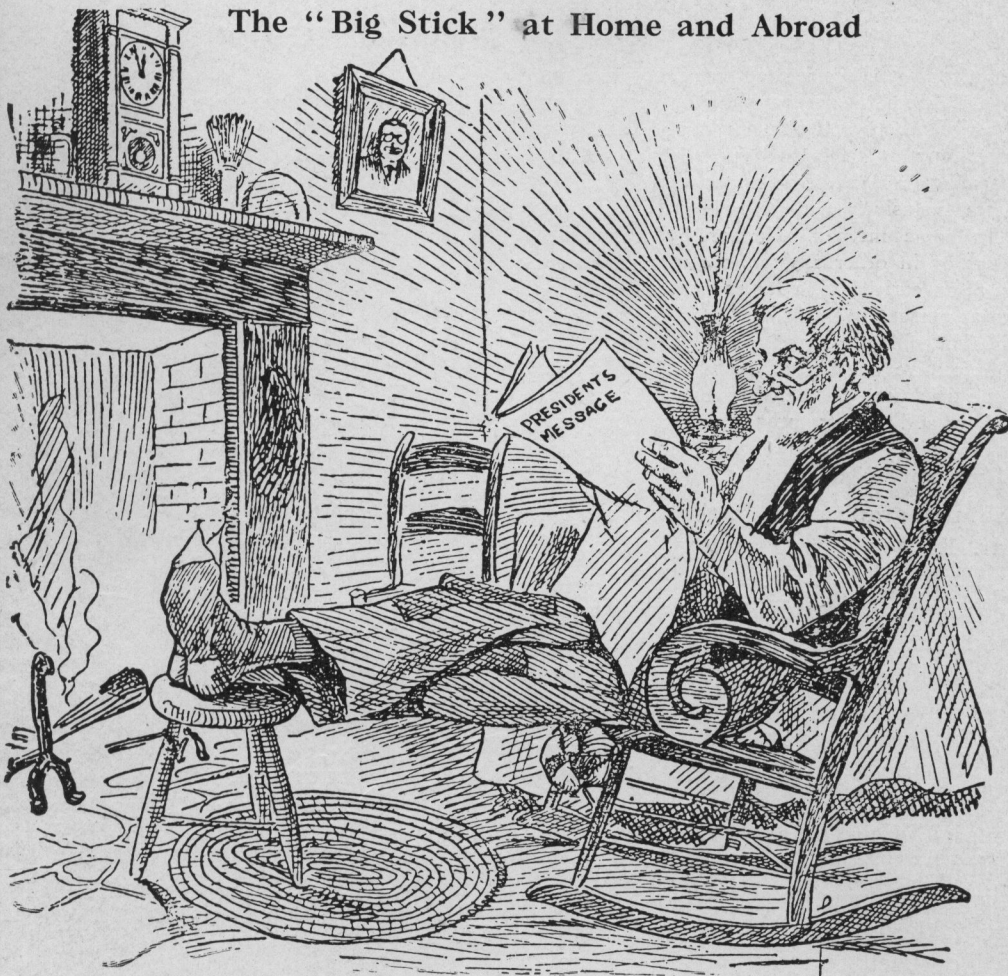
are made regarding the working of the recent Railway Rate bill; and it is shown that this and other recent legislative steps toward the better regulation of interstate commerce had already been justified in experience. In view of conditions that led, in 1910, to the enactment of the new Railroad Rate bill, with its enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is worth while to quote a little from Mr. Roosevelt's message of 1906. Let us take, for example, the following paragraphs:

It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission along several different lines, so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

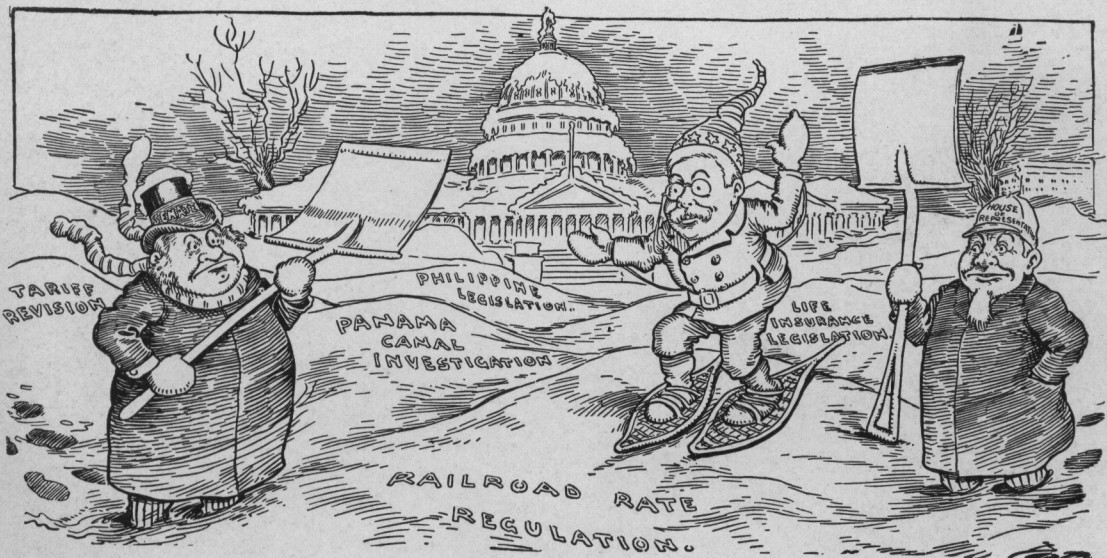


"JIU-JITSUED"

From the *Post* (Cincinnati)



HIS FAVORITE AUTHOR.—From the *Chronicle* (Chicago)



THE LEGISLATIVE SIDEWALK SNOWBOUND
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: "Get busy!"—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different State legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one State. In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations,—a control that will, among other things, prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization,—and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations.

These paragraphs set forth a program that Mr. Roosevelt well understood could not be carried out at once. It is precisely the program that President Taft took up in 1909, and that was included in (1) the Railroad Rate bill, which became a law in June, 1910; (2) the work outlined by President Taft for a commission to report upon the best way to regulate the issue of railroad stocks and bonds, and (3) the bill of Attorney-General Wickersham, providing for the federal incorporation of railroads and large industrial companies.

Many of the progressive ideas advocated by Mr. Roosevelt in 1905, and the two fol-



THE SPIRIT OF 1906

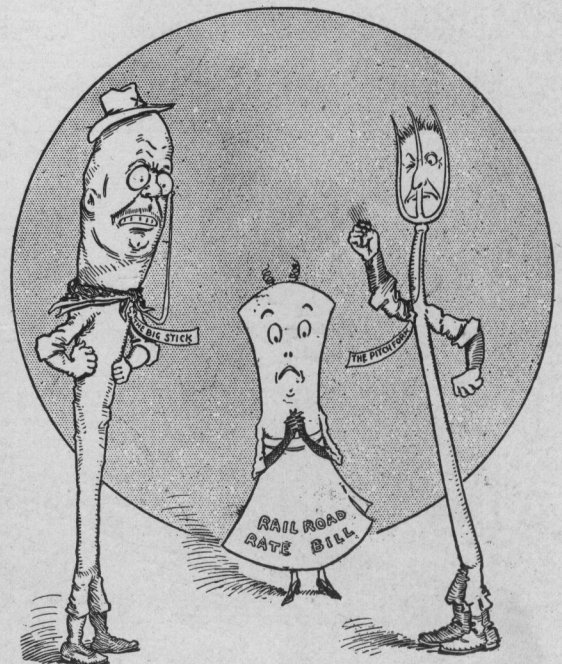
(With President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon, and Senator Tillman marching in harmony, the national spirit of 1776 is recalled.)

From the *Herald* (New York)



THE LATEST RECRUIT

From the *Press* (Philadelphia)



"YOU'RE ANOTHER!"

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



"NEXT!"

From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland)

lowing years, which brought upon him the enmity and violent criticism of the exponents of great corporate wealth, had already, by the time Congress adjourned in the summer of 1910, found acceptance as self-evident and commonplace doctrine in the platforms of both wings of both great parties.



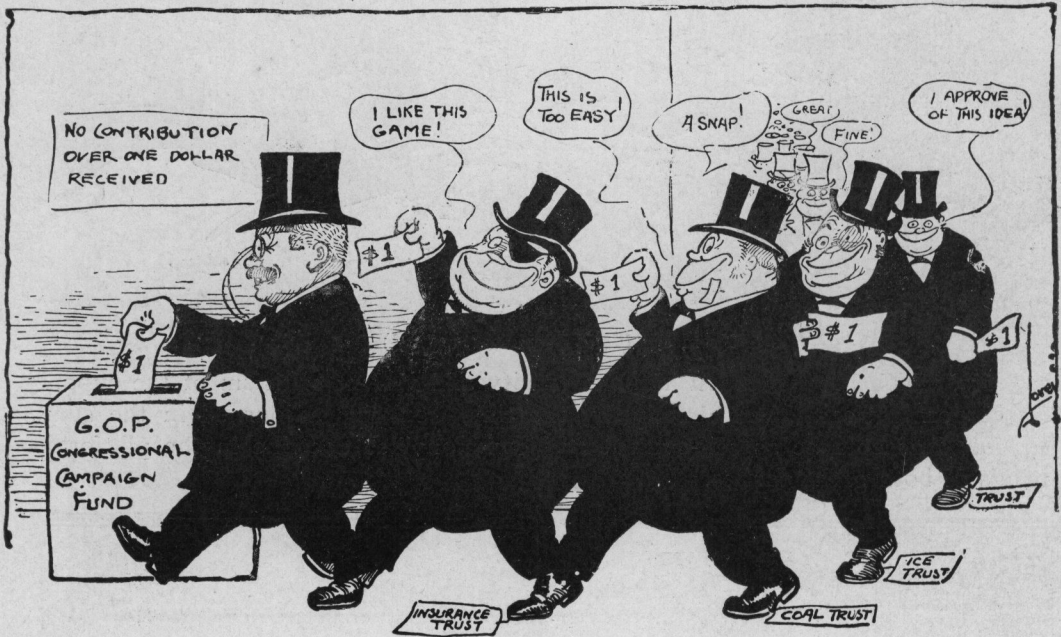
A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE

(President Roosevelt takes hold of the investigating muck-rake himself in the packing-house scandal.)

From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica)

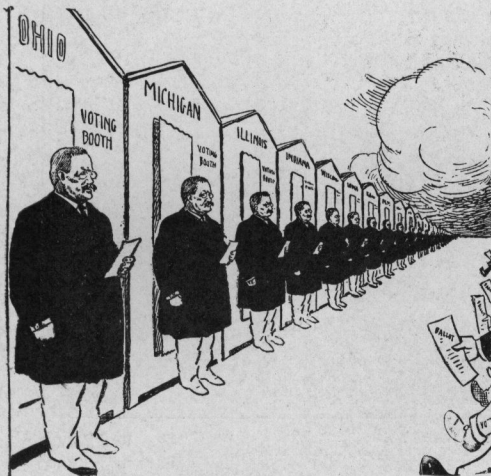
CHAPTER XXI

Some Activities of a Versatile President



FOLLOW YOUR LEADER, THE NEW REPUBLICAN GAME

From the *Herald* (Salt Lake)



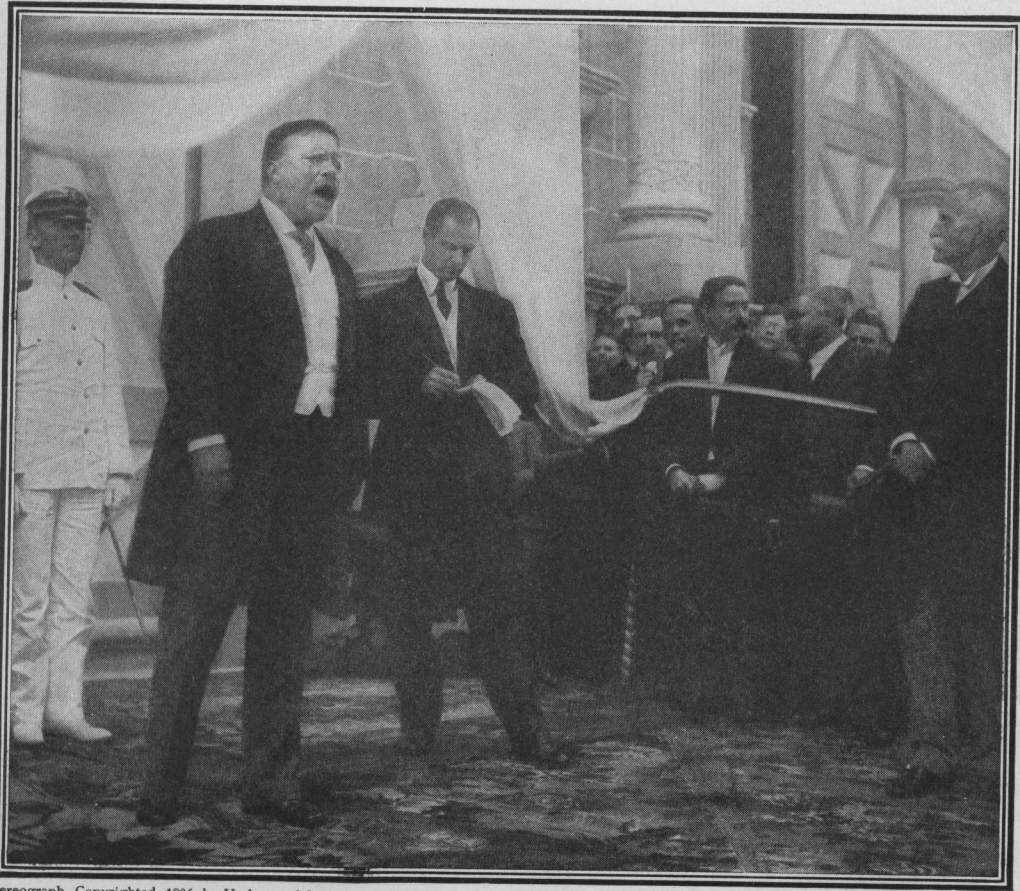
THE CANDIDATE

From the *Leader* (Cleveland)



"DEE-LIGHTED"

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



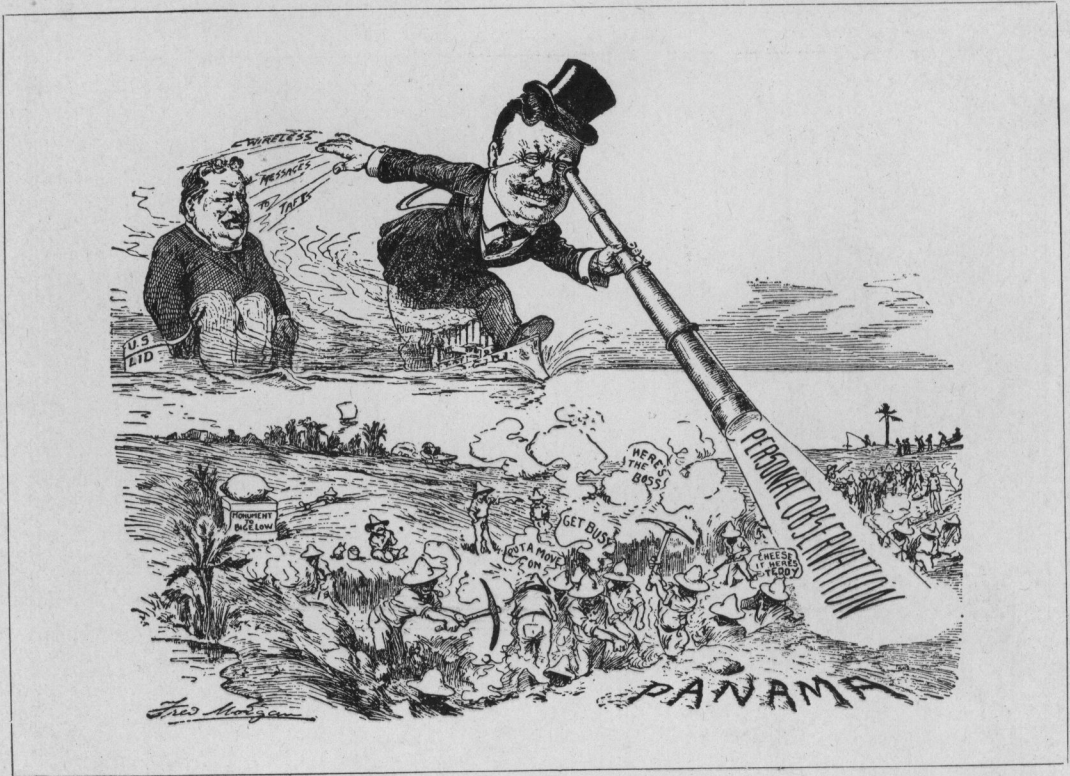
Stereograph, Copyrighted, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood N. Y.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT PANAMA RESPONDING TO THE WELCOME OF PRESIDENT AMADOR

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S hold upon the confidence of the country was again put to the test in the Congressional elections of 1906. It was recognized that the President and his policies formed the issue, and a clever cartoonist at the time depicted Mr. Roosevelt as the candidate in front of the polling booths of every State. The campaign was also notable as one in which the Republican party tried to obtain its funds by small popular subscriptions rather than in large sums from business interests.

Ever since the Civil War, the Republican party had made the protective tariff its shibboleth, and had relied upon the manufacturing interests to provide its election funds. This practise of collecting from wealthy business interests had been continued; but it became embarrassing when the government was attempting to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law to break up illegal railroad practices and dissolve industrial combinations.

The election having resulted in an emphatic endorsement of the administration, Mr. Roosevelt broke the traditions which had held our President strictly upon American soil by making a trip to Panama to inspect personally the sanitary and engineering work of our new Canal Zone, and to pay his respects to the young Republic of Panama, which he had been accused of creating. He came back prepared to refute the attacks that had been made upon our beginnings with the canal, and besides his regular message to Congress, at its assembling in December, he prepared a special message on conditions at Panama,



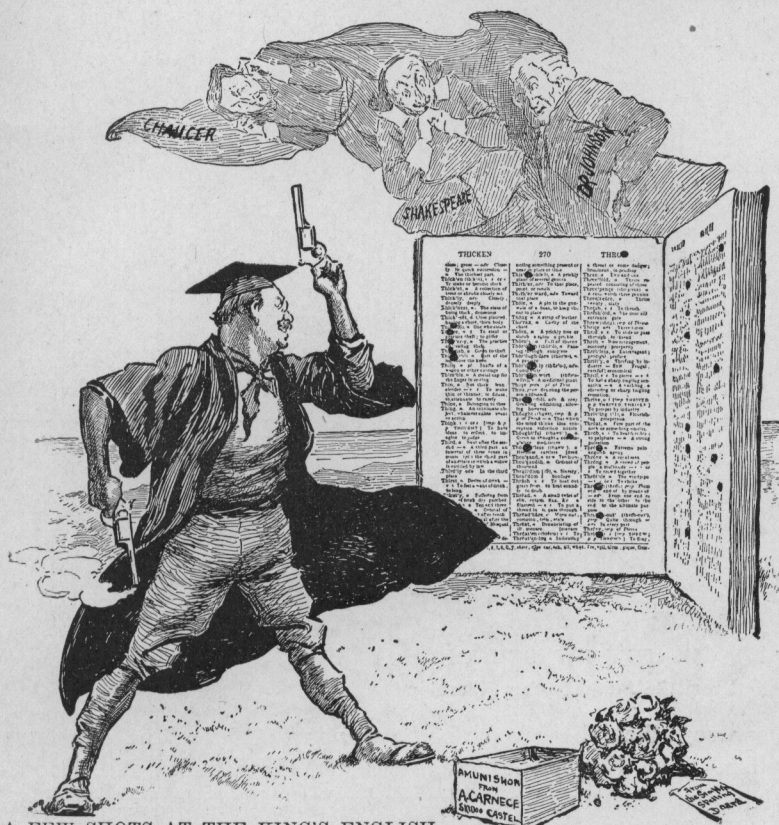
INSPECTING THE DITCH
Peace hath her trenches no less than—
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



NOW WATCH THE DIRT FLY!
From the *Globe* (New York)

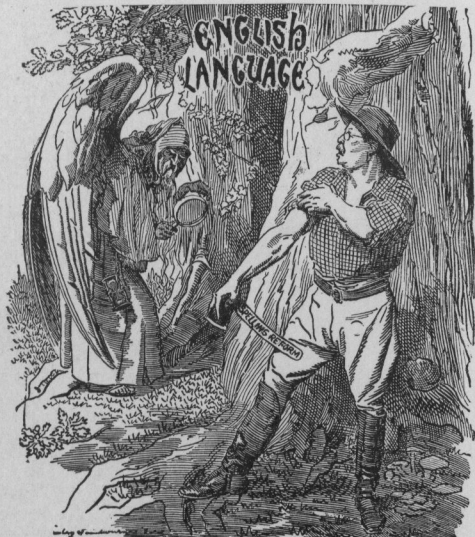


“DEE-LIGHTED”
(President Roosevelt has illustrated his message to Congress. The American cartoonist welcomes him to the craft. No trouble finding something “to do with ex-president Roosevelt.”)
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



A FEW SHOTS AT THE KING'S ENGLISH

"What Mr. Roosevelt means is to scrap the English language. He is a patriot, not a pottering Philologist," according to the London *Saturday Review*.
From *Collier's Weekly* (New York)



TWISTING THE LION'S TONGUE

FATHER TIME (closely examining small incision in tree-trunk): "Who's been trying to cut this tree down?"
"TEDDY" ROOSEVELT (in manner of young George Washington): "Father! I cannot tel a li. I did it with my littl ax."
FATHER TIME: "Ah, well! Boys will be boys!"
From *Punch* (London)

providing each Congressman with a copy elaborately supplied with photographic illustrations.

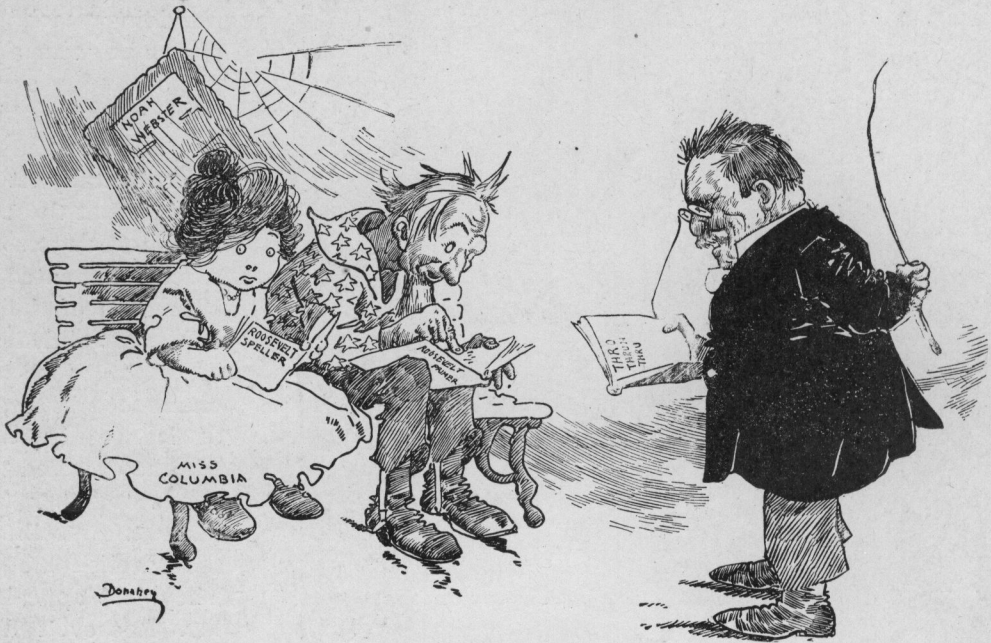
Incidentally it may be said that these messages to Congress were much commented upon by reason of their use of the simplified spelling that had been recommended by a group of learned gentlemen who had banded themselves together to reform the spelling of the English language. They had appealed to Mr. Roosevelt during his summer vacation at Oyster Bay by telling him they had hit upon a method of arousing an apathetic nation to the adoption of phonetic spelling not by gradual process

but by a sudden stroke. If Mr. Roosevelt would but use the simplified form himself, and instruct the Government Printing Office at Washington to put all public documents in this new phonetic dress, the reformed system would be virtually established, and the newspapers and public schools would have to follow.



KIKT OUT!

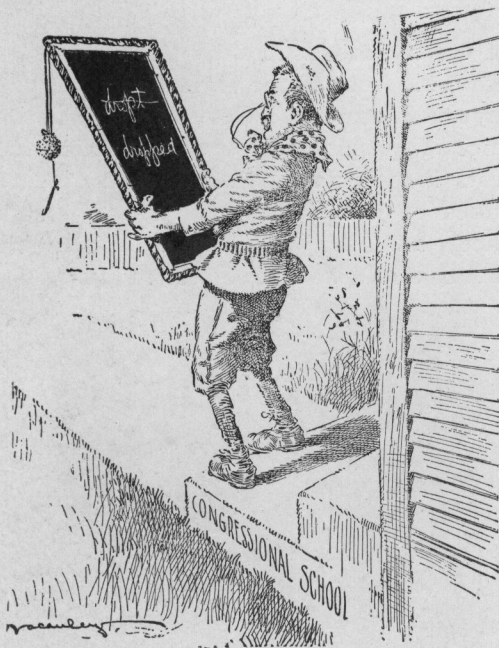
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane)



THE NEW SCHOOL

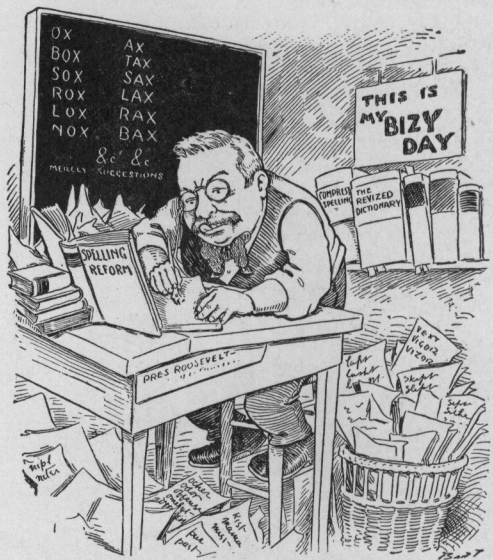
From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland)

The outcome proved, however, that there were some things that even the dauntless President could not accomplish. The English language resisted the attack. Mr. Roosevelt accepted his defeat with entire cheerfulness. There was little if any reformed spelling in his Romanes lecture at Oxford three or four years later. About spelling reform,



TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA HOW TO SPELL

From the World (New York)



THIS DOES SETTLE IT

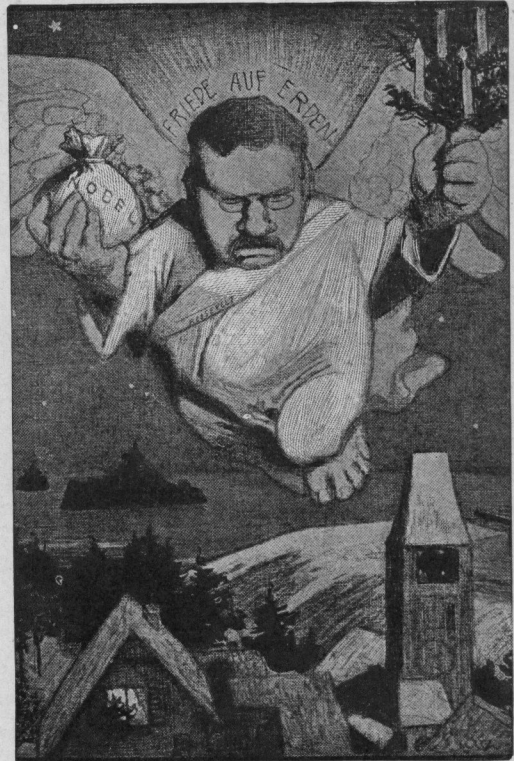
(President Roosevelt positively cannot accept the nomination for a third term; he has undertaken the introduction of spelling reform, and that is trouble enough for one man.)

From the Tribune (Minneapolis)



THE PRESIDENT CROWNED AGAIN
From the *World* (New York)

as about the revision of the tariff, Mr. Roosevelt was, in fact, at heart an opportunist. At one time or another he urged both reforms at the request of his earnest



THE ANGEL OF PEACE
(The Germans think he looks uncommonly like the American President. But they don't quite like his looks for all that.)
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)



MR. ROOSEVELT TO NORWAY: "Delighted!!" (The award of the Nobel peace prize.)
From the *Press* (Philadelphia)

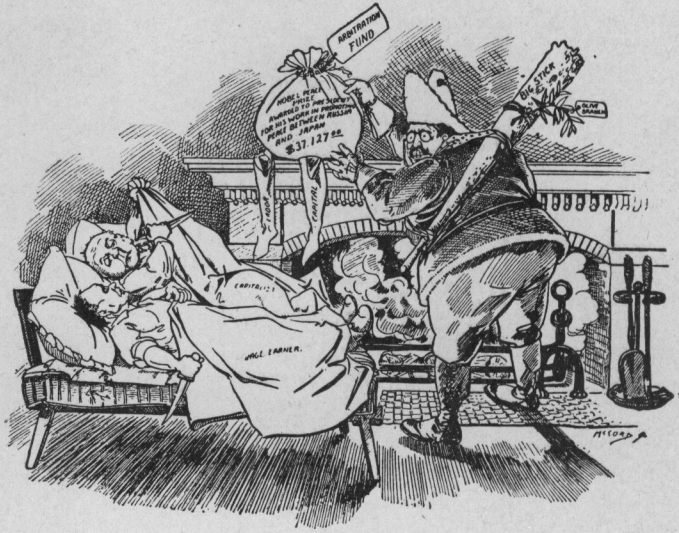


"WAIT JUST A MOMENT, MR. PRESIDENT"
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career

and convinced friends; but he himself could afford to abide the general verdict and await the slower processes of time.

Through all this period there was constant and relentless effort in the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Justice to prove and to punish violations of law by great corporations. Mr. Hitchcock had retired from the Interior Department, to be succeeded by Mr. James R. Garfield. Mr. Cortelyou, after the successful campaign of 1904, had become Postmaster-General, and in the middle of Mr. Roosevelt's second term he had been transferred to the head of the Treasury Department upon the retirement of the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw. Mr. Moody, who had succeeded Mr. Knox as Attorney-General (Mr. Knox having entered the Senate) was as energetic as Knox himself in the prosecution of offending corporations. Meanwhile, a vacancy having occurred on the Supreme Bench, Mr. Moody was appointed to that high tribunal, and Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte became Attorney-General.



"TEDDY THE GOOD" IN A NEW ROLE

"It is a very laudable purpose, but would anybody but Theodore Roosevelt ever think of dedicating a Christmas windfall of \$40,000 for such a purpose?"
From the Times (Brooklyn)

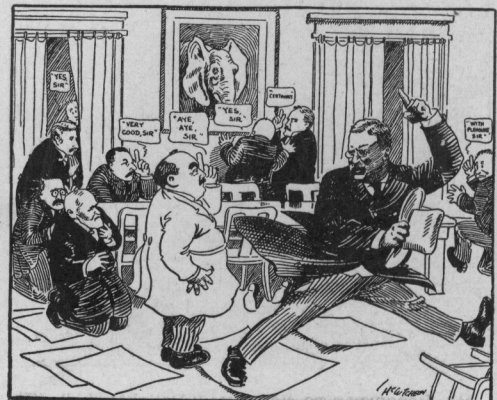


UNCLE SAM (to the President): "Here, Theodore, drop that and get back to your old job."
From the Blade (Toledo)

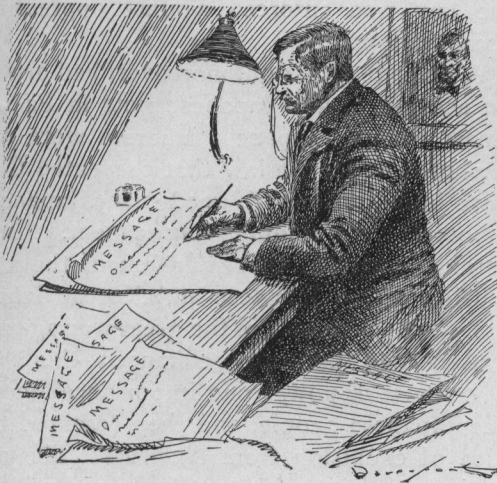


JOHN BULL: "Thank you, Mr. Roosevelt, for the prompt kindness of your navy and your people in this terrible disaster at Jamaica!"

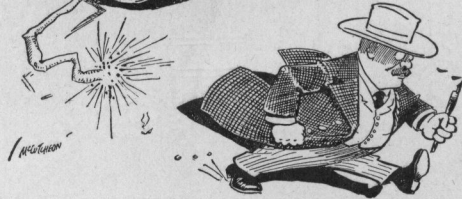
From the Westminster Gazette (London)



A BUSY DAY IN THE CABINET
From the Tribune (Chicago)



"I TAKE MY PEN IN HAND"
From the *Evening Mail* (New York)



ALL READY FOR THE FIREWORKS
From the *Tribune* (Chicago)

Mr. Oscar S. Straus had succeeded Mr. Cortelyou as head of the Department of Commerce, and Herbert Knox Smith had become head of the Bureau of Corporations succeeding Mr. Garfield. Mr. Pinchot, who had for a long time been Chief Forester under the veteran head of the Department of Agriculture (Mr. Wilson), had by this time become an official of great influence and power.



THE PRESIDENT AND THE UNITED STATES SENATE
(The hen vociferously protests, but Farmer Roosevelt selects the eggs just the same.)
From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica)



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS SENATOR RAYNER SEES HIM
From the *Globe* (New York)

His strength was due to the greatness of the situations he had to deal with, and the breadth of his view and the strength of his grasp. When Mr. Pinchot had taken office years before, we were practically without forest reserves. No one had supposed that our timber supply could be exhausted. But by degrees it came to be understood that great lumber companies were managing to monopolize the forest areas that remained as part of the Western public domain, and that for reasons of large public policy the remaining timber areas must be kept as national forests.

President Cleveland had made an important beginning in this direction; President McKinley had gone still further, and it remained for President Roosevelt, with his exceptional knowledge of the physical conditions of the country, to make forest preservation, and the protection of other great natural resources, one of the leading concerns of his administration. There was earnest co-operation among all the executive departments to protect the public domain, to enforce the Interstate Commerce law in the interest of the people, and to see that

the law was enforced against oppressive combinations.

A delicate situation, moreover, had arisen on account of anti-Japanese riots in Pacific Coast States. Japanese laborers were not excluded under the law that prevented Chinese immigration. A good many Japanese laborers were finding employment. California demanded the extension of the Exclusion act to Japanese and Korean laborers. Japan's victory in the great war against Russia had naturally enhanced the consciousness of power and importance among the Japanese people, and they resented the idea of exclusion from America. The situation was met with tact and good-will by both governments.

The great financial panic that spread from the banks and trust companies of New York City throughout the country in the last weeks of 1907 created situations that called



THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PANIC

"Teddy, in the heat of his eloquence, beating the table, caused to fall a number of banks, which were already worm-eaten. Seizing the advantage of this accident, he began to thunder against business corruption. Yet, during nearly eight years of his 'reign' he did nothing to suppress these corrupt practices. He escaped at the end of his term by stirring up a great scandal.

"Teddy, you fool nobody. We all know that your anger is put on to assure you a fine wind-up."

From *Figaro* (Vienna)



NO MOLLY-CODDLING HERE

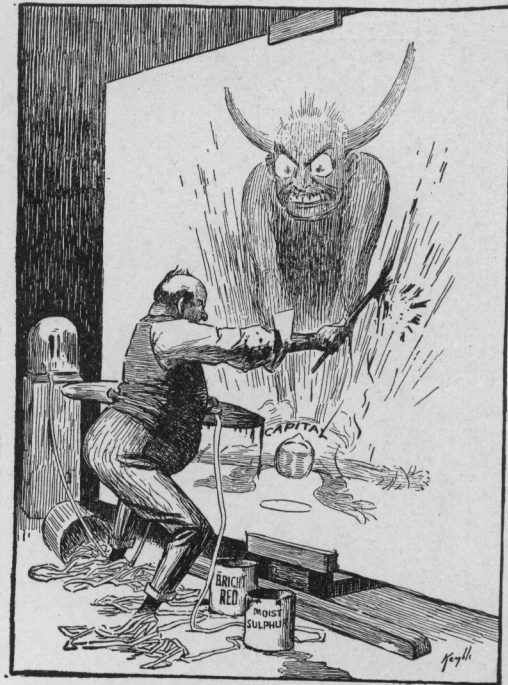
(This is the prevailing Wall Street notion of President Roosevelt's attitude toward corporate interests.)

From the *Globe* (New York)

for government relief. Mr. Roosevelt, through his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, acted with his accustomed promptness. The money stringency was relieved by the government's proposal to issue and place on the market many millions in Panama Canal bonds, and many more millions in short-term notes under a law that had been enacted in the period of the Spanish War.

The panic illustrated the need of a reform in our money and banking system; and Mr. Roosevelt did everything in his power to promote the view of those who were working for banking reform and an elastic currency. There were many financiers embarrassed by the panic who imagined at the time that President Roosevelt's efforts to enforce the law as respects interstate commerce and industrial monopolies had created distrust and brought about the crisis that was so disastrous to the stock market. Most of those men, two years later, in looking back upon the course of events, would have acknowledged their entire mistake as to the facts and causes.

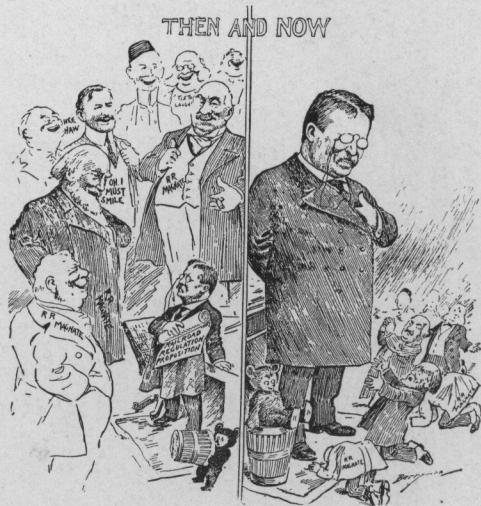
The panic had been brought about by con-



WALL STREET PAINTS A PICTURE OF THE PRESIDENT

From *Collier's Weekly* (New York)

ditions of over-speculation and bad business methods that were brought clearly to light when the strain came. The panic, in other words, was but a symptom of those very



THE RAILROADS AND ROOSEVELT

(Before and after the long struggle for anti-rebate legislation.)

From the *Evening Star* (Washington)



"WHOA!"

(Apropos of the President's order reserving the public timber and coal lands.)

From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago)

evils in the industrial and commercial world that Mr. Roosevelt had been pointing out and trying to remedy.

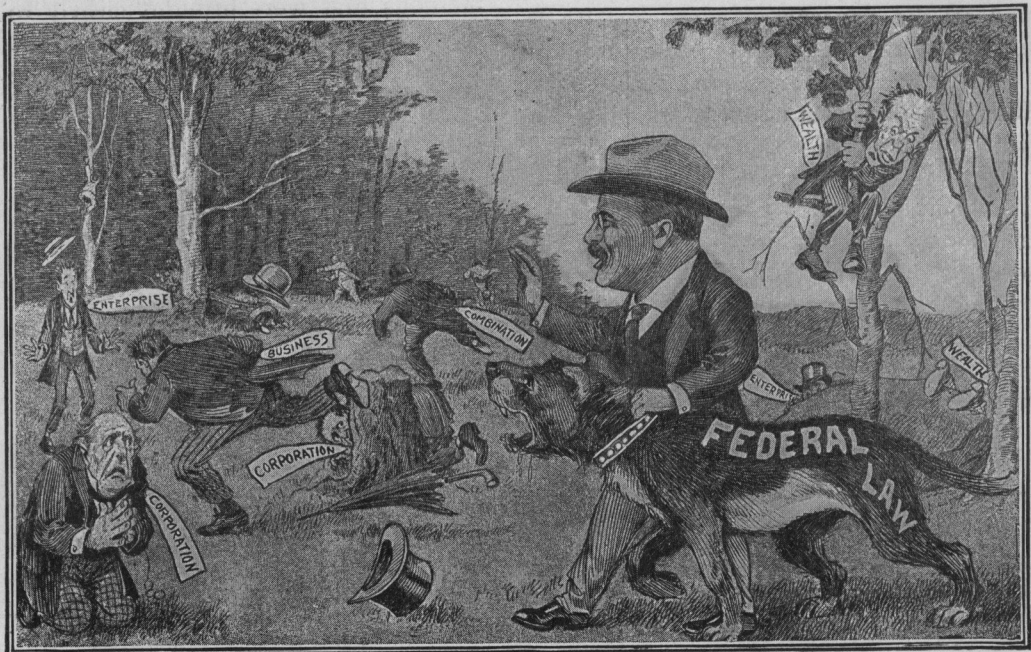


THE THUNDERER

Cæum ipsum petimus stultitia neque,
Per nostrum patimur sceus,
Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina.

—Horace, Ode III, 38-40.

From *Collier's Weekly* (New York)



NO OCCASION FOR GENERAL ALARM

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "Don't be afraid, gentlemen; he will hurt only the crooks."

From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica, N. Y.)



THE USUAL VICTIM
From the *Herald* (New York)

Out of the intense discussion of that period, several plans of financial reform were evolved; and these had much debate during the ensuing Presidential campaign. Thus Mr.

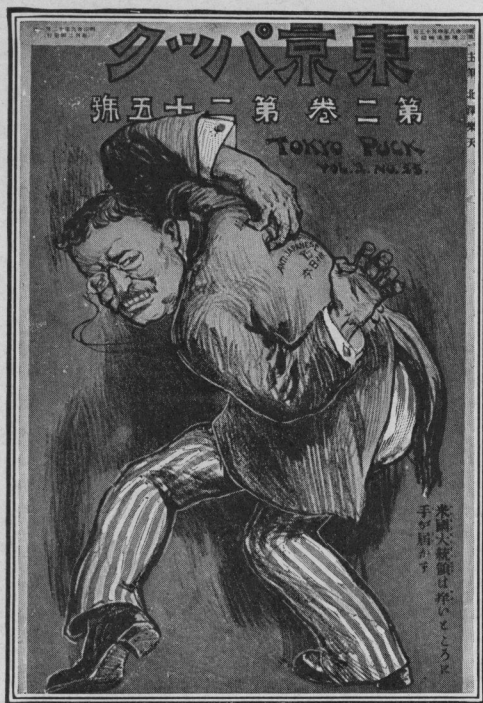


VACATION TIME ON SAGAMORE HILL
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis)



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "Uncle Sam, it seems to me that this tool ought to be used."

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis)



UNFORTUNATELY, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ARMS ARE NOT LONG ENOUGH

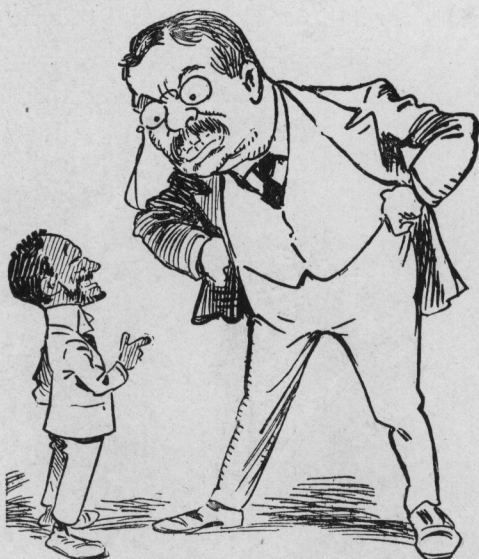
From Puck (Tokio)



DISCUSSION IS BETTER THAN CONCUSSION
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "Don't butt; let's talk it over."

From the Eagle (Brooklyn, New York)

Bryan made himself an advocate of the plan of guaranteeing bank deposits; and he secured the endorsement of this plan in the Democratic platform. Mr. Roosevelt and his administration agreed with most of the bankers that the guaranteeing of deposits would not be wise. They advocated, on their part, the establishment of a general system of postal savings-banks, so that if



THAT INTERVIEW AS IT WASN'T

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO: "Good morning, Mr. President. We are going to have a war—"

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "What's that?"



ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO: "We are going to have a warm day to-day."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "Oh, yes, yes! I think we are."

From the Tribune (Minneapolis)



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FINDS THE DENIZENS OF THE CANEBRAKE PREPARED
From the *Herald* (New York)

the people were afraid to deposit their savings in ordinary banks they could commit them to the care of the government under reasonable conditions. It was believed that this might be an especially effective thing in times of business panic or distrust.

In the last two years of the administration, the place of Postmaster-General was

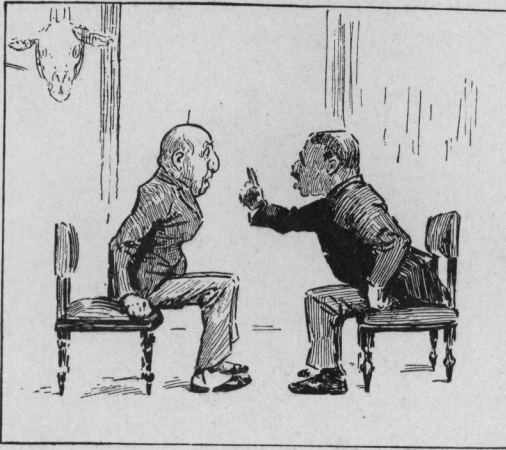


RECIPROCITY
(One good lift deserves another.)
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



"WHEREAT I WAS MUCH CAST DOWN."—Theodore Roosevelt, "Hunting Big Game"
From the *Herald* (New York)

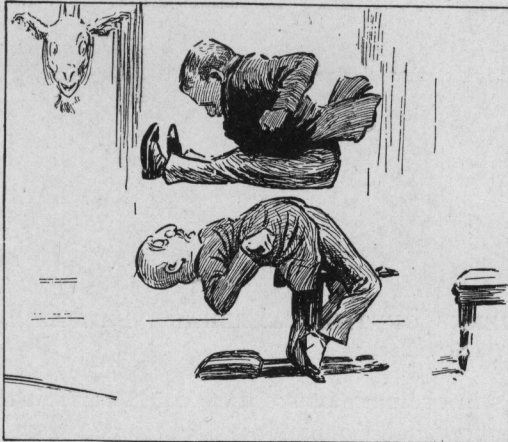
A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career



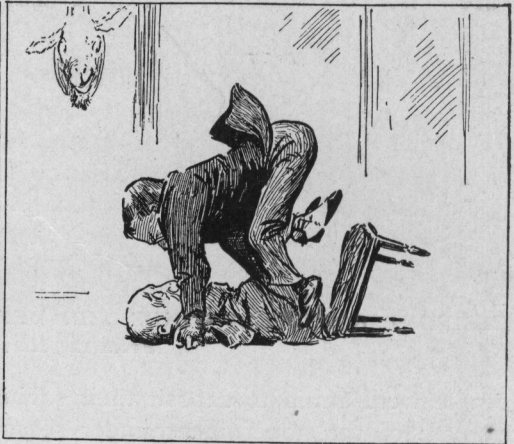
"Now, Mr. Railroadman, stock watering must stop—"



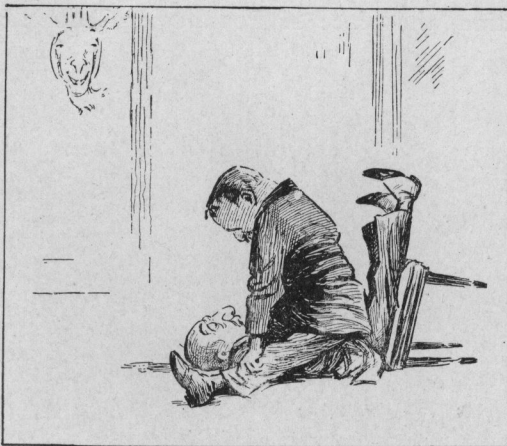
Rates are too high—



They must come down—



Safety must be guaranteed—



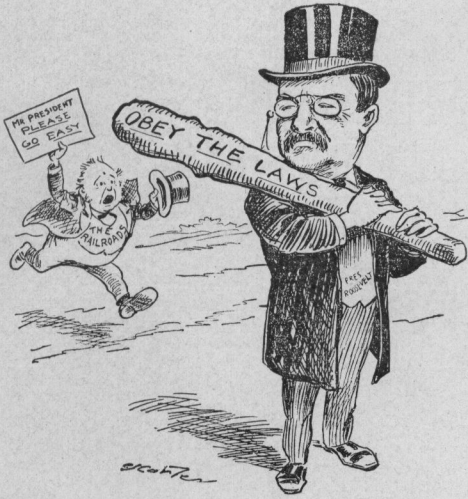
I hope I impress my meaning on you—



Good day!"

RAILROAD LEGISLATION

From *Collier's Weekly*



THE VERY SIMPLE MESSAGE OF THE BIG STICK. HE WHO RUNS MAY READ
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis)

filled by Mr. George von L. Meyer, who had served as ambassador at more than one leading European capital. Mr. Meyer bent all his energies toward securing the adoption by Congress of the postal savings-bank scheme; and although its success was deferred, there was every assurance that postal savings-banks would be established in the very near future. The plan was endorsed by the Republican national convention, and Congress accordingly passed the bill, with Mr. Taft and the Postmaster-General (Frank Hitchcock) also favoring it, early in 1910.

Mr. Roosevelt had managed through these years of high pressure and varied activity to avoid those effects of strain and over-work that few men have been able to escape whose responsibilities are great and whose duties are incessant. His, through the Presidential years, was always the clear, strong mind of the man who sleeps well, takes his exercise, and wards off the disease called worry.

Thus, as the panic came on Mr. Roosevelt was on his way back to Washington from a bear hunt in the Louisiana canebrakes. These absences were always well-planned, never interfered with public business, associated themselves with helpful visits to different parts of the country, and kept the President physically able to meet the tasks that only a strong man could survive.

That period of Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency was one in which his dominant note of justice and public duty was of more value to the country than any other tone or quality could have been. Whether the civil service, the national forests, tariff reciprocity with European countries, naval growth, insular questions, canal problems at Panama, an army and race theme like the Brownsville affair, or any other of a hundred topics was under consideration, Mr. Roosevelt brought to bear in every case the power of a vigorous mind and conscience. He saw in a clear, broad manner the thing that was right to be done, and demanded of Congress and the country the ethical solution and no other.

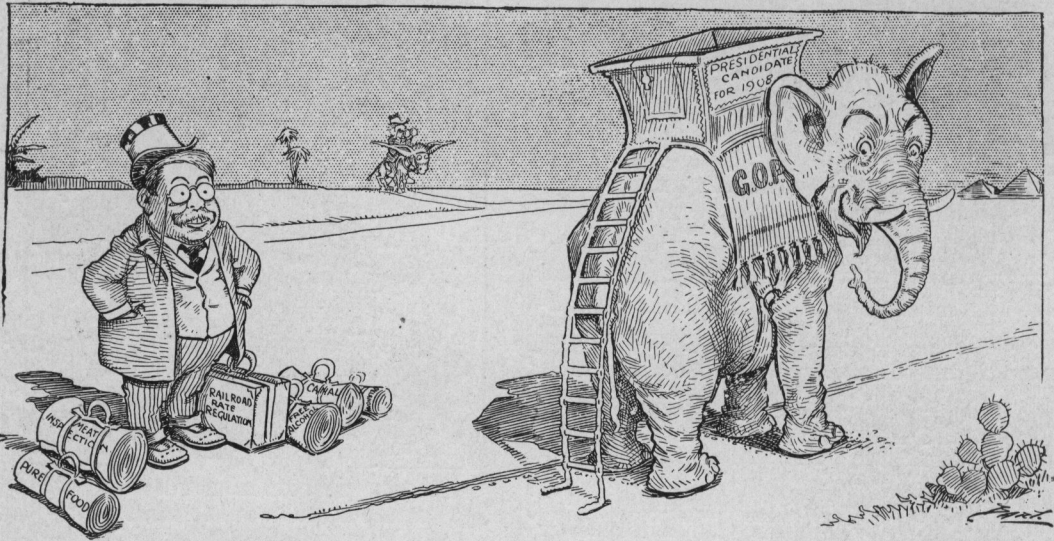


AN IMPREGNABLE SHIELD
From the *Gazette-Times* (Pittsburg)

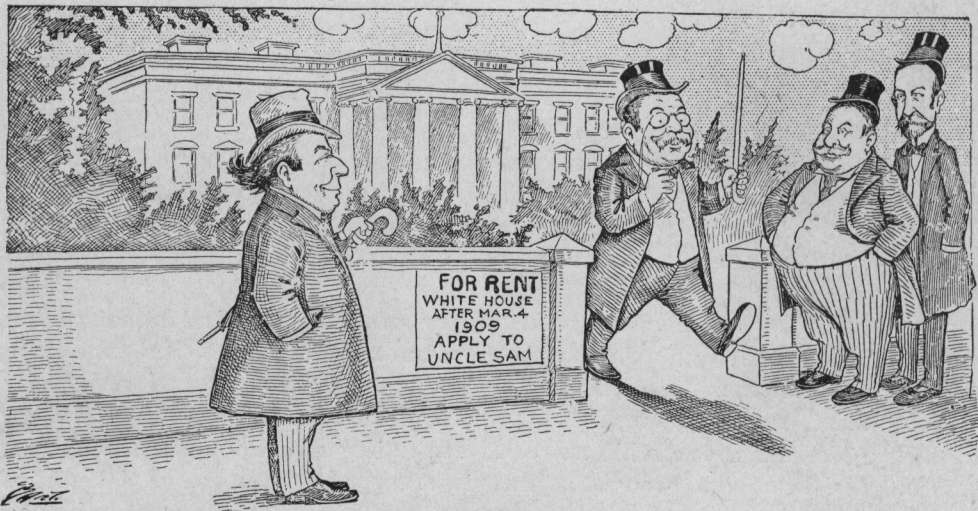
CHAPTER XXII

Refusing a Third Term

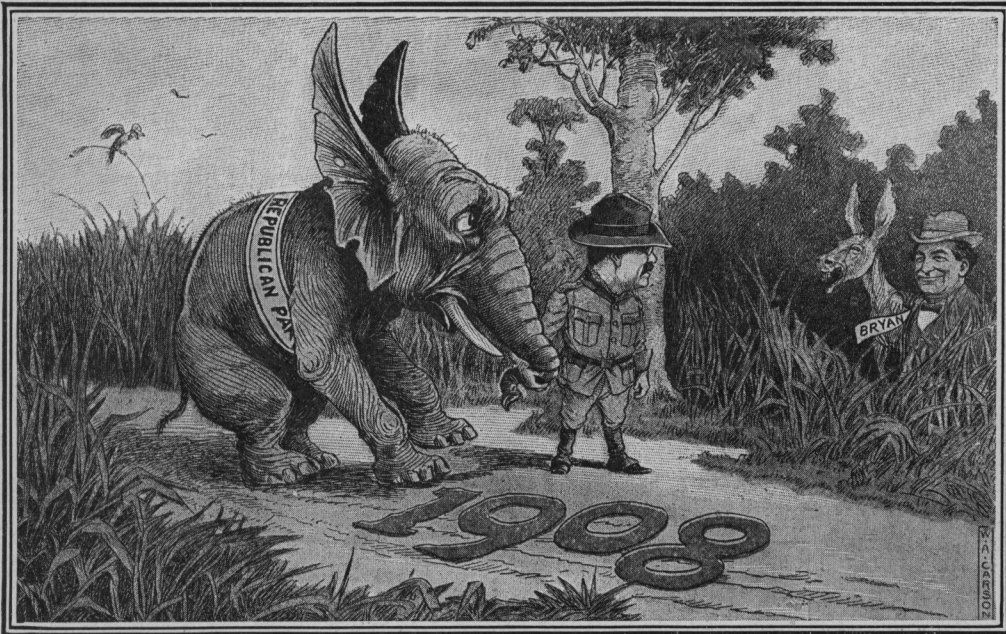
NOTHING like the Roosevelt third-term movement had ever before been known in American history. The struggle to give President Grant a third term was entered upon by his friends and political beneficiaries, in the very face of a disapproving national and party sentiment. But the movement to give Roosevelt a third term



PRESIDENTIAL TRANSPORTATION.—Both cartoons on this page are from the *Journal*, Minneapolis
THE G. O. P. ELEPHANT: "Come, Mr. President, I'll furnish you another free ride if you'll just get aboard."



THE HOUSE-HUNTERS (BRYAN, TAFT, AND FAIRBANKS)
BRYAN: "That house looks good to me, if the present occupant really expects to give it up."



JUST A LITTLE BIT NERVOUS

THE ELEPHANT: "I don't like the looks of that fellow, Theodore. You'd better stay with me till I get past 1908."—From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica)

was national and almost irresistible, and its successful resistance was due to his own firm will and the use of his prestige and power to secure a different result.

Naturally the Republican party desired success, and it was sure to win under his leadership. But he had made his announcement on election night in 1904, and he saw no good reason for changing his mind. He was, of course, plainly bound not to seek in any way a renomination, or to abet the movement. There was, however, no reason of honor or good faith that could have prevented his taking the oath of office and serving again, if he had been nominated and elected.

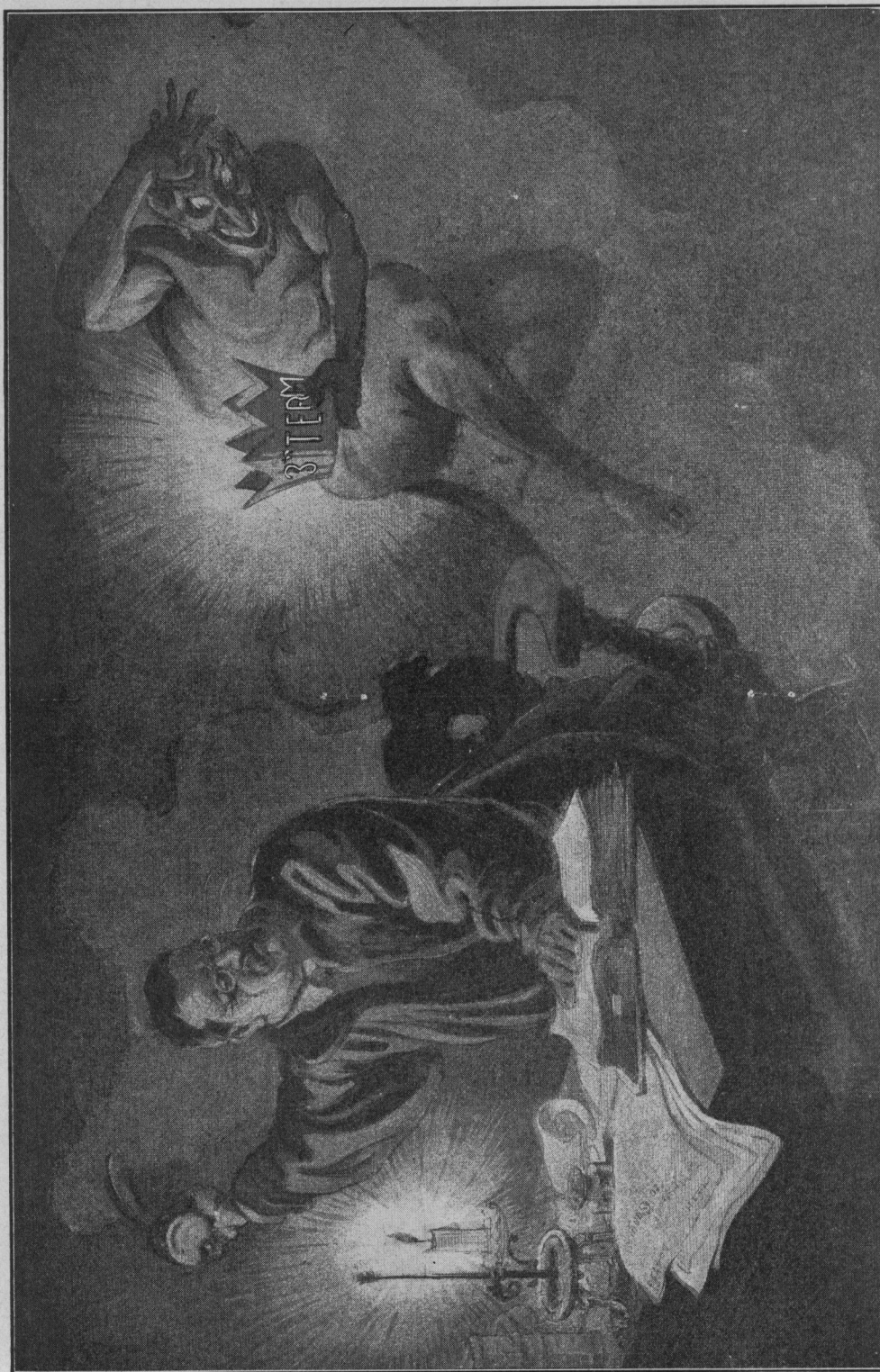


ALTHOUGH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS "IRREVOCABLY" REFUSED THE THIRD TERM NOMINATION, IT MAY COME TO THIS IN 1908.

From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane)



THE HUNTER HUNTED
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)



"MARTIN LUTHER" ROOSEVELT
From *Puck*. Copyright, 1907. By permission

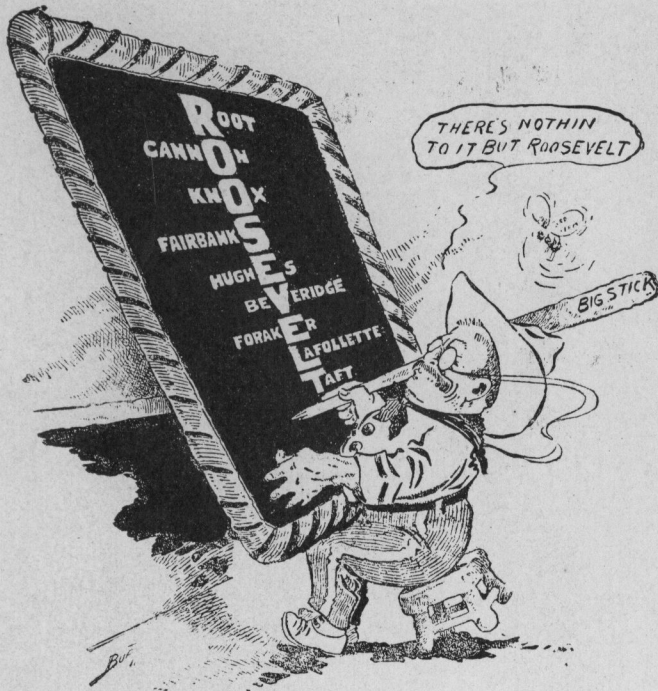


CÆSAR'S NO!

From *Puck*. Copyright 1908. By permission.

The President of the United States exercises in reality a greater power than do the hereditary rulers of monarchical countries. A masterful and positive President like Mr. Roosevelt, though loyal in all intent to the Constitution, drives swiftly to the ends he deems wise and right, and builds up for the executive an authority and an influence that tend to permeate the whole government. So popular a President as Roosevelt influences political situations in the States, and without any such precise purpose may bring under his moral sway many men in the Congresses he has helped to elect. He fills vacancies in the federal judiciary,—from the Supreme Bench to the district judgeships in all the States; and without a thought of undue influence over the judiciary, he may name a good many judges of his own way of thinking.

Thus the power of a strong President is cumulative; and there is wisdom and safety in the tradition that limits the President to a consecutive period of eight years. Mr. Roosevelt had not read American history amiss. If we had been in the thick of a great foreign war, and the country regardless of party had insisted upon his taking another term, he might have seen a sufficient reason for remaining at his post. But the country had an abundance of trained and capable men, and there was some reason to think that



TEDDY AND HIS PRESIDENTIAL SLATE
From the *American* (Nashville)



RELIEVING THEIR ANXIETY
(The aspirants for the Presidential nomination pressing Mr. Roosevelt to repeat his declaration that he would not run again.)
From the *Evening Star* (Washington)

the time had come for a President of a different temperament. Few people will ever understand how great a pressure Mr. Roosevelt resisted. Even those politicians who were thought to be opposing him were constantly pressing the idea upon his attention. After it had become certain that Taft would win as against any of the other candidates, there was a renewed effort to nominate Roosevelt, both to make the election easier and also to clear the field for 1912.



THE COUNTRY IS BACK OF HIM
Go ahead, Teddy; whichever path you choose you have U. S. back of you.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

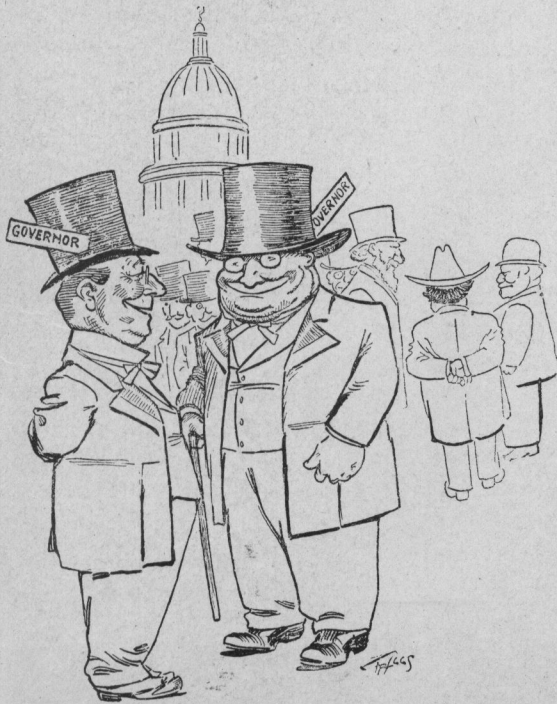


From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNORS—ALSO MR. BRYAN
(Mr. Roosevelt had called the Governors of the States and others into a great conference at the White House in May, 1908, to consider the preservation of natural resources.)

From the *Herald* (Washington)



A NATURAL RESOURCE

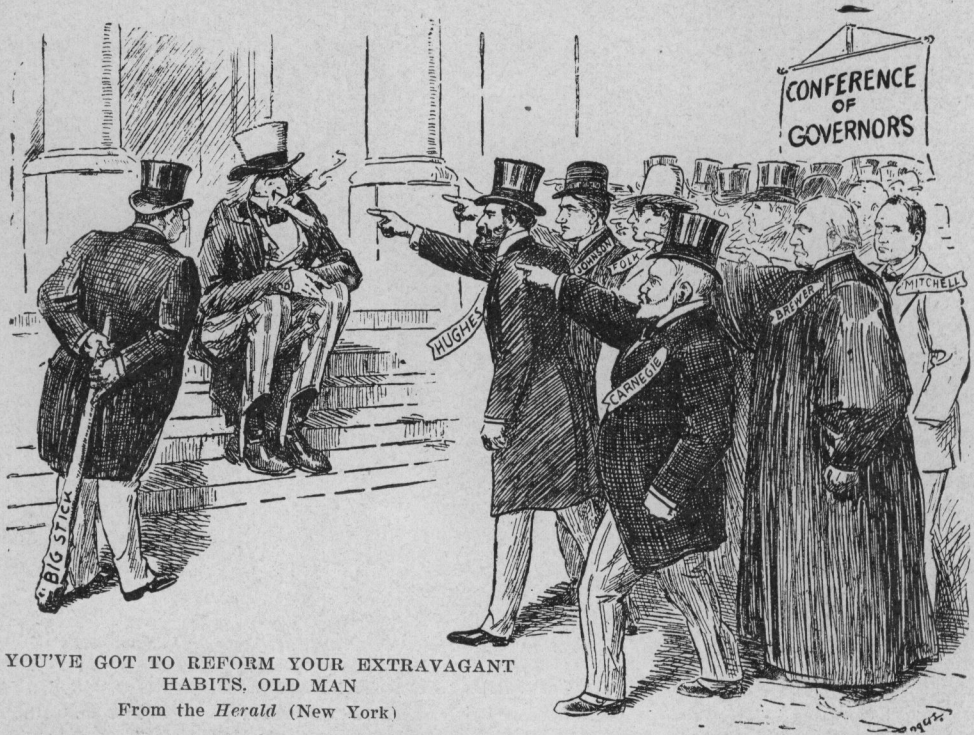
(Speaking of conserving our natural resources, Governor, do you think he could be induced to accept a third term?)

From the *Press* (New York)

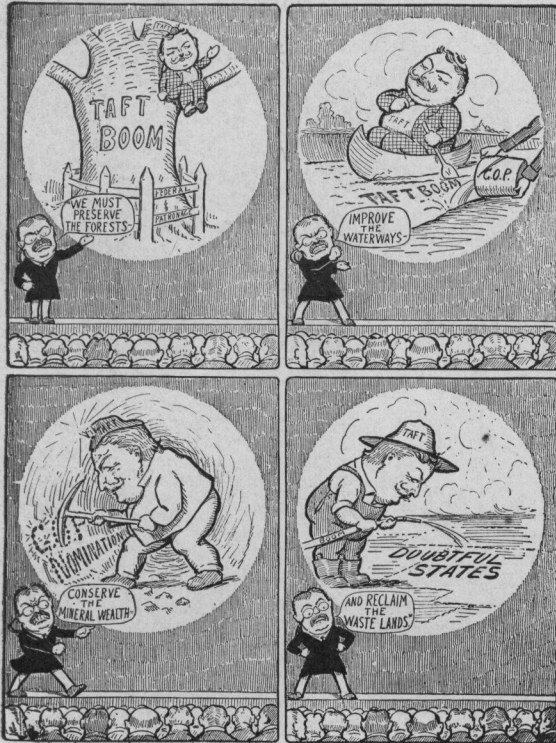


FIRST OF ALL

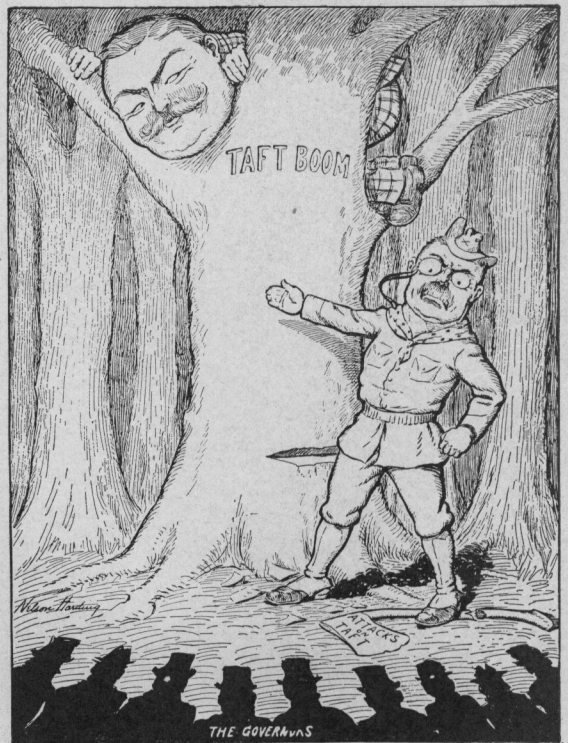
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



YOU'VE GOT TO REFORM YOUR EXTRAVAGANT HABITS, OLD MAN
From the *Herald* (New York)



THE GOVERNORS!
(Were there moving pictures for the Governors?)
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

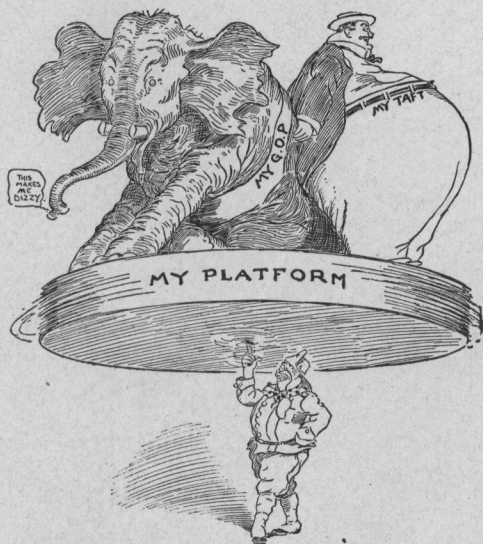


PRESERVE THE FORESTS
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

CHAPTER XXIII

Helping to Choose His Successor

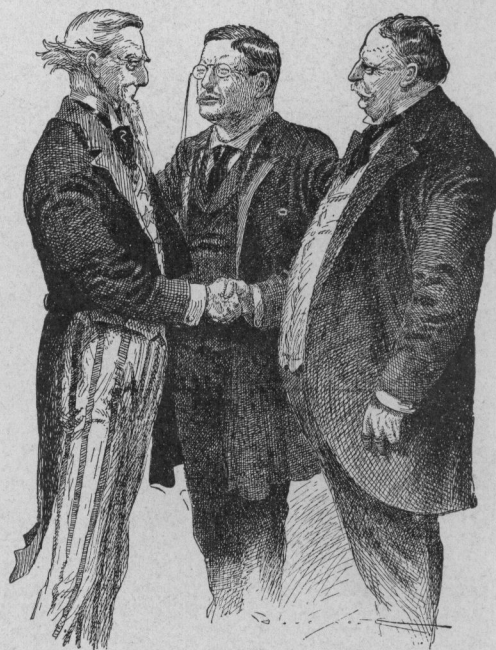
MR. TAFT'S candidacy was not of his own seeking, neither was it arbitrarily forced upon the party by Mr. Roosevelt. It was the result of much consultation; and Mr. Taft, who would have preferred to return to the federal bench, became a candidate only because it was the prevailing view of the administration and the party that he was the most available man. Until the very last moment, there were great numbers of Republicans who clung to the hope that the convention would be stamped for Mr. Roosevelt.



NOT A WEAKLING
From the *Evening World* (New York)

There were those who said that while Roosevelt himself would be acceptable to them, they did not approve of his dictating the choice of his successor. Governor Hughes had entered upon a brilliant record in New York, and it was decided by a majority of the New York delegation that his name should be presented at the Chicago convention as a candidate for Presidential honors. Senator Knox was the favorite son of Pennsylvania, and his name also was offered to the convention. Vice-President Fairbanks had the endorsement of his own State of Indiana, and some strength in other parts of the country.

Speaker Cannon had the great State of Illinois behind him, although he himself regarded his Presidential boom in the light of a mere personal compliment, and was ready to support Taft. The delegation from Wisconsin was instructed to present the name of Senator La Follette by way of reminding the convention of the turn in that gentleman's fortunes since the refusal of the convention of 1904 to seat him and his friends.



"HE'S ALL RIGHT"
From the *Evening Mail* (New York)



THE COURTSHIP OF BILL TAFT

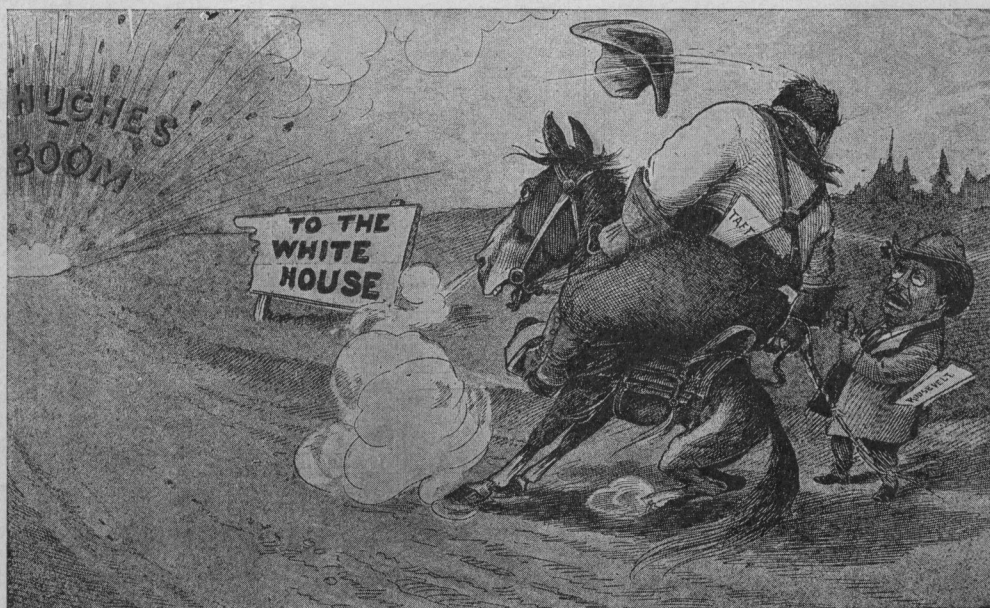
PRISCILLA (the Republican party): "Why don't you speak for yourself, Theodore?"

From *Puck*. Copyright, 1907. By permission



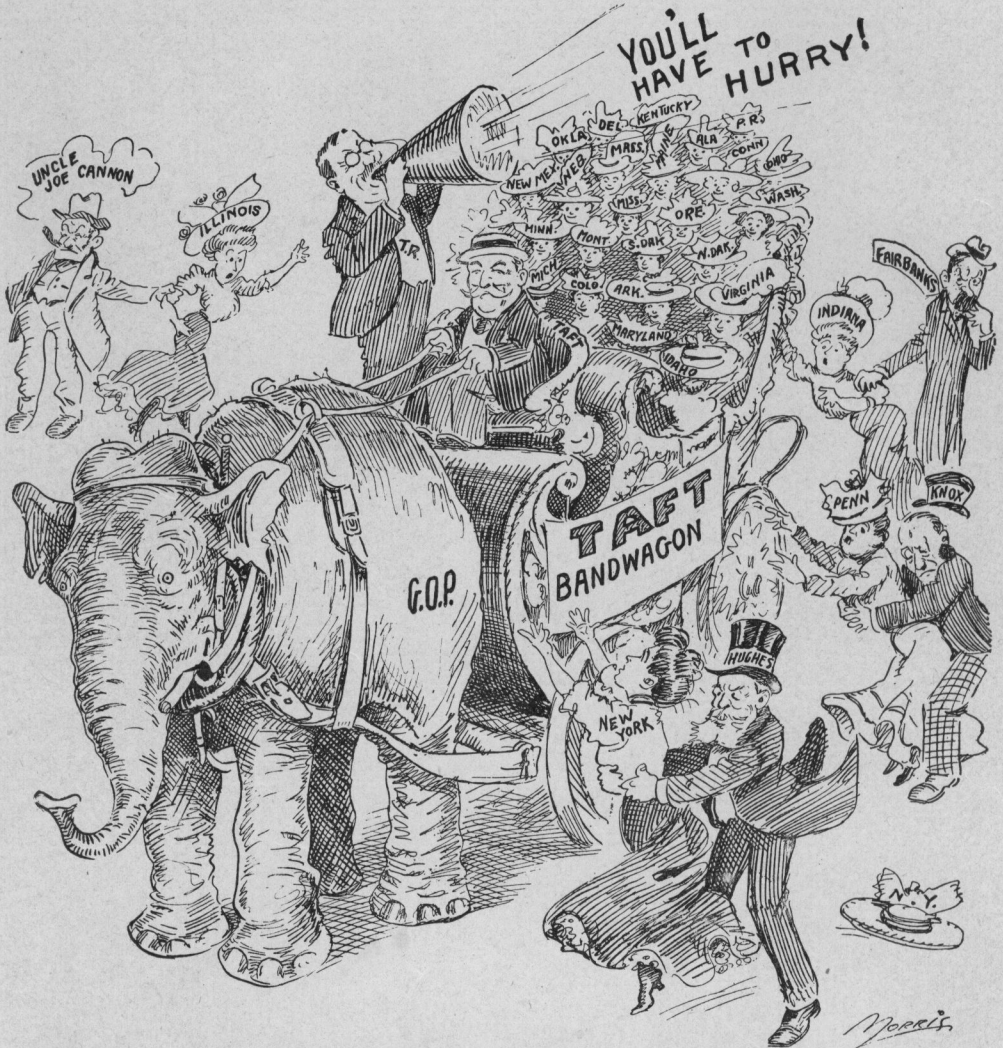
THE SHADOW ON THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS
From *Judge* (New York)

But Mr. Roosevelt fully realized that if the convention were deadlocked by reason of the conflicting claims of too many favorite sons, the outcome would inevitably be his own re-nomination. He bent all his energies, therefore, toward the securing of enough pledged



SECRETARY TAFT (to the President): "What's that blamed racket ahead, Theodore?"
(Secretary Taft does not find the trip to the White House devoid of adventure and opposition)
From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica)

A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career



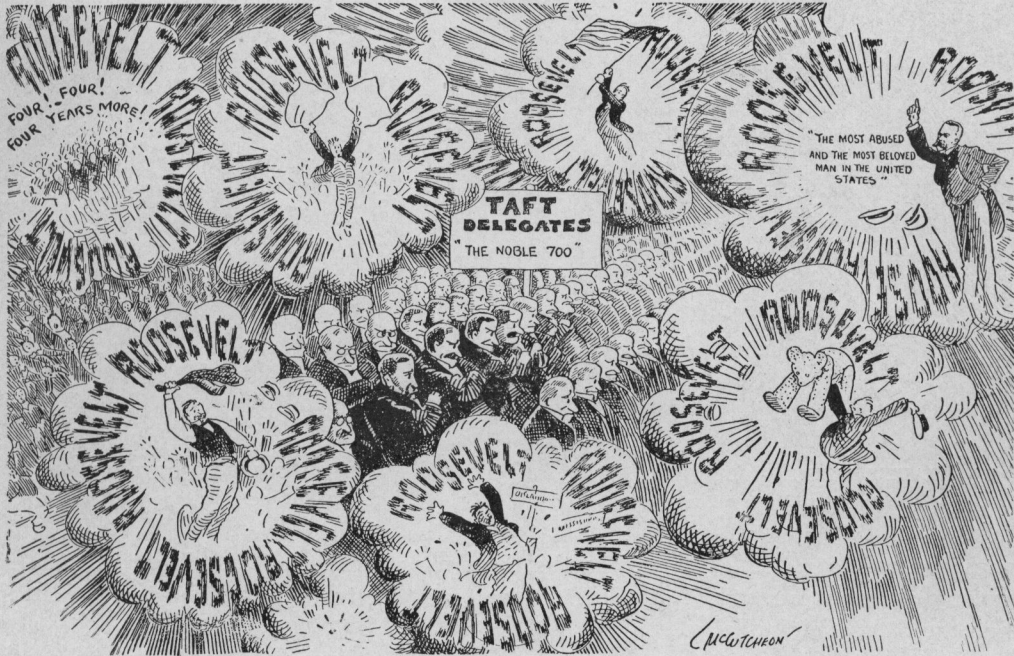
LOADING THE BAND WAGON
From the Spokesman-Review (Spokane)



PRETTY GOOD AT "WINNING THE WEST"
HIMSELF
From the Blade (Toledo)



A LIVELY CONVENTION
(The President interested in the New York State Convention.)
From the World (New York)



"THE THIN RED LINE OF HEROES" IN THE CONVENTION OF 1908
 (The Taft delegates standing firm in the face of the tremendous enthusiasm for Roosevelt.)

From *Collier's Weekly*



THE "BIG STICK" WAS THERE
 From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, New York)



DEE-LIGHTED; OR, THE RINGMASTER
 From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, New York)



TAFT'S WRITING MASTER
From the *World* (New York)



MR. ROOSEVELT GETS THE CHICAGO NEWS
WITH EVIDENT DELIGHT
From the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 10

delegates to nominate Mr. Taft; and so the thing was accomplished. It was regarded by the country as an endorsement of the Roosevelt administration, and a determination to continue the Roosevelt policies.

For Mr. Taft had been a very conspicuous and highly trusted member of the administration, and at all times one of Mr. Roosevelt's two or three closest advisers. Mr. Roosevelt had a very high opinion of all his cabinet officers, but for the statesmanship of

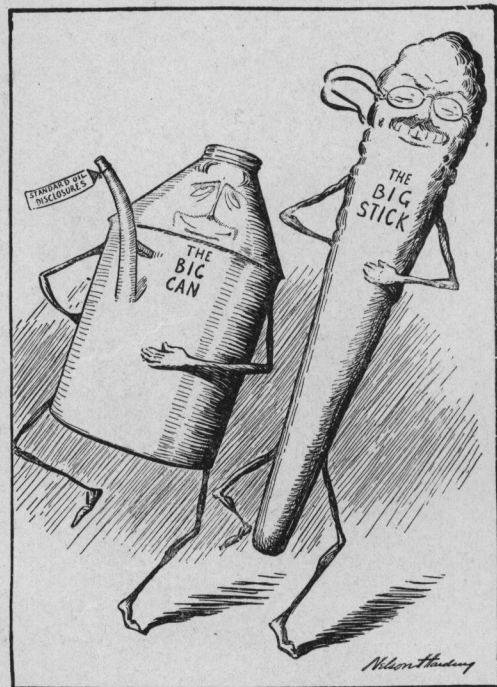


THE GREATEST LEADER OF THEM ALL
From the *Herald* (New York)



THE PRESIDENT (to Bryan) : "You'll call me papa, will you?"

From the *Journal* (Detroit)



"WE'VE BOTH HAD A PERFECTLY CORKING GOOD TIME!"

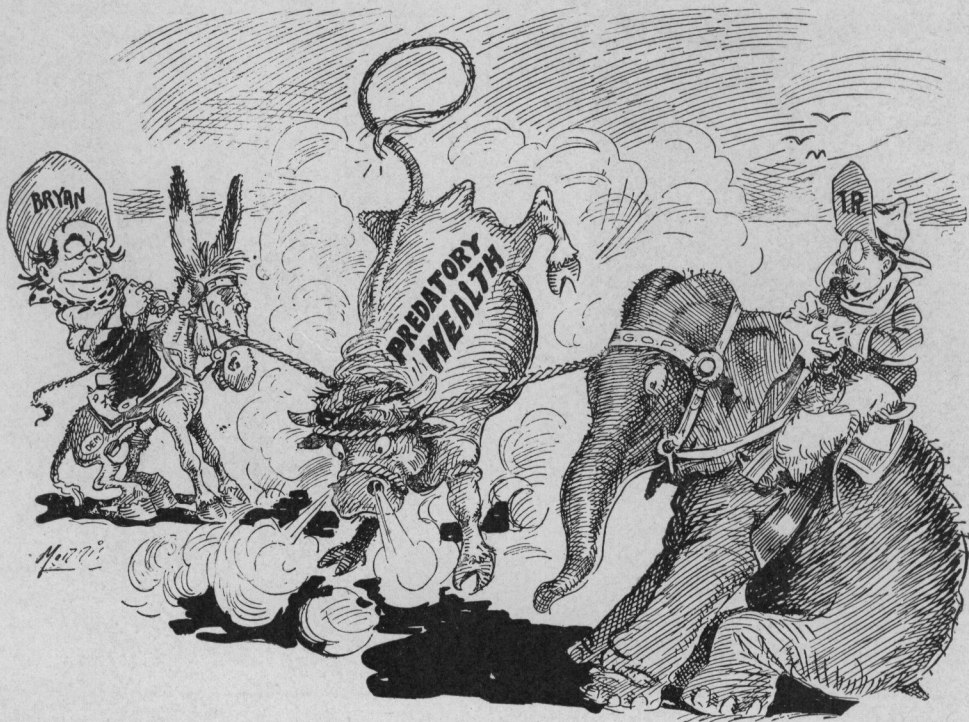
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Mr. Root and Mr. Taft he had an especial regard. He ranked them with the great men of the early period of the Republic in respect of attainments, experience and constructive statesmanship.



"HE BEGAN IT, TEACHER"—(Messrs. Hearst, Roosevelt, Bryan, and Kern in the campaign)
(The National Schoolmaster is somewhat indignant at the prevalence of mudslinging.)

From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica)



ROPED!

From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane)

Governor Hughes, who might have had the Vice-Presidency, was unwilling to accept it, and the New York delegation secured the convention's approval of the Hon. James S. Sherman. The ticket of Taft and Sherman was regarded as a little more conservative than Roosevelt himself, and the Democrats were ready to try their chances again under Mr. Bryan's leadership.

The old opposition to Bryan within the Democratic party had largely disappeared. There was a strong feeling that the ticket of Bryan and Kern might win against that of Taft and Sherman. Mr. Roosevelt as President could not, of course, go on the stump, but he took an intense and active interest in the work of the campaign, and did his best to refute the claims of Mr. Bryan that he, rather than Taft, was the true exponent of Roosevelt's progressive policies. The election of Mr. Taft was universally hailed as another Roosevelt victory.

It was a notable thing that both Taft and Bryan were presented to the country by their chief exponents as true and fit successors of Roosevelt, in respect of their doctrines and policies and of their personal attitude toward their fellow-citizens at large. The whole campaign as conducted on both sides,—even though it developed the usual asperities and heated accusations,—was in reality a tribute to the character of Roosevelt as a national figure who summed up the general aim and common belief of all honest and right-minded men, regardless of party.

The controversies of the campaign were not about fundamental things. The Republicans were accused of receiving campaign contributions from Wall Street,—with considerable truth, no doubt,—and the opponents of Mr. Taft were annoyed by disclosures connecting some of them with a certain Trust then under government prosecution. But

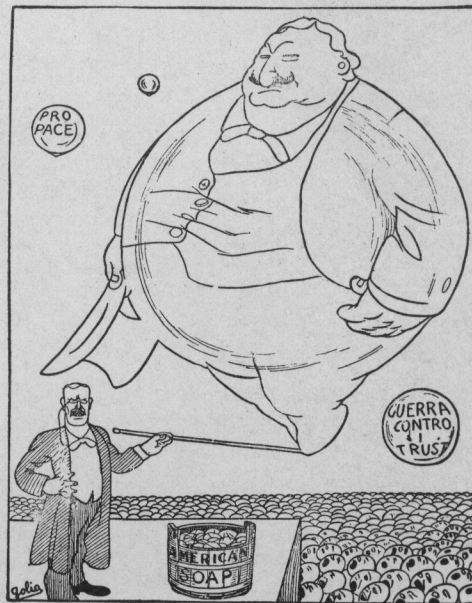


THE PRESIDENTIAL HANDICAP!—From the *Constitution* (Atlanta)
 (Mr. Bryan is in doubt whether he is running against Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt.)

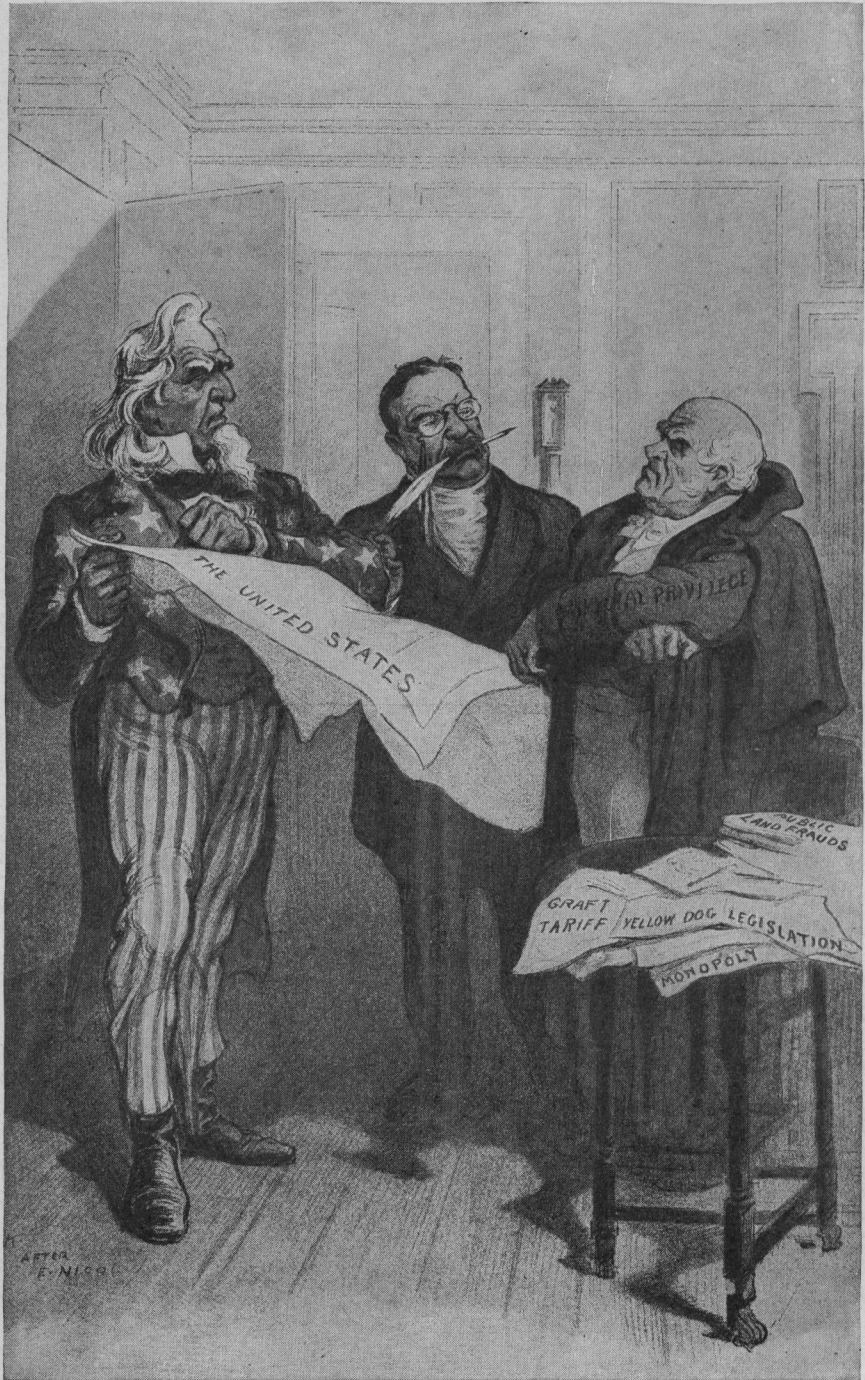
these things were mere incidents, inevitable always in national campaigns. The Roosevelt administration was again before the country for endorsement. Taft was part and parcel of that administration, was the choice of Mr. Roosevelt, and was fully ratified by the party. And the country in the election once more gave a vote of its confidence in government of the Rooseveltian stamp.



ALONE I DIDN'T DO IT
 MR. TAFT (breathless but triumphant): "Thank you, Teddy!"—From *Punch* (London)



ROOSEVELT'S BIGGEST BUBBLE
 From *Pasquino* (Turin)



From *Puck*. Copyright, 1908. By permission.

THE DISPUTED TITLE—WHO OWNS IT?

(A cartoon expressing the idea that the great issue of Roosevelt's administration had to do with the attempt of privileged and corporate wealth to control the country's resources and policies.)

CHAPTER XXIV

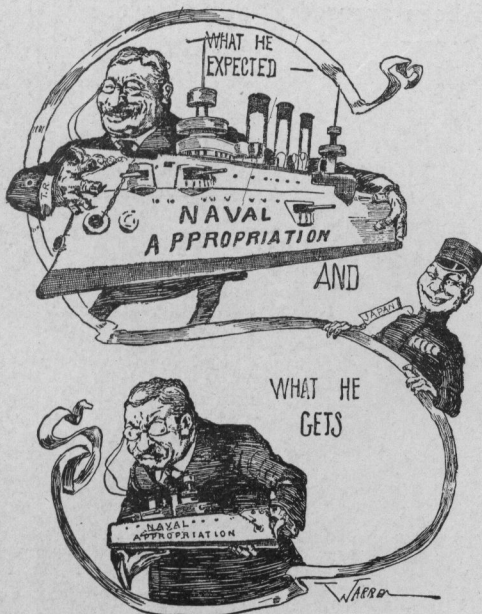
Last Phases of the Administration

MR. ROOSEVELT had by no means secured ready acquiescence by Congress in all of his policies, and his last year was full of storm and controversy. Thus in the session before the election of Mr. Taft he had laid down a program of rapid battleship construction, less than half of which had been endorsed. Nevertheless he had seen our navy grow to formidable dimensions.

Early in 1908, he had sent a great battleship fleet, under Admiral Evans, to make a tour of both South American coasts, then to cross the Pacific to Honolulu, Japan, the Philippines, and China, and to return by way of Australia, the Suez Canal, and the Mediterranean. This project was bitterly criticised, but it was most fortunate in its outcome.

Anti-Japanese riots in California had stirred up some feeling of antagonism to the United States among the more ignorant masses in Japan. It was predicted that if our ships entered Asiatic waters, they would encounter those of Japan in hostile action. As it turned out, the fleet was received with enthusiasm wherever it went, and nowhere more than in Japanese waters. Its visits of courtesy at the South American ports, and in the Far East, were felicitous in their strengthening of friendly ties with all the countries whose seaports were entered upon the route.

For a full year before the end of his term Mr. Roosevelt was using leisure moments



CONGRESS REFUSES TO APPROPRIATE WHAT THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS FOR NEW SHIPS, AND THE CARTOONIST ATTRIBUTES A SMILE TO JAPAN

From the *Evening Telegram* (New York)



T. "VESUVIUS" ROOSEVELT

(Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's tremendous activity.)

From *Collier's Weekly*



ROOSEVELT TO VISIT AFRICA
(And the Jungle Folk won't ratify.)
From the *Press* (Philadelphia)

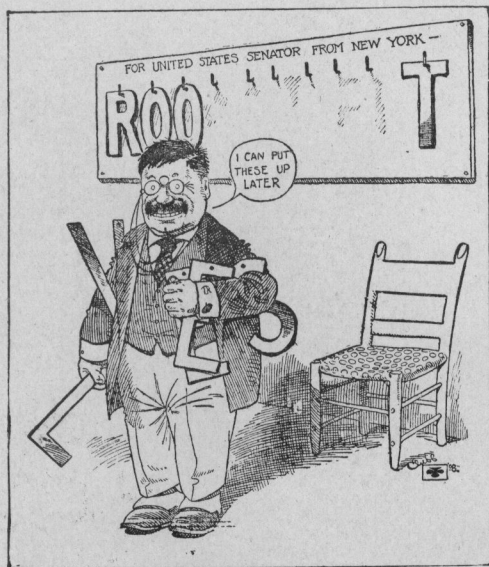
to plan his trip to Africa and to make thorough preparations for his expedition. His eager looking forward to a year of adventures in a new field strengthened his courage for the public business that was pressing upon his attention. The prosecution of the Central and Southern Pacific railroads had been entered upon with a view to breaking up the combination they had formed.

A great action was pending for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company as an illegal trust. Meanwhile one of Mr. Roosevelt's judicial appointees, Judge Landis, had imposed an enormous fine upon the Standard Oil Company for violation of the law against rebates; and Judge Grosscup, of the Circuit Court, had reversed Judge Landis' decision. During the campaign the relations of the Standard Oil Company to the press and to politics were a topic of violent controversy. The decision of Judge Landis

was regarded by the business world as too drastic altogether, and there had grown up a feeling that Mr. Roosevelt was pressing with undue relentlessness a crusade against large business interests.

Whether or not there was good reason for this feeling, it involved the last year of Mr. Roosevelt's incumbency in heated argument and more show of temper and feeling than

had been aroused at any previous stage in his career. At one time it had been thought that Mr. Roosevelt, in declining a third term



SIMPLIFIED SPELLING
(Apropos of the New York Senatorial situation and the report that Mr. Root may succeed Senator Platt in 1909, and that Mr. Roosevelt may succeed Senator Depew in 1911.)
From the *Herald* (Rochester)



A LITTLE LEGAL ARGUMENT WITH GROSSCUP
(Referring to the Standard Oil case)
From *Judge*

as President, might accept a seat in the United States Senate. The term of Senator Platt was to expire on March 4, at the same time as that of the President. But Mr. Roosevelt, although at one time this idea appealed to him, had definitely rejected it, and Secretary Root was the unopposed choice of his party in New York for the Senatorial toga.

The last annual message sent to Congress by Mr. Roosevelt in December, 1908, was a document of great length, devoted in the main to a recapitulation of the views and policies which had so strongly characterized his administration. His State papers had been much more extensive, and his formal utterances to Congress and the public more frequent, than those of any of his predecessors in the Executive office. The message did not serve to abate controversy or to soothe the worn and inflamed nerves of railway presidents or Wall Street bankers. Business was in the dumps, and some one must be blamed.

Congress in the previous session had undertaken to limit the President in the use of secret service funds placed at his disposal for the detection of crime; and the scathing comment made by the President in his message was ill-received in both legislative chambers. Attempts were made to expunge sections of the message before receiving it and entering it upon the record of Congress. However absurd such proposals might have been, they pointed to a certain bitterness and strain that was to affect the relations of the



THE STATIONARY CRUSADER

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "FOLLOW ME!" (or 35,000 words to that effect). See the President's message to Congress.

From *Punch* (London)



THE UNITED STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA,—A GERMAN VIEW

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "Yes, yes, in union there is strength."

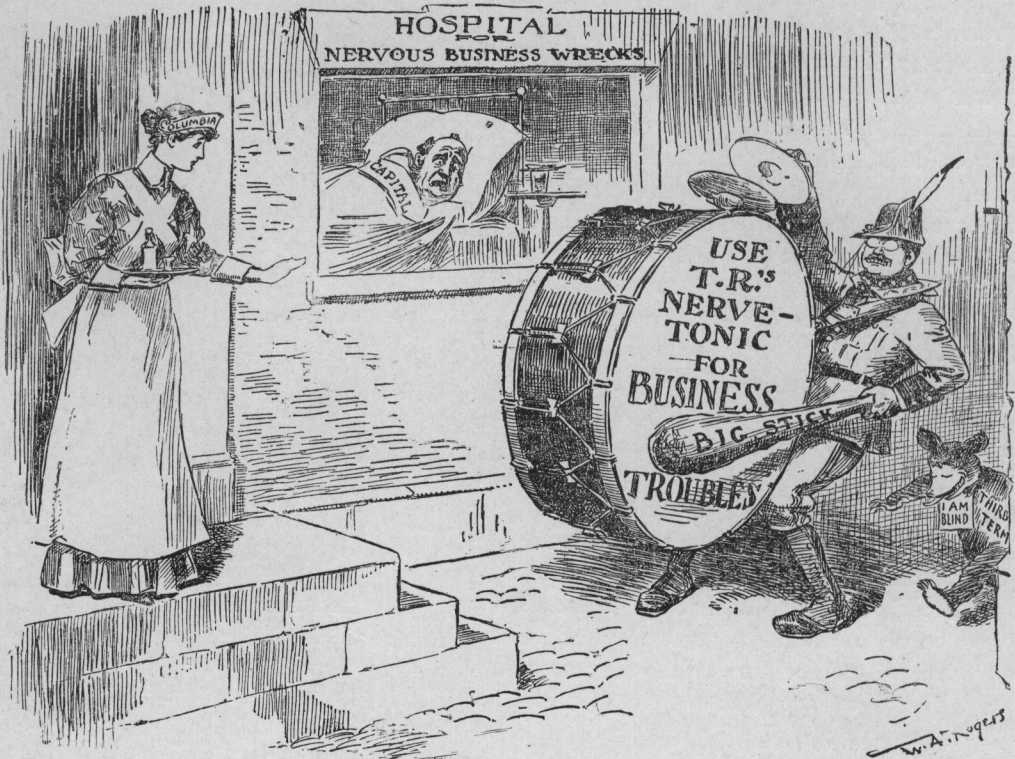
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)



HANDS ACROSS THE SEA! AS CONGRESS SEES IT!

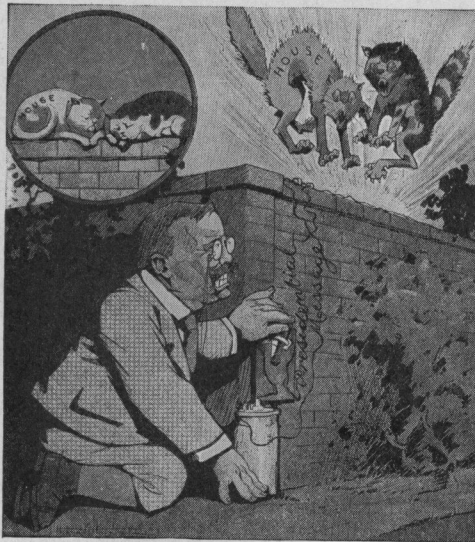
From the *Constitution* (Atlanta)

A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career



"WILL YOU PLEASE HUSH?"
From the *Herald* (New York)

Chief Magistrate and the law-making body through the remaining three months of Mr. Roosevelt's term. The attempt of Congress to punish Roosevelt for his message was not successful and produced in the public mind a reaction in his favor.



ROUGH ON CATS

(The House and the Senate, before and after the Presidential message current is turned on.)
From *Puck*. Copyright 1908. By permission

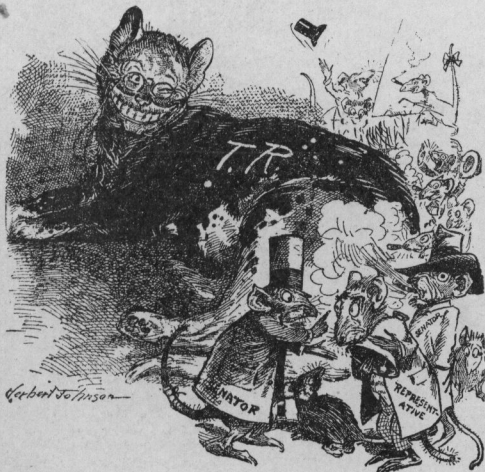


THE WATER'S FULL OF 'EM
From the *Globe* (New York)

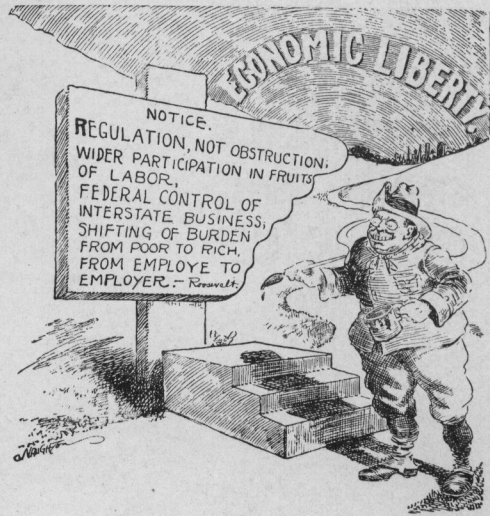


“ONE WORD MORE.”—AN ENGLISH VIEW
 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (to Central African fauna):
 “Half a moment, while I just throw this off, and then I’m with you.”
 From *Punch* (London)

One of the controversies of that session had to do with the President’s old subject, the civil service. In passing a law providing for the taking of the Census of 1910, Congress had disregarded the President’s advice that the thousands of extra census



WHO WILL BELL THE CAT?
 From the *North American* (Philadelphia)



ROOSEVELT’S FAREWELL MESSAGE POINTS THE WAY.

(President Roosevelt, in his last annual message to Congress, makes many recommendations pointing toward the betterment of social and industrial conditions in the United States.)

From the *Evening Herald* (Duluth)

employees should be appointed under civil service rules. In this controversy Mr. Roosevelt finally triumphed.

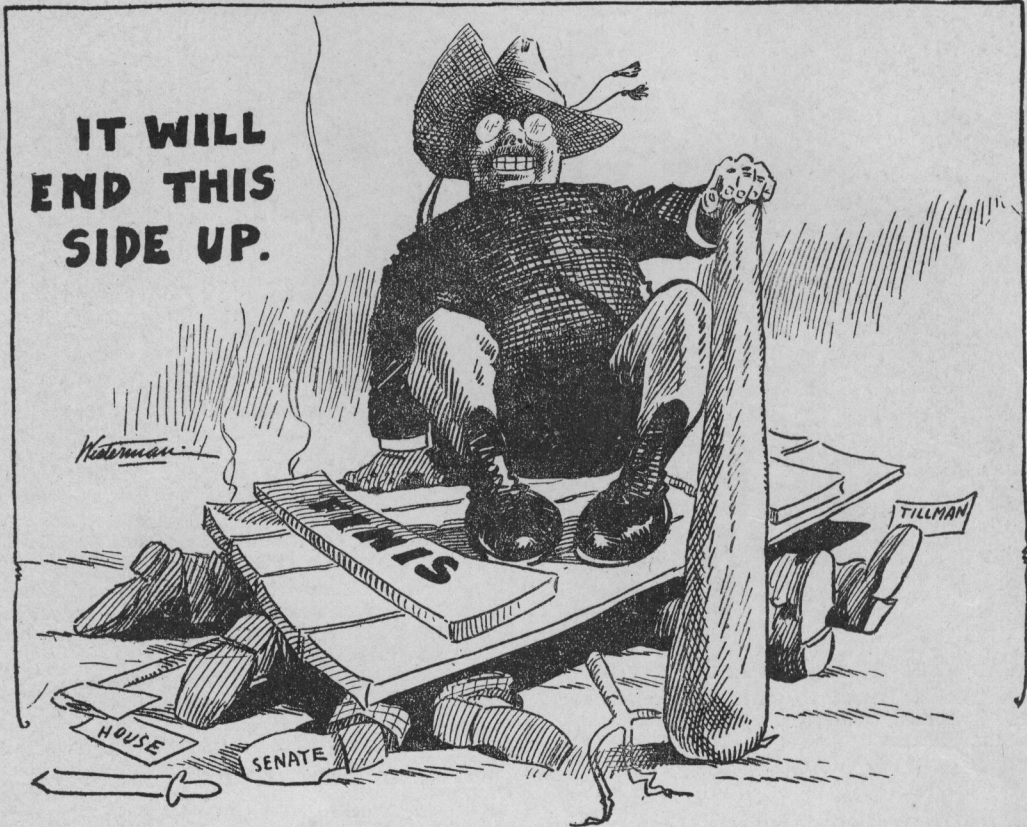


“AFTER YOU!”

SENATE AND HOUSE (tremulously): “You go first, my dear sir.”

(Congress took offense at some passages in the President’s annual message, and resolved to “re-buke” him.)

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



(This idea of the result of the controversy between the President and Congress seems to prevail in the minds of a great many people.)

From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus)

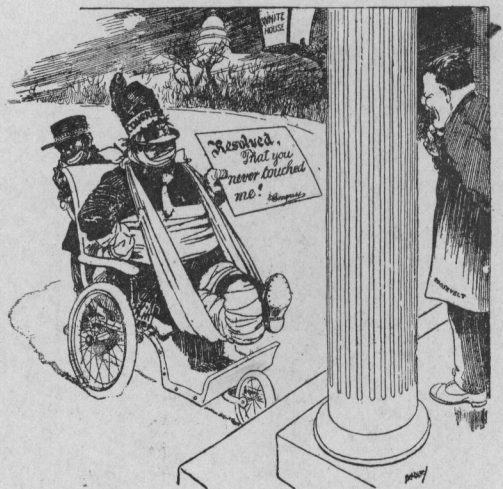
He had also succeeded in extending the principle of the merit system to the retention of postmasters appointed to the smaller or fourth-class offices. During all his seven and a half years in the Presidency he had been able, in one way after another, to extend the



SPANKED!

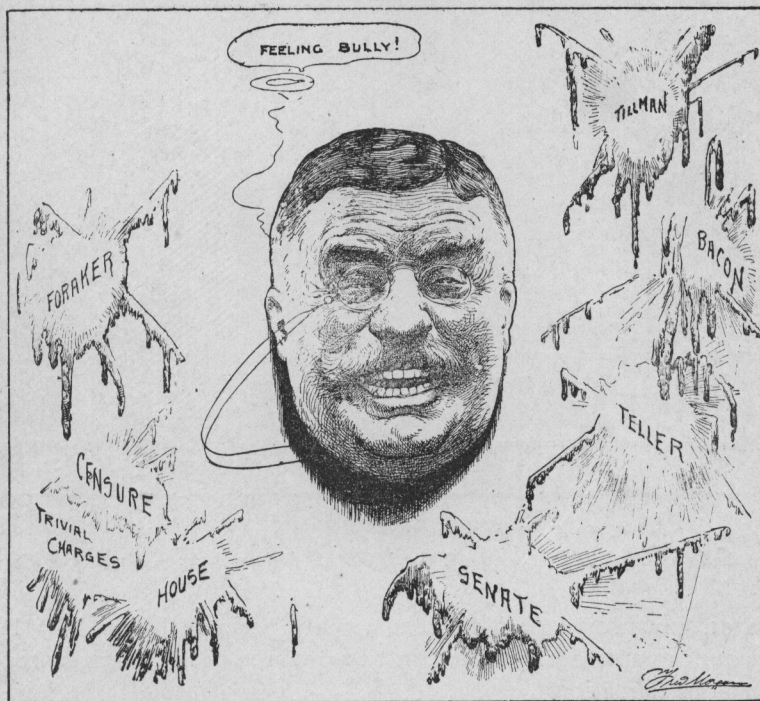
(The spanking has evidently hurt "Pa Congress" more than it has the husky lad.)

From the *North American* (Philadelphia)



CONGRESS ASSUMES A FIRM ATTITUDE

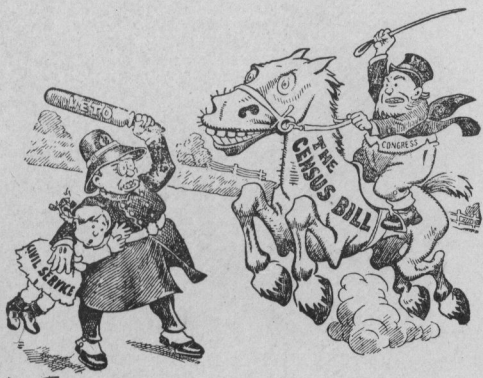
From the *Daily News* (Chicago)



NOT SO EASY!
 (Trying to hit the head,—a new Congressional game.)
 From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)

sphere and improve the working of the civil-service rules, and thus to reduce the evils of the spoils system to comparatively few and small areas.

Several months before his retirement from office it had been announced that his literary activities would be resumed, and that his African experiences would be productive of a series of articles to be published in *Scribner's Magazine*. It was further made known that he would have a regular connection, as a frequent writer and contributing editor,



PROTECTING THE CIVIL SERVICE
 From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)



UNCLE SAM (on the side bench): "If there's anything I like, it's an old-fashioned game of 'shinny'!"
 From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul)



TROUBLES BEGIN

(There will be the dickens to pay in the Fourth Estate before long.)—From the *Sun* (Baltimore)

with the *Outlook*, of New York, a widely read weekly periodical edited by Dr. Lyman Abbott. These announcements are reflected in two or three of the cartoons reproduced in the present chapter of our narration.

What may be regarded as the final controversy of his administration had to do with certain newspaper attacks upon the honesty of men connected with the purchase of the French Panama company's assets and the beginnings of our work on the canal.

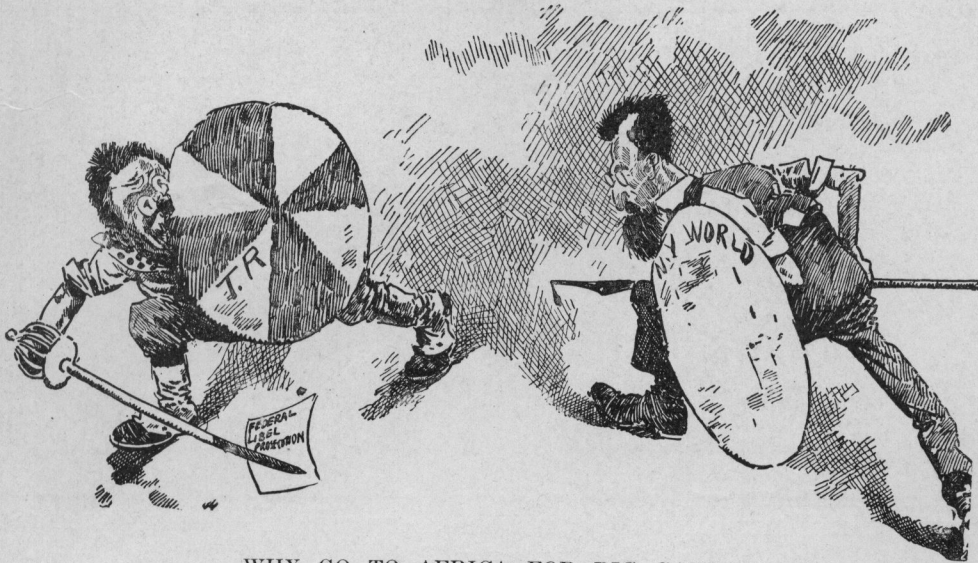
Mr. Roosevelt had made great progress with the work at Panama. He had abandoned the original plan of constructing the canal under the direction of a board of engineers chosen from civil life and railroad



WHEN TEDDY BECOMES AN EDITOR
From the *Times-Star* (Cincinnati)



"ISN'T IT A DAISY?"
(Apropos of the review of the American battleship fleet by President Roosevelt on its return from the round-the-world trip, February 22, 1909.)
From the *Record* (Philadelphia)



WHY GO TO AFRICA FOR BIG GAME?

From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland)

work, and had turned it over to engineer officers of the regular army, with the most fortunate results. He looked upon the Panama enterprise as in some respects the crowning work of his administration; and he could not allow libels upon the honesty and good faith of the government and its agents, as respects the Panama Canal, to pass unnoticed.

The charges had involved, by express mention, well-known men closely related to the President and to the President-elect; and the charges had thus reflected upon the honor both of Mr. Roosevelt and of Mr. Taft, who, as Secretary of War, was in immediate charge of Panama affairs. Libel suits were entered by direction of President Roosevelt, and while



STEADY, TEDDY!

(This also refers to attacks mentioned above.)
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



CHRISTMAS CARDS—From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

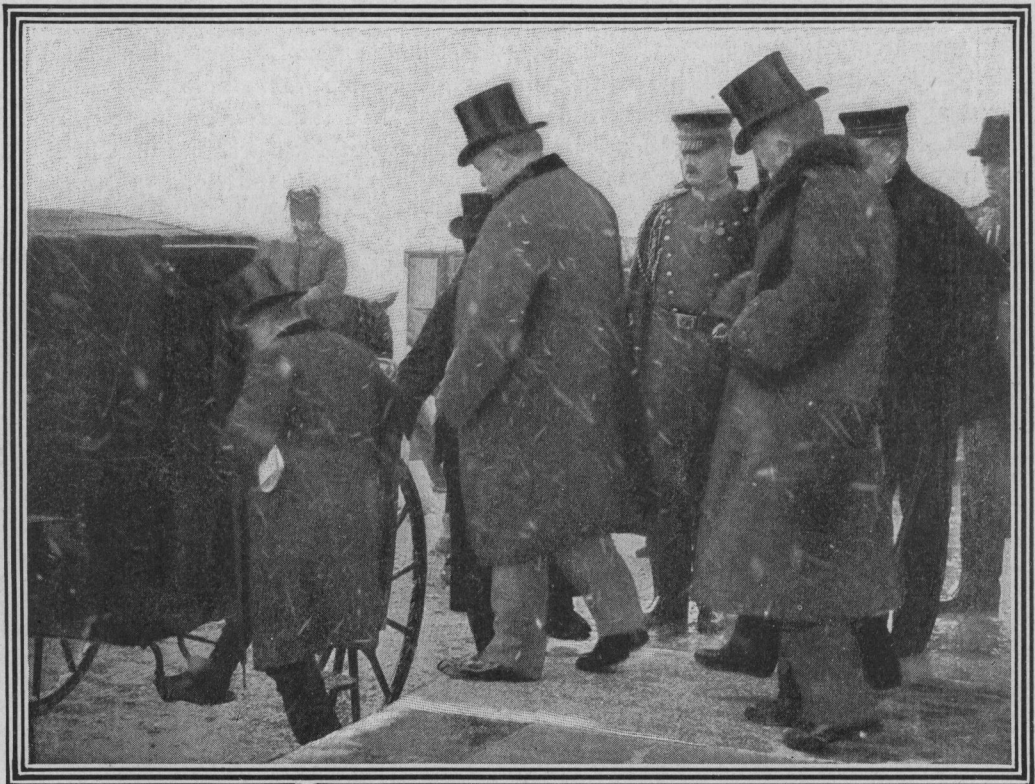
(President Roosevelt's compliments to certain newspapers which printed the Panama Canal charges.)

A Cartoon History of Roosevelt's Career



ROOSEVELT WARNS THE CANOEIST (CALIFORNIA) THAT RAPIDS AND ROCKS ARE AHEAD
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)

their prosecution was eventually abandoned, they were successful in their essential purpose. The prompt action taken by Mr. Roosevelt had secured complete retractions; and no stain had been left upon a page of our history that must always be memorable, and should, therefore, be without spot or tarnish.



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE PRESIDENT-ELECT ENTERING THEIR CARRIAGE AT
THE WHITE HOUSE IN A SNOWSTORM ON MARCH 4, TO GO TO THE CAPITOL

CHAPTER XXV

Stepping Out of the White House



From *Puck*. Copyrighted 1908. By Permission

I'VE HAD A PERFECTLY CORKING TIME!

IF any man had ever seen Mr. Roosevelt in a mood of dejection or disheartenment, the fact had never been revealed. He was always the man of confidence and strong heart. It was not that he took his responsibilities recklessly, but he never allowed them to burden or weigh him down. There was never a day, however difficult, when he was not prepared to say of the Presidency, "I like my job," or to declare to friends and foes alike, "I am having a perfectly corking time."



IN THE WHITE HOUSE ATTIC, AS MOVING TIME APPROACHES
 MR. ROOSEVELT: "I wonder how much of this stuff Bill wants me to leave behind?"

From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica)

Doubtless this was due in large part to his great physical vitality, to the evenness and regularity of his habits of life and work, and to the firmness of a nervous system that was not, like those of most other men, subject to reaction after excitement. In the language of a White House usher, who had served through several administrations, "there



LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE
 From the *Daily Tribune* (Chicago)

was never any man like him for hard work; yet no matter how late he was at it every night, he came downstairs each morning as fresh as the dew upon the roses." If Mr. Roosevelt ever had any days or hours of illness, the secret never leaked out.

All his work was planned well in advance and finished easily on time. If he had a speech-making tour ahead of him, his dates were well arranged, and the speech to be made at each place had been carefully drafted and put on paper. Some Presidents had never found time while in office to read a book. Mr. Roosevelt always kept up with current literature, and was always digging into more or less recondite fields of history and science. He read whole libraries while in the White House, although no one knows how he found the time. He was conversant with early Celtic literature and with the sagas of the Teutonic North. He was more thoroughly familiar than any other American with all books relating in a general way to sportsmanship, travel, and natural history. His constant devotion to the interests and concerns of his family had kept him acquainted also with the books that interest young people and children.

At the moment of his leaving the White House and starting on his adventurous journey to Africa he was, without doubt, more completely and freshly informed about Afri-



THE NEWSPAPER MEN AND CARTOONISTS LAMENTING MR. ROOSEVELT'S LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE.

From the *News-Tribune* (Duluth)



PASSING ON THE TORCH

("Let at least the satisfaction be ours that we have carried onward the lighted torch in our own day and generation. If we do this, then, as our eyes close, and we go into the darkness, and other hands grasp the torch, at least we can say that our part has been borne well and valiantly."—From Roosevelt's Lecture at Oxford.)

From the *Herald* (Syracuse)



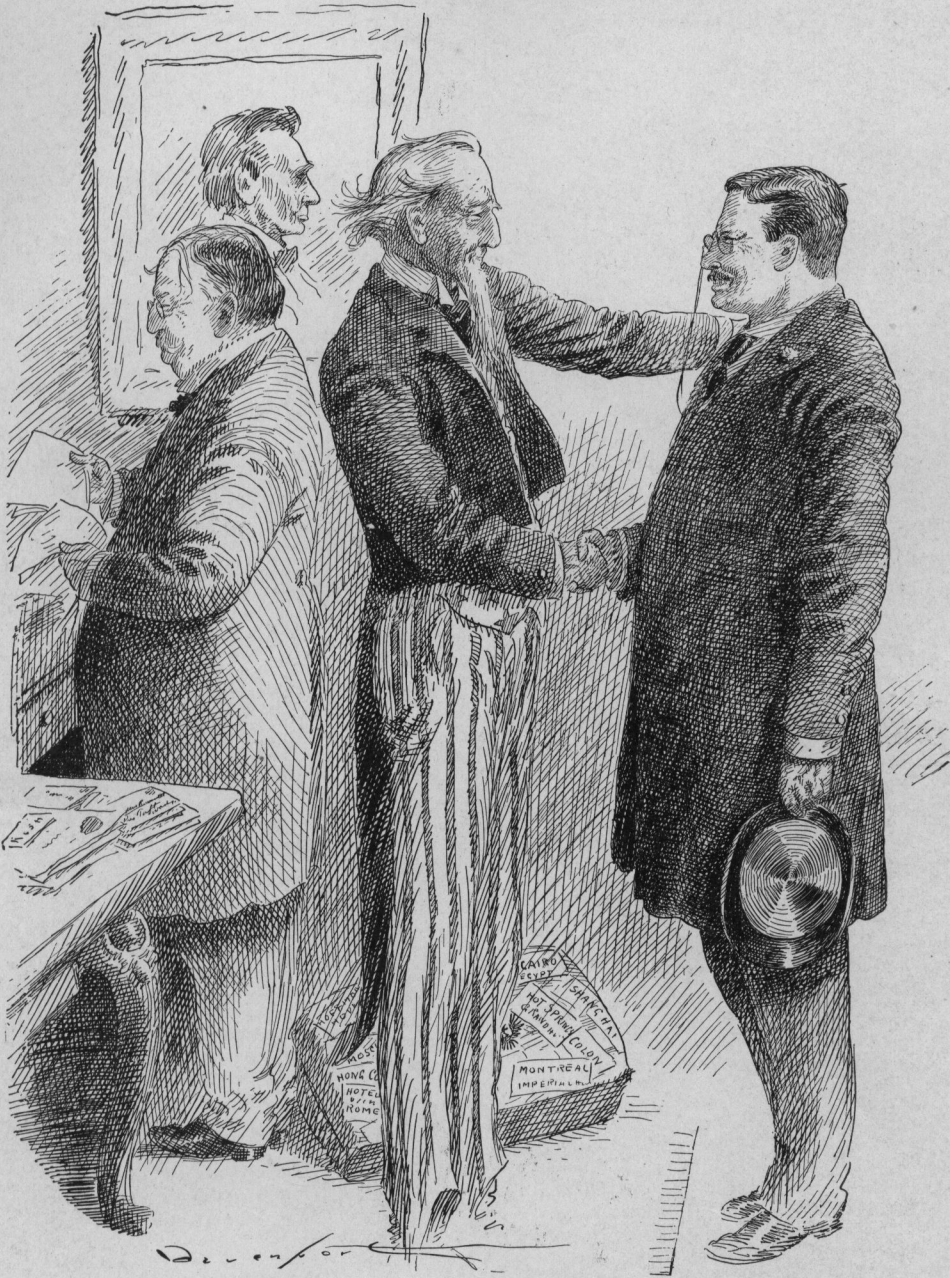
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AT THE LINCOLN FARM IN KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 12, 1909



ROOSEVELT AT A LINCOLN DINNER IN NEW YORK
From the *Evening Mail* (New York)

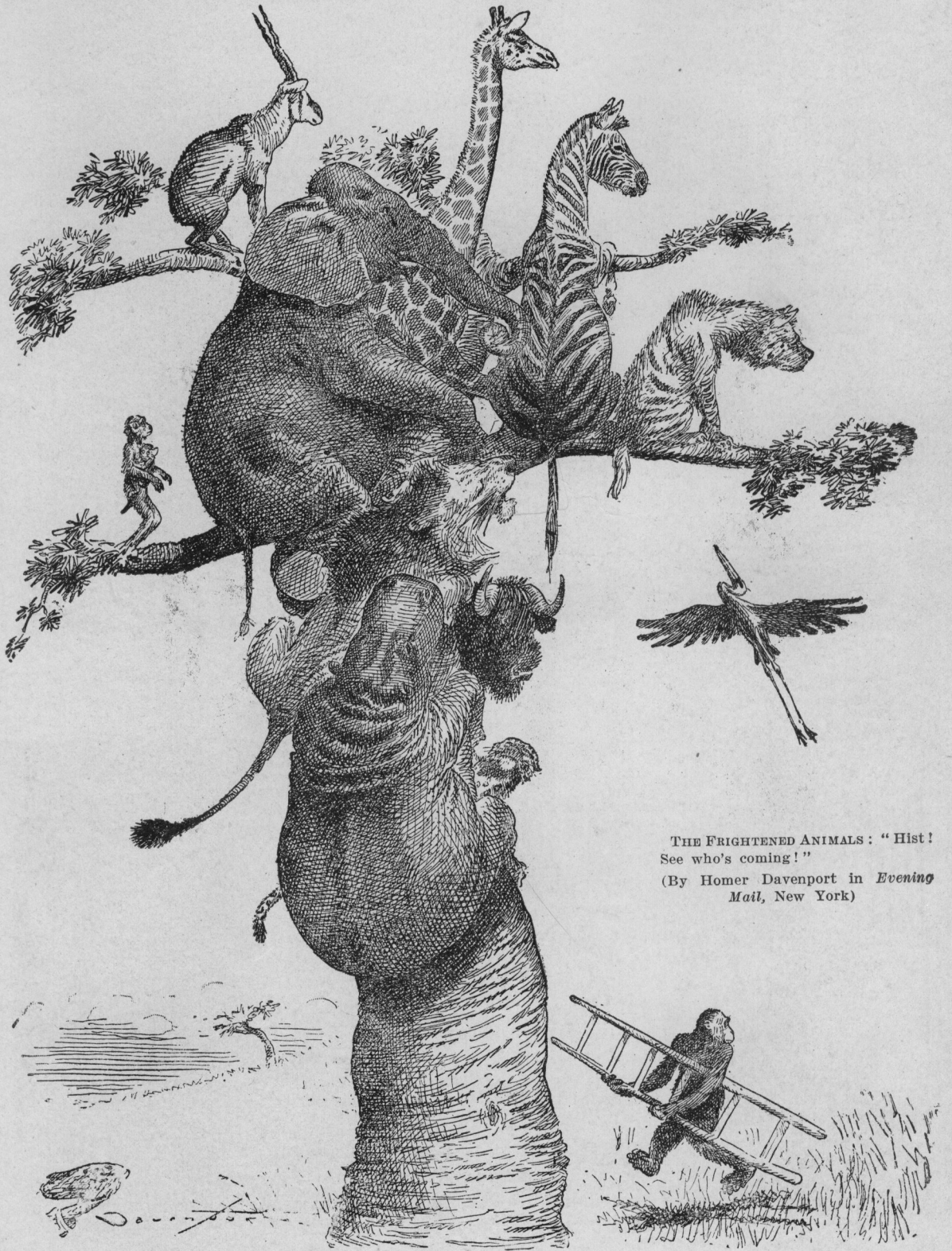
can hunting,—in so far as knowledge could come from the reading of books and conversation with sportsmen and travelers,—than any other man in the world. He left the White House with no regrets, and with a sense of having served the country to the best of his ability. And somehow the world did not think of him as a man passing into retirement, or as one who had run his race and finished his course. Everybody was asking what Roosevelt would do next.

On February 12, less than a month before Mr. Roosevelt retired from the Presidency, he went to Hodgenville, Kentucky, to speak



WELL BEGUN AND WELL DONE
 From the *Evening Mail* (New York)

at the farm where Abraham Lincoln was born, a hundred years before. His tribute to Lincoln on that occasion was, in rhetorical form, the most perfect speech he had ever prepared. Its portrayal of Lincoln's devotion to duty and high qualities as a great President was in some sense a revelation of Mr. Roosevelt's own ideals. It seemed to reflect something of the spirit in which, from his entrance into the political life of New York in 1882, through all his successive experiences, to the end of his term in the White House, he had given his own best courage and best effort for what he believed to be right causes.



THE FRIGHTENED ANIMALS: "Hist!
See who's coming!"
(By Homer Davenport in *Evening
Mail*, New York)