Pattle, and "Teddy' coard not resist the temptation to rope one. He tried to rope it, but the broncho was not broke, and when he threw the rope the horse shied and threw this next vice president of ours.

dent of ours. "The rope went wild, and so did the horse. Roosevelt had ridden some dis-tance from us, and before we could come up one of the cows charged him. We expected, of course, to see his finish right there.

### JUMPED THE COW.

"I had my gun out and was trying to get a shot at the cow, when Roose-velt performed the most daring act of his life, not barring his charge up San Juan hill. He dodged the cow when she Juan hill. He dodged the cow when she charged, and before she could turn he made a leap and was on her back. "Then he did show the boys that he could ride. The cow did not know

what to make of the performance, and, after a pitch or two, she started on a dead run down the gulch, through the chaparral, and off into the valley. "Teddy' stayed with her until she

enough

was tired out and we had overtaken them. One of the boys roped the cow and he bounded off, smilling as usual, and the only comment he made was that he had never enjoyed a ride more

There are innumerable stories of Theodore Roosevelt's prowess and courage in the western country, of his fighting hand to hand a bear, of his endurance of privation and stout heart in trying moments, of his eagerness, over-coming fatigue in the hunt of the mountain sheep, and all these make him dear to the western heart.

famous than the charge up San Juan hill. He was a terror not only to evil-There is nothing more characteristic of the future vice president, who will in four years after his election be electdeers but to the police themselves. Un-der his rule the department was brought out of its happy-go-lucky methods and inefficiency and elevated to a height that had never before been ed president, than a remark of his about killing bears and other animals that will put up a fight.

"In killing dangerous game steadiness is more needed than good shooting. A bear's brain is about the size of a pint bottle; and any one can hit a pint bottle off-handed at 30 or 40 feet. reached, and has not since been retain-Gov. Roosevelt is an all-around man He is devoted to outdoor sports, but he is also a scholar and a writer. He has I have had two shots at bears at close quarters, and each time I fired into the

is also a scholar and a writer. He has written tales of adventure and also his-tory. In 1892 he published a "History of the Navai War of 1812." It was this work that is said to have influenced Secy, Long to appoint Mr. Roosevelt assistant secretary of the navy, which place he accepted in 1897. In this posi-tion he insisted on making preparations for the war cloud that was then hang-ing over us. quarters, and each time I fired into the brain, the bullet in one case striking fairly between the eye and ear. A nov-ice at this kind of sport will find it best and safest to keep in mind the old Norse viking's advice in reference to a long sword: 'If you go in close enough your sword will be longenough.' If a poor shot goes in clone enough he will find that he shoots straight ing over us.

There was too much fighting blood in That he did not lose the admiration of his friends in the east, but that they Roosevelt's veins for him to occupy a position remote from the front when a war was on, so, despite process, of friends, he resigned the assistant sec-retaryship of the navy and was upappreciated the sterling qualities of the man, was shown when the cowboys of the plains and the young men of for-tuns of the east were all eager to serve pointed lieutenant-colonel in the First United States cavalry, more popularly known as the rough riders. Roosevel's own personality brought recruits to the in Roosevelt's rough riders. President Harrison in 1889 appointed Gov. Roosevelt a member of the nation.

regiment from every corner of the country, and men they were after his al civic service commission, and he was retained upon it by President Cleveland until he resigned, owing to the fact that he was not in touch with the other own heart-ready for any deed of bravery. Roosevelt could have been calonel of the regiment, but insisted that his friend and comrade today. Maj.-Gen. Wood, a graduate of West Point, should members upon the larger questions, and accepted the offer made by Mayor Strong of a place upon the New York City board of police commission. He was speedily chosen president, and then

be the leader and himself took second in comand. The two worked in absolute began a work that made him only less

and labored for all that was in them. The men from the plains, accustomed The men from the plains, accustomed to be a law unto themselves, were soon broken in to the idea of discipline and the propriety and "accessity" for it. There were long weeks of training and driling, and when the time came for sending the troops to Santiago the men of the rough riders were seasoned and fit. The story of their fichting is one of the bright pages in our history of valor and dash. Cavalry predestined for inand dash. Cavalry predestined for in-fantry work did it well.

fantry work did it well. The first man to die on the American side in the war with Spain was a rough rider, the son of one of New York's oldest and most influential families, an athlete at college and a soldier in the field-Hamilton Fish. It was in the bat, the of Las Quasimas, just as the Amerthe of Las Quastinas, just as the American their stronghold, and the colone in a leans were deploying, having discov-land-to-hand light at the top of the hill cred the enemy, that he fell pierced through the heart and a minute later Captain Capron met the same faite. From the rank and file there came ex-clamations which would not look well i cessitating his presence in the rear. In print, but are said to be a nocessary i There was a charge to be made and account of hattle, and then the theore is the said in In print, but are said to be a necessary accompaniment of battle, and then there was a renarge to be made and Roosevelt lead It. Then there were the long days cul-minating in the surrender of the Span-iords, the appearance of yellow and in-termittent fevers, dyscnitry and diseases that was is and estroy more than the enemies' bullets. Then followed the col-one's famous suggestion to the war de-partment that the boys be sent home, for their work was complete and they

part of the sharp-shooters of their army, It was desperate and dangerous work to climb the long steep slope, fac-ing the rain of Mauser bullets. Foreign ing the rain of Mauser builds. Foreign initiary men, accompanying our army, as they saw the American troops swarming up the hill, agreed that it could not be done and that it was mur-der to send men on such an errand, especially as they were not protected by heavy-firing infantry. They did not know our troops and their officers. Up the hill regulars, rough riders and oth-ier volunteers charged and at the head or volunteers charged and at the head of the rough riders was Col. Theodore Roosevelt on horseback, the most con-spicuous of the many marks the sharp-shotters could see. His horse was shot shorter's could see. This horse was shot under him. He and his men with the other troops drove the Spaniards from their stronghold, and the colonel in a hand-to-hand light at the top of the hill

harmony and formed of their recruits an ideal fighting regiment. The young men from the east, who had been ac-customed to lives of ease and elegance, but as athieres had good and well train-ed muscles, took readily to their work and labored for all that was in them was a little bit unmittary, but charac-teristic of Roosevelt, who is not an ar-dent admirer of red tape, although he proved a disciplinarian and was himself amenable to discipline before and during the fighting days.

Roosevelt and his rough riders, with the other troops, were sent to Montauk, L. I., to recuperate in a land of cool ocean breezes, where the sound of the surf lulled to sleep men weary with fever and the salt waters invigorated those who were convalescing, a place those who were convalescing, a place in the Shinnecock hills, neighboring the spiendid summer homes of the rich men of the east, Uncle Sam gave to his brave boys a long vacation with pay at the seashore, and they grew strong and prepared for the duties of peace at home. There the rough riders were homorably discharged. home. There the rou honorably discharged.

Col. Roosevelt was the only possible candidate for the governorship of the Empire State, for the people wanted him, just as in Philadelphia the peo-ple, as represented by their delegates, insisted that they must have, and did get. "Teddy." As governor of New York Col. Roosevelt proved himself the same active, honest man, hated by thieves and their kind, but loved by those he served—the people. He recog-nized himself their servant and was proud of the high office.

Gov. Roosevelt has been a hard student ever since he left college, and nu-merous interesting and valuable vol-umes come from his pen. Among the number are "The Naval War of 1812," Guentin, of the tender age of 3.

"Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," and two volumes of a similar character; two volumes of biography, having two volumes of blography, having Thomas H. Benton and Gouveneur Mor-ris for their subjects; "History of the City of New York;" two volumes on political topics, and a four-volume his-tory entitled "The Wild West," his most important litery work. His experi-

most important litery work. His experi-ence in the Sattlago campaign has also been detailed in graphic style in "The Rough Riders," published last year. Col. Roosevelt has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Alice Lee, of Boston; the second Miss Edith Carow, of New York. He is the father of six children, ranging from 16 to 3 years of age. His domestic life is ideal. Wheth-er ensconsed in winter our jers at Aler ensconsed in winter quarters at Al-bany or New York, or at the famous Roosevelt summer home at Ovefer Bay on Long Island, the jeader of the rough riders is an indulgent father and romps with his children with as much zest as the youngest of them. The youngsters are known as the Roosevelt half-dozen and all reflect in some manner the pa-ternal characteristics. The oldest girl is Alice, tail, dark and serious looking. She rides her father's Cuban campaign horse with fearlessness and grace. The next olive branch is Theodore, Jr., or "Young Teddy," the idol of his father's heart and a genuine chip of the old block. Young "Teddy" owns a trusty

block. Young "Teddy" owns a trusty shotgun and dreams of some day shoot-ing bigger game than his father ever did. He rides a pony of his own. Alice, the oldest girl, is nearly 16. "Young Teddy," the present Mrs. Roosevelt's oldest child, is 13. Then there are Ket-mit, 11: Ethel, 9: Archibald, 6, and Output of the tendence of 3.



N speaking to you, men of the greatest city of the west (Chicago), men of the state which gave to the country Lincoln and Gram, men who pre-eminently and distinctly embody all that is most American in the American character, I wish to preach not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife; to preach that highest form of success which comes, not to the man who desires mere easy peace, but to the man who does not shrink from danger, from hardship, or from bitter toil, and who out of these wins the splendid ultimate triumph.

A life of slothful ease, a life of that peace which springs merely from lack either of desire or of power to strive after great things, is as little worthy of a nation as of an individual. I ask only that what every self-respecting American demands from himself and from his sons shall be demanded of the American nation as a whole. Who among you would teach your boys that case, that peace is to be the fin-

sideration in their eyes-to be the ultimate goal after which they saw You men of Chicago have made this t great, you men of Illinois have de your share, and more than your share, in making America great, because you neither preach nor practise such a doctrine. You work yourselves, and you bring up your sons to work. If you are rich and are worth your salt, you will teach your sons that



casonable price for the battleships and I condemn your forefathers and mine for ever having settled in these United

causers, thereby putting an absolute step to the building of any new fight-ing ships for the mavy. If, during the years to come, any disaster should be-fail our arms, aftoat or ashore, and thereby any shame come to the United States remember that the blame will States, remember that the blame will States, remember that the plane will lie upon the men whose names appear upon the roll calls of Congress on the wrong side of these great questions. On them will lie the burden of any loss On them will like the burden of any loss of our soldiers and saliors, of any dis-henor to the flag; and upon you and the people of this country will like the blame if you do not repudiate, in no unmistakable way, what these men have done. The blame will not rest upon the untrained commander of un-trial transmission the club officers of a tried troops, upon the civil officers of a department the organization of which has been left utterly inadequate, or upon the admiral with an insufficient number of ships; but upon the public men who have so lamentably failed in forethought as to refuse to remedy these evils long in advance, and upon the nation that stands behind those public me

So, at the present hour, no small So, at the present hour, no small share of the responsibility for the blood siled in the Philippines, the blood of our brothers, and the blood of their wild and ignorant foes, lies at the thresholds of those who so long de-layed the adoption of the treaty of peace, and of those who by their worse then foolide marked additionated invited than foolish words deliberately invited a savage people to plunge into a wat

fraught with sure disaster for them-a war, too, if which our own brave men who follow the flag must pay with their blood for the silly, mock hu-manitarianism of the prattlers who sit at home in peace.

THE SWORD AND THE SHIELD.

The army and the navy are the tion must carry if she is to do her duty among the nations of the earthmerely as th hina of the western hemispher Oit proper conduct toward the tripic islands we have wrested from Spain is merely the form which our duty has taken at the moment. Of course we are bound to handle the affairs of our own household well. We must see that there is civic honesty, civic cleanliness, civic good sense in our home administration of city, state, and nation. We must arive for honesty in office, for hor esty toward the creditors of the tion and of the individual; for no widest freedom of individual initia-tive where possible, and for the wisest control of individual initia-tive where it is hostile to the welfare of the many. But because we set our own household in order we are not thereby excused from playing our part in the great affairs of the world. A man's first duty is to his own home, but he is not thereby excused from doing his duty to the state; for if he fails in this second duty it is un-der the penalty of ceasing to be a freeman. In the same way, while a nation's first duty is within its own borders, it is not thereby absolved from facing its duties in the world as a whole; and in it refuses to do so it merely forfeits its right to struggle for a place among the cople that shape the destiny of man-

States. PLAY YOUR PART WELL. England's rule in India and Egypt has been of great benefit to England, for it has trained up generations of men ac-customed to look at the larger and loft-

even greater benefit to India and Egypt. And finally, and most of all, it has advanced the cause of civilization. has advanced the cause of civilization. So, if we do our duty aright in the Philippines, we will add to that nation-al renown which is the highest and fin-est part of national life, will greatly benefit the people of the Philippine Isi-ands, and, above all, we will play our part well in the great work of uplifting mankind. But to do this work, keep ever in mind that we must show in a very high degree the qualities of courever in mind that we must show in a very high degree the qualities of cour-age, of honesty, and of good judgment. Resistance must be stamped out. The first and all-important work to be done is to establish the supremacy of our flag. We must put down armed resistance before we can accomplish esistance before we can accomplish anything else, and there should be no parleying, no faltering, in dealing with our foe. As for those in our own coun-try who encourage the foe, we can afford contemptuously to disregard them; but it must be remembered that their utterances are not saved from being treasonable merely by the fact that

they are despicable. When once we have put down armed resistance, when once our rule is ac-knowledged, then an even more difficult task will begin, for then we must see to it that the islands are administered with absolute honesty and with good judgment. If we let the public service of the islands be turned into the prey of the spoils politician, we shall have begun to tread the path which Spain Spain trod to her own destruction. We must send out there only good and able men, We must chosen for their fitness, and not because

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though they may have leisure, it is not to be spent in idleness; for wisely used leisure merely means that those who possess it, being free from the necessity of working for their livelihood, are all the more bound to carry on some kind of non-remunerative work in science, in letters, in art, in exploration, in historical researchwork of the type we most need in this country, the successful carrying out of which reflects most honor upon the nation. We do not admire the man of timid peace. We admire the man who embodies victorious effort; the man who never wrongs his neighbor, who is prompt to help a friend, but who has those virile qualities necessary to win in the stern strife of actual life. It is hard to fall, but it is worse never to have tried to succeed. In this life we get nothing save by effort. Freedom from effort in the present merely means that there has been stored up effort in the past. A man can be freed from the necessity of work only by the fact that he or his fathers before him have worked to good purpose. If the freedom thus purchased is used aright, and the man still does actual work, though of a different kind. whether as a writer or a general, whether in the field of politics or in the field of exploration and adventure, he shows he deserves his good fortune. But if he treats this period of freedom from the need of actual labor as a period, not of preparation, but of mere enjoyment, even though perhps not of vicious enjoyment, he shows that he is simply a cumberer of the earth's surface, and he surely unfits himself to hold his own with his fellows if the need to do so should again arise. A mere life of ease is not in the end a very satisfactory life, and, above all, it is a life which ultimately unfits those who follow it for serious work in the world.

TO DO AND DARE.

In the last analysis a healthy state can exist only when the men and women who make it up lead clean, vigoruos, healthy lives; when the children are so trained that they shall endeavor, not to shirk difficulties, but to overcome them; not to seek ease, but to know how to wrest triumph from toil and risk. The man must be glad to do a man's work, to dare and endure and to labor; to keep himself, and keep those dependent upon him. The woman must be the housewife, the helpmeet of the homemuker, the wise and fear-less mother of many healthy children. In one of Daudet's powerful and mel-ancholy books he speaks of "the fear of maternity, the haunting terror of the young wife of the present When such words can be truthfully written of a nation, that nation is rotto the heart's core. When men fear work or fear righteous war, when women fear motherhood, they tremble on the brink of doom: and well it is that they should vanish from the earth, where they are fit subjects for the scorn of all men and women who are themselves strong and brave and high-mind-

### ed. IRON IN THE BLOOD.

As it is with the individual, so it is with the nation. It is a base untruth to say that happy is the nation that has no history. Thrice happy is the nation that has a glorious history. Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELTS FAMILY

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We have a given problem to solve. If glorious triumphs, even though checkwe undertake the solution there is, of course, always danger that we may not ered by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they solve it aright; but to refuse to underlive in the gray twilight that knows not take the solution simply renders it certain that we cannot possibly solve it aright. The timid man, the lazy man, victory nor defeat. If in 1861 the men who loved the Union had believed that pence was the end of all things, and the man who distrusts his country, the over-civilized man, who has lost the war and strife the worst of all things, and had acted up to their belief, we great fighting, masterful virtues, the ignorant man, and the man of dull would have saved hundreds of thou-sands of lives, we would have saved hundreds of millions of dollars. Moremind, whose soul is incapable of feel-ing the mighty life that thrills "stern men with empires in their brains"-all these, of course, shrink from seeing the over, besides saving all the blood and treasure we then lavished, we would have prevented the heartbreak of many women, the dissolution of many homes, nation undertake its new duties; shrink from seeing us build a navy and ar army adequate to our needs; shrink and we would have spared the country those months of gloom and shame when from seeing us do our share of the world's work by bringing order out of it seemed as if our armies marched only to deafeat. We could have avoided al chaos in the great, fair tropic islands from which the valor of our soldiers and gailors has driven the Spanish flag. These are the men who fear the this suffering simply by shrinking from strife. And if we had thus avoided it, we would have shown that we were weaklings, and that we were unfit to strenuous life, who fear the only pastand among the great nations of the earth. Thank God for the iron in the tional life which is really worth leading They believe in that cloistered life which saps the hardy virtues in a nablood of our fathers, the men who up-held the wisdom of Lincoln, and bore sword or rifle in the armies of Grant! tion, as it saps them in the individual or else they are wedded to that base spirit of gain and greed which recog-Let us, the children of the men who proved themselves equal to the mighty nizes in commercialism the be-all and end-all of national life, instead of pedays, let us, the children of the men who carried the great Civil war to a alizing that, though an indispensable element, it is, after all, but one of the triumphant conclusion, praise the God of our fathers that the ignoble coun-sels of peace were rejected; that the suffering and loss, the blackness of sormany elements that go to make up true national greatness. No country can long endure if its foundations are not aid deep in the material prosperity which comes from thrift, from business ow and despair, were unflinchingly faced, and the years of strife endured for in the end the slave was freed, the energy and enterprise, from hard, un-sparing effort in the fields of industrial Union restored, and the mighty Amer-ican republic placed once more as a activity; but neither was any nation ever yet truly great if it relied upon helmeted queen among nations. material prosperity slone

MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

All honor must be paid to the archi

ects of our material prosperity, to the aptains of industry who have built ou

alghese type is to be found in a states man like Lincoln, a subdier like Grant

strife; they toiled to win a competence

-duties to the nation and duties to the

MUST NOT SIT. IDLE.

honor the argument is even stronge The guns that thundeed off Mani

and Santiago left us echoes of glory but they also left us a legacy of duty

If we drove out a medieval tyranny only to make room for gavage anarchy,

We cannot sit huddled within our

### HAVE A TASK TO FACE.

We of this generation do not have to face a task such as that our fathers faced, but we have our tasks, and woe to us if we fail to perform them! We factories and our railroads to the strong men who toll for wealth with brain or hand; for great is the debt of the na-tion to these and their kind. But our debt is yet greater to the men whose cannot, if we would, play the part of China, and be content to rot by inches in ignoble case within our borders, tak-ing no interest in what goes on beyond them, sunk in a scrambling commer-cialism; heedless of the higher life, the life of aspiration, of toil and risk, busy-They showed by their lives that they recognized the law of work, the law of ing ourselves only with the wants of our bodies for the day; until suddenly for themselves and those dependent ut we should find, beyond a shadow of question, what China has already found, on them; but they recognized that there were yet other and even loftier duties that in this world the mation that has trained itself to a career of unwarlike and isolated case is bound, in the end, to go down before other nations which have not lost the maniy and adventurous qualities. If we are to be a really great people, we must strive in good borders and avow ourselves mercly at assemblage of well-to-do hucksters who faith to play a great part in the world. care nothing for what happens beyond Such a policy would defeat even it We cannot avoid meeting great issues All that we can determine for ourselves own end; for us the nations grow t have ever wider and wider interests is whether we shall meet them well or ill. In 1898 we could not help being brought face to face with the problem and are brought into closer and close contact. If we are to hold our own in of war with Spain. All we could de-cide was whether we should shrink like the struggle for naval and commercia supremacy, we must build up our powe without our own borders. We must owards from the contest, or enter into cowards from the contest, or enter into it as beseemed a brave and high-spirit-ed people; and, once in, whether failure or success should crown our banners. So it is now. We cannot avoid the re-sponsibilities that confront us in Ha-wall Cube. Puez Piez and the fibule build the isthmian canal, and we mus grasp the points of vantage which will enable us to have our say in deciding the destiny of the oceans of the cas waii, Cubs, Porto Rico, and the Philip and west So much for the commercial side From the standpoint of internationa

pines. All we can decide is whether we shall meet them in a way that will re-dound to the national credit, or wheth-er we shall make of our dealings with these new problems a dark and shame

leave to their fates the islands we have conquered. Such a course would be the course of infamy. It would be follow-ed at once by utter chaos in the wretched islands themselves. Some strong er, manlier power would have to step in and do the work, and we would have shown ourselves weaklings, unable to carry to successful completion the labors that great and high-spirited nations are eager to undertake. CANNOT ESCAPE. The work must be done; we cannot escape our responsibility; and if we are worth our salt, we shall be glad of the

chance to do the work-glad of the chance to show ourselves equal to one of the great tasks set modern civilization. But let us not deceive ourselves as to the importance of the task. Let as to the importance of the task. Let us not be misled by valingiory into underestimating the strain it will put on our powers. Above all, let us, as we value our own self-respect, face the responsibilities with proper seriousness, courage, and high resolve. We must demand the highest order of integrity and ability in our public men who to grapple with these new proble We must hold to a rigid accountability those public servants who show un-faithfulness to the interests of the na-tion or inability to rise to the high vel of the new demands upon our strength and our resources.

### BE CAREFUL OF BLAME.

Of course we must remember not to judge any public servant by any one act, and especially should we beware of attacking the men who are metrely the occasions and not the causes of disaster. Let me illustrate what I mean by the army and the navy. If twenty years ago we had gone to war, we should have found the navy as absolutely imprepared as the army. At that time our ships could not have enconderde with success the flects of spain any more than nowadays we can put untrained soldiers, no matter how brave, who are armed with archaic black-powder weapons, against well-drilled regulars armed with the high-est type of modern repeating rifle. But defiled regulars armed with the figh-est type of modern repeating rife. But in the early eighties the attention of the nation became directed to our naval needs. Congress most wheely made a series of appropriations to build up a new navy, and under a succession of able and particitic secretaries, of both political parties, the may was gradual-is built up, finili its material became equal to its splendid personnel, with the result that in the summer of 1898 it leaped to its proper place as one of the most brilliant and formidable fight-ing navies in the cultic world. We rightly pay all honor to the men con-trolling the navy at the time it wou bese great deeds, honor to Secretary Long and Admiral Dewey, to the cap-iains who handled the ships in action. Long and Admiral Description in action, iains who handled the ships in action, to the daring lieutenants who braved denth in the smaller craft, and to the heads of bureaus at Washington who saw that the ships were so commanded saw that the ships were so commanded, so armed, so equipped, so well engined, as to insure the best results. But let us also keep ever in mind that all of this would not have availed if it had not been for the wisdom of the men who during the preceding fifteen years had built up the navy. Keep in mind the secretaries of the pavy during those reave.

we had better not have begun the task | armor the ships, to construct the great at all. It is worse than idle to say that, we have no duty to perform, and can guns, and to train the crews; remembe also those who actually did build the ships, the armor, and the guns; and remember the admirals and captains who handled battle-ship, cruiser, and tor-bedohoat on the high seas, alone and in squadrons, developing the seamanship, the guncery, and the power of acting together, which their successors utilized so gloriously at Manila and off Santig-And, gentlemen, remember the converse, too,

### JUSTICE HAS TWO SIDES.

Remember that justice has two sides. Be just to those who built up the na-yy, and for the sake of the future of the country, keep in mind those who op-posed its building up. Read the "Con-gressional Record." Find out the sen-tors and computer with the senitors and congressmen who opposed the grants for building the new ships; who opposed the purchase of armor, with-out which the ships were worthless; who opposed any adequate maintenance or the navy department, and strove to ut down the number of men necessary o man our fleets. The men who did o man our needs. The men who working o bring disaster on the country. They have no share in the glory of Manila. In the honor of Santlago. They have to cause to feel proud of the valor of our sea captains of the renown of our lag. Their motives may or may not flag. Their motives may or may not have been good, but their acts were heavily fraught with evil. They did ill for the national honor, and we won in spite of their sinister opposition.

PUBLIC MEN OF TODAY.

Now, apply all this to our public men Now, apply all this to our public men t of today. Our army has never been t built up as it should be built up. I shall not discuss with an audience like this the pairile suggestion that a na-tion of 70 000,000 of freemen is in dan-ger of losing its liber lies from the ex-istence of an army of 100,000 men, three-fourths of whom will be employed in fourths of whom will be employed in certain foreign islands, in certain coast fortresses, and on Indian reservations. No man of good sense and stout heart can take such a proposition seriously. If we are such weakings as the pro-position implies, then we are unworthy of freedom in any event. To us body of freedom in any event. To no body of men in the United States is the cuntry so much indebted as to the plendid officers and enlisted men of he regular army and navy. There is to hody from which the country has less to fear, and none of which it should be prouder, none which it should

### WITH THE ARMY.

Our army needs complete re-organour array needs complete re-organ-lastion, not merely enlarging, and the conganization can only come as the result of legislation. A proper general staff should be established, and the position of ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster efficers should be filled by detail from the line. by detail from the line. Above all, the army must be given the chance to excreise in large bodies. Never again should we see, as we saw in the Spanish war, major-generals in command of divisions who had never before commanded three companies together in the field. Yet, incredible to relate, Con-gress has shown a queer inability to learn some of the lessons of the war. There were large bodies of men in men in

In the West Indies and the Philip pines alike we are confronted by most difficult problems. It is cowardly to shrink from solving them in the proper way; for solved they must be, if not by way, for solved they must be, it not you us, then by some stronger and more manful race. If we are too weak, too selfish, or too foolish to solve them, some bolder and abler people must un-dertake the solution. Personally, I am far too firm a believer in the greatness of my country and the power of my control of the solution. countrymen to admit for one moment that we shall ever be driven to the ignoble alternative.

### THE ISLAND PROBLEMS.

attle for itself whether it shall be an independent state or an integral por-tion of the mightiest of republics. But until order and stable liberty are secured, we must remain in the Island to insure them; and infinite tact, judgment, moderation, and courage shown by our military and civil repre-sentatives in keeping the island pacified, in relentlessly stamping out bri-gundage, in protecting all alike, and yet n showing proper recognition to the acn who have fought for Cuban liberty. The Philippines offer a yet graver problem. Their population includes maif-caste and native Christians, warlike Mosiems, and wild pagans. Many of their people are utterly unfit for selfgovernment, and show no signs of be coming fit. Others may in time becom fit but at present can only take part in self-government under a wise s vision, at once firm and beneficent. have driven Spanish tyranny from the slands. If we now let it be replaced by savage anarchy our work has been for harm and not for good. I have scant patience with those who fear to under take the task of governing the Philip plnes, and who openly avow that they do fear to undertake it, or that they shrink from it because of the expense and trouble; but I have even scanter patience with those who make a pre tense of humanitarianism to hide and cover their timidity, and who cant about "liberty" and the "consent of the governed," in order to excuse themin order to excuse them governed, in order to excuse them-selves for their unwillingness to play the part of men. Their doctrines, if carried out, would make it incumbent upon us to leave the Apaches of Arl-zona to work out their own salvation, and to decline to interfere in a single Indian reservation. Their doctrines bad hall up the navy. Reep in mind the secretaries of the navy during those trears, keep in mind the senators and congressmen who by their votes gave the money necessary to build and to

must not only administer impartial justice to the natives and serve their government with honesty and fidelity but must show the utmost tact and firmness, remembering that, with such people as those with whom we are to deal, weakness is the greates of crimes, and that next to weakness comes lack of consideration for their principles and prejudices.

### FATE OF MANY NATIONS

I preach to you, then. my countrymen, that our country calls not for the life of ease, but for the life of strenu-ous endeavor. The twentleth century looms before us big with the fate of many nations. If we stand idly by, if we seek merely swollen, slothful ease and ignoble peace, if we shrink from the hard contests where men must win at hazard of their lives and at the risk of all they hold dear, then the bolder and stronger peoples will pass us by, and will win for themselves the domination of the world. Let us therefore boldly face the life of strife, resolute to do our duty well and manfully; res-olute to uphold righteousness by deed and by word; resolute to be both houest and brave, to serve high ideals, yet to use practical methods. Above all us shrink from no strife, moral or physical, within or without the nation, provided we are certain that the strife is justified, for it is only through strife, through hard and dangerous endeavor, that we shall ultimately win the goal of true national greatness, 

MRS. ROOSEVELT SAYS "STOP."

### She is Tired of the Botch Work on the White House,

Washington .- Mrs. Roosevelt has put her foot down hard on the continuing experiments of the architect who plan-The problems are different for the different islands. Porto Rico is not large enough to stand alone. We must grown it wisely and well, primarily in grown tired of the bewildering and the interest of its own people. Cuba is, in my judgment, entitled ultimately to whose name is McKim, to produce arwhose name is McKim, to produce artistic effects. She is tired also of having the White house made the plaything of the architect's fancy.

The other day a gang of workmen, accompanied by a photographer, appeared on the Eastern terrace of the White house and made ready to remove the 72 boxwood bushes which decorate it. The men first gave the photographer an opportunity to take a number of views of the terrace, with the bushes showing above its rail.

Whether Mrs. Roosevelt suspected that the operation was designed for the purpose of enabling the New Jersey nurseryman who had furnished the bushes to sell them at an advanced price because they constituted a part of the decoration of the White House grounds has not been explained. The fact remains that she sent for the man in charge of the gang and informed him that the bushes must not be removed. She said that they were entirely satis-factory as well as suitable to the pur-pose for which they were used. It is learned unofficially at the White

House that no further changes will be tolerated. Those that have been made have caused enough friction and scan-dal to sult the president's family. Only the fact that the leaders of Congress. did not care to cause the president huliation prevented a complete investigation of Architect McKim's work last Both Republicans and Demo united on numerous occasions on the floor of the senate and house in declaring that the reconstruction of the president's home was a botch and that

# be more anxious to upbuild.