

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND



Mrs. Roosevelt

WHEN the Roosevelt family removed themselves and their belongings into the White House, many persons wondered where and how they would stop all the children. Such persons did not know Mrs. Roosevelt, a lady who in her way is quite as much the head of her family as her distinguished husband is. Indeed, if there had been nobody to look after the finances and the babies, while the husband and father was away on his picturesque expeditions of war and hunting where would the Roosevelt family now be?

Some rich women born and bred in

viduality of her own, which social conventionality fortunately never could kill. It is irresistible, it is fine and perfect. Under all circumstances what this woman says "goes."

PRESIDENT'S FIRST SWEET-HEART.

Mrs. Edith Roosevelt, the president's second wife and first sweetheart, is a brunette, which of itself makes her, as far as it counts, a good mate for a man whose blondness inclines to auburn. She is above the medium height, as distinguished and graceful as Queen Alexandra in her bearing, and she has that charm, alas, so rare among American women, a cultivated, distinct voice. If you look carefully at her picture, you will see she possesses the facial marks of a close observer; nose, a little long and pointed forward, eyes keen and intense looking, not too large, and with a faint suggestion of the oriental in the muscles around them. A reader of the human countenance would conclude from this that the lady is one who sees everything, but is not a great talker. This estimate would be correct. Mrs. Roosevelt is a particularly delightful converser when she chooses to be heard, but that is not over often and only among her family and intimates. That president who complained that he never knew but one woman who did not talk when he wanted to think would have been charmed with Mrs. Roosevelt.

A GOOD MANAGER.

The first characteristic to be noted in the distinctly American type of woman is her all round capability in the management of affairs, financial and otherwise. This quality of all round business capability, New Englanders long ago named "faculty," and it is as marked in the new mistress of the White House, as it was in the mother of Garfield when she patched her boy's clothes and saved and contrived to send him from the log cabin home to college. If Mrs. Roosevelt were a poor woman, she would manage somehow to keep out of debt and educate her children, and both they and she would be always neatly dressed and exquisitely clean. Millionaire Hetty Green, quite apart from her personal eccentricities, has the American woman quality of "faculty" in an eminent degree. To transact necessary business quickly and wisely without making the least fuss about it, as Mrs. Roosevelt did when she scrubbed her boys' faces and hands over again with a wet towel just as they were entering the carriage to join the inaugural procession, delaying the grand start itself a few moments for the purpose, this is evidence of that same feminine "faculty."

A TRUE AMERICAN.

As developed thus far, the true type of American woman—praised be the gods—is not sentimental or given to overmanifestation of emotion, and she never has hysterics. She knows that violent outbreaks only injure her cause, morally and herself physically. One could never under any circumstances imagine Mrs. Roosevelt losing her head or throwing up her arms and screaming. Faithful to her type, her will is strong, her reason and intelligence are self posessed; she understands herself, her family and the world. She has that high order of both intellect and conscience which frequently exists together. To do what is right one must have intellect enough to know what is right. Again praised be the gods for

the woman who knows and does and makes no fuss!

It would be a vital mistake, however, to conclude that because she has brains and will power the mistress of the White House or her type is lacking in the affections. On the contrary, that is precisely where they are gloriously endowed. Their devotion, whether to family, friends or principle, is deep and strong as the fathomless stream that flows on forever, but does not waste itself in surts. It knows better. Mrs. Roosevelt would die for her children none the less because for a their wise trainer and the director of their education, while so far as her own personal ambitions are concerned she has simply blotted herself out and merged her existence into that of her husband.

TO THE MANOR BORN.

All the world knows what she is making of the social regime of the present administration. To begin with, she is a lady to the manor born, like a queen. While her own tastes are simple, she is perfectly au fait in conventional social usage. She has a dignity of her own which is able to keep people off when they would approach too closely. Commonplace familiarity is destructive of the best social results, and the White House mistress knows how to guard it in her own way—gently and not giving offense. The influence on American society of such a cool headed, high bred, intellectual woman will be pronounced and far-reaching. Mrs. Roosevelt is an accomplished musician and linguist and one of the very few ladies in the Washington circle who can converse with some of the foreign diplomats in their own tongue. She has a noble literary discrimination and is well acquainted with politics, both foreign and domestic. She dresses richly and carefully, but plainly, and always in perfect taste. At home she likes to wear white. Further, the remarkable distinction is claimed for her of having no fads, in which particular the first lady of the land is entitled to sympathy, for she misses a lot of fun. She has, however, that rare sense of humor which is such a saving grace in a woman.

"Do you know Mrs. Roosevelt very well?" is often asked of those people who are known to be on her visiting list. There are few who can say they do, for her list of intimate friends is limited, and while she is always gracious and charming to her acquaintances, she is not the least diffident, and seems to keep her best for her husband and her immediate home circle.

HAS POSITIVE IDEAS.

She is positive in many ways, with her own ideas firmly settled as to what should and should not be done. It is said that when she first went to Albany and found that public receptions devolved upon her formal handshaking she announced her intention of not shaking hands with any one. It was wondered how she would avoid it, but when the time came for Mrs. Roosevelt's first public reception, she was there to greet her guests in the most charmingly affable fashion, but her hands tightly grasped a large bouquet. No one could feel offended at the graceful manner and the sweet smile and the few pleasant words of greeting and there were few who noticed that the handshake was omitted.

She has recognized that it is impossible to give out to everybody and consequently reserves as much strength as she can. She rarely visits away

from home, and although she is by no means a recluse, as both she and the president are fond of going about, she never stays late at any entertainment and is invariably the first guest to leave after a dinner.

No matter how busy and how full her life may be, some portion of the day is always set apart for absolute quiet, and certain hours are devoted exclusively to her children, who receive probably the tenderest care and attention that have ever been lavished upon children in their position in life. Their interests are hers and she is more like an older sister than a mother to them, while in time of illness, no matter how good a trained nurse she may have, the greater part of the nursing falls upon her.

An ideal wife and mother she was often called, and rightly, at the time of the Spanish war. She never made any complaint, never showed any signs of anxiety excepting that those who knew her intimately saw her grow visibly paler and thinner, but she never broke down until after her husband had returned from the war, and during that time she was entirely with her children, her one endeavor seeming to be to prevent any sadness coming to them.

OF MODEST MEANS.

As is well known, President and Mrs. Roosevelt have not been people of large means, and have certainly never lived beyond those means. When his term of government was about to expire, the inauguration in March, they kept the house open at Oyater Bay, although all their neighbors had long since gone into town. The children attended school then and the governess was retained, but the home life went on exactly as though it was from choice that they stayed there, and today the verdict of the children is that there never was a pleasanter winter.

The Roosevelt turnout is a most democratic one. The coachman is certainly not up to the accepted standards of smart society, for he has a mustache, and there is no footman or second man. It has always pleased both Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt to live their lives independent of any changes of fashion or of popular feeling, and the home has been from time immemorial the typical American home, in the best sense of the word, and yet there is no doubt that when at the White House, with the necessary formality that the position must needs bring, the president and Mrs. Roosevelt will carry out in every detail the social as well as the political demands made upon them.

ALWAYS A SOCIAL FAVORITE.

The first lady of the land comes from a long line of ancestors well accustomed to social life, and as a young girl she was a great favorite in society not only in this country but abroad. She is thoroughly well posted as to social etiquette, and there will never be a mistake made as to the order of precedence, but the formality that must needs rule will be much mitigated by the indescribable charm of the home life which will dominate everything, as it always has done.

Finally, and best of all, both this highly endowed, perfectly bred lady and her husband, coming as they do from the so called first rank of American society, are entirely republican and democratic in their tastes, sympathies and principles.

Socially, the Roosevelt administra-



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

tion is one the American people may be proud of. In refinement it is the peer of any court in the old world, while in republican simplicity and domestic morality it will be a lesson to them.

Mrs. Roosevelt was Miss Edith Kermit Carow, and her family has been friendly with the Roosevelts for generations. Her father was Charles Carow, son of Isaac Carow, a wealthy New York shipping merchant. Her mother was Miss Gertrude Tyler, daughter of Gen. Tyler of Norwich.

SHOULD THE PRESIDENT REFRAIN FROM HANDSHAKING AT PUBLIC RECEPTIONS?

THE fact that President McKinley was shot during a public reception, when any person, in any station of life was at liberty to fall in line and shake hands with the president, has given rise to the question as to whether the chief magistrate should shake hands at all with the public at these receptions, says the New York Herald. The consensus of opinion seems to be that this custom, democratic as it may be, is fraught with so much danger to the head of the republic that it ought to be abolished. Aside from the safety to the president, the physical exertion must also be taken into consideration. Every New Year's day, at the White House reception, there are seven or eight thousand people in line—sometimes even more—each expecting to personally grasp the hand of the president. Of course, many are disappointed during the three or four hours set apart for this purpose, but a sufficient number of people do impose upon the president to make the prolonged task an exceedingly painful one to him.

In the long line of would-be handshakers are diplomats, congressmen, judges, army and navy officers, but also men from the lower walks of life—rough, uncouth and, in some instances, dangerous. There is everything to be said in favor of abolishing the senseless and painful custom, while there is little that can be said in its favor.

In refusing to shake hands the president would not only follow the example of the heads of practically every other civilized government, but also the example of George Washington, the first president of the United States, who never shook hands with the people at the public receptions. Jefferson abolished public levees altogether, while Monroe, on the other hand, shook hands with all that approached. At a recent public reception in Washington President and Mrs. McKinley greeted the representatives of half a dozen embassies, 22 legations and hundreds of private individuals for nearly three hours.

As far back as 1870 a writer in Charles Dickens' All the Year Round commented upon the extent to which hand-

shaking was carried on in America in this way:

"The nations of continental Europe are scarcely so much addicted to handshaking as the English, while the English, in this respect, are far less demonstrative and apparently cordial than the Americans, who shake hands with one another from morning to night, even if the slightest excuse or opportunity arises. One of the greatest penalties attached to the by no means enviable office of president is the stupendous amount of handshaking which that functionary has to undergo. The late good natured President Lincoln was a serious sufferer, though it must be confessed he often took his revenge and gave some too importunate handshakers some squeezes of his powerful grasp as made them remember him with pain for a few hours after the infliction of his cordiality. Both he and other occupants of his uneasy and thankless office have, on New Year's day especially, and on many other occasions, to undergo an amount of handshaking sufficient to wrench the arm or

at least to make it ache for a fortnight afterward."

Five or six thousand people of all ranks and classes of men, from the polite European ambassadors and diplomatic agents at Washington and the legislators, bankers, merchants, lawyers, newspaper editors and reporters, the military and naval officers, down to the common soldiers and sailors, and lower still, down to the very roughs of the streets, who are all admitted without the intervention of a good stick or any other kind of stick, or a white rod or any kind of usher or introduction, and in any costume they please, even in that of the navy, with his heavy boots and his working jacket, or the sweep, with the soot still on his face (though it must be admitted, as a rule, that the rowdies, the sweeps and the navvies put on their best clothes on such great occasions), pass through the reception hall, each of them expecting to shake hands with the chief magistrate.

Why should the people under such circumstances insist upon shaking

hands with the president? It is after all a relic of barbarous ages, just like the custom among certain Africans of rubbing their thumbs together, or of the Polynesians, Malays, Burmese and other Indo-Chinese of rubbing noses or "sniffing," or of the French of embracing and kissing, or of certain eastern nations of kneeling or prostrating themselves as a token of greeting or respect.

Most authorities agree that handshaking is a custom of great antiquity. Its origin is even today shrouded in mystery. The encyclopedias say that grasping hands is a gesture which makes its appearance in antiquity as a legal act symbolical of the parties joining the compact, peace and friendship. Giving the right hand of fellowship passed naturally into a salutation throughout Christendom and spread, doubtless from Byzantium, over the Moslem world. The emphatic form of the original gesture in "striking hands" is still used to make the greeting more hearty. Shaking hands only appears to have become usual in the

middle ages. It is not only in vogue throughout the civilized world, but among the Eskimos, Hottentots and Fuegians, where it has been introduced by traders and missionaries.

One writer on the subject said: "How did the people first get into the habit of shaking hands? The answer is not far to seek. In early barbarous times when every savage or semi-savage was his own lawgiver, judge, soldier and policeman, and had to watch over his own safety in default of all other protection, two friends or acquaintances when they chanced to meet, offered each to the other the right hand—the hand that wields the sword, the dagger, the club, the tomahawk or other weapon of war. Each did thus show that the hand was empty, and that neither war nor treachery was intended."

An eminent writer on medical topics has added his testimony to the fact that handshaking is not only absurd, but dangerous, by showing that various diseases, such as tuberculosis, scarlet fever and smallpox are thus spread—an additional argument against the custom of indiscriminate handshaking imposed upon our presidents.

PRESIDENT LEFT WASHINGTON APRIL FIRST; WILL TRAVERSE MANY STATES AND 14000 MILES

On the morning of April 1, President Roosevelt started on his western trip under the most favorable auspices. As the special train pulled out of the Pennsylvania station the president stood on the platform of his car, tipping his hat and smiling in response to the enthusiastic cheers of hundreds of admirers.

As early as 8 o'clock a crowd began to gather at the White House to witness the president's departure. As he entered his carriage to drive to the station the men made the historic grounds echo with cheers while women waved their handkerchiefs and many of them their hats.

The Pennsylvania station and platforms were crowded with people anxious to extend to the president their good wishes for a safe and successful journey. Notable precautions were taken to insure the safety of the president. The police arrangements were under the personal supervision of Commissioner West and Chief Sylvester. Uniformed officers, detectives, plain clothes men and secret service operatives surrounded the president and covered every point.

As President Roosevelt alighted from his carriage he was joined by Secy. Hitchcock and they walked down the platform arm in arm, the president stopping now and then to greet friends. He was attired in a black cutaway coat, dark striped trousers and wore a black felt hat. He was in the best of spirits and chatted enthusiastically about the trip. Near his car he met Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German minister, who had come to see him off. The two had several minutes' conversation, the president thanking the minister for his thoughtfulness in coming to the station.

No member of the president's immediate family except his sister, Mrs. Cowles, was at the station. Mrs. Roosevelt and the young children being down the Chesapeake bay on the Mayflower, and Miss Alice in Porto Rico. Several members of the cabinet, including Secy. Cortelyou, Secy. Hitchcock and Secy. Wilson, were present. The president and Secy. Cortelyou chatted several minutes, the president expressing his regret that the secretary was not to accompany him. Other members of the cabinet had taken their formal leave of the president at the White House. Among other notable people at the station to see the president off were Asst. Secy. of State Loomis, Col. Theodore Bingham and Capt. W. S. Cowles, Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger and District Commissioner West.

The train is one of the finest ever run out of Washington by the Pennsylvania road, handsomely equipped and manned by a crew of picked men. The only change in the personnel of the party as heretofore announced was that John McCoy went as special representative of the Pennsylvania railroad instead of C. R. Roseburg. In addition to those officially designated as members of the president's party three secret service men and two postoffice inspectors accompanied the president as a personal bodyguard. The journey as planned will occupy nine weeks and three days and the party will travel a little more than 14,000 miles.

How Ogden Will Receive the President.

The City in Holiday Attire.

Ogden, Utah, May 23.—President Theodore Roosevelt, who is to visit here Friday, May 29, will be given a grand reception by the citizens of Ogden and Weber county. For a number of weeks past the committees appointed to arrange for the reception have been working out their plans which are now about fully completed, and everything that will go to make our president's visit pleasant for himself and party has been arranged. The following committees have had charge of the arrangements:

Executive Committee—Wm. Glasemann, David Eccles, F. J. Kiesel, I. L. Clark, A. T. Wright and Joseph Scovercroft.

On Parade—A. B. Patton, Harold Peery, Chas. Hollingsworth, E. L. Goshen and H. C. Tavey.

On Views—H. H. Thomas, George E. Browning and John S. Lewis.

On Carriages—Sidney Stevens, John Watson and George H. Matson.

On Transportation—Supt. J. S. Noble, G. H. Corse and O. B. Gilson.

On Finance—J. L. Clark, Gus Becker, Angus T. Wright, Joseph Scovercroft, Thomas G. Burt and D. A. Smyth.

On Platform and Decorations—F. J. Hendershot, L. W. Shurtliff, C. J. Humphries, C. J. Ross and S. W. Badoon.

Committee in charge of school children of primary grades—William Allison, Barlow Wilson and D. H. Adams.

The first named of each committee is the chairman of the committee. The president's visit will be made a gala day for Ogden. Most of the business houses will be closed at noon on Friday, giving employees an opportunity to participate in the festivities of the occasion. The business men have decorated their stores appropriately for the occasion with red, white and blue bunting, the stars and stripes and pictures of the president. The public buildings of Ogden are most beautifully decorated, especially are the decorations around the county court house very attractive.

The official route that the president will take on the afternoon of May 29 is as follows:

The carriage will start from the union depot at 2:30 o'clock sharp and proceed up Twenty-fifth street to Washington avenue, then north to Adams avenue, then south to Twenty-seventh street, then west to Washington avenue, then north to Twenty-sixth street, then east to Jefferson avenue, then north to Twenty-fifth street, then east to Madison avenue, then in and through Lester Park to the corner of Jefferson and Twenty-fourth street, then west on Twenty-fourth to Grant avenue, then south to the speaker's stand on Grant avenue, on city hall square, near the first station, where the president will speak to all the people present.

After the speaking the presidential party will return to the depot, proceeding from the speaker's stand to Twenty-sixth street and then west on Twenty-sixth street to Wall avenue to the president's train.

All along this route the residences and stores, together with the streets and street intersections, are prettily decorated, it is one of flowers, bunting, the stars and stripes, together with President Roosevelt's portraits.

After the presidential party has reviewed the business part of the city,

they will be escorted to Lester park, where over 5,000 school children, arranged so that they can all see the president, will greet the great executive of our nation. They will all sing a patriotic song and the president will speak to them for a short time. The park will be excluded to adults excepting those in charge of the children.

The next stop in Ogden the president and party make will be on the city hall square; where just north of the fire station a large platform, on which 200 people may sit, has been prepared, and on this stand the presidential party, together with the state, municipal and county officials will take their seats and the president will address the public in general for a short time. Senator Reed Smoot is to introduce the president, after Mayor Glasemann has delivered an address of welcome. On the right of the stand will be seated the G. A. R. & W. R. C. and on the left Spanish War veterans, and seats for about 500 aged and infirm persons have been arranged in front of the stand. Short addresses may also be made by other prominent citizens, but the president will only have about two hours in Ogden, arriving here at 2:30 p. m., as per present schedule and leaving Ogden at 4:30 p. m.

In the parade, besides the presidential party and state, city and county officials taking part, Foster's military band, a company of rough riders, and citizens in carriages will participate.

Chief of Police Browning and Sheriff Bailey have named a large force of special officers for the day, for the protection of the president and to insure peace in the city.

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT.

Written for the Deseret News by Lydia D. Alder.

Hail! honored Chieftain, welcome guest,
To Utah's fair and goodly land;
To Utah, Queen of all the West,
Redeemed from waste by "Mormon" hand,
All hail! to the Chief Magistrate,
Of nation famed the wide world o'er;
Renowned this land, and O so great!
E'en as no other gone before.

Queen Utah's mountains are so grand,
So rugged, wild, her broad domain;
Mount Ensign here, where patriots' hand,
Unfurled the flag in Freedom's name,
From snowy crests the sun's glad rays
Fall golden now on valleys green;
Where solitude in olden days
For ages reigned o'er all the scene.

O let our alkali sand,
That cry for water more and more,
Appeal to thee, and from thy hand
Let blessing flow as ne'er before,
We're busy bees in Deseret,
And love our home 'neath skies so blue;
In mountain tops O ne'er forget,
Thy loyal people ever true.

In wonder nations gaze on thee,
America, the world's great pride;
Old Glory floats o'er people free,
The banner won, when foemen died,
And Utah, thou art famous, too,
Though forty-fifth among the stars;
Hearts strong and brave have brought thee through
E'en cricker pest and savage wars.

The Indians hunted here and roamed
O'er barren hills and desert sand;
Where canyon streams had dashed and foamed,
Or snow and pines made mountains grand.
Here deer and lions found a cave
And buffalo in herds have dwelt,
But welcome! where the proud trees wave,
O'er plebeian homes, our Roosevelt,
May, 1903.