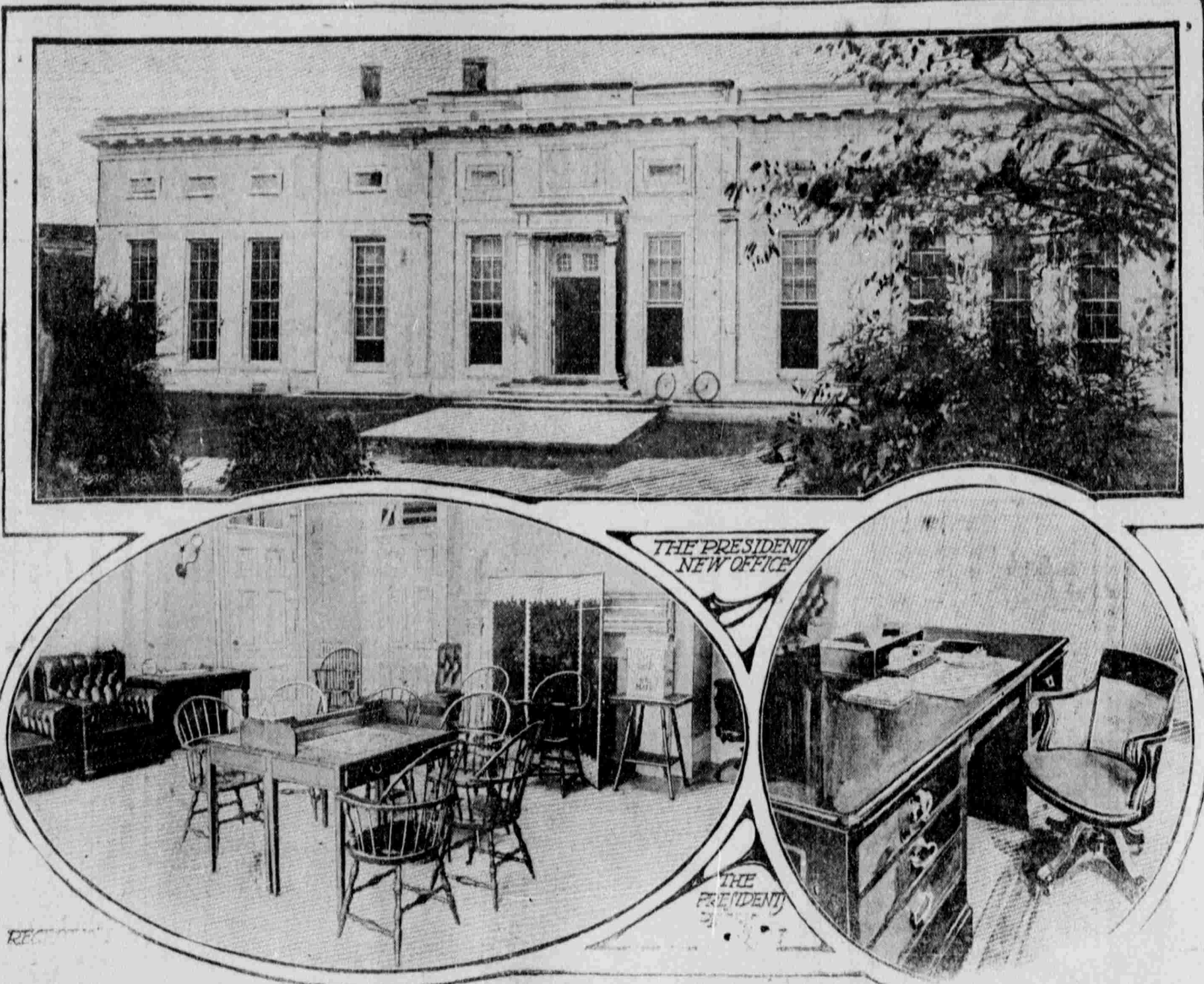


## WHERE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD HAVE BEEN AT HOME.



opponents in political belief knew that he was present. Even the men of his own party who did not agree with him, soon realized that the troublemaker was a man of purpose and as a rule in the right. He was re-elected in the following two years. He was for home in politics and was the first to introduce a civil service bill in the legislature, which became a law in 1883.

Men began to talk about Roosevelt, and those who did not like him said severe things. He had won his spurs, for he had made bitter enemies and firm friends.

**CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.**  
Theodore Roosevelt was an independent candidate for mayor of the City of New York in 1898, backed by the Republican party. He had as an opponent a venerable citizen of some good works, was his rival told Roosevelt. The vote was close. He suffered his first defeat at the hands of Abram S. Hewitt, and it was an honorable repulse, a great compliment and mark of respect from the people, for he was given a surprisingly big vote. Men who are fond of the fellow who is not afraid to begin to see in Roosevelt a leader, a man of firm and earnest principles, a sort of man men admire, and the better they knew him the more they became attached to him. Theodore Roosevelt was more than the politician staying at home mending a shoe or two. From time to time in the days of his official vacations he visited the great west, where he had a ranch.

One of the rough riders who went up San Juan hill with him tells a story on the candidate worth repeating. He says: "When I was about 15, a big fellow on an easy-going horse came to the postoffice one day, and asked if there was any mail for me. I said no. The postmaster was my father and he enjoyed a joke, like most folks, and he says to the big man wearing 'specks', 'Do you mean the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt from New York?' 'That's the man,' said Teddy. 'Well,' says father, 'such a distinguished gentleman should bring his credentials.' Here they are," says Teddy, not putting out his card, but handing a letter from his pocket. "Thank you," says father, "there is some mail for you here, but as I did not know when you would come I put it away in a safe corner. If you'll wait I'll bring it out." Roosevelt was wiping off his glasses and father goes to the back of the store and makes a remark to a friend and then he began to read a letter and a change had been made in horses for father had a dead ring of Teddy's nag, and the naughtiest broncho thereabouts.

**BUCKING BRONCHO STORY.**  
"Well, Teddy thanked father and went up to his nag, which was tied to a post. It looked just as sleepy as a sheep. Teddy takes a flying leap into the saddle and the boys let loose, like Indians. Then the beast began to buck and as it did not throw the big fellow, though it did send his glasses flying. It went through every trick a bad broncho knows, until it tried to roll on him, but the man was off and on as the beast rose, and then the postoffice, it was to find in a group of friends, just as he has ever since all through the west, as if he was born there. The boys like Teddy."

**RANCHMAN'S ANECDOTE.**  
F. C. Brewer, a ranchman of the Big Horn country, has an equally interesting anecdote of the Rough Rider's experience in the west. The error of Roosevelt of New York was well known in the west long before his rough riders were thought of. "It was in 1887 that 'Teddy' Roosevelt stopped for a few days at my ranch, a Big Horn ranch, and I'll bet a steer against a coyote he has never forgotten the visit. He said he had come for big game, and he got it. We made up a party to go shooting. Now, Roosevelt gave it out that he could ride a bit, and so he could, considering that he is a city man. The boys were not sure of his riding, but he was a good horse, probably thinking they would have fun with him if the broncho proved more than his match. "He got on all right with the broncho until we ran into a bunch of wild

politics. The campaign of this year is higher than politics.

## THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

"In fact, if patriotism could have its way there would be but one political party and but one electoral ticket in any state of the Union, because political duty would enforce it. In many respects the years 1898 and 1899 have been the great years of the Republic. There is not under any sun or any clime any man or government that cares to insult the flag of the United States. Not one. We are a greater and a broader people on account of these achievements. Under Sam has been made a cosmopolitan citizen of the world. No one questions his prowess or his bravery. As a result of these campaigns and as the result of the American spirit, my fellow-citizens, the American soldier, ten thousand miles away from home, with a musket in his hands, says to the aggressor, to those who are in favor of tyranny: 'Halt! Who comes there?' and the same spirit says to the beleaguered hosts of liberty: 'Hold the fort for I am coming!' Thus says the spirit of Americanism. Now, gentlemen of the convention, I place before you this distinguished leader of Republicanism of the United States, this leader of the aspirations of the people, whose hearts are right, and this leader of the aspirations of the young men of this country. Their hearts and consciences are with this young leader, whom I shall name for the vice presidency of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt of New York." [Loud cheering.]

## SENATOR DEWEY TALKS.

Senator Dewey seconded the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt and said: "Gentlemen of the Convention: Permit me to state to you at the outset that I am not upon the program, but I will gladly perform the pleasant duty of announcing that New York came here, as did every other delegation, for Col. Roosevelt for vice president of the United States. [Applause.] "When Col. Roosevelt expressed to us his wish that he should not be considered we respected it, and we proposed to place in nomination by our unanimous vote, our lieutenant-governor, the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff. [Applause.] "Now that the colonel has responded to the call of the convention and the demand of the people, New York withdraws Mr. Woodruff and puts Roosevelt in nomination. "I had the pleasure of nominating him a few years ago for governor, when all signs pointed to the loss of New York in the election, but he charged up and down the old state from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls as he went up San Juan hill [applause], and the Democrats had before him as the Spaniards had in Cuba. [Applause.] "It is a peculiarity of American life that our men are not born to anything, but they get there afterwards. McKinley, a young soldier, and coming out a major, a congressman, and making a tariff; McKinley, a president, elected because he represented the protection of American industries and McKinley, after four years' development, in peace, in war, in prosperity and in adversity, the greatest president save one or two that this country ever had and the greatest ruler in Christendom today. [Applause.]

## CALLED HIM 'TEDDY.'

"So with Roosevelt—we call him 'Teddy.' [Applause.] He was the child of New York—of New York City—the place that you gentlemen from the west think means 'coupons, clubs and eternal damnation for everyone.' "Teddy," this child of Fifth avenue—he was the child of the clubs; he was the child of the exclusiveness of Harvard college, and he went west and became a cowboy [laughter]. On the way he went into the navy department and became assistant secretary. "He gave an order, and the old chiefs of bureau came to him and said: 'Well, colonel, there is no authority and no requisition to burn this powder.' "Well," said the colonel, 'we have got to get ready when war comes, and powder was manufactured to be burned.' [Applause.] "And the burning of that powder sunk Cervera's fleet outside of Santiago harbor, and the fleet in Manila bay. [Applause.]

PRES. ROOSEVELT AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE;  
"SPEAK SOFTLY AND CARRY A BIG STICK."

The Monroe doctrine is not international law, and though I think one day it may become such, this is not necessary as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective. This last point, my fellow citizens, is all important, and is one which as a people we can never afford to forget. I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all my heart and soul; I am convinced that the immense majority of our fellow countrymen so believe in it; but I would infinitely prefer to see us abandon it than to see us put it forward and bluster about it, and yet fail to build up the efficient fighting strength which in the last resort can alone make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interest it may ever happen to be to violate it.

Boasting and blustering are as objectionable among nations as among individuals, and the public men of a great nation owe it to their sense of national self-respect to speak courteously of foreign powers, just as a brave and self-respecting man treats all around him courteously. But though to boast is bad, and causelessly to insult another, worse; yet worse than all is it to be guilty of boasting, even without insult, and when called to the proof to be unable to make such boasting good. There is a homely old adage which runs: "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far."

If the American nation will speak softly, and yet build, and keep at a pitch of the highest training, a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe doctrine will go far. I ask you to think over this. If you do, you will come to the conclusion that it is mere plain common sense, so obviously sound that only the blind can fail to see its truth and only the weakest and most irresolute can fail to desire to put it into force.

Well, in the last two years I am happy to say we have taken long strides in advance as regards our navy. The last Congress, in addition to smaller vessels, provided nine of those formidable fighting ships upon which the real efficiency of any navy in war ultimately depends. It provided, moreover, for the necessary addition of officers and enlisted men to make the ships worth having. Meanwhile the department has seen to it that our ships have been constantly exercised at sea, with the great guns, and in maneuvers, so that our efficiency as fighting units, both individually and when acting together, has been steadily improved. Remember that all of this is necessary. A warship is a huge bit of mechanism, well nigh as delicate and complicated as it is formidable. It takes years to build it. It takes years to teach the officers and men how to handle it to good advantage. It is an absolute impossibility to improvise a navy at the outset of a war. No recent war, between any two nations, has lasted as long as it takes to build a battleship; and it is just as impossible to improvise the officers or the crews as to improvise the navy.

To lay up a battleship and only send it afloat at the outset of a war, with a raw crew and untutored officers, would be not merely a folly but a crime, for it would invite both disaster and disgrace. The navy which so quickly decided in our favor the war in 1898 had been built and made efficient during the preceding 15 years.

The ships that triumphed off Manila and Santiago had been built under previous administrations with money appropriated by previous Congresses. The officers and the men did their duty so well because they had already been trained to it by long sea service. All honor to the gallant officers and gallant men who actually did the fighting; but remember, too, to honor the public men, the shipwrights, and steel workers, the owners of the shipyards and armor plants, to whose united foresight and exertion we owe it that in 1898 we had craft so good, guns so excellent, and American seamen of so high a type in the conning towers, in the gun turrets, and in the engine rooms. It is too late to prepare for war when war has come; and if we only prepare sufficiently to war will ever come. We wish a powerful and efficient navy, not for purposes of war, but as the surest guarantee of peace. If we have such a navy—if we keep on building it up—we may rest assured that there is but the smallest chance that trouble will ever come to this nation; and we may likewise rest assured that no foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monroe doctrine.

"At Santiago a modest voice was heard, exceedingly polite, addressing a militia regiment, lying upon the ground while the Spanish bullets were flying over them. This voice said: 'Get one side, gentlemen, please, one side, gentlemen, please, that my men can get out.'"

## A POLITE MAN.

"And when this polite man got his men out in the open where they could face the bayonet and face the bullet, there was a transformation, and the transformation was that the dude had become a cowboy, the cowboy had become a soldier, the soldier had become a hero, and rushing up the hill, pistol in hand [great applause], the polite man shouted to the militiamen lying down: 'Give them hell, boys; give them hell.' [Applause.]

"Alusion has been made by one of the speakers to the fact that the Democratic convention is to meet on the Fourth of July. Great Scott! The Fourth of July! [Laughter.] On the Fourth of July all the great heroes of the Revolution, all the great heroes of the war of 1812, all the great heroes of Mexico, and the heroes of the war with Spain, who are not dead, will be in procession all over the country, those mighty spirits, but they will not be at the Democratic convention at Kansas City."

"[A voice:] 'And the war of the rebellion.' "And the war of the rebellion. There is one gentleman who is detained from there and from the welcome which they would delight to give him, but he is at present engaged in running a foot race under the blazing sun from the soldiers of the United States. [Laughter.]

"George Washington's spirit will not be there, but George Washington Agnew, if he could, would be there as a welcome delegate. [Laughter and applause.] "And then will come the great card of the convention, headed by the great Bryan himself. 'Down with the trusts.' 'Down with the trusts.' And when the applause is over it will be found that the pitchers on the table have been broken by the clashing of the ice within [prolonged laughter and cheering], for the ice will be making merry at five cents a chunk."

## A STORY.

"I heard a story this is a brand new story. It is the story of a week. Most of my stories are more venerable. There was a lady with her husband in Florida last winter. He a consumptive and she a strenuous and tumultuous woman. [Laughter.] Her one remark was, as they sat on the piazza, 'Stop coughing, John.' "John had a hemorrhage. The doctor said he must stay in bed for weeks. His tumultuous wife said: 'Doctor, it is impossible. We are traveling on a time-limited ticket, and we have got several more places to go to.' [Laughter and applause.] So she carried him off. The next station they got to the poor man died, and the sympathetic hotel proprietor said: 'Poor madam, what shall we do?' She said: 'Box him up. I have got a time-limited ticket and several more places to go to.' [Laughter and applause.]

"Now, we buried 16 to 1 in a 1896. We put a monument over it weighing as many tons as the Sierra Nevada. When gold was put into the statutes by a Republican Congress and the signature of William McKinley. "Col. Bryan has been a body-snatcher. He has got the corpse out from under the monument, but it is dead. He has got it in its coffin, carrying it along, as the bereaved widow, because he says: 'I must, I must, I am wedded to this body of sin and death. I must, I must, because I have a time limit which expires in November.' [Laughter and applause.]

## FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

"I remember when I used to go abroad. It is a good thing to go to a foreign country. I used to be ashamed because everywhere they would say: 'What is the matter with the Declaration of Independence when you have slavery in your land?' "Well, we took slavery out, and now we are ashamed to go abroad. When I went abroad afterwards the ship was full of merchants buying iron, and buying steel, and buying wool, and buying cotton and all kinds of goods. "Now, when an American goes around the world, what happens to him when he reaches the capital of Japan? He rides on an electric railway made by American mechanics. When he reaches the territory of China he rides under an electric light invented by Mr. Edison, and put up by American artists."

"When he goes over the great railway across Siberia, from China to St. Petersburg, he rides on American rails in cars drawn by American locomotives. When he goes to Germany he finds our iron and steel climbing over a \$2.50 tariff, and thereby securing the Kaiser most out of his wits. [Laughter.]

"When he reaches the great Exposition at Paris he finds the French wine-maker saying that American wine cannot be admitted there for the purpose of judgment. When he goes to old London, he gets for breakfast California fruit. He gets for luncheon biscuit and bread made of western flour, and he gets for dinner roast beef of old England taken from the plains of Montana. [Laughter.] His feet rest on a carpet marked 'Axminster' made at Yonkers, N. Y. [Renewed laughter.] "Now, my friends, this canvass we are entering upon is a canvass of the future. The past is only for record and for reference. And, thank God, we have a reference and a record."

## ABOUT THE FUTURE.

"What is the tendency of the future? Why this war in South Africa? Why

THE PRESIDENT'S  
FOREIGN POLICY.

"I believe we are face to face with great world problems," said the president, "and that we cannot help playing the part of a great world power. All we can decide is whether we can play it well or ill. I do not want to see us shrinking in the least bit from our duty. We have got to hold our own."

"I do not believe the United States should ever suffer a wrong," he continued, "I would be the first to insist that we do not wrong the weak. I believe in the Monroe doctrine, and as long as I am president it shall be lived up to. I do not intend to make that excuse of fortification for being unpleasant to the other powers. We want the friendship of all mankind. We want peace. We wish well to the nations of mankind."

In substance he said his foreign policy is this: "Don't boast, don't insult any one; make up your minds coolly what is necessary for us to say, say it, and then stand by it, what ever the consequences might be."

this hammering at the gates of Pekin? Why this marching of troops from Africa? Why these parades of people from other empires to other lands? "It is because the surplus productions of the civilized countries of modern times are greater than civilization can consume. It is because this overproduction goes back to stagnation and to poverty."

"The American people now produce two thousand million dollars' worth more than we can consume, and we have met the emergency; and by the providence of God, by the statesmanship of William McKinley, and by the valor of Roosevelt and his associates [applause], we have our market in Cuba, we have our market in Porto Rico, we have our market in Hawaii, we have our market in the Philippines, and we stand in the presence of 800,000,000 people, with the Pacific as an American lake, and the American artisan producing better and cheaper goods than any country in the world; and my friends, we go to American labor and to the American farm and say that, with McKinley for another four years, there is no competition for America. "Let invention proceed, let production go on, let the mountains bring forth their treasures, let the factories do their best, let labor be employed at the highest wages, because the world is ours, and we have conquered it by Republican principles and by Republican persistence in the principles of American industry and of America for Americans. [Applause.]

## EAST AND WEST.

"You and I, my friends—your from New England with all its culture and its coldness, and you from the middle west, who, starting from Ohio, and radiating in every direction, think you are all there is of it; you from the west who produced, on this platform, a product of New England transformed to the west through New York, that delivered the best presiding officer's speech in oratory and all that makes up a great speech that has been heard in many a day in any convention in this country. [Dewey referred to Senator Wolcott.] It was a glorious thing to see the favor of the west and the culture and polish of New England giving us an ammunition wagon from which the spellbinder everywhere can draw the powder to shoot down opposition east and west and north and south."

"Many of you I met in convention four years ago. We all feel what little men we were then compared with what we are today. There is not a man here that does not feel 400 per cent bigger in 1903 than he did in 1898, bigger intellectually, bigger hopefully, bigger

patriotically, bigger in the breast, from the fact that he is a citizen of a country that has become a world power for the protection of its industries and the products of its labor."

"We have the best ticker ever pressed to the head of the nation [loud applause]—the statesman and the cowboy [laughter], the accomplished man of affairs and the heroic fighter. The man who has proved great as president, and the fighter who has proved great as governor. [Applause.] We leave this old town simply to keep on shouting and working to make it unanimous for McKinley and for Roosevelt."

**ROOSEVELT'S ANCESTRY.**  
The biographical sketches of Roosevelt which accompanied the news of his nomination have failed to give an adequate account of his notable ancestry. This is characteristic, however, of the American spirit, which pays little attention to what a man's father and grandfather were, but a great deal to what he is. Gov. Roosevelt's father was a merchant of high standing and integrity. It is related of him that he gave it a rule to devote only five days a week to his business. Saturday he gave it to his family, and Sunday to the poor, and Sunday to religious devotion and rest. President Hayes appointed Gov. Roosevelt's father as collector of the port of New York, then, as now, the leading federal position in that state, but then of more political influence than it is now. The senate, however, declined to confirm him. His brother, Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the governor, and still living, is a Democrat of the gold faction. He has been prominent for many years in New York state. He was the first president of the state fisheries commission, and has served in Congress and as minister to the Netherlands. The governor's grandfather, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, was noted in his day as a merchant and philanthropist. He has a brother, James, who long served as justice of the supreme court of the state. Another member of the family of that generation devoted his fortune to the founding of Roosevelt hospital, one of the best institutions of the kind in the city. Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt was grandson of Isaac Roosevelt, who was a member of the Kingston convention of 1777, which framed the first constitution of the state, and of the Poughkeepsie convention of 1786, which framed the federal constitution. He little dreamed that his great-grandson would, as governor, execute the constitution he helped to frame, and as vice president help to make the federal constitution, which he, with others, ratified. Isaac Roosevelt was one of the leading citizens of his day, and served on the committee of 180 which undertook to restore order in the city in the troublesome time of 1775. He was for several years president of the bank of New York, the oldest in the city. One of his sons was a director of the Merchants' bank and prominent in the sugar trade. Another son, Nicholas, was an inventor and associated with Fulton in the first practical application of steam to navigation. Another Roosevelt of a more recent generation was a noted builder of church organs. The Roosevelt family dates back to 1648, and has been distinguished during all that period. The governor, however, is the first to achieve fame in war and literature, as well as politics. The first of the family in this country is said to have been Class Martineau von Roosevelt, or otherwise Nicholas, son of Martin of Roosevelt, a native of Holland. Theodore Roosevelt's father, Theodore, married Martha, daughter of James and Martha Cawdwell, of Roosevelt, a family of whom were descendants from Revolutionary stock.

## A YEAR ABROAD.

Following his graduation Theodore Roosevelt spent a year abroad. Immediately on his return home he entered the political arena of the metropolitan city of New York. He might have sat in any one of the clubs to which he was eligible and dawdled away the hours. He did not neglect the clubs, but was popular with the members and at the same time was a man with a purpose and an honorable ambition. He went out among men, shook hands, and at times, when necessary, exchanged blows with his fellows, so that while he was still a very young man he had friends and admirers, not only at the club but numbered among those he knew and liked—the men who drove trucks, streetcars, omnibuses; the men of the docks, with shoulders, perhaps, broader than his, the fine sun-bronzed fellows who got out to sea, the pilots and tugmen, the men of the shops and the stores. With them he learned the truth that "a man's a man for a' that." He was elected to the assembly of his state, and it was not long before his

The President's Ever-Present Body Guard;  
Protected by Dead Shots Wherever He Goes.

Ever behind President Roosevelt, whether walking, riding or driving, are two dead shots—men who can hit the edge of a playing card as far as they can see it, or who can puncture a half dollar thrown into the air.

You may not see, or even suspect, the presence of these men, but you may be sure, says the New York World, that they are hanging around. That inoffensive looking man, half a block behind the president, may be one of them. Make a threatening move toward Mr. Roosevelt and the "man behind the president" will probably shoot first and ask questions afterward. It is scarcely necessary to say that the president bitterly resents this "infringement upon his personal liberty," as he terms it. In spite of his resentment, however, he is better guarded than any monarch on earth. Since the assassination of President McKinley the system of guarding the president has been added to and improved until it is now as nearly perfect as it can be made.

No assassin could possibly escape. When Mr. Roosevelt goes walking one of these two "dead shots" is always hovering about him. When he goes riding another "dead shot" on horseback is behind him.

Every person who approaches is watched like a hawk until he passes. This is the regular Washington routine.

It is among the crowds that surround the president at every stopping place on his tours about the country that the greatest efforts are made for his protection. Two or three secret service men travel several days ahead of the president, and coach the police as to the best means for his protection. Nobody ever recognizes these secret service men. They go over every foot of the ground that is to be traveled by the president from the time he leaves his train until he returns to it.

The exact spot where the train is to stop, where the president's carriage is to stand, and the route he is to take to reach it are indicated and marked. The carriages for the president and his party always stand on the side of the street nearest the depot, and all others on the opposite side. The hotel at which the president is to stop, the hall in which he is to speak, and every place he is to visit are similarly inspected. As the last stop before each city in which the president is to be entertained is reached his train is boarded by the local secret service men, who tell the men on the train of the arrangements that have been made.

When Mr. Roosevelt steps from his train his guards are at his heels or in front of him. When he enters his carriage they enter on either side of the street. When the president sits down to a banquet they are placed close to him; when he is speaking they have seats on the stage; wherever he goes they are within reach of him. They make no display, and few know the identity of the two quiet men who never allow the president to get out of sight.