# SKETCHES THEODORE BUSY SKETCHES THEODORE BUSY From ROOSEVELT'S LIFE.

Theodore Roosevelt's Father. Theodore Roosevelt is the youngest American citizen who has ever been called to the head of our nation. He was born in New York City, October 27, 1858, his father, after whom he was named, being a prominent merchant, a patriot, a philanthropist, and a moving spirit in the Civil War. The elder Theodore Roosevelt went to Washington after the first Battle of Bull Run, and warned President Lincoln that he must get rid of Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, with the result that Mr. Stanton, the "organizer of victory," took his place. When the war was fairly under way, it was Theodore Roosevelt who organized the allotment plan, which saved the families of eighty thousand soldiers of New York State more than five million dollars of their pay; and when the war was over he protected the soldiers against the sharks that lay in wait for them, and saw to it that they got employment, Through his influence the New York newsboys' lodging-house system and many other institutions of public beneat and helpful charity were established. There were four children in the Roosevelt family, of whom Theodore was the second. There were two boys and two girls. A younger brother was killed in a railroad accident, and the hopes of the father were centered on Theodore. At the age of five or six, Theodore gave little promise of maintaining the prestige of the Roosevelt family line.

The President's Early Boyhood. He was a puny, sickly, delicate boy. Some one who knew him in those days of the Civil War described him as a "weak-eyed, pig-chested boy, who was too frail to take part in the sports of lads of his age." When he arrived at the age of six, he was sent to the famous old McMullen School, where he remained for eight years. It was not however, in New York that the boy Roosevelt spent with most profit the months to which he looks back with pleasure. The elder Roosevelt believed that children best thrive in the country. He selected a beautiful spot near the village of Oyster Bay, on the north shore of Long Island, and erected a country house which well deserves its title, "Tranquility." Here it was among the hills which border the sound and the bay, that Theodore Roosevelt and his brother and sisters spent the long summer months. At fourteen Theodore was admitted to the Cutler School, a private academy in New York conducted by Arthur H. Cutler. Here he took the preparatory course for Harvard University, making rapid advancement under the careful tuition of Mr. Cutler,

### and graduating with bonors. Becomes an Athlete.

By careful attention and plenty of gympasium exercise and out-of-door life his frame became more sturdy and his health vastly improved. It thus happened that when young Roosevelt entered on college life at Harvard, in 1875, he suffered little by comparison with boys of his age. While he did not stand in the front rank of athletics, he was well above the average, and had no reason to be ashamed of his physical prowess. Never for a waking moment was he

idle. It was either study or exercise. In addition to his regular studies and special courses he took upon himself the editorship of the college paper, and made a success of it. He was democratic in his tastes and simple in his mode of living. Theodore Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard in 1880 with high honors. In spite of severe study, his health was but little impaired, and he at once started on a foreign journey in search of instruction, pleasure and adventure. He distinguished himself as a mountain elimber, ascending the Jungfrau, the Matterhorn and many other peaks, and was made a member of the Alpine Club of London.

# Begins Study of Law.

On his return to America he studied law, and in the fall of 1881 he was elected to the State Assembly from the Twenty-first District of New York, generally known as Jacob Hess's district.

By re-election he continued in the body during the session of 1883 and 1884. He introduced important reform measures, and his entire legislative career was made conspicuous by the courage and zeal with which he assailed political abuses. As chairman of the Committee on Cities he introduced the measure which took from the Board of Aldermen the power to confirm or reject the appointments of the Layor. He was chairman of the noted legislative investigating committee which bore his name. In 1884 he went to the Bad Lands in Dakota, near the "Pretty Buttes," where he built a logcabin, and for several years mingled the life of a ranchman with that of a literary worker. From Lis front door he could shoot deer, and the mountains around him were full of big game. Amid such surroundings he wrote some of his most popular books. He became a daring borseman and a rival of the cowboys in feats of skill and strength. In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was the Republican candidate for Mayor gainst Abram S. Hewitt, United Democracy, and Henry George, United Labor. Mr. Hewitt was elected by



United States Civil Service Commis- | me afterward that the man had come sion. His ability and rugged honesty in the administration of the affairs of that office greatly helped to strengthen his hold on popular regard.

### Police Commissioner in New York.

Roosevelt continued in that office until May 1, 1895, when he resigned to accept the office of Police Commissioner from Mayor Strong. He found the administration of affairs in a demoralized condition, but he soon brought order out of chaos. Says James A. Riis, who is an intimate friend of President Roosevelt:

We had been trying for forty years to achieve a system of dealing decently with our homeless poor. Two score years before, the surgeons of the police department had pointed out that herding them in the cellars or over the prisons of police stations in festering beaps, and turning them out hungry at daybreak to beg their way from door to door, was indecent and inhuman. Since then grand juries, academies of medicine, committees on philanthropic citizens, had attacked the foul diagrace, but to no purpose. Pestilence ravaged the prison lodgings, but still they stayed. I know what that fight meant, for I was one of a committee that waged it year after year, and suffered defeat every time, until Theodore Roosevelt came and destroyed the nulsance in night. I remember the caricatures tramps shivering in the cold with which the yellow newspapers pursued him at the time, labeling him the "poor man's foe." And I remember being just a little uneasy lest they wound him, and perhaps make him think he had been hasty. But not he. It was only those who did not know him who charged him with being hasty. He thought a thing out quicklyyes, that is his way; but he thought it out, and, having thought it out, suited action to his judgment. Of the consequences he didn't think at all. He made sure he was right, and then went ahead with perfect confidence that things would come

### His Advice to Organized Labor. in the navy. Mr. Rila says he never saw Roosevelt to better advantage than when he

once confronted the labor men at their meeting-place, Clarendon Hall:

The police were all the time having trouble with strikers and their "pickets." Roosevelt saw that it was because neither party understood fully the position of the other, and, with his usual directness, sent word to the labor organizations that he would like to talk it over with them. At his request I went with him to the meeting. It developed almost immediately that the labor men had taken a wrong measure of the man. They met him as a politician playing for points, and hinted at trouble unless their demands were met. Mr. Roosevelt broke them off

"Gentlemen!" he said-with that snap of the jaws that always made people listen-"I asked to meet you, hoping that we might come to understand one another. Remember, please, before we go further, that the worst injury anyone of you can do to the cause of labor is to counsel violence. It will also be worse for himself. Understand distinctly that order will be kept. The police will keep it. Now we can proceed.'

I was never so proud and pleased as when they applauded him to the echo. He reddened with pleasure, for he saw that the best in them had come out on top, as he expected it would

## Attacked by "Vellow" Newspapers.

It was of this incident that a handle was first made by Mr. Roosevelt's enemies in and out of the police boardand he had many-to attack him;

It happened that there was a musichall in the building in which the labor men met. The yellow newspapers circulated the lie that he went there on purpose to see the show, and the ridiculous story was repeated until actually the liars persuaded themselves that it was so. They would not have been able to understand the kind of man they had to do with, had they tired. Accordingly they fell into their own trap. It is a tradition of Mulberry Street that the notorious Seeley dinner raid was planned by his enemies in the department of which he was the head, in the belief that they would catch Mr. Roosevelt there. The dinners

in Roosevelt's office when a police official of superior rank came in, and requested a private audience with him: They stepped aside and the policeman spoke in an undertone, urging something strongly. Mr. Roosevelt listened, Suddenly I saw him straighten up as a man recolls from something unclean, and disabout twenty-two thousand plurality. don't fight that way." The policeman frustrate his nomination by attempting went 1869 Reconvolt was appointed by or three turns about the flore, struggling from that he had lost his legal resident Harrison a member of the evidently with strong diagram. He told dence in that state. That plan failed

Some time after that, Mr. Rils was

to him with what he said was certain knowledge that his enemy could that night be found in a known evil house uptown, which it was his alleged habit to visit. His proposition was to raid it then and so "get square." To the policeman it must have seemed like throwing a good chance away. But it was not Roosevelt's way; he struck no blow below the belt In the governor's chair afterward he gave the politicians whom he fought, and who fought him, the same terms. They tried their best to upset him, for they had nothing to expect from him. But they knew and owned that he fought fair. Their backs were secure. He never tricked them to gain an advantage. A promise given by him was always kept to the letter.

Assistant Secretary of Navy. Early in 1897 he was called by President McKinley to give up his New York office to become Assistant-Secretary of the Navy. His energy quick mastery of detail had much to do with the speedy equipment of the navy for its brilliant feats in the war with Spain. It was he who suggested

Asiatic station. Dewey was sometimes spoken of in those days as if he were a kind of fashion-plate. Hoosevelt, however, had faith in him, and while walking Connecticut avenue one day said Mr. Rils: "Dewey is all right. He has a lion heart. He is the man for the place." No one now doubts the wisdom of his selection, and naval officers marksmanship displayed by the American gunners was due to his foresight. He saw the necessity of practice, and he thought it the best kind of economy to burn up ammunition in acquiring

ing Roosevelt's insistence on practice

Shortly after his appointment he asked for an appropriation of \$800,000 for ammunition, powder, and shot for the navy. The appropriation was made, and a few months later he asked for another appropriation, this time of \$500,000. When asked by the proper authorities what had become of the first appropriation, he replied: "Every cent of it was spent for powder and shot, and every bit of powder and shot has been fired." When he was asked what he was going to do with the \$500. 000, he replied: "Use every ounce of that, too, within the next thirty days in practice shooting."

His Cuban War Record. Soon after the outbreak of the war, however, his patriotism and love of active life led him to leave the comparative quiet of his government office for service in the fleid. As a lieutenantcolonel of volunteers he recruited the First Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders." The men were gathered largely from the cowboys of the west and southwest but also numbered many college-bred men of the east. In the beginning he was second in command, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Dr. Leonard Wood being coionel. But at the close of the war the latter was a brigadiergeneral and Roosevelt was colonel in command. Since no horses were transported to Cuba, this regiment, together with the rest of the cavalry, was obliged to serve on foot. The regiment distinguished itself in the Santiago campaign, and Colonel Roosevelt became famous for his bravery in leading the charge up San Juan Hill on July 1st. He was an efficient officer. and won the love and admiration of his His care for them was shown by the circulation of the famous roundrobin which he wrote against keeping the army longer in

As Governor of New York. Upon Roosevelt's return to New York there was a popular demand for his nomination for governor. Previous to the state convention he was nominated by the Citizens' Union, but he declined, replying that he was a Republican. The Democrats tried to dence in that state. That plan failed geman

and he was nominated in the convention by a vote of 753 to 218 for Governor Black. The campaign throughout the state was spirited. Roosevelt took the stump and delivered many speeches. His plurality was 18,079. As the campaign of 1900 drew near,

the popular demand that Roosevelt's name should be on the National Republican ticket grew too imperative to be ignored by the leaders. The honor of the nomination for Vice-President was refused time and time again by Roosevelt, who felt that he had a great duty to perform as governor of New York state.

Says Cal O'Laughlin, apropos of the Republican National Convention, which was held in Philadelphia or June 19, 20 and 21, 1900:

Nommation at Philadelphia. On the evening of the first day of the convention, Roosevelt saw Platt. "My name must not be presented to the convention," he told him. Platt was mad. and mad clean through; but he acquiesced and Roosevelt returned to his apartment to run into the arms of the Kansas delegation. "We do not request you to accept the nomination," said State Senator Burton: "we do not urge you to accept the nomination, but we propose to issue orders to you, and we expect you to obey them." Throughout the delivery of Mr. Burton's remarks, Roosevelt stood, with shoulders square and feet at right angles, his chin occasionally shooting forward as if he were on the point of objecting to the argument that he alone could rescue "bleeding Kansas" from demagogism and populism. But he waited patiently until the address was ended, and then appealed to the Kansans to take his words at their face value, and vote for some one of the candidates. But his appeal was useless, for Senator Burton, grasping his hand, congratulated him "in advance upon his nomination and election," and the delegation enthusiastically approved the sentiments. So certain was Kansas that Roosevelt would be the choice of the convention, that it had printed a huge placard, bearing the words in large, black

> KANSAS DELEGATION FIRST TO DECLARE FOR

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT. And, when the nomination was declared to have occurred, triumphantly carried it about Convention Hall.

After his nomination. Roosevel

I held out as long as I could, I had to give in when I saw the popular sentiment of the convention. I believe it is my duty. Now that it is all over, I want to say that appreciate fully the sentiment which accompanied my nomination. The unanimity and enthusiasm of the convention Admiral Dewey for commander of the for my nomination never will be forgot-

During the political campaign which followed, he traveled 16,100 miles, flashed through 23 states, delivered 459 speeches, containing 860,000 words, and made his appeal directly to 1,-

His Capacity for Work. Mr. Riis says that the thing that beclouds the judgment of his critics is agree that the remarkable skill in Roosevelt's amazing capacity for work. He says: He can weigh the pros and cons of a

case and get at the meat of it in less time than it takes most of us to state the mere proposition. And he is surprisingly thorough. Nothing escapes him. His judgment comes sometimes as a A characteristic story is told regard- shock to the man of slower ways. He does not stop at conventionalities. If a thing is right, it is to be done-and right away. It was notably so with the roundrobin in Cuba, asking the government to recall the perishing army when it had won the fight. People shook their heads and talked of precedents. Precedents! It has been Roosevelt's business to make them most of his time. But is there any one today who thinks he set that one wrong? Certainly no one who with me saw the army come home. It did not come a day too soon. Roosevelt is no more infallible than the rest of us. Over and over again I have seen him pause when he had decided upon his line of action, and review it to see where there was a chance for mistake. Finding none he would issue his order with the sober comment: "There, we have done the best we could. If there is any mistake we will make it right. The fear of it shall not deter us from doing our duty. The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything."

Enforcing the Law Referring to Roosevelt's strict en forcement of the Sunday excise law the San Francisco Argonaut's New York correspondent, "Flaneur," wrote

under date of September 2, 1895: The law is not a Republican law. If was passed by Tammany, as a means of blackmailing saloonkeepers who refused to yield up tribute. It is a Democratic law, was introduced at the instigation of Tammany, was passed by a Democratic tegislature, and was signed by a Democrattle governor, David B. Hill, Senator Hill is now trying to make pelitical capital by abusing Roosevelt for enforcing the law, but he places himself in a very questionable position. When a man is the leader of a party in a state, when his party passes an excise law, and when he himself signs it as governor, he certainly stuftifies himself when, to embarrass political opponent, he fights against the enforcement of the very law which he himself passed. The opponents of enforce ing the law are having a rather hard time. Nobody denies that the law exists: all that they may is that it is "a hardship to enforce it." But who is to decide on the relative severity or mildness of the laws? Commissioner Roosevelt himself frankly says that he does not believe in such a severe Sunday law, but as it is the law, he is going to enforce it. And he is certainly doing so. There is a good deal of humor in the American people and in this great city there are many thousands who are smiling sardonically over the plight of Tammany caused by enforcing a Tammany law. For Tammany's revenues come largely from the after paying all bills, decided to do blackmailing of liquor saloons

President Roosevert nas been a student of political economy since boyhood. He has been an omniverous reader, and has pursued his studies with the same seal and energy that have characterized all his acts in

ILLINOIS ITEM

By a unanimous vote the school board | of Eigin has decided to change the in Carbondale by Rev. name of the Prospect street school to | mish, who acted that of the William McKinley school. Brown had drawn a knife Rod mill, No. 2, of the Illinois Steel | in forty minutes. The company's plant at Joliet has started up again, the old men being given | man said that for the last their former places.

Western lines at a Chicago meeting | Brown, who on one decided to make an advance in homeseekers' rates for 1902 from one fare to one and one-third fares. The ac- clerk of the Pullman Palace tion, which was taken in a joint meeting of the Western Passenger association and Transcontinental association, is dependent upon the approval of lines in the Southwestern Passenger | vate car to recuperate his | association. There is little doubt that ing accompanied by Mrs. the latter will give their approval to her father. The body has h the advance. In this same connection to Aunora, where his parents it was decided to permit the present arrangements as to homeseekers' rates to remain in force for the remainder of the year. It was also agreed that there should be a substantial curtailment of the territory and time to which homeseekers' rates shall be applied.

The next shakeup in Governor who was murdered several years Yates' official family will take place when Walter S. Robbins, personal secretary to the governor, will be retired. It is understood that the duties will be divided between the governor's pri- | gaged in the lumber business. vate secretary and his stenographer. Robbins declines to discuss his retirement, saying that he prefers that Gov-

ernor Yates shall explain the matter. Peorla is in gala attire. The glare at night of thousands of electric lights presents a most beautiful spectacle throughout the business section of the city and the exposition grounds. The third annual corn exposition and carnival have been formally opened with a parade participated in by the exposition officials, city officials and the several performers of the Midway. President Morgan and Mayor Bryan opened the carnival and the exposition is in full blast. There is a remarkably large attendance, and the display of corn is more extensive than ever before. The attractions are of a higher order than ever before.

What to do with Malvin Charles Keith, 4 years old, who lives with his mother at 323 Twenty-sixth street, Chicago, and is feeble-minded and Di, is puzzling the probationary officers. The child was refused entrance to the Illinois asylum for feeble-minded children because it was too young, and there is no other institution where is can be sent legally.

Robert E. Lee of Rock Island and Miss Vernie May Dawson of Newman were married at Tuscola. The groom is superintendent of the Rock Valley Coal Company. The bride is an heir-

The secretary of state has licensed the following corporations: Rattan company, Chicago; stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Warren Nicholas, Albert M. Cross, and Harry A. Warren. Chicago Abstract association, Chicago; capital stock, \$2,500; incorporators, John Boulter, Clarence N. Durand, and Clayton Cunningham. Sheer Cut Shear company, Chicago; capital stock, \$2,500; incorporators, Frank White, Harold F. White, and Albert F. Brown. J. S. McDonald company, Chicago; capital stock, \$200,000; incorporators, James S. McDonald, Arthur J. McDonald, Alden D. Clark.

The thirty-fifth annual session of the Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, closed Carbondale after the reading of the appointments for the entire state for the coming year by Bishop H. C. Morrison of Louisville, Ky. There are three presiding elders in the state, situated as follows: W. D. Blaylock, at Waverly; J. R. Nelson, at Murphysboro, and J. W. Westleott, at Salem. The church has a membership of 7,472, a gain over last year of 296. There are fifty-one pastoral charges, with fortysix ministers in active work. The next conference will be at Waverly, next October. Rumors that Mrs. L. A. Seeley, the

aeronaut, who was supposed to have fallen into the river recently, has been abducted, are gaining credence at La Salle, Andrew Nelson of Oglesby claims to have seen the parachute fall into a field several hundred yards distant from the spot on which the balloon fell. This field is covered with high weeds. From the center of the field to the roadside a portion of the weeds are lying flat. This would indicate that the parachute had been dragged to the edge of the field. These circumstances have led the bushand of the woman to the belief that she was caught after landing and spirited away. He suspects a professional aeronaut of Fond du Lac, Wis., who was enamored of Mrs. Seeley, with being implicated in the kidnaping.

The city engineers of Pana have re- archy and commending the pr turned to work and the city is saved from another night of darkness, while | dent has been tried and convi the various industries forced to close by the strike can resume operations, The engineers will remain at their posts until the next meeting of the council. October 7, when, it is hoped, a satisfactory settlement can be reach-

Louis Blum, a prominent merchani of Eigin, has sued the Street Carnival committee for \$50, the amount of his subscription. The carnival was a suc cess financially, and the committee nate the surplus, about \$500, to th Orphan's Home. Blum and other sub scribers claim that the committee attempting to give to the home that belongs to them according to the

exonerated McCa months he had

J. Otis Arthur, aged 36 pany, died late Friday from the east. He went west burial. He was a prom of the United Presbyterian chu Chicago.

Thomas Carter, one of the settlers of Chicago, is dead home, 276 Warren avenue, Chicago had reached his ninety-third year, i Carter was associated with A. J. i and was one of the principal with when the Snell will was brought if the courts. He went to Chicago sixty years ago in a prairie schooner and es

Dr. Samuel J. Jones' funeral took place at his home in Chicago Sunday. Dr. Jones was the eye and ear ialist who started the anti-noise or sade a year ago. He was the first to agitate the need for a pure lood commission. The services were atten by a delegation from the Farragut Naval Association, by the staff of Luke's Hospital, of which Dr. Jos was a member and by many promi physicians.

The extensive mills of the B. O Stanard Company and several adjoing buildings at Alton were dest by fire. The loss is \$400,000 of whi \$300,000 falls upon the Stanard Con pany. Other losers are the Farmers elevator, \$25,000; George B. Hayde machine shop, \$15 000; Roller Milling Company and Model Hotel, \$5,000 each. The freight house of the Dia mond Joe Line and seven small but ings also were burned. A high wind blew sparks boadcast, threaten no the destruction of the business part of the town, and St. Louis was saked for help. A special train carried two engine companies from there, and they with the local department, finally got the flames under control.

John P. Duden, aged sixty-five years disappeared at Sterling with \$6,000 his person. Foul play is feared. bloody coat and hat have been four

Within a few weeks the hottest flat ever waged in distilling circles will be on in Peorla. Recently the Clarks an the Cornings each erected a large i dependent house, and the trust has retaliation refitted the old Brown di tillery to be used as a rectify me ho Both the Clarks and the Cornings have made a specialty of rectifying, but lately have erected new distilling houses, and the war is on. In addition the Monarch, one of the best of the American Spirits company houses, will start Monday with a capacity of 4.000 bushels, to be increased to the ful capacity, 6,000, as soon as the new tube are finished. Recently the Cornin induced Peter Casey, manager for the American Spirits company, to tak charge of their new house. The trust then sent Frederick Knisinger the Louisville district to Peoria to take charge. Both the independent cerns have doubled their capital stoc and declare that they will fight the trust to a finish.

Phillip Goode Gillett, the noted educator, who for nearly fifty years had been superintendent of the Illinois in stitution for deaf mutes, is dead Jacksonville, Mr. Gillett's conn with the great deaf mute school b in 1856, when he went to Jacksonvil to take charge of the institution as its principal. He was regarded general as one of the most capable ad in the world and his fame extends to many countries in Europe and even the East.

The crowd at the state fair Friday ways about half the size of Thurs day's crowd, when it was estimated that 60,000 persons were upon the grounds. The fair has closed. The total paid admissions for the amount to about \$40,000.

The reunion of the One Hundred an Seventh Illinois regiment was held Monticello. Ninety-one members the regiment were enrolled. A ro camp fire was held at the o the principal address being me Judge Shonkwiler. At the meeting a resolution was pass ing for legislation to stamp with which the assassin of the

Governor Yates has heard a on the extradition case of Gr Clausen, who is wanted at Clausen may appear perso Henry J. Knouth of Colfex and t's Kitchens of Tompleo, Bond

were married at Bloom Charles H. Deere of Moline has h