

from the chair and laid on the operating table. The autopsy proved that the brain was normal or slightly above normal. The remains were deposited in the prison cemetery and destroyed by acid and quicklime before being covered with earth.

Such was the end of one of the most despised men that ever breathed American air.



## CHAPTER XXIX.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BY MURAT HALSTEAD

Sketch of the life of the Hero of Santiago—His public career and important achievements—Unanimously nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY has reason to be proud that on the Republican ticket for his re-election he has associated with him, as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Theodore Roosevelt. Both are men who were tried and proven true, weighed and not found wanting, in the hours of their country's peril and the days of their country's peace. In time of war both were at the front and both in places where there was the thunder with the deadly hail of battle about them. It may not be so well remembered by the brave boys of to-day, who in the enthusiasm of their victory over the Spaniards may forget the equally daring deeds of their fathers, but it remains true that just as Roosevelt urged on and was in front of his Rough Riders, the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, so it was with Major McKinley, of whom General



Sheridan said, in an official report of his ride to Winchester, that he found McKinley far in front urging his men to rally, one of the officers who were "doing their duty."

Another point of interest in the military careers of the two men was their devotion as officers to the care of their men. McKinley, then a mere lad in the commissary department, saw during a severe engagement that though it was his seeming duty to stay in the rear and watch after the stores in his charge, yet the men in front were hard-pressed and without food, and this made the seeming duty a certain mistake. The man's part was to get to the fellow-soldiers and give to them sustenance to support them in their trying position and so the commissary sergeant, with shell and shrapnell bursting on every side, went ahead with his provisions and personally risked more danger than the men at the front as he moved among them and handed down to them in the trenches coffee and hard tack.

Theodore Roosevelt, when Spain was whipped and the horrid hand of the tropics was snatching away his brave boys, dared to be sponsor for a message to the home government, in which he called attention to their condition and the very real necessity of bringing them home, away from the pestilence and the miserable death in camp, at which the soldier shudders who can laughingly face death in the battlefield.

The selection of McKinley and Roosevelt by the

Republican party at Philadelphia is singularly appropriate and fitting, for both are men of the Nation; one born of humble, honorable parentage, who has wisely served his Government as soldier and statesman, and the other born to the heritage of the old aristocracy of New York, who was equally anxious to do and successful in doing a citizen's part in peace and war.

Very briefly the career of Theodore Roosevelt is: He was born in the City of New York on October 27, 1858. He is of the eighth generation of Roosevelts who have lived in New York.

He began his public life in the fall of 1881 as a member of the New York Legislature, having been elected to the Assembly from the Twenty-first district. He was re-elected three times, serving in 1882, 1883 and 1884. He was chairman of the Cities Committee, and after his first year was the Republican leader on the floor of the Assembly.

He was at the head of the Republican delegation from this State to the National Convention in 1884, which nominated James G. Blaine. In 1886 he ran on the Republican ticket for Mayor of New York against Abram S. Hewitt and was defeated. He was appointed Civil Service Commissioner by President Harrison in 1889 and was retained by President Cleveland. He resigned in 1895 and was appointed Police Commissioner in New York by Mayor Strong, and was elected president of the board.



He was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President McKinley in 1897, but resigned in May of the following year and came to New York to become Lieutenant Colonel of the First Cavalry, United States Volunteers, the world-renowned Roosevelt Rough Riders.

He returned to New York after the war a Colonel, and was elected Governor of the Empire State.

What a splendid career this is, even in the meager outline, the story of an American boy, who was not overpowered by the advantages of his birth, but was a worthy descendant of Americans and fitted to run, forced to run, by the unanimous will of his countrymen with the President of humbler birth! It was truly as hard for the one as for the other to rise to their exalted positions.

Governor Roosevelt of the great State of New York did not want to be the Vice-Presidential nominee, not that he failed to appreciate the glory and the honor, but because he is a man of purpose, and it takes more than a single term for such a man to accomplish all that should be done in the way of bettering the State over which the shadow of the Tammany tiger falls, as the great beast shelters the brothels and the saloons, and rejoices when the poor cry for ice, because that increases the price and the profits of the Mayor and the Tammany associates of the Ice Trust. There was further work for Roosevelt to do, he felt, and as he put it at Philadelphia:

"In view of the revival of the talk of myself as a

Vice-Presidential candidate, I have this to say: It is impossible too deeply to express how touched I am by the attitude of those delegates who have wished me to take this nomination.

"Moreover, it is not necessary to say how thoroughly I understand the high honor and dignity of the office—an office so high and so honorable that it is well worthy the ambition of any man in the United States.

"But, while I appreciate all this to the full, I nevertheless feel most deeply that the field of my best usefulness to the public and to the party is in New York State, and if the party should see fit to renominate me for Governor, I can in that position help the national ticket as in no other way.

"I very earnestly ask that every friend of mind in the Convention respect my wishes and my judgment in this matter."

Every man is liable to be in the wrong. The Governor of the State of New York had but one duty, and that was to again "Rally round Flag," and with his President fight the foes of honest money, of national honor in dealing with the possessions that have come to us with the war with Spain. A comment made to a friend not long before he went to Philadelphia illustrates the truth of this statement. He said in effect:

"How will I ever be able to hold myself in if I am Vice-President and there occurs a debate on the floor of the Senate upon the expansion question? If



I should hear a bitter, irritating, specious and absurd speech on the anti-expansion side I should feel just like flinging down the gavel, rushing from the Vice-President's place to the floor of the Senate and plunging into the battle."

Again "Teddy," as the people love to call him, was in error. As Vice-President he will be tolerant of all opposing views, but will not be wishy-washy in properly suppressing those who are careless of parliamentary rules, or submitting to any false courtesy of tradition among the Senators as to their prerogatives when they do not apply themselves to business, or where they are directly treasonable to the United States of America.

The Colonel of the Rough Riders could not be better presented than he was at Philadelphia before the National Republican Convention, which would and did nominate him, whether he would or no.

It is interesting and very proper to state here that among the many present was a young woman, a typical American woman, the mother of an American brood of children, who did not weep and grow hysterical when Teddy went to war, and that as he entered the hall he did not fail to stop and greet her, the mother of his children. She heard the nominating speeches, listened to her big husband second the nomination of the President and witnessed the glory of his later nomination, when the crowds swarmed about him after the splendid roll call of the States, the sonorous alphabet, beginning with

Alabama, having been called and there was only one delegate's vote missing, that of the Governor of the State of New York, but that missing vote was many times repeated in the wife's heart, so that it need not be recorded against him.

Colonel Lafe Young, in presenting the name of Governor Roosevelt to the Convention for the Vice-Presidential nomination, said:

*"Gentlemen of the Convention:* I have listened with profound interest to the numerous indictments pronounced against the Democratic party, and, as an impartial reader of history, I am compelled to confess that the indictments are all only too true. If I am to judge, however, by the enthusiasm of this hour, the Republican Relief Committee sent out four years ago, to carry supplies and succor to the prostrate industries of the Republic, has returned to make formal report that the duty has been discharged. [Applause.] I could add nothing to this indictment, except to say that this unfortunate party through four years of legislation and administrative control had made it, up to 1896, impossible for an honest man to get into debt, or to get out of it.

"But, my fellow-citizens, you know my purpose, you know the heart of this Convention. The country never called for patriotic sons from any given family, but more were offered than there was room for on the enlistment roll. When this Convention and this great party called for a candidate for Vice-President two voices responded, one from the Missis-



issippi Valley by birth, another by loving affection and adoption.

"It is my mission, representing that part of the great Louisiana purchase, to withdraw one of these sons and suggest that the duty be placed upon the other. I therefore withdraw the name of Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, a man born with the thrill of the Lincoln and Fremont campaigns in his heart and with the power to stir the hearts and consciences of men as part of his birthright.

"We turn to this other adopted son of the great middle West, and at this moment I recall that two years ago to-day as many men as there are men and women in this great hall were on board sixty transports lying off Santiago harbor, in full view of the bay, with Morro Castle looming up upon the right and another prominence upon the left, with the opening of the channel between.

"On board those transports were twenty thousand soldiers that had gone away from our shores to liberate another race, to fulfill no obligation but that of humanity.

"As campaign followers there were those who witnessed this great spectacle of that fleet, and on the ship Yucatan was that famous regiment of Rough Riders of the far West and the Mississippi Valley. [Applause.] In command of that regiment was that fearless young American, student, scholar, plainsman, reviewer, historian, statesman, soldier, of the middle West by adoption, of New York by

birth. That fleet sailing around the point, coming to the place of landing, stood off the harbor, two years ago to-morrow, and the navy bombarded that shore to make a place for landing, and no man who lives who was in that campaign as an officer, as a soldier, or as a camp follower, can fail to recall the spectacle; and, if he closes his eyes he sees the awful scenes in that campaign in June and July, 1898. Then, the landing being completed, there were those who stood upon the shore and saw these indomitable men land, landing in small boats through the waves that dash against the shore, landing without harbor, but land they did, with their accouterments on and their weapons by their sides. And those who stood upon the shore and saw these men come on thought they could see in their faces, 'Stranger, can you tell me the nearest road to Santiago?' [Applause.]

"That is the place they were looking for. And the leader of the campaign of one of those regiments shall be the name that I shall place before this Convention for the office of Vice-President of the United States. [Applause.]

"Gentlemen of the Convention, I know you have been here a long time and that you have had politics in abundance. I know the desire to complete the work of this Convention, but I cannot forbear to say that this occasion has a higher significance than one of politics. The campaign of this year is higher than politics.



"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. Uncle Sam has been made a cosmopolitan citizen of the world. No one questions his prowess or his bravery. As the 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 Depew seconded the nomination of Governor Roosevelt and said:

"*Gentlemen of the Convention:* Permit me to state to you at the outset that I am not upon the programme, but I will gladly perform the pleasant duty of announcing that New York came here, as did every other delegation, for Colonel Roosevelt for Vice-President of the United States. [Applause.]

"When Colonel 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 two years ago for Governor, when all the 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 fled 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; McKinley, 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 to-day. [Applause.]

"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 [applause]; and then he went into the Navy Department and became Assistant Secretary.

"He gave an order, and the old chiefs of bureaus came to him and said: 'Why, 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.]

"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.'

"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.]

"Allusion 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 processions 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 and applause.]

"George Washington's spirit will not be there, but George Washington Aguinaldo, if he could, would be there as a welcome delegate. [Laughter and applause.]

