

THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT COLLECTION IN THE CHAPIN LIBRARY, WILLIAMS COLLEGE

Established by Alfred C. Chapin, Class of 1869
List compiled and annotated by Naomi Pasachoff

I. TR MATERIALS IN CHAPIN STACKS, TOP SHELVES (items 1-142)

1. Roosevelt, Theodore, Jr., and Minot, H(enry).D(avis). *The Summer Birds of the Adirondacks in Franklin County, N.Y.* (Privately printed 1877).

This catalogue is based on observations Roosevelt began on his own in August 1874, when he was 15, resumed on his own in August 1875, and completed in late June and early July 1877. Minot, a Harvard classmate and TR's "one close friend" (McCullough, *Mornings on Horseback*, p. 168), joined him only during the last week of June 1877. Minot had already published a book on New England birds. TR later joined the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge together with Minot.

Of the 97 summer birds listed in the pamphlet, the names and descriptions of around 15 are followed by the initial R., indicating that Minot did not confirm Roosevelt's observation. Around eight are followed by the initial M., indicating that Roosevelt had not verified Minot's statement.

Roosevelt was a Harvard undergraduate when this pamphlet – his first published work – was printed. Minot withdrew from Harvard to seek medical treatment following a nervous breakdown.

TR's interest in birds and other animals began in childhood. By 9, he had established in his room his "Roosevelt Museum of Natural History." By the age of 14 he was already studying taxidermy with Audubon's associate John G. Bell. In that same year, 1872, during a family tour through Europe and Egypt, TR collected more than a hundred bird specimens, which he subsequently mounted. He broke up the bird collection in 1880, after his Harvard graduation. Most he donated to the Smithsonian Institution, but he gave about 20 specimens to the American Museum of Natural History, which his father helped found. He continued his interest in birds even in the White House, however, often inviting foreign diplomats to join him bird-watching in Rock Creek Park.

Another copy was exhibited in the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Exhibit at the Library of Congress (1958), on loan from the Smithsonian Institution. According to the exhibit catalog, "This four-page folder, Roosevelt's first published work, contains the result of observation made in the Adirondacks in August 1874, August 1875, and (with a college chum, Harry Minot) in June and July 1877. The list was reviewed by the authority C. Hart Merriam, who wrote:

By far the best of these recent lists which I have seen, is that of "The Summer Birds of the Adirondacks in Franklin county, N.Y.," by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and H. D. Minot. Though not redundant with information, and mentioning but 97 species, it bears prima facie evidence of reliability, – which seems to be a great desideratum in birdlists nowadays. Based on the sound principle of exclusion, it contains only those species which the authors have themselves observed there, and consequently furnishes that which

was most needed, i.e., exact and thoroughly reliable information concerning the most characteristic birds of the limited region (Franklin County) of which they treat.”

2. Roosevelt, Theodore. *The Naval War of 1812, or the History of the United States Navy During the Last War with Great Britain*. New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 1882.

In this book, TR’s first effort as a historian, he benefited from the assistance of his uncle Captain James Dunwoody Bulloch, brother of his mother, nee Martha Bulloch.

Begun during his senior year at Harvard, the book established the standard for naval strategy studies and was considered a definitive study. Grounding himself in a careful study of the documentary sources, TR was able to refute many of the conclusions of the previously recognized authority on the subject, British author William James. Despite the fact that much of the book was “virtually unreadable to anyone without a prior interest in the subject or in the author” (McCullough, p. 248), for many years it was required reading at the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

TR later invested \$20,000 in G.P. Putnam’s Sons, enough to become a limited partner in the company (McCullough, p. 250).

According to William Davison Johnston (see 57/ 200), in *Champion of the Strenuous Life: A Photographic Biography of Theodore Roosevelt*, despite the fact that at Harvard TR “became a first-rate boxer, a sporting driver of a dog cart, and a sociable, party-going good fellow who wore sideburns and fashionable clothes,” he also developed more scholarly skills. “Somehow the spark of self-reliance and originality had been kindled, for, in his last year at the university, without consulting his professors, he wrote the first chapters of his well-known history, *The Naval War of 1812*” (p. 22).

A copy was exhibited in the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Exhibit at the Library of Congress (1958). According to the catalog, “Roosevelt’s naval history of the War of 1812, his first major published work, was begun in his senior year at Harvard (1879-80). Based on painstaking research, it was sufficiently impartial in its judgment of the conduct of British operations to move the publishers of Sir William Laird Clowes’ *The Royal Navy* to request Roosevelt to write for them the section on the War of 1812.”

A copy was exhibited in “Theodore Roosevelt, Man of Letters: A Centennial Exhibition of Books, Manuscripts and Related Literary Material” (12/6/57-1/5/58), curated by the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters (see 55/198 below). According to the catalogue “Roosevelt began writing a chapter or two of this volume while still in his senior year at college, because, as he said, he had found no other account of the period. The book was favorably received by the press, and went into three editions within the year. It remains a leading reference work in the field.”

3. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Speech Delivered at Dickinson, Dakota Territory, July 4, 1886*.

Following the deaths in 1884 of his first wife and his mother, TR sought to manage his grief by becoming a Western pioneer. From 1884 through 1886, he was a ranchman in the Bad Lands of the Dakota Territory. In midsummer 1885, following a trip to the East, he returned to the Bad Lands with William Sewall and Sewall’s nephew Minot Dow. Sewall and Dow had served as TR’s guides and companions on past hunting trips in Maine. TR now imported them to the Bad Lands to assist him in expanding his operations there. Sewall and Dow helped him set up the Elkhorn Ranch, where, with the nearest

neighbors at least 10 miles away, TR hoped to find the seclusion he needed to do his writing. Sewall and Dow built the ranch house. Never understanding the lure of the Bad Lands for TR, Sewall and Dow left for Maine in autumn 1886. (One of the four dioramas on display at the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Hall of the American Museum of Natural History in New York depicts Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch.)

On March 30, 1886, TR, together with William Sewall and Minot Dow, set off in a makeshift boat in pursuit of three ne'er-do-wells who, they believed, had stolen the scow they kept on the Little Missouri River at the Elkhorn Ranch. Several days later they spotted the missing boat and took the thieves prisoner. Cold weather made river travel difficult, and they began to run short of food. After borrowing a horse at a remote cow camp, TR was able to ride to a ranch, where he got provisions and hired a wagon and driver. While Sewall and Dow continued downstream with the two boats, TR and the three prisoners traveled overland to Dickinson, a little town of 700 people on the Northern Pacific, where the sheriff jailed the thieves. Although the thieves had traveled in the wagon, TR made the 45-mile journey on foot, guarding the prisoners all the while with his rifle.

TR was invited to be "orator of the day" at Dickinson's Fourth of July festivities that summer, resulting in this 11-page typewritten speech, which encouraged his fellow pioneers to become involved in public life.

On his return by train to the Bad Lands cow town Medora later that day, TR sat with Arthur Packard, editor-owner of "The Bad Lands Cow Boy." When TR confided in the journalist his conviction that he could contribute most "in a public and political way," Packard told him, "Then you will become President of the United States." Packard recalled that TR seemed to have already concluded similarly (McCullough, p. 350).

4. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Life of Thomas Hart Benton*. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1887.

Part of HMC's American Statesmen series, edited by John T. Morse, Jr.

TR worked on this biography of Missouri Senator Benton in the ranch house at the Elkhorn Ranch and over a store in Medora. In a letter to his sister Anna, nicknamed Bamie, of May 15, 1886, TR wrote: ". . . I enjoy my life at present. I have my time fully occupied . . . so have none of my usual restless, caged wolf feeling. I work two days out of three at my book or papers; and I hunt, ride and lead the wild, half adventurous life of a ranchman all through it. The elements are combined well." (McCullough, p. 343)

According to TR biographer William H. Harbaugh (*Power and Responsibility: The Life and Times of Theodore Roosevelt*, 1961, 1963, 1975, 1997), TR spent at most three months researching and another three writing this biography, resulting in a "superficial" work, with "academic deficiencies." Nonetheless, the work sheds light on the political philosophy of the future president. (Harbaugh, p. 58)

A copy was exhibited in "Theodore Roosevelt, Man of Letters: A Centennial Exhibit of Books, Manuscripts and Related Literary Material" (12/6/57-1/5/58), curated by the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters (see 55/198 below). According to the catalogue "Despite his complaints to Henry Cabot Lodge, Roosevelt completed the Benton biography in three months." The catalogue also includes the following remarks about the "Prospectus for Thomas Hart Benton," which was also on display: "The selections from the reviews of the Benton

biography in this broadside indicate that it was held in higher esteem when it was published than it is today.”

5. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Essays on Practical Politics*. New York and London: G. P. Putnam’s Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1888.

Number 49 of the *Question of the Day Series*.

Inscribed in black ink “with the good wishes of Theodore Roosevelt, June 13th 1906.”

The two essays (“Phases of State Legislation” and “Machine Politics in New York City”) were originally published in *Century*.

In his introduction TR responds to criticism of the articles for “offering no cure for the evils they portrayed.” He asserts that his aim was merely to give “an accurate account of certain phases of our political account.” He also argues that the health of the political system can be improved only partially through legislation. More important is the commitment of each individual to do “his part in raising to a healthier level the moral standard of the whole community.”

In 1888 TR’s biography of Gouverneur Morris and his *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail* were also published.

6. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Gouverneur Morris*. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1888.

Part of HMC’s American Statesmen series, edited by John T. Morse, Jr.

TR had married his second wife, Edith Kermit Carow, in December 1886. They took up residence at Sagamore Hill in 1887. There he worked on his biography of Gouverneur Morris, trying to determine Morris’s importance in framing the Constitution. He discussed his research with Edith, who edited the writing. He made use of family connections to get the Jay family to ferret out whatever correspondence they might find between John Jay and Morris. In his own correspondence in late spring 1887, TR wrote that his work on the Morris book “goes drearily on by fits and starts; and in the intervals I chop vigorously and take Edie rowing.” (Kathleen Dalton, *Theodore Roosevelt: A Strenuous Life*, 2002.)

TR biographer Harbaugh finds the Morris biography, like the Benton one before it, academically deficient, less complex than its predecessor, and “poorer history” (p. 60), though nonetheless illuminating of the future president’s political philosophy.

A copy was exhibited in “Theodore Roosevelt, Man of Letters: A Centennial Exhibit of Books, Manuscripts and Related Literary Material” (12/6/57-1/5/58), curated by the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters (see 55/198 below). According to the catalogue “Like his life of Benton, the Gouverneur Morris won Roosevelt no lasting reputation. But it must be remembered that at about this very period he published two books on hunting and ranching, one book on politics, and was preparing the first two volumes of his really important contribution to historical writing, which was to appear the following year” – referring to *The Winning of the West*.

7. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Report of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Made to the United States Civil Service Commission, upon a Visit to Certain Indian Reservations and Indian*

Schools in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Philadelphia: The Indian Rights Association, February 25, 1893. (1305 Arch Street)

TR served as a U.S. Civil Service Commissioner in Washington from May 7, 1889, through May 5, 1895.

The commission's introduction underlines the "distinct interest and value of the report," which notes that TR undertook the study "not from the point of view of especial or professed friendship for the Indian" but rather from "that of the Civil Service reformer, of the public man of wide acquaintance with men and things, and . . . of one who has achieved distinction in various fields of intellectual labor, in which the qualities of acute observation and sound deduction are essential to success."

The report, dated October 5, 1892, is in the form of a 23-page letter to the Civil Service Commission. TR had recently returned from a month-long tour of several Indian reservations and schools, including Pine Ridge, the Cheyenne River Agency, the Santee Agency, the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, and Haskell Institute.

TR expresses his belief that the goal of educating large numbers of Indians should be to weaken "tribal sentiment." He concludes the report asserting that the Indian Commissioner himself, rather than the Secretary of the Interior or "outsiders," should be empowered to appoint agents.

According to TR biographer Kathleen Dalton, TR "had not started out as a friend to the Indian, but after attending a Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian in 1892 he had supported citizenship for natives and the abolition of the reservation system" (pp. 325-326). Although he supported reformers' efforts to perpetuate Indian cultures and opposed efforts to steal tribal lands and impose short haircuts on resistant Indians, as president he advocated "civilizing" the Indians and vetoed bills granting land or money to them.

8. Roosevelt, Theodore, and Henry Cabot Lodge. *Hero Tales from American History*. New York: The Century Co., 1895.

Frontispiece: "General Grant Reconnoitering the Confederate Position, from a Sketch Made at the Time." There are 26 additional illustrations, one per chapter.

Quotation on title page from English poet Arthur Hugh Clough (1819-1861): "And high deeds/Haunt not the fringing edges of the fight,/But the pell-mell of men."

Quotation opposite the copyright page in both Greek and English from Plato's "Menexenus": "Hence it is that the fathers of these men and ours also, and they themselves likewise, being nurtured in all freedom and well born, have shown before all men many and glorious deeds in public and private, deeming it their duty to fight for the cause of liberty and the Greeks, even against Greeks, and against Barbarians for all the Greeks."

Dedication (pp. ix-x) "to E.K.R." (Edith Kermit Roosevelt): "To you we owe the suggestion of writing this book. Its purpose, as you know better than any one else, is to tell in simple fashion the story of some Americans who showed that they knew how to live and how to die. . . . America will cease to be a great nation whenever her young men cease to possess energy, daring, and endurance, as well as the wish and the power to fight the nation's foes. . . ."

Edith, in fact, had an independent friendship with Lodge, together with whom she hoped to help TR find “larger arenas where he could live up to all that they knew he could achieve” (Dalton, p. 146).

Of the 26 chapters, Lodge wrote 12 (George Washington, The Battle of Trenton, Bennington, Gouverneur Morris, The Burning of the “Philadelphia,” John Quincy Adams and the Right of Petition, Francis Parkman, General Grant and the Vicksburg Campaign, Robert Gould Shaw, Charles Russell Lowell, Sheridan at Cedar Creek, Abraham Lincoln), and TR wrote the remaining 14 (Daniel Boone and the Founding of Kentucky, George Rogers Clark and the Conquest of the Northwest, King’s Mountain, The Storming of Stony Point, The Cruise of the “Wasp,” The “General Armstrong” Privateer, The Battle of New Orleans, “Remember the Alamo,” Hampton Roads, The Flag-Bearer, The Death of Stonewall Jackson, The Charge at Gettysburg, Lieutenant Cushing and the Ram “Albemarle,” Farragut at Mobile Bay).

Despite the more than eight-year difference in their ages, the friendship between the younger TR and Lodge endured over three decades. In a memorandum dated February 10, 1908, TR wrote: “Altho I had met Cabot Lodge once or twice in the Porcellian Club, I never really knew him until the spring of 1884 when we came together in connection with the effort to prevent [James G.] Blaine’s nomination for President. We both took the same view, namely: that if possible Blaine should not be nominated, but that if nominated we would support him. From that time on he was my closest friend, personally, politically, and in every other way, and occupied toward me a relation that no other man has ever occupied or ever will occupy . . . and as regards many matters of policy and appointment, it would be quite impossible for me now to say whether it was he or I who first suggested the appointment I made or the course that I followed” (Dalton, pp. 550-551, n. 50).

It was owing to pressure from Lodge and others that President Benjamin Harrison reluctantly gave TR one of four posts on the Civil Service Commission. Around the time of the publication of *Hero Tales from American History*, TR resigned from the commission to become President of the Board of Police Commissioners of New York City, a post he held from May 6, 1895, through April 19, 1897.

9. Roosevelt, Theodore. *American Ideals and Other Essays Social and Political*. New York and London: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1897.

Dedicated to Henry Cabot Lodge, October, 1897.

TR’s preface is dated Sagamore Hill, October, 1897. He had by then been serving for about half a year as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, following his appointment to that post on April 19, 1897, by President William McKinley. In the final paragraph of the preface, TR expresses his belief that “the doer is better than the critic and that the man who strives stands far above the man who stands aloof, whether . . . because of pessimism or because of sheer weakness.”

The book consists of 15 essays, some of which reflect TR’s previous involvement in New York City politics and the Civil Service Commission. The final essay, *The Law of Civilization and Decay*, cautions against the loss of national virility and the subordination of “everything to mere ease of life.”

10. Roosevelt, Theodore. *American Ideals and Other Essays Social and Political*. New York and London: G.P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1898. Second edition.

11. Roosevelt, Theodore. *State of New York. Public Papers of Theodore Roosevelt, Governor, 1899*. Albany, NY: Brandow Printing Company, Department Printers, 1899.

Autographed in black ink on official governor's office slip, "Compliments of Governor."

On September 7, 1898, the Republican Party nominated TR for Governor of New York State. TR had recently returned home from Cuba, where he had served as Lieutenant Colonel and then Colonel of the 1st US Volunteer Cavalry Regiment (the "Rough Riders") in the Spanish-American War. (TR had resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in May 1898 in order to organize the Rough Riders.)

TR's heroic return coincided with the search of Thomas C. Platt, Republican boss of New York, for a suitable gubernatorial candidate who would draw attention away from the state's political scandals. Although Platt feared that TR might turn out to be a loose cannon, TR convinced him he would not disrupt the party machine.

Governor Roosevelt, however, not only removed several corrupt politicians but also instituted a civil service system and imposed a corporation franchise tax. Platt thereupon successfully eliminated TR from state politics by orchestrating his nomination for vice president on the McKinley ticket. Following the victory of the McKinley-Roosevelt ticket over the Democratic ticket of William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson in the November 6, 1900, election, TR's term as governor ended on December 31, 1900, and he was sworn in as vice president on March 4, 1901.

TR's Democratic opponent in the 1898 New York State gubernatorial race was Augustus Van Wyck, a New York Supreme Court judge from Brooklyn. William Randolph Hearst tried unsuccessfully to get the Democratic nomination, but encouraged his cartoonists and columnists to depict TR as a pampered child and political charlatan. Nonetheless, TR was elected on November 8, 1898, with a plurality of 17,786 votes (661,715 for TR to 643,921 for Van Wyck).

TR was inaugurated in the Assembly Chamber on January 2, 1899, a day so cold that the brass instruments of the band that played as he entered the State Capitol froze.

His gubernatorial papers for the year 1899 include Messages to the Legislature (27), to the Senate (1), and to the Assembly (1); six Proclamations; Addresses, including his inaugural address; miscellaneous papers; vetoes (14); pardons (12); commutations (37); and a grant of respite in a capital case. Among the acts approved – albeit with reservations – by Governor Theodore Roosevelt was one providing for an eight-hour day by law in New York State. (See 41/184 below.)

12. Roosevelt, Theodore. *The Rough Riders*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899.

Described in the Catalog of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Exhibit at the Library of Congress (1958) as: "An account of the organization of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, and of the brief but stirring campaign in Cuba."

Autographed in black ink beneath the frontispiece photograph of TR "from a copyrighted Photograph by Rockwood."

The 43 additional illustrations include the Charge of the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill, "from the Painting by Frederic Remington."

A note at the end of the list of illustrations indicates that “The design on the front cover is a facsimile of the bronze medal struck for each member of the regiment.”

Dedicated from the Executive Mansion, Albany, N.Y., May 1, 1899: “On behalf of the Rough Riders I dedicate this book to the officers and men of the five regular regiments which together with mine made up the cavalry division at Santiago. Theodore Roosevelt”

The book’s six chapters include: Raising the Regiment, To Cuba, General Young’s Fight at Las Guasimas, The Cavalry at Santiago, In the Trenches, The Return Home.

Bret Harte’s “The Reveille” (“Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands”) appears as the epigram opposite the first page of text.

The text is followed by four appendices. Appendix A, the Muster-Out Roll, is introduced with a parenthetical paragraph, apologizing for the defective nature of the roll “in certain points, notably in the enumeration of the wounded” and the dead. Appendix B is a letter to the Secretary of War, dated September 10, 1898, and signed by TR, though “read to and approved by every officer of the regiment who had served through the Santiago campaign”; in response to an official request for information, the letter discusses the regiment’s problems with regard to food, clothing, medical treatment, and transportation, the last being the most serious. Appendix C is a round-robin letter to Major-General William Shafter, which TR signed with several generals, requesting the removal of troops from the yellow fever area. (TR had a low opinion of the general; in a letter to Lodge of July he called Shafter an “unwieldy swine” who absented himself from the front lines but left his men to face a “hideous disaster.” Dalton, p. 175.) Appendix D comprises 15 pages of Corrections.

The book appeared originally in installments in Scribner’s magazine, with the first installment’s publication in January 1899.

TR biographer Harbaugh points to the book’s unattractive boastfulness, leading Finley Peter Dunne’s Mr. Dooley to suggest more accurate titles for it, such as *Alone in Cubia!* or *Th’ Darin’ Explots iv a Brave Man be an Actual Eye-Witness* (p. 107).

According to TR biographer Dalton, “TR was not quite prepared for the national ‘cult of Theodore Roosevelt.’ His lively book *The Rough Riders*, celebrating the many ethnic groups who fought side by side in brotherhood during the war, sold well in article and book form and helped make him a bigger celebrity. Flattering press reports had told the public he embodied the romantic ideals of their generation, and to a reading public schooled in Sir Walter Scott a new heroic *Ivanhoe* gave them hope in the aftermath of the grimy Gilded Age. Cheering crowds greeted him as he went in and out of Manhattan. Reporters asked him often if he would run for president” (p. 178).

13. Roosevelt, Theodore. *The Strenuous Life: Essays and Addresses* by Theodore Roosevelt. New York: The Century Co., 1900.

Frontispiece portrait of TR.

Beneath two epigrams, from Tennyson’s “Ulysses” and Goethe’s “Faust,” dated September, 1900, from the Executive Mansion, Albany, N.Y.

This book is a collection of 13 of Roosevelt’s published commentaries and public addresses on what is necessary for political, social, and individual life to flourish. The title essay, for example – a transcription of an address TR delivered at the Hamilton Club, Chicago, on April 10, 1899 – argues that “our country calls not for the life of ease but for

the life of strenuous endeavor” and implores its citizens to “shrink from no strife, moral or physical, within or without the nation, provided we are certain that the strife is justified, for it is only through strife, through hard and dangerous endeavor, that we shall ultimately win the goal of true national greatness.”

An essay on *The American Boy* (originally published in *St. Nicholas*, May, 1900) similarly concludes that “in life, as in a foot-ball game, the principle to follow is: Hit the line hard; don’t foul and don’t shirk, but hit the line hard!”

An essay on *Military Preparedness and Unpreparedness* (originally published in *Century*, November, 1899) calls for the remodeling of the “whole staff system, and much else.”

14. Roosevelt, Theodore. *State of New York. Public Papers of Theodore Roosevelt, Governor, 1900*. Albany, NY: Brandow Printing Company, Department Printers, 1900.

With Roosevelt’s autograph signature, in black ink.

Includes five addresses; six official letters; messages to the Legislature, including “Certification to the Necessity of the Passage of Senate Bill No. 1406, to Secure Equal Educational Rights to Colored Children”; miscellaneous papers; three proclamations; 55 vetoes; 33 commutations; eight pardons; and two grants of respite to one Squire Tankard, who had been sentenced to execution after being found guilty of first-degree murder.

15. Banks, Charles Eugene, and Leroy Armstrong. *Theodore Roosevelt, Twenty-Sixth President of the United States: A Typical American*. Introductory Chapters by Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Opie Read. New York: Easton & Mains, 1901.

Frontispiece portrait of TR, and 25 additional illustrations.

The text is preceded by a poem, “Roosevelt,” by Grace Duffie Boylan.

TR became president following the assassination on September 6, 1901, of President William McKinley in Buffalo, New York, where McKinley was attending the Pan American Exposition. TR was summoned to Buffalo from Mount Tahawus in the Adirondacks, where he had been on a hiking trip with his family. On September 14, TR was sworn into office at the Ansley Wilcox Mansion in Buffalo. At 42, he was the youngest man to become president.

According to TR biographer Dalton, General Joseph Wheeler, author of the book’s Introduction, was among those who found that TR did not “fall in well with military discipline” during the Spanish-American War (p. 176). (President McKinley had commissioned Wheeler, a Civil War hero of the Confederacy, to serve as Major General of Volunteers in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.) When, during the Battle of San Juan Heights, Wheeler told TR that General William Shafter might order him to retreat from his position on Kettle Hill, TR said he might disobey such orders. Nonetheless, Wheeler concludes his laudatory introductory remarks by assuring his readers of his belief “that the dying moments of our martyred President were made more tranquil by the thought that his efforts for the glory, prosperity and happiness of our country would be continued by his successor with wisdom, courage and determination.”

Following Wheeler’s introduction is a second introduction by Opie Read, entitled “A Typical American.” Read (1852-1939) was a journalist, humorist, novelist, and lecturer. Calling TR “the first President of the New United States” whom the whole country can claim as its own – an Easterner by birth, with Southern connections through his mother’s

family, and Western connections as a result of his cowboy days – Read also makes the dubious assertion that TR’s presidency marks “the first time in our history a man of letters is at the head of the Government.”

The book’s first 20 chapters trace TR’s life from boyhood. The 21st and final chapter, “The Future,” probes “What May Reasonably Be Expected from Such a President of Such a Nation.” It looks for clues by quoting at length (pp. 401-407) from a speech TR gave in Minneapolis a few days before McKinley’s assassination, where TR sounds his familiar note of “turn[ing] scornfully aside from the paths of mere ease and idleness.”

16. Higgers, Jim. *The Adventures of Theodore: A Humorous Extravaganza as related by Jim Higgers to one of The Rough Writers*. Chicago: H.J. Smith & Devereaux Co., 1901.

Nine illustrations by Henrich.

A 14-chapter irreverent parody, whose first chapter, “Making Acquaintances,” sets the tone. The author purports to have been assigned by “the Superintendent of the agency” to accompany Theodore “in his hunt for adventure,” and upon his return to submit a report, “doubtless for the guidance of future Vice-Presidents.” The “Rough Writers,” who are introduced in the eponymous Chapter V, are the newspaper correspondents covering TR, thus dubbed by the vice president himself. In the final chapter, “The Battle Royal,” TR and the detective-author confront a bear so fearful that the latter muses the creature could only have received his training at Harvard, and laments, “I shall never have the opportunity to vote for you again.” Theodore, however, overcomes the bear, whom the party – including the Rough Writers – skin, thus providing a nighttime wrap for our hero, whose “great work was accomplished.”

17. *Inaugural Souvenir*, 1901. Washington: The Inaugural Committee, Press of W. F. Roberts, 1901.

Frontispiece portraits of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. Interior portraits of each president. Back inside cover lists members of the Inaugural Committee on a highly decorative board, beneath illustrations of the White House and Capitol.

Note on fly-leaf: “As the present Inaugural celebrates the beginning of a second century of Presidential terms of office, it was thought appropriate to have the Souvenir, at this time, contain a brief description of the ceremonies of the past one hundred years. These have been edited from material to be found in the Library of Congress. The portraits are reproductions of steel plate engravings from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.”

In fact, the coverage begins not with Jefferson’s 1801 inauguration but with the first three presidential inaugurations (Washington’s, 1789 and 1793) and Adams’s (1797).

Readers who have witnessed the first inauguration of the 21st century may be struck by the description of McKinley’s 1897 inauguration, the last of the 19th century: “Party sentiment was absent to a greater degree than ever before.”

18. Roosevelt, Theodore. *American Ideals and Other Essays Social and Political*. New York and London: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1901.

Presentation copy from President Roosevelt with autograph inscription in black ink: “With regards of Theodore Roosevelt, Xmas, 1902.”

This edition of TR's 1897 essays is preceded by a biographical ketch by General Francis Vinton Greene (1850-1921). Greene, an 1870 graduate of West Point, was well suited to the task. Assigned in 1872 to the Corps of Engineers, he wrote an important work on the Russian army while serving. Although Greene resigned from the army in 1886, he enlisted in the volunteer army as a colonel in 1898 and was appointed brigadier general and later major general. Following the Spanish-American War, Greene became police commissioner of New York City.

Dated July 16, 1900, from New York, Greene's biographical preface concludes with TR's accomplishments as governor, where "he has set a standard which the people of New York will not soon allow to be lowered."

19. Roosevelt, Theodore. Message of the President of the United States. Fifty-Seventh Congress, First Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1901.

Dated December 3, 1901, from the White House, TR had been in office for under three months at the time he issued this message. According to TR biographer Harbaugh, TR newly energized the country during his first months in office, but the question was still out as to whether he would continue McKinley's favorable tilt toward big business. Calling the annual message of 1901 a "verbose and lengthy document," Harbaugh asserts that it provided the first clue to TR's shift in policy: "it was designed to allay the fears of business while suggesting a program of moderate action" (p. 154). Despite the urging of emissaries from J. P. Morgan, TR argued against "overcapitalization" as a "real and grave" evil that threatened the nation. Even though he knew that his calls for national regulation of corporations would run counter to defenders of states' rights, he asserted, "It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form . . . they shall do so upon absolute truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested."

Another passage reveals TR's evolutionary approach to constitutional law by contrasting the corporations of his day to "the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies" in operation at the time the Constitution was adopted. He goes on to assert his belief "that a law can be framed which will enable the National Government to exercise control along the lines above indicated. . . .If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power."

20. Roosevelt, Theodore. President Roosevelt on the Bible. American Bible Society Leaflet, No. 13. 1901.

Epigram from 2 Timothy 3:15-17, "And that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works."

An introduction explains that the contents of the leaflet were originally delivered by TR, then Vice President of the United States, at the Presbyterian Church of Oyster Bay, on June 11, 1901, as part of the 86th Annual Meeting of the Long Island Bible Society,

an auxiliary of the American Bible Society. After concluding the address, TR was unanimously elected a vice president of the Long Island Bible Society.

The address appeared in print in the July, 1901, edition of the Bible Society Record. The leaflet was subsequently published with the consent of TR, who had since become President of the United States.

In the address, TR makes a plea “not merely for training of the mind, but for the moral and spiritual training of the home and the church.” He expresses his hope that no one will make a child “learn parts of the Bible as punishment,” lest the child come to associate the Bible “with an uncomfortable feeling of disgrace.” He talks of the “immense moral influence of the Bible,” which teaches its readers not “to shirk difficulties, but to overcome them.” He urges reading the Bible as The Book that encourages us “to try to make things better in this world,” and concludes with a plea “for a closer and wiser and deeper study of the Bible, so that our people may be in fact as well as in theory ‘doers of the word and not hearers only.’”

According to McCullough, the biographer of TR’s youth, young Teedie often suffered severe asthma attacks over the weekend during his family’s sojourns in Europe. McCullough suggests the reason might lie in the way the Sabbath was observed in TR’s childhood home, where Sunday “was a day of rigidly prescribed dress and behavior, of formal family gatherings, of little or no play, of church, Bible readings, family prayers, evening hymn singing in the parlor.” McCullough quotes TR’s mature recollections of Sunday as a day “we children did not enjoy – chiefly because we were all of us made to wear clean clothes and keep neat.” During the family’s European travels, Sunday either meant church attendance or – interestingly enough – memorization of several biblical verses. As a very young child, TR had been so impressed with a verse from John 2:17 – “The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up” – that he was afraid to step foot inside the Madison Square Church that his family attended. When he was sick over the weekend in Europe, he was allowed to miss church (pp. 102-103).

Bill Sewall, TR’s woodsman guide, recalled that as a Harvard undergraduate TR took the Bible into the North Woods and slipped away from time to time to read it in solitude. Harbaugh quotes Sewall: “Some folks read the Bible to find an easier way into Heaven. . . . Theodore reads it to find the right way and how to pursue it” (p. 214).

21. Roosevelt, Theodore. *The Strenuous Life: Essays and Addresses* by Theodore Roosevelt. New York: The Century Co., 1901.

Frontispiece portrait of TR.

Beneath two epigrams, from Tennyson’s “Ulysses” and Goethe’s “Faust,” dated September, 1900, from the Executive Mansion, Albany, N.Y.

In addition to the 13 essays in the 1900 edition, this edition includes four subsequent speeches given by TR: “The Two Americas,” delivered at the formal opening of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, where McKinley would later be assassinated; “Manhood and Statehood,” delivered at the Quarter-Centennial Celebration of Statehood in Colorado, at Colorado Springs, August 2, 1901; “Brotherhood and the Heroic Virtues,” delivered at September 5, 1901, veterans’ reunion, in Burlington, Vermont; and “National Duties,” delivered on September 2, 1901 (four days before the assassination of McKinley) at the Minnesota State Fair in Minneapolis.

22. Meyers, Robert C. V. *Theodore Roosevelt: Patriot and Statesman. The True Story of an Ideal American, Youngest President of the United States.* Philadelphia, PA, and Chicago, Ills.: P.W. Ziegler & Co., 1902.

On the title page author Robert C.V. Meyers (1858 - 1917) is described as author of “World-Famous Women,” “Victoria Queen and Empress,” “The Story of South Africa,” “The Colonel’s Christmas Morning,” Etc., Etc.

Frontispiece photograph of TR, copyright 1900 by G. G. Rockwood, and 40 other illustrations.

Twenty-two chapters, beginning with an overview of Roosevelt family history and ending with a review of TR’s first year as president. The preface asserts that the goal of the book is to paint a more detailed portrait of the man about whom most Americans know only that “he was the organizer of the Rough Riders and is now the President,” as well as to demonstrate “a lesson of importance to us all – that in no man are the limitations of character, if in the man are the incentives to excel in whatsoever his hand finds to do.”

The concluding assessment of TR’s first year in the presidency is that while TR had proven himself no “accidency,” he had “accomplished little legislative reform, and failed in his endeavors to set some matters aright”; by scrupulously keeping his promise to follow McKinley’s lead, “he had done practically nothing in the way of forming new policies.” Nonetheless, TR had set a fine example for the country of “a plain strong man, living, working wholesomely, in unpretentious, old-fashioned democratic simplicity.” Furthermore, he might well in the future make “good things come to pass,” and thus “rise above his times to a more than passing fame.”

In the course of 1902, the year of this biography’s publication, TR would order the first of his 45 antitrust suits; establish Crater Lake National Park, the first of five national parks he would establish by 1906; sign the Newlands Reclamation Act, leading to the first 21 federal irrigation projects; issue the Isthmian Canal Act; settle the anthracite coal strike; and settle the Venezuelan Affair.

23. *The Ship of State by Those at the Helm.* Boston: Ginn & Company, Publishers, 1903.

A volume in *The Youths’ Companion Series*.

Sixteen illustrations, including photograph of TR, facing p. 3.

Twelve essays, of which the first is “The Presidency, by Theodore Roosevelt, Now President of the United States” (3-19). The second essay, by TR’s friend and mentor, is “The Life of a Senator, by Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts.” Lodge also contributed an essay on “How Foreign Treaties are Made.”

A note on the first page of Roosevelt’s essay indicates that it was written in 1900, while TR was governor of New York, before he was nominated for the vice presidency. Therefore, “the views expressed are not to be regarded as those of an incumbent of the office” (p. 3). Among the interesting assertions made by TR about holders of the presidency, a 21st-century reader notes that “we have never had one concerning whose personal integrity there was so much as a shadow of suspicion” (p. 10) and “the President is the man to whom the nation looks, and whom it holds accountable in the matter both of expenditure and of revenue” (pp. 11-12). The essay contrasts the “immense power” a president wields while in office with “the fact that as soon as he has ceased being

President he goes right back into the body of the people and becomes just like any other American citizen” (p. 18).

Other essays include “The Life of a Congressman, by Thomas B. Reed, Formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives,” and “The Supreme Court of the United States, by David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.”

According to TR biographer Kathleen Dalton (Theodore Roosevelt: A Strenuous Life, NY: Knopf, 2002), Reed was among the “influential politicians” with whom TR’s sister Bamie made friends in order to advance her brother’s career (p. 119).

Four essays introduce young readers to life in the armed services. Former Secretary of the Navy John D. Long contributed two essays; Assistant Secretary of War William Cary Sanger explained “How Our Soldiers are Fed”; and General M. F. Ludington, Quartermaster-General, described “How the Army is Clothed.” Long was TR’s boss during his tenure as Assistant Secretary of the Navy (April 19, 1897, through May 6, 1898). Long and TR did not always see eye to eye. According to biographer Dalton, “Secretary Long told a friend that his assistant’s pugnacity made him uncomfortable, but he appreciated the young man’s attention to detail and his sophisticated understanding of strategy, technology, and diplomacy. But TR discovered that Long was not a true advocate of naval expansion, which made his own position awkward” (p. 167). When Long discovered that TR had authorized spending for ship repairs in preparation for a possible war with Spain over Cuba, he “thought the precautions unnecessary” (p. 168). In addition to Lodge’s essay on treaty-making, former Secretary of State William R. Day also dealt with foreign affairs in his essay, “Good Manners and Diplomacy.” Day would later become a Supreme Court justice. According to TR biographer Harbaugh, in late January 1908, TR wrote Samuel Gompers that he would be “amused to know” that he had sent copies of George A. Alger’s pro-labor book, *Moral Overstrain*, to the two anti-labor justices, including Day (p. 339).

The book concludes with an essay by US Solicitor-General John K. Richards on “Uncle Sam’s Law Business” and another by the former Postmaster General W. L. Wilson on “The American Post Office.”

24. Andrews, Byron. *The Facts about the Candidate*. Illustrated by A. J. Klapp. Chicago, Ill.: Sam Stone, 1904.

On the title page Andrews is described as author of the “Eastern Conflict,” “Life of Logan,” “One of the People,” etc., etc.

A miniature book, about 1.75” x 2.25”. In his preface, dated May 1, 1904, Washington, D.C., Andrews calls attention to the small size of the book. He says that the book is not intended “for school boys only,” though he hopes “every boy will read it.”

The frontispiece illustration shows TR as colonel of the Rough Riders. There are 19 other illustrations.

The book’s seven chapters present a short biographical study of TR; an appendix, in smaller type, describes the electoral college and the number of votes allotted to each state. The final chapter asserts that TR’s “distinctive trait above all is moral courage.” It describes the hostility “Wall Street stock jobbers” feel toward him. It predicts that the electorate will say to TR in November “Well done, good and faithful servant. Thou hast kept the faith with McKinley, now be true to thyself.”

On November 8, 1904, TR was reelected president over Democrat Alton B. Parker. (TR's main rival, Senator Mark Hanna of Ohio, died four months prior to the convention.)

25. Kanegsberg, Henry, ed. *Addresses at the Republican National Convention, 1904. Nominating for President Hon. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, for Vice President Hon. Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana.* New York: Isaac H. Blanchard Co., Publishers, 1904.

Frontispiece photograph of TR, with printed signature. Photograph of Fairbanks, with printed signature, opposite the first Contents page. Photographs, with printed signatures, of the various speakers.

According to TR biographer Dalton, as a sitting president TR did not attend his own nominating convention. TR did not secure as running mate his choice, Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, despite the efforts of his point men, Elihu Root and Henry Cabot Lodge. E. H. Harriman and other influential Republicans chose "the duller, more conservative Senator Charles Fairbanks of Indiana. Harriman may have won without much of a fight because Root and Lodge were so eager to placate the Wall Street wing of the party" (p. 262).

In his preface Kanegsberg describes "This handsome volume, which has been carefully compiled and revised," as presenting "a true exposition of the principles and policies of the Republican party, as well as an insight into the life, character and public services of its candidates. . . ." He urges its use as "an invaluable textbook in schools and colleges," as well as its purchase by "every library, reading-room and political organization throughout the land." He asserts that the addresses contained in it are the rhetorical equal of the greatest orations in the nation's history.

The volume contains a list of the membership of the Republican national committee; the party platform for the 1904 campaign, concluding in encomia for TR's success in both foreign and domestic affairs; the prayers offered by three Christian ministers; addresses by Elihu Root (whom TR selected as his secretary of state) and 13 others, including former New York governor Frank S. Bland's address nominating TR and Iowa senator Jonathan P. Dolliver's address nominating Fairbanks; a section on the careers of TR, Fairbanks, and RNC chairman George B. Cortelyou (later TR's Secretary of the Treasury); Speaker of the House Joseph G. Cannon's notification speech; and TR's acceptance speech.

Elected by an overwhelming majority, TR was inaugurated for his second presidential term on March 4, 1905.

26. Job, Herbert Keightley. *Wild Wings: Adventures of a Camera-Hunter among the Larger Wild Birds of North America on Sea and Land. With an Introductory Letter by Theodore Roosevelt. With One Hundred and Sixty Illustrations after Photographs from Life by the Author.* Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin & Company; Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1905.

The title page identifies Job as author of "Among the Water-Fowl," and a member of the American Ornithologists' Union.

According to a note below it, the letter from TR was actually written after the president's reading not this book but rather Job's "Among the Water-Fowl." The letter,

with the return address of “White House, Washington,” thanks Job, “a fellow Harvard man,” for his “exceedingly interesting book,” with which TR has been “delighted.” In particular, he approves of “the good which comes from such books as yours and from the substitution of the camera for the gun. The older I grow the less I care to shoot anything except ‘varmints.’” While TR continues to believe in shooting wild game “under proper restrictions,” he endorses the substitution of the camera for the gun wherever possible so that “the next generation will see an immense change for the better in the life of our woods and waters.”

Beneath his signature, TR adds a P.S. in handwriting: “But I am still something of a hunter, although a lover of wild nature first!”

TR, whose first published work was a bird catalogue, as a Harvard undergraduate had joined the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge.

27. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter*. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1905.

“This edition, printed on Ruisdael paper by the De Vinne Press, is limited to two hundred and sixty copies, each signed by the author, of which this is no. 184.”

Described in the Catalog of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Exhibit at the Library of Congress (1958) as: “Narrating incidents which occurred in the early years of Roosevelt’s Presidency, this volume was dedicated to John Burroughs (‘Oom John’), who accompanied Roosevelt on one of the hunting trips described in it. . . .”

Frontispiece portrait of Roosevelt. Forty-eight other illustrations. A note on the third Illustrations page attributes a number of photographs to other individuals and indicates that most of the rest were “taken by me or members of my family.”

TR dedicated the book from the White House, on October 2, 1905, to John Burroughs (1837–1921), a Catskill Mountain naturalist. Burroughs, whom TR called “Oom John” (“Uncle John” in Dutch), was not only a longtime friend and occasional guest in the Lincoln bedroom but also an important influence on Roosevelt’s development as a naturalist and conservationist. TR had been a fan of Burroughs’s, whose books on nature and the outdoors he read with enthusiasm. The fan letters that TR sent Burroughs before their first meeting in 1889 meeting were followed by three decades of correspondence after that meeting. Occasionally they went on bird-watching expeditions together at Sagamore Hill, near the Roosevelt cottage in Virginia, and on the White House lawn. During their first significant outing together, a two-month, 14,000-mile 1903 tour that included Yellowstone National Park, they developed a mutual admiration for each other’s intellect and knowledge of natural history. A photograph of Oom John appears facing page 309. Although TR was two decades younger than Burroughs, he predeceased him; Burroughs was among those whose memorial pieces on TR appear in #90.

Several months earlier, on June 2, 1905, TR had designated Wichita Forest, Oklahoma, the first federal game preserve. He later established federal game preserves in the Grand Canyon (1908); Fire Island, Alaska (1909); and National Bison Range, Montana (1909).

The book consists of eleven chapters and an appendix containing a number of letters by and to TR. A note on the second Contents page indicates that five of the chapters were newly written, while six were revisions that were first published “in the publications of the Boone and Crockett Club and in Mr. Caspar Whitney’s ‘Deer Family.’” In 1888 TR

and his friend George Bird Grinnell organized the Boone and Crockett Club of big-game hunters “to promote manly sport with the rifle” (Dalton, p. 124). Among TR’s achievements as president of the club were influencing the passage of the Park Protection Act of 1894, lobbying for the protection of the sequoias and Yosemite, and the founding of the Bronx Zoo.

According to TR biographer Dalton, while TR advocated hunting, “he deplored commercial hunters who killed countless animals capriciously,” believing instead “in limited, regulated hunting and extensive animal protection” (p. 243). As is well known, Roosevelt’s refusal to shoot a bear for sport while on a hunt led to the creation of the famous toy Teddy Bear.

28. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter*. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1905.

Not part of the limited edition of 260 copies, this volume is considerably more compact and less elegant, though still on high-quality paper, which, unlike the limited edition, has a gilt edge.

29. Grinnell, George Bird, and Theodore Roosevelt, editors. *Trail and Camp-Fire: The Book of the Boone and Crockett Club*. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company, 1906.

The book’s original copyright was 1897, and the preface is dated New York, October 1, 1897.

The frontispiece photograph is of Benjamin H. Bristow. While TR was still a Harvard undergraduate, his father supported the nomination of Bristow for president at the Cincinnati Republican convention of 1876 (which went to Rutherford B. Hayes). Bristow and the senior Roosevelt were both advocates of civil service reform. A page following the preface contains excerpts from the club minutes of January 16, 1897, in memoriam to Bristow, who had been president of the club.

The preface indicates that this is the third book published under the auspices of the Boone and Crockett Club. The other two were *American Big-Game Hunting* and *Hunting in Many Lands*.

The book consists of a number of essays by different individuals, including two each by TR (“On the Little Missouri” and “The Bear’s Disposition”) and Grinnell, and one by Henry L. Stimson, who would serve the nation in many capacities (including secretary of war during World War II); a general review of “Books on Big Game”; a “List of Books Written by members of the Boone and Crockett Club on Hunting, Exploration, Natural History, etc.”; and a “List of Members of the Boone and Crockett Club, 1904.” The membership list is divided into several categories: Regular Members; Associate Members; Regular Members, Deceased; Honorary Members, Deceased (including Francis Parkman and Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman); Associate Members, Deceased.

Although the Contents claims that the Constitution of the Boone and Crockett Club and a list of the club’s officers are included on pages 343 and 347, respectively, in fact neither appears; the membership list begins on page 343, immediately following the list of books written by the club’s members.

According to TR biographer Dalton, George Bird Grinnell – co-editor of this book – was among the reformers who helped convince TR – originally no friend of the Native American – that the tribes “were not getting a Square Deal” (p. 326).

30. Allen, Philip Loring. *America’s Awakening: The Triumph of Righteousness in High Places*. New York, Chicago, Toronto, London, Edinburgh: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1906.

Frontispiece portrait of TR, copyright, Pach Bros., NY, 1906. Opposite the portrait is a TR chronology through 1904, followed by a quotation from TR’s “Man with the Muck Rake” speech of April 15, 1906: “The forces that tend for evil are great and terrible, but the forces of truth and love and courage and honesty and generosity and sympathy are also stronger than ever before.”

The preface, dated New York, September 27, 1906, indicates that “It is the effort of this book, without in any way attempting to minimize grave and actual perils, to present some of the facts that go to strengthen the hopeful view of our country’s condition and its future, to point out the symptoms of health as others have pointed out the symptoms of disease.”

The book consists of 15 chapters that trace the history of what the author calls the “moral upheaval” or “civic renaissance” – the reform movement that has revealed to him and his contemporaries “the evil . . . in practices that were once accepted as natural and inevitable.” Chapter III, “Roosevelt the Inspiration” (pp. 44-58), quotes the description of TR, by “one of his severest critics” as “the greatest force for good in this country” (p. 45). The author also calls attention to the “muck-rake” speech for containing “the suggestion of a graduated income tax for the elimination of excessive fortunes” (p. 54).

31. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Special Message of the President of the United States Concerning the Panama Canal Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress on December 17, 1906*. Second Session of the Fifty-Ninth Congress. Document No. 144. December 17, 1906-Read; referred to the Committee on InterOceanic Canals and ordered to be printed with illustration. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906.

In November 1906, TR and his wife, Edith, embarked on a new battleship, the U.S.S. *Louisiana*, for an inspection tour of the future site of the Panama Canal. This tour marked the first time a president left the United States while in office. On December 10, two weeks after their return, Roosevelt became the first American to become a Nobel laureate. TR was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for mediating the Russo-Japanese War in 1905.

Despite the rain in Panama, TR made personal observations of the locks, the workers’ living quarters, the dams, and the railroad. He was especially gratified by the public health progress the Americans had brought in Panama. Mosquito control had improved public health not only for the local population but also for the Caribbean workers building the canal. Water and sewer systems had cleaned up microbes. He endorsed as proper the relationship between the white supervisors at Culebra Cut and the tens of thousands of black West Indian manual laborers.

TR’s 29-page report to the Senate and House of Representatives gives accounts of his three days ashore, followed by discussions labeled “preliminary work being done,” “successful sanitation,” “hospitals and their treatment,” “health showing remarkably

good,” “diminution of mosquitoes,” “improvements in Panama and Colon,” “Colon water supply,” “Colon pavements,” “complaints not well founded,” “unjust criticism,” “care of employees,” “quarters good and satisfactory,” “food supplies, a thirty-cent meal,” “no cause for complaint about food,” “Chinese and other labor,” “Negro laborers and their quarters,” “Negroes do their own cooking,” “recreation and amusement,” “work of construction,” “in Culebra cut,” “new records for excavation,” “railway improvements,” “critics and doubting Thomases,” “slanderers and libelers,” “plan to build by contract,” “a single commissioner desired,” and concluding with “confident of ultimate success.”

Seven appendices follow (Appendix I: address of President Roosevelt to the employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission, at Colon, Panama, November 17, 1906; Appendix II: letter of November 23, 1906, from W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer, Isthmian Canal Zone, Department of Health, to Mr. William Loeb, Secretary to the President, White House, Washington, D.C.; Appendix III: letter of September 13, 1906, from W. G. Bierd, general manager, to Mr. Jno. F. Stevens, vice president, Culebra, Canal Zone; Appendix IV (from which that heading is omitted): the scale of wages paid by the Isthmian Canal Commission to laborers of different types, along with the qualifications for each type of employment; Appendix V: letter from Gorgas to Loeb, enclosing statistics comparing the death rate among the white population to that among the black population; Appendix VI: letter dated November 20, 1906, from aboard the *Louisiana*, to Gorgas, from P[resley]. M. Rixey, TR’s doctor and Surgeon General of the Navy; Appendix VII: letter of December 5, 1906, from T. P. Shonts, chairman, Isthmian Canal Affairs, Office of Administration, Panama Canal Building, Washington, D.C., to the President).

Numerous black-and-white fold-out illustrations, “Concerning the Panama Canal,” follow. The last illustration is a large fold-out colored map.

32. Cushing, Otho. *The Teddyssey*. New York: Life Publishing Company, 1907.

A book of caricatures of TR, organized loosely around Homer’s *Odyssey*. Cushing’s parody consists of 11 “books”: *Infancy*, *Youth*, *San Juan*, *Glorification*, *Inauguration*, *Temptation*, *Arbitration*, *Prevarication*, *Incantation*, *Iteration*, *Apotheosis*. Cushing’s Roosevelt, however, though drawn with his glasses on from infancy on, is not a figure of fun. He is the hero of this story, living up to his image as a reformer by refusing to kowtow to American capitalists and by exposing governmental corruption.

The book’s opening epigram is fragment 10 from H. T. Wharton’s translation of Sappho: “Who gave me their gifts and made me honoured.” A closing epigram, “Men I think will remember us even hereafter,” is fragment 32 from the same work.

Opposite the copyright page is an illustration of a man in riding clothes, holding a winged horse labeled “Peggy,” with a cloud of breath emerging from its nostrils; the man is admiring a statue of Pallas – goddess of wisdom, fertility, the useful arts, and prudent warfare – who holds a spear and shield. The inscription – “Pallas alma dea blandens Peggy ad olympum scandens scripsit haec inania tibi haec ex suo voto dedit tuus servus Oto” – is far from grammatical Latin, although it can be scanned as dactylic or choriambic meter and can be construed as having a rhyme scheme. One possible translation of the nonsense Latin: “Since Pallas, kind goddess,/is tempting Peggy to Olympus,/these absurdities wrote he,/these for you by his own vow/did dedicate your servant Otho.” Peggy, of course, is Pegasus, the winged horse of the Muses. Cushing’s

captions identify the statue as Pallas Columbia, rather than Pallas Athena; Columbia, of course, refers to the United States.

Cushing (1871-1942) attended the Boston School of Arts and the Academie Julian in Paris. In 1906, after *Life* accepted the first cartoons Cushing submitted, he joined the magazine as a staff artist. The *Teddyssey* is only one example of Cushing's pseudoclassical style. He made frequent use of the Greek pantheon to satirize contemporary politics and society. He typically dressed his society women in togas, not gowns.

A decade later Cushing also illustrated an edition of Charles Lamb's *The Adventures of Ulysses*, edited by Francis Kingsley Gall (Boston: Ginn, 1917).

33. Roosevelt, Theodore. Address of President Roosevelt Before the National Editorial Association, at Jamestown, Virginia, June 10, 1907, at 2 P.M. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907.

According to biographer Kathleen Dalton, "by 1907 the strain of the presidency was taking a serious toll on" TR. The year was punctuated by different manifestations of labor unrest, led by Marxists and Socialists. When two individuals associated with the Western Federation of miners were arrested for the murder of anti-union former Idaho governor Frank Steunenberg, TR agreed to let the Secret Service embed spies in the most radical wing of the labor movement. His use of the term "undesirable citizen" for the two union leaders led on May 4, 1907, to a protest against TR in New York. Over 40,000 marchers demonstrated, led by immigrant groups, socialists, and labor unions. Abraham Cahan, editor of the *Jewish Daily Forward*, also backed the demonstration. Similar demonstrations occurred in Boston, Rochester, Mobile, and Chicago.

At the same time some of the press was blaming Roosevelt for causing the economic downturn known as the Financial Panic of 1907 by his aggressive anti-trust prosecutions. The *New York Times*, for example, charged him of demonstrating "vindictive savagery toward corporations" (Dalton, p 331). The newspapers also made much of a story that TR and RNC chairman George Cortelyou had financed the 1904 campaign by conducting "a general shakedown of corporations and moneyed folk" (Dalton, p. 328). Roosevelt invited the press corps to hear his rebuttal of the accusation.

Roosevelt's address to the National Editorial Association begins by exhorting his audience to "be sure of your facts and avoid everything like hysteria or exaggeration." After speaking his mind to the audience "in your capacity of molders and guides of public thought," he broaches on two issues of public policy: "reshaping our system of taxation so as to make it bear most heavily on those most capable of supporting the strain," and "utilizing the natural resources of the nation in the way that will be of most benefit to the nation as a whole." After speaking at length about conservation issues, he discusses introducing a graduated income tax and an inheritance tax.

34. Roosevelt, Theodore. Address of President Roosevelt at Keokuk, Iowa, October 1, 1907. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907.

TR took his landslide victory in 1904 as a mandate to ask Congress for substantial powers to regulate interstate railroad rates. The Hepburn Act of 1906, which authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission to set maximum rates, was a milestone of the modern social-service state by establishing the first governmental regulatory commission.

In this address TR speaks of his belief that “the National Government, in the interests of the people, should assume much the same supervision and control over the management of the interstate common carriers that it now exercises over the national banks.”

Referring to his recent reading of *The Greatness and Decline of Rome* by “the eminent Italian scholar” Guglielmo Ferrero, TR notes that the downfall of Rome was preceded by a “split between two camps, one containing the rich who wished to exploit the poor, and the other the poor who wished to plunder the rich.” He speaks of his wish not to enrich the lazy but “to see that the necessary struggle in life shall be carried on under genuinely democratic conditions; . . . and that no man shall be permitted to acquire or to use a vast fortune by methods or in ways that are tortuous and dishonest.”

Alluding to claims in the press that the country’s financial problems are attributable “entirely to the admitted intention of President Roosevelt to punish the large moneyed interests . . .,” TR asserts that even if his policy against corporate malfeasance is contributing to the economic downturn, “it must be accepted as a disagreeable but unavoidable feature in a course of policy which as long as I am President will not be changed.” He asserts that “if righteousness conflicts with the fancied needs of business, then the latter must go to the wall.”

TR also speaks of the need for appropriate education for the farmers on whom the economy of the state of Iowa depends, and – ever the conservationist – of protecting “the range,” so that it can be secured “undamaged as an asset for the next generation. . . .”

35. Roosevelt, Theodore. Address of President Roosevelt at Cairo, Illinois, October 3, 1907. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907.

The country was in the midst of the Financial Panic of 1907 at the time TR gave this address. Although TR tried to keep investors from pulling their money out of banks, inadequate federal banking and securities regulation left depositors unprotected. TR became the scapegoat of the panic, accused of ruining the economy by aggressively pursuing corporations and other anti-business policies.

Beginning his address with international affairs, TR asserts: “The policy of ‘peace with insult’ is the very worst policy upon which it is possible to embark, whether for a nation or an individual. . . . The only safe and honorable rule of foreign policy for the United States is to show itself courteous toward other nations, scrupulous not to infringe upon their rights, and yet able and ready to defend its own.”

Shifting to domestic policy, TR speaks of the need for regulation of corporations, insisting, “that the course we are pursuing will ultimately help business; for the corrupt man of business is as great a foe to this country as the corrupt politician.” He concludes by assuring his audience that “reform is the antidote to revolution; and that social reform is not the precursor but the preventive of socialism.”

36. Roosevelt, Theodore. Address of President Roosevelt to the Deep Waterway Convention at Memphis, Tennessee, October 4, 1907. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907.

Among the significant remarks conservationist TR made at this convention, the following resonate in particular:

“ . . . The conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem it will avail us little to solve all others.”

“ . . . the conservation of our national resources, and the improvement of the Mississippi River, are not party questions.”

With the country in the midst of the Financial Panic of 1907, TR took the opportunity provided by this conservationist speech to talk also about Congressional regulation of the railways under the interstate commerce clause: “. . . the old days of happy-go-lucky indifference on the part of the public to the conduct of the corporations have passed.”

37. Murray, Frank Alister. *The Book of Ted, or Roosevelt and the Railroads in Scripture*. Chicago: Western News Co., 1907.

After a brief introduction (“The Book of Ted is a satirical summary – more or less biblical, but not bilious – of recent large events in the financial world, especially those bearing directly on the railroad problem”), the book unfolds as 31 quasi-biblical chapters about the Tribes of Rail. The final verse, XXXI:16, reads, “And all the people were amused at these things, for they loved better even than the King’s game of Squardeel their own game of Pollyticks, which all their forefathers had played from the beginning of time.”

When TR was elected in his own right in 1904, he called for the regulation of interstate railroad rates and called upon the railroads to open their books to the government. “Railroad senators” – those who received campaign donations and free travel passes from the railroads – warned that TR’s policy would lead inexorably to socialism and economic decline. Nonetheless, through speech after speech around the country, TR managed to sway public opinion about the importance of railroad regulation. In May 1906, the Hepburn Act passed, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) the power to force railroads to obey its orders unless new litigation said otherwise.

38. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Good Hunting: In Pursuit of Big Game in the West*. New York and London: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1907.

Frontispiece illustration of “a wounded bull elk.” Fifteen other illustrations.

Title page epigram from Kipling’s “Night-Song in the Jungle,” from *The Jungle Books*: “Good hunting all/That keep the Jungle law.”

Publisher’s Note (pp. v-vi): “This book offers to younger readers a series of pictures of out-door life and big-game hunting in the west. . . .” The note also reminds readers of “the influence of the author [which] has been constantly exerted in favor of the preservation of big game and the maintenance of national parks and forest reserves. . . .” The note concludes by indicating that most of the contents of the book originally appeared as articles in Harper’s *Round Table* in 1897, with the exception of the closing chapter, which appeared in the same publication a year earlier. “These articles are now presented together in book form for the first time after consultation with the author.”

39. Bennett, John W. *Roosevelt and the Republic*. New York: Broadway Publishing Co., 1908.

An anti-Roosevelt book, consisting of a preface, an introduction, and 34 chapters. The pages of this volume remain uncut.

The preface asks the reader to keep an open mind as the author makes his assessment of TR at the moment when “An administration which has attracted much attention is about to close.”

In the introduction the author identifies himself as a Southern Populist. Quoting selectively from TR’s writings, the author ironically sums up the philosophy: “No hasty words these, but carefully thought out. . . .Still there are those who if the above matter had proceeded from another source, might have thought it pure demagoguery.”

The final chapter assails Roosevelt for arrogating “colossal powers and prerogatives” into his own hands, so that “No man nor institution can set bounds to his activities. All this has been done on the plea of protecting popular interests.” In his final sentence the author states, “But one enigma will stand through time and eternity: – why democrats devoted to the Republic could have come to regard Roosevelt as their champion.”

40. Hale, Mrs. Annie Riley. *Rooseveltian Fact and Fable*. New York: Broadway Publishing Company, 1908.

Frontispiece portrait of Mrs. Hale. Title page indicates “With illustrations by Hudson,” but I could not find any illustrations. Since the pages remain uncut, however, perhaps there are illustrations in the uncut pages.

“Dedication. To the Galleries, to whom my hero has played so long and so successfully, this little volume is affectionately dedicated.”

The book, completed after the nomination of TR’s successor, William Howard Taft, consists of a preface and 15 chapters, beginning with “His Public Beginnings” and concluding with “Caesar Puts by the Crown.” In the preface the author claims to be “neither Mr. Roosevelt’s apologist nor his accuser,” but quickly makes clear her bias, as she warns the entire “class of Rooseveltian worshippers” not to waste their time on her book. She concludes the preface by suggesting that perhaps the time is ripe “for applying the historic measuring-rod to the Roosevelt dimensions.”

Although TR biographer Harbaugh asserts that TR came close to nobility in refusing “resolutely . . . over many months to submit to the enormous pressures that he violate his election-eve promise of 1904 and accept another term” (p. 330), Hale tells a different story: As early as 1906 “was inaugurated that systematized effort by all the various press agencies in the employ of Roosevelt, to create the impression that there was a great popular demand for a continuance of Roosevelt rule” (p. 192).

This anti-Roosevelt tract was not Mrs. Hale’s only political accomplishment. In January 1917 The United States Senate resolved, “That the manuscript submitted by the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. McCumber), on January 19, 1917, entitled ‘Biological and Sociological Aspects of the Woman Question,’ by Mrs. Annie Riley Hale, be printed as a Senate document” (Resolution 337).

She also wrote on health issues. In 1926 the National Health Foundation published *These Cults*, her indictment of traditional medicine, which includes essays on, among other things, homeopathy, osteopathy, chiropractic, and Christian science.

41. Meritum, Bonum. *A War of Words Between President Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan Concerning Railroad, Tariff and Trust Questions and the Panic of 1907*. Supposed Arguments between President Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan, who met in

Washington twice in 1907, to Discuss Industrial Questions. Chicago: M. A. Donohue & Co., 1908.

There are several cartoonlike illustrations and diagrams.

Paperback copy.

The book consists of a preface and two parts: Part I, "Concerning the Railroads," and Part II, "Concerning Trusts, Tariff, Etc." The paperback dust jacket says, "The known fact that the railroad and trust kings in this country have accumulated hundreds of millions in money in a few years seems less strange than the further fact that the people have been kept in the dark concerning the methods used to pile up these great fortunes." A second paragraph, headed "Methods Fully Explained," states: "In this book the methods by which these great fortunes were made are explained so fully and clearly that the ordinary citizen can understand them as well as the railroad and trust kings themselves."

In the preface, the author (whose identity behind the pen name remains a mystery) explains his purpose: to "help awaken the people to their own interests and inspire them to take wise action in their own defense." Just as decades later British playwright-novelist Michael Frayn would write "Copenhagen" to explore what might have happened at the 1941 meeting in Denmark's capital between Niels Bohr and Werner Heisenberg, our pseudonymous author uses the two 1907 meetings in Washington between TR and Morgan as "a foundation upon which to suppose that certain questions were considered and certain arguments advanced by both parties."

In both parts the author depicts the president as "on the side of the people" and Morgan on the side of corporate interests. At the end of the book "Mr. Morgan returned to New York a changed man. He saw the justice of every reform the President was striving to institute. He could not expect a single member of either house of congress to oppose the President's plans to give the people relief."

According to TR biographer Dalton, after Morgan and E. H. Harriman "sparked a Wall Street panic and ruined many investors over their fight for control of the Northern Pacific Railroad" in 1902, "Morgan declared that he did not care about the larger economic consequences of his Wall Street dealings: 'I owe the public nothing'" (p. 224). Although TR had grown up "seeing banking and business consolidation as mildly uninteresting but not morally objectionable . . . he had listened well to the popular outcry against monopolies." Believing that "a great president in the Lincoln mold would not hesitate to challenge anyone" in the name of the public good, he courageously took on the railroads. "It was the first time a president dared to stand up to the biggest corporations" (p. 225). Roosevelt's resurrection of the Sherman Antitrust Law took Morgan by surprise. Nonetheless, Morgan contributed \$150,000 to Roosevelt's re-election campaign in 1904. During the panic of 1907, TR agreed to the merger between Morgan's US Steel and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company because he was afraid that by barring the merger he might worsen the economic situation.

42. Meritum, Bonum. A War of Words Between President Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan Concerning Railroad, Tariff and Trust Questions and the Panic of 1907. Supposed Arguments between President Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan, who met in Washington twice in 1907, to Discuss Industrial Questions. Chicago: M. A. Donohue & Co., 1908.

Hardback copy.

43. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Addresses and Papers*. Ed. Willis Fletcher Johnson, L.H.D. New York: The Sun Dial Classics Co. Publishers, 1908.

Frontispiece portrait of TR, with printed signature below.

The title page identifies Johnson as “Author of ‘A Century of Expansion,’ ‘Four Centuries of the Panama Canal,’ ‘Colonel Henry Ludington, a Memoir,’ etc.”

The bulk of the book (pp. 7-464) consists of excerpts from or complete addresses, proclamations, letters, etc. by TR, beginning with his first annual message to Congress on December 3, 1901, and concluding with a personal letter in support of Taft, written during the 1908 presidential campaign. A brief “Life of Roosevelt” follows (pp. 465-468), through his decision not to run in 1908 and his announced plan to travel through Africa. In “The Story of the Book” (p. 469) the editor explains his aim of presenting “individual topics in substantial entirety” and covering “as nearly as possible the whole range of topics of public interest which Mr. Roosevelt has discussed.” The “Notes on the Text” (pp. 470-499), arranged by page number, are very helpful even today in clarifying the issues of the time. The Index (pp. 500-510) is similarly useful.

44. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter*. Illustrated. New and Enlarged Edition. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1908.

Frontispiece portrait of Roosevelt in hunting garb, seated, with hat on knee.

Copyright 1903, by P. A. Juley, New York. Printed signature beneath.

The brief “Introduction to Second Edition,” dated “The White House, January 1, 1908,” indicates that the final two chapters (Chapter XII, “In the Louisiana Canebrakes,” and Chapter XIII, “Small Country Neighbors”) “relate to experiences that occurred since the first edition of this volume was published” and identifies the photographers who illustrated those chapters.

45. Blanchard, Newton C., et al., editors. *Proceedings of a Conference of Governors in the White House, Washington, D.C., May 13-15, 1908*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1909.

Blanchard (1849-1922, governor of Louisiana) was chairman of the Committee of Governors; his editorial team included John Franklin Fort (governor of New Jersey); John C. Cutler (governor of Utah); James O. Davidson (governor of Wisconsin); and Martin F. Ansel (governor of South Carolina). Recording Secretary of the Conference was Dr. W. J. McGee, identified on p. 13 of the proceedings as Secretary of the Inland Waterways Commission.

The three-day conference was the first step toward a conservation policy on both the national and state levels. It led not only to the appointment of a 50-man commission to inventory all the country’s natural resources but also to the appointment of state conservation agencies in 41 states.

According to TR biographer Dalton, “The most substantial accomplishment of his last year in office was his Governors’ Conference on Conservation” (p. 337). In the aftermath of the conference, “federal and state government began working harder on forest fire prevention and detection, and afterward Roosevelt added to the national forests the

extensive Superior National Forest in Minnesota” (p. 338). Congress, however, opposed TR’s conservation efforts and did its best to impede, rather than assist, them.

See #26/169 below.

46. Bacon, Alexander S. *The Woolly Horse*. New York: 37 Liberty Street, 1909.

Frontispiece portrait of Alexander S. Bacon, with a printed signature beneath. Bacon is identified on the title page as “of the New York Bar” and as “Author of ‘The Illegal Trial of Christ,’ ‘Masonic Nobility,’ Etc.”

The epigram begins with a Latin quotation, “Magna est veritas et praevalerebit” – Truth is mighty, and will prevail. The author adds in English: “but it sometimes hurts.”

The title of this anti-Roosevelt book is explained in the third of nine essays that comprise it. The essay, “The Woolly Horse,” first appeared in the August 1904 edition of “Army and Navy Critic.” Bacon reminds his readers that the woolly horse was a “harmless and wholly good-natured” deceit imposed on the American people by P. T. Barnum (p. 56). By contrast, various essays in the book accuse Roosevelt of “serious fraud” (p. 57). For example, the fourth essay, “The Lone Horseman of San Juan,” which first appeared as a supplement to an unnamed newspaper in November 1904, asserts, among many other serious charges of fraud, that “Colonel Roosevelt’s account of his heroic charge on horseback up San Juan Hill is absolutely false” (p. 84). In Chapter V, “The Slaughter of Dream Elks,” is a letter dated June 27, 1907, to one Rev. William Long of Connecticut, in which Bacon asserts that TR wields his “big stick” ever so “fiercely” against “the wicked trusts,” until the magnates make their campaign contributions, “then it rests peacefully” (p. 95). In the letter he also calls TR “a dual genius – a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,” and calls him “too exalted to be criticized” (p. 96). In the first essay, “Panama; A Revelry in Crime,” he identifies Panama as “the greatest scandal of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries” (p. 9). He accuses TR of running “rough-shod through” a treaty of 1846 with Colombia “simply because Colombia was weak and we were strong, and Colombia had property that she was not willing to sell to us at the price offered” (p. 31).

47. Baillie-Grohman, Wm A. and F., editors. *The Master of Game by Edward, Second Duke of York: The Oldest English Book on Hunting*. With a Foreword by Theodore Roosevelt. London: Chatto & Windus, 1909.

Frontispiece engraving of hunting scene from a manuscript in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. Twenty-three other illustrations.

William A. Baillie-Grohman’s introduction is dated London, March 3, 1909, the day before TR’s administration ended with the inauguration of William Howard Taft and 20 days before TR sailed for Africa. Baillie-Grohman informs the reader that the author of *The Master of Game* was a “turbulent Plantagenet,” who had recently “been an accomplice in the murder of his uncle Gloucester,” the hero of Shakespeare’s “Richard II.” In fact, the Duke of York wrote the book while in prison for his involvement in the assassination plot. Written between 1406 and 1413, the book “is the oldest as well as the most important work on the chase in the English language that has come down to us from the Middle Ages.” Except for five chapters on English hunting, the bulk of the book, we learn, is not Edward of York’s original work but rather based on his own translation of Gaston de Foix’s *Livre de Chasse*. Baillie-Grohman points out that in 1904 he and his

collaborator published “a limited and expensive form” of *The Master of Game*. After thanking “the authorities of the British Museum” and other institutions and individuals, Baillie-Grohman expresses his “grateful acknowledgment” to “Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, who notwithstanding the press of official duties, has found time to write the interesting Foreword.”

TR’s Foreword is dated February 15, 1904, from the White House. (On that day his political rival Mark Hanna died. Also on that day Edith Roosevelt held a reception for three hundred members of the National Woman’s Suffrage Association.) TR concludes the Foreword with the assertion that “no form of hunting has ever surpassed in attractiveness the life of the wilderness wanderer of our own time – the man who with simple equipment, and trusting to his own qualities of head, heart, and hand, has penetrated to the uttermost regions of the earth, and single-handed slain alike the wariest and the grimmest of the creatures of the waste.”

48. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Outlook Editorials*. New York: The Outlook Company, 1909.

Frontispiece illustration of TR “At His Desk in the Outlook Office.” The office was located in the United Charities Building at Fourth Avenue and 22nd Street, New York City. According to TR biographer Dalton (p. 363), this building “had become the Social Gospel and social reform mecca of America.”

A note opposite the copyright page indicates that the book comprises “The first eleven editorials of Theodore Roosevelt, published in *The Outlook* from March sixth to July seventeenth, nineteen hundred and nine.”

Since TR’s administration officially ended with the March 4, 1909, inauguration of William Howard Taft, his first Outlook editorial, “Why I Believe in the Kind of American Journalism for Which *The Outlook* Stands,” appeared only days after he completed his presidential duties.

According to TR biographer Dalton (p. 339), as the Roosevelts prepared for life after the White House, Edith expressed concern about how they would make a living. TR “was less concerned about money”: both he and Edith had inherited income, he had substantial savings, and “Lucrative editorial and writing jobs were waiting for him.” He turned down an offer to join William Randolph Hearst’s journalistic empire as a reporter in favor of an assignment “to editorialize about political, social, and industrial issues for the Social Gospel journal, *The Outlook*. . . .”

Social Gospel adherents were primarily Protestant clergymen who, as an antidote to the less humane aspects of late 19th-century capitalism, advocated the responsibility of each member of society for every other. They rejected the prevalent idea that the poor were primarily responsible for their own plight. (Williams College’s Washington Gladden, class of 1859, was not only author of “*The Mountains*,” the college alma mater, but also an influential Social Gospel movement pioneer who was deeply committed to social reform.) The editor of *The Outlook* was Social Gospel minister the Reverend Lyman Abbott.

Harbaugh reports (p. 347) that TR’s salary as contributing editor to *The Outlook*, at \$12,000 a year, was much less than other offers he had turned down. Within a few years, however, according to Dalton, TR “was finding even the reform magazine too conservative” (p. 378). Readers of *The Outlook* in general did not support Roosevelt and the Bull Moose Party in the presidential election of 1912, and the number of subscribers

dropped precipitously. After TR's defeat in that election, the Abbotts told him "they might not be able to give him a salary much longer," and "TR blamed himself for the magazine's decline" (Dalton, p. 408). In the event, it was TR who in 1914 terminated the relationship with *The Outlook*, in order "to expand his fight for domestic reform and to pursue more lucrative arrangements with [ironically] the socialist magazine *Metropolitan* (\$25,000 a year) and with the Wheeler Syndicate's newspaper, the *Philadelphia North American*" (Dalton, p. 442). Even after leaving the staff of *The Outlook*, however, TR continued his relationship with editors and writers of the journal (Dalton, p. 453).

49. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Supplement to the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, Covering the Presidential Terms of Theodore Roosevelt, September 14, 1901, to March 4, 1909. With Index.* New York: Bureau of National Literature, Inc., 1909.

Frontispiece portrait of TR with boutonniere, copyright, Clinedinst, Washington, D.C. Photograph of Sagamore Hill, "home at Oyster Bay, New York, of Theodore Roosevelt," on tissue paper above the title page, "With reproduction of official portrait, by Sargent, from the White House Collection." Other illustrations, including map on inside back cover, and photograph of Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt, with profile of her on back. The title page explains that "The pages start with 6637 for the reason that this volume is printed from the plates used in the regular up-to-date edition of *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*." In fact the first two pages of the volume, 6636-C and 6636-D, are a profile of TR, entitled "Roosevelt," signed Alfred Henry Lewis. Lewis (1857-1914) was a journalist and novelist who specialized in coverage of social issues, from the corruption of New York politics to the negative effects of trusts on competition and invention. At about the time he would have written the Roosevelt profile, Lewis was also working on a series of articles, "Owners of America," which explained how the leading American businessmen controlled the political process. Lewis shared not only Roosevelt's reformist passion but also his interest in conserving the world's natural resources. In the profile Lewis asserts that "It was well for the world while Mr. Roosevelt abode in Washington. He was not duped abroad or deluded at home. . . . It was he who said that during his stay the door of the White House should yield as easily to the touch of Labor as to the touch of Capital, but no easier."

Page 6637 is an unsigned profile, "Theodore Roosevelt," which is purely factual. Following Roosevelt's inaugural address as vice-president and his proclamation announcing McKinley's assassination, his official presidential papers commence on p. 6640. The last page of papers is 7366. Page 7366-A is a list of 14 Questions, including "How many times have Federal inheritance taxes been imposed, and what Presidents have recommended them?" and "When were trade unions recognized by law and their rights established legally?" The page number on which the answers may be found is given following each question. Page 7366-B lists seven Suggestions that focus attention on specific achievements or policies of the Roosevelt administration, such as "Roosevelt brought about general public interest in conservation of natural resources," and then lists specific pages to read. A Note on that page also refers the reader to the Index, which follows (i-xv), "For further suggestions on Roosevelt's administration," and advises the reader that "By reading the Foreign Policy of each President, and by scanning the messages as to the state of the nation, a thorough knowledge of the history of the United States will be acquired from the most authentic sources. . . ."

50. Gros, Raymond, ed. T.R. in Cartoon. Collected and Edited by Raymond Gros. Four Hundred Illustrations by Leading Cartoonists of the Daily and Weekly Press All Over the World. New York; Akron, Ohio; Chicago: The Saalfield Publishing Company, 1910.

“To Theodore Roosevelt This Book Is Respectfully Dedicated.”

Pages v through x are an essay by Gros, “The Cartoonist and T. R.” After asserting that “caricature . . . remains the best account of an epoch and the truest biography of a public man,” Gros claims no American cartoonists have ever “stooped to vulgarity or hate in depicting Mr. Roosevelt,” even if their publications espoused political policies contrary to those of TR’s administration.

Gros describes some popular motifs for TR cartoons: Uncle Sam, the Teddy Bear, the Big Stick, the Dove of Peace. He contrasts TR in his post-presidential phase to other retired presidents; while TR and his safari continue to tempt cartoonists, other former presidents “have dropped completely from public view so far as the cartoonists were concerned.”

On p. xi Gros explains his choice of 400 cartoons, representing cartoonists of more than 15 countries, from among “all the drawings so generously sent me.” His choice, he claims, representing “every variety of expression of praise and blame,” was made without the taint of personal “partisan or political bias,” since he is not a U.S. citizen himself.

51. Landis, Frederick. The Angel of Lonesome Hill: A Story of a President. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1910.

Title-page identifies Landis as “Author of ‘The Glory of His Country.’” According to politicalgraveyard.com, Landis (1872-1934), a Republican, was U.S. Representative from Indiana 11th District, 1903-07. He was defeated in his re-election bid in 1906, and ran unsuccessfully for Governor of Indiana in 1912 and 1928.

The title page also states: “American Booksellers Association Banquet, Hotel Astor, May 11, 1910, Compliments of the Publishers.” At the time of this event TR was still abroad following his post-presidential African safari; 10 days later he represented the US as Special Ambassador to England at the funeral of King Edward VII. He would return to New York on June 18, 1910, following an absence of over a year.

Frontispiece illustration of elderly couple standing by a window, in front of which is an illuminated lamp on a table, on which a book, some paper, and a picture frame appear.

Caption: “Those who passed by night were grateful for the lamp.”

As the story unfolds we learn that the couple in the illustration are Mr. and Mrs. John Dale. Mrs. Dale’s dreams lead Dale to call upon the president to secure a presidential pardon for his son, a Civil War hero, who was falsely accused of murder over three decades earlier.

Although the sentimental tale itself has little to recommend it, two scenes in the brief book are of interest: (1) Dale’s self-identification to a supercilious and disdainful clerk at the White House as “one of the folks that . . . paid for” all the buildings in official Washington, which makes the clerk himself one of Dale’s “hired hands” (pp. 21-22), and (2) the president’s explanation of a number of his policies to various political figures who appear during Dale’s visit, including his support for both income and inheritance taxes as “taxes on good luck; bad luck is its own tax” (p. 27).

52. Irwin, Wallace. *The Teddysee*. Illustrated by M. L. Blumenthal. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1910.

From a note opposite the copyright page we learn that “The text and illustrations here printed first appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post*. The courtesy of the publishers in permitting their reissue in this form is hereby acknowledged.”

Irwin (1875-1959), was an American journalist, editor, humorist, and poet, whose “*Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum*” and “*Love Sonnets of a Car Conductor*” are written in slang.

Although like Otho Cushing’s 1907 parody *The Teddyssey* (see #32), Irwin’s book is loosely based on *The Odyssey*, the two works are more different than similar. The 11 “books” of Cushing’s work are simply 11 caricatures of TR. The four books of Irwin’s work, though illustrated, are actual humorous poems. In the fourth part of *Book the Fourth*, for example, on a visit to Hades, *Teddysee* “Beholdeth the Specter of Familiar Monsters.” When they identify themselves as “the Grafters, . . . the Thugs, . . . the Crooks and the Shorts and Ugs;..the Preds And the wealthy Mals, . . . the Corporations Pals; . . . the Rebate Spoils Distributors, . . . the Campaign Fund Contributors, The Meddling Mats, The Mollycods,” and other malefactors “Of the old Republican Coin Machine,” *Teddysee* tells Pluto, “This is simply great./When we get out of this/It wouldn’t be amiss/To put an extra padlock on the gate.”

53. Holt-White, W. Theodore Roosevelt. London: Andrew Melrose, n.d.

Listed as 1910.

Both the title page and the cover identify W. Holt-White as “Author of “*The Man Who Stole the Earth*.”

The book consists of an introduction (“*The Man*”), followed by 13 chapters and a chronology. Nine chapters cover TR’s life from boyhood through his presidency. The 10th chapter covers his post-presidential safari; the 11th offers a profile of “Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt at Home”; the 12th, “*Little Stories of a Great Man*”; and the 13th, “*Oratorical Bomb-Shells and Thunderous Writings*.”

Frontispiece photograph of “the ex-president in hunting costume.” Four other photographs.

Lurid paperback cover, with red batlike object in forefront [presumably TR’s Big Stick], clasped by black-gloved hand of a torso garbed in black cowboy hat and bandana; the figure’s white teeth and white glasses, with no eyes behind them, look frightening. The resemblance to the cover of a cheap murder mystery is unmistakable. Title on the cover is *Roosevelt: The Man*.

But the portrait of TR within is favorable. The introduction opens with a quotation from Jacob Riis, whose 1900 description of TR as “the knightliest figure in American politics to-day” the author says still “holds good” in the present.

The cover’s depiction is perhaps explained by the author’s physical description of TR for his compatriots: “when Englishmen behold for themselves the ex-President in the flesh, they . . . will see a man with a pair of eyes burning with a steady light behind the rimless eyeglasses which shelter them. . . .And when Mr. Roosevelt smiles at them, they will see two gleaming rows of big, strong white teeth.”

Holt-White concludes his introduction with a political prophecy: “When Mr. Taft’s term of office is ended, Roosevelt will reign again. Roosevelt knows that, and America

knows that. And America is glad.” He says that in the “Dark days” that lie ahead for the US, “Labour will wage war on Capital with dynamite, and Capital will respond with guns.” Luckily, however, America will find the needed Man in Theodore Roosevelt (p. 13).

54. Mowbray, Jay Henry. *Illustrious Career and Heroic Deeds of Colonel Roosevelt, “The Intellectual Giant.”* Containing a Full Account of His Marvelous Career, His Early Life, Adventures on a Western Ranch among the Cowboys; Famous Leader of the Rough Riders; President of Our Great Country; His Wise Statesmanship, Manly Courage, Patriotism, Etc., Etc. Including His Famous Adventures in the Wilds of Africa in Search of Lions, Rhinoceri, Elephants and Other Ferocious Beasts of the Jungle and Plain; Journeys in Unknown Lands and Marvelous Discoveries, Together with His Triumphant Journey and Receptions by the Crowned Heads of Europe. Embellished with a Great Number of Superb Phototype Engravings. New York: Leslie-Judge Co., 1910.

The fulsome title page includes publicity for the author, not only announcing his academic degrees – “Ph.D., LL.D. – but also identifying him as “The Well-Known Historian and Traveler.”

Like Holt-White’s book (#53), Mowbray’s exemplifies the conjectures rife during early TR’s post-presidential years that he would surely pursue a political role again. According to TR biographer Dalton, in fact, not long after TR’s administration came to a close, “the press found itself missing Roosevelt’s antics in Washington. Bored by Taft, by December [1909] the Washington press corps had formed a Back from Elba Club to force TR to run for a third term. Third-term talk had never stopped after the Roosevelt boom of 1908, but now Lodge reported [in correspondence with TR in 1909] widespread ‘constantly growing thought’ that TR would ‘return to the Presidency’” (pp. 349-50). Following Mowbray’s Preface, unsurprisingly rich in superlatives and exclamation points, his Introduction poses the question of what TR will do now that he has returned from his lengthy trip to Africa and Europe. Twenty-seven numbered chapters then take us from “Roosevelt’s Birth and Education” (pp. 17-28) through “Colonel Roosevelt in Germany” (pp. 352-368). Two unnumbered and unpaginated chapters follow: “Colonel Roosevelt in England” and “Nation Greets Colonel Roosevelt.” The book concludes with the author’s assertion that “[Roosevelt’s] countrymen . . . wonder what part he is to take in their affairs” now that he has returned home from “his remarkable journey.” Although TR “has said that he shall say nothing about politics for at least two months,” the author predicts “that he is apt to give the country early information of what is going on in his mind.”

55. McCutcheon, John T. *In Africa: Hunting Adventures in the Big Game Country.* Illustrated with Photographs and Cartoons by the Author. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company Publishers, 1910.

Title page identifies author as “cartoonist of the Chicago Tribune.”

“In this special Author’s Edition, limited to 250 signed copies, this volume is Number 244.”

According to TR biographer Dalton, TR was not the only celebrity on safari in Africa at the time – although the world press acted as if he were. Baron Rothschild, a Spanish

duke, and cartoonist McCutcheon were also hunting in the same area at the same time (p. 349).

McCutcheon's Prefatory Note, dated August, 1910, asserts that the African stories he has chosen to tell "are descriptive of a four-and-a-half months' trip in the big game country and pretend to no more serious purpose than merely to relate the experiences of a self-confessed amateur under such conditions."

The Contents indicates that McCutcheon and TR interacted on their trips. The Contents summarizes Chapter Eight: "Meeting Colonel Roosevelt in the Uttermost Outpost of Semi-Civilization. He Talks of Many Things, Hears that he has Been Reported Dead, and Promptly Plans an Elephant Hunt." According to the summary of Chapter Nine, "The Colonel Reads Macaulay's 'Essays,' Discourses on Many Subjects with Great Frankness, Declines a Drink of Scotch Whisky, and Kills Three Elephants." In Chapter Eight we learn that McCutcheon and Roosevelt meet up by design. Carl Ethan Akeley, who headed McCutcheon's safari, had dined with TR at the White House some months earlier, where Akeley "told the president about a group of elephants that he was going to collect and mount for the American Museum of [Natural] History in New York. President Roosevelt was asked if he would cooperate in the work, and he expressed a keen willingness to do so. When our party arrived at Nairobi, in September, a letter awaited Mr. Akeley, renewing Colonel Roosevelt's desire to help in collecting the group" (p. 154).

In Chapter Nine McCutcheon explains that "Elephant hunting is considered by many African hunters as being the most dangerous of all hunting" (p. 145), and that "it is considered more dangerous to attack a cow elephant than a bull" (p. 146). We next learn that "Colonel Roosevelt was to kill one or more elephants for Mr. Akeley's American museum group of five or six elephants" (p. 143). In the event, on November 15, 1909, TR killed three elephants and Kermit killed one of their calves. "It had not been intended or desired to kill more than two of the cows, but with a herd of angry elephants threatening to annihilate an attacking party, sometimes the prearranged plans do not work out according to specifications" (p. 147).

Visitors to the American Museum of Natural History today still enjoy browsing through the Akeley Hall of African Mammals.

Opposite p. 154 is McCutcheon's photograph of Kermit Roosevelt (TR's second son, b. 1889), Australian hunter Leslie Tarlton, and TR. On this trip to gather specimens for the Smithsonian Institution, Roosevelt was guided not only by Tarlton but also by two other eminent hunter/naturalists, Frederick Courtney Selous and Sir William McMillan. Their team included 500 porters, garbed in blue, each of whom carried a 60-lb. load.

Chapter Nine includes two endearing cartoons of TR, one showing him racing to a makeshift desk, handing his rifle to a porter, with the caption, "Writing His Adventures While They're Hot" (p. 156) and another with the caption "The Pigskin Library" (p. 160). According to McCutcheon, this library consisted of a box of books, "so designed that it weighed only sixty pounds, and was thus within the limit of a porter's load. . . . Whenever he went on a hunt he carried one or more of these little volumes, which he would take out and read from time to time when there was nothing else to do. He never seemed to waste a moment. His pride in the library was evident, and the fondness with which he brought forth the books was the fondness of an honest enthusiast" (pp. 160-161).

Near the end of Chapter Nine there is another allusion to the rumors about TR's political intentions. A member of McCutcheon's safari tells the group "about the Roosevelt act in *The Follies of 1909*, in one part of which some one asks Kermit (in the play) where the "ex-president" is. "You mean the 'next president,' don't you? says Kermit" (p. 163).

As the two hunting teams separate, TR calls out, "Now, don't forget. Just as soon as we all get back to America we'll have a lion dinner together at my house" (p. 163).

Despite McCutcheon's obvious approbation of Roosevelt's behavior on the safari, not everyone who was with him shared those sentiments. A recent book by Kenneth M. Cameron (*Into Africa: The Story of the East African Safari*) quotes one of the party: "I had never been with a man before who evidently considered every day what the world would think, say or write about his success or failure" (quoted by Dalton, p. 353).

56. O'Laughlin, John Callan. *Through Europe with Roosevelt from the Jungle*. Boston: Chapple Publishing Company, Ltd., 1910.

Title page identifies O'Laughlin as "Washington Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune." According to TR biographer Harbaugh, O'Laughlin was known as Cal (p. 447).

Paperback edition. Frontispiece photograph of "Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt Arriving at Luxor."

Interesting Foreword by O'Laughlin, capturing a particular moment in America's self-evaluation: "The American people have been brought to a realization of the high position they occupy in the world's affairs by the character of the reception which was accorded in Africa and Europe to Theodore Roosevelt, their Former President. They have read of rulers, monarchical and republican, vying with each other to entertain their distinguished representative. . . ." O'Laughlin explains that his paper sent him to accompany TR on the lengthy trip. "It was a duty which was a privilege; for it gave me a closer insight into the great and simple mind which sees straight, and a better knowledge of the iron will and courage which cause action, whatever the effect upon the personal fortunes of the man whose proudest title is his American citizenship."

The book consists of ten chapters, eight of which are named by the region they cover (e.g., from *The Sudan* in Chapter II to *England* in Chapter IX). The first chapter is called "The Race," and the final chapter has no name. Each chapter begins with an epigram from a poem.

The book is more hagiography than unbiased reporting. At random, Chapter III ends with the following assessment: "When Mr. Roosevelt left Egypt he carried with him the heartfelt thanks of those who stand for tranquility, for religious toleration and for orderly progress in this ancient land" (p. 70). The brief concluding chapter is a hymn of praise to Roosevelt, from beginning to end: "It is not too much to say that no other man ever has received from the peoples of the earth the enthusiastic, the hearty reception which they accorded to Theodore Roosevelt" (p. 173); ". . . [The trip] brings home to all peoples the strength of a nation that numbers such a man among its citizens. He typified to Europe the greatness of the world power of the western hemisphere; and the American people should see that the standard he fixed shall not be lowered" (p. 175).

57. Roosevelt, Theodore. *African Game Trails: An Account of the African Wanderings of an American Hunter-Naturalist*. Volume I. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

“This edition, printed on Ruisdael Paper by the De Vinne Press, Is Limited to Five Hundred Sets, Each Signed by the Author, of Which This Is No. 277.”

Frontispiece portrait of TR. Tissue paper overlying the title page identifies it as “Mr. Roosevelt and One of His Big Lions, Photogravure from a photograph by Kermit Roosevelt.”

The book is dedicated “To Kermit Roosevelt My Side-Partner in our ‘Great Adventure.’” According to biographer Dalton, TR felt very competitive with Kermit on the trip. He acknowledged that his son at 20 had better eyesight than he himself had at 51. Nonetheless, “as if to reassert that he was still the better man, he pointed out to his reading public twice in *African Game Trails* that the porters called him in Swahili *Bwana Makuba*, or ‘the Great Master,’ but they called Kermit only *Bwana Merodadi*, ‘the Dandy’” (p. 351).

Twenty-four other illustrations including an opening map, “showing Mr. Roosevelt’s route and hunting trips in Africa.”

TR’s Foreword is dated Khartoum, March 15, 1910.

The book’s ten chapters conclude with “Elephant Hunting on Mount Kenia.” Volume II (see #58) contain another five chapters, as well as six appendices and an index.

Pages remain uncut.

In Robert Bridges’s assessment of TR as “author and contributor” (see #43/186) below) we learn that of all TR’s books, this is the “literary work that he best enjoyed. . . . One of the men who was with him said that no matter how arduous the day in the hunting-field, night after night he would see the Colonel seated on a campstool, with a feeble light on the table, writing the narrative of his adventures” (p. 4). We also learn that only shortly before his death did TR finish using the stack of special writing pads he took with him to Africa. In those pre-computer and pre-typewriter days, the pads “consisted of three shades arranged in order, white, blue, and yellow, so that the original and two copies were distinctly marked. . . . A special water-tight and ant-proof case had been made for that trip and loaded with enough paper, as it proved, to write half a dozen books” (p. 5).

Several copies of *African Game Trails* were exhibited in “Theodore Roosevelt, Man of Letters: A Centennial Exhibit of Books, Manuscripts and Related Literary Material” (12/6/57-1/5/58), curated by the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters (see #55/198 below). According to the catalogue, “As a responsible magazine writer, Roosevelt made carbon copies to provide against the possibility that some of his articles on the African hunt might be lost on their way back to civilization.”

58. Roosevelt, Theodore. *African Game Trails: An Account of the African Wanderings of an American Hunter-Naturalist. Volume II.* New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1910.

Frontispiece illustration identified on tissue paper overlying the title page as “The Charging Bull Elephant, ‘He could have touched me with his trunk.’ Photogravure from a drawing by Philip R. Goodwin.” Twenty-four additional illustrations.

Pages remain uncut.

According to TR biographer Dalton, Scribner’s gave him \$50,000 “as an advance for his African articles and *African Game Trails*, which would be augmented by sizable royalties when the book became a best-seller” (p. 348). The book sold about a million

copies, despite the fact that the material in it had been previously serialized in newspapers throughout the world as well as in Scribner's Magazine (p. 352).

Dalton attributes the success of the book in part to TR's "lurid dime novel style" (p. 352), but she affirms TR's wish "to use his dramatic African adventures to remind his readers of the value of game preserves, zoos, and open wilderness in their own country" (p. 352). On the other hand, there is something slightly disturbing in her evaluation of TR's goals for his book: "If his stories could inspire Americans to become a hardier people they might someday be more willing to accept a stronger state governed by more Spartan values, a nationalist government that would protect species, save its land and water, and take better care of all its children" (p. 352).

TR makes clear in the book his acceptance of Kipling's view of the imperialistic venture as the white man's (and the Christian's) burden. At random, from Chapter XV, where TR describes interactions among the hunters, the group of seven black soldiers from the Congo accompanying his party, and "the natives": ". . . the attitude, both toward them and toward us, of the natives in the various villages we came across was totally incompatible with any theory that these natives had suffered from any maltreatment" (p. 446), and where TR describes having to mediate "in the spirit of Solomon" between the soldiers and the natives: ". . . we were dealing with the misdeeds of mere big children" (p. 446).

Dalton indicates that the heavy publicity of the safari, to which the book contributed, helped popularize big game hunting among the leisure class. "Abercrombie and Fitch marketed the khaki waterproof 'Roosevelt tent' he had used in Africa, and boys like Ernest Hemingway dressed up in khaki after reading African Game Trails. Hemingway later followed TR's path to East Africa, where he made friends with one of Roosevelt's guides and added Roosevelt references to his story 'The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber'" (p. 354).

59. Peary, Robert E. *The North Pole: Its Discovery in 1909 under the Auspices of the Peary Arctic Club. With an Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt and a Foreword by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Director and Editor, National Geographic Society. With Eight Full-Page Illustrations Reproducing Photographic Enlargements Colored by Hand; One Hundred Illustrations in Black-and-White, from Photographs; and with a Map in Colors by Gilbert H. Grosvenor.* New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1910.

Pages remain uncut.

TR's Introduction is dated The White Nile, March 12, 1910 (three days before he wrote, in Khartoum, his Foreword to his own African Game Trails). TR tells the reader of having learned of Peary's success in reaching the Pole in 1909, from "a native runner," while he was "camped on the northern foothills of Mt. Kenia." TR's nationalistic pride in the achievement is apparent; Peary's accomplishment – "one of the great feats of our time" – has gone "on the honor roll of those feats in which we take a peculiar pride because they have been performed by our fellow countrymen."

Even before TR became president he was a supporter of Peary's commitment to exploring the Arctic. When he became president after McKinley's assassination, according to an official U.S. Navy Website (<http://www.nbv.c.navy.mil/museum/peary/peary.html>), "Peary's future was assured." The president himself helped Peary secure leave from the U.S. Navy in order to achieve

his goal. After all, if Peary could plant the American flag at the North Pole, he would help TR achieve his own goal of achieving world-power status for the U.S.

In honor of his presidential backer, Peary dubbed “the S.S. Roosevelt” the ship he designed specifically for Arctic expeditions and had custom-built. After TR’s death in January 1919, Peary contributed an article, “Roosevelt – The Friend of Man,” to the TR memorial issue of *Natural History* (#90).

60. Thomas, Addison C. *Roosevelt Among the People, Being an Account of the Fourteen Thousand Mile Journey from Ocean to Ocean of Theodore Roosevelt, Twenty-Sixth President of the United States. Together with the Public Speeches Made by Him During the Journey.* Chicago: The L. W. Walter Company, 1910.

Frontispiece photograph of TR. Caption: ““He is Not Always Smiling. The President in his office at the White House.” Other photographs, which were taken, we learn in the Publisher’s Preface, by “an artist . . . who accompanied the Presidential party on his transcontinental journey from its beginning to its end.”

Dedicated to TR.

Reproduction of page, bearing TR’s signature and the following information: “Nine copies of this book have been prepared for private circulation. The first copy will be presented to the President, as a memento of his remarkable journey. This copy is No. 9.”

A two-sentence letter to Thomas from TR in the White House, dated October 22, 1904, and marked “Personal,” makes clear what the book covers: “I thank you heartily for sending me the first copy of the collection of my speeches of the trip of 1903.” Since the election of 1904 that would soon give TR his own mandate to lead the country was only a little over two weeks away, it is small wonder that TR had time to write only one additional sentence: “With much appreciation of your courtesy, and with regard, I am, Sincerely yours. . . .”

The first of three prefaces reports that TR’s “tour of the country” began on July 3, 1903, but after an accident in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on September 3, he returned to Washington upon the advice of a physician. The trip, therefore, was resumed only on April 1, 1903.

In the Author’s Preface Thomas makes the dubious assertion that “No citizen of the Republic can be well informed on public affairs who is not intimately acquainted with the events of this historic trip.” He goes on to sing his own praises – the book has been so “carefully compiled,” its coverage of every event of the trip so “striking” and yet so “accurate,” that it has resulted in the president’s “personal indorsement.” If Thomas is referring to TR’s polite but curt letter, it seems hardly worthy of that description.

The Publisher’s Preface expresses pride in “preserving for the future generations the thoughts as expressed in words of a man whose deeds and vigorous work make an example worthy to be followed” by young people in America and abroad. This preface also asserts that “the work has not only received the personal sanction of the President of the United States but bears his autograph and contains his letter of thanks and appreciation to the author.”

Why was there a seven-year lag from the time of the trip to the publication of the book, which was surely no longer timely when it appeared? From the Publisher’s Preface we learn that at first only a “little de luxe edition of nine copies” was published, “for the author’s son and some of his personal friends and for presentation to the President with

his compliments.” The author had no self-interest at all in the publication, we are told, being interested only in enlightening the nation’s youth and preserving history in an “absolutely truthful narrative.” The publisher is now proud to present “an exact reproduction of the text of the de luxe edition of nine copies, each one being signed by the President.”

A good thing, no doubt, that “Personal gain or financial considerations had no place whatever in the conception and completion of the little de luxe edition.”

61. Roosevelt, Theodore. *The New Nationalism*. With an Introduction by Ernest Hamlin Abbott. New York: The Outlook Company, 1910.

Ernest Hamlin Abbott was a son of Lyman Abbott and brother of Lawrence, and worked together with them on *The Outlook*. He was author in 1908 of a book called *On the Training of Parents* (published by Houghton Mifflin), and in 1902 of *Religious Life in America: A Record of Personal Observation* (published by Outlook). He was among those who accompanied TR on a three-week, 16-state, speaking tour of the West in summer 1910.

The book is divided into four parts: *The New Nationalism*, *The Old Moralities*, *The Word and the Deed*, *The New Nationalism and the Old Moralities*, each containing excerpts from speeches TR gave during a national tour from August 23 through September 11, 1910; Part IV also contains TR’s “*Criticism of the Courts*,” a signed editorial in *The Outlook*. The book concludes with an Outlook editorial by Lyman Abbott. Dated October 29, 1910, Abbott’s editorial explains how the New Nationalism is nothing frightening, being merely an extension of the growth of federal power over the course of the nation’s history, so that it now includes regulation of railways and conservation of natural resources. In fact the New Nationalism anticipated a powerful regulatory and social-service state.

According to TR biographer Harbaugh, the opening (and title) speech, “*The New Nationalism*,” delivered at Osawatimie, Kansas, on the last day of August, 1910, was “the most radical speech of his career” (p. 366). Biographer Dalton calls it “the most important speech of his political career” (p. 365), and explains that the occasion was a memorial ceremony for John Brown.

Harbaugh reports that the crowds who came out to hear TR, standing “long hours in the baking prairie sun awaiting his whistle-stop appearances . . . saw in Roosevelt the Moses who would lead them to the promised land” (pp. 366-367). In it TR quoted Lincoln’s remark that “Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration,” and then acknowledged, “If that remark was original with me, I should be even more strongly denounced as a Communist agitator than I shall be anyhow.” This was not a Marxist call for a revolution of the proletariat, however. In Harbaugh’s words, “he sought to purge business of its corrosive influence upon men, morals, and politics, but not to destroy it. . . .Nor, significantly, did he call for the upbuilding of labor as a countervailing force” (p. 367).

According to Dalton, “TR knew his post-Africa popularity would not last, but he was unprepared for the vitriolic personal attacks in the wake of his *New Nationalism* speech” (p. 367). Dalton asserts that the *New Nationalism* speech was TR’s “first post-presidential attempt to place himself at the head of the country’s liberal trend and convince it to clean up its politics and provide a larger share of wealth to the worker.

Roosevelt threw down the gauntlet to Taft when he invoked Lincoln's words. . . ." (p. 366). He had not yet, however, made up his mind to challenge Taft in the 1912 presidential election (p. 369).

62. Roosevelt, Theodore. *American Problems*. New York: The Outlook Company, 1910. Frontispiece portrait of TR, copyright 1910 by Moffett Studio.

The paperback book's six chapters originally were published as editorials or articles in *The Outlook*. They include a defense of imperialism, two discussions of the tariff, an explanation of the relationship between conservation and rural life (including a brief discussion of the important role of the farmer's wife and the farm laborer's wife), a statement of his progressive beliefs in the role of the federal government in mediating between the individual and society, and an overview of some of his recent New Nationalism speeches.

63. Roosevelt, Theodore. *African Game Trails: An Account of the African Wanderings of an American Hunter-Naturalist*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

A single-volume edition of the original two-volume work (see #57-58).

64. Mozans, H. J. [Following the Conquistadores] *Along the Andes and Down the Amazon*. With an Introduction by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Illustrated. New York and London: D. Appleton and Company, 1911.

The title page lists Mozans's degrees – A.M. and Ph.D. He is identified there also as author of "[Following the Conquistadores] *Up the Orinoco and Down the Magdalena*."

TR's Introduction is dated April 20, 1911, from Sagamore Hill. In this strong endorsement of "a delightful book from every standpoint," TR explains how he and Mozans built a relationship based on their shared interest in Dante. When TR's administration was drawing to a close, Mozans invited TR to join him on a trip to South America instead of his planned trip to Africa. TR, "as a naturalist interested in the great game," followed through with his original plan. Given Mozans's comments in the book "upon the rarity and shyness of all large animals in the tropical forests of South America," TR believes his decision to hunt in Africa was the right one. Nonetheless, "Doctor Mozans would have been an ideal traveling companion. . . . It is pleasant to travel in company with one who knows books as well as men and manners, and who yet cares also for all that is beautiful and terrible and grand in Nature." TR is particularly intrigued by Mozans's assertion that "the extraordinary gorge of the Maranon" is superior even to the Grand Canyon.

TR concludes the Introduction by referring to Mozans's appreciation of "our accomplishments – for example, in digging the Isthmian Canal and bringing order to Cuba," as well as to his "allusions to our shortcomings, as shown by our ignorance and lack of appreciation of the great continent south of us, and our failure to try to bring it and its people into closer relations with us."

65. *The Roosevelt Panama Libel Case Against The New York World [The United States vs. The Press Publishing Co.] A Brief History of the Attempt of President Roosevelt by Executive Usurpation to Destroy the Freedom of the Press in the United States Together with the Text of the Unanimous Decision of the United States Supreme Court Handed*

Down by Mr. Chief Justice White Affirming the Action of Judge Hough of the United States District Court in Quashing the Indictment. Printed for The New York World 1911.

Opposite the copyright page The New York World explains that this 88-page book tells the story of “President Roosevelt’s [sic] vigorous but abortive attempt by executive usurpation to destroy the freedom of the press in the United States, to re-establish the principle of the odious Alien and Sedition laws and to create here the doctrine of lese-majesty.” The book opens (pp. 5-26) with “History of the Roosevelt Panama Libel Case Now Ended by Supreme Court Decision.” The remainder of the book is devoted to “The Argument on Appeal before the United States Supreme Court.”

In autumn 1908, The New York World published an editorial under the headline “Who Got the Money?” It asserted that TR had been aware of the fact that the \$40 million payment for rights to the Panama Canal had, despite claims to the contrary, not been paid directly to the French government. Instead, said The New York World, a U.S. syndicate, including TR’s brother-in-law Douglas Robinson and other Roosevelt relatives, was the true beneficiary. TR thereupon instructed Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte to bring a libel action against the newspaper, its owner, and editors. On January 26, 1910, however, Judge Hough of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York quashed the indictment against the newspaper. The case then went on appeal to the Supreme Court, which, on January 3, 1911, unanimously affirmed Hough’s action. TR biographer Harbaugh not only calls TR’s action “misguided” (p. 345) but also quotes the suggestion of the editors of Roosevelt’s letters that a government victory “would . . . in the opinion of many men at the time and since, have placed the freedom of the press in jeopardy” (p. 346).

For more on the issue, see #78 below.

66. Betts, Charles H. *Betts-Roosevelt Letters: A Spirited and Illuminating Discussion on a pure Democracy, Direct Nominations, the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall and the New York State court of Appeals’ Decision in the Workmen’s Compensation Case.* Lyons, N.Y.: The Lyons Republican Company.

Frontispiece portrait of Betts, who is identified on the facing title page as Editor of The Lyons Republican. A portrait of TR appears between pages 28 and 29. According to politicalgraveyard.com, Betts, born in 1863, was not only a newspaper publisher but also a member of the New York Republican State Committee (1904-18); a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention from the 42nd District (1915); and a member of the New York State Assembly from Wayne County (1920-22). Betts dedicates the book “To the fathers, whose wisdom, statemanship and patriotism founded the American representative republic – the only free republic that ever existed.” On the page opposite the preface appears an English translation of Voltaire’s “The Demagogues”: “Their hands with trifles well are filled,/In trifles they are deeply skilled;/And if some man, with sense endued,/Should in their presence be so rude/To speak like one who books has read,/And show he wears a learned head,/With anger fired they on him fall,/He’s persecuted by them all.” Betts clearly means to depict TR as the Demagogue and himself as the Persecuted One.

In the Preface, dated Lyons, N.Y., May 25, 1912, Betts explains his motivation for presenting the Betts-Roosevelt letters, which “contain a somewhat spirited and illuminating discussion” of what Betts considers a reactionary movement: to supplant

“our American system of representative government” with “what is known as a pure or direct democracy.” Betts identifies as the “most conspicuous manifestation of this movement . . . the adoption of direct primary nominations, the initiative, the referendum and the recall in many states.”

In the Introduction that follows (“Reprinted from 90th Anniversary Issue The Lyons Republican”) we learn that while Betts “has always been a friend and great admirer of Colonel Roosevelt and stood with him and voted on the State committee for him, and in the last Republican State Convention, when many of his old friends opposed him,” nonetheless Betts disagreed with TR “on the question of direct nominations.” We learn that TR, as newly elected chairman of the Republican state convention, delivered a speech in which he “came out openly in favor of a Pure Democracy and in addition to direct nominations he has since embraced and advocated the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, all of which are destructive of Representative Government.”

The correspondence begins with a letter from Betts to TR, dated May 13, 1911, in which he disagrees with TR’s article in the issue of *The Outlook* dated the same day. In the article TR argues against the recent decision of the New York State Court of Appeals that declared the workmen’s compensation law unconstitutional. (According to TR biographer Dalton, the ex-president tried to overcome his sense of uselessness in winter 1911 by allying himself with leaders in the movement to reform working conditions in New York.)

There are only two letters from Betts and two from TR in the volume, though Betts’s second letter is extremely long (pp. 10-29), while TR’s second letter consists of only two brief sentences. The rest of the book (pp. 29-92) is devoted to what Betts calls in the Introduction “a large number of quotations from philosophers, statesmen, historians, scholars and students of political science, past and present,” including himself, by way of presenting “the best thoughts and conclusions of the greatest thinkers of the world on the subject.” The final piece, by former New York State Commissioner of Labor P. Tecumseh Sherman, dated April 23, 1912, is an attempt to point out the inaccuracies of TR’s “recent criticisms of decisions by our New York Court of Appeals.”

There follows a page devoted to “Words of Commendation” from a former minister to Germany, a member of Congress, a justice of the Court of Appeals, a “prominent New York attorney,” and a journal editor, all of whom congratulate Betts on a job well done.

67. Remey, Oliver E., Henry F. Cochems, and Wheeler P. Bloodgood. *The Attempted Assassination of Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt*. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: The Progressive Publishing Company, 1912.

Frontispiece portrait of TR. Twenty-one additional illustrations.

“This historical narrative is dedicated to ex-president Theodore Roosevelt the greatest American of his time.”

The book consists of a Preface; a Chronology covering the period October 14-November 25, 1912; and 22 chapters, covering the story from the time “The Shot is Fired” to an “Unusual Court Precedent.”

The Preface identifies the authors, compilers, and editors of the book: Cochems, “Chairman of the national speakers’ bureau of the Progressive party during the 1912 campaign,” who accompanied TR in the car at the time of the shooting; Bloodgood, “Wisconsin representative of the National Progressive committee,” and Remey, “city

editor of the Milwaukee Free Press, who necessarily followed all incidents of the shooting closely.”

The would-be assassin, John Nepomuk Schrank, shot TR in the chest as he entered a car outside the Hotel Gilpatrick in Milwaukee at about 8 pm on October 14, 1912. TR was campaigning as the National Progressive (Bull Moose) Party candidate for the presidency. Schrank, who was declared insane on November 13, was committed to the Northern State Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and died over 30 years later, on September 15, 1943, at the Central State Hospital in Waupun, Wisconsin. After the assassination attempt TR did not seek medical assistance until after delivering a 90-minute speech. The bullet was never removed. Roosevelt later commented, “I did not care a rap for being shot. It is a trade risk, which every prominent public man ought to accept as a matter of course.”

68. Hansbrough, Henry Clay. *The Wreck: An Historical and a Critical Study of the Administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and of William Howard Taft*. New York: The Neale Publishing Company, 1913.

Hansbrough (1848-1933) was the Republican Representative from North Dakota at-large (1889-91) and U.S. Senator from North Dakota (1891-1909). After his unsuccessful bid for reelection in 1909, he resumed his former business pursuits in Devils Lake, N.Dakota.

Three epigrams appear opposite the copyright page. The first, in which laws are compared to cobwebs, “where the small flies were caught, and the great break through,” is attributed to Bacon (though elsewhere the quotation is attributed to classical authors centuries before him); the second, about singing the praises of Hypocrisy, comes from Byron’s *Don Juan* (Canto X, stanza xxxiv); and the third, which calls a blunder worse than a crime, is attributed to Napoleon’s head of internal security, Joseph Fouché. The book consists of a preface, followed by two parts. Part I, “The Rise of Radicalism,” consists of six essays denouncing what Hansbrough considers TR’s contribution to the destruction of the American political system. Part II, “Four Years of Taft,” consists of five essays. In the first four Hansbrough discusses Taft’s administration, which he considers much less of a disaster than TR’s, though still “destructive and disappointing” (p. 116). The final essay, “Mr. Wilson and His Party,” leaves the judgment open on the 28th president.

Hansbrough considers TR’s administration an example of “despotic rule” (p. 11) and “demoralizing reign” (p. 12).

69. Roosevelt, Theodore. *An Autobiography*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

Frontispiece illustration of “President Theodore Roosevelt in His Riding Costume,” from a painting by P. Laszlo, copyright Arthur Lee. Many other illustrations.

The autobiography appeared first in serial form in *The Outlook*, beginning in February 1913. According to TR biographer Harbaugh, “Like all autobiographies it justified its subject’s career, and like most autobiographies it was flawed by grievous omissions. Its literary quality was uneven, though some sections were superbly written, and its point of view was that of the progressive rather than the Republican Roosevelt.

But for all that, it was and is the most illuminating autobiography ever written by a former president and probably by any major American political leader” (p. 430).

In his Foreword, dated October 1, 1913, from Sagamore Hill, TR asserts that “all the virtues that have the state for their sphere of action” require the backing of “the strong and tender virtues of a family life based on the love of the one man for the one woman and on their joyous and fearless acceptance of their common obligation to the children that are theirs.” In the final paragraph he speaks on behalf of social justice: “We of the great modern democracies must strive unceasingly to make our several countries lands in which a poor man who works hard can live comfortably and honestly, and in which a rich man cannot live dishonestly nor in slothful avoidance of duty; and yet we must judge rich man and poor man alike by a standard which rests on conduct and not on caste. . . .”

The text’s 15 chapters begin with “Boyhood and Youth” and conclude with “The Peace of Righteousness.” In the final chapter TR boasts that during his seven-and-a-half-year administration “not one shot had been fired against a foreign foe.” He claims that “the most important service that I rendered to peace” was to dispatch the American battle fleet around the world. Not all historians endorse that view, suggesting that the world cruise instead strengthened the position of the Japanese naval party and of the anti-American factions that were already opposing pro-American groups in Japan. The demonstration of American naval power may also have made Kaiser Wilhelm II more determined than ever to strengthen the Imperial German Navy.

Three appendices follow the main text: “The Trusts, the People, and the Square Deal,” “The Control of Corporations and ‘The New Freedom,’” and “The Blaine Campaign.”

70. *The Ancestry of Theodore Roosevelt: A Genealogical Record from 1649, with Notes on the Families of Baillee, Bulloch, Douglas, Elliott, Irvine, Stewart, Van Schaack, with Complete Name Index.* New York: William M. Clemens, 1914.

The first page (p. 3) of this 20-page paperback pamphlet gives some general information about the countries from which TR’s ancestors hail (Holland, England, France, Scotland, Ireland), the meaning of the family name (field of roses), the family armorial bearings (including a rose bush with three roses in bloom), and the family motto (“Qui plantavit curabit” – “He who has planted will preserve”). The opening page also asserts that the businessmen and philanthropists of each generation of Roosevelts in New Amsterdam and New York have “been of distinction.”

The next four pages (pp. 4-7) list and describe the seven generations of TR’s ancestors who lived in America, pausing after introducing TR’s father. A discussion of the Bulloch and Irvine families, which entered the picture when TR’s father married his wife, Martha Bulloch, follows. There are some typos in this material, including “Bullock” (for “Bulloch”) and “material” (for “maternal”) on p. 9. The children of TR’s parents are listed on page 11, and then the eighth generation, of TR himself, is introduced and described (pp. 11-13).

Indices to the Roosevelt Family (pp. 14-15), to other family names (pp. 16-19), and to localities associated with the family (p. 20) follow.

71. Neale, Walter. “Our Hireling Presidents.” *Neale’s Magazine*, June 1914, pages 444-452.

Neale, editor of a monthly journal and of a Union Square publishing company, both bearing his name, writes a scathing article about the five presidents who have led “imperial America,” beginning with Grover Cleveland and ending with the incumbent, Woodrow Wilson. Neale’s thesis: “Mediocrity, incompetence, servility, inefficiency, cowardice, absence of self-reliance, lack of initiative, inability to succeed alone in any walk of life, dependence on others for a livelihood, – these have been the dominant qualities of the rulers of the American nation ever since the united states [sic] awoke to find themselves the American Empire” (p. 445).

The caption under TR’s full-page photograph on page 446 captures the gist of Neale’s assessment: “THEODORE ROOSEVELT Who slipped out of a pinafore into a public office. He seems never to have tried to make a living on his own hook. Wages have always been good enough for him.”

Neale’s three paragraphs of text devoted to TR conclude with the rumor that the ex-president, who failed to win the 1912 election, is once again angling for the presidency in 1916 (p. 447).

Neale’s dismissive summary of the five “hireling” presidents includes this about TR without naming him: “one (said to be the bravest of them all) never attempted to practice any profession, and never tried to establish himself in any business of his own, but so far has been content to pass his life in drawing salaries and wages” (p. 449).

72. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Through the Brazilian Wilderness. With Illustrations from Photographs by Kermit Roosevelt and Other Members of the Expedition.* New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1914.

Inscribed “with the regards of Theodore Roosevelt.”

[Exhibited at the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Exhibit at the Library of Congress (1958), opened to illustration on p. 244: “I did my writing in headnet and gauntlets.” Described in the exhibit catalog as: “In October 1913 Roosevelt embarked upon what was planned to be a lecture tour to some of the cities of Brazil and Argentina combined with a zoological expedition into the jungles of Brazil under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History. At the request of the Brazilian Government, the scope of the expedition was enlarged to include an exploration of the uncharted regions of western Brazil and the mapping of the much-discussed ‘River of Doubt’ (later christened the Rio Roosevelt; and, subsequently, the Rio Teodoro by the Brazilian Government). The accuracy and vividness of this ‘account of a zoogeographic reconnaissance through the Brazilian hinterland’ (p. vii of the preface) is due largely to the fact that Roosevelt wrote it in the field.”]

Frontispiece illustration of “Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Rondon At Navaite on the River of Doubt From a photograph by Cherrie.”

Dedication “To H.E. Lauro Müller, Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Brazil, and to his Governmental Colleagues, and to Colonel Rondon Gallant Officer, High-Minded Gentleman and Intrepid Explorer, and to his assistants, . . . our companions in scientific work and in the exploration of the wilderness, This Book is inscribed, with esteem, regard, and affection by their friend Theodore Roosevelt.”

The 383-page book consists of ten chapters, three appendices, and an index.

In the preface, dated September 1, 1913, from Sagamore Hill, TR explains how the expedition began as one concerned mainly with “mammalogy and ornithology, for the

American Museum of Natural History.” As he promises to explain in the book itself, “the scope of the expedition was enlarged,” becoming geographic as well as zoological in purpose. The expanded expedition “was rendered possible only by the generous assistance of the Brazilian Government.”

The decision to expand the expedition’s scope was made when TR arrived in Rio de Janeiro on October 21, 1913. There Foreign Minister Müller told him that the Brazilian explorer Colonel Candido Rondon had discovered the headwaters of the uncharted River of Doubt, which flowed north toward the Amazon from the Brazilian plateau. By telling TR that by mapping the course of the river he would go down in history as one of the greatest explorers, Müller succeeded in enticing the former president to agree to do so. In search of additional backing for the expanded expedition, TR signed a contract with Scribner’s for a series of articles from which this book developed. Harbaugh calls *Through the Brazilian Wilderness* “a minor adventure classic” (p. 436).

Members of the so-called Roosevelt-Rondon South American Expedition of 1913-14 included the expedition leader, Col. Candido Mariano da Silva Rondon; mammologist Leo Miller; naturalist/ornithologist George K. Cherrie; logistics expert Anthony Fiala; TR’s son Kermit and his private secretary, Frank Harper; Brazilian astronomer Lt. Joao Salustiano Lyra; and approximately two dozen Brazilian camaradas, or porters.

Although TR had assured Kermit before setting out that this expedition would involve neither hunting nor adventure, the Roosevelt-Rondon undertaking turned out to be the expedition from hell. The entire party faced a variety of dangers, natural (ranging from cataracts and rapids to malaria and other tropical diseases) and human (ranging from hostile Amazonians to the murder of one expedition member by another). Both Kermit and TR narrowly escaped death, Kermit in a raging waterfall and TR from an abscessed leg wound. TR lost over 50 pounds and suffered so intensely that he considered ending his own life with the hemlock he had brought with him. His wound never healed completely.

In the end, however, the expedition succeeded in its scientific goals. The party explored the course of the previously uncharted River of Doubt, which was renamed the Roosevelt River, and carried back for the collection of the American Museum of Natural History approximately 2500 birds, 500 mammals, and scores of reptiles.

In Robert Bridges’s assessment of TR as “author and contributor” (see #43/186 below) we learn that TR wrote this book using “a part of the same stock of paper that he had taken to Africa. Each block consisted of three shades arranged in order, white, blue, and yellow, so that the original and two copies were distinctly marked” (p. 5).

73. Baynes, Ernest Harold. *Wild Bird Guests: How to Entertain Them. With Chapters on the Destruction of Birds, Their Economic and Aesthetic Values, Suggestions for Dealing with Their Enemies, and on the Organization and Management of Bird Clubs.* With a preface by Theodore Roosevelt. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, 1915.

TR’s brief preface (pp. v-vi) relates the “growing interest . . . in bird life” to a change in the national mood. While once Americans “recklessly wasted our national assets,” they are now more committed to conservation. TR calls himself a beneficiary “of Mr. Baynes’s missionary work,” since it has led to the formation of a bird club on Long Island, where he resides.

TR did not, however, devote 1915 to bird-watching alone. In addition to writing articles about conservation and book censorship, he also contributed a regular, though anonymous, column to the Ladies' Home Journal. He held court at the Harvard Club of New York for other magazine editors and writers. With a young German-American colleague, Hermann Hagedorn, he formed a group of writers and artists, the Vigilantes, who pledged to devote their work to promoting public service and nationalism.

74. *The Modest Art of Self-Advance*. Sporting Annual. Compiled by the Legislative Correspondents' Association. Containing Correct Records of White House Hopes, State Champions, Has-Beens, Handlers and Never-Wasers. Distributed at Training Quarters of "Ripper" Whitman. Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, N.Y., Thursday Evening, March 25, 1915. *This is the Night When Everyone Breaks Training*.

In addition to a caricature on pp. 12-13 of "Theodore (Old Ted) Roosevelt," bare-chested and in boxing gear, though wearing his glasses (the lack of eyes behind them and the firmly clenched white teeth are reminiscent of the depiction on the cover of #53), TR is mentioned on p. 27, in one of the several songs performed that evening. To the tune of "Sidewalks of New York," the second stanza of "Carpenters' Chorus" makes the following request of New York Governor Charles S. Whitman:

Whitman, Whitman, tell us and tell us true,
Does the White House hold any charm for you?
They say that you are dreaming
And also shrewdly scheming
With master craft to sit where Taft
And where Roosevelt once sat, too.

75. Roosevelt, Theodore. *America and the World War*. New York: Scribner's, 1915.

As TR's Foreword makes clear, the book is "substantially reproduced from articles contributed to the Wheeler Syndicate and also to *The Outlook*, *The Independent*, and *Everybody's*" (pp. x-xi).

The Foreword is dated January 1, 1915, and, according to the copyright page, the book was published that month, several months after the outbreak of World War I. Although the book begins with a poem, "Prayer for Peace," by founding father and signer of the Constitution William Samuel Johnson (1727-1819), it takes President Woodrow Wilson to task for his policies of pacifism and neutrality. TR believes "a world league for the peace of righteousness" is needed, but in its absence, "the prime necessity for each free and liberty-loving nation is to keep itself in such a state of efficient preparedness as to be able to defend by its own strength both its honor and its vital interest" (pp. xiii-xiv). While Wilson refuses to strengthen the country's armed forces "lest such action might give a wrong impression to the great warring powers" (p. ix), TR asserts that "Unpreparedness has not the slightest effect in averting war. Its only effect is immensely to increase the likelihood of disgrace and disaster in war" and calls for the immediate strengthening of the armed forces, the formation of a reserve corps, and the provision of military training for every American youth (p. xiv).

On May 7, 1915, a German submarine sank the unarmed British liner *Lusitania*, resulting in the deaths of 1,198 individuals, including 128 U.S. citizens. Although many Americans now clamored for U.S. entry into the war, Wilson chose merely to ask

Germany for reparations. According to Harbaugh, “During the next twenty-one months Roosevelt did more than any other citizen including the president of the United States to condition the American people to the coming of war” (p. 449).

76. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Why America Should Join the Allies*. London: C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., 1915.

This brief British paperback, with a photograph of TR on the cover, consists of four parts: Publishers’ Note; “A Word of Explanation” by Stanhope W. Sprigg, who is identified as former New York correspondent of *The London Standard* (pp. 7-18); TR’s essay (pp. 19-53); and an Appendix on the Hague Convention (pp. 55-64). Sprigg tells his British readership that TR has a greater impact on the contemporary American political scene than, according to Dalton, TR himself felt he had. Sprigg quotes a work on “American Public Opinion,” according to which “there are but two dominant forces in American politics to-day: one is Woodrow Wilson, President, and the other is Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President, who plans to return to the White House later on!” (p. 15). TR, on the other hand, complained to Kermit in a letter of October 15, 1915, that “I am completely out of accord with public feeling. . . . Meanwhile I can do no good” (Dalton, p. 461). In another letter of May 27, 1915, TR tells Kermit, “the majority of our people are bound now that I shall not come back into public life” (Dalton, p. 459). In TR’s essay he accuses President Wilson and his Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, of representing a “cult of cowardice” (pp. 29-33). In the essay’s bitterly ironic concluding paragraph he takes these two and the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, to task for risking “no concrete interest,” just “our own common welfare in the future, only the welfare of our children, only the honour and interest of the United States through the generations,” and blames Wilson for taking “chances with our national honour and interest.” According to biographer Dalton, “even his most loyal supporters pressed him to moderate his diatribes” against the president (p. 458).

The inclusion of the essay on the Hague Convention, including extracts from it, is intended “to enable the reader of Mr. Roosevelt’s article to understand more clearly the reasons for his arguments” (p. 57). In fact in August 1914, three weeks after the outbreak of war, TR wrote an article in *The Outlook* backing Wilson’s policy of inaction. In explaining his volte-face, TR later said “I went over the Hague Conventions myself” and discovered that “they did demand action on our part” (Harbaugh, p. 441).

77. Foley, James W. *The Voices of Song: A Book of Poems*. New York: E. P. Dutton and co., 1916.

The poems in this volume are preceded by an Introductory Note by TR, dated Sagamore Hill, July 4, 1916 (30 years to the day after his July 4 address in Dakota Territory; see #3).

The title page identifies the poet as “Author of ‘Boys and Girls,’ ‘Tales of the Trail,’ etc.” In his charming and personal Introductory Note, TR further identifies Foley as the son of one of the friends he made 35 years ago, when TR became a rancher on the Little Missouri River. The elder Mr. Foley, we learn, was one of the few in the region at the time who shared with TR a passion for literature. Occasionally, after weeks of fellowship “on the range” with “valued” but “non-literary” friends, TR would enjoy an evening devoted to book talk with Mr. Foley the elder. “At that time the present poet was one of

the small Foley boys, and seemed far more likely to develop into a cow-puncher than a literary man.” TR relates a humorous incident involving the author, one of his own “somewhat uncertain-tempered horses,” and the attempt, in TR’s absence, “to take a certain Eastern college professor and his wife out to see the Bad Lands.” He concludes the Introductory Note by giving his personal guarantee “that Mr. Foley writes his Western sketches not out of books, but out of his own ample experience.” Calling himself “an old friend of the Little Missouri days,” he wishes Foley well.

78. Freehoff, Joseph C. *America and the Canal Title, or An Examination, sifting and interpretation of the data bearing on the wresting of the Province of Panama from the Republic of Colombia by the Roosevelt Administration in 1903 in order to secure title to the Canal Zone.* New York: Published by the Author, 1916.

The title page identifies the author as “Ph.D., Statistician with the Public Service Commission for New York City.”

The book, an indictment of TR’s Panama policy, consists of a Preface, seven chapters, and two appendices drawn from messages from TR to the Congress (December 7, 1903, and January 4, 1904). Several chapter titles reveal the author’s bias, e.g., “Roosevelt’s Article – ‘The Panama Blackmail Treaty’ (Ch. II), “President Roosevelt Attempted to Coerce Colombia” (Ch. III), “The ‘Vaudeville’ Revolution on the Isthmus” (Ch. IV), and “President Roosevelt ‘Took’ the Canal Zone” (Ch. VI).

The first paragraph of the Preface lays out Freehoff’s argument: “In this book the writer shows that the Roosevelt Administration in 1903 collaborated with a small party of separatists on the Isthmus . . . for the purpose of devising a plan to wrest the Canal Zone and littoral from the Republic of Colombia by force, and that it gave assurance to these separatists that it would protect secession in Panama. It did actually do the latter. In doing so, it (1) violated international law, (2) violated the Treaty of 1846, and (3) rent asunder a sister republic.” Freehoff explains that his argument is based on evidence from sworn testimony obtained by *The New York World* in preparing its defense in the libel case TR’s attorney general brought against the paper. He asserts that the Canal Zone is stolen property, taken from Colombia “at the point of the bayonet” (p. 15).

79. Washburn, Charles G. *Theodore Roosevelt: The Logic of His Career.* Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916.

Frontispiece photograph of “The Three T.R.s, November 1915”: Theodore Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt, 3rd (a babe in grandpa’s arms). Illustrations include five other photographs.

The book is dedicated “To The Wife, the children, and the Grandchildren of Theodore Roosevelt.”

According to TR biographer Harbaugh, Washburn, who was in Roosevelt’s class at Harvard, “knew him . . . intimately, [and] contended that he was ‘loved by many’ . . . and was recognized as ‘a person sui generis’ who was not to be judged by ordinary standards” (p. 20). After TR’s election to the New York State Assembly from New York City in November 1881, TR wrote Washburn the following day: “But do’n’t think I am going to go into politics after this year, for I am not” (Harbaugh, p. 28).

David McCullough, biographer of TR's youth, lists Washburn among "the relative handful" of TR's Harvard classmates "whose friendship mattered most to Theodore" (p. 209).

In the first of the book's five chapters, Washburn asserts that "the qualities I knew in the boy are the qualities most observed in the man, and that of all the men I have known for as long a time he has changed the least" (p. 3). Washburn concludes his final chapter with the observation that "Roosevelt had the choice, at the end of his presidential term, between resting upon his accomplishments, secure in the position of first citizen of the Republic and idolized by his countrymen, and again entering the arena of political strife to battle for the causes he believed in" (p. 215). As a consequence of that decision, TR experienced "the loss of the political sympathy and support of those of his old friends who did not follow him . . . To many of them, to me, I am sure, parting company with him was deeply painful. I count it among the sorrows of my life" (p. 215).

(Although TR lost friends when they did not support his campaign for the presidency as a Progressive in 1912, in 1916 he declined the Progressive nomination and eventually backed the Republican Charles Evans Hughes. In 1918 TR also declined the Republican nomination for governor of New York.)

According to politicalgraveyard.com, Washburn (1857-1928) had an active political career of his own. After serving as a Republican member of the Massachusetts State House of Representatives (1897-98) and of the Massachusetts State Senate (1899-1900), he served as U.S. Representative from Massachusetts, 3rd District (1906-11). His congressional biography includes the additional information that after running unsuccessfully for reelection in 1910, he served as director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and president of the Washburn Co. of Worcester, Mass., until his death at Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

80. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Fear God and Take Your Own Part*. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1916.

TR dedicates the book to the memory of Julia Ward Howe because of her embodiment of "that trait more essential than any other in the make-up of the men and women of this Republic – the valor of righteousness" (p. v). He then includes Howe's patriotic poem, "Battle hymn of the republic."

In an opening statement, "To the People of America," dated from Sagamore Hill on April 24, 1916, we learn that this is not the first edition of the book. TR takes the opportunity to discuss President Wilson's woeful management of foreign policy in the two-month period since the book's initial appearance. The consequences of his administration's mishandling of affairs in Mexico "has cost the loss of more lives than were lost in the Spanish War" (p. x). Equally egregious, the consequences of the Wilson administration's refusal to prepare for war against Germany has led to "the murder of the thousands of men, women and children on the high seas" (p. xii).

TR's Introductory Note (pp. xiii-xiv), dated from Sagamore Hill on February 3, 1916, indicates that the book is drawn mainly, but not exclusively, from "matter contained in articles I have written in the Metropolitan Magazine during the past fourteen months." He asserts that "The principles set forth in this book are simply the principles of true Americanism . . . which, according to my abilities, I have preached and, according to my

abilities, I have practised for the thirty-five years since, as a very young man, I first began to take an active interest in American history and in American political life” (p. xiv).

The contents of the book include 12 chapters and four appendices.

At the time TR published this collection (the title of which was suggested by his wife, Edith), he was about to publish travel writings and other essays in *Booklover’s Holidays in the Open*. According to Dalton, at this time “Lines of visitors often awaited the ex-president at his Metropolitan office. One day a Chinese general asked him to come to China to help modernize its institutions. TR declared he was too busy and that the Chinese needed to learn to defend themselves before they could do anything else” (p. 454).

81. Kennan, George. *Misrepresentation in Railroad Affairs*. Garden City, New York: The Country Life Press, 1916.

Presumably by the father of the George Kennan (b. 1904) who has been involved in international affairs for many decades as a political analyst, advisor, and diplomat. A note at the beginning of the book indicates that some of the material has been previously published in issues from 1916 of the *North American Review*.

The first, and longer (pp. 3-43), of the book’s two chapters, “Misrepresentation in Railroad Affairs,” points out errors, in a recent book, *Railroads: Finance and Organization* (1915), by professor William Z. Ripley, regarding the Harriman syndicate’s involvement in the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

The second, briefer (pp. 47-59), chapter, “The Psychology of Mr. Roosevelt,” is a response to an ad hominem attack upon Kennan in a letter from TR that appeared in the April 1916 *North American Review*. In that letter, TR accused Kennan “of concealment, meanness, dishonesty, and cowardice” and called him “unfit to be believed” (p. 47). Kennan describes having first met TR over 20 years previously, at a meeting where TR gave a short talk on trends in modern literature. “The first impression that he made upon me was that of a robust hater and vehement denouncer of people who were repugnant to him” (p. 49). While Kennan does not believe TR to be “consciously unjust or untruthful,” he finds the ex-president self-righteously convinced that he himself is always right “and that those whom he regards as his enemies have always been ‘monstrously’ wrong” (p. 53).

According to Kennan, TR’s attitude toward Harriman was transformed after the two men quarreled. While the two men were friends, TR did not find fault with Harriman’s business transactions, but following their quarrel in 1906, TR instigated the Interstate Commerce Commission to take action upon these transactions.

To TR’s accusation that Kennan is “monstrously iniquitous” in suggesting that he took such action because of a personal disagreement, Kennan responds that TR surely believed “he was under a moral obligation to make an example of a man whom he had come to regard as a dangerous railroad speculator and monopolist. But he did not take anything like this view of the railroad president until after he had quarrelled with him . . . ” (p. 57).

82. Beebe, William, G. Inness Hartley and Paul G. Howes. *Tropical Wild Life in British Guiana*. With an Introduction by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. New York: New York Zoological Society, 1917.

TR's Introduction is dated December 10, 1916, from Sagamore Hill. Although he himself had proven a fine collector of specimens over the years, he acknowledges that "The time has passed when we can afford to accept as satisfactory a science of animal life whose professors are either mere roaming field collectors or mere closet catalogue writers" (p. ix). More important today are field studies, like the work done by the authors of this book at the Tropical Research Station in British Guiana established by the New York Zoological Society.

(TR and the hunters of the Boone & Crockett Club were among the notable New Yorkers involved in the creation of the New York Zoological Society.) A few months after writing this introduction, TR requested President Wilson's permission to raise, equip, and lead a volunteer division to serve in France in World War I, which the U.S. had finally entered. In May 1917 Wilson turned down that request. The family nonetheless vigorously supported the war effort, with the enlistment of all TR's sons (culminating in the death of the youngest, Quentin, in July 1918, while serving as a fighter pilot in France), and with daughter Ethel's service as a Red Cross nurse, at the side of her husband, surgeon Dr. Richard Derby, at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris.

83. Kellogg, Vernon. *Headquarters Nights: A Record of Conversations and Experiences at the Headquarters of the German Army in France and Belgium*. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press, 1917.

A Biographical Note indicates that the book "incidentally becomes an illuminating record of the conversion of a reasoned pacifist into a supporter of the great and necessary war" (p. 8).

Foreword by Theodore Roosevelt, dated August 26, 1917, from Sagamore Hill. In two brief paragraphs, TR speaks of the book's "exposition of the shocking, the unspeakably dreadful moral and intellectual perversion of character which makes Germany at present a menace to the whole civilized world" and asserts that anyone who reads the book "yet fails to see why we are at war, and why we must accept no peace save that of overwhelming victory, is neither a good American nor a true lover of mankind" (p. 13).

84. Ward, Mrs. Humphry. *Towards the Goal*. London: John Murray, 1917.

With an Introduction by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

The author, Mary Augusta Arnold Ward (1851-1920), was married to Thomas Humphry Ward, an editor of the *Oxford Spectator*. Identified on the title page as "Author of 'England's Effort,' etc.," she is best known for the tremendous success of her 25 novels. As a means of encouraging America's entry into the war, TR asked her to explain how England made the decision to embrace the war effort. Ward's book *England's Effort* was the result. Among the transitions that book describes are changes in women's lives as they left housework to do war work in factories.

TR's Introduction (v-xii), dated May 1, 1917, from Sagamore Hills (sic), commends Mrs. Ward for writing "nobly on a noble theme" – England's impressive achievement in the war to prevent a "Prussianised world." By describing how England's "national soul" was awakened to the task, Mrs. Ward, both in this book and in its predecessor, provides an object lesson for America. "As in America, so in England, a surfeit of materialism had

produced a lack of high spiritual purpose in the nation at large,” which nurtured “noxious weeds,” including “professional pacificism.” Any American who reads the book “must feel a hearty and profound respect for the patriotism, energy, and efficiency shown by the British people when they became awake to the nature of the crisis; and furthermore, every American must feel stirred with the desire to see his country now emulate Britain’s achievement.” He praises the book both “as a study of contemporary history” and “as an inspiration to constructive patriotism.”

After the US entered the war in April 1917, Wilson turned down TR’s request to lead a volunteer division to France. The sense of uselessness led TR to describe himself as “depressed” more frequently in the latter part of 1917 than ever before (Dalton, p. 480).

85. Einstein, Lewis. *A Prophecy of the War (1913-1914)*. With a Foreword by Theodore Roosevelt. New York: Columbia University Press, 1918.

A Publisher’s Note identifies Einstein as a member of the U.S. diplomatic corps from 1905.

TR’s Foreword (pp. 7-12), dated February 3, 1918, from Sagamore Hill, commends Einstein – “a conscientious and highminded American citizen, who is also a trained and able diplomat” – for foreseeing America’s entry into the war and for pointing out why England is the “natural ally” of the U.S. Decrying pacifists, both English and American, who become “the tools of alien militarism,” TR likewise condemns Wilson for pursuing a misguided policy of neutrality for so long.

Just under 11 months later, on January 6, 1919, Roosevelt died in his sleep at Sagamore Hill of a coronary embolism, at age 60.

86. [Allier, Raoul.] Roger Allier. *By His Parents*. Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt. Authorized Translation from the French by Henry H. King. New York: Association Press, 1919.

Roosevelt’s introduction (pp. v-viii) indicates that the book, “written to preserve the memory of a young man . . . who in the first year of this great war . . . laid down his life for France,” was originally intended for family members and friends only. Although the book is valuable for its depiction of “the moral preparation which made this youth and his fellows able to check the flood of German aggression in the first two months of the war,” it is also a valuable “lesson for our entire citizenship.” TR exhorts the American people to bear in mind that the heroism of French soldiers like Roger Allier “is due to the moral preparation, the moral regeneration, and the accompanying physical training of the French in the six or eight years preceding the war.” He condemns “the professional pacifist” and “the anti-preparedness man or woman” in the U.S. as “a tool and ally of German aggression against not only Belgium and France, but America.” He concludes the introduction by asserting that mankind’s “golden hopes” can be achieved only “by men of gentle souls whose hearts are harder than steel in their readiness to war against brutality and evil.”

87. Abbott, Lawrence F. *Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1919.

Frontispiece illustration of “Theodore Roosevelt at Work. From a photograph taken in 1912 at the desk in the office of the Outlook.” Many other illustrations.

In his preface (p. vii), dated July 30, 1919 (about six months after TR's death), from the Outlook Office in New York, Abbott states that his book is neither a biography nor even a "chronological narrative" of TR's life. Instead it is a "simple, informal, and free-hand sketch," recording "some personal impressions which this great American made upon me in the course of an acquaintanceship of twenty-two years." Abbott hopes his book will be useful to future historians.

88. Cheney, Albert Loren. *Personal Memoirs of the Home Life of the Late Theodore Roosevelt as Soldier, Governor, Vice President, and President, in relation to Oyster Bay*. Washington, D.C.: The Cheney Publishing Company, 1919.

The title page identifies Cheney as "Formerly Editor of the Oyster Bay Pilot."

Frontispiece illustration is a vertical two-page spread of TR "As he appeared when Lieutenant of the Rough Riders, wearing uniform for the first time." Other photographs.

Epigram quotes TR: "Give every Man [and Woman] a Square Deal."

A note from the Publisher "To the Public," dated October 1919, indicates that part of the revenue generated by sales of the book will go toward "the fund for the establishment of the proposed Roosevelt Memorial Park at Oyster Bay."

The book is dedicated to TR's friends and neighbors "on good old Long Island – one of the garden spots of America."

In the Foreword, after excerpting some newspaper editorials following TR's death, the author says that his book, unlike official histories, will focus on the "compiler's personal knowledge of Theodore Roosevelt as a close friend and neighbor."

A small insert from the author, on glossy paper framed with red, white, and blue American flags, encourages Americans "to see that this country gets a square deal." Referring to a more controversial aspect of TR's patriotic message, however, the insert asserts that if he were still living, he would urge the removal from the U.S. of "every man and woman disloyal to America and to the Stars and Stripes."

89. Theodore Roosevelt: *Memorial Addresses Delivered Before the Century Association, February 9, 1919. Resolutions Adopted February 9, 1919*. New York: Printed for the Century Association, 1919.

Frontispiece portrait of TR with facsimile of his autograph.

Right-hand page of a two-page spread between the title page and the table of contents gives TR's dates and indicates he was elected to membership in the Century Association in 1884.

The volume contains memorial addresses by Elihu Root, the Reverend William T. Manning (head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese in New York), Major George Haven Putnam (head of the publishing company G. P. Putnam's Sons), Carl E. Akeley (naturalist and explorer who developed the taxidermic method for mounting museum displays to show animals in their natural surroundings), and Talcott Williams (first director of the Columbia University Pulitzer School of Journalism), as well as letters from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and John Burroughs (naturalist and popular nature writer; see #27).

In Root's address we learn that the Century Association was a club "dedicated to Arts and Letters." Not only was TR a member from youth, but his father had also been a member from the time of the Civil War.

In Major Putnam's address we learn that TR's father was "one of the early Centurians." Putnam includes in his address part of Burrough's article from the January, 1919, *Natural History* (#90).

Lodge's letter, dated January 30, 1919, indicates that he will be unable to attend the Century Club meeting in honor of TR because of a scheduling conflict: "I am to deliver the memorial address before the Houses of Congress on the afternoon of that day in Washington."

Akeley tells his fellow Centurians that at a Century Association gathering less than a year ago, TR gave a "delightfully humorous talk" but then confided in Akeley that he worried that his sons might be killed in the war. Akeley now says, "It is good that he lived to know that three were safe and coming back" – Quentin, in fact, was killed on July 14, 1918, while serving as a fighter pilot in France.

In Margaret French Cresson's *Berkshire Evening Eagle* article, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of TR's birth, on October 27, 1958, she recalls her father's thoughts upon attending this Century Club memorial meeting. Daniel Chester French "said he had a feeling that he was going through a strange experience to sit there and hear these men, many of them the same ones who had been so bitter against Roosevelt, now extolling him to the skies." See #138.

90. Theodore Roosevelt In Memoriam. Articles by John Burroughs, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Robert E. Peary, Carl E. Akeley, Gifford Pinchot, and Others. Reprinted from the January, 1919, number of *Natural History*, the *Journal of the American Museum of Natural History*.

Osborn was director of the American Museum of Natural History. Pinchot was one of America's leading advocates of environmental conservation at the turn of the twentieth century.

The "Others" who contributed articles to this issue seem to include only David Starr Jordan, the former president and chancellor of Stanford University. Although he was best known for his work as a peace activist and his vigorous campaign against U.S. involvement in World War I cannot have endeared him to TR, Jordan's essay focuses on TR's role in relation to an obscure island in Samoa.

The issue also includes a photo essay (pp. 17-32) "suggestive of the varied achievements and interests of Theodore Roosevelt, explorer, naturalist, soldier, statesman, writer, and friend of man."

91. *Natural History*, Vol. XIX. January 1919. Number 1. *Journal of the American Museum of Natural History*.

Includes the TR in Memoriam articles, which were subsequently reprinted in a stand-alone volume (#90), as well as other unrelated articles.

92. Braithwaite, William Stanley. *Victory! Celebrated by thirty-eight American Poets. Brought Together By William Stanley Braithwaite. With an Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt.* Boston: Small, Maynard & Company Publishers, 1919.

Pages remain uncut.

TR's introduction (pp. vii-viii) notes that even though "our service and our sacrifice have been small compared with the service and the sacrifice of France and of England,"

America's assistance "was of vital consequence and turned the scale." He refers to the deplorable (to him) delay in the U.S.'s entry into the war, characterized by "shortcomings in preparation and output of material." Ultimately, however, "before it was too late we did find our souls." If only belatedly America "purchased the right to range ourselves among those people who dared stand on the perilous heights of greatness for the sake of a lofty ideal."

TR urges that this volume of poems be read not merely to instill pride but also to remind us of the need to keep "our bodies and our souls trained to meet the new duties, and the old, old dangers that come with new faces." In his own poetic turn of phrase, he exhorts Americans to "never again be guilty of the sin of the unlit lamp and the ungirt loin," and urges his countrymen to be as prepared to "grapple with the vitally important problems of peace – just as, if necessary, we will grapple with the problems of war."

The volume includes a poem by TR's younger sister, Corinne Roosevelt Robinson. Better known poets include William Rose Benet, Vachel Lindsay, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Louis Untermeyer, and Clement Wood.

93. Gray cardboard box labeled "Teddy Roosevelt objects." Inside are (1) a Bull Moose pin, "with cordial regards from Mrs. George M. Harper, Jr., " (2) a campaign button, showing TR in Rough Rider uniform, with slogan "Teddy is Good enough for me," and (3) an advertisement for a lecture by John Gable, Executive Director of the Theodore Roosevelt Association, on Thursday, January 13th, at 4:15 p.m. in Griffin Hall 3, on "Theodore Roosevelt and the Bull Moose Years," accompanying an exhibit of "a selection of items from the Chapin Library's extensive Theodore Roosevelt collection, which includes books, pamphlets, letters, manuscripts, and photographs."

94. Stoddard, Henry L. Theodore Roosevelt The Man: Some Memories of the Greatest American of His Time. Reprinted from a Series of Articles Published in the New York Evening Mail, January 6 to 11, 1919.

Stoddard is identified on the title page as editor of the N.Y. Evening Mail. Title page also includes a quotation excerpted from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar (III:ii, 107): " – but here I am to speak what I do know." These words are spoken in the play by Mark Antony in his "Friends, Romans, countrymen" speech.

Frontispiece portrait of TR, inscribed "To Henry L. Stoddard with all good with all good [sic] wishes from his friend Theodore Roosevelt"

Slim 32-page volume, consisting of a note from Stoddard, dated January 15, 1919, from the Editor's Office, N. Y. Evening Mail; and six pieces from that newspaper, written between January 6 and January 11. The inside back cover contains an excerpt from a speech TR gave at Carnegie Hall on March 20, 1912, under the title "America Holds the Hope of the World."

Stoddard's introductory note explains that he took it upon himself to write these articles, "with memory and heart as the only guides," out of a feeling of obligation. TR was no longer alive to "meet the criticism and misrepresentations of vindictive opponents," and those who knew him well would now have to assume the task.

In the fifth essay Stoddard asserts that "it was not the White House that he sought, but the safe direction of the nation's affairs." For that reason TR declined the Progressive presidential nomination in 1916. He felt that to accept the Progressive nomination would

splinter the opposition to Wilson. “When the choice came between his country and his party Col. Roosevelt stood for his country.”

95. Russell, Thomas H. *Life and Work of Theodore Roosevelt, Typical American: Patriot, Orator, Historian, Sportsman, Soldier, Statesman and President*. 1919.

Russell is identified on the title page as “Author of ‘America’s War for Humanity,’ etc., etc.”

Introduction by Merritt Starr, who is identified as a “Contemporary at Harvard University with Colonel Roosevelt.”

“A Special Tribute by Major-General Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Commanding the Central Department and Former Chief of Staff, United States Army.” Wood identifies himself in his “In Memoriam” piece as TR’s military commander during the Spanish-American War (p. 41).

“Also special articles and tributes of respect by many leaders in public life, intimate friends and political associates of the former president.”

“Illustrated with Many Characteristic Portraits and Scenes in a Wonderful Life.”

On the left-hand page opposite the Preface is a postwar quotation from TR, under the heading, “No Divided Allegiance in America,” which summarizes his view on the immigrant issue. Every immigrant should be treated “on an exact equality with everybody else” – but only if he truly integrates himself into American life. “If he tries to keep segregated with men of his own origin . . . then he isn’t doing his part as an American. There can be no divided allegiance at all.”

The unsigned preface gives the lie to the title of the book, because clearly TR is no “Typical American” – “. . . the story of his life and work . . . is extraordinary from beginning to end.” Yet in the next paragraph the author asserts again that “the career was so thoroughly and typically American that its study may well be regarded as a national duty.”

96. Bishop, Joseph Bucklin, ed. *Theodore Roosevelt’s Letters to His Children*. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1919.

Frontispiece photograph of “Theodore Roosevelt and His sons in the White House, 1904.”

Journalist Joseph Bucklin Bishop (1847-1928) first came into contact with – and formed “strong attachments to” – TR when the latter was Police Commissioner of NYC and the former was a police reporter for the New York Evening Post (Harbaugh, p. 86). The men developed a friendship and were correspondents and confidants throughout the remainder of TR’s life. According to biographer Dalton, once TR was in the White House, “As soon as he figured out that Joe Bishop would write a favorable account of anything he did, the President leaked news to Bishop on a regular basis” (p. 212). Bishop later became one of the early biographers of TR (see #109).

In the Introduction (pp. 3-10), we learn that TR himself planned and organized the arrangement of letters in this 240-page volume. Bishop quotes him as saying, shortly before his death, “I would rather have this book published than anything that has ever been written about me.”

TR took his correspondence with his children seriously, and began to write each one even before that child had become literate, using drawings to convey a message. A few of the letters are to other individuals but regarding the children.

The earliest letter is dated May 6, 1898, from Tampa, FL, where the Rough Riders were training; the last, December 23, 1911, from New York. The letters seem to have little political relevance, if any, though they are charming personal documents.

According to William Davison Johnston in *T. R., Champion of the Strenuous Life: A Photographic Biography of Theodore Roosevelt* (see 57/200), "The volume of Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children with his delightful drawings is something of a minor classic in American literature" (p. 57).

A copy was exhibited in the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Exhibit at the Library of Congress (1958). According to the catalog, "The majority of the letters in this volume were written by Roosevelt to his children, a few of them to friends and relatives about the children. 'From the youngest to the eldest,' says Bishop in the introduction (p. 4), 'he wrote to them always as equals. As they advanced in life the mental level of intercourse was raised as they grew in intelligence and knowledge, but it was always as equals that he addressed them.' Roosevelt often wrote to the children in humor and at all times lovingly. Said he of the letters and the volume in which they were to appear: 'I would rather have this book published than anything that has ever been written about me.'"

97. Lewis, William Draper. *The Life of Theodore Roosevelt*. With an Introduction by William Howard Taft, ex-president of the United States. United Publishers of the United States and Canada, 1919.

Frontispiece illustration of TR and other illustrations.

The 544-page book consists of an introduction, a preface, 30 chapters, a chronology of TR's life, and an index.

William Draper Lewis, who was named Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1896, was active in the leadership of the Progressive Party. In the August 1912 convention of the new party, it was Lewis who read the party platform from the stage of the Chicago Coliseum. By the time of this book's publication Draper, whose Author's Preface is dated March 6, 1919, from the Penn law school, could be identified on the title page as "former dean of the law school."

In his introduction (pp. vii-xxii) Taft evaluates TR's 7-1/2-year presidency by pointing to "two or three great achievements": the building of the Panama Canal, the preparation of the Philippines for autonomy, the calling of both business and labor to higher standards. He admires TR's use of the presidency "as a pulpit from which to preach on many different subjects not within federal jurisdiction." He asserts that TR "would have made a great war President."

In his Preface (xxiii-xxiv) Lewis expresses the hope "that this book will help to end forever any misconceptions of the man and his purposes that may yet remain." Lewis calls his first chapter "The Typical American," but he qualifies that epithet, which is clearly not true in the straightforward sense: "Not that we are like him, but in that the worker in field, forest, mill and office, irrespective of financial position and social standing, sees in this great scholar and statesman, this vigorous, hearty, courageous out-of-door man, with his high ideals and intense love for the everyday simple things of life, the embodiment of a type which, above all others, he admires" (p. 19).

In Chapter XXIV, "The Founder of a New Party," Lewis asserts, "The Progressive party, so far as he was concerned, was founded and carried on, not to put him in the White House, but to produce those changes in the machinery of government which would . . . bring forward reform" (p. 370).

98. Iglehart, Ferdinand Cowle. *Theodore Roosevelt: The Man as I Knew Him*. New York: The Christian Herald, 1919.

Frontispiece photograph of TR with facsimile signature in black ink. Other illustrations.

The title page identifies Iglehart, D.D., as "Author of 'The Speaking Oak.'"

The 442-page book consists of a preface, 32 chapters, and an index.

In the preface (pp. v-x) Iglehart explains, using the "pastoral we," how he developed an "intimate personal friendship" with TR over a 24-year period: "As pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist church in New York City, we were associated with him in his work as Police Commissioner in closing Sunday saloons and were engaged with him in the great desperate fight against evil and crime in the great city." The preface also gives Iglehart's two motives for writing the book: "to pay a personal tribute of affection" and "that in some modest way I might hold up this magnificent specimen of manhood as a model and inspiration to my fellowmen."

Not surprisingly, in addition to coverage of historical achievements that one might find in other biographies, Iglehart also includes "chapters which give at length Theodore Roosevelt as a Christian; . . . his belief in Christ as a personal Saviour; . . . his belief in a future life. . . ." Iglehart concludes his preface by asserting that TR devoted his life to "the establishment of Christ's Kingdom on earth."

99. *Theodore Roosevelt: A Tribute* by William Hard. Portland, Maine: Thomas Bird Mosher, 1919.

Beautifully illustrated with woodcuttings.

Note in red uppercase type following complete text indicates that print run consisted of only 550 copies "printed on Van Gelder hand-made paper for Thomas Bird Mosher."

William Hard (1878-1962) began a career in journalism as a member of Northwestern University Settlement House, where he helped produce the monthly newsletter and became interested in the plight of urban workers. Within a few years he became a freelance contributor to many journals and later joined the editorial staff of the socialist magazine *Metropolitan*, which TR also joined in 1914. Hard later became a radio commentator and for a time was an active participant in Republican national politics. For the last two decades of his life he was a roving editor for *Reader's Digest*.

Thomas Bird Mosher (1852-1923) was an important participant in the revival of printing in America at the turn of the 20th century, becoming one of the first to introduce mail order copies of beautiful yet affordable books. During a career of 30+ years he published over 700 books and 240 monthly issues of his literary magazine, *The Bibelot*.

Mosher's note opposite the copyright page indicates that Hard's *Tribute* was originally printed in the January 25, 1919, issue of *The New Republic*, under the title "Roosevelt Now."

The *Tribute* is preceded by a lengthy quotation from Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, about the summons to death of Mr. Valiant-for-truth, and by an excerpt from then

Secretary of State James G. Blaine's eulogy on President Garfield. (Blaine's Republican presidential candidacy in 1884 led to the mugwump defection, of which TR disapproved.) The Tribute is followed by a poem translated by J.A. Symonds, which begins, "Thou'rt dead of dying."

100. Roosevelt, Theodore. *The Roosevelt Policy: Speeches, Letters and State Papers, Relating to Corporate Wealth and Closely Allied Topics*. Ed. William Griffith. Volume One. New York: The Current Literature Publishing Company, 1919.

Frontispiece portrait of TR.

The book is the first of four volumes in a series, whose overall title appears on the spine of each volume: *Roosevelt: His Life Meaning and Messages*.

According to the editor's note opposite the copyright page, "These volumes contain practically all of importance that Theodore Roosevelt has had to say to the public . . . on the subject of corporate wealth and the relations of capital and labor. . . ." The editor's goal in publishing this collection "has been to present in convenient and lasting form a complete and authentic record of what Theodore Roosevelt fought for and against during his memorable career."

The selections in Volume One are dated from March 27, 1899, when TR was governor of New York, through December 5, 1905.

101. Roosevelt, Theodore. *The Roosevelt Policy: Speeches, Letters and State Papers, Relating to Corporate Wealth and Closely Allied Topics*. Ed. William Griffith. Volume Two. New York: The Current Literature Publishing Company, 1919.

Frontispiece collage portrait of TR and the members of his Cabinet.

The book is the second of four volumes in a series, whose overall title appears on the spine of each volume: *Roosevelt: His Life Meaning and Messages*.

The selections in Volume Two are dated from March 7, 1906, through March 25, 1908.

102. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Newer Roosevelt Messages: Speeches, Letters and Magazine articles Dealing with the War, Before and After, and other Vital Topics*. Ed. William Griffith. Volume Three. New York: The Current Literature Publishing Company, 1919.

Frontispiece photograph of "Home on Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, Where Theodore Roosevelt Passed Away."

The book is the third of four volumes in a series, whose overall title appears on the spine of each volume: *Roosevelt: His Life Meaning and Messages*.

The selections in Volume Three are dated from October 14, 1912, through July 19, 1918.

103. Thwing, Eugene. *The Life and Meaning of Theodore Roosevelt*. New York: The Current Literature Publishing Company, 1919.

Frontispiece photograph of "Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, the Nation's Summer Capital When Theodore Roosevelt was President."

The 367-page, 21-chapter, book is the final volume of a four-volume series, whose overall title appears on the spine of each volume: *Roosevelt: His Life Meaning and Messages*.

Thwing appears also to have written *The Red Keggers: The District Schools in the Saginaw Country*, and to have edited a 10-volume set of detective fiction, *The World's Best One Hundred Detective Stories*.

In "The Reason and Purpose," Thwing indicates that the last few chapters are a version of "an article which I wrote for *The Circle Magazine* after Mr. Roosevelt's return from his African hunting trip." While acknowledging that his attempt at a life of TR hardly constitutes the definitive biography, Thwing hopes that his effort "may at least stimulate some appetites for a wider and deeper study of the life and meaning of Theodore Roosevelt."

Thwing's final chapter, "Interpretation and Conclusion," asserts that TR's life proves "that the power exercised is not the power of an office, but is the power of an individual man" (p. 366).

104. Theodore Roosevelt. Report of Memorial Meeting Held at Elmwood Music Hall, Buffalo, N.Y. Wednesday, January 8, 1919, at the Hour of His Funeral at Oyster Bay. Printed by J. W. Clement Co., Buffalo.

The bound copy of the report includes two illustrations: a woodcut portrait of TR, "courtesy of P.F. Collier & Son," opposite the title page, and a facsimile of a famous cartoon, "The Long, Long Trail," by Jay Norwood "Ding" Darling (1876-1962), opposite the final page of text. Darling won two Pulitzer Prizes for his editorial cartoons. He had great admiration for TR, with whom he shared a passion for conservation of the world's natural resources. Darling drew "The Long, Long Trail" as a tribute after the ex-president's death. Widely reprinted, the image was also reproduced in non-paper media, such as bronze.

Buffalo was a significant city in TR's life story, and a member of the committee that organized the memorial meeting there, Ansley Wilcox, also figured prominently in that story.

Wilcox, a corporate lawyer, met Roosevelt in the 1880s, when they served on two special commissions together, one to study civil service reform and the other to create the Niagara Reservation, a protected park area around Niagara Falls.

When President McKinley was shot in Buffalo on September 6, 1901, Vice President Theodore Roosevelt was in Vermont. TR arrived in Buffalo the following day by train. Intercepting him en route to the Iroquois Hotel, Wilcox invited him to stay at his home. It was at the Wilcox residence where TR took the oath of office on September 14th, 1901. Although Wilcox supported Roosevelt in 1904, in 1912 he backed Republican incumbent Taft, rather than Progressive Party candidate Roosevelt.

105. *Natural History*. Volume XIX. December, 1919. Number 6.

Frontispiece (p. 510) shows "The last bust of Roosevelt modeled from life, the work of Sigurd Neandross. Mr. Neandross aimed to make a faithful life portrait of the older Roosevelt. The work was executed from studies made at Mr. Roosevelt's New York office and at the American Museum of Natural History just before Roosevelt was taken to the hospital prior to his death, and the bust was never completed."

Sculptor Neandross (1871-1958) was part of an artists' colony residing in Ridgefield, New Jersey.

The text on the frontispiece page also indicates that Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) included a new poem, dedicated to Roosevelt, in a "new single-volume edition" of his verse (Doubleday, 1919). Eight lines from that 48-line poem, "Great-Heart" (a reference to a character in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*), are also reprinted:

Concerning brave Captains
Our age hath made known
For all men to honour,
One standeth alone,
Of whom, o'er both oceans,
Both peoples may say:
"Our realm is diminished
With Great-Heart away."

106. Viereck, George Sylvester. *Roosevelt: A Study in Ambivalence*. New York: Jackson press, Inc., 1919.

Frontispiece photograph of TR, "Inscribed for George Sylvester Viereck with the good wishes of Theodore Roosevelt." Photograph of Viereck appears opposite page 11.

Title page identifies Viereck as "Author of 'Nineveh and Other Poems,' 'The Candle and the Flame,' 'Confessions of a Barbarian' et cetera."

Viereck (1884-1962) was a poet and propagandist for pro-German causes. Born in Munich, he emigrated to the United States at the age of 12. In his 20s the publication of the first two books mentioned on the title page catapulted him to fame. His romantic-decadent style enjoyed a brief period of popularity before the critical pendulum swung in the direction of the realism of Carl Sandburg and unconventionality of Ezra Pound. Following a trip to Europe, his third bestseller, *Confessions of a Barbarian* (1908), revealed his conversion to Germanophilia by contrasting his impressions of Germany and the U.S.

Viereck and TR originally were allies in supporting a plan to stimulate cultural exchange between Germany and the United States, and in 1912 Viereck endorsed TR's candidacy. With the outbreak of World War I, however, Viereck committed himself to presenting the case for Germany to Americans. Accepting German money to print propaganda, he strongly promoted American neutrality. Even after America entered the war, he refused to condemn German war policies. Viereck now accused TR of unfairness to Germany, and TR responded by suggesting that Viereck should give up his American citizenship and return to Germany to fight in its army.

During the war Viereck had become a convert to Freudian psychology, and after the war he interviewed Freud, who was impressed with Viereck's grasp of psychoanalysis. Thus Viereck could talk with some confidence of the "startling" revelations in his psychoanalytic interpretation of Colonel Roosevelt" (p. 11).

Despite Viereck's friendship with not only Freud but also Einstein, both eminent Jewish scientists, by the early 1920s he was writing with admiration of Hitler in the journal he himself published. He excused Nazi antisemitism as peripheral to the movement's main goal of renewing Germany's international prestige. In the 1930s he openly propagandized for German causes in the United States and even registered himself as an agent of a foreign power. Although he broke off ties with his German

employers shortly before America entered the war, he was found guilty of wilfully concealing certain activities and spent time in prison.

Viereck had dedicated *Roosevelt: A Study in Ambivalence* to his wife, Margaret Edith Viereck. During his time in prison she became convinced of his guilt and tried to get him to dissociate himself from the Nazis and to confess. When these efforts failed, the marriage broke up. Convinced that Viereck would never repent, she sold the assets he had turned over to her and gave the proceeds to Jewish and Catholic causes.

Even after the war and his release from prison in 1947, Viereck's repudiation of Nazism fell short of wholehearted. His postwar attempts to revive his literary career were only partially successful.

107. Wilbur, Russell J. *Theodore Roosevelt: A Verse Sequence in Sonnets and Quatorzains*. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, The Riverside Press Cambridge, 1919.

A collection of 38 14-line poems (pp. 3-40) by Father Wilbur, of St. Cronan's Rectory, St. Louis (21 of which appeared originally in *The New Republic* of August 10, 1918); a preface by Father Wilbur (pp. vii-x); and an introduction (pp. xiii-xix) by William Hard (see #99).

In the preface Father Wilbur indicates that all but four of the poems were written between June 23 and July 24, 1918. The author considers them primarily "a contemporary political document," written when TR was not only the acknowledged head of the "reconstituted Republican party" but also the party's presumptive presidential candidate for the 1920 campaign. He excuses the "freedom and ribaldry of criticism" by explaining that the majority of the poems were written before Quentin Roosevelt's death in battle on July 14, 1918, in the aftermath of which that tone may "seem somewhat unfeeling and irreverent." He is particularly critical of TR's role "in bringing the Progressive Party to an end" (p. ix), and in the poem entitled "Nineteen Twenty" he exhorts TR to beware the Republican leadership: "Let them not use thee, but do thou use them!"

Father Wilbur reports that William Hard submitted a manuscript of the sequence to TR, who sent generous acknowledgments to both Hard and Wilbur. TR encouraged the poet to visit him so that they could discuss some of the criticisms leveled at him and thanked him for treating his children with such respect.

Leaving the technical literary criticism to others more qualified than he, Hard ranks the poems "among the most successful of all efforts at political portraiture." From Hard we learn that Wilbur gave up a promising career as a professional singer to become a social reformer. He pursued social justice as head of the Northwestern University Settlement in Chicago; as archdeacon in the cathedral of the Episcopal diocese of Fond du Lac, ministering to northeast Wisconsin; and, after converting to Roman Catholicism, as assistant parish priest in St. Cronan's.

108. Anderson, Robert Gordon. *Leader of Men*. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1920.

Title page identifies Anderson as author also of "Not Taps but Reveille" and "The Little Chap," as well as of other unnamed works.

Frontispiece portrait of TR.

The book consists of an introductory poem, “Reprinted by courtesy of Scribner’s Magazine,” which begins and ends, “Roosevelt dead”(pp. 9-11), followed by an essay, “Leader of Men” (pp. 13-55).

According to the essay “the romance of his life is fast turning into a legend. . . .Every day, everywhere is asked the question by earnest souls seeking for the truth: ‘What would he [italicized] have done?’” The author attributes the fact that this question is asked more frequently about TR than about any other leader, “save Lincoln and the Founder of Christianity Himself” to TR’s personification of “moral force” (p. 50). He concludes with a musical metaphor: “His life was a chord of many notes. . . .Its music is not mute. It still echoes round the world, sounding the forward march for the souls of men to that nobler warfare – to victory – to peace” (p. 55).

109. Bishop, Joseph Bucklin. Theodore Roosevelt and His Time, Shown in His Own Letters. Vol. I. New York: Charles Scribner’s Son’s, 1920.

Volume I of two consists of an introduction (pp. vii-x), dated September 1920, and 37 chapters (pp. 1-505), taking us from TR’s childhood through “The Secret History of the Algeciras Convention,” including correspondence from April 1906. (Algeciras, Spain, was the venue for an meeting in 1906 to discuss the tensions among France, Spain, and Germany for dominance in Morocco. Germany’s hopes were dashed when the outcome of the conference was that while Morocco’s territorial integrity was to be respected, France and Spain were given supervisory powers over the Moroccan police.)

Frontispiece illustration of TR in 1908 and six other illustrations.

The title page identifies Bishop as editor of Theodore Roosevelt’s Letters to His Children (see #96) and as author of The Panama Gateway, etc.

110. Bishop, Joseph Bucklin. Theodore Roosevelt and His Time, Shown in His Own Letters. Vol. II. New York: Charles Scribner’s Son’s, 1920.

Frontispiece illustration of TR in 1909 and six other illustrations, including a death mask of TR.

Volume II consists of 34 chapters, covering the period from 1906 through TR’s death (pp. 1-476), and an index to both volumes (pp. 479-516). Pages remain uncut.

According to the annotated bibliography in Stefan Lorant’s The Life and Times of Theodore Roosevelt (see 61/204), Bishop’s “official biography . . . is what one expects of it” (p. 635).

111. Clark, Champ. My Quarter Century of American Politics. Two Volumes Illustrated. Volume I. New York and London: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1920.

Pages remain uncut.

James Beauchamp (“Champ”) Clark (1850-1921), a Democrat, represented Missouri in Congress for many years, serving as both Speaker of the House (1911-1919) and minority leader.

There are 24 entries under “Roosevelt, Col. Theodore” listed in the index to the first volume of Clark’s political memoir. In the very first mention, which is not in a political context at all, Clark quickly establishes his lack of admiration for TR. He reminisces about a feat from his boyhood: catching an opossum, which became dinner; he then says he is glad TR did not read this story, lest he dub Clark a “nature faker” – “for if anybody

stated a fact about birds, animals, or fish, no matter how well established, but which he (Roosevelt) did not know, he immediately yelled 'nature faker' at the top of his voice, with the maximum of vehemence and a superabundance of expletives" (p. 21).

In later entries Clark reports that TR called African-Americans "undesirable citizens" and "looked with lenient if not approving eye on the summary process of lynch law" (p. 72) and quotes Speaker of the House Thomas Brackett Reed's assertion that "Theodore is so certain that he discovered the Ten Commandments" (p. 290).

Later, however, in contrasting McKinley and Roosevelt, a number of the traits Clark's attributes to TR are at least neutral if not positive; for example, "McKinley's studies, reading, and speeches all ran to economics. Roosevelt's touched all subjects of human interest. . . . The chances are that McKinley never dreamed of writing a book, and that it would have been . . . one of the dullest of all books, if he had attempted it. Roosevelt was a voluminous author on a variety of subjects – always interesting, if not profound" (pp. 425-426). He also calls both men "masterful politicians by methods wide apart as the poles" (p. 426). Later on he calls TR "the most extraordinary man who has filled the presidential chair" (p. 442). He says the adjective "extraordinary" is "best fitting his character and his endowments" (p. 459).

Clark says he believes TR was telling the truth in asserting he had no interest in the vice presidency in 1900 but embraced the opportunity "so as to aid him in grabbing a presidential nomination in 1904" (p. 430).

With regard to the presidential nomination for 1904, Clark reports that "it was none of my business who won among the Republicans," but that between TR and Senator Marcus A. Hanna, he "believed Roosevelt to be the better man of the two. Therefore I wanted to see him nominated" (pp. 433-34).

Clark tells us he is not interested in telling stories about TR that everyone knows, "but it gives me unfeigned pleasure" to illuminate less well known aspects of TR's career (p. 442). He tells, for example, of witnessing TR turn down a petition signed by thousands of Jews "asking that the President send our fleet into the North Sea to overawe the Russians and to compel them to treat the Jews with justice." TR turned on the "half-dozen prominent Jews" who presented the petition, as well as on the congressman who came with them, saying loudly, "What in God's name would the world think of us if we undertook, to bully the Russian government into changing its policy toward the Russian Jews, while we are constantly lynching colored citizens down South?" (p. 439)

Clark quotes extensively from a speech he gave about TR during the last half of TR's second term, which resonates interestingly today (pp. 456-60). After saying that he likes TR personally he then contradicts those Democrats who had begun to consider TR one of them. "But, whatever his virtues, whatever his faults, whatever else he may be, he is not a Democrat; for Democracy means the least amount of government the people can get along with consistent with the fullest enjoyment of their rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, while Republicanism means the greatest amount of government that the people will stand, and he of all men is the apostle of the maximum quantity of government" (p. 458).

As volume I draws to a close, Clark makes some generous observations about TR: "his own life was clean and he never ceased from trying to induce others to lead such a life" (pp. 461-62), and that he used the proceeds of his Nobel Peace Prize to support war charities during the First World War.

Among the aspects of TR's presidency that Clark did not admire, but which he does not cover in this book, is TR's battle for spelling reform. With the intent of asserting America's cultural independence from England, TR issued an order to the Government Printing Office on August 27, 1906, without consulting Congress, mandating the use of 300 modified spellings. According to Dalton, TR was "As usual . . . unprepared for the magnitude of the outrage his order unleashed." Among the objectors was Democratic Congressman from Missouri Clark, who wondered how long Americans would have to wait for a president "who will attend strictly to his constitutional functions and expend his energies only on subjects of great pith and moment" (p. 318).

112. Clark, Champ. *My Quarter Century of American Politics. Two Volumes Illustrated. Volume II.* New York and London: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1920.

Pages remain uncut.

The index lists 14 mentions of TR in the second volume.

Clark's book surprisingly seems to omit a discussion of the role he played in the 1912 presidential campaign. Speaker of the House Clark went into the Democratic nominating convention with more delegates than any other candidate. On the 46th ballot, however, Woodrow Wilson became the Democratic nominee. According to Harbaugh, since TR and followers knew he could prevail with Clark as the Democratic nominee, the selection of Wilson threw TR into a deep depression (p. 418).

113. Farriss, Charles Sherwood. *The American Soul: An Appreciation of the Four Greatest Americans and Their Lesson for Present Americans.* Boston, Massachusetts: The Stratford Co., Publishers, 1920.

On the title page Farriss is identified as Vice-President of Jno. B. Stetson University (presumably John B. Stetson University, founded in 1883, in Deland, FL).

Epigram on title page from Browning's "A Death in the Desert": "Grant this, then man must pass from old to new,/From vain to real, from mistake to fact,/From what once seemed good, to what now proves first."

Farriss's "Four Greatest Americans" include Washington, Lincoln, Robert E. Lee (about whom Farriss also wrote a play in five acts, published in Boston in 1924), and TR. The chapter on Roosevelt (pp. 69-89) begin with an error; TR was the 26th, not, as Farriss asserts, the 25th president. He calls TR a "self-made man" even though "he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth," since "it is as difficult for a rich young man to overcome temptation to a life of idleness and ease and train for the hardships that meet the ordinary man in life as it is for a poor young man to overcome obstacles which beset his way." He calls TR's "almost abnormal development of a great consciousness" his most outstanding trait. According to Farriss, this trait "enabled him to overcome colossal difficulties and gain a permanent place among the great" (p. 88).

114. *Theodore Roosevelt: A Brief Outline of His Life.* Prepared by the Free Public Library of Jersey City. Jersey City, N.J.: Free Public Library, 1920.

A short biography of TR (pp. 3-6), followed by a bibliography of books by and about him in the collection of the Free Public Library of Jersey City (pp. 6-8).

115, 116. Leary, John J., Jr. Talks with T.R. From the Diaries of John J. Leary, Jr. With Illustrations. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, The Riverside Press Cambridge, 1920.

A Google search reveals that Leary was a reporter for The New York World and won a Pulitzer for his work in 1920.

Leary was an old and close friend of TR. According to Dalton, Leary was among those at the Bull Moose convention in Chicago in 1912 (p. 397). When the former president was suffering from a nearly fatal illness in February 1918, Edith Roosevelt asked Leary to help TR's secretary Josephine Strickler with press releases to keep newspapers from printing rumors (p. 497).

117. Pearson, Edmund Lester. Theodore Roosevelt. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920.

Frontispiece portrait of "Mr. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill" and seven other illustrations.

Pages following the text remain uncut.

Part of a series, "True Stories of Great Americans," this book appears to be written for the young adult market.

The front matter includes a page listing three "Other Books by Mr. Pearson (Published by the Macmillan Company)" and three other titles "(Published Elsewhere)." Pearson (1880-1937) was a librarian as well as an author. He is remembered for fabricating the following supposedly anonymous "Curse Against Book Stealers," which he claimed was found in the Monastery of San Pedro, Barcelona: "For him that stealeth a Book from this Library, let it change into a serpent in his hand and rend him. Let him be struck with Palsy, and all his Members blasted. Let him languish in Pain crying aloud for Mercy and let there be no sur-cease to his Agony till he sink in Dissolution. Let Bookworms gnaw his Entrails in token of the Worm that dieth not, and when at last he goeth to his final Punishment, let the flames of Hell consume him for ever and aye." The quotation appears in one of Pearson's books not published by Macmillan, The Old Librarian's Almanack.

The book consists of 16 chapters, ranging from "The Boy Who Collected Animals" (pp. 1-9) to "The Great American" (pp. 149-159).

118. Roosevelt, Kermit. The Happy Hunting-Grounds. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920.

Title page identifies Kermit as "Author of 'War in the Garden of Eden'" and as the photographer whose work illustrates the book.

Plate labeled "Autographed Edition" signed by author.

Kermit accompanied his father on the African safari (1909) and on the exploration of the River of Doubt in the Amazon of Brazil (1914). Like his father, hunting and exploration became themes for his writing. The Happy Hunting-Grounds details his outdoor experiences both with and without his father. An unexpected aspect of hunting is covered in chapter V, "Two Book-Hunters in South America," written "In Collaboration with Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt," which reveals the exploits of these two bibliophiles and collectors in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

Kermit also collaborated with his brother Theodore Jr., on *Trailing the Great Panda*, a record of their 1929 trip to China on behalf of the Field Museum, in search of a panda for display there. Kermit's *Quentin Roosevelt: A Sketch with Letters* commemorated TR's youngest son, who died in the First World War.

In June 1943, while stationed in the U.S. Army's Fort Richardson, Alaska, Kermit committed suicide.

In 1921 the first chapter of this book, also called "The Happy Hunting-Grounds" was published, with some additional material, as a separate book, *The Long Trail*. (See #121.)

119. Gilman, Bradley. *Roosevelt, The Happy Warrior*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1921.

Pages remain uncut.

Lengthy quotation from Wordsworth's "Character of the Happy Warrior" reveals source of Gilman's title.

Preface indicates that Gilman and TR were Harvard classmates (though there is no mention of the former in McCullough's *Mornings on Horseback*, where he names Minot as TR's only true friend at Harvard). Gilman's third (of 16) chapters is called "The Class of '80"; the following chapter is devoted to "More College Days." In Chapter 3 Gilman talks of TR's choice to live off-campus as reflective of his nature as "exceptionally and intensely individual" (p. 25).

According to Gilman TR "did not alter essentially in character and power in college," where "the chief part of his accumulation of facts came through his own private reading, as often outside his prescribed courses as within them." Nonetheless, he did well enough to graduate in "the upper eighth of his class," was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and "received 'honorable mention' in Natural History" (p. 81). He begins Chapter 4, however, by assuring the reader that "During the three or four years after Roosevelt's graduation, his character underwent great changes" (p. 41).

Chapter 3 includes an extensive quotation from the "minute scientific examination" of TR in his senior year, by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, "at that time in charge of the gymnasium and the physical culture of the students." According to Sargent, TR's "life history furnishes one of the best illustrations with which I am acquainted, of what may be done in middle life by a fixed determination and a resolute will to overcome youthful physical defects and deficiencies" (pp. 33-35).

The chapter also includes reminiscences solicited by Gilman from classmates, none of which is particularly revealing.

Chapter 4 describes TR's involvement in 13 of the 40 or so student societies in existence at Harvard at the time. In this chapter Gilman asserts that TR's classmates could not get a true handle on him: "Whether he would turn out a crank or a leader of some new order stood a puzzling question." And when TR told one student a year behind him that his intention was "to try to help the cause of better government in New York City," his interlocutor "wondered whether he was the real thing or only a bundle of eccentricities" (p. 45).

120. Hagedorn, Hermann. *Roosevelt in the Bad Lands. With Illustrations*. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, The Riverside Press Cambridge, 1921.

Frontispiece photograph of Roosevelt "On the round-up, 1885."

Pages remain uncut.

Hagedorn (1882-1964) was a poet, playwright, novelist, and biographer. Other Roosevelt books by Hagedorn include *The Bugle that Woke America: The Saga of Theodore Roosevelt's Last Battle for His Country* (1940), *The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill* (1954), *The Theodore Roosevelt Treasury*(1957), and the 20-volume *Works of Theodore Roosevelt* (1926).

Dalton puts Hagedorn in the category of those journalists and biographers with whom TR worked "to perpetuate his larger-than-life story," in whose works "he became the ideal father, the greatest president, the American hero for all times" (p. 7).

Hagedorn, a German-American, was a vocal opponent of Germany during World War I. He joined TR in trying to arouse American intervention on the Allied side. Around 1917 Hagedorn helped TR organize the Vigilantes, a group of writers and artists (including Edna Ferber, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Booth Tarkington, Douglas Fairbanks, and Charles Dana Gibson), who aimed to inspire in the public a commitment to nationalism and public service through their writing. According to Dalton "their literary nationalism was closely linked to their support for preparedness and the Allies in the Great War," and by the war's end Vigilante articles had appeared in 15,000 newspapers (p. 454).

After TR's death Hagedorn became affiliated with the The Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association (known since 1956 as the Theodore Roosevelt Association). According to Dalton, although Edith appreciated the efforts of Hagedorn and his staff toward educating children about her deceased husband's achievements, behind his back she and her daughter Ethel called Hagedorn "Hermie Mermie" and grew to resent his relentless requests not only to turn over family letters but also to make appearances and donations (p. 517). Nonetheless following her mother's death, Ethel helped Hagedorn collect materials for *The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill*, a romantic view of her father that became a bestseller. After Hagedorn's death she maintained a commitment to the Theodore Roosevelt Association.

According to the annotated bibliography in Stefan Lorant's *The Life and Times of Theodore Roosevelt* (see #61/204), as of 1959, Hagedorn's book "is the best work on that period of Roosevelt's life" (p. 635).

121. Roosevelt, Kermit. *The Long Trail*. New York: The Review of Reviews, The Metropolitan Magazine, 1921.

Autographed by Kermit Roosevelt.

This book is essentially the first chapter of Kermit's *The Happy Hunting-Grounds* (see #118). The title has been changed from *The Happy Hunting-Grounds* to *The Long Trail*. From a note opposite the copyright page we learn that "Mr. Roosevelt has supplied additional material to this chapter, which is published for the first time in this volume."

122. Howland, Harold. *Theodore Roosevelt and His Times: A Chronicle of the Progressive Movement*. New Haven: Yale University Press; Toronto: Glasgow, Brook & Co.; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1921.

Frontispiece illustration of TR in 1904 and four other illustrations.

Some uncut pages.

This book is Volume 47 in The Chronicles of America Series, edited by Allen Johnson and assistant editors Gerhard R. Lomer and Charles W. Jefferys.

The 289-page book consists of 16 chapters, a bibliographical note, and an index.

Howland was a member of the class of 1898 at Amherst College. According to the Amherst College Biographical Record, Centennial Edition (1821-1921), he was a member of the editorial staff of The Outlook from 1903-13, during which time he would have become acquainted with TR. (On page 18 of his book Howland talks about being “a cub editor” at The Outlook .) Subsequently, as associate editor of “the influential Congregational journal” (Dalton, p. 27) The Independent, to which TR also contributed (including a January 4, 1915, article proposing a League of Nations), Howland would have maintained the connection.

According to politicalgraveyard.com, Howland was an alternate delegate to Republican National Convention from New Jersey, 1912.

123. Roosevelt in The Kansas City Star: War-Time Editorials by Theodore Roosevelt. With an Introduction by Ralph Stout, Managing Editor of The Star. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, The Riverside Press Cambridge, 1921.

Uncut pages.

Before the title page this book is described as the second publication of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, the first presumably being Hagedorn’s Roosevelt in the Bad Lands (see #120).

In his lengthy introduction (pp. xiii-xlvi) Stout explains that the book has been published in response to “The request, repeated and urgent, . . . from many sources that the editorial articles, contributed by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to The Kansas City Star during our country’s participation in the World War, be preserved for the future.”

According to biographer Harbaugh, TR “cast himself in the roles of preacher-at-large to the American people and critic-in-general of the Wilson administration” (p. 475). Between September 1917 and January 1919, he wrote over 100 syndicated articles for The Kansas City Star, “which served the heartland of isolationism” (p. 475), and, despite poor health, spoke out publicly during two major tours of the Middle West. So effective was TR’s criticism of Wilson’s policies that before long rumors began to spread that Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson “planned to impose the iron glove of censorship on the Metropolitan and Kansas City Star,” TR’s two main print outlets (p. 477).

Dalton calls TR’s Kansas City Star pieces “searing editorials . . . , which newspapers reprinted across the country” (p. 477). She also notes that Wilson and his cabinet scrutinized these editorials, in which TR criticized their lack of preparedness for the war, “and they were ready to prosecute him if he crossed over into clearly seditious territory” (p. 487). When TR wrote in The Star that “the suppression of the truth by and about the Administration has been habitual,” along with other such accusations, an editorial in The Nation for November 1918 asked “Why Is Roosevelt Unjailed?” – given that the administration had incarcerated other less well known critics (p. 490). Wilson’s vice president, Thomas Marshall, mocked TR as “Lady Theodora” and accused him of publishing in a seditious newspaper (p. 491).

124. Robinson, Corinne Roosevelt. My Brother Theodore Roosevelt. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1921.

Frontispiece photograph of “Theodore Roosevelt with his little granddaughter, Edith Roosevelt Derby, 1918.” Sixteen other photographs.

Robinson dedicates the book to her sister Anna Roosevelt Cowles, “whose unselfish devotion to her brother Theodore Roosevelt never wavered through his whole life, and for whom he had from childhood a deep and unswerving love and admiration.” Anna (1855-1931), known as Bamie, was the oldest of the four children of Theodore Roosevelt (1831-1878) and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt (1835-1884). Sons TR and Elliott (1860-1894) were the middle children, and Corinne (1861-1933) was the youngest. Anna Roosevelt married at 40 (her husband was nearly a decade older) and had her only child at 43. According to David McCullough, Anna’s devotion to her husband never equaled her devotion to her brother, “who remained the center of her universe for as long as he lived” (p. 363).

Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, a published though not terribly proficient poet, was also active in the Red Cross and the Salvation Army and served as a member of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee and the Republican New York State Committee.

The 365-page book consists of a preface and 18 chapters. In the preface Robinson is careful to say that it is neither a biography nor a “political history of the times.” Instead it is “a sister’s interpretation of a world-wide personality,” based both on TR’s letters to her and her memories.

125. Auerbach, Joseph S. Theodore Roosevelt: An Appreciation. New York, London, Toronto, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras: Longmans, Green and Co., 1923.

“Of this volume one thousand and fifty copies have been printed from type in October MCMXXIII.”

Frontispiece photograph of TR with facsimile signature beneath.

Some uncut pages.

A note on the bottom of the first page (p. 5) of this 36-page volume indicates the author originally presented its contents as an “Address at the Annual Dinner of the Nassau County Republican Club, October 27, 1922.” In the first sentence the author identifies himself as a Democrat. On the second page he clarifies that his intent is not “to indulge in adulation of him” – indeed, “I am one of those who think that he erred more than once by word and deed in his public life.” Toward the end of the address Auerbach states: “His life may be summarized in a paragraph: . . . his impulse was ever for progression toward ennobling ends . . . ” (p. 22).

*126. Wall, Bernhardt. One Midnight with Roosevelt. New York: Bernhardt Wall, Etcher-Publisher, 1922.

Copy No. 5 of 250-copy edition.

Inscribed in pencil to Harry Anatkins (?) by Wall, dated 3-28-22.

Among the etchings is one of TR “sketched at a Rough Riders’ luncheon, San Diego, Calif. 1915.”

Wall’s recollection of a nighttime visit with TR at Oyster Bay during the Great War. He explains the circumstances leading up to the visit. Each Decoration Day (aka Memorial Day) the VFW hold memorial services at the Maine Monument in Columbus Circle, NYC. As Master of Ceremonies in May 1917, Wall invited TR to give the

address. Other obligations prevented the ex-president from accepting, but TR invited Wall out to Oyster Bay following the ceremonies. One thing or another kept him and his companions from arriving until 10:30 pm. Reluctant to barge in at such an hour, Wall nonetheless knocked. Edith greeted him, saying TR had been looking for him. TR greeted the visitors cordially, and Edith went off to bed. They remained at Sagamore Hill until past midnight. The book's closing lines: "The democracy at Sagamore Hill had impressed us. But the foredoomed desire to demonstrate to the great throbbing world-war his belief, to aid in making the world safe for democracy, was not only impressive, but absolutely pathetic."

Bernhardt Wall (1872-1956) was a Connecticut-based etcher and book-illustrator. He began his career in 1889 as a lithographic illustrator. Wall's involvement with the VFW is rooted in his service during the Spanish-American War with the 202nd NY Volunteers. During the First World War Wall designed a large number of comic propaganda postcards, with Germany the butt of their humor.

Wall lived much of his life in California, where he became famous not only for his etching of the American West but also as a historian of the region. In the mid-1930s he produced several books of copper-plate engravings, including *Following General Sam Houston, 1793 - 1863* (1935), *Following Stephen F. Austin, Father of Texas* (1936), and *Following Andrew Jackson* (1937).

Among Wall's best known works are bust portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson. In the early 1920s he produced many scenes of Greenwich Village.

127. Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman. *His Soul Goes Marching On*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1922.

Frontispiece portrait of TR with trouser legs rolled up, standing on a rock in the middle of a river, next to a boy who is fishing. The caption quotes a line delivered by TR during the 1912 Bull Moose presidential campaign: "It is little matter whether one man fails or succeeds . . . but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of humanity."

Mrs. William Shankland Andrews (1860-1936) was a prolific author, whose work appeared in both magazine-article and book form. In the same year that this book – a novel inspired by the work of Theodore Roosevelt – came out, she published a similar book for young adults, *The Perfect Tribute*, inspired by the work of Abraham Lincoln. Other fiction by Andrews includes titles such as *The White Satin Dress* and *Old Glory*.

128. Amos, James E. *Theodore Roosevelt: Hero to His Valet*. New York: The John Day Company, 1927.

Frontispiece portrait of TR: "Probably the last studio photograph of Theodore Roosevelt ever taken. It was made at Columbus, O. on Sept. 26th, 1918, where he opened the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan." There are seven additional illustrations.

An acknowledgment by Amos opposite the copyright page indicates that "some parts of the book first appeared as a series of three articles" in *Collier's Weekly*. A short essay "About the Author" appears opposite the contents pages. Amos performed a variety of functions in the Roosevelt household during TR's presidency. Following a period of employment "in the Customs at New York," Amos served TR as "head man" at Sagamore Hill for three years. Although at that point he took a position in a private detective's firm, he continued to travel with TR when asked, and "was with Col.

Roosevelt when he breathed his last.” In the acknowledgment, Amos, by then in the employ of the Department of Justice’s Bureau of Investigation, thanks John T. Flynn for his assistance in writing the 162-page book.

According to Dalton, during TR’s final days Edith asked not only Amos but also a Scottish nurse to help her keep watch over her husband during the night. Around midnight on the night of January 5-6, 1919, Edith went to sleep after TR asked Amos to turn off the light in the Gate Room where he was sleeping on a sofa near the fireplace while suffering from a fever and a painful hand. Amos kept watch by the fireplace in the room. Although Edith had found TR sleeping comfortably on his side when she checked on her husband at 12:30 and again at 2 a.m., at 4 a.m. she was awakened by the nurse with the news that TR had stopped breathing. Edith’s efforts to revive him with brandy failed. She summoned Dr. George Faller, who was also unable to revive TR (Dalton, pp. 512-513).

The title of the book, of course, is a play on the phrase “No man is a hero to his valet.”

129. Theodore Roosevelt’s Diaries of Boyhood and Youth. Illustrated from Photographs and with Facsimiles of the Author’s Drawings and Letters. New York and London: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1928.

Frontispiece portrait: three animal sketches made by TR in the 1870s. Nine additional illustrations.

Although no editor is named, a note from the editor appears opposite the copyright page, explaining that TR’s diary entries from August 1868 (when he was not yet 10) through December 1877 (when he was 19), are being published for the first time in this 365-page book. The editor also explains that TR’s spellings have been kept and that TR’s sister “Conie” (Mrs. Douglas Robinson) “has read these diaries in proof and has supplied information regarding a number of the persons mentioned.”

130. Wister, Owen. Roosevelt: The Story of a Friendship, 1880-1919. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1930.

Inscribed by the author in black ink on November 7, 1934.

Wister (1860-1938), two years younger than TR and two years behind him at Harvard, also earned a law degree there (1888), although he practiced law only briefly before devoting himself to writing. Like TR, Wister, originally an Easterner (in his case, from Philadelphia), spent much time in the West. Wister’s experiences there inspired his 1902 novel about Wyoming cowhands, *The Virginian*; it became one of the first mass-market bestsellers and went on to inspire four movies and a television series.

In addition to other novels, short stories, and this memoir of his friendship with TR, Wister also wrote *U.S. Grant* (1900) and *The Seven Ages of Washington* (1907). His collected works were published in 11 volumes in 1928, 10 years before his death. In 1958, 20 years after his death, Wister’s journals of his Western travels were published.

According to David McCullough, biographer of TR’s youth, the American attitude toward the West and the cowboy was shaped by “three upper-class ‘Ivy League’ easterners, Wister and Roosevelt of Harvard, Remington of Yale” (p. 316).

According to the dust jacket blurb, the men maintained a friendship for 40 years. TR biographer Dalton reports that when TR became president after McKinley’s assassination, Wister was asked to write an article about him for *Century Magazine*. TR

asked him to omit details of his family life in order to maintain the Roosevelts' privacy (p. 223). Dalton also reports a letter of October 25, 1918, from Wister to Edith, after the former's visit that month to Sagamore Hill, in which he says, "I wish Theodore had a Colonel House. I'd like to be his Colonel House. You could be, I think" (pp. 506-507). He was referring to Col. Edward House, Wilson's closest friend and most trusted political advisor. Presumably Wister meant that TR, who had been fulminating to him about Wilson's shortcomings, needed someone to keep his emotions and moods in check.

According to biographer Harbaugh, TR confided to Wister his artistic dissatisfaction with three of his own books, *Hunting Trips of a Ranchman* (1885), *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail* (1888), and *The Wilderness Hunter* (1893): "I wish I could make my writings touch a higher plane, but I don't well see how I can. . . . I go over them a good deal and recast, supply or omit, sentences and even paragraphs, but I don't make the reconstruction complete in the way that you do" (p. 56). But he also advised Wister on more than one occasion that the novelist should emphasize life's comedy, rather than tragedy: "Let in some sunlight, somehow . . . life, after all, does – go – on" (pp. 432-433).

131. McDowell, Bart. "Theodore Roosevelt: A Centennial Tribute with 26 Illustrations." *The National Geographic Magazine*, Volume CXIV, Number 4, October, 1958, pp. 572 – 590.

McDowell, a member of the magazine's staff, opens the article by referring to the fact that TR's highest grade as a young student at Professor McMullen's Academy was in geography: "Indeed, Theodore Roosevelt, born a century ago this month, found a fascination in geography that proved more durable than any of his several careers."

132. Mowry, George E. *The Era of Theodore Roosevelt, 1900-1912*. New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1958.

Published in the year of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial.

Part of *The New American Nation Series*, edited by Henry Steele Commager and Richard B. Morris.

According to the dust jacket blurb, "This book sets the many facets of Theodore Roosevelt's political philosophy and his actions against the ferment of the time and the men who fought or supported him. Providing a much needed reevaluation of the forces and personalities, the successes and failures, of an important era, the book is a notable achievement."

Historian Mowray also wrote *Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Movement* (1946), among other books.

(An empty sugar packet with TR's likeness on the front and a brief biography on the back has been inserted in the book.)

According to the annotated bibliography in Stefan Lorant's *The Life and Times of Theodore Roosevelt* (see #61/204), published the year following Mowry's book, that book "is a scholarly account in the best tradition of Roosevelt's political life" (p. 635).

133. Putnam, Carleton. *Theodore Roosevelt: Volume I. The Formative Years, 1858-1886*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1958.

Published in the year of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial.

Essentially the same period covered by McCullough a generation later: TR's childhood, undergraduate career, first marriage, early political career as the youngest member of the New York Assembly, his life in the American West. Unlike McCullough, however, for Putnam this was only the first of a four-volume study covering the entirety of TR's life.

Putnam, a member of the family that produced American Revolutionary War Generals Rufus and Israel Putnam, retired from a business career at Delta Air Lines to undertake this project.

134. Wagenknecht, Edward. *The Seven Worlds of Theodore Roosevelt*. New York, London, and Toronto: Longmans, Green & Co., 1958.

Published in the year of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial. In the Foreword Wagenknecht writes, "This book is the writer's contribution to the centennial celebration of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt."

Hermann Hagedorn, head of the Theodore Roosevelt Association, was also the Director and Secretary of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission. Hagedorn's blurb on and inside the dust jacket gave the book an emphatic imprimatur: "Dr. Wagenknecht presents Theodore Roosevelt in all his infinite variety . . . a true portraiture, penetrating, honest, balanced . . . of an . . . altogether astonishing American." In the Foreword Wagenknecht acknowledges his debt not only to the Theodore Roosevelt Association but also and especially to Hagedorn, "Whose kindness went far beyond the line of duty or any 'official' consideration."

Wagenknecht, a professor of English, enumerates seven worlds on which TR left his mark: the worlds of action, thought, human relations, family, spiritual values, public affairs, war and peace.

According to the annotated bibliography in Stefan Lorant's *The Life and Times of Theodore Roosevelt* (see 61/204), published the year after Wagenknecht's, the book "is eminently readable."

135. *The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. Volume 15, May 1958, Number 3.

Published in the year of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial, this edition of the journal is dedicated in large part to coverage of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Exhibit.

Frontispiece portrait of TR, September 1916, Oyster Bay.

Wonderful poem by Kenneth E. Boulding of University of Michigan (p. 100), illustrated by cartoons of TR as cowboy, historian, police commissioner, assistant secretary of the Navy, Rough Rider, governor of New York, vice president, president, peacemaker, and hunter, reprinted from *The Spokesman Review* (Spokane), November 3, 1905.

"Some Thoughts on the Roosevelt Papers" by Elting E. Morison, professor of history at MIT and editor of *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt*, who was a consultant to the Library of Congress in preparing the exhibit. The "Catalog of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Exhibit" follows.

136. *Final Report of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission Relating to A Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-*

1958, Pursuant to Public Law 183 of the Eighty-fourth Congress. July 9, 1959. – Ordered to be printed.

Document No. 36 of the 86th congress, 1st Session, Senate.

Senate Resolution 128 [Submitted on July 9, 1959, by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Vice Chairman of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission]:
“Resolved, That the final report of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission be printed, with illustrations, as a Senate document.”

A long dedication (pp. vii-ix) by Hermann Hagedorn, Director, dated Theodore Roosevelt House, New York, March 31, 1959. In the final paragraph Hagedorn dedicates the report “above all, even above – may it be said – the President, the Vice President and the Congress of the United States” to “the boys and girls, scattered across America . . . who gave an open heart and an open mind to the message of a great American . . . in the hope that, here and there, during this centennial year, a seed may have fallen on fertile ground.”

137. The Trailside. Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary, Oyster Bay, New York. Spring-Summer Issue, 1978. Volume 2, No. 1.

Twelve-page pamphlet, including, among other items, an open letter jointly from the resident-director and from the president of the sanctuary; an update of “happenings”; a memorial note on the occasion of the death of TR’s daughter Ethel Roosevelt Derby (1891-1977); a description of summer programs at the sanctuary; and a recipe for walnut fudge.

Inserted in the pamphlet is an open letter, dated June 1978, to members and friends of the Theodore Roosevelt Association, soliciting contributions to the Theodore Roosevelt Association. A self-addressed return envelope is also enclosed.

According to the Theodore Roosevelt Association web site, Ethel Roosevelt Derby was “Theodore Roosevelt’s younger daughter and only daughter of his marriage to Edith. Ethel’s indomitable spirit in the face of tragedy has been chronicled, and a number of triumphs. During World War I, Ethel, now a nurse served in France in the same hospital as her husband served as a surgeon. Later, she became involved with the Red Cross, and served as Nassau County Chairman during World War II, and then as Chairman of the Nassau County Nursing Service. Her long involvement, even while traveling, is shown by her correspondence still residing in the Nassau County Red Cross archives. When the Red Cross recently brought her Fifty Year Service Pin to Sagamore Hill, they had to correct themselves - it was not fifty years of service, it was sixty. When it came time to have her portrait painted, she did not choose to wear an evening gown and jewels, she wore her Red Cross uniform. She put in many years of work to turn Sagamore Hill into a National Historic Site. Ethel was one of the first two women to serve on the Board of Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History.”

Sagamore Hill booklet (see #141) adds: “Because of Mrs. Derby, there is a Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.”

138. Cresson, Margaret French. “My Father and the Impetuous Rough Rider.” Berkshire Evening Eagle, October 27, 1958.

Cresson is identified as a part-time resident of Stockbridge, as the daughter and biographer of Daniel Chester French, and as a sculptor “in her own right.”

The piece, written to coincide with the exact centennial of TR's birthday on October 27, 1858, reminisces about her father's first meeting with TR. French had been asked to play a role on the art committee TR convened "to consult as to the forming of a national body, the Commission of Fine Arts." She also recalls her parents' speaking about "the terrible abuse of Roosevelt" and reflects that in the 39 years since TR's death, "all personal animosities have faded away, and Theodore Roosevelt . . . has taken his place as one of the most honorable as well as one of the most picturesque of our immortals."

139. Stevens, Alden. "The Savior of Our Wilderness," *Sports Illustrated*, October 27, 1958, pp. 66, 69-72.

Reprinted from *Natural History*, the publication of the American Museum of Natural History. The short introductory piece by *Sports Illustrated* indicates that in its Nov. 8, 1954, issue it published an article on TR, the hunter. "Now, on the centennial of his birth, another side of his career is presented . . . at a time when our national resources need stronger guardians than ever. . . ."

The article asserts that "what stands today as perhaps his greatest triumph" is "effective conservation in America."

140. The Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission. Fact Sheet No. 1. Theodore Roosevelt Almanac.

A 5-page chronology of TR's life. Undated, but clearly published and distributed by autumn 1957, as the cover page indicates: "These significant dates in the life of Theodore Roosevelt offer many opportunities for participation in the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Program, from October 27, 1957 through 1958. . . . Your cooperation in recalling these dates and deeds will be invaluable. You will remind and inspire citizens of today and tomorrow to follow his example. You will help them realize that whoever claims the RIGHTS must be ready and willing to accept the RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP."

141. *Time*, March 3, 1958. Vol. LXXI, No. 9.

Cover and illustrated article, "Heroes" (pp. 16-24), devoted to TR. A letter from the Publisher, James A. Linen, indicates: "While the editors this week pay anniversary tribute to a durable American figure (see cover story), I should like to report on another birthday. It was 35 years ago this week that Vol. I, No. 1 of *TIME*, The Weekly Newsmagazine, went to the press."

142. Sagamore Hill. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

A 17-page booklet produced by The National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, in cooperation with The Theodore Roosevelt Association.

Letter enclosed from Roy F. Beasley, Jr., Superintendent, on stationery headed "United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site," to "Dear TRA Member," dated January 9, 1979. "To commemorate this 25th Anniversary of Sagamore Hill, the Theodore Roosevelt Association and the National Park Service (managers of the site since 1963) have produced the enclosed booklet. In it you will find the story of Sagamore Hill, with emphasis upon the events of 25 years ago" (when President Eisenhower dedicated it as a historic shrine).

II. TR FOLIOS IN CHAPIN STACKS, BOTTOM SHELF (items 1/143-62/205)

1. (143). Roosevelt, Theodore. *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail*. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. New York: The Century Co., 1888.

Twelve chapters covering a variety of topics, including “Winter Weather,” relations between the ranchers and Indians, and various wild life.

Epigram taken from Browning’s “Saul,” the eight lines culminating in “How good is man’s life, the mere living.”

Most of this book appeared originally as a series of articles in *Century Magazine*. According to McCullough, in these “he wrote of the cowboy with an appreciation not to be found in the work of previous writers. He was, as Wister [see #130] said, the pioneer in taking the cowboy seriously. He wrote of their courage, their phenomenal physical endurance. He liked their humor, admired the unwritten code that ruled the cow camp. . . .It was, of course, exactly the code he had been raised on. . . .The cowboy was bold, cared about his work; he was self-reliant and self-confident. Perhaps most important of all, the cowboy seemed to know how to deal with death, death in a dozen different forms being an everyday part of his life” (p. 340).

Harbaugh adds that this is the second volume of TR’s trilogy on hunting, ranching, and nature observation (1885, 1888, 1893). “They set a new style in hunting books. . . .All three books were warmly praised by critics in spite of serious deficiencies. They tended to be repetitious, to draw too heavily on unreliable sources, and to indulge in superlatives. . . .Nevertheless, . . . the essay on the Bighorn in *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail* is still considered a classic” (pp. 55-56). For TR’s own dissatisfaction with his trilogy, see #130.

According to Dalton, “The message he sent back east was that America needed more western vigor. The didactic theme that ran through his many western magazine articles and his major western books . . . was that Americanness was a fierce frontier spirit more alive when plain folk fought their way west than when they settled into industrialized lives in the East. It was a frontier spirit he wanted to make national and to rekindle across class and regional lines. He used the West to teach the East. . . .” (p. 98).

Dalton adds that TR gave his Kodak photographs of western scenes to “his new friend, the artist Frederic Remington, who added yet another layer of romance as he turned them into illustrations for the book” (p. 101). She also explains TR’s motivation for the Western writing. After the birth of his son in September 1887, TR worried about supporting his family. He thus undertook several “sizable writing projects,” including “submitting regular articles for *The Century* magazine; [and] turning some of those articles into a book called *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail* . . .” (p. 124).

2. (144). *The Camera. Hoofs, Claws and Antlers of the Rocky Mountains. Photographic Reproductions of Wild Game from Life with an Introduction by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt of New York*. Denver, Colorado: Frank S. Thayer, Publisher, 1894.

At the time of this book’s publication TR was serving as U.S. Civil Service Commissioner, in Washington. In TR’s introduction he indicates that the book is based on photographs by Mr. [Allen Grant] and Mrs. [Mary Augusta Higgins] Wallihan: “It has never been my good fortune to see as interesting a collection of game pictures as those that have been taken by Mr. and Mrs. Wallihan, and I am equally pleased with the

simplicity with which they tell their most interesting stories of the way in which they got these photographs. . . .It is a credit to Colorado and a credit to the United States that a book of this kind should be produced.”

3. (145). Roosevelt, Theodore. Message of the President of the United States. Fifty-Seventh Congress, First Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1901.
Duplicate of #19.

4. (146). Boynton, Henry V., Brigadier-General. Roosevelt’s Military Record. 1904.

Boynton had this 16-page pamphlet published for TR’s presidential campaign of 1904. While “President Roosevelt is not running on his military record” (p. 3), Boynton asserts that when TR attains election in his own right, “veterans of the country’s battles then can feel that . . . its last war has furnished a President in the person of a brilliant soldier” (p. 4). Acknowledging “those who have amused themselves by making light of the President’s part at Santiago” (p. 5), Boynton quotes from papers submitted to the Army Board of Brevets and Medals of Honor recommending that “a Medal of Honor for his conduct in the battle of San Juan Hill be given to Colonel Roosevelt” (p. 7).

Born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Boynton (1835-1905) was made Brigadier General for his bravery at Chickamauga during the Civil War. He then served as a Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Spanish-American War in 1898.

5. (147). Drew, George W. President Roosevelt’s Unprecedented Electoral and Popular Vote Predicted. 1904.

A 40-page pamphlet devoted to an address given on September 8, 1904, at Columbia Theatre, Washington, D.C., by Drew, a lawyer. The address, “Our Vote, the Citizen’s Individual and Collective Responsibility to his Country” (pp. 12-28) is preceded by an introduction (pp. 3-8), which calls attention to the fact that “it was the first political speech of the campaign of 1904,” and by a photograph and profile of the author (pp. 9-11), which reports that after the election results were in, Drew was part of a delegation that went to the White House to congratulate TR and was addressed by him from its steps in “his first speech after his election.”

The address is followed by two newspaper articles about it the following day in *The Post* and *The Star* (pp. 29-31), and by miscellaneous correspondence relating to it (pp. 32-40).

6. (148). Ites, Alfred. A Presidential Make-believe and a Sinister Precedent contained in the Method of the Hard-Coal Strike Settlement (1902-1903). New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company, 1904.

In the anthracite coal strike of autumn 1902 TR set an important precedent by intervening in on behalf of the public interest. Threatening to use the army to operate the mines, he requested that representatives of capital and labor meet at the White House. There he succeeded in imposing an arbitration agreement that resulted in a small pay increase for the miners. TR claimed that his intervention represented a “Square Deal” between labor and capital.

In his autobiography TR argued that “occasionally great national crises arise . . . , and . . . in such cases it is the duty of the President to act upon the theory that he is the

steward of the people, and . . . that he has the legal right to do whatever the needs of the people demand, unless the Constitution or the law explicitly forbid him to do it.”

In this small pamphlet, however, Ites argues that the president’s handling of the recent coal strike represents the taking of “ultra-constitutional power “ (p. 34) and is the “first step in a gradual conversion of a representative government into an autocracy” (p. 35).

7. (149). Keim, DeB. Randolph. Sherman: A Memorial in Art, Oratory, and Literature by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee with the aid of the Congress of the United States of America. Prepared by Authority of Congress Under the Direction of Col. thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in Charge of Monument and Ceremonies. Government Printing Office, 1904.

Keim is identified on the title page as “War Correspondent of the New York Herald, Attending the Operations of the Army of the Tennessee, 1862-3-4.”

The second session of the 58th Congress authorized publication of this book, which describes the history behind the Sherman Monument in Washington, D.C., and the ceremonies associated with its unveiling on October 15, 1903.

The section “Sherman in Oratory” opens with a portrait of TR and the address TR delivered at the unveiling ceremony (pp. 63-68). Among TR’s comments: “. . . it is well to keep alive the memory of those men who are fit to serve as examples of what is loftiest and best in American citizenship. Such a man was General Sherman” (p. 67).

In an “impromptu side scene” at the end of the ceremony, “a brilliant gathering of military and naval heroes of the late wars of the United States formed about the President, who received them with every indication of gratification at being thus able to take them by the hand” (pp. 99-100).

8 (151). Mr. Roosevelt and the Presidency. New York: American News Co., 1904.

An insert pasted into the 43-page paperback pamphlet indicates that Ohio Senator Marcus Hanna has died since the pamphlet was printed. Hanna died on February 15, 1904.

The pamphlet is an open letter from the pseudonymous author to those who have “since the Northern Securities case was begun, been drifting into an antagonism against Mr. Roosevelt” (p. 1). The author hopes to persuade those individuals “to stop the drift of your opinions and feelings towards opposition to him,” since the author believes “he will be renominated and re-elected, because he is immeasurably the superior of any probable rival in either party, and because he is a sound, conservative, intelligent and honest executive of the law” (pp. 42-43).

The Northern Securities Company was formed by J. P. Morgan and James J. Hill to end competition between the Northern Pacific and the Burlington railroads and provide shippers with improved long-haul service. Roosevelt’s Department of Justice, however, prosecuted the Northern Securities Company for violating the Sherman Act. In 1904, the Supreme Court agreed with the administration’s position, and ordered the Northern Securities company dissolved.

9 (152). Thompson, Robert J. "A Square Deal for Every Man": A Collation of Quotations from the Addresses and Messages of Theodore Roosevelt – Being a Self-Delineation of His Character and Ideals. Chicago: Robert J. Thompson, 1904.

Alphabetically organized, from "America" through "World Power," to give – as the editor/publisher explains in his preface – "a condensed volume of the state philosophy of Theodore Roosevelt." The preface is dated August 1, 1904, from Chicago.

The epigram, "All I ask is a square deal for every man," is taken, as the pamphlet indicates, "From the address of Theodore Roosevelt, May 6, 1903, Grand Canyon, Ariz."

According to Dalton, "Roosevelt's Square Deal, the name he gave his domestic policies, came to symbolize a government that dealt fairly with every man, regardless of his wealth, creed, color, or religion" (p. 207).

10 (153). Roosevelt, Theodore. Letter of Theodore Roosevelt Accepting the Republican Nomination for President of the United States, Sept. 12, 1904.

Addressed to Hon. J. G. Cannon, Chairman of the Notification Committee. Joseph Gurney Cannon (1836-1926) was Speaker of the House from the 58th through the 61st Congresses, and would receive 58 votes for the presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1908.

Among the topics he covers in his 32-page acceptance letter, TR discusses the navy as "the most potent guarantee of peace" and his commitment to the gold standard. He concludes by asserting that "the reign of peace at home and throughout the world . . . , which comes only by doing justice" is the "all-important end of policy and administration."

TR was the first vice president to win the nomination on his own after completing the term of his deceased predecessor. Truman and Johnson would later follow.

11 (154). Roosevelt, Theodore. Message of the President of the United States Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Third Session of the Fifty-Eighth Congress. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904.

The 40-page message is dated December 6, 1904, from the White House. Harbaugh calls it "his most unequivocal annual message to that time," in which "he . . . forcefully delineated the lines of advance" toward his goal: winning authority for the Interstate Commerce commission to set maximum railroad rates. He urged Congress not to be unduly concerned about the prospect of big government, asserting that only through national supervision could "an increase of the present evils . . . or a still more radical policy" be prevented.

TR had been triumphant at the polls less than a month before, but the entrenched Republican traditionalists remained wary of the great popular hero. According to Harbaugh, "as they detrained in Washington early in December for the lame-duck session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, the Republicans had breathed defiance" (p. 227). Speaker of the House J. G. Cannon (see #10/153) predicted that "Congress will pass the appropriation bills and mark time." Indeed, by TR's inauguration on March 4, 1905, Congress had failed to act on most of the recommendations TR had made in this annual message: railroad regulation, employers' liability legislation, tariff relief for the Philippines, and a child labor law for the District of Columbia. As Harbaugh puts it,

“Decidedly, there had been an aura of resentment, of studied insolence, about the final session of the Fifty-eighth Congress” (p. 227).

Despite TR’s dissatisfaction with what Congress had not done, he was pleased that the lame-duck Congress had approved funds for the construction of two more battleships, and he believed he had been successful in the opening round in the fight for railroad rate regulation (Harbaugh, p. 228).

12 (155). Roosevelt, Theodore. Address of President Roosevelt at the Lincoln Dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New York, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, February 13, 1905. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905.

According to Dalton, TR “hoped in his lifetime to see the Republican party become ‘the real party of Lincoln again’” (p. 275).

This 38-page, quadruple-spaced pamphlet records TR’s comments on the racial problems of the country. Some of the comments are boiler-plate bland: “Our effort should be to secure to each man, whatever his color, equality of opportunity, equality of treatment before the law” (p. 14). More provocative is TR’s statement that “in the long run [the] fate [of the colored man] must depend far more upon his own effort than upon the efforts of any outside friend” (p. 20).

13 (156). Roosevelt, Theodore. Message of the President of the United States Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the First Session of the Fifty-Ninth Congress. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905.

The 56-page message is dated December 5, 1905, from the White House.

Harbaugh explains: “By December, 1905, when the fifty-ninth Congress finally convened, the reform wave had swept such stalwart Old Guardsmen as William B. Allison of Iowa and John Spooner of Wisconsin onto its crest. One question, and one question alone, remained: what shape would the impending legislation take?” (p. 234)

According to Harbaugh, “The answer to that question affords as much insight into Roosevelt as any event in his presidential career. It reveals especially his extraordinary skill and balance. The president insisted from the start that the attack be organized and disciplined, that it encompass the enemy’s defeat, but not its annihilation. His order of battle, written into his annual message to Congress, in December, 1905, was a model of calculated restraint. The President observed that the railroads, for all their faults, ‘had done well and not ill’ to American society. He warned that rate regulation was ‘a complicated and delicate problem.’ And he declared that because of the ‘extraordinary development of industrialism along new lines . . . which the lawmakers of old could not foresee and therefore could not provide against,’ well-meaning corporations had been driven into malpractices by the struggle for survival.

“Having recognized the railroads’ material services, Roosevelt then revealed the idealism that caused him always to reject the business civilization’s ultimate values. ‘There can be no delusion more fatal to the nation,’ he warned, ‘than the delusion that the standard of profits, of business prosperity, is sufficient in judging any business or political question – from rate legislation to municipal government.’ He would, accordingly, set up a moral and legal standard that would free ‘the corporation that wishes to do well from being driven into doing ill, in order to compete with its rival, which prefers to do ill.’ The rebate evil should be eliminated completely, the Interstate

Commerce Commission should be empowered to fix maximum rates after appeal and investigation, and delays in implementing the Commission's findings should be drastically reduced. Those were his objectives. He would go a little beyond them; he would not stop short of them" (pp. 234-235).

As an epigram to his Chapter 14, Harbaugh quotes George E. Mowry's *The Era of Theodore Roosevelt*: "Three of the most cherished powers of private business had been the right to set its own prices for services, the right to maintain its books and records in secrecy, and the right to negotiate with labor without interference by a third party. The President's 1905 message challenged . . . all these rights . . ." (p. 227).

In addition to his remarks about business and labor in his message to Congress, among other topics raised by TR are the Monroe Doctrine, immigration issues, the induction of Indians and of Puerto Ricans into American citizenship, copyright laws, national parks, the Philippines, the Panama Canal, the fortification of Hawaii, provision for an elective delegate to represent Alaska, and the admission of Oklahoma as one state and of New Mexico and Arizona as a second.

14 (157). *Official Programme of Exercise and Illustrated Inaugural History Commemorating the Inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States, Charles W. Fairbanks as Vice-President of the United States. Illustrated with More than One Hundred and Fifty Engravings.* Washington, D.C.: Otto A. Sontag, Publisher, 1905.

Suede binding with gold lettering; glossy, heavy paper.

An italicized notice "To the American Public" appears before the title page, explaining why the book has been published: ". . . The progressive people who elected Theodore Roosevelt chief executive of this nation are interested in all that pertains to his induction into office, his home and his work. . . ."

The inauguration took place on March 4, 1905. The first of a dozen articles in this 95-page book, "The Day and the Man: Significant and noteworthy features of this inauguration," is by Walter Wellman (1858-1934). Wellman, founder of the *Cincinnati Evening Post*, was for many years the Washington correspondent and political reporter for the *Chicago Herald* and its successor, the *Record-Herald*. He was also a passionate North Pole explorer, who carried out five expeditions to reach the pole, two by surface expeditions and three by airship.

The book includes a biographical profile of TR, "The Ideal American," which concludes with TR's announcement the night of the election: "The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

One essay, "Makers of Modern History: A Brilliant Galaxy of Presidential Possibilities," by W. W. Price (who also contributed articles on "The Electoral College and Vote," "Where Our Presidents Live," "The President at His Office," and "Chairmen State Committees"), includes in the lineup Taft, who would become the 27th president.

"The Inaugural Ceremonies and Committees," a lengthy concluding essay in several parts, is by Woodworth Clum (1879-1946), who would later write *Apache Agent*, a book about his father, John Clum, the civilian agent on the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation and founder-editor of the *Tombstone Epitaph*.

15 (158). Burroughs, John. *Camping with President Roosevelt*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906.

Copyright page indicates that 46-page pamphlet originally appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* for May, 1906.

Burroughs recounts his impressions of a trip to Yellowstone Park with President Roosevelt in spring 1903. He charmingly compares his slowness in writing up those impressions with the president's alacrity to do so: "The President himself, having the absolute leisure and peace of the White House, wrote his account of the trip nearly two years ago! But with the stress and strain of my life at "Slabsides," – administering the affairs of so many of the wild creatures of the woods about me, – I have not till this blessed season found the time to put on record an account of the most interesting thing I saw in that wonderful land, which, of course, was the President himself."

Slabsides is the rustic retreat of John Burroughs, built in 1895 near his home on the Hudson, where he could write, study nature, and entertain his friends. Some of the essays that made Burroughs into the foremost nature writer of his day were written at Slabsides, which was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1968.

16 (159). Burroughs, John. *Camping with President Roosevelt*. Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906.

Differs from previous entry only in that the back cover advertises Riverby Edition, *The Complete Writings of John Burroughs in Fourteen Volumes*, giving the title of each volume.

17 (160). Eaton, Seymour (Paul Piper). *The Roosevelt Bears: Their Travels and Adventures*. Illustrated by V. Floyd Campbell. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Compnay, Inc., 1906.

Opposite the copyright page Eaton writes in "About These Bears" that "it may be of public interest to know that President Roosevelt and his boys have been pleased with the story as it has appeared in serial form." Eaton also explains that the story "was published serially in twenty leading daily newspapers." While claiming "No literary merit" for the story, he attributes its success to its being "a good, wholesome yarn, arranged in merry jingle and fitted to the love of incident and adventure which is evident in every healthy child." Beneath his signature, Eaton indicates he is writing from "Ath-Dara, Lansdowne, Pa." In 1901, three years after Eaton's move to Lansdowne, his hme Ath-Dara was built.

The Teddy Bear made its entry on the world stage as a result of a hunting trip President Roosevelt made into the swamps of Mississippi in 1902. In the late northern autumn of 1902, TR was mediating a border dispute between Louisiana and Mississippi. During a break in the negotiations in November, he was invited by Southern friends to go bear hunting in Mississippi. Distrusted by Southern Republicans and many national Republicans for his advocacy of progressive social programs (he even had Booker T. Washington to dine at the White House to advise him on the appointment of blacks to federal posts in the South), and aware of a move among Republicans to dump Roosevelt as their candidate in 1904 in favor of Senator Mark Hanna, he decided to go on the hunting trip as a way of bolstering his "good ol' boy" image. That image notwithstanding, TR refused to shoot a bear cub that had been cornered and tied to a tree.

He was more worried about his image at home: "If I shot that little fellow I couldn't be able to look my boys in the face again."

Shortly thereafter, the incident was catapulted into fame when a cartoon, by staff artist Clifford K. Berryman, appeared on the front page of *The Washington Post*. "Drawing the Line in Mississippi" depicted TR holding a rifle, but refusing to shoot the bear.

Among the many readers who saw the Berryman cartoon was Russian immigrant Morris Michtom, owner of a small novelty store in Brooklyn, New York. Seeing a potential market, Morris had his wife make a toy bear, with movable limbs, for sale. When it sold quickly, the Michtoms made others. After obtaining TR's permission to use Roosevelt's name in connection with the new toy, Michtom closed a deal with a large toy wholesaler to distribute the bears. Steiff soon offered a toy bear also.

When he first published the Roosevelt Bear stories, Canadian-born writer Seymour Eaton (1859-1916) used the pen name Paul Piper. He did so because he had already made a name for himself as the author of college textbooks, whose reputation he was afraid of sullyng. Once the popularity of the Roosevelt Bear books was established, Eaton decided to drop the pen name.

After the death in 1906 of illustrator V. Floyd Campbell, R. K. Culver was brought in to illustrate the Roosevelt Bear sequels.

Anticipating today's Disney and other toy tie-ins, Eaton's Teddy B (for Black or Brown or Bright or Bold or Brave or Boss) and Teddy G (for Grizzly or Gray or Gay) inspired the production of china, lithographs, postcards, games, toys, silverware, and clothing bearing their image.

In addition to the Roosevelt Bears series, Eaton wrote many books, including *The Teddy Bears Musical Comedy*; *Dan Black, Editor and Proprietor*; *Prince Domino and the Muffles*; *The Coal Bill Must Be Paid*; *The Telepath*; *The Mysterious Giver*; and *Sermons on Advertising*.

18 (161). Roosevelt, Theodore. Message of the President of the United States Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Second Session of the Fifty-Ninth Congress. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906.

Dated December 3, 1906, from the White House, the 53-page message is followed by an Appendix, "Address by the Secretary of State of the United States of America as Honorary President of the Third Conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro, July 31, 1906."

According to Harbaugh, TR's words to Congress constitute "a radical annual message" (p. 295), pervaded by "Tough-mindedness" (p. 296). In it he asserted that all big business was actually involved in interstate commerce and therefore should rightfully be placed under federal control. The president's message called for corporate financial transparency, and asserted that inherent in the Constitution was the "authority" for these measures. He warned that government ownership of the railroads could be averted only through "such adequate control and regulation . . . as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them."

19 (162). John Paul Jones Commemoration at Annapolis, April 24, 1906. Compiled under the Direction of the Joint Committee on Printing by Charles W. Stewart, Superintendent Library and Naval War Records. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907.

Jones (1747-1792) was the Revolutionary war naval hero famous for his remark “I have not yet begun to fight,” uttered during one of the bloodiest engagements in naval history, on September 23, 1779. Jones struggled with the 44-gun Royal Navy frigate *Serapis*, and although his own vessel was burning and sinking, Jones would not accept the British demand for surrender. More than three hours later, *Serapis* surrendered and Jones took command.

Jones died and was buried in Paris, but in 1905, after a lengthy search, Ambassador Horace Porter discovered Jones’s remarkably preserved corpse. The remains were transferred from the Paris gravesite and transported to the United States. Through the intervention of President Theodore Roosevelt, Jones’s remains were re-interred in an ornate tomb at the Naval Academy Chapel at Annapolis, Maryland.

According to the Summary at the beginning of this 210-page book, TR chose the date of April 24, 1906, for the commemorative exercises because it was the anniversary of another one of Jones’s famous exploits against the British navy, his capture of the warship *Drake* in 1778.

The exercises began with a 30-minute address, “frequently interrupted by applause” (Summary, p. 12). Among the President’s remarks:

“ . . . the future naval officers, who live within these walls, will find in the career of the man whose life we this day celebrate, not merely a subject for admiration and respect, but an object lesson to be taken into their innermost hearts. . . . Every officer . . . should feel in each fiber of his being an eager desire to emulate the energy, the professional capacity, the indomitable determination and dauntless scorn of death which marked John Paul Jones above all his fellows” (p. 16).

The Summary also includes the text of the telegram sent that day to the President of France, thanking that country “for its distinguished courtesy in connection with this event – a courtesy of a kind which serves to keep even more vividly before us the invaluable aid rendered by France to this country at what was well-nigh the most critical period of its history” (p. 12).

Part II of the four-part book, “Papers and reports. Discovery, identification, and transfer of remains of John Paul Jones,” opens with a Message from the president to the Senate and House of Representatives, dated February 13, 1905. After summarizing Ambassador Porter’s efforts, TR recommends that Congress “take advantage of this unexpected opportunity to do proper honor to the memory of Paul Jones” by “providing for the erection of appropriate monuments” to his memory (pp. 43-44).

Following the April 1906 ceremonies, John Paul Jones’s casket was placed under the grand staircase leading to Memorial Hall. Eventually additional funds were appropriated for the completion of the crypt in the Chapel of the U. S. Naval Academy, where Jones’s casket was finally re-interred on 26 January 1913.

20 (163). Curtis, Edward S. *The North American Indian, Being a Series of Volumes Picturing and Describing the Indians of the United States and Alaska*. Edited by Frederick Webb Hodge. New York: The North American Indian, Inc., 1907.

Title page also indicates that the research for the project was “conducted under the patronage of J. Pierpont Morgan.”

The first of 20 volumes. In a Foreword, dated October 1, 1906, TR writes, “The Indian as he has hitherto been is on the point of passing away. . . .It would be a veritable calamity if a vivid and truthful record of these conditions were not kept. . . .Mr. Curtis in publishing this book is rendering a real and great service; a service not only to our own people, but to the world of scholarship everywhere.”

In TR’s own four-volume *The Winning of the West* (1889-1896), he had argued that “The conquest and settlement by the Whites on the Indian lands was necessary to the greatness of the race and to the well-being of civilized mankind” (Harbaugh, p. 64).

21 (164). Miller, Kelly. *Roosevelt and the Negro*. Washington, D.C.: Hayworth Pub. House, 1907.

In the aftermath of the Brownsville affair of 1906, Professor Kelly Miller of Howard University published this assessment of Roosevelt. According to an advertisement on the back cover of the 22-page, 10-cent, paperback pamphlet, this title is the ninth in a series of “Monographs on Race Problem” by Miller.

On the night of August 13, 1906, a group of unidentified marauders shot up the town of Brownsville, Texas, resulting in one death. Local people assumed black soldiers were the perpetrators. Despite the fact that a Texas court found no soldier guilty, TR dismissed more than 160 black soldiers, barring them from re-enlistment. Six of the dismissed black soldiers had won the Medal of Honor. The presidential order discharging the three companies of soldiers was signed on November 5 but released only the next day, following congressional elections, presumably to hold onto the Republican support of African Americans.

In search of an issue to support his presidential aspirations for 1908, Ohio senator Joseph B. Foraker became the champion of the black soldiers. The president and the senator were embroiled in controversy for two years.

TR continued to maintain that his decision to dismiss the three companies of soldiers had nothing to do with race.

In this pamphlet Miller points out the inconsistencies over the course of TR’s career in his treatment of black Americans. He commends TR for such acts as inviting Booker T. Washington to dinner at the White House but condemns him for failing to sustain “these evidences of friendship and good will.” He says that TR’s order in the aftermath of the Brownsville affair “violates every principle of our jurisprudence” by assuming “that the men were guilty.” Miller calls Foraker “the Negroes [sic] champion.” He asserts that “This affair has shaken the prestige of the president as has no other occurrence in his public career.”

The pamphlet concludes by imagining that TR “must feel a certain sad, unsatisfied something prompting him to become reconciled to his black brother who may justly have aught against him.”

22 (165). Roosevelt, Theodore. *Address of President Roosevelt at St. Louis, Missouri, October 2, 1907*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907.

On the eve of the Panic of 1907, TR argues that “The American people will not tolerate the happy-go-lucky system of no control over the great interstate railroads . . .

The same considerations which made the founders of the Constitution deem it imperative that the Nation should have complete control of interstate commerce apply with peculiar force to the control of interstate railroads at the present day. . . ." (pp. 41-42). He gives his personal opinion that "there should be national legislation to control all industrial corporations doing an interstate business," although this matter is "less urgent and immediate than is the case with the railroads" (pp. 44-45). Insisting that he does not wish "an extension of constitutional power," he calls for the application of already existing constitutional power in "new conditions which did not exist when the Constitution went into being" (pp. 47-48).

23 (166). Roosevelt, Theodore. *The American Boy: An Address by President Roosevelt. Delivered at Friends School Commencement. Washington, D.C., May 24, 1907.*

Frontispiece portrait of TR, copyright 1907, Harris & Ewing, Washington, D.C. Although addressed on this occasion to "Mr. Sidwell," TR's words first appeared in *St. Nicholas* magazine, in May 1900, and were reprinted in *The Strenuous Life: Essays and Addresses by Theodore Roosevelt* (New York: The Century Co., 1900); see #13 above.

24 (167). Roosevelt, Theodore. *The Man Who Works with His Hands. Address of President Roosevelt at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Founding of Agricultural Colleges in the United States, at Lansing, Mich., May 31, 1907. United States Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary-Circular No. 24. Issued July 1, 1907.*

The title of this address would later be worked into TR's seventh State of the Union message, dated December 3, 1907 (see 25/168, immediately below): "The relations of the capitalist and wage-worker to one another, and of each to the general public, are not always easy to adjust; and to put them and keep them on a satisfactory basis is one of the most important and one of the most delicate tasks before our whole civilization. Much of the work for the accomplishment of this end must be done by the individuals concerned themselves, whether singly or in combination; and the one fundamental fact that must never be lost track of is that the character of the average man, whether he be a man of means or a man who works with his hands, is the most important factor in solving the problem aright" (p. 22).

TR argues in this 14-page address that "We can not afford to lose that preeminently typical American, the farmer who owns his farm" (p. 6), that "The farmer must prepare for using the knowledge that can be obtained through agricultural colleges by insisting upon a constantly more practical curriculum in the schools in which his children are taught" (p. 8), that no woman, including "the very hardest worked laborer on the farm – the farmer's wife . . . should be an overworked drudge" (see #62 above) (pp. 12-13), and that "Nothing outside of home can take the place of home" (p. 14).

25 (168). Roosevelt, Theodore. *Message of the President of the United States Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the First Session of the Sixtieth Congress. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907.*

Dated December 3, 1907, this 63-page message covers a variety of issues. The matter nearest to TR's heart, however, is urged, according to Harbaugh, "with greater emphasis than ever before": the need to place all interstate business under federal supervision (p. 323). TR points to the violent opposition to the pure-food law, which now is universally

acknowledged to have “worked unmixed and immediate good. . . .The benefit to interstate common carriers and business concerns from the legislation I advocate would be equally marked” (p. 11).

26 (169). Roosevelt, Theodore. Address of President Roosevelt at the opening of the Conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources, at the White House Wednesday morning, May 13, 1908, at 10:30 o’clock. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1908.

In this 47-page quadruple-spaced address, TR announces to the members of his Cabinet, to the justices of the Supreme Court, and to the governors of 38 states and territories, to William Jennings Bryan (who would make his third and final bid for the presidency in the next election), to philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, to railroad magnate James J. Hill, and to miscellaneous scientists that “the occasion for the meeting lies in the fact that the natural resources of our country are in danger of exhaustion if we permit the old wasteful methods of exploiting them longer to continue” (pp. 3-4). Toward the end of the address he asserts that the rights of the people as a whole transcend private interests: “In the past we have admitted the right of the individual to injure the future of the Republic for his own present profit. The time has come for a change. As a people we have the right and the duty, second to none other but the right and duty of obeying the moral law, of requiring and doing justice, to protect ourselves and our children against the wasteful development of our natural resources . . . ” (p. 34).

Harbaugh devotes considerable to this three-day Governors’ Conference, which he considers of “epochal importance” (p. 318). We learn that TR gave his 50-minute address garbed “in the formal clothes he deemed appropriate to the occasion” (p. 317). TR emphasized that his goal was not to prevent natural resources from being used but rather to tap them sparingly so that they would be available for generations to come. According to Harbaugh, “No event of Roosevelt’s turbulent career evoked a more favorable reaction than the conference he had thus opened” (p. 318).

See #45 above.

27 (170). Roosevelt, Theodore. Conservation of Natural Resources: Address of President Roosevelt to the Governors of the Several States in the Amanuensis Style of Graham’s Standard Phonography. New York: Andrew J. Graham & Co., 1908.

The first 14 pages of this paperback pamphlet render TR’s opening address to the May 1908 Governors’ Conference on conservation in Graham’s standard phonography – a system of shorthand based on phonetic transcription. The text of the address in standard English follows (pp. 15-24). The pamphlet closes with a two-page list of publications of Andrew J. Graham & Co.

28 (171). Adams, Francis A(lexandre). Roosevelt: His Policies, His Enemies, His Friends. New York and Pittsburg (sic): Wintemute-Sawyer Pub. Co., 1909.

An inexpensive (25 cents) paperback, expressing pro-Roosevelt views. E.g., in uppercase letters: “IN SETTling THE COAL STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA, HE ASSUMED THE OFFICE OF ARBITRATOR TO FULFILL HIS DUTY AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO THE PEOPLE, AND CALLED THE COAL BARONS TO TASK

FOR PRESUMING THAT THEY WERE DIVINELY APPOINTED TO CAUSE MISERY AND SUFFERING TO THE BODY POLITIC” (p. 11).

In Sketch of the Author, we learn that Adams, the son of John Quincy Adams, was educated at New York City public schools, the City College of New York, and the law school of New York University, before beginning a career as a journalist and author.

In New General Catalog of Old Books and Authors (www.kingkong.demon.co.uk), we find Francis Alexandre Adams (May 11, 1874-September 17, 1975).

29 (172). Ries, William Frederich. Roosevelt Exposes Socialism. Toledo, Ohio: W. F. Ries, 1910.

The small paperback indicates on the cover that it is the fifth in a series. A cartoon by R.H. Lance on the cover depicts TR with a hatchet, about to chop down a tree labeled “Socialism,” whose various branches bear apples reading: “loss of incentive,” “dividing up,” “free love,” “busted homes,” “anti-religion.”

The author bases his anti-socialist argument on TR’s expose of socialism in The Outlook.

Under the URL <http://library.indstate.edu/lev> (Indiana State University Library), one finds the following:

Ries, W.F., (William Frederich). Bees and Butterflies. Toledo, O.: The Author, <1911?> 63 pp. Pamphlet R559 .B4 1911p. PDF

- . Hawks and Hens. Toledo, Ohio: The Author, <192?> 63 pp. Pamphlet R559 .A3 1920p. PDF

- . Hi-Cost of Living: Cost and Cure, a Peaceful Solution. Toledo, Ohio: W.F. Ries, 1920. 64 pp. Pamphlet R559 .H5 1920p. PDF

- . Men and Mules. Toledo: W.F. Ries, <1907?> 62, 2 pp. Pamphlet R559 .M4 1907p. PDF

- . Roosevelt Exposes Socialism. Toledo, Ohio: W.F. Ries, <191-?> 64 pp. Pamphlet R559 .R6 1910p. PDF

Interestingly enough, another URL found through Google (www.bolerium.com/cgi-bin/bol48/13316.html) lists the following:

Ries, W.F Bees and butterflies. W.F. Ries, Toledo, Ohio. [circa 1906-11], 64p., wraps, illus. (including one of Ries running as a Socialist for Mayor in Toledo). Pro-socialist writings. (No. 6 of series)

30 (173). Shaw, Albert. A Cartoon History of Roosevelt’s Career. Illustrated by Six Hundred and Thirty Contemporary Cartoons and Many Other Pictures. New York: The Review of Reviews Company Publishers, 1910.

In his Preface (pp. vii-ix), dated August 22, 1910, Shaw, the editor of The Review of Reviews, a monthly journal founded in 1890, contrasts the political writer, who “must exercise a certain dignity and restraint” and the cartoonist, “who may tell the plain,

homely truth. . . .” He compares the cartoonist to “the court jester in olden times [who] was expected to take liberties with those in high places and – under the guise of quip and fling and witticism – tell the king a bit of direct and wholesome truth” (p. vii). Since TR among all political figures has figured most prominently in cartoons, Shaw’s professed intention in compiling this book has been to profile TR’s career through cartoons in a way that will prove “useful as a contribution to the political history of our own time” (p. ix).

The 253-page hardbound book consists of 29 chapters, from “His First Political Experiences” to “An Ex-President in His Active Retirement.” There is a good deal of text surrounding the cartoons.

Chapters XVII, “The Unanimous Endorsement of His Party,” and XVIII, “The Roosevelt-Parker Campaign,” are devoted to the presidential campaign of 1904, which culminated in TR’s November 8 triumph over Democrat Alton B. Parker. Some interesting cartoons from the campaign appear in those chapters, e.g., pp. 100-101, pp. 112-113, and p. 114.

31 (174). “I Took the Isthmus”: Ex-President Roosevelt’s Confession, Colombia’s Protest and Editorial Comment by American Newspapers on “How the United States Acquired the Right to Build the Panama Canal.” New York: M. B. Brown Printing & Binding Co., 1911.

A card inserted in the 108-page paperbound volume reads: “With the compliments of the Consul-General of Colombia, 24 State Street, New York.”

The Foreword (pp. 3-6) sets forth Colombia’s request that the U.S. “submit to arbitration the question whether or not the steps taken by the United States to prevent Colombia suppressing the rebellion [of November 3, 1903, on the Isthmus of Panama] and maintaining her sovereignty over the Isthmus were in violation of the treaty of 1846-48” (p. 5). It also asserts that the U.S. refusal to comply with this request “is construed all over Latin America as a confession of wrong-doing” (p. 6).

The pamphlet opens with TR’s “confession,” made in a speech at UC-Berkeley on March 23, 1911, that he “took the canal zone” (p. 7). The Colombian protest to the former president’s speech took the form of a letter, dated March 28, 1911, from the Colombian envoy to the US to Secretary of State P.C. Knox (pp. 9-11).

Pages 13-39 contain a lengthy article by Henry G. Granger, “The Stain on our Flag,” from *The New York Independent* of August 17, 1911.

Pages 43-56 reprint an editorial by TR in *The Outlook* of October 7, 1911, “How the United States Acquired the Right to Dig the Panama Canal.”

Pages 57-59 reprint an “Open Letter to Ex-President Roosevelt” from the consul-general of Colombia.

The remainder of the pamphlet is devoted to a selection of editorial opinion from the U.S. press. The final editorial quoted, from the *Norfolk (Va.) Landmark*, prophesies that “the republic [of Colombia] will foster for years, if not forever, a spirit of antagonism toward the United States. This country can not afford to have such enmities in South America” (p. 108).

32 (175). Ebin, A. B. *Portia in Politics: A Play in Three Acts*. 1912.

A 64-page script, stapled and unbound, with some pages uncut.

Hardly a theatrically (or literarily) gripping piece, the script supports TR's actions vis-a-vis Colombia and the Canal, and presents arguments in support of woman suffrage and the formation of the National Progressive Party. The play was clearly written before the election of November 5, 1912, which culminated in TR's coming in second to the Democrats' Wilson, while bettering the Republicans' Taft.

The playwright, about whom a Google search turned up nothing, is identified as "Author of 'Roosevelt,' 'Marriageables,' 'Fedia,' 'Arbitration,' 'The Compromising Photo,' Etc., Etc."

There is no obvious resemblance between the eponymous heroine of the three-act play and either of Shakespeare's Portias – the wife of Brutus and daughter of Cato, who commits suicide in Julius Caesar, or the cross-dressing defender of Antonio against Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice*.

In Act One, set in the White House, Portia is identified as "a visitor from England, the most accomplished newspaper woman of England, visiting the United States in the interest of the Associated press of Europe." Shortly we learn from the President that Portia's late father was "our former Ambassador." Urged on by Portia, he dictates a message "To the commander in Charge of the Isthmus," insisting on "free and uninterrupted transit."

Acts Two and Three are set in Portia's home in New York. Act Two is set on June 18, 1910, the day TR returned to New York from his African safari and European tour. Talk turns to "his favorite child, the Panama Canal" (p. 34), with Portia prophesying "To the Colonel will belong the credit for this greatest undertaking of the age. . . ." (p. 35). Portia calls TR a leader greater than Moses and Napoleon. Moses, after all, took forty years to travel a mere 180 miles, and never addressed "a larger audience than a tribe of Jews in the forest." By contrast, "The Colonel traveled five thousand miles in five weeks, and his audiences . . . may be counted by millions . . ." (p. 36). She dismisses Napoleon as "a hero of massacres," while the Colonel "is a hero of liberty" (p. 37).

Act Three is set on November 8th, 1910. On that day the suffrage referendum failed in Oregon and passed in Washington, and the Taft forces "were humiliatingly defeated in the congressional elections . . . by the Democrats . . ." (Harbaugh, p. 372). The Democrats now had control of the House. Portia argues that "at no other time in American history was there a greater opportunity for a new party" (p. 63), a party "whose keynote will be service to mankind" (p. 64).

33 (176). Roosevelt, Theodore. *A Charter of Democracy*. Address by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Ex-President of the United States Before the Ohio Constitutional Convention on February 21, 1912. Washington: 1912.

This 20-page pamphlet, "Ordered to be printed" on February 26, 1912, is Document No. 348 of the 62nd Congress, 2nd Session.

Suspense had been building through February 1912 that TR would shortly announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination against President Taft. In this speech he finally did so. Upon arriving in Columbus, TR casually told a reporter "My hat is in the ring, the fight is on and I am stripped to the buff" (Dalton, p. 380).

At the outset of the address, TR quotes Lincoln, who said that the nation "belongs to the people." TR then calls for breaking up "the unfair use of concentrated power and wealth in the hands of men whose eagerness for profit blinds them to the cost of what they do"

(p. 4). According to Harbaugh, as uncomfortable as these statements made conservatives, “they regarded them as only mildly revolutionary” (p. 395). But then TR attacked “conservatism’s strongest and most hallowed bastion – the judiciary” (p. 395). He asserted that the people “should have the right to recall” poor judicial decisions (p. 17), ones that appear to be “a monstrous misconstruction of the Constitution, a monstrous perversion of the Constitution into an instrument for the perpetuation of social and industrial wrong and for the oppression of the weak and helpless” (p. 18). Harbaugh calls this address delivered in Columbus “militant” (p. 394), and says that the TR who spoke was a “compulsive idealist: the charismatic leader who for all his temporizing and equivocating, for all his bold pronouncements and weak follow-throughs, had studded his record with more acts of courage, more audacious maneuvers, and more frontal assaults on privilege than any of his major contemporaries except La Follette or Bryan” (p. 396).

According to Harbaugh, the reaction to the Columbus address “proved more severe than any Roosevelt had theretofore provoked. The New York World suggested that it might better have been called ‘the charter of demagoguery.’ The New York Times observed that it would be ‘alarming’ and ‘appalling,’ a threat ‘to our institutions’ were it not certain that Roosevelt ‘had gone far beyond’ public opinion. And the New York Sun labeled it ‘the craziest proposal that ever emanated from himself or from any other statesman’” (pp. 396-397). Even the most progressive voices in the country recoiled from some of TR’s proposals; Idaho Senator William E. Borah, for example, called the recall of judicial decisions “bosh” (p. 397).

Following the transcript of his address before the Ohio Constitutional Convention, TR’s “letter to the governors” appears (pp. 19-20). The back story involves two letters TR received in January 1912 – one from Michigan’s governor, Chase Osborn, and a second joint letter from Governor William E. Glasscock of West Virginia and Governor Herbert S. Hadley – asking him to agree to run. TR responded to Osborn that he would await a joint letter signed by these and other governors, indicating that the people of their states “desire to have me run for the Presidency, and [want] to know whether in such a case I would refuse the nomination.” In the letter to Osborn TR stressed that he would accept the nomination “solely from the standpoint of the public interest”; he did not have his self-interest in mind (Harbaugh, p. 390).

In mid-February seven governors issued such a letter, which Harbaugh calls a “round-robin call for TR to wage war against Taft” (p. 410). The letter requests TR to “soon declare whether, if the nomination for the presidency comes to you unsolicited and unsought, you will accept it” (Harbaugh, p. 390). In this letter of February 24, TR replies, “I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference” (p. 20). Of the seven governors, only two – Michigan’s Osborn and Hiram Johnson of California – joined the Progressive Party (Harbaugh, p. 410).

34 (177). Roosevelt, Theodore. *The Right of the People to Rule: Address by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. Delivered in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on Wednesday, March 20, 1912, Under the Auspices of the Civic Forum.* Washington: 1912.

This 14-page pamphlet, “Ordered to be printed” on March 28, 1912, is Document No. 473 of the 62nd Congress, 2nd Session.

Despite the furor that his Columbus address the previous month had provoked, TR “stayed on the firing line . . . ; and in speech after speech he drove deeper and deeper the wedge that was breaking the Grand Old party asunder” (Harbaugh, p. 397). Addressing a roaring crowd, TR asserted that the problem wasn’t the much discussed “tyranny of the majority.” On the contrary: “. . . we are to-day suffering from the tyranny of minorities. It is a small minority that is grabbing our coal deposits, our water powers, and our harbor fronts. A small minority is fattening on the sale of adulterated foods and drugs. It is a small minority that lies behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small minority that stands behind the present law of master and servant, the sweatshops, and the whole calendar of social and industrial injustice” (p. 3).

TR concludes the Carnegie Hall address by asserting that “our task as Americans is to strive for social and industrial justice, achieved through the genuine rule of the people” (p. 14).

35 (178). Roosevelt, Theodore. Address of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt Delivered at Boston, Mass. Saturday, April 27, 1912. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912.

TR was two months into his struggle for the Republican nomination against Taft and two months away from failing to secure the nomination.

This 15-page pamphlet, “Ordered to be printed” on April 29, 1912, is Document No. 616 of the 62nd Congress, 2nd Session.

TR announces to his audience at the outset that what is at stake in his struggle for the nomination is “Principles, Not Personalities”: “. . . I hold that this is infinitely more than a mere faction fight in the Republican Party. . . I claim that we who stand for the principles of progressive Republicanism . . . for making the principles of Abraham Lincoln living principles applied to the living issues of to-day – I hold that we are fighting not only for every good Republican, but for every good citizen in the United States, whoever he may be” (p. 3).

36 (179). Roosevelt, Theodore. Theodore Roosevelt’s Confession of Faith before the Progressive National Convention. August 6, 1912. New York: Stoddard-Sutherland Press, 1912.

The cover of this 32-page pamphlet includes cameo photographs of the Bull Moose running mates, TR and Hiram Johnson, as well as an epigram from Kipling, “For there is neither East nor West,/Border nor Breed nor Birth,/When two strong men stand face to face/Though they come from the ends of the earth.”

According to William Roscoe’s Theodore Roosevelt; An Intimate Biography (www.nalanda.nitc.ac.in/resources/english/etext-project/Biography/roosevelt/chapter22.html), this stanza was draped across the convention platform onto which the candidates were ushered following their nominations.

The inside cover lists “Thirty-three Notable Achievements of the Roosevelt Administration” and eight “Policies Recommended by Mr. Roosevelt.” Pages 3-32 are devoted to TR’s acceptance speech, which concludes: “I hope we shall win. . . .But win, or lose, we shall not falter. . . .Our cause is based on the eternal principle of righteousness; and even though we who now lead may for the time fail, in the end the

cause itself shall triumph. . . .We stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord” (p. 32).

According to Harbaugh, TR knew from the outset that “the failure of progressive Republican politicians to join the progressive party on the state level had foredoomed him and the party to disaster. And because of that knowledge, Roosevelt at that moment and for the three months that followed was more truly a crusader than he had ever been” (p. 416).

37 (180). Who Is Bashti Beki from “Armageddon” Falstaff for President. Copyright 1912 by E. Elliott.

The Armageddon reference – to the biblical place where the final battle will be fought between the forces of good and evil – recalls the conclusion of TR’s acceptance speech at the Progressive National Convention: “We stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord.”

A note on cardboard with information from R. W. G. Vail (1890-1966) is enclosed between the covers of this anti-TR publication. A Google search reveals that Vail was a renowned bibliographer of Americana, former director of the New York Historical Society and of the New York State Library, as well as a famous antiquarian book collector.

According to the enclosure: “Armageddon, by ‘Seestern’, originally written and published in Germany; translated by G. Herring and published in London by Kegan Paul, 1913.”

Another Google search reveals that the original German publication came out in 1906. The author, whose pseudonym means “Starfish,” was Ferdinand Heinrich Grautoff (1871-1935).

Yet a third Google search uncovers the following in *Philologos | The Witness of the Stars | Book III, Chapter II* (philologos.org/__eb-tws/chap32.htm):

Bashti-beki is one of the three constellations in the Zodiacal sign of Lepus, the hare. “In the Persian planisphere the first constellation was pictured by a serpent. In the Denderah (Egyptian) Zodiac it is an unclean bird standing on the serpent, which is under the feet of Orion. Its name there is given as Bashti-beki. Bashti means confounded, and Beki means failing.”

According to the two-page Foreword of the 1912 36-page English-language paperback pamphlet, “The following caustic portrait, burnt in with acid, with corrosive sublimate, is taken from the advance sheets of Armageddon (by Orion), an orchestral drama of physical, spiritual, and political evolution, to be published in London next fall. . . . Bashti-Beki, whether so intended or not, will be found by some to fit the career of a prominent American politician and publicist. Few will fail to recognize the portrait.”

Pages 3–36 of the pamphlet are “From the advance sheets of Armageddon.” The hero derides Bashti-Beki as a “blusterer of loud loquacity” (p. 3), a “Prodigious vaunter, who invokes the peace/To provoke war” (p. 5), a “blusterer, bloated with self” (p. 6), but notes his “skill To play upon the people as on a flute” (p. 10). The heroine, too, though it is assumed that Bashti-Beki is among her lovers, asserts that “this Burly ebullient soon will bubble to air, And leave no echo of his bluster, save A buzz in the ear of time” (p. 31). She says she hates “This would-be-great, mock-valiant posturer . . . all the more Because he loves me” (p. 32).

With regard to the title's Shakespearean reference to Falstaff, we learn from Dalton's biography that "In the aftermath of 1916, political cartoonists pictured Roosevelt as an exuberant Falstaff who laughed at Hughes' defeat because it made more likely his own triumph in 1920" (p. 474). Obviously others were making less complimentary comparisons between TR and Shakespeare's brazenly unscrupulous bon vivant even earlier.

38 (181). Flagg, James Montgomery. *The Well-Knowns As Seen By James Montgomery Flagg*. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1914.

Two profile caricatures of TR on same page (may be the only Well Known with two caricatures in the book). The larger caricature shows TR with head bowed, eyes down, glasses slipping down nose. The smaller caricature, in the bottom right-hand corner, shows TR with head facing left.

At the left-hand bottom: "T.R. said when I told him this drawing was finished, 'That's very good of you!' You get his meaning, don't you?"

Flagg (1877-1960) was an American Golden Age artist and illustrator, who drew upon techniques pioneered by Charles Dana Gibson, who was ten years Flagg's senior. He is perhaps best known for his WWI painting of Uncle Sam pointing at the viewer with the caption "I Want YOU for U.S. Army." He also illustrated many of P. G. Wodehouse's Jeeves novels.

39 (182). Dunn, Arthur Wallace. *Gridiron Nights: Humorous and Satirical Views of Politics and Statesmen as Presented by the Famous Dining Club. With One Hundred and Twenty-Five Illustrations*. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, Publishers, 1915.

This book provides some interesting anecdotes about TR. We learn that in the early 1890s, when both TR and Taft were occasionally guests of members, "Mr. Roosevelt was regarded as an erratic character, full of emotions and ideas . . . but whose dreams of reform were far beyond practical politics" (p. 10). Later we learn that "Theodore Roosevelt had been a guest of the Gridiron Club when Civil Service Commissioner, and Assistant Secretary of the navy, but it was in January, 1902, that he first attended as President of the United States" (p. 122).

Among the several caricatures of TR, an early one is reproduced from *The XXth-Century Gridiron Primer*, each page of which bore a woodcut accompanied by some doggerel beginning with a large capital letter; the page for the letter R "bore a picture showing a rough-rider hat, a great deal of teeth, and cavalry boots," while the verse read, "R is Roosevelt first/And the rest way behind./In His Wisdom the Lord/Made but one of this kind" (p. 111).

Just as the *Gridiron Primer* was distributed as a dinner souvenir, a parody of yellow journalism, *The Yellow Yawp*, was the souvenir in January 1902. This publication included "a weather map with Roosevelt's picture covering Washington and the region was marked 'area of high pressure'" (p. 123).

Among the *Gridiron* dinners Harbaugh covers in his biography are those in January 1905 (p. 252), 1906 (pp. 255-56), and 1907 (pp. 292-293). It is interesting to compare Dunn's coverage of these three evenings, looking back only a few years on the events, with Harbaugh's, with the perspective of over half a century.

What strikes Harbaugh about the 1905 dinner is the window it provides into the relationship between William Jennings Bryan and TR. “The closest Roosevelt ever came to admitting a similarity of view with the Great Commoner was at a Gridiron Club dinner in January, 1905. Bryan disarmingly accused the president of abstracting plank after plank from the Democratic platform and Roosevelt disingenuously confessed the crime. The trouble, he explained with mock regret, was that he had to expropriate the good things in the Democratic platform because Mr. Bryan would never be in a position to apply them” (p. 252). According to Dunn TR’s retort “raised a great laugh at the expense of the Nebraskan” (p. 156). Dunn goes on to talk about the “reciprocal arrangement” between the club and TR. As far as the advantage to the club, “The guests always enjoyed a dinner much more when he was there than in his absence” (p. 157), while on TR’s side, “Aside from the enjoyment he had, there was that other feature, the promulgation of a new doctrine, the utterance of words which would not be quoted, but were none the less a message sent forth in the nature of a feeler, or to prepare the public mind for something which he intended to submit to Congress or the country” (p. 157)

For Dunn and Harbaugh the January 1906 Gridiron dinner was memorable because it was there that TR “Leveled first in . . . semiprivacy” his “blistering attack on the ‘muck-rakers’” he “repeated publicly in the middle of April” (Harbaugh, p. 255). The most memorable aspect of the 1907 dinner was a “regrettable incident” involving an acrimonious public dispute between TR and Senator Foraker about the president’s handling of the Brownsville case. (See 21/164 above.) According to Harbaugh, “The saddest part of the Brownsville affair, sadder even than the President’s comportment at the Gridiron Club dinner, was the impression it gave of Roosevelt’s attitude toward Negroes” (p. 293). For his part, Dunn devotes a chapter to the “Famous Roosevelt-Foraker Incident,” which he says was “as unexpected as it was startling, and has become a milestone in the annals of the Club” (p. 178). Earlier in the book he offers the “Roosevelt-Foraker affair” as a prime example of an evening “when something seems about to happen which you hope will not happen, but which you would not miss for the world if it should happen” (p. 148).

40 (183). “Why Roosevelt would be our best guarantee of Peace: An open letter to Patriotic Americans.” New York: Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, 1916.

An appeal for membership (and contributions) by this “union of patriotic American citizens of all parties,” whose presentation of TR’s “great record for peace and his many wonderful achievements” was designed to convince the citizenry “that no other American is so well fitted by character and experience to lead our country during the next four years.”

41 (184). Roosevelt, Theodore. *The Square Deal in Industry: Speech of Theodore Roosevelt on the Adamson Law at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 14, 1916.* Issued by the Republican National Committee.

Some pages remain uncut in this 16-page paperback pamphlet.

On June 10, 1916, the Progressives nominated TR, but TR declined the nomination and eventually backed – and took to the stump on behalf of – the Republican candidate for president, Charles Evans Hughes. In this address TR explains his support for Hughes: “I champion Mr. Hughes as against Mr. Wilson because in every . . . crisis Mr. Wilson,

by his public acts, has shown that he will yield to fear, that he will not yield to justice; whereas the public acts of Mr. Hughes have proved him to be incapable of yielding in such a crisis to any threat, whether made by politicians, corporations or labor leaders” (p. 9).

Despite TR’s support, Hughes went on to lose in November to Wilson.

The Adamson Law, which provided the topic for the speech in Wilkes-Barre, was legislation creating an eight-hour work day and time-and-a-half for overtime. Having called for such legislation on August 29, 1916, on September 3, 1916, Wilson signed the Adamson Act into law, four days after it had been proposed by Democratic Congressman William Charles Adamson of Georgia. Passage of the act averted a looming railroad strike. Although the Adamson Act was limited to railway workers, to whom it gave an eight-hour day at a ten-hour rate and secured time and a half for overtime, it would eventually provide the standard for all workers.

In his speech TR asserts that he endorses “a proper limitation by law of hours of work in the railroad service, and I recommended legislation to that effect when I was President” (p. 7). Nonetheless he disapproves of Wilson’s handling of the matter. TR accuses Wilson of caving in to the union’s demands. “Mr. Wilson betrayed the public when he refused to insist that the contest should be decided on principles of justice, and when he permitted it to be decided in deference to greed and fear” (p. 8).

(In fact as governor TR had also approved, with reservations, an act that legislated the eight-hour day in New York. See #11 above.)

42 (185). Roosevelt, Theodore. *America and Japan*. Reprinted with permission from The New York Times. Portland, Oregon: Wm. D. Wheelwright, 1918.

A cardboard enclosure bears two informative paragraphs from R. W. G. Vail: “This work was reprinted without the Introduction or Note and with these words added to the title page: Written seven months before his death, in a pamphlet of 14 pages.

“Also privately printed in Japan, in a Japanese-Eng. ed. by viscount Shibusawa in 1920, with the title: What the Japanese stood for in the World War.”

This 15-page pamphlet sets forth TR’s belief that “There is not the slightest real or necessary conflict of interest between the United States and Japan in the Pacific. . . . Japan is playing a great part in the civilized world; a good understanding between her and the United States is essential to international progress, and it is a grave offense against the United States for any man by word or deed to jeopardize this good understanding” (p. 15).

The Introduction, by J. B. Millet, gives the context for TR’s work: “When, in the latter part of July, 1918, Colonel Roosevelt’s attention was drawn to the persistent attacks on the Japanese in the press and in magazine articles . . . he instantly saw the importance of putting a stop to it. For that reason he wrote the accompanying article.” Millet (identified in the facing “Note by the Editor of the New York Times” as a longtime friend of TR’s who, having spent much time in Japan, encouraged TR to write this piece) goes on to say that TR wrote the article “in those sad, trying days when he was receiving cable confirmation of Quentin’s death.”

43 (186). Bridges, Robert. *Theodore Roosevelt as Author and Contributor*. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1919.

An eight-page memorial tribute, on heavy paper, bound in a brown cardboard cover with a brown cord.

Frontispiece portrait of TR.

Bridges (1896-1939) was the Scribner's editor responsible for (and contributor of introductions to) *The Roosevelt Book: Selections from the Writings of Theodore Roosevelt*, which appeared in two editions – in 1904, and with some new material (including a chapter on Lincoln) in 1909 – in Scribner's Series of School Reading.

Bridges truly considers TR only as an author and contributor, applauding him for his punctual submissions (p. 1), for his involvement in such aspects of publication as “the illustrations, the type page, and the cover” (p. 6), and for his instilling “the same sort of loyalty in his literary coworkers as he did among the members of his regiment of soldiers” (p. 8).

44 (187). Columbia Club of Indianapolis. *An Expression of Its Appreciation of the Life and Character of Theodore Roosevelt by the Columbia Club of Indianapolis*. 1919.

A memorial tribute, on heavy paper, bound in an ecru cardboard cover with a white cord. Pages remain uncut, but type appears only on first and fourth pages.

Frontispiece portrait of TR. Small pertinent illustrations on bottom left-hand corner of all even pages and on bottom right-hand corner of all odd pages.

The tribute opens with a Resolution: “That this Club adopt the following expression of its appreciation of the life and character of Theodore Roosevelt, Ex-President of the United States, whose death it deploras, and that this memorial be spread of record and a copy transmitted to his family.” It concludes with the statement that “The Columbia Club of Indianapolis joins with the whole world in sorrow at his departure, and regret that the world has lost one of its greatest personal forces.”

45 (188). Deming, William C. *Theodore Roosevelt*. 1919.

Memorial tribute, dated Cheyenne, Wyoming, August 10, 1919, by the editor and manager of the Wyoming State Tribune.

Four of the five pages of text consist of a piece called “As He Appeared in 1910.” As we learn from the introductory first page, TR's first extended trip on his return to the U.S. following his African safari was to Cheyenne, where he spent three days. Deming was present at a dinner at the ranch of U. S. Senator Francis E. Warren on that occasion.

Along with other journalists he participated in a postprandial conversation with the former president. The facing page consists of a reproduction of a “pen picture of Colonel Roosevelt” that Dempsey published the following day.

Dempsey tops off his 1910 recollection with some lines of poetry “spoken recently in his honor by his lifelong friend, Henry Cabot Lodge,” concluding, “He was a brother to king and soldier and slave; His welcome was the same.”

An editorial clipped from the Wyoming State Tribune, “The President Blundered but Republican Party Must Rise Above It,” is inserted in the booklet. It criticizes President Wilson for mishandling the Paris peace treaty but concludes that “The Republican party must prove itself bigger than the president, and having done what it can to repair the mistakes in Paris, should ratify the treaty and permit the country to enjoy peace and proceed to an era of reconstruction.”

46 (189). Hagedorn, Hermann. Theodore Roosevelt: A Biographical Sketch. Privately Printed. Columbia University: Roosevelt Memorial Exhibition Committee, 1919.

A pamphlet of some fifty pages, on heavy paper, bound in cardboard.

Frontispiece portrait of TR and other illustrations.

From the matter printed opposite the copyright page we learn that this memorial exhibition was “held in Avery Library, Columbia University,” from May 10-June 14, 1919, “under the auspices of Columbia House, to pay a tribute of honor to the life and character of a great American and, by illustrating his straight Americanism, fittingly to mark the establishment of Columbia House by the Trustees of Columbia University as a Centre for Education in Citizenship.”

The bottom of the second page of the two-page italicized Dedication (“He was found faithful over a few things and he was made ruler over many. . . .Wherever he went he carried his own pack; and in the uttermost parts of the earth he kept his conscience for his guide”) indicates it is from “Resolutions Adopted by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.”

Hagedorn’s six-part biographical sketch (pp. 13-44) is followed by a poem, “With the Tide,” by Edith Wharton, dated Hyeres (France), January 7, 1919, reprinted from *The Saturday Evening Post*. In the poem Wharton, a lifelong friend of TR’s, calls him “O great American.” (McCullough notes also that “Of the things said in his memory, among the simplest and best is this by a friend since childhood, Edith Wharton: ‘ . . . he was so alive at all points, and so gifted with the rare faculty of living intensely and entirely in every moment as it passed . . . ’” [p. 368]).

47 (190). “Lest We Forget His Record.” 1919.

Ten-page pamphlet. Cover portrait of TR “shown by courtesy of ‘Colliers.’”

Opposite page 1, a list of “31 Notable Achievements of Theodore Roosevelt’s Administration” by millionaire publisher Frank A. Munsey (who was also a major donor to the Progressive Party), followed by a list of nine “Policies Recommended by Roosevelt.”

The bulk of the pamphlet (pp. 1-9) is a reprint from *Metropolitan Magazine* of an article, “How Roosevelt Kept Peace,” by William Hard. (Dalton includes Hard, along with Walter Lippmann, John Reed, Lincoln Steffens, and Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, “among the ‘movers and shakers’ who frequented Village intellectual havens,” p. 451.)

Also included is “Colonel Roosevelt for President,” a reprint of an editorial endorsing TR’s candidacy that appeared in the *New York Tribune*, April 13, 1916 (pp. 9-10). Although the *Tribune* did not support TR in 1912, “We come out for Colonel Roosevelt as a Republican newspaper, intending to remain Republican, and we feel that in doing so we are doing the best thing not only for the nation but for the Republican party. . . .The Colonel stands for the things the *Tribune* stands for. . . .”

48 (191). Lodge, Henry Cabot. Theodore Roosevelt. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1919.

One of 500 copies autographed by the author. Pages remain uncut.

Frontispiece photograph of TR with facsimile signature below.

A 45-page memorial tribute by his close friend, mentor, and colleague. (See #8 above.) Lodge begins with a quotation, “A tower is fallen, a star is set! Alas! Alas! for

Celin,” which he identifies as “words of lamentation from the old Moorish ballad” (p. 3). He concludes with a quotation from Pilgrim’s Progress: “So Valiant-for-Truth passed over and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side” (p. 45).

Lodge had used the same quotation a decade earlier in an address before the Massachusetts Legislature honoring the memory of Lincoln on Lincoln’s birthday.

Lodge delivered this tribute as an address before the Congress of the United States, on Sunday, February 9, 1919. Congress had appointed that day as a day for memorial services honoring TR’s memory.

49 (192). State of New York. A Memorial to Theodore Roosevelt. Authorized by the Legislature, February Twenty-first, Nine Hundred Nineteen. J. B. Lyon Company, Printers, 1919.

Frontispiece portrait of TR with facsimile signature below.

“Theodore Roosevelt: A Biographical Sketch” (pp. 5-22) is followed by “Proceedings of the Legislature, on the Announcement of the Death of Theodore Roosevelt, January 8, 1919” (pp. 23-86). This section includes two proclamations issued by Governor Alfred Smith, one dated January 6, 1919, ordering the flag “placed at half mast on all public buildings of the State until after the final obsequies” (p. 25), and one dated January 13, 1919, proclaiming “Sunday, February ninth, as Roosevelt Memorial Day in the State of New York” (p. 43). “Proceedings in the Senate” (pp. 27-30), “Proceedings in the Assembly” (pp. 31-40), a joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly appointing a committee to arrange for the state’s memorial service (p. 45), and a transcript of the “Memorial Services in Honor of Theodore Roosevelt, Capitol, Assembly Chamber, Albany, New York” (pp. 47-86) follow.

Henry Cabot Lodge’s tribute (see 48/191) concludes this volume in the form of an appendix, “Address of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts in Honor of Theodore Roosevelt Ex-President of the United States before the Congress of the United States, Sunday, February 9, 1919” (pp. 89-131).

50 (193). Manning, William T. “Theodore Roosevelt: An Address Delivered in Trinity Church, New York, by the Rector William T. Manning, at the memorial Service Held under the auspices of the American Defense Society, Sunday, February 9th, 1919.

The Reverend William T. Manning was head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese in New York (see #89).

Manning’s four-page address on the national memorial day honoring TR after his death in January 1919 informs us that TR was not only honorary president of the American Defense Society, sponsor of this memorial service, but also delivered his final public message to that organization. Harbaugh describes that address as “a scorching and intolerant message on Americanism” (p. 489).

According to Dalton, the American Defense Society was “openly anti-Wilson” (p. 448). During World War I, she explains, when TR was “Caught up in the intolerance of wartime,” the society “with Roosevelt’s blessing, organized a New York Vigilance Committee to patrol for seditious street-corner speakers. They heckled an Irish Freedom meeting and antiwar speakers before turning them over to the police. They drove cars through a crowd of five thousand attending Irish independence meetings” (p. 478).

Manning asserts in his memorial tribute that TR's "services after the expiration of his term as president were so great that they have almost obscured those which he rendered as our Chief Executive. It is nevertheless a fact that the administration of President Roosevelt was one of the most crucially important and epoch marking chapters in our history."

51 (194). Peavyhouse, William W. *A Tribute in Rhyme to Theodore Roosevelt*. 1919.

A 42-page pamphlet bound in brown yarn. TR's portrait appears on the textured cover.

Beneath the title itself the busy title page uses the following nouns to describe the multifaceted TR: "Athlete-Cowboy-Hunter-Reformer-Soldier-Author-Statesman-orator-Diplomat-A Sage With Many University Degrees-Governor-Peace Maker-President of the United States."

The title page also identifies the author as a banker from Hazard, Kentucky, who wrote these poetic tributes to "the Greatest American of This Generation" while he was serving in the U.S. Navy.

Peavyhouse opens his opus with "Some Immortal Words of Theodore Roosevelt Which Every American Citizen and School Boy Should Know and Be Able to Repeat from Memory" (pp. 7-12). The *Tribute in Rhyme*, "Depicting in graphic language a brief outline of some of the wonderful accomplishments and achievements of the most remarkable and versatile character of modern times" (p. 13), is actually quite brief (pp. 13-23). The remainder of the pamphlet is devoted to what the title page describes as "Other Patriotic Poems and Tributes to Our War Heroes" (pp. 24-39), followed by a poem, "Six Months in the Navy," which recount "Personal experiences of the writer during his brief service in the United States Navy at Great Lakes, Ill." (pp. 40-42).

52 (195). Wallace, Henry C. "Theodore Roosevelt: Preacher of Righteousness." An Address by Henry C. Wallace, Memorial Exercises, Plymouth Congregational Church, Des Moines, January 12, 1919.

A Biographical Note in www.lib.uiowa.edu/spec-coll/MS/ToMsc200/MsC179/MsC179.htm indicates:

"Henry Cantwell Wallace (1866-1924) graduated from Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa in 1892. In 1895, he joined the family publishing business. His father, Henry Wallace, was the editor of *Wallace's Farmer* and Henry C. succeeded him as the editor in 1916. President Warren G. Harding appointed Wallace U.S. Secretary of Agriculture in 1921. As secretary he emphasized the department's role in the adjustment of production to the needs of consumption, promoted farm relief programs, championed conservation, and established the bureau of agricultural economics. He was a member of the executive committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association and of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. Henry Cantwell Wallace was the father of U.S. Vice President Henry A. Wallace."

Frontispiece portrait of TR, "taken at Des Moines, May 29, 1918." White paper wrapper, bound in white yarn.

This ten-page address, "Roosevelt, Preacher of Righteousness" (pp. 3-13), is preceded by a poem, "Roosevelt, Dead," by Lewis Worthington Smith. A Google search reveals that Smith (1866-?) also wrote poems published in journals over a period spanning 1899-

1946, as well as *Crises : Poetic Broadcasts of the Contemporaneous* (Boston: Bruce Humphries, 1945).

In his address Wallace indicates that he was asked to speak because he had been privileged “to come in personal contact with Colonel Roosevelt many times,” though he was by no means an intimate friend of TR’s (p. 3). Wallace concludes his review of the three attributes of TR that struck him most forcefully (kindness, sense of humor, fidelity to the ideals he preached) with the assertion that TR “was great as a writer, as a hunter and explorer, as a naturalist, as a public servant, as a right-living and right-thinking citizen of the republic – but greatest of all as a preacher and promoter of personal and national righteousness” (p. 13).

53 (196). *The Journal of American History* (Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Number). Volume XIII (July-December 1919), Nos. 3 and 4. Albany, New York: National Historical Society Publishers, 1920.

Front cover photograph of TR on horseback, copyright G. B. M. Clinedenst.

Pages 297-350 (entire issue covers pages 277-425) are devoted to TR. The editor-in-chief explains (pp. 297-298) that the articles included were originally presented as addresses at a dinner he attended at New York’s Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on the evening of October 27, 1919, “the first anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt’s birth which occurred after his death,” sponsored by the Rocky Mountain Club of New York. The president of that club, “an organization of Western men in New York which is rendering conspicuous service by its patriotic activities,” John Hays Hammond, who was also president of the National League of Republican Clubs, contributed an article on “Theodore Roosevelt, ‘First American of Our Day’” (pp. 312-313). The club’s vice president, Colonel William Boyce Thompson, who was also president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, contributed an article on “Roosevelt and the Square Deal” (pp. 304-308).

Other contributors include TR’s secretary of state Elihu Root (“ . . . Theodore Roosevelt was the greatest teacher of the essentials of popular self-government the world has ever known,” p. 302); Herbert Hoover (“We have a debt of gratitude to pay to him for the awakening of a public conscience that will in itself find a solution of the difficulties that now confront us,” p. 311); Alton B. Parker, the Democrat whom TR defeated in the 1904 presidential election (“ . . . we need to put Colonel Roosevelt’s advice into effective legislation – legislation that will prevent any more of the scum of the world from coming here and will deport those already here,” p. 316); and others. A selection of “Words for Our Time and All Time” by TR himself is also included (pp. 339-340). as are tributes to TR “Received by the Rocky Mountain Club at its First Roosevelt Day Dinner” (pp. 341-350).

54 (197). “Roosevelt, Lover of Books.” Syracuse Public Library, 1920.

The cover of this thin paperback pamphlet includes a quotation (the final line) from TR’s Foreword to his *A Book-Lover’s Holidays in the Open*, dated Sagamore Hill, January 1, 1916: “The joy of living is his who has the heart to demand it.”

In a “sort of a preface” the members of the library staff indicate that their intention has not been to provide “a complete bibliography of the works of Theodore Roosevelt.” Instead, in addition to including the books in the Syracuse Public Library by TR, the pamphlet also includes “all the books and authors Roosevelt mentioned in these books,”

including “quotations expressing his opinion,” in order to give other readers “a small view of Theodore Roosevelt as a book-lover.”

According to the section called “Book Lover” in William Davison Johnston’s *T. R., Champion of the Strenuous Life: A Photographic Biography of Theodore Roosevelt* (see 57/200), “Roosevelt’s love of books was as fundamental as his love of people or ideas, and he always had a book with him wherever he went. . . . With no desire to be labeled an intellectual by his political opponents, Roosevelt managed to conceal the extent of his cultural pursuits. The voters who sent him back to the White House in 1904 probably never knew that their President could produce a copy of Homer or Huxley as readily in the jungle as he could in his study in the White House” (p. 88).

55 (198). Theodore Roosevelt, *Man of Letters: A Centennial Exhibition of Books, Manuscripts and Related Literary Material*. December 6, 1957 to January 5, 1958. American Academy of Arts and Letters, National Institute of Arts and Letters.

The Foreword to this catalogue of the exhibition indicates that TR “was a professional, not an occasional writer,” and that “as a writer of distinction,” TR had been elected “one of the original members of the national Institute of Arts and Letters in 1898.” After the founding of the American Academy in 1904, he was also one of its first 15 elected members.

William D. Johnston, in the section “Scholar” in his *T.R., Champion of the Strenuous Life* (see 57/200), says, “The learned societies, such as the American Academy of Arts and Letters, had early recognized Roosevelt’s scholarship by electing him to membership, and in 1912 he became president of the American Historical Association” (p. 101).

56 (199). Blum, John M. “The Presidential Leadership of Theodore Roosevelt.” *Michigan Alumnus Quarterly Review*, Volume LXV, December 1958, Number 10, pp. 1-9.

With the blue cardboard cover and the table of contents.

The biographical note at the bottom left of the first page of the article indicates that Blum, then at Yale, gave the address that is printed as an article here at the Midwest conference of Political Scientists held at the University of Michigan in April 1958. Blum concludes: “His uncle Ted, Franklin Roosevelt often said, was the greatest man he ever knew. In this troubled time and in the troubled times to come, it behooves Theodore Roosevelt’s successors to mark his example well. For the sake of mankind, they must, as he did, reach the peak of positive leadership and achievement that proceeds from political proficiency, from joy in power and its obligations, from skill with people, and from experienced ease in the absorption and application of ideas.”

When the Chapin Library mounted “Theodore Roosevelt: 1858-1958, A Centennial Exhibition,” Blum gave a lecture, “Theodore Roosevelt: A Study in Presidential Leadership,” on October 27, 1958, at the library.

57 (200). Johnston, William Davison. *T. R., Champion of the Strenuous Life: A Photographic Biography of Theodore Roosevelt*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, 1958.

In Chicago on April 10, 1899, Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York gave a speech entitled "The Strenuous Life." The following day The New York Times reprinted the address, in which TR described his world view in general and his attitude toward American expansionism in particular. Calling Chicago "the greatest city of the West," TR told his audience that he wished to preach to them "not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife; to preach that highest form of success which comes, not to the man who desires mere easy peace, but to the man who does not shrink from danger, from hardship, or from bitter toil, and who out of these wins the splendid ultimate triumph." Johnston includes this excerpt as the epigram to his book.

Johnston divides his subject into five units: The Early Years, The Emerging Giant, President of the United States, The Many-Sided Roosevelt, The Final Campaign.

Inserted into the section called Childhood is a canceled three-cent stamp bearing the likeness of "Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Home of Theodore Roosevelt."

The first issue of the Theodore Roosevelt Association Journal (Vol. 1, no. 1, Winter-Spring, 1975; see 62/205) identifies Johnston as vice president of that association and calls the book "the excellent pictorial biography," which "is selling well" (p. 3).

(See also 54/197 and 55/98 above.)

58 (201). Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission. A Compilation on the Life and Career of Theodore Roosevelt Relating to the Celebration in 1958 of the Hundredth Anniversary of His Birth. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1958.

The cover of the 49-page pamphlet indicates that this, Document No. 82 of the 85th Congress, 2nd Session, was ordered to be printed with illustrations on March 13, 1958, presented by Senator Jacob Javits of New York.

The contents include the Congressional resolution establishing a commission for celebrating the 100th anniversary of TR's birth; a proclamation issued by President Eisenhower, asking the nation to recognize the achievements of this great president and great American; a "Call to the American People" issued by the TR Centennial Commission (see #140 above); a biographical sketch of TR prepared by the Office of Armed Forces Information and Education; essays on TR's involvement in issues relating to conservation, agriculture, and labor, as well as on the role he played military and naval history; and "A Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Reading List."

59 (202). Cutright, Paul Russell. Theodore Roosevelt: Naturalist and Outdoorsman. Fiskeville, Rhode Island: Interlaken Mills, 1959.

Eight-page pamphlet on glossy paper. Cover photograph "shows statue of Theodore Roosevelt at the Museum of Natural History, New York City." Inside front cover indicates "We are indebted to Dr. Paul Russell Cartright, eminent author, naturalist and scientist, for his fascinating, detailed study of Theodore Roosevelt's dramatic role as a naturalist." Back cover states, "In this brief outline covering Theodore Roosevelt's formative years, Interlaken Mills honors the centennial of his birth by recounting some of the factors and events that shaped the development of T. R.'s forceful, magnetic personality – a personality which later had such profound effect on national and international affairs."

Envelope containing the pamphlet also contains the 4th class mail envelope in which the pamphlet was mailed from Interlaken Mills to Richard Archer at the Chapin Library. That envelope has a canceled six-cent stamp bearing the likeness of Theodore Roosevelt.

60 (203). Cutright, Paul Russell. Theodore Roosevelt: Naturalist and Outdoorsman. Fiskeville, Rhode Island: Interlaken Mills, 1959.

A second copy.

61 (204). Lorant, Stefan. The Life and Times of Theodore Roosevelt. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1959.

Inscribed in blue ink by author.

According to the dust jacket blurb, Lorant, “whose books *Lincoln*, *The Presidency*, and *The New World* earned the admiration of historians and critics alike, worked seventeen years on this volume. His research led him to every part of the country. He interviewed members of Theodore Roosevelt’s immediate family, his widow and his children; he spoke to scores of Roosevelt’s friends. He collected more than 100,000 pictures and documents, out of which he selected the 750 illustrations which are printed in this volume.” The result is a 640-page tome.

Opposite the title page a full list of Lorant’s other books appears, including *I Was Hitler’s Prisoner* (1935), two photographic biographies of Lincoln (1941, 1952) and a third biography of Lincoln (1954), and a pictorial biography of FDR (1950).

62 (205). Theodore Roosevelt Association Journal. Oyster Bay, New York: The Roosevelt Association.

From vol. 1, no. 1 (winter-spring, 1975). Most recent issue appears to be Vol. XXIII, No. 1 (1999).

A Message from the association’s Executive Director, John A. Gable, at the end of the first issue (Vol. 1, no. 1, winter-spring, 1975) indicates that the journal replaces earlier newsletters that the Theodore Roosevelt Association has published since its founding in 1919, its mandate being the publication of “substantive articles of historical interest as well as news of the Association’s activities and programs. . . .It is hoped that the contents of this new periodical will interest teachers, students, scholars, and the general public” (p. 15).

III. TR MATERIALS IN CHAPIN VAULT (items 1/206-25/230)

1 (206). Roosevelt, Theodore. Special Message of the President of the United States Concerning the Panama Canal. Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress on December 17, 1906. Second Session of the Fifty-Ninth Congress. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905.

See #31 above.

Oblong format.

2 (207). Autographs of the Presidents of the United States, Washington to Roosevelt. Letter to Hon. Bird S. Coler, Comptroller, New York, N.Y., dictated at New York by TR, November 21, 1899.

Final entry is TR. Portrait (engraved by Charles b. Hall, New York, after a photograph "by Anderson"), followed by typed letter on State of New York Executive Chamber, Albany, stationery. This letter does not appear in Morison's eight-volume Letters of TR.

What the exchange between the two men was about is likely to remain a mystery. Coler was the comptroller not of New York State but rather of New York City. According to politicalgraveyard.com, the comptroller of New York State from 1899-1900 was William J. Morgan. From the same source: "Coler, Bird Sim (b. 1867) – also known as Bird S. Coler – of Brooklyn, Kings County, N.Y. Born in Champaign, Champaign County, Ill., October 9, 1867. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from New York, 1896, 1904; candidate for Governor of New York, 1902; candidate for New York state comptroller, 1918. Burial location unknown."

According to www.correctionhistory.org/rooseveltisland/html/rooseveltislandtour_coler.html, however, "Bird S. Coler Hospital [on Roosevelt Island, New York] is named after New York City's first Comptroller and former Commissioner of Public Welfare."

And at www.goodbyemag.com/nov99/100yrs.html we learn: "On January 1, 1900 New York Controller Bird S. Coler declared that New York was on the verge of becoming the 'Imperial City' of the world, a title to which it today attains, even on the verge of a new millennium. Coler said, 'New York city is now the city that it is, not on account of the government that it has enjoyed, but in spite of it.' A hospital on Roosevelt Island is named for Coler, whose words continue to resonate a century later."

As for the portrait of TR, at URL memory.loc.gov/pp/cphAuthors15.html we learn "Hall, Charles Bryan, b. 1840, engraver." There are too many possibilities of photographers named Anderson to learn anything more about his identity.

3 (208). Autographs of the Presidents of the United States, 1789-1917.

Portrait of TR. Facsimile signature of Jacques Reich, Sr., beneath the portrait. "D. Appleton & Co." beneath TR's facsimile signature.

TR's actual signature on the following page, beneath typed complimentary close, "Sincerely yours."

4 (209). Autograph manuscript, “The Merit System versus the Spoils System.”

This is a rough draft of the article that eventually was published as “The Merit System Versus the Patronage System,” *Century* (Feb. 1890), pp. 628-633.

Today the U.S. Office of Personnel Management is located in the Theodore Roosevelt Building. James B. King, then director of OPM, gave a speech on February 27, 1995, in which he traces TR’s commitment to the merit system to the very beginning of TR’s political career (www.opm.gov/speeches/html/020795.htm):

“In 1881, at the age of 25, Roosevelt was elected to the New York State Assembly. As a Republican, of course. That was the same year that the assassination of President Garfield inspired a national movement for civil-service reform. For the rest of his life, TR championed the merit system of government.

“He was extremely honest and equally stubborn, and it outraged him that government jobs should be bought and sold or that qualified candidates – like his own father – should be passed over for purely political reasons.

“He believed passionately that, as he once said, ‘government jobs belong to the American people, not to politicians, and should be filled only with regard to public service. . . .’”

TR later had an opportunity to put his belief in the merit system into practice as U. S. Civil Service Commissioner, a post he held from May 7, 1889, through May 5, 1895. In the same speech Director of OPM King said, “When TR completed his six years on the Commission, 26,000 jobs had been transferred from the patronage rolls to the competitive civil service, in a government that then numbered about 205,000. . . .”

King went on to point out how TR continued to press this reform during his presidency: “As President, Theodore Roosevelt continued the job he began as Civil Service Commissioner. During his two terms, 90,000 newly created jobs were placed in the competitive service, along with 35,000 jobs that had previously been under patronage. The competitive service was thus increased by 125,000 jobs and from 41.5 percent to 64 percent of the entire civil service.”

King concludes by asserting that “TR truly was the father of our merit system of government, and those of us who still work to protect and perfect it can take our inspiration from him, as we do, every day.”]

TR’s article also has some bearing on the letter from U. S. Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt to Mr. Potts; see 7/212 below.

5 (210). Roosevelt, Theodore.

Two signed autograph manuscripts: “What Are the Fourteen Points?” and “Further Consideration of the Fourteen Points.”

In a speech before Congress on January 8, 1918, President Woodrow Wilson put forth his Fourteen Points proposal for ending the war. In it he outlined the basis of a peace treaty and suggested the foundation of a League of Nations.

Presumably these two drafts are related to TR’s *Kansas City Star* editorial mocking Wilson’s “Fourteen Scraps of Paper.”

The first of TR’s two drafts is a lengthy evaluation of the first of the points, which TR summarizes: “The first point forbids quote all private international understandings of any kind end quote and says there must be quote open covenants of peace openly arrived at end quote and announces that quote diplomacy shall always proceed frankly in the public

view end quote.” At the end of this draft he promises to “briefly take up tomorrow” the remaining “thirteen points and the subsequent points laid down as further requirements for peace.”

Of particular interest in the first draft is the depth of TR’s indignation about what he viewed as the repression of political views that were contrary to the administration’s. At the beginning of the essay he opines that Americans “may like to guess what they [the Fourteen Points] mean although I am not certain that such guessing is permitted by the postmaster general and the Attorney General under the new theory of making democracy safe for all kinds of peoples abroad who have never heard of it by interpreting democracy at home as meaning that it is unlawful for the people to express any except favorable opinions of the way in which the public servants of the people transact its public business.”

In the second draft manuscript TR has this to say about Wilson’s proposal for the League of Nations: “In its essence Mr. Wilson’s proposition for a league of nations seems to be akin to the Holy alliance of the nations of Europe a century ago which worked such mischief that the Monroe doctrine was called into being especially to combat it. If it is designed to do away with nationalism it will work nothing but mischief. If it is devised in some fashion as an addition to nationalism and as an addition to preparing our own strength for our own defense it may do a small amount of good. . . .”

According to Dalton, “Only a Republican Congress could block Wilson’s postwar plans to bring the fourteen Points into being, so Roosevelt endorsed Senator John Weeks of Massachusetts and a number of politicians whom he had called crooks and reactionaries in the past” (p. 506). She also considers the poisonous relationship between TR and Wilson tragic: “The tragedy of their wartime rivalry was that TR and Wilson had once shared many beliefs about domestic reform, and TR agreed with many of the Fourteen Points and even with a modified League of Nations. Yet conflict between parties and the egotism of their leaders made compromise and therefore true governance nearly impossible” (p. 511).

6 (211). Photograph of TR at his desk handling correspondence, inscribed “To William J. Boies Esq. with the regards and best wishes of Theodore Roosevelt, July 4th 1907.”

For more Boies-related material, see 8/213,10/215), 11/216), 15/220), 16/221, and 24/229 below.

7 (212). Roosevelt, Theodore. Autograph letter on U.S. Civil Service Commission stationery, to Mr. Potts, an office-seeker, dated November 15, 1889.

This letter does not appear in Morison’s eight-volume Letters of TR.

At the time of the writing of this letter, TR had served six months of the six years of his tenure as U. S. Civil Service Commissioner.

8 (213). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter on State of New York Executive Chamber, Albany, stationery, to William J. Boies, Evening Post, New York, dated May 18, 1899. This letter does not appear in Morison’s eight-volume Letters of TR.

Given the number of letters in the Chapin collection from TR to Boies, it seems strange there is nothing about the relationship in the standard biographies. Nor can I find

anything about Boies by using Google. In 10/215 below we learn that Boies was The Evening Post banking editor.

I have not been able to find out anything about the mysterious matter and appointments to which this letter alludes.

According to Dalton, the New York Evening Post endorsed TR in his 1881 campaign for N.Y. state assembly (p. 81); it was a mugwump newspaper (p. 91) – referring to Republicans who bolted the party in 1884, refusing to support the presidential candidacy of James G. Blaine; like other mugwumps, the paper supported Democratic nominee Grover Cleveland, and charged TR, who stayed in the Republican camp, of selling out to machine politics for the sake of his own career (p. 92); it supported Abram S. Hewitt in his 1886 victorious New York City mayoral campaign against TR and radical Henry George (p. 108); it criticized his job performance as civil service commissioner (p. 139); and labeled his 1910 New Nationalism speech that of a “self-seeking, hypocritical braggart” (p. 367); but conceded that TR’s battle to arouse public opinion against political censorship during World War I had “great force” (p. 491).

According to Harbaugh, the New York Evening Post said at the end of the 1882 session of the N.Y. State Assembly that young TR “accomplished more good than any man of his age and experience has accomplished . . . in years” (p. 31); supported him in his re-election campaign in fall of 1882 because of his self-sacrifice, leadership, and opposition to corruption (p. 32); failed to accept TR’s decision to support the Republican ticket in 1884 (pp. 47-48); began to endorse his job performance as civil service commissioner, praising his “characteristic candor” (p. 80); served as platform for police reporter Joseph B. Bishop’s praise of his performance as president of New York City’s Board of Police Commissioners (p. 86); forecast that his reform legacy would endure in the police department even after his departure from the commission in April 1897 (p. 92); was enraged by his willingness to consult with Boss Platt if elected governor (p. 111); hailed his management of the 1908 Governors Conference as “a case where Mr. Roosevelt’s love of the spectacular and skill in advertising have proved of public advantage” (p. 318).

9 (214). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter on State of New York Executive Chamber, Albany, stationery, dated Feby. 3rd, 1900, to George R. Sheldon, Wall Street, New York.

This letter does not appear in Morison’s eight-volume Letters of TR.

According to politicalgraveyard.com, “Sheldon, George R. of New York, New York County, N.Y. Republican. Delegate to Republican National Convention from New York, 1900, 1916. Burial location unknown.”

The General Wood referred to below was the commander of the Rough Riders when he was Colonel Leonard Wood. When Wood was promoted during the campaign, Roosevelt was promoted to colonel (Dalton, p. 172). According to Dalton, Wood (1860-1927) was also President McKinley’s physician, as well as “an aggressive nationalist” (p. 168). Wood went on to become colonial governor of Cuba, “where, along with improvements in sanitation, schools, and roads, Wood had Cubans publicly horsewhipped if they violated sanitary rules” (p. 190). Wood also served as chief of staff of the army and as governor general of the Philippines. According to Dalton, “Congressmen charged that Wood, a military doctor, would never have been promoted or sent into combat if he had not been a playmate of the President. But Roosevelt ignored

opponents . . . ” (pp. 322-323). Before the U.S. entered World War I, Wood joined TR in advocating universal military training.

As for TR and the vice presidency, TR suppressed those supporters who wished him to challenge McKinley for the nomination in 1900, while making it clear that he sought the nomination in 1904. His lack of interest in the vice presidency was at least partly a financial matter – the vice president’s salary was modest while the social obligations accompanying the office were expensive, and “would make Edith worry too much about money” (Dalton, p. 191). Senator Lodge, along with New York Republican boss Thomas C. Platt, pushed him into the vice presidency.

Throughout the spring of 1900 TR insisted that the governorship of NY was second only to the presidency in significance and that he would resume life as a private citizen before accepting the nomination to the vice presidency (Harbaugh, p. 132). At the Republican convention in Philadelphia that June, Platt told TR that he would block TR’s renomination for governor if he rejected the vice-presidential nomination, and TR finally acceded to the pressure (Harbaugh, pp. 133-134). TR later insisted that the nomination was forced upon him by his own popularity, not by Platt’s cynical maneuvering to get him out of state politics (Dalton, p. 191).

10 (215). Roosevelt, Theodore. Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter on White House, Washington, stationery, to William J. Boies, dated June 18, 1903, with holographic insertions; also envelope, with cancellation mark: Washington, D.C. Jun 18 9:30 P.M. 1903.

This letter does not appear in Morison’s eight-volume Letters of TR.

In spring 1903 TR went on a two-month, 14,000-mile early presidential campaign tour, during which he made the speeches he alludes to in the letter.

11 (216). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter on White House, Washington, stationery, to William J. Boies, dated January 5, 1904; also envelope, with cancellation mark: Washington, D.C. 9:30 P.M. 1904. Refers to Mr. Root and Mr. Knox.

This letter does not appear in Morison’s eight-volume Letters of TR.

Philander C. Knox was TR’s attorney general; Elihu Root was secretary of war (1899-1904), secretary of state (1905-1909), and senator from New York (1909-1915). Who was the mysterious J. S. K.?

According to cnparm.home.texas.net/Nat/USA/USA05.htm:

On March 1, 1904, “The New York Evening Post acidly comments on William Randolph Hearst’s attempt at the presidency: ‘ . . . a low voluptuary trying to sting his senses to a fresh thrill by turning from private to public corruption is a new horror in American politics.’” Also, on March 3, 1904, “It is reported that despite scores of Federal suits, American railroads blatantly continue massive rebating - ~rising calls for regulation of rail rates,” while on March 14, “The Northern Securities case: the Supreme Court orders the dissolution of a vast railroad merger - Roosevelt’s first trust-busting victory. . . .”

12 (217). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed two-page letter on White House, Washington, stationery, to Mr. Cortelyou, dated October 26, 1904, with holographic insertions on first page. Concerns a donation to his campaign fund by the Standard Oil Company.

This letter appears in Morison's eight-volume Letters of TR, vol. 4, pp. 995-996. The holographic insertions, however, are not included.

According to the Columbia Encyclopedia, 2001, Cortelyou (1862–1940), was an “American public official and business executive, b. New York City. He taught school, and after learning stenography, he became secretary to several New York City and federal officials. Appointed (1895) stenographer to President Cleveland, Cortelyou became secretary to Presidents McKinley (1900) and Theodore Roosevelt (1901). He also served under Roosevelt as Secretary of Commerce and Labor (1903–4), Postmaster General (1905–7), and Secretary of the Treasury (1907–9). He then left government service and became prominent as an executive of public-utility companies.”

According to Harbaugh, the campaign had grown so intense that by October TR was sending three letters a day to Cortelyou, his campaign manager. Although Parker wasn't much of a candidate, members of his staff were able to ferret out dirt on the Roosevelt campaign. “As soon as they discovered how many corporations had donated big money to the Roosevelt campaign, Parker began pounding away at Cortelyouism; he charged that TR's campaign manager was using his previous knowledge as secretary of commerce and labor to hit up corporations for donations – asking them to donate or face prosecution. . . .Cortelyou was, indeed, in the process of collecting large and at that time legal corporate contributions, as were the Democrats on a smaller scale, but no evidence ever appeared which proved he had tied the donations to exemption from prosecution. But the fact that 73 percent of the President's campaign funds came from corporations made voters question the sincerity of his earlier trust-busting; whose side was he on?” (p. 265).

13 (218). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter on White House, Washington, stationery, to Mr. Cortelyou, dated October 27, 1904. Concerns donation to his campaign fund by the Standard Oil Company.

This letter appears in Morison's eight-volume Letters of TR, vol. 4, p. 998.

14 (219). Roosevelt, Theodore. Autograph reference letter on White House, Washington, stationery, undated. Recommends 'Chaplain Pierce'.

According to www.arlingtoncemetery.net/ccpierce.htm:

“Charles C. Pierce, Colonel, United States Army . . . Born in Salem, New Jersey, in 1858, Colonel Charles C. Pierce served as a U.S. Army Chaplain on the western frontier throughout the 1880s and 90s. Included among his traditional duties was care of the dead. During the Spanish American War (1899-1903) he headed the Office of Identification and U.S. Army Morgue in Manila, where he perfected new techniques for identifying the war dead, maintaining accurate records and transferring embalmed remains stateside for proper burial.

“Colonel Pierce retired from active duty in 1908, but was recalled to service at the outset of World War I. On 27 September 1917, he was named Chief of the newly created Quartermaster Graves Registration Service. Weeks later he deployed to France with the first fully trained graves registration units – and was ultimately awarded a Distinguished Service Medal, along with maximum praise from General John J. “Black Jack” Pershing.

“Colonel Pierce, who died on 16 May 1921 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, is credited with being the founder of the Army’s first modern mortuary affairs system. And is looked upon still as the ‘Father of Mortuary Affairs.’”

15 (220). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed two-page letter, with holographic insertions, on White House, Washington, stationery, to William J. Boies, dated August 23, 1905, from Oyster Bay, N.Y.; also White House envelope, stamped in reddish ink by the postal service: “25943, claimed by offices first address” [or “not claimed”?]. Concerns the Russo-Japanese War. This letter does not appear in Morison’s eight-volume Letters of TR.

On September 5, 1905, The Russo-Japanese War concluded with the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty at the peace conference to which TR brought the warring parties. His motive was peacefully to assist U.S. interests by constructing a balance of power in East Asia. In 1906 TR was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in mediating the end of the war.

16 (221). William Loeb, private secretary to Theodore Roosevelt. Typed letter on White House, Washington, stationery, to William J. Boies, dated September 20, 1905, from Oyster Bay, N.Y.; also envelope, marked “Confidential,” with top right-hand corner torn. Notes receipt of letter from Boies, that TR wishes to stay out of some business.

This letter does not appear in Morison’s eight-volume Letters of TR.

According to Harbaugh, “Only in a few cases did the President press his friends upon his successor. he arranged indirectly for his private secretary, William Loeb, to become Collector of the port of New York” (p. 348).

According to Dalton, “His executive secretary, William Loeb, helped TR manage his press relations, and Loeb let the President use him to send up trial balloons” (p. 211); “TR would describe William Loeb as ‘the man who socially and politically has been closest to me,’ but Edith ridiculed him as ‘Mr. Lo-eb’” (p. 220) and found him otherwise inept (e.g., pp. 223, 329).

17 (222). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter on White House, Washington, stationery, to the Rev. John Wesley Hill, with holographic insertions, dated January 9, 1909. TR had been asked for a letter.

This letter does not appear in Morrison’s eight-volume Letters of TR. I have not been able to find out anything about Reverend Hill, but the letter, though gracious, makes clear just what kind of a pest he was!

18 (223). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed two-page letter on legal-size white paper, to the Senate and House of Representatives, dated February 8, 1909, less than a month before TR’s administration ended with the inauguration of William Howard Taft on March 4.

The back of the second page is stamped with the date and “Message Ordered printed and Referred to Committee on” [in pencil, in script, possibly reading: M M & T]

This letter does not appear in Morrison’s eight-volume Letters of TR.

The legislation TR recommends in it does not appear to have been enacted.

Letter from President Roosevelt:

“To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Your attention is invited to recent events which have conclusively demonstrated the great value of radio-telegraphy, popularly known as ‘wireless’ telegraphy, as an instrumentality for the preservation of life at sea.

While the honor of the first practical application of the scientific principles involved may belong to another country, it is gratifying to know that our inventors have been quick to seize upon and develop the idea, and that several systems of approved scientific merit and commercial practicability have been put into operation in the United States.

Furthermore, through the liberality of Congress and the intelligence and industry of the Navy Department our Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts are equipped with a chain of shore stations, designed primarily for the national defense, but capable of receiving and transmitting messages by any of the systems of wireless telegraphy now in general use. Even our distant insular territories and Alaska are so equipped.

So far as our own country is concerned, steps have thus been taken effectually to prevent the establishment of a monopoly in the practical use of the new applied art.

I deem it highly desirable that the Congress before adjournment should enact a law, requiring within reasonable limitations, as determined by what the government of the United States has already done and by what prudent and progressive ship owners have already found practicable, that all ocean going steamships, carrying considerable numbers of passengers on routes where wireless installations would be useful, should be required to carry efficient radio-telegraphic installations and competent operators. The subject is now under consideration by the congress, and I am advised that legislation to effect the same general purpose is also under consideration abroad.

Our interest in its enactment is keen on account of the great number of steerage, as well as cabin, passengers who annually arrive at and depart from our ports. What we have already done along practical business lines warrants the United States in being first among nations to enact a statute requiring the use of this safeguard of human life.

Theodore Roosevelt (signed)

The White House,

February 8, 1909.”

19 (224). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter on The Outlook stationery, dated March 10, 1909, to R.W. Gilder at the Century Magazine. According to Dalton, “Like his friends Lodge, . . . and the genteel editor of the ‘intensely American’ magazine The Century, Richard Watson Gilder, Roosevelt had become a literary nationalist hostile to Europeans who looked down on America as a ‘Paradise for Mediocrities’ which lacked great ideas or minds” (p. 117). TR and Edith frequented the literary salon Gilder and his wife, Helena, hosted, where they met American artists whose work they admired.

This letter does not appear in Morison’s eight-volume Letters of TR, although another response to a “welcome home” letter does (to Cecil Arthur Spring Rice); the Roosevelt administration had ended on March 4, 1909, and TR had resumed civilian life.

I do not know what the note in question from Glenn Brown was. Glenn Brown, according to www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/nace/adhi2a.htm, www.cfa.gov/about/history.html, and www.aia.org/about/history/default.asp, was the executive secretary of the American Institute of Architects; in 1900 in conjunction with the celebration of the centennial of the establishment of Washington as seat of

government, Brown inspired the AIA to make the theme of its annual convention, held that year in Washington, federal architecture and the grouping of public buildings in the capital. Brown also wrote a book based on the proceedings. Brown, a strong and politically well-connected administrator, made sure the AIA played a significant role in shaping the architectural landscape of the U.S. With Brown at the helm of the AIA, the MacMillan Commission (also known as the Senate Park Commission) plan for Washington materialized, confirming the open spaces and planning concepts of the L'Enfant plan of the 18th century. In addition, the commission envisioned complexes for government buildings in the Federal Triangle and around the Mall and Lafayette Square.

20 (225). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter on The Outlook stationery, dated September 30, 1910, to The Hon. James R. Garfield, Mentor [Ohio]. Friendly greeting.

According to www.encyclopedia.com/html/E/E-G1arfieldJ1R1.asp, James Rudolph Garfield (1865-1950), "U.S. Secretary of the Interior (1907-9), b. Hiram, Ohio; son of President James A. Garfield. After being admitted to the Ohio bar in 1888, he became a lawyer in Cleveland. He was a member of the U.S. Civil Service Commission (1902-3) and commissioner of corporations in the Dept. of Commerce and Labor (1903-7) before being given a cabinet post under President Theodore Roosevelt. Garfield was a noted advocate of the conservation of natural resources. In the 1912 election he aided Roosevelt and the Progressive party in their unsuccessful bid for power."

According to Dalton, Garfield was among the "muscular Christians" and "incense swingers" whom TR chose for federal appointments (p. 208); Garfield "investigated violators of anti-trust laws" (p. 209); ". . . the younger and more idealistic trio of William Henry Moody, James Garfield, and Gifford Pinchot played increasingly important roles in the president's life as allies and playmates in touch with the strenuous progressive spirit of the times. They crusaded at TR's side more boldly than Lodge could imagine. The President could send Garfield on his white charger to smash the Standard Oil trust. . . ." (p. 296); Garfield was one of those who helped TR prepare for a series of speeches he gave across the country in summer 1910, when TR suffered from malarial fever (p. 365); Garfield was among the character witnesses for TR in his successful 1913 libel suit against George J. Newett, editor of *Iron Ore*, who had written that Roosevelt was a drunk (p. 423).

21 (226). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter, with black ink holographic additions, on The Outlook stationery, dated October 20, 1910, to The Hon. James R. Garfield, Cleveland. TR cannot help "Record", cannot make a trip to Ohio.

This letter does not appear in Morison's eight-volume *Letters of TR*, though a letter to Elihu Root, dated October 21, 1910, does appear, in which TR also says he cannot possibly make a trip to Ohio now, but that "If on the return trip from Iowa the train stops at any stations where I am met in Ohio, I shall gladly say a word for the ticket and against Harmon" (v. 7, pp. 146-147). A footnote indicates that "The train made no such stop."

According to a footnote in Morison's eight-volume *Letters* (v. 7, p. 147, note 3): "George L. Record, a one-time single taxer, long active in the politics of Jersey City and New Jersey, gave rigorous definition and clear expression to the whole creed of urban progressivism. His controlled intelligence shaped New Jersey's 'New Idea' on equitable taxation, enlightened labor legislation, and the effective regulation of railroads, public

utilities, and corporations. Record's candidacy for Congress in 1910 brightened an otherwise lackluster Republican ticket. In a public exchange of letters, he provided the sole intellectual challenge to Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, who was persuasively claiming progressivism for himself and his party. Running in what was to be a Democratic year, Record had small chance of election. Roosevelt did not speak for him. Even if he had, he could not have altered the conditions in New Jersey that produced for Wilson and the Democrats a comfortable plurality."

In June 1912, however, it was Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio who nominated Taft for the presidency, to the dismay of the Roosevelt delegates to the Republican convention in Chicago.

22 (227). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter on The Outlook stationery, dated October 23, 1910, to The Hon. James R. Garfield, West Mentor, O. TR cannot make a long speech in Ohio.

This letter does not appear in Morison's eight-volume Letters of TR, though a letter to Elihu Root, dated October 21, 1910, does appear, in which TR also says he cannot possibly make a trip to Ohio now, but that "If on the return trip from Iowa the train stops at any stations where I am met in Ohio, I shall gladly say a word for the ticket and against Harmon" (v. 7, pp. 146-147). A footnote indicates that "The train made no such stop." Another footnote refers to the letter from Lloyd C. Griscom, to which TR "sent a declination similar to this reply to Root" (v. 7, p. 146).

According to politicalgraveyard.com, "Griscom, Lloyd Carpenter (1872-1959) – also known as Lloyd C. Griscom – of Pennsylvania; New York, New York County, N.Y. Born in Riverton, Burlington County, N.J., November 4, 1872. Republican. Lawyer; served in the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War; U.S. Minister to Persia, 1901-02; Japan, 1902-06; U.S. Ambassador to Brazil, 1906-07; Italy, 1907-09; delegate to Republican National Convention from New York, 1912. Died in Tallahassee, Leon County, Fla., 1959. Burial location unknown."

23 (228). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter on The Outlook stationery, dated December 6, 1910, to The Hon. James R. Garfield, Cleveland, Ohio. TR cannot speak to the Tippecanoe Club, liked Wanamaker's speech.

This letter does not appear in Morison's eight-volume Letters of TR.

Judge Wanamaker would appear to be Ohio judge R. M. Wanamaker, who later sat on the Supreme Court of Ohio (1913-1923). A 1906 reference (www.onu.edu/library/onuhistory/histonu/SEC5106.HTM) calls him "one of the leading Republicans of Ohio."

24 (229). Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter on The Outlook stationery, dated May 31, 1912, to Mr. William J. Boies, Montclair, N.J. TR cannot attend wedding.

This letter does not appear in Morison's eight-volume Letters of TR.

25 (230). Roosevelt, Theodore. Handwritten draft and typed letter on Sagamore Hill stationery, dated January 30, 1917, to the Hon. Alfred C. Chapin; hand-addressed envelope to Hon. Alfred C. Chapin, 24 East 56th Street, New York, canceled Jan. 31,

1917, 10:30 a.m. from Oyster Bay, N.Y. TR reminisces about days in the New York Legislature with Chapin.

This letter does not appear in Morison's eight-volume Letters of TR.

In 1882 TR served the first of his three one-year terms in the New York State Assembly.

Chapin's congressional biography entry

(<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000304>) :

“CHAPIN, Alfred Clark, 1848-1936

CHAPIN, Alfred Clark, (grandfather of Hamilton Fish, Jr., [1926-]), a Representative from New York; born in South Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass., March 8, 1848; resided in Springfield, Mass., in Keene, N.H., and in Rutland, Vt.; attended the public and private schools; was graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1869 and from Harvard Law School in 1871; was admitted to the bar in 1872 and commenced practice in New York City with residence in Brooklyn, N.Y.; member of the State assembly in 1882 and 1883, serving as speaker in the latter year; State comptroller 1884-1887; mayor of Brooklyn 1888-1891; elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-second Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of David A. Boody and served from November 3, 1891, to November 16, 1892, when he resigned; served as railroad commissioner of New York State 1892-1897; continued the practice of law and was also financially interested in various enterprises; died while on a visit in Montreal, Canada, October 2, 1936; interment in Woodlawn Cemetery, the Bronx, New York City. “

The Chapin Library at Williams College, of course, is named for the recipient of this letter. According to the history of the library at the Chapin Library Web site (<http://www.williams.edu/resources/chapin/history/history.html>):

“Alfred Clark Chapin (1848-1936) graduated from Williams College in 1869 and from Harvard Law School in 1871. A successful lawyer, he was also active in politics and for many years was a trustee and benefactor of his alma mater.

“In March 1915, while visiting the New York antiquarian bookseller James F. Drake, he was shown among other works a superb presentation copy of the Eliot Indian Bible (Cambridge, Mass., 1661, 1663), the first Bible printed in what would become the United States. It occurred to Mr. Chapin that a well-rounded collection of important books, in various fields and in original or early editions, could be of great value to the students of Williams College, who by intimate contact with works of historic and cultural importance might gain a richer appreciation of their world. This was a very remarkable idea: no one ever before had conceived such a plan in connection with an educational institution in the United States.

“With the approval of the President and Trustees of the College, Mr. Chapin proceeded to create for Williams a special library broadly divided into incunabula (15th-century printed books), Americana, English literature, continental (European) literature including Greek and Roman classics, Bibles and liturgical works, illustrated books, and science, with a selection of early manuscripts, broadsides, and prints, and necessary reference books. In the course of eight years Mr. Chapin acquired some 9,000 volumes, which were kept in storage until suitable rooms could be built: these too he provided, on the second floor of Stetson Hall, then the new College Library building, designed by the distinguished Boston architects Cram and Ferguson.

“The Chapin Library opened on June 18, 1923. Before his death Mr. Chapin added another 3,000 books to his original donation. Since then the Library has grown by gift and purchase to more than 50,000 volumes, together with some 100,000 other items: manuscripts, prints, maps, photographs, bookplates, ephemera, and memorabilia. . . .” Chapin also provided the funds for building at Williams College the large auditorium that was named in his honor around 1921. (Chapin Hall, which was dedicated in 1912, was originally named Grace Hall, in memory of Chapin’s first wife, who died in 1908. It was renamed in honor of the donor at the request of his second wife.)

IV. 1958 Chapin Exhibit: "Theodore Roosevelt - 1858-1958, A Centennial Exhibition" [I have kept entries as written, including spelling and punctuation]

RELEASE

"Theodore Roosevelt - 1858-1958, A Centennial Exhibition" is currently on view in the Chapin Library at Williams College, and will continue through December 6th. The materials for the exhibition were selected from the more than two hundred items in the Chapin Roosevelt collection.

Among the highlights of the bombastic career of the colorful president, illustrated with books, pictures and documents, are a bird-hunting trip in the Adirondacks as an undergraduate at Harvard; his trek to the Dakota badlands where he bought and managed two ranches and found time to write a book and even serve as Deputy Sheriff; his election as Vice-President to President Cleveland, and his second term as President. His winning of Panama and the building of the canal are illustrated in two copies of Roosevelt's Report to the Congress in 1906. The African Safari with his son Kermit, is recounted in his own book about the trip. The 1912 campaign for a third term on the Progressive Ticket; his long fought attempt to win American participation in World War I, and the 1916 campaign for nomination for the presidency are other events illustrated.

These highlights in Roosevelt's career are filled out with copies of his own prodigious literary output along with cartoons, portraits and books about him.

The Library is open daily, Monday through Friday from 9-12 and 1-5, and on Saturdays from 9-12. The public is cordially invited.

Captions typed on cards headed "Chapin Library: Williams College/Theodore Roosevelt 1858-1958, a Centennial Exhibition":

A Collection Books [sic], Pamphlets and Prints illustrative of the life and career of Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919.

Daily Monday through FRIDAY: 9-12 A.M. -1-5 P.M.

SATURDAYS 9-12 A.M.

October 27, 1958

"Theodore Roosevelt: A Study in Presidential Leadership"

A lecture in the Chapin Library at 8 P.M. by JOHN MORTON BLUM

Mr [sic] Blum is Professor of History at Yale; was associate editor of the monumental eight volume Letters of Theodore Roosevelt, and the author of The Republican Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson and The Politics of Morality.

The small signed portrait was lent by Raymond Washburne, Class of 1927.

1. THE SUMMER BIRDS OF THE ADIRONDACKS

Written with Henry Davis Minot

New York: Privately Printed, 1877

This is the first published work of Theodore Roosevelt, printed the year after his entry at Harvard University. The single fold pamphlet lists 97 varieties of birds observed on three trips to the mountains near Saint Regis Lakes during August 1874, August 1875, and

from June 22 to July 9, 1877. The co-author, who was with him only a week of June 1877, was his close college friend. Roosevelt's knowledge of bird-lore did not desert him when, many years later, he identified 64 bird calls in England's New Forest.

2. HUNTING TRIPS OF A RANCHMAN . . .
New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1886

Roosevelt's wife, Alice Lee, died in childbirth in 1884, and his mother passed away a few hours later. He traveled west to the North Dakota Territory where he acquired two ranches. The trip was intended to assuage his grief, saying "Black care rarely sits behind a rider whose pace is fast enough." This book was written in the nine weeks between January 1 and March 8, 1885. It recounts his experiences during the first year of his pilgrimage. Its first edition in 1885, sumptuously bound, sold for fifteen dollars.

3. American Statesmen Series
LIFE OF THOMAS HART BENTON
Boston: Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1887

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS
Boston: Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1888

Although these two books are not among Roosevelt's most respected efforts, being used as sounding boards for the author's opinions, the first was written in the North Dakota Territory away from source materials and reveals a remarkable grasp of his subject to which few men of his varied interests could aspire.

4. RANCH LIFE AND THE HUNTING TRAIL
Illustrated by Frederick Remington
New York: The Century Co., [1888]

This is another of the books inspired by Roosevelt's experiences in the Dakota Territory. It contains not only some of Roosevelt's most accomplished and memorable prose, but much information garnered from his experience with his two ranches, the Maltese Cross and the Elkhorn. While in the west, he found time to fulfill his duties as Deputy Sheriff. Both this book and Hunting Trips of a Ranchman were lent by the Williams College Library.

5. THE NAVAL WAR OF 1812 . . .
New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1889

Shown is the fourth edition of Roosevelt's most lauded work, first published in 1882 when he was only twenty four years of age. He had written one or two chapters at Harvard, but the bulk of the 500 page work was accomplished in 1881. Putnam says that "Its treatment . . . was so impartial that the British publishers of Clowes History of the Royal Navy . . . later asked [Roosevelt] to write the section dealing with the naval actions

of 1812, an unprecedented [sic] compliment to a foreign author.” The work remains one of the definitive sources for the subject.

6. THE WINNING OF THE WEST

New York: G. P. Putnam’s Sons, 1889 - 4 vols

Roosevelt was only thirty-one when this first volume of his great four volume work was published. During the seven years of its composition he had returned to politics with an unsuccessful mayoralty [sic] campaign and as Civil Service Commissioner under Harrison and Cleveland. Although the work is hastily written and open to the usual charge of bias, it is considered with The Naval War of 1812, his most distinguished work, and may be consulted, even today, with profit.

7. REPORT . . . UPON A VISIT TO CERTAIN INDIAN RESERVATIONS . . .

Philadelphia: Indian Rights Association, 1893

On May 7, 1889, Roosevelt was appointed Civil Service Commissioner by President Harrison. He remained in this post six years under both Harrison and Grover Cleveland. This is a report made to the United States Civil Service Commission. Among the conditions investigated were the schools on the reservations. He expressed indignation that the Indian languages were being taught in certain Mission schools. “This is all wrong. It is an outrage to employ one dollar . . . in teaching any language but English.”

8. HERO TALES FROM AMERICAN HISTORY

Written with Henry Cabot Lodge
New York: The Century Co., 1895

This little book of simple tales from history is one of the minor fruits of a long and close working association with Henry Cabot Lodge. Roosevelt and Lodge had similar backgrounds, similar purposes in reform, but were dissimilar in temperament. Seven [sic – actually Lode was over eight years older than TR] years Roosevelt’s senior, Lodge was restrained, calculating and wise in diplomacy, while Roosevelt was impulsive and quick to do battle. Lodge would do the George Washington piece; Roosevelt the “Remember the Alamo”. [sic]

9. AMERICAN IDEALS AND OTHER ESSAYS

New York: G. P. Putnam’s Sons, 1897

On May 6, 1895, Roosevelt was appointed to the New York City Police Board, and served two years as its President. It was during this period that the cartoon Roosevelt was born, for his reform tactics never slept. In the Preface to these profoundly influential essays, he writes “We feel that the doer is better than the critic and that the man who strives stands far above the man who stands aloof . . .” [sic] The accusation that he was an appeaser at this time and later is already false.

[On an additional card:]

William Allen White in his Autobiography, N. Y. 1946 states:
“[Roosevelt] sent me his book “American Ideals . . . ” I read it with feelings of mingled astonishment and trepidation. It shook my foundations, for it questioned things as they are. It challenged a complacent plutocracy. I did not dream that any one . . . had any question about the divine right of the well-to-do to rule the world . . . As a defender of the faith, I had met my first heretic.”

10. THE ROUGH RIDERS

New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1899

In 1897 Roosevelt was appointed by McKinley as Assistant Secretary of Navy. He argued for war with Spain in order to expel the Spaniards from Cuba. Without the knowledge of Secretary Long he ordered an in-event-of-war operation to Admiral Dewey which made possible Dewey’s victory at Manila Bay. In 1898 he went to Cuba as second in command of the famous Rough Riders which he helped train. Later, in full command, he led the much storied charge up San Juan Hill, Remington’s picturization [sic] of which is shown here.

11. State of New York

PUBLIC PAPERS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT GOVERNOR, 1899

Albany, N.Y., 1899

On September 16, 1898, Roosevelt was mustered out of service with his Rough Riders; six weeks later he was asked to be the Republican candidate for Governor of New York. On November 8, 1898 he won the election and served for two years, in his own words “a better Governor than either Cleveland or Tilden”. [sic] Shown is his approval, with reservations, of an act that provided the eight hour day as law in New York State.

12. THE STRENUOUS LIFE - ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES

New York: The Century Co., 1900

Only one of these pieces was presented before he became Governor of New York; [sic] the title address which was given before The Hamilton Club, Chicago, April 10, 1899. These pieces, with those in American Ideals, 1899, are among the most influential of his writings before his ascendancy to the President’s chair.

13. INAUGURAL SOUVENIR 1901

Washington, 1901

Despite the fact that Roosevelt promised Boss Tom Platt complete support while Governor, he made so much trouble for the Platt machine that the “Easy Boss” saw to it he was nominated for Vice President on the McKinley ticket in 1900. Although he was worried that the Vice Presidency was also “the road to obscurity” he accepted the nomination because he was not sure he could be re-elected as Governor. This is the McKinley-Roosevelt Inaugural Souvenir, the first of the new century. It contains a brief history of each of the former inaugurals.

14. MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT . . . FIFTY SEVENTH CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION

Washington: Printing Office, 1901

On September 6, 1901, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist: on September 14, 1901, he died, and Theodore Roosevelt became President. This is his first message to Congress as the Chief Executive. He promised he would “continue absolutely unbroken” the policies of his predecessor, but those who had watched his meteoric career had room for concern. He became less a successor, as Mowry says, than an innovator.

15. The Youths' Companion Series

THE SHIP OF STATE BY THOSE AT THE HELM

Boston: Ginn & Company, 1903

The lead article in this collection was written by Roosevelt for The Youth's Companion in 1900 while still Governor of New York. The note on page 3 states: “It will be clear to all readers that the writer of the article could not have foreseen the place he was destined to occupy, and the views expressed are not to be regarded as those of an incumbent of the office.” However, written as it is for young people, there is virtually nothing of a controversial nature.

16. LETTER . . . ACCEPTING REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT . . .

[n.p.] 1904

After an active three years as President, there was no doubt as to the Republican choice of candidate, and the Democratic candidate was quite certain a year previous, Alton B. Parker of New York. The New York World characterized the campaign as a struggle of “conservative and constitutional Democracy against radical and arbitrary Republicanism.”

17. OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES AND ILLUSTRATED INAUGURAL HISTORY

Washington, Otto Sontag, 1905

The Republican electoral majority was larger in the election of 1904 than at any time since the Civil War. The removal of the threat of Mark Hanna by death, and the lack-luster [sic] quality of the opposition are among the reasons for the “big sweep”, but Roosevelt's major reforms, such as the “trust busting”, [sic] were also responsible. This elaborate Inaugural Souvenir, bound in “ooze leather” contains among other things, the portraits of the Roosevelt-Fairbanks electors.

18. OUTDOOR PASTIMES OF AN AMERICAN HUNTER

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905

Limited to 260 copies; signed by the author

This is a collection of pieces written from 1893 to 1905, only five of which were new at publication. The rest were first published in the publications of the Boone and Crockett Club and Caspar Whitney's Deer Family. The book as a whole is dedicated to John Burroughs whom he congratulates on his "warfare against the sham nature writers."

19. SPECIAL MESSAGE . . . CONCERNING THE PANAMA CANAL

Washington: Printing Office, 1906

The long dream of President Roosevelt to build a canal through the Isthmus of Panama was finally accomplished by Presidential drive and a fairly suspect brand of power politics. In the words of Mowry: "Of no accomplishment was Roosevelt prouder and at times more boastful, and about no other was he more sensitive to the charge that he had acted in a lawless and an unethical manner." Shown are two issues of his special message to both houses of congress [sic] on December 17, 1906.

20. Bonum Meritum [pseud.]

A WAR OF WORDS . . .

Chicago, [1908]

Another of the bitter controversies that marked the final years of Roosevelt's presidency was caused by the near financial panic of 1907. Shown is a badly printed paper back [sic] based upon two meetings between Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan, as supposed by the anonymous author. Morgan had asked the President for a meeting with railway executives which was denied, and later for a statement of reassurance, also denied. This is an attempt to make the statement for him against railroads and manufacturing trusts.

21. PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS . . . MAY 13-15, 1908

. . .

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1909

One of Roosevelt's most enduring contributions to the national welfare was his institution and acceleration of a forceful policy of conservation of natural resources. At the time he took office 45 million acres were included in government reserves: during the seven years of Roosevelt leadership 150 million acres were added. Shown here are the Proceedings of a Conference of Governors in the White House, called by the President, the first in the nation's history.

22. AFRICAN GAME TRAILS

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910

2 vols., limited to 500 copies, signed by author.

On March 23, 1909, Roosevelt and his son, Kermit, [sic] sailed from New York on a hunting trip to East Africa. However, it was more than a mere hunting trip: it was also, in part, a scientific expedition. There are several appendices containing lists of mammals,

extensive notes, and an article of considerable length on protective coloration. There is also a long note on the famous "Pigskin Library" he took for the trip.

23. OUTLOOK EDITORIALS

New York: The Outlook Company, 1909

AMERICAN PROBLEMS

New York: The Outlook Company, 1910

The Outlook, a far ranging and influential magazine, was edited by Lyman Abbott and his two sons, Lawrence and Ernest. The Abbotts were personal friends of Roosevelt. The latter's second term ended on March 4, 1909. The editorials were published from March 6 to July 17, and American Problems was written after his return to America from Africa. Later he served on the staff of the magazine.

24. THE NEW NATIONALISM

With Introduction by Ernest Hamlin Abbott

New York: The Outlook Company, 1910

Between the 23rd of August and the 11th of September, 1910, Roosevelt made a journey of over five thousand miles, giving addresses in fourteen states. This is a collection of those addresses published by the Abbotts of The Outlook. In the title-piece presented at Osawatmie and the speeches at Denver, he attacked the Courts and called for more federal control, and was greeted with almost "hysterical criticism" from the factions on the right. His more temperate speeches in the East disappointed the progressives.

25. "I TOOK THE ISTHMUS"

New York: 1911

In the autumn of 1911, while a strong faction was being developed in favor of Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for the presidency in 1912, Roosevelt continued to serve on the staff of The Outlook, contributing innumerable editorials. One of these appeared on October 7th: "How the United States acquired the right to dig the Panama Canal". It is reprinted here in the above pamphlet, together with the outraged protest of Colombia and many newspaper articles condemning the Rooseveltian policies of that time.

26.

The thought of a third term had not occurred [sic] to Roosevelt, principally because with his political wisdom he was certain he could not win. But President Taft's seeming betrayal of Roosevelt policies on October 27, 1911 when he instituted suit against the United States Steel Corporation for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law brought a speedy and violent denunciation from Roosevelt in The Outlook. The response to this editorial from the public was so overwhelming that, after considerable investigation of his chances, he finally threw his "hat into the ring [sic] on February 24, 1912, and the fight was on. Ranged around this card are some of the actions and reactions of this campaign.

[Separate card:]

“The Trusts, The People, And the Square Deal”

In: THE OUTLOOK, November 18, 1911

This is the article that led to the chain of circumstances which finally convinced Roosevelt to run for the Republican nomination for President in 1912.

27. . . . CONFESSIOIN OF FAITH . . . IN CHICAGO, AUGUST 6TH, 1912
New York, 1912

On Saturday, June 21, 1912, Roosevelt lost the Republican nomination to Taft, after one of the noisiest and bitterest conventions in history. The convention disbanded in a state of gloom because the delegates knew that, with Roosevelt support lost, their candidate was doomed. That night, Roosevelt and supporters formed the Progressive party, despite the fact that Roosevelt at least was fairly certain it would be a losing battle. “. . . I am in [this fight] because I would rather take a thrashing than be quiet under such a kicking.”

28. Remey: Cochems: Bloodgood
THE ATTEMPTED ASSISINATION [sic] . . .
Milwaukee: 1912

On October 14, 1912, Roosevelt was shot by John Flammang [sic – actually Nepomuk] Schrank, a New York anarchist, while Roosevelt was standing in an automobile in front of Hotel Gilpatrick in Milwaukee. Before he would go to the Hospital he spoke to an audience of 9000 people for eighty minutes. The wound was slight and he was able to return to his home within a few days.

29.
With the exception of Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt was more written about than any man in American History. In this case are four items which are in turn tenderly jocular, satiric and downright diatribe.

[Separate card:]

Jim Higgers

THE ADVENTURES OF THEODORE; A Humorous Extravaganza as related by Jim Higgers to one of The Rough Writers
Chicago: h. J. Smith & Devereaux Co., [1901]

[Separate card:]

Albert Shaw

A CARTOON HISTORY OF ROOSEVELT’S CAREER
New York: Review of Reviews, [1910]

These two early (1907) cartoons from Puck are appropriate to the general feeling in 1912.

[Separate card:]

Wallace Irwin

THE TEDDYSEE

Illustrated by M. L. Blumenthal

New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1910

A satire based on Homer's Odyssey.

WHO IS BASHTI BEKI

[n.p., 1912]

R. W. G. Vail says Armageddon, by "Seestern" [sic] was originally written and published in Germany, and translated by G. Herring, and published in London by Keegan Paul, 1913.

30. THROUGH THE BRAZILIAN WILDERNESS

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914

From February 27 to May 20, 1914, Roosevelt journeyed to Brazil on what he called "a zoogeographic reconnaissance" down the "River of Doubt" later called "Rio Teodoro", [sic] but he was stricken with jungle fever and returned to Sagamore Hill fifty-five pounds lighter. Again, he tried to retire, but the events overseas again inspired his fighting spirit and soon he was railing at President Wilson's tactics in the White House.

31. AMERICA AND THE WORLD WAR

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915

WHY AMERICA SHOULD JOIN THE ALLIES

London: C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., [1915]

America And The World War was published in January of 1915. One chapter of this book, called "Utopia Or Hell" [sic] was published in England as Why America Should Join the Allies. He was convinced that if the United States did not join the Allies now, she would have to fight a war with Germany later at some less propitious time.

32. Roosevelt Non-Partisan League

WHY ROOSEVELT WOULD BE OUR BEST GUARANTEE OF PEACE

New York: 1916

Roosevelt's final political campaign occurred [sic] in 1916 [sic]. He became Republican candidate for nomination for the presidency and was defeated by Charles Evans Hughes who in turn lost the election by a very narrow margin to President Wilson. The latter's battle cry was that he had kept the United States out of war. Less than a year later, the country was forced to declare war against Germany.

33.

Theodore Roosevelt died on the morning of January 6, 1919 of an embolism in the coronary artery. He had been failing for some time, suffering a great deal from sciatic rheumatism, partial blindness and deafness. But he had managed to get out for the vote the previous November 5th and was pleased with the results, feeling that he, personally, had administered a defeat to Wilsonism. His last words to his wife: "I wonder if you will ever know how I love Sagamore Hill" and to his valet: "Please put out the light." Shown here are two memorial editions of January and December 1919 of the magazine Natural History.

34. . . . AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY . . .

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920

Roosevelt's autobiography was first published in 1913 by The Outlook Company with which he had enjoyed so long an association. In this first edition under the Scribner imprint, he recounts what he beleived [sic] (with others) to be his greatest political feat, the sending of the United States fleet around the world on a "goodwill mission" that was intended as a warning to the world. The voyage began on December 16, 1907 and ended in February, 1909.

Lent by Robert L. Scott, Professor of History

35. Hermann Hagedorn

THE BUGLE THAT WOKE AMERICA

New York: John Day, 1940

Roosevelt's sons, to a man, contributed their services to the war. Theodore was gassed and partially blinded early in 1918, and was later wounded by a shell fragment; Archie was wounded by shell-fire, and Quentin was shot down and killed in a fighting plane. Roosevelt himself had offered Wilson his services in a fighting capacity, but was refused.

Lent by the Williams College Library.

36. [Separate card:]

Three of the recent Roosevelt Studies in the new reassessment of Roosevelt's contribution to American History.

[Separate card:]

To quote from George E. Mowry's Theodore Roosevelt and The Progressive Movement, Madison, 1947:

"In the November election Roosevelt at least achieved his desire to defeat Taft. By count Roosevelt received 4,126,020 votes to Taft's 3,483,922, obtained eighty-eight electoral votes to Taft's eight, and was second in twenty-three states while the President ran second in seventeen. Wilson, obtaining only forty-five per cent of the total vote, was handsomely elected. Armageddon had been fought, but the Lord had forgotten. [sic]

37. THE LETTERS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Selected and edited by Elting E. Morison
Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1954

This selection from Volume VII of the eight volume work, illustrates Roosevelt's attitude during the Progressive Party campaign. Three days before the National Convention in Chicago, he wrote Horace Plunkett along [sic] letter, part of which is shown here, together with two illustrations of the 1912 campaign and voting day.

The volume was lent by Professor Robert L. Scott, History Department.

38.

“SO MUCH OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT is comfortably familiar. There are the teeth, the famous intensity, the nervous grimace, impelling leadership, physical courage, moral fervor- sometimes frenzy . . . There are the busted trusts, the outdoor life, the nature fakirs [sic], simplified spelling, rivers discovered, lions felled, [sic] There is the host of Armageddon dividing the Republican Party with revivalist abandon . . . With Roosevelt, it is true, this generation embarked again and again on crusades of relative insignificance or of dubious merit. But they embarked. Again and again Roosevelt himself achieved triumphs which, however brilliant at the moment, afforded only ephemeral gain. But he achieved . . . Today's insouciant critics . . . censure as quixotic adolescence or dangerous diversion the intensity of act and feeling they no longer share. Even they, however [sic] do not find it dull. Nor need they find it empty . . . If he swaggered too much, he also foresaw, welcomed, and later developed the nation's role in maintaining international stability and promoting international justice . . . Often lamentably wrong . . . Roosevelt nevertheless commands attention now just as he did while he lived. He was, after all, man acting . . . from him something about conservatism may be learned, rather more about the ways of American political life . . . Besides all this, there was for those who knew him, there may be again for those who read of him, and there is still endlessly for those who write of him “the fun of him”. [sic] For this, when he is finally weighed, he is found not wanting.”

From John Morton Blum's The Republican Roosevelt, 1954

V. SUGGESTIONS FOR TR EXHIBIT, FALL 2004

1. The Summer Birds of the Adirondacks in Franklin County, N.Y. (1877). (#1)
2. The Naval War of 1812 (1882). (#2)
3. Speech Delivered at Dickinson, Dakota Territory, July 4, 1886. (#3)
4. Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail (1888). (#143)
5. The Rough Riders (1899) (#12) [together with]
6. The Adventures of Theodore: . . . as related . . . to one of The Rough Writers (1901). (#16)
7. Public Papers of Theodore Roosevelt, Governor, 1899. (#11)
8. Letter to George R. Sheldon, Feb. 3, 1900 (“I do not want to be Vice President”).(#214)
9. Inaugural Souvenir, 1901. (#17)
10. Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the U.S.: A Typical American (1901). (#15)
11. Mr. Roosevelt and the Presidency (1904). [author believes TR will be renominated and re-elected] (#151)
12. Addresses at the Republican National Convention, 1904. (#25)
13. Letter of TR Accepting the Republican Nomination for President of the U.S., Sept. 12, 1904. (#153)
13. The Facts about the Candidate (1904). (miniature book published during campaign) (#24)
14. Roosevelt’s Military Record (1904). (campaign literature) (#146)
15. Letter to George B. Cortelyou, Oct. 26, 1904 (return contribution to Standard Oil). (#217) [together with]
16. Letter to George B. Cortelyou, Oct. 27, 1904 (“have the contribution returned immediately”). (#218)
17. Message of the President . . . Communicated to . . . the Fifty-Eighth Congress (1904). (#154)
18. Official Programme of Exercise and Illustrated Inaugural History (1905). (#157)
19. Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter (1905). (#27)
20. Message of the President . . . Communicated to . . . the Fifty-Ninth Congress (1905). (#156)
21. The Roosevelt Bears: Their Travels and Adventures (1906). (#160)
22. Special Message of the President . . . Concerning the Panama Canal Communicated to the . . . Fifty-Ninth Congress (1906). (#31) [together with]
23. The Roosevelt Panama Libel Case Against The New York World (1911). (#65) [together with]
24. “I Took the Isthmus” (1911). (#174) [together with]
25. America and the Canal Title (1916). (#78)
26. A Cartoon History of Roosevelt’s Career (1910). (#173) [together with]
27. T. R. in Cartoon (1910). (#50) [together with]
28. (“Ding” Darling “Long, Long Trail” cartoon in) Report of Memorial Meeting . . . (1919). (#104)
29. The Teddyssey (1907). (#32) [together with]
30. The Book of Ted (1907). (#37) [together with]
31. The Teddysee (1910). (#52)

32. Address of President Roosevelt Before the National Editorial Association (1907). (#33)
33. Address of President Roosevelt at Keokuk, Iowa (1907). (#34)
34. A War of Words between President Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan (1908). (#42)
35. Address of President Roosevelt at the Opening of the Conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources (1908). (#169) [together with]
36. Proceedings of a conference of Governors in the White House (1908). (#45)
37. Outlook Editorials (1909). (#48)
- 38-39. African Game Trails (1910). (#57-58)
40. The New Nationalism (1910). (#61)
41. A Charter of Democracy (1912). (#176)
42. The Attempted Assassination of Ex-President TR (1912). (#67)
43. An Autobiography (1913). (#69)
44. Through the Brazilian Wilderness (1914). (#72)
45. America and the World War (1915). (#75)
46. The Square Deal in Industry (1916). (#184)
47. Letter to Alfred C. Chapin, Jan. 31, 1917. (#230)
48. TR's Letters to His Children (1919). (#96)
49. A Tribute by William Hard (1919). (#99) [together with]
50. One Midnight with Roosevelt (1922). (#126) <>