

# Noted American and Youngest President Lived "Strenuous" Life

Colonel Roosevelt's career has left such a vivid impression upon the people of his time that it is necessary to touch but briefly upon some of the more striking phases of his varied, interesting and "strenuous" life to recall to the public mind full details of his many exploits and experiences.

Called to the White House in 1901 after President McKinley had been assassinated, Colonel Roosevelt, 42 years of age, became the youngest president of the United States he ever had. Three years later he was elected as president by the largest popular vote a president has received.

Thus Roosevelt, sometimes called a man of destiny, served for seven years as the nation's chief magistrate. In a subsequent decade the fortunes of politics did not favor him, for, again a candidate for president—this time leading the progressive party which he himself had organized when he differed radically with some of the policies of the republican party in 1912—he went down to defeat, together with the republican candidate, William Howard Taft. Woodrow Wilson, democrat, was elected.

Colonel Roosevelt's enemies agreed with his friends that his life, his character and his writings represented a high type of Americanism.

**Of Dutch Ancestry.**  
Of Dutch ancestry, born in New York City on October 27, 1858, in a house in East Twentieth street, the baby Theodore was a weakling. He was one of four children who came to Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. The mother was of southern stock and the father of northern, a situation which during the early years of Theodore, Jr.'s boyhood was not allowed to interfere with the family life of these children during the civil war days.

So frail that he was not privileged to associate with the other boys in his neighborhood, Roosevelt was tutored privately, in New York and during travels on which his parents took the children abroad. A porch gymnasium at his home provided him with physical exercises with which he combated a troublesome asthma. His father, a glass importer and a man of means, was his constant companion; he kept a diary; he read so much history and fictional books of adventure that he was known as a bookworm; he took boxing lessons; he was an amateur naturalist; and at the age of 17 he entered Harvard university. There, he was not as prominent as some others in an athletic way, as it is not recorded that he "made" the baseball and football teams, but his puny body had undergone a metamorphosis and before graduation he became one of the champion boxers of the college. This remarkable physical development was emphasized by something which took place shortly after he left Harvard in 1880. He went to Europe, climbed the Matterhorn, and as a result was elected a member of the Alpine Club of London—an organization of men who had performed notable feats of adventure.

**Married in 1884.**  
A few months after his graduation, Roosevelt married Miss Alice Lee of Boston. She died in 1884, leaving one child, Alice, now the wife of Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio. In 1886 Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow of New York, and to them five children were born—Ethel, the wife of Dr. Richard Derby, and four sons, Theodore, Jr., Kermit, Archibald and Quentin.

The public career of the man who was to become president began not long after he left college. His profession was law but the activities that were to come left him no time in which to practice it. In 1882, 1883 and 1884 he was elected to the New York state assembly, where his efforts on behalf of good government and civil service reform attracted attention. When the republican national convention of 1884 was held in Chicago, he was chairman of the New York state delegation.

After this experience he dropped out of politics for two years. Going west he purchased ranches along the Little Missouri river, in North Dakota, and divided his time between outdoor sports, particularly hunting, and literary work. Here he laid the foundation for his series of books, "The Winning of the West," which was published from 1889 to 1896, and of other volumes of kindred character.

Returning to New York he became the republican candidate for mayor in 1896. He was defeated. President Harrison in 1899 appointed him a member of the United States civil service commission and President Cleveland continued him in this office, which he resigned in 1895 to become New York City's police commissioner.

"A thing that attracted me to this office," Roosevelt said at the time he accepted this appointment, "was that it was to be done in the hurry, hurly, for I don't like a cloistered life." Honesty was the watchword of this administration, and the two years of his occupancy became memorable through the reforms he inaugurated, attracting the nation's attention while holding a position which was obscure in comparison with the events to come. Illicit liquor traffic, gambling, vice in general—a band of evils which the city in the face of corrupt political opposition, and the reputation he established as a reformer won him the personal selection by President McKinley, as assistant secretary of the navy, in 1897. A year later the Spanish-American war broke out.

The Roosevelt temperament did not allow the man to retain a deputy cabinet position with war offering something more exciting. Leonard Wood, now a major general, was then President McKinley's physician and one of Roosevelt's staunchest friends.

**Organizes Rough Riders.**  
The famous Rough Riders were organized by Wood and Roosevelt—a band of fighting men, the mention of whose name today suggests immediately the word "Roosevelt." They came out of the west—plainsmen, miners, rough and ready fighters who were natural marksmen, and Wood became their colonel, and "Teddy," as he has become familiarly called by the public, their lieutenant colonel. In company with the regulars of the army they took transports to Cuba, landing at Santiago and were soon engaged in the thick of battle. Among the promotions which this hardy regiment's gallantry brought about were those of Wood to brigadier general, and Roosevelt to colonel—and this Theodore Roosevelt cherished until the end. Some of the Rough Riders formed the military escort when he was elected president a few years later.

When Cuba had been liberated Roosevelt returned to New York. A gubernatorial campaign was in need of a capable candidate. Roosevelt was nominated. Van Wyck his democratic opponent, was defeated. The reforms Roosevelt had favored as assemblyman he now had the opportunity to consummate, together with others of more importance, and it was during this administration that he is said first to have earned the hostility of corporations. When the republican national convention was held in Philadelphia in 1900 his party in New York state demanded and attained his nomination for vice president on the ticket with William McKinley. In November of that year this ticket was elected.

The policies of McKinley, Roosevelt endeavored to carry out after he succeeded the former upon the president's tragic death at the hands of an assassin. Roosevelt retained his predecessor's cabinet as his own and he kept in office the ambassadors and ministers McKinley had appointed. As much as two years before the presidential campaign in 1904 republican organizations in various states began endorsing him as their next candidate.

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**States Will Be Asked to Support World League**  
New York, Jan. 6.—Legislatures of 33 states will be asked this month to endorse the formation of a league of nations and to send a record of their action to the peace conference and the United States according to an announcement last night by the league to enforce peace. An effort also will be made to other 15 states to have legislatures endorse similar resolutions passed during the last two years.

**Don't Neglect a Common Cold**  
Mentho-Camp will stop it.  
An ordinary cold if allowed to run may develop into influenza, a serious disease. Don't neglect it. Kill it in the first stages.  
Cold germs enter the body thru the nose and throat. At the first sign of a cold use MENTHO-CAMP. Heat it and inhale the vapor every ten minutes for half an hour and also apply it locally to nostrils and throat, and the cold will usually disappear.  
Money back if it fails—at all drug stores.

GRISWOLD MEDICAL CO., Mfrs., Des Moines, Ia.

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For his part in terminating the Russo-Japanese conflict he was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1906. Four years later, once more a private citizen, he was special ambassador from the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII of England.

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Roosevelt assembled what he termed as constructive ideas as opposed to the conservative ones of the so-called republican "old guard," characterized them with the description "progressive" and organized the progressive party by withdrawing with his followers from the Chicago convention of 1912. He became the new party's candidate for president. This split in the republican ranks resulted in Woodrow Wilson's election.

**Shot in Rib.**  
One of the most dramatic incidents in Roosevelt's life occurred during this campaign. As he was leaving a hotel in Milwaukee, on the way to a meeting hall to make a political address, a man standing among the spectators in the street fired a shot which struck the colonel and smashed a rib. Roosevelt insisted he was not seriously hurt and his automobile conveyed him to the hall. There he spoke to an audience which had knowledge of what had happened—sobbing women and grave-faced men listened with emotion by his appearance under such circumstances. Examination of the wound showed it was serious and the candidate was hurried by special train to Chicago for treatment. Though he speedily recovered the bullet was never removed. The assassin was sent to an asylum for the insane.

Roosevelt, after leaving the White House devoted his life largely to literary work, hunting and exploration. He became contributing editor to the Outlook in 1909, continuing this for five years, and later held editorial positions with the Metropolitan and the Kansas City Star. From 1882 to 1917 he published about 50 volumes of works covering the wide range of naval history, hunting, biography, the Rough Riders, Americanism, nationalism, conservation of womanhood and childhood, animals, exploration, the world war and America's participation in it, and his autobiography. His hunts for big game and his zest for exploration took him into the American west, the jungles of Africa and the wilderness of Brazil.

**Returns from Africa.**  
Upon his return from his African journey—a return during which he made triumphant entries into European capitals and was received by nations' rulers, including the emperor of Germany—he arrived in New York, to experience what was generally conceded to be the greatest ovation an American private citizen was ever accorded by the people of his country. This was in 1910. At

**Father-in-law of Captain Roosevelt Dies in Boston**  
Boston, Jan. 6.—Thomas St. John Lockwood, father-in-law of Capt. Archibald Roosevelt, died Saturday night, but the fact did not become generally known until this morning, when the home was communicated with in reference to the death of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Lockwood's daughter, Mrs. Archie Roosevelt, arrived here from New York this forenoon.

Captain Roosevelt was accompanying her when a message overtook him on the train, which he left at the nearest station with the purpose of going immediately to Oyster Bay.

## SAYS COLD WEATHER BRINGS RETURN OF INFLUENZA

**Public Must Be Careful To Avoid A Second Epidemic. Easier To Prevent Than Cure. What To Do.**  
"Encouraging reports of the fewer cases of influenza in this vicinity should not allow us to relax our vigilance or to become careless in the belief that the danger is all over," says a well known authority. With the coming of cold weather there is apt to be a return of this frightful epidemic and its seriousness will depend on the extent of the precautions taken by the public to prevent infection.

When the air is full of influenza germs, you may be constantly breathing them in to your nose and throat. But their danger may be avoided and you may make your own practical immunity infection if you destroy the germ before it actually begins work in your body.

During the past serious epidemic which hit Omaha so hard, most successful results were obtained by many through the simple breathing into the nose, throat and lungs of the medicated air of Oil of Hyomeo. Probably no better, safer or more sensible prevention against influenza, Grippe, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis or Catarrh of the nose and throat could be employed than to go now to the nearest drug store and get a complete Hyomeo outfit consisting of a bottle of the pure Oil of Hyomeo and a little vest-pocket hard rubber inhaling device into which a few drops of the oil are poured.

Carry this inhaler with you during the day and each time you breathe out it is your mouth and draw deep breaths of its pure healing germicidal air into the passages of your nose, throat and lungs to destroy any germs that may have found lodgment there. This simple precaution will save you a serious illness and the loss of several weeks' work. It is pleasant to use and not at all expensive as the inhal