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HINC MIHI SALUS

From among
the books of
Atwood William Shavlding
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
(From a painting.)
(See page 20.)
THE REAL ROOSEVELT

BY

EDWARD GARSTIN SMITH
AUTHOR OF
The Life and Reminiscences of
Robert G. Ingersoll

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THIS BOOK

Is lovingly dedicated to the asinity of the American People.
PREFACE.

The Real Roosevelt is unknown to the general public; the fiction is known, the fact is not. The first part of "The Real Roosevelt" was published during the campaign of 1904, but the great financial interests had then combined to elect Roosevelt and nothing but death could have stopped the tide.

A careful scrutiny of the last fifty years' history of this country demonstrates no man can be elected President without the support of the amassed wealth centered in the East.

Prior to 1904 the moneyed interests bestirred themselves to head off Bryan's renomination, and once for all remove the menace of free silver. To accomplish this purpose, Judge Alton B. Parker was unwittingly used. How well they succeeded is a matter of history, and it was the last political triumph of David B. Hill. Free silver was eliminated, Bryan out of the running and a conservative man at the head of the Democratic ticket, who, if elected, possessed the qualification of a good executive.
At the head of the Republican party’s ticket was a man of democratic, anarchistic proclivities, undesirable, unfit—but still it was the Grand Old Party—and men can be controlled. A strong undercurrent against Roosevelt existed in the political ocean; it could be brought to the surface and made dominant. Many who shouted for Roosevelt did so from compulsion, but carried a dagger under the cloak. Millions of money were ready to be spent in the campaign; artists, cartoonists, writers, orators, singers, editors, magazines and the press—all were like expectant hounds, ready to be unleashed.

For once it was safe to elect the Democratic candidate—it might be expedient.

As I remember, within forty-eight hours after the nomination of Judge Parker, Roosevelt was visited at Oyster Bay by the spirit of Wall Street and told that the psychological moment had come; that he could be elected or defeated; the country could be made to resound with his praise or denunciation—all depended on one word in answer to the inquiry, “Are you with us or agin us?”

Roosevelt is quick to act, and on this occasion he lost no time.
From thenceforth Judge Parker was obliged to go through a mere perfunctory useless campaign — and to tell the truth about Roosevelt was to waste your sweetness on the desert air.

How well Roosevelt kept his word with the big moneyed interests, ask J. Pierpont Morgan for one side of the story, and E. H. Harriman for the other.

During that campaign Judge Parker said: “Mr. Roosevelt, you are getting money in enormous quantities from the big moneyed interests.”

Roosevelt replied, “Judge Parker, you are a liar.”

The people shouted, “Bully for you, Teddy.”

Father Time, however, proved Judge Parker right.

Theodore Roosevelt, you bluffed your way through, but the insurance-fraud exposures uncovered $150,000 of your corruption fund, and Mr. Harriman had the goods on you to the extent of $250,000 more.

You asked “My dear Mr. Harriman” to tickle you and then afterward you told him to tickle himself. Reciprocity with you is a matter of convenience. You gold-bricked Harriman, but he got your application for membership in
the Ananias Club under your autograph signature.

Theodore Roosevelt, if you were to join the Ananias Club there would be no room left for new members, and you would crowd out the old ones.

On the stage, before the footlights, in paint and tinsel, you are a specimen of robust honesty; behind the scenes, you are "a practical man," getting the goods. Get the money — no matter how. That is the thrill that thrills the American heart. You are an ideal American.

The story of The Real Roosevelt is so interesting that I will cut short the prologue and let the curtain rise.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title-page</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedication</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrations, List of</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part I, 1904</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part II, 1909</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part III, Constitutional Violations</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisements of Books</td>
<td>206-210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLUSTRATIONS,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portrait</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blowing Soap-bubbles</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Thinking; Executive Order; Result</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet-sugar Industry</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man on Horseback</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Army of the Rip-up-lick</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Eruptions at the White House</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Panama Theft</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Sculls</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Mother</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing the Middle Against Both Ends</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Psychological Moment</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remember, Remember, the 5th of November, 1907</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shouting for Roosevelt</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Pair of Kings</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandalous</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money to Burn</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money to Burn — Telegram</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What the Republican Party Did</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What the Republican Party Has Done</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What Happened to the Republican Party</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Platform</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Coal &amp; Iron Company</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodore Africanus</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophies of a Royal Hunt</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling Record</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining the Status Quo</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Garstin Smith</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BLOWING SOAP BUBBLES.
"A Composite."
INTRODUCTION.

When in the course of events a lifelong Republican finds that his party deliberately and in perfect outward unison has nominated for the Presidency a man who, *ad interim*, has shown his utter unfitness for that high office; and when at the same time numerous fellow Republicans are inoculated with a fervid faith in that man's superhuman qualities and infinite goodness and courage in the face of absolute facts to the contrary, I realize that to talk or write to some of these persons, contrary to their views, is like reasoning with a fanatic. However, it is a comfort to know that part of them are only slightly affected by the epidemic, and through reason may be restored to a normal condition of intellectual health.

Contagion molds the thoughts of the masses. What everybody says, so to speak, constitutes public opinion. It is not so much what a man is as what the public thinks he is.

To engage in demonstrating that a popular
idol is not what he seems, and to show him in his true light, is an unpopular but useful task.

Even with the ax of truth and the torch of reason the barriers of public prejudice are hard to remove.

Many men entertain preconceived notions of persons and things, and then go about this world seeking evidence to sustain their hobbies. In doing so, they often harbor intellectual snakes that poison the love of truth.

In August and September, 1896, it was conceded by those in charge of McKinley’s campaign that if the election were to be then held Bryan would win. Similarly, if the election were to be held at the same relative period in 1904, Roosevelt would win. An educational campaign saved the country from Bryanism; an educational campaign of the most vigorous and persistent character only can rescue this country from Rooseveltism.

When the Republican Party has been seized by one man it has ceased to be true to its name, its record and its purpose. It is time to either remove the usurper or abandon the party.

The coercion of circumstances forced upon the Republican Party the nomination of Roosevelt. His defeat is merely possible.
THE REAL ROOSEVELT.

I shall quote a few press-bureau descriptions of the reputed Roosevelt before I enter upon the interesting task of comparing them with the real Roosevelt, sifting the allegations from the fact.

"It is no exaggeration to say that President Roosevelt is to-day the most popular man in the United States, and that the Republican Party is stronger than it was when he became President," says the Indianapolis Journal. "These results have not been achieved by the President's playing politics. The country has learned that he is above that sort of thing. A man of friendly impulses, he likes to make friends. He is not insensible to popularity, but it is not a ruling motive with him. The dominating purpose of his whole public career has been to do right as he sees the right, and to serve the people honestly, faithfully and fearlessly. A prominent politician of New York, who had been feeling the public pulse throughout the State, says that the popularity of President
Roosevelt, particularly among rural voters and in the villages, surpasses anything he ever knew before. He says that the church element of all denominations believe in him, and the young men of all classes idolize him. This is because he is an honest and sincere man, and because he does the best he knows how without playing politics."

A recent publication says:

"The speech wherewith the President opens his campaign proves that Theodore Roosevelt is no man's man. He stands surely for himself. He would permit no dictation in the selection of a national chairman. He selected Mr. Cortelyou when the machine politicians would have preferred some one else. He tells the people that he will administer the law fearlessly, regarding none above and none below it. The law he will reinforce wherever it needs to be strengthened. The quality of American citizenship he will stand for unswervingly. The conviction is deep-seated and widespread that Theodore Roosevelt is a fine type of things excellent in citizenship, policy and principle, illustrated by the best Americans of both great parties."
THEODORE PHOTOGRAPHUS. 19

In the following pages I shall aim to show as rapidly and clearly as possible how much at variance is the popular Roosevelt from the real Roosevelt.

There is often a great discrepancy between a man's reputation and his character. Some men have bad reputations and good characters; others have good reputations and bad characters. Reputations are manufactured — characters created. Generally speaking, it is the reputation that passes current.

In New York city is a place where they manufacture Uneeda Biscuit; in Lowell, Massachusetts, a place where they manufacture Hood's Sarsaparilla. For a number of years there has been a place at Oyster Bay where the reputed Roosevelt has been manufactured, and from whence many literary and press bureaus have been advertising this variegated decoction.

To the business man, Roosevelt is a great lesson in advertising; and to the gambler, a wonderful instance of a man capturing a big jackpot with a pair of deuces.

The whole career of Roosevelt has been a blundering success, constituting a series of successful blunders.

Roosevelt sows blunders and reaps success;
he thrives on errors and prospers from mistakes.

His first appearance as Vice-President in the Senate chamber presented a picture of low comedy farce.

Let us quote the press of the day:

"SPEECH OF A FIGHTING MAN.

"Mr. Roosevelt followed the prayer. The Rough Rider made a short speech. He said nothing of justice or liberty. He spoke of the strength of the nation and its power to take part in the world's affairs. His voice was harsh. His face was hard. It was the speech of a fighting man in a fighting age. It was the deliverance of the lion-killer and the cavalryman; not the utterance of a peaceful American bent on peace.

"There was suggestion in the scene. While the young hunter, fresh from slaying lions, impressed the hoary Senate with his appeal to brute strength."

Roosevelt's exit from the Senate was as blundering as his entrance.

Let us again quote the press of the day:
ROOSEVELT THINKING.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE RESULT.
WASHINGTON, March 9.—The adjournment of the Senate *sine die*, after a six days' special session, at 1:55 this afternoon, was enlivened by two 'breaks' on the part of Vice-President Roosevelt. The first came when Mr. Hoar's motion to appoint a committee of two Senators to wait on the President and notify him that the Senate was ready to adjourn. It is a tradition and precedent that the Senator offering such a motion is always made a member of the committee. Mr. Roosevelt appointed Messrs. Allison and Cockrell.

'Mr. Allison asked to be excused and made all sorts of pantomimic gestures in the direction of Mr. Hoar. The Vice-President did not take the cue and named Mr. Aldrich, who pointed his arm toward Mr. Hoar, who was then designated as third choice.

'The second 'break' was in announcing the adjournment of the Senate. Mr. Hoar's resolution provided that the Senate adjourn without date. The Vice-President stated the question, including the words 'without date,' and declared it carried. He immediately made the announcement:
"'The Senate stands adjourned until the first Monday in next December, at 12 o'clock meridian.'"

Roosevelt is a cowboy among statesmen and a statesman among cowboys.

He is a doer, and as such has consideration neither for previous preparation nor subsequent consequences; and that is why he makes so many breaks.

Roosevelt is perpetual motion in trousers.

He is a member of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Union, and hence would feel qualified and unhesitatingly undertake to run the Empire State Express, provided the train dispatcher would let him.

As a rule, men spend years to fit themselves for their respective avocations, trades or professions, and by incessant application become more and more proficient. Roosevelt is a sort of an imaginary Admirable Crichton, doing many things—but, in his case, few well. An intellectual Jack-of-all-trades and master of none.

Murat Halsted told me one day that, during the Civil War, when Theodore Roosevelt was a very young child and his parents lived, I think he said, at Gramercy Park, New York
city, on the occasion of some Confederate victory, the rebel flag was displayed from the window of Theodore Roosevelt's father's home. A mob assembled and threatened the house. The father Roosevelt, well known as a Union man, addressed the crowd and said everybody knew that he was an anti-slavery Union man, but that his wife was a Southern woman, and the parlor floor of the house was her exclusive domain, and if she chose to put out a rebel flag he could not stop it. Maybe this will explain some of Theodore Roosevelt's inherent qualities.

THE ROMANCE OF THE PRESIDENCY.

(From the New York World.)

"When the tamer enters a den of wild beasts the animals fawn at his feet, measuring his whip with crafty eyes and wondering whether they dare to spring. So the grizzled old man-eaters of the Republican National Committee have crouched at the feet of Theodore Roosevelt, glancing furtively at the whip of the Presidency, but for which they would pick their master's political bones.

"What an odd sequence of incidents has brought this young man into this position!
Born one of the 'weaklings' he despises, he made himself an athlete. Lacking in precocity, he doggedly forced himself to learn, and is the author of many books of greater or less authority.

"When he was barely of age it occurred to certain politicians that young Mr. Roosevelt would be a handy instrument to use in downing their opponents in a factional row. They regretted their idea later, as other politicians have done since in larger fields. The college boy, whom Conkling described as 'that dentic­ficial young man with more teeth than brains,' broke into the local primaries and bounded thence into the Legislature. He began to want to reform things.

"The politicians were aghast, but they saw a way to make use of the young man's valuable advertising. They put him up as a straight Republican candidate for mayor of New York. He was beaten, of course, but he had established a claim on his party. A regular candidate for mayor could not be offered a clerkship. President Harrison put him on the Civil Service Commission — apparently a safe and decorous shelf. He was not made the head of the board, but that cut no figure. He made himself the
whole thing. He kept the administration in continual hot water, and got the number of places under civil service rules pegged up from fourteen to forty thousand.

"Then he went West and shot grizzlies. Again a queer road to the Presidency — one never trodden before, but it took him the right way. En route, he stopped in at police headquarters in New York and closed saloons, working himself and the reform administration out of a job in the process. With another long jump he landed in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy — apparently a political graveyard, for who ever heard of the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy who preceded or followed him? More Roosevelt luck. The Spanish War was coming, and his chief, Long, was a lawyer and a member of the Peace Society. Roosevelt ran things as if he had forgotten the 'assistant' in his title, lavished money on target practice, and wrote Dewey's orders, or got the credit for it.

"Another leap to the gory field of war, as second in command of Wood's Rough Riders. More luck. Wood's incomparable pull, already in smooth working order, lifted him to higher spheres, and Roosevelt became head of the regi-
ment. He charged up San Juan Hill, or Kettle Hill, which was just as good. He marched home, khaki-clad and glory-crowned. Platt wanted a popular name to beat Frank S. Black with. He took Roosevelt. The Democrats nominated the Ice Trust against him. He scraped into the governorship. Then Platt wanted to get him out, and threw him into the Vice-Presidency. Fate intervened again and made him President.

"Could any historical novelist invent a more interesting or a more improbable romance?"

**BEET-SUGAR BEATEN.**

The first step taken by President Roosevelt encroaching upon the prerogatives of Congress was in the Cuban reciprocity legislation.

Roosevelt, shortly after he became President, determined to force Congress into a Cuban trade reciprocity that meant seriously crippling the newly developing beet-sugar industry of this country and the strengthening of the Sugar Trust.

The Senators and Congressmen of States in which the sugar-beet is raised were opposed to the President, and in the House of Representa-
tives they had actually defeated his bill. The position of the opposition in Congress to the President was summarized to the effect that they were "perfectly willing to give the twenty per cent reciprocity if the differential on refined sugar be stricken out. We are willing to help the Cuban planter if we can also help the American consumer, and the way to help the American consumer is to take off the extra duty on refined sugar."

The tariff, known technically as the differential on refined sugar, a product of the Sugar Trust exclusively, was sought to be protected by the President, while the tariff reduction was to be solely on raw sugar, thus injuring the beet-sugar manufacturers and producers. When the bill was passed in the lower house, hostile to the President's attitude, and sent to the Senate, the President sent a special message to the Senate, practically demanding that his wishes and commands be obeyed. In an interview he said: "I decline to admit defeat. I shall send a message to Congress to-morrow. I shall urge action. We'll fight this thing out. We'll see who of the Republican Senators are willing to stand up and vote against a Republican measure."
BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Forced into the Sugar Trust in 1902-1903 by President Roosevelt’s Big Stick.
It was a defi. The Executive threatening the Legislative. It came like a bomb in the Senate. Men used to a republican form of government stood aghast. That session of Congress ended in the summer of 1902, without Roosevelt accomplishing his purpose.

At the next session, by indirection, the President, with the aid of the Senate, made a trade reciprocity treaty with Cuba on the lines of his intentions.

This treaty, made by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate and ratified by Cuba, was utterly worthless and unconstitutional, because it affected the revenues of the United States, and the Constitution says: "All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives."

In the summer of 1902 I visited a number of places in the State of Michigan, and learned that more than $9,000,000 was invested in sugar-beet culture and beet-sugar manufacturing in that State, whereas, six years before, when the Republican National Convention adopted a clause in its platform guaranteeing protection to beet-sugar cultivation, there was not one dollar invested in Michigan in beet-sugar. I saw in many parts of the State large fields of sugar-
beets and numerous manufactories. At Bay City a million-dollar plant was held up by this Cuban reciprocity agitation.

In the summer of 1903 I visited every Western State, and found in Utah, California, Colorado and other States that the Sugar Trust had availed itself of the uncertainties and insecurities that the beet-sugar manufacturers were plunged in by Roosevelt’s interference with their new industry’s welfare, and had secured a controlling interest in most of the sugar-beet manufactories.

The net result of Roosevelt’s Cuban reciprocity fight was the crippling of the new beet-sugar industry, its purchase and control by the Sugar Trust, a consequent loss of interest in the matter by Congressmen and Senators originally successfully opposed to the President; the pressure of Executive patronage or punishment of members of the Legislative department; the call for an extraordinary session in November, 1903, for the purpose of having Congress, or, rather, the House of Representatives, pass a bill authorizing the provisions of the Cuban reciprocity treaty previously made by the President, with concurrence of the Senate and ratification of Cuba.
The spirit of the Constitution intended the President’s attitude toward Congress to be advisory — Roosevelt, in the Cuban reciprocity matter, made it mandatory.

After two years of scheming, by indirection and coercion, President Roosevelt had worn out Congressional opposition, not merely to the Cuban reciprocity, but to anything he might command. Roosevelt triumphed, so did the Sugar Trust! By this transaction the beet-sugar industry, as an independent business, was crushed, and the Sugar Trust made millions of money, and millions of people praised the honesty and bravery of the disinterested, noble President.
Designed under direction of Edward Garstin Smith.

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.
JUDICIARY SLIGHTED AT WHITE HOUSE.

Resplendent Diplomats Received Before Supreme Court Judges, Guests of Honor — Major McCawley Says He Merely obeyed Orders — Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan angrily protest, but in vain, against the change.

(Special to The World.)

Washington, Jan. 22.—What was supposed to be the one inflexible and unchangeable law of White House functions was smashed last night at the reception to the Judiciary, when the foreign diplomats were presented to the President in advance of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Fuller and his associates were indignant over the slight, which most of them regarded as an insult, and they displayed their anger and resentment by leaving the White House immediately after they had shaken hands with the President.

Chief Justice Fuller prepared to lead the way into the Blue Room, when he was stopped by Major McCawley.
“You will have to wait until after the members of the diplomatic corps have been presented,” said the major.

“But this is the reception to the Judiciary,” exclaimed the Chief Justice, in amazement.

“Can’t help it,” was the brusque reply. “The diplomats go first.”

“This is an unheard-of thing,” declared Justice Harlan. “It has never been the custom.”

They debated for some time, while the diplomats were passing, as to whether they should not leave without paying their respects to the President at all, and there was a wait after the foreign ministers had passed until the Justices decided that it would be unbecoming in them to create a scene.

When President Roosevelt, on March 15, 1904, through the instrumentality of the Pension Commissioner, put a new grade of pensions, aggregating annually about $12,000,000, on the pay-rolls, he committed an act of executive usurpation, and without any warrant in law he raided the public treasury to further his Presidential succession.

The merest high-school boy should know that the Constitution clearly defines the powers and limitations of the three great departments of
government: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial; and that no money can lawfully be drawn from the treasury of the Government except by an act and authority of Congress. In this case, Roosevelt had no act or authority of Congress to issue such an executive order.

Heretofore, pensions to soldiers have been generally for inabilities and injuries contracted or resultant from military service.

Under act of Congress, June 27, 1890, inability to earn a living was rated as pensionable. Under Cleveland, the Pension Commissioner assumed safely that seventy-five years was a reasonable age of inability; under McKinley, it was estimated at sixty-five, and under Roosevelt, at sixty-two. The presumption under Cleveland, although not lawful, was reasonable and safe; McKinley’s presumption was less reasonable; whereas Roosevelt’s presumption was unreasonable.

All this presumptive interpretation of explicit laws is wrong.

If, in President Roosevelt’s first term, a sixty-two-year limit for Civil War veterans is allowed to pass unchecked, what is there to hinder him in his second term to fix a forty-five-year limit on Spanish War veterans, and thus
purchase out of the public treasury a personal following and Pretorian cohort?

Thirty-nine years after the Mexican War Congress passed a law putting on the pension list all Mexican War veterans passed the age of sixty-two. Friday nights, during the sessions of Congress, pension legislation is passed upon. The smallest pensions must be passed by an act of Congress.

It is fundamental law that all moneys drawn out of the Treasury of the United States must be under the warrant of law.

A bill was pending in the House of Representatives to fix an age limit or service pension for all surviving Union veterans of the Civil War.

Without waiting for it to become a law in the regular constitutional channels, President Roosevelt, for political purposes, issues an executive order, through the Pension Commissioner, to the tenor and effect of the bill then pending in Congress.

In this executive order he uses this language:

"Whereas, by act of Congress, in 1887, when thirty-nine years had elapsed after the Mexican War, all soldiers of said war who were over
sixty-two years of age were placed on the pension roll,' etc., and

"Whereas, Thirty-nine years will have elapsed on April 13, 1904, since the Civil War, and there are many survivors over sixty-two years of age; now, therefore," etc.

This citation would constitute a good precedent for Congress to do for Civil War veterans what it had done heretofore for Mexican War veterans.

It was a precedent — for Congress, but not for the President.

In plain language, Roosevelt said, "Because Congress put Mexican War veterans passed sixty-two years of age on the pension roll, I am going to do the same thing for Civil War veterans."

If money has been or should be paid out of the treasury on the strength of this unconstitutional executive order, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, should be impeached by Congress and removed from office.

When millions of voters advocate the continuation in power of such a man it means monarchy and anarchy.

In Roosevelt’s letter of acceptance his explanation of this pension order is a specious
juggling of words and a dangerous twisting of facts. But it will be accepted as gospel by multitudes who do not know the facts, but implicitly believe the man.

After the adjournment of Congress and the approach of the convention period and campaign Roosevelt locked up his old wardrobe and had a new suit made to order — a Quaker dress. Having already won the cowboys, the dime-novel reading boys, and the sans culottes, he found it necessary to get a peaceful fit to attract the conservative Republicans and the campaign cash.

With the exception of the "Perdicardis alive or Raisuli dead" explosion, Roosevelt's Mount Pelee has been quiet all summer. His speech of acceptance was tame; his conduct was good. The Quaker game worked well. The drift was to Roosevelt. But his letter of acceptance, published September 12, was the turning-point. It showed his teeth, his mailed fist, and his premature exultation at an anticipated triumph.

In his letter of acceptance, Roosevelt said: "If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of sixty-two to seventy as presumably in full vigor and not entitled to
pensions. Will they now authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we will accept the issue. If not, we have the right to ask why they raise an issue which, when raised, they do not venture to meet.”

Roosevelt is either mentally incapable of logical reasoning or else he imagines the mass of voters are illogical.

Judge Parker, if elected, ought to revoke that pension order, and in his first message to Congress recommend that its essential features be enacted in a proper law. The purposes and the expenditure of money are not objectionable, but Roosevelt’s act was lawless.

Owing to the exigencies of the campaign, Mr. W. E. Ware, Pension Commissioner, came out with a letter explaining Pension Order No. 78. He naively concedes its age disability determining feature is evidential and not conclusive; further, he intimates that, in the absence of specific legislative authority, the fact that Congress in a subsequent general appropriation bill appropriated a million and a half for this item, legalized it. This is a repetition of Roosevelt’s Cuban reciprocity affair, doing an unconstitutional act and then seeking Congress to rectify it.
ROOSEVELT'S GRAND ARMY OF THE RIP-UP-LICK.

"There's millions in it" — swill!
Mr. Ware, in a gust of bravado, says that any blacksmith could comprehend the legal and moral phases of this matter. Indeed, it does look as if this pension order was the act of a blacksmith at the behest of a butcher.

One of the best instances of Roosevelt's utter intellectual incapacity to review judiciously any question is to be found in his review and decision in the Schley case.

In the course of the tangled labyrinth of his intellectual ramblings in this document of state, he said in regard to the Battle of Santiago: "The most striking act was that of the Gloucester, a converted yacht (formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair), which her commander, Wainright, pushed into the fight through a hail of projectiles, any one of which would have sunk her, in order that he might do his part in destroying the two torpedo boats, each possessing far more than his own offensive power.

"It is evident that Wainright was entitled to receive more than any of the other commanders."

It seems almost needless to say to persons of intelligence and fair education that it is one of the fundamental axioms of military science to
do as much damage to your enemy with as little risk to your own self as possible.

President Roosevelt, as the constitutional head of the Army, lays down the dangerous and mischievous proposition as a military cardinal rule that he who is most reckless is entitled to the most credit.

He can see but one side of any question—the one he chances to espouse or that happens to suit his purposes.

In making precedents, as well as in breaking precedents, he blunders both ways.

The Booker T. Washington episode was wrong because utterly uncalled for. Up North we do not associate with the negro, but we cheerfully accede to him his civil rights.

Roosevelt accentuated the social feature.

After all, this is a white man's country, and while Mr. Roosevelt has the right to invite anybody to his home, President Roosevelt has limitations.

Limitations! Limitations for President Theodore Roosevelt, did I say? I beg his majesty's pardon. I forgot myself. Why, of course, President Theodore Roosevelt has no limitations. I was thinking of McKinley and
Grant and Lincoln, and those other old fogies resting in their graves.

When the members of the Republican National Committee convened at Washington in December, 1903, they called on President Roosevelt in a body. After keeping them waiting half an hour, he said:

"I am too busily engaged in my public duties to give time or thought to my reëlection."

Such an utterance, such an attitude, under such circumstances, coming from such a President, would be called diplomacy; from a Senator, a prevarication, and from you and I, just a — lie.

Roosevelt sojourned in North Dakota for a little while some years ago, and ever since has posed as a Western man. But the truth is, he never was in Colorado until 1899, nor saw the Pacific Ocean until 1903.

President Roosevelt, for the amusement of himself and family and invited guests, ordered a sham naval battle with a realistic smash-up in full view of his home at Oyster Bay, Long Island Sound. There he sat in all the splendor of his dental egotism, like Nero at the burning of Rome.

Imagine Gen. U. S. Grant doing such a thing.
But, then, there is a harmony in sham battles and sham heroes.

One day, in the presence of a large number of people in the White House, Roosevelt most unmercifully scored Doctor Campbell, ex-postmaster of El Paso, Texas, who had called on him in quest of an appointment as Collector of Customs at El Paso. He called him unfit for the place, assailing his personal character. Shortly after, he nominated for this important office in Texas, Pat Garret, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, noted principally for having killed "Billy the Kid," a desperado.

When interviewed by the press on this subject, he said he had named Pat Garret because he was a good shot, and that was what was needed in Texas.

The one man was turned down because he was said to be a drunkard, and the other was qualified because he was known to be a slayer.

Yet, the hero-worshipers will vote for Roosevelt, the cowboy, rather than for Parker, the judge.

For about a quarter of a century, and during the incumbency of many Presidents, an old, faithful darkey attendant at the White House was entrusted with the White House flag. One
day, during Roosevelt’s early presidential days, this good old servant of Uncle Sam raised the flag reversed, or, plainly speaking, upside down—a sign of distress. Roosevelt immediately discharged him.

(The New York Sun, February 1, 1904.)

National Schuetzenbund Request His Presence at Their Shooting Festival.

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A delegation representing the National Schuetzenbund of the United States of America, consisting of Henry Kroeger, president; Frederick Schill and Henry Behrens, secretaries, and other officers, called on President Roosevelt to-day to invite him to attend the rifle shooting festival which the organization proposes to hold at Union Hill, New Jersey, June 12 to 20, next. They asked the President not only to attend, but to fire the first shot in the week’s tournament. The President will probably not be able to accept the invitation."

Such invitations, calculated to expose his own marksmanship, have not customarily been accepted by Theodore Roosevelt. An invitation to be photographed in his hunting clothes and rifle in hand would have been accepted—fear-
DAILY ERUPTIONS AT THE
WHITE HOUSE
DURING THE ROOSEVELT ERA.
lessly. He has been so often seen in pictures dressed like a deerslayer that many people feel sure that he is a dead shot in the class with Kit Carson, Davy Crockett, Daniel Boone and Buffalo Bill — yet he can not eat his soup until he puts on his glasses.

TO ABOLISH WHIPPING IN RUSSIA.

OTHER HUMANE MEASURES EXPECTED AT CHRISTENING OF HEIR ON AUGUST 23, 1904.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.— One of the acts of grace signalizing the birth of an heir to the throne will be the total abolition of corporal punishment in Russia. A ukase to this effect is expected to be issued to-morrow.

"We want Perdicardis alive or Raisuli dead."

The man who caused that message to be sent to the convention that was nominating him for President of the United States would, if elected, consider himself the Czar of the United States. Thenceforth, on his birthday, or on the birthday of his wife’s guardian saint, the American populace might expect some startling ukase, with the difference that the Czar’s is in mercy and Roosevelt’s would be in rigor.
One day he declined to accept a flag presented to him by a patriotic little girl; on another day he gleefully grabs a fifty-pound turkey or a high-bred horse from Wyoming.

Such is Roosevelt's delicate discrimination. Indeed, the ghost-dancer of Sagamore Hill is at the White House now.

The scenes in the White House beggar description. Most people calling are made to wait and wait and wait. Finally, when the great Mogul does come in to greet the callers, he enters with one bound. He slaps on the back a Spanish War veteran he never saw before; in loud tones he tells Senators to say what they want to say right here and now; he tells pretty women they should go home and produce large families; he will give some man a dressing-down — and, once in a while, he will treat somebody decently, just to break the monotony of the thing — and then, as quickly as he came, he departs — and then comes a sense of relief. The White House now is a sort of combination of a royal palace, a mad-house, and a menagerie. It is a continuous performance, with one hero and many victims.

During the time that George B. Cortelyou was Secretary of the new Department of Commerce
and Industry, President Roosevelt had promised to inspect that department. On the last day of Cortelyou’s incumbency he reminded the President of his promise. Roosevelt at once, in his brave and fearless way, snatched up his hat, and, in company with Cortelyou, hastened into a carriage, and, at a furious speed, drove over to the department’s building. With great celerity, he went from room to room, shook hands and said, “I am delighted,” and in a few minutes he had returned to his carriage. That was Rooseveltian. Like Napoleon, he has a marvelously swift penetration. He can look at the cover of a book and immediately assimilate its contents. No place too high, no task too great for such a man. Cold clouds, sublimity and marble are his.

But there are some doubting Thomases who think that Roosevelt is frightfully energetic; that he is too energetic to bother about being correct; and too busy to be polite, and that he goes off half-cocked. His motto is do things quickly — not correctly — but do something.

He has great capacity for work, but not the faculty for doing things rightly rather than mightily. He knows too much for one man, and not enough for two. He is many-sided, but does not balance up right — there are screws loose.
He is destructive, not constructive, a disturbing element. He is the stormy petrel of American politics. He must have been born in a thunderstorm, for discord is his harmony. He is utterly unfit for the Presidency of the United States. He should be in Timbuctoo.

The Panama Canal is one of the great features of Roosevelt's administration. It is a great campaign card. But it has not yet been built. Nature and the tropical climate are insurmountable barriers at Panama.

Some day there will be an interoceanic canal — but it will be at Nicaragua. The United States has not enough available men nor money to build the Panama Canal. It would require a sacrifice greater than the Civil War.

Somebody put up a job on the United States of Colombia; somebody, in the executive department of the United States, sent two warships to Colon on a prearranged schedule; somebody, within twenty-four hours afterward, inaugurated a bloodless revolution at Panama; somebody, with the magic aid of golden eagles, created a new republic; somebody, within two weeks thereafter, obtained President Roosevelt's signature to the Panama Canal Treaty.

Enough said about this mysterious Mr. Some-
THE PANAMA ROSETTA STONE,

— OR —

LINKS IN THE CHAIN FORGED AT "THE WHITE HOUSE SMITHY."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Chief Blacksmith.

Designed under direction of Edward Garstin Smith.
body. President Roosevelt exercised indecent haste in signing this treaty. The Senate, when it concurred therein, dishonored itself; and the people of this country, when they endorsed it, nationalized the crime.

On the subject of Theodore Roosevelt the public is inoculated with the virus of hero-worship, and it will take a blizzard or a conflagration to bring them to their senses.

The creation of the Republic of Panama was a piece of legerdemain.

If Panama had been owned by England, would Roosevelt have done as he did with Colombia? The plain English of it is, Roosevelt acted the bully. Uncle Sam has been engaged in five wars, and victorious in each case, because five times he drew the sword from the scabbard in a just cause. But mark you, if Uncle Sam endorses such acts as the Panama steal, it shows that he has become big-bellied, avaricious, arrogant and brutal, and some fellow, somewhere on this globe, will come up and knock the "stuffins" out of him.

We had an illustration of the moral lessons little Japan administered to powerful Russia.

Careful readers of history know the Russo-Japanese object-lesson is a repetition of his-
tory. All through the history of the world the record shows that when great nations of wealth and power have used their strength to rob and crush the weaker, some little country, inspired by justice and self-preservation, has arisen and annihilated the oppressor. When Uncle Sam was a dimpled babe, George III. did just such things as he has done at Panama. After years of struggle, thirteen small colonies thrashed the mighty British nation.

So far, the Panama steal has been Roosevelt's act. But, if elected President, the responsibility is ours as a nation.

Roosevelt's course in the Panama matter was patriotism — but the patriotism of Attila.

We have waged five wars with justice and success. The sixth may be our bitter, just lesson and punishment.

In his speech of acceptance, Roosevelt said, in regard to the Panama Canal:

"We conducted the negotiations for its construction with the nicest and most scrupulous honor; and in a spirit of the largest generosity toward those through whose territory it was to run."

In view of the facts, is this an allegation, a fact, or a falsehood?
Does this language refer to Bunau Varilla, William Nelson Cromwell, the great house of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the corrupted troops at Panama? It can not apply to the United States of Colombia, to whom Panama belonged two weeks prior to the Canal Treaty President Roosevelt signed. I am trying to interpret Scripture — the word of our Terrestrial Lord. Oh, Lord Theodore, thou art careless of speech and reckless of asseverations! But, then, you mean to convince the ignorant, whereof there is a great majority.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in opposing his influence against the passage of the "General Staff Bill," said it would have the effect of destroying the unity of the army, and he cited a personal experience, as follows: "I heard, at midnight," he said, "that the Spanish fleet had been located definitely at Santiago, and I hastened to the home of Secretary Long, where the news was confirmed. Shafter was then at Tampa, and I sat down there in the Secretary's house and wrote a dispatch directing him to start immediately for Santiago, with the result that the army was soon on its way to the point where its presence was needed. Suppose," he added, exhibiting the message which he sent to
General Shafter, "I had been compelled to get around to a dozen or more majors, as many colonels, and any number of generals constituting a general staff?" Warming up somewhat, he asserted that the bill was calculated to accomplish no purpose except to allow the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General to promote the interests of their personal favorites, and he said he could now name the men who would hold the places of honor.

President Roosevelt's rough-shod manner of unwarrantably promoting Dr. Leonard Wood is certainly the first fulfilment of this prediction.

The General Staff, established by Roosevelt, is a move to make the army the personal chattel of the Executive. History presents many such parallels — but always the acts of kings and tyrants.

Before the enactment of the General Staff, the President, under the Constitution, being the nominal head of the army, the active head of the army was the Lieutenant-General. That office had been attainable only to officers of the highest military capacity, character and experience; such names as General Scott, General Grant, General Sherman, General Hancock and others grace its annals. In a short time the
relative place held by these men will be occupied by Dr. Leonard Wood, an unqualified favorite.

General Miles had few equals or superiors in accomplishment, character and military qualification. Yet he was studiously insulted by President Roosevelt, at best a tin soldier, who bought his fitness with his uniform. Miles was the participant of a hundred real battles; Roosevelt of a thousand camera battles. Roosevelt’s knowledge of military science, as compared with General Miles’, amounts to about as much as a jack-rabbit knows of astronomy. Roosevelt got more advertising out of San Juan Hill, a mere skirmish won by the negro regiment, than General Grant got out of the Civil War. On San Juan Hill, while the negroes were driving the Spaniards out of the block-house, Roosevelt, at a safe distance, was shooting retreating Spaniards in the back. (See page 139, “Rough-riders,” by Roosevelt.)

The Army and Navy Register, in January, 1902, said:

“General Miles’ assumed views did not justify the severity, not to say the brutality, of phraseology adopted by the President in the letter signed by Mr. Root, and there was no
justification for advertising the executive humiliation to which General Miles was crudely and cruelly subjected. General Miles has been, and is still, a gallant officer; he is a good friend of the soldier, and a vigorous supporter of what he believes to be right and just for the commissioned personnel. He is not always to be found on what some believe to be the right side of every question, but no one will presume for a moment to question his worthy intentions or the integrity of his motives.

"He is an officer with a splendid record, personal and military, and his position, rank and career entitle him to some consideration at the hands of Mr. Roosevelt, a man of no military experience, a much younger man than General Miles, and, as yet, hardly trained in the responsibilities and tribulations of his high official place.

"General Miles had, of course, every right to call upon the President, bearing with him, as he did, the letter of inquiry addressed to him by Secretary Root asking as to General Miles' responsibility for the interview credited to him in a Western paper. It is also undeniable that the President was bound to hear an explanation if General Miles had one to offer."
"The latter, however, was not permitted to speak in his own behalf, and, in the presence of other visitors who were within hearing and who must have wondered at the spectacle, Mr. Roosevelt approached General Miles in a manner which, without exaggeration, may be described as savage.

"It is not possible to justify that incident, notwithstanding the habit which Mr. Roosevelt has contracted of losing his temper."

At Topeka, Kansas, March 26, 1902, General Funston said: "President Roosevelt approved of my remarks before the Lotus Club banquet, and was very anxious to have me go to Boston, on the invitation of Senator Lodge, and make the same speech there, but my orders were such that it was impossible for me to go."

To be insulted by Roosevelt is an honor, and to be honored by him is an insult. His unreliability and inconsistency are such that, while he condemns one man for political dereliction, he applauds another equally, apparently, guilty of the same offense.

At one time he is hot in pursuit of Perry Heath and cheek by jowl with Littauer. Dr. Leonard Wood and Estes G. Rathbone both had their fingers in the same bowl — the one is
honored, the other spurned. One day he upbraids General Miles for a newspaper inter­view, and about the same time he fêtes and pets and "sicks on" that rapid-raised, puffed-up, swash-bucklering, blustering Brigadier-General Funston, who went from banquet to banquet insulting United States Senators.

In contrast with the facts of the Miles inci­dent, I quote a sample of the Roosevelt that is pictured to the reading public.

That sycophant, Jacob A. Riis, in the course of his lengthy eulogium of Roosevelt, says: "To my mind, he is as handsome a man as I ever saw; and I know I am right, for my wife says so, too, and that settles it."

"To me he has always seemed as tender as a woman."

"He is always fair. That is a cardinal vir­tue. * * * He never hits a man below the belt."

The extensive Roosevelt press bureau or public-opinion manufactory is a composition of egotism, impudence, sycophancy and subsi­dization.

The brutal acts of Roosevelt are extolled as heroic deeds; his abominations as blessings.
The process of making the wealthiest, most prosperous, intelligent and civilized nation of this world to proclaim that black is white and that Roosevelt is a good President is the most colossal piece of effrontery in the history of the world.

I have not read much of Theodore Roosevelt's writings, for the reason that such of them as I have read impel me to adhere to a life-long habit of wasting little time on inferior literature.

Take his "American Ideals." It is verbose and prolix; a few trite sayings, a number of secondhand thoughts buried in several hundred pages of verbiage, and you have this book. Macaulay, Emerson, Beecher, Dickens and many others could say more on one-half page than Roosevelt in one hundred books.

I found on page 72, "Roosevelt's History of New York," the following: "Many leading families in colonial times were descended from the Old World gentry. Many others sprang from successful adventurers of almost unknown ancestry. The Livingstons, for instance, one of the really noted New York families, were descended from a young Scotch factor, just like hundreds of penniless, pushing young Scotch-
men who have come to this country in steerage during the present century.”

The original New World Livingston was named Robert Livingston, and came to New York Colony in 1675.

His possessions covered the territory embraced in the present counties of Dutchess and Columbia. His title thereto was confirmed in 1715 by George I., and designated in the charter as the Manor and Lordship of Livingston. He was Lord Robert Livingston, of Livingston Manor.

This man of education, breeding, high family connections and influence, Roosevelt referred to as “A young Scotch factor, just like hundreds of penniless, pushing young Scotchmen who have come to this country in the steerage during the present century.”

Theodore Roosevelt is as deliberately unreliable in his historical writings as he is reckless in his public career. Yet, he is admired by those who buy books for ornaments, place authority higher than truth, and accept statements instead of facts. That is why lies, hypocrisy and impudence flourish side by side with true attainments, and often crowd them out.
Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the three very great men who have occupied the Presidency of the United States, has been described by Roosevelt as "that scholarly, timid and shifty doctrinaire."

If Jefferson was timid, it was the timidity of rectitude.

Roosevelt's calling Jefferson shifty is like the moon calling the sun fickle.

Thomas Paine's pamphlet, "The Crisis," kept the Revolutionary Army from surrendering to despair, caused by unbearable reverses and adversities. Since Voltaire, tyranny never had a deadlier foe than Thomas Paine. Hypocrites and tyrants, whether of Church or State, were unmercifully exposed by the intellectual flashes of Thomas Paine. Robert G. Ingersoll said of Thomas Paine: "With his name left out the history of liberty can not be written."

Thomas Paine said: "The world is my country, and to do good is my religion."

It is this man Roosevelt calls "that nasty little atheist." Yet there are many who call Roosevelt an ideal American. If he is an ideal American, then American ideals must have undergone a great change in recent years.
Some persons got up a literary work, entitled "Modern Orators," in which Roosevelt is given considerable prominence. All I have to say on that score is, that, if Roosevelt is an orator, the crow is a song-bird. A California writer referred to Roosevelt's "peculiar, deliberate and rather athletic style of oratory." That describes it the best I know.

When the peace-loving McKinley was shot by an assassin, the Vice-President, Roosevelt, was in the wildest part of the Adirondacks shooting defenseless, harmless animals. Blood and bullets, death and destruction, were his pastime.

At the Cuban anniversary dinner, March 20, 1904, Secretary Root read the following sentiments, edict, or ukase, from President Roosevelt:

"If a nation shows that it knows how to act with decency in industrial and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, then it need fear no interference from the United States. Brutal wrong-doing or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society may finally require the intervention by some civilized nations, and in the Western Hemisphere the United States can not ignore this duty, but it remains true
that our interests and those of our southern neighbors are in reality identical. All that we ask is that they shall govern themselves well and be prosperous and orderly. Where this is the case, they will find only helpfulness from us."

Other countries are superior to us in some thing or other—but none equal us in general development and opportunities. Our greatness lies in our factories, our farms, our mines, our railways, our waterways, our cities, our common schools, our great and noble Constitution, our traditions of justice to our neighbors and fairness to our citizenship, our commonwealth, our happiness.

The concrete wisdom and progress of centuries of man's struggle for human liberty and happiness, the highest development of the human heart and mind, the subjugation of all nature's elements on the world's surface, above and below it, have been attained in the United States.

We are a peace-loving country. Yet here comes Roosevelt by accident into the Presidential chair and wants to make Uncle Sam the Policeman of the Western Hemisphere and the Field Marshal of the universe.
Men and money are to be diverted from the farm, the factory, the mine, the office, and every useful productive field of employment, in order that the pomp and circumstance of war may belch forth to cast a vulgar glory upon the brow of a madman.

To this Republic, free trade or free silver are epidemics, but Rooseveltism a fatality.

When you cast a ballot for Roosevelt, remember that a draft for a soldier may be made in your family. Your father, your brother or your son may be made to respond to the votes cast. It will not be a war to defend your country, but, on the contrary, a war against some other country. A vote for Roosevelt means to divert industry from the building of homes to that of dishonorable graves.

The Constitution is better than the "big stick"; George Washington's advice against entangling alliances is better than a big navy; Lincoln's words, "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people," are better than a big army; and a Judge in the White House is better than a cowboy on the throne.

During President Roosevelt's régime we have had large appropriations for elaborate improvements, or, rather, to speak correctly,
POOR MOTHER!

That is what Roosevelt expects of you.

"Non quale sed quantum."
extensive innovations for the Executive and his temporary mansion. At the same time, all attempts at an increase in the pay of Senators and Congressmen were choked off.

Less money spent on the President, and more in direct salaries to the constituent members of the other two coördinate branches of the Government, would be far more productive of good results.

We need more character and brains in Congress, and less arrogance in the White House; more democracy of discussion and action at one end of Pennsylvania avenue, and less of the pomp and splendor of royalty at the other end of the avenue; more regard for justice, and less homage of the gold-braided representatives of kings; more of the Constitution, and less of the arbitrary will of one man. The drift is plain, but where it may end is uncertain.

There has been a great disposition among many men to belittle Congress — to ridicule Senators and Congressmen, and to eulogize the President. It is a dangerous tendency.

The relations of the Executive to the Legislative should be advisory, and not mandatory.

The like likes to perpetuate itself; the fish its spawn, the lion its cubs.
Thus we see an aggressive President constantly strengthening the Executive — and so has every monarch from the dawn of history.

When Roosevelt was on the outside of politics, opposition to the machine was a virtue. Now, that he is in, similar opposition is treachery and high treason.

Roosevelt is a good illustration of the fact that the professional reformer is but a wolf in sheep's skin. Roosevelt has made the White House look like a cheese-box; the Treasury like a rat-hole; Congress like an ash-barrel, and the Supreme Court like an old wardrobe.

The important thing in the White House is stability — not pyrotechnics. Custom and legislation have set aside one day in the year for pyrotechnics — the Fourth of July; and that is sanguinary enough. Parker and prudence are preferable to Roosevelt and recklessness.

You can not tell what Roosevelt will do and when he will do it. He may do what you think he will do and he may do the opposite; he may do what is right or he may do what is wrong; he may do again what he did yesterday, or he may do the reverse of what he did fifteen minutes ago. There are no cardinal points of con-
duct for Theodore Roosevelt — he is a law unto himself — and will be to all of us if elected.

Give him the power and the opportunity and he will always do something or — somebody. Many say, "Oh! but I admire his pluck, audacity and fearlessly striking at people." But those who talk thus glibly are not the ones who have been hit; they are the fellows who read of Teddy’s exploits about as I used to read of Robin Hood and his merry men in Sherwood Forest. I want to say to these parrot-like fellows, give Teddy another term and enlarged powers — and you may yourself get a whack in the jaw, neck — or pocket-book; he has done others and he may do you. Look beyond your nose. His antics have jarred many persons and injured many interests. He has toyed with the Constitution and played with the industries of this country; he has ignored old, well-founded precedents, and created unheard-of and unjustifiable new ones; he has insulted gentlemen, and rewarded sycophants; with the power of this great country in his hands he has, like a tyrant, robbed Colombia of Panama.

Many uninformed people, especially in the West, imagine Roosevelt to be thoroughly democratic. He is not democratic — he is a
Designed under direction of Edward Garstine Smith.

PLAYING THE MIDDLE AGAINST BOTH ENDS.
KING THEODORE.

He is a cross between a Dutch Burgo-master and the King of Zanzibar, between a Rapier and a Bludgeon.

Born of educated parents, reared amid refined environments, with every advantage money would buy, graduated from Harvard, learning neither a trade nor profession, never earning a day's living nor engaged in any business.

No man is really fit for the Presidency who has not at some time earned his own living.

Never in the history of this Republic has there been a dream of such royal manners as graced or disgraced the reign of Theodore the Resplendent—flunkeyism, epaulets, uniforms, liveries and human dog-collars, clanking of swords, orders of precedence, invitations stamped as regal commands.

But these are the mere outer appearances, quite offensive enough in themselves to Republican institutions.

But the inner workings are far more insidious and deadly to a free government.

The pleasurable, menacing expostulation of many Senators and Congressmen is: "Let us leave this or that — to the President. What route shall the Inter-Oceanic Canal take? What
shall be our policy in the Philippines? What about Cuba? What shall be our policies and relations with foreign countries?"

Many people concede that Roosevelt is rash and has violated the Constitution, but in extenuation they say "he is honest," just as if that made wrong right.

The truth is, the motive or the reputation of the actor does not make wrong right. Roosevelt, having frequently and flagrantly disobeyed the Constitution, violated his oath to sustain it, it is no amelioration of the offense to say he is honest.

Andrew Johnson was tried in impeachment proceedings by Congress for far less cause than almost any one of Roosevelt's breaches of the Constitution. Why should this man Roosevelt be so exempt from the just punishment that would have been meted out to any other President had he done likewise?

So great are the powers of the President, so far-reaching the rewarding and punishing power of the vast patronage at his command, so audacious, unrelenting and unscrupulous the present incumbent, that Congress fawns, fears and yields.

Such a spirit of public approval of such
criminal conduct is dangerous to the spirit and forms of republican government.

Roosevelt’s actual strength is with the multitude who believe him to be that which they do not know him to be.

Roosevelt is afflicted with the spectacular madness of Nero, the atrocity of Peter the Great, and the instinct of Attila. He lacks only a barbarian age and opportunity to make his name lurid with fire and his country saturated with blood.

His career has had the tinsel of stage-setting; he has been a sort of serio-comic tragedian who has interested part of his audience, amazed another, and disgusted the remainder.

He is a cross between a feudal baron and a Western bully; a sort of combination of Robert le Diable and Alkali Bill. Inherited wealth afforded him means and opportunity to pursue politics as a pastime, and luck and accident landed him in the White House.

We all loved McKinley’s dignities, and some admire Roosevelt’s indignities. McKinley governed by love—Roosevelt by fear; the one grows, the other withers.

I feel justly suspicious of the man who flaunts his alleged honesty. If he really is honest there
is no need or propriety in persistently advertising it; and the honest man will not do so. To do so implies a purpose, and the man who traffics in his reputation for honesty is engaged in a dangerous venture—dangerous to others, perhaps, more than to himself.

He has shouted honesty so often, so long and so fervently, that he has deluded himself and convinced many others into a belief in his infallibility.

If an assumption of virtue is tantamount to a possession of virtue, Roosevelt would be one of the most virtuous men in the history of mankind.

But does his record bear out this assumption? As a Civil Service Commissioner, some years ago, he said:

"Every ward-heeler who now ekes out a miserable existence at the expense of officeholders and candidates is opposed to our policy, and we are proud to acknowledge it. Every politician who sees nothing but reward of office in the success of a party or a principle is opposed to us, and we are not sorry for it. * * * We propose to keep a man in office as long as he serves the public faithfully and courteously."

Has this golden promise of Roosevelt, the
Civil Service Commissioner, been put in force by Roosevelt, the President?

He has been in regard to appointments like other Presidents — only worse than any other. Many men of character and capability have been removed to make room for others who were more serviceable to him.

The Quays, Platts, Addicks, Cy Lelands, Billy Lorimers, and the whole class of professional politicians heretofore denounced by him have had an open sesame at the White House.

Truly the asseverations of Roosevelt, the Civil Service Reformer, and the actions of Roosevelt, the President, are greatly at variance.

In his speech, accepting the nomination for the Presidency, he said: "I shall, under Providence, continue to work with an eye single to the welfare of our people."

Yet he shoved ahead Leonard Wood, an unfit man, incompetent for the office, charged with dishonesty, backed by evidence undisputed, and to the demoralization of the Army. Was his "eye single to the welfare of our people" in this and many other instances?

Formerly, natural capacity, training, education and wide experience were necessary to
secure military promotion in our Army. Now — a stroke of the pen does it. Is not this imperialism?

Again his promise and performance vary.

In his speech accepting the nomination for the Presidency he said: "Effective government comes only as the result of the loyal cooperation of many different persons. The members of a legislative majority, the officers in the various departments of the administration, and the legislative and executive branches, as toward each other, must work together with subordination of self to the common end of successful government."

In Roosevelt's speech of acceptance the real Roosevelt was skilfully rooted out.

Somebody must have suggested to him the expediency of putting into his speech these nice words, because they are so at variance with his record as President. He called for "subordination" — but it was not "a subordination of self to the common end of successful government," but a subordination of everybody and everything to Theodore Roosevelt.

Does he expect the voters in this campaign to read and remember these fine-spun words and at the same time forget his conflicting deeds?
So we see that, when in his speech of acceptance he says: "In the years that have gone by we have made the deed square with the word," he was not stating the truth. The truth is that with Roosevelt the word is calculated to conceal the deed.

Can such a man with such a record be entrusted with the same tremendous powers?

These are peaceful times, a period of industrial activity and domestic tranquillity. There is nothing in the sound and tranquil condition of this country to call forth the executive monstrosity now flourishing in the White House. A revolution belched forth a Napoleon, and a rotten monarchy produced a Cromwell, but Napoleon and Cromwell brought order out of chaos, whereas Roosevelt is rapidly bringing chaos out of order.

Should Roosevelt be elected President by the actual vote of the people, his insatiable ambition to rule, directed by his fevered mentality, would become destructive to our national prosperity and republican government.

He would possess a personal political machine that would have made Julius Cæsar green with envy.

Roosevelt became President by a bullet. He
would like to become President by a ballot. He is an accidental President, and in the White House only *ad interim*. Three times in the history of the United States has a bullet made a Vice-President the President. But one of these bullet-made Presidents, Chester A. Arthur, was qualified for the place.

Of all the incumbents of the White House Theodore Roosevelt is the most unfit.

Heretofore the Vice-Presidency has not been properly regarded by our nominating conventions. After naming the Presidential candidate, the Vice-Presidential candidate has been chosen, generally, to placate a State, a section or an element, without proper regard for the nominee's fitness for either the first or second place.

This is a serious oversight.

How shall the Constitution be interpreted? Shall it be by the Supreme Court — or the Supreme President — in the Temple of Justice or the Throne Room of the White House?

Insidiously the President is absorbing all the separate functions of government.

Lapses of the Constitution have been made, at first surreptitiously, stealthily, then frequently — and now boldly. This has been done by a man who never was elected President, and
now has the audacity to ask to be elected to continue this imperious course.

It is time to call a halt. We need a man of judicial training in the White House instead of one with cowboy proclivities.

In our President we need more head and less teeth, more thought and consideration and less impulse, more equity and less boots and spurs, more justice and less autocracy.

Take it all in all, Roosevelt has been successfully unsuccessful.

He is not a great man, but wants to be, and in the effort has burst his suspenders.

Both Alton B. Parker and Theodore Roosevelt are fond of out-of-door life—but in different ways; like Roosevelt, Parker is fond of the saddle—but not of the shotgun; he loves the horse, but not the lariat; he is at home on the farm, but not in the jungle; he delights in the fruits of the farm, but not in the trophies of the hunt; he prefers raising blooded cattle to shedding the blood of deer.

You have all heard some fellow say: "Oh, Parker was only a Judge." The same fellow it is whose standard of fitness for the Presidency is not above — the cowboy.

For the first time in more than half a century
have the Platforms of the two great parties been nearly alike; both ask for a revision of the tariff; the money question is eliminated; both say they are opposed to trusts; and all the other planks are secondary. Hence the candidates are the essential feature. In character and temperament they are radically different, likewise their records. Surely the man who has safely interpreted the law can be relied upon to safely administer the law.

END OF PART I — 1904.

EQUITY A LA BIG-STICK.

Equity is getting the goods.
Equity follows the trail.
Between equal equities an uppercut prevails.
He who seeks equity must come with a gun.
Equity assumes too much.
Designed under direction of Edward Garstine Smith.

REMEMBER, REMEMBER, THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER, 1907.
OR
ROOSEVELT'S TWO-BILLION DOLLAR EXPLOIT.
PART II.

1909.

Theodore Roosevelt, organizer of the Ananias Club, Latter-day Saint, modern archeological discoverer of the Ten Commandments, copyright owner of the words “honesty” and “bravery,” obliterator of all law, old, faithful geyser of egotism and great high panjandrum of gall, I am going to wash the war-paint off your frightful face, take the eagle plumes out of your war-bonnet, lock up your variegated wardrobe and masquerading paraphernalia, remove your clothes and discover the naked truth.

Flesh, bones and blood — actually! Just a human being; a man, and evidently a common man at that.

Unlike Minerva, you did not spring from the brain of Jupiter; unlike Christ, no stars left their moorings to locate your cradle. You were the son of an acknowledged father, the offspring of an authenticated mother; you were the fruit of a conventional marriage, and a birth certificate in New York city, year 1858, testifies to your human origin.
Then, how is it that during your incumbency of the Executive Office of this great Republic you have been permitted to violate those well-defined rules of good conduct and the laws of decent public procedure attained and defined during the ages and vicissitudes of human progress from savagery to civilization?

Why is it that when a self-thinking, solitary, daring individual criticised you the public viewed it as lèse-majesté?

How is it that when a man said your outrageous conduct put you on a par as a lawbreaker with the common drunk and burglar at the bar of a police court, the people were ready to pounce upon him, crack his skull and defend your immaculate name from such indecent assault?

I will answer the question myself. The reason is dual: it emanates from your stupendous and charming egotism and fructifies in the gentle gullibility of a “puddin’-headed” public.

It is the result of successful, widespread, skilful, impudent advertising.

Let a man beat his breast, pull his hair, stroke his beard and shout out: “I am an honest man,” and call on God as a witness, at first he will have listeners, then followers — some men-
tally blind, others commercially cunning. Presently, he will build a temple of marble and an altar of gold, and thousands of people will support him in affluence.

Why do people do this?

Roosevelt has so persistently advertised his alleged honesty and bravery that people actually believe it as sincerely and with as much bigotry as the most devout devotee believes in the divinity of the holy object of his religious devotions.

If you ask people, "How do you know that Roosevelt is so brave and honest?" they will reply, "Why, he says so."

Now, how can you beat that?

Roosevelt has got the people hypnotized.

Before you can hypnotically control a man you must get him to stop thinking, surrender his individuality and become passive. Then he will readily do as you wish him to, he will admit that the sky is underfoot, the earth is above, that his father is his mother, that crime is right and wisdom is folly.

That is the condition of public mind on the subject of Roosevelt.

Roosevelt counts with certainty on the hero-instinct of mankind. He knows it is easier to
stampede a herd than it is to reason with one buffalo. It is easier to control one hundred million people than it is to govern one million intelligent people. Roosevelt has a contempt for individuality, except his own.

Lucius Tarquin, the proud, the last of the early Roman kings, played the kingship business à la Roosevelt.

He sent his son, Sextus, to the Latin city of Gabii, tattered, bleeding, haggard and outraged, with a stirring tale of cruelty that readily appealed to the sympathy of a people hostile to Rome and its aggressions.

Sextus made rapid strides in public favor, and when, ere long, he reached an important and commanding position, he sent a messenger to his father, the King, for further instructions.

King Tarquin took this messenger into his garden, and wherever a poppy had grown much taller than the rest, he cut its head off.

The object-lesson was rendered in effectual silence. The messenger repeated the performance to the King’s son, who carried the suggestion into execution, and presently the city of Gabii fell into the hands of King Tarquin.

Sylla, Marius — both triumvirates — Pompey, Crassus and Cæsar first, then Antony,
Lepidus and Octavius pursued the same wily course.

The success of kingship depends on the decapitation of individuality and the leveling of all people to the plane of mediocrity. Kings govern herds; Republics govern themselves. Roosevelt probably got his first ideas on government while driving cattle out at Medora, Dakota. He certainly made four-legged methods apply equally well to two-legged critters. No herd, no king; no cattle, no Roosevelt. When you get to be a man and think for yourself you won’t shout for Roosevelt.

There is an interesting difference between the messages of Presidents Cleveland and Roosevelt; the one is the product of a phlegmatic man and the other of a nervous one.

With Cleveland, you have to wade through a volume of words to get at a few obscured solid truths. Roosevelt, on the other hand, jumps all over creation, hits right and left without rhyme or reason, continuity or consistency; it is brains “run-amuck.”

The one brain is too lazy to think much; the other too active to stop; the one is healthy, but not very productive; the other prolific, but disordered.
HERE YOU ARE: "SHOUTING FOR ROOSEVELT."
The vast extent of Roosevelt's knowledge is wonderful and its thoroughness marvelous. He knows more about farming than James Wilson; more about finance than J. Pierpont Morgan; more about electricity than Thomas A. Edison; more about railways than James J. Hill; more about the military science than Gen. Nelson A. Miles; more about union labor than Samuel Gompers; more about pork-packing than Armour; more about architecture than D. H. Burnham; more about hunting than did Daniel Boone; more about birds than did J. J. Audubon; more about theology than did Jonathan Edwards; more about heaven than God Almighty; more about hell than the Devil, and less about charity than a rattlesnake.

The human mind is so organized that, by a great concentration of efforts, one man can attain greatness in one direction only. We have one a Shakespeare, another a Napoleon, then a Raphael or an Edison; but seldom is one mind capable of high development in two or more radically different directions.

Roosevelt, not satisfied with using the "big stick" on the Constitution of the United States, has assaulted the fundamental laws of human nature in attempting the impossible. By his
audacity he has overawed the ignorant, and by his ignorance he has disgusted the intelligent.

As a result of his disordered mentality, he has given this country a "hurrah administration," turned the Executive Mansion into a shooting-gallery, and made the White House a Donnybrook Fair. As a President, Roosevelt was not merely inefficient, but utterly unfit.

They say he does things. The same can be said of the inmates of all jails and insane asylums. It is not enough that a man does things — he should do right things rightly.

You love him for his blunders. I don’t! You ought to take a day off and think for yourself a little bit — be ashamed of your past and don’t do it again.

Theodore Roosevelt called Thomas Jefferson a "shifty doctrinaire," and Thomas Paine "a nasty little atheist."

What he says about the two Thomases is tommy-rot.

The truth about them is widely different.

Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence — enough in itself to make his name immortal.

The Declaration of Independence in historic importance is on a par with Magna Charta in
1215, the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, the decapitation of Charles I. in 1649, the fall of the Bastile in 1789, and the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln in 1863.

These are among the world’s most important events, and when they are lost in oblivion Thomas Jefferson will be forgotten—but not until then.

In the framing of the famous ordinance of 1787 for the government of the great Northwest territory, embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, Thomas Jefferson caused the incorporation therein of two very important clauses; the one, permitting absolute religious freedom, the other, prohibiting slavery.

He thus walled in slavery south of Mason and Dixon’s line and the Ohio river, from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi. This was the first great check to the spreading of slavery.

In the Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson consummated the greatest real-estate deal in the history of the world.

To-day, a single block of ground in the business center of the city of St. Louis alone is worth more than Jefferson paid for the whole vast territory.
In this territory, at present, there are thousands of men worth each a million or more in dollars and property, and a million of men who are worth each thousands of dollars in money or property.

No other one man has so vastly enriched the United States as Thomas Jefferson.

Under the Constitution the Government of the United States is divided into two spheres, the State and the Nation.

The names of two great men are conspicuously identified with these two jurisdictions: Thomas Jefferson with the State, and Alexander Hamilton with the Nation.

The development of each of these spheres of government is of the highest importance, and the proper curtailment of the powers of each necessary. The lawful and just powers of our Government flow between these two banks; a breach or destruction of either would be disastrous to the country.

Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton rank among the world's greatest lawmakers.

Personally, Jefferson was a highly developed intellectual man. He had one of the best libraries of his day — and his books were not mere ornaments.
Unlike Roosevelt, Jefferson did not advertise an ignorance of history, a contempt for truth, a fondness for destruction and a love for blood, bluster and blunders.

Thomas Paine said: “The world is my country, and to do good is my religion.” Thomas Paine’s life proved the veracity of his language. He was not the Grand Sachem of Sagamore Hill, with innumerable scalps testifying to his ferocity and questionable valor.

He was not the headhunter of Oyster Bay. Thomas Paine was a thinker and an advocate of liberty, truth and justice.

Thomas Paine has been called the father of revolutions. He helped along the American Revolution and also the French Revolution.

The success of the American Revolution was owing to the combined efforts of many great and patriotic men, and yet the elimination of any one of perhaps six or ten particular men might have resulted in the failure of the cause.

It might not have succeeded without the good generalship and wise management of George Washington; had it not been for John Stark, at Bennington, Gates could not have captured Burgoyne; had it not been for La Fayette and the French intervention, the struggle for liberty
might have been in vain; had it not been for the tremendous and timely financial aid of Robert Morris the cause might have failed; had it not been for Baron Steuben, who came over from Prussia and trained, drilled and disciplined the Continental troops in the masterly manner of the "Old Drillmaster of Potsdam," who bequeathed to Frederick the Great the best-trained army in Europe, some of the victorious battles of the War could not have been won; had it not been for Benjamin Franklin all else would have been useless.

When the patriotic cause was in its darkest hour; when the British army was comfortably quartered in Philadelphia and the Continental Army was camping at Valley Forge during the severe winter of 1777 and 1778, ragged, shoeless, starving; when George Washington got down on his knees and with both arms raised heavenward beseeched his God to aid and comfort his army, Tom Paine wrote and published his stirring pamphlet, "The Crisis."

These words of Thomas Paine electrified the country, galvanized the army and cheered all drooping spirits.

"The Crisis" was read at every camp-fire and warmed the discouraged soul as effectually
as the burning camp-logs thawed the chill of winter blasts.

On the subject of the religious views of Thomas Paine, to-day many of the best developed minds thoroughly endorse them.

Religion should be purely a personal matter. Organized religion has generally been a tyrant, an oppressor and a curse. It was against this phase of religion that Thomas Paine was opposed.

In the language of reason you can not answer or refute him.

In trying to belittle the renown of those two great benefactors of the human race — Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine — Roosevelt is defaming the memory of two spirits whose noble services to mankind will always be appreciated.
THE "BIG STICK" VERSUS THE SENATE.

To choke off intellectual opposition the Borgias used poison, the Venetians salt water, the Italians the stiletto, the ancient Romans wild beasts, the Bourbons *lettres de cachet*, the Russians the knout, the Turks the bastinado — and Teddy, the terror, the "big stick."

The "big stick" Roosevelt uses *per se* and *per others*. Tyrants don't always soil their own hands with the dirty work of destruction — they have many henchmen who act at their immediate commands.

King Henry II., of England, enraged at the independence of Archbishop Thomas à Becket, one day, in the year 1170, said, in Rooseveltian anger: "Is there no man who will rid me of this troublesome priest?" Forthwith, Regie Fitzure and a few other gallant courtiers sprang up, mounted their horses and went to the church where Thomas à Becket was worshiping his God, and killed him on the spot.

I have no knowledge of any recorded instance where Roosevelt commanded or inspired, as yet, the assassination of any man. Napoleon had his Duke D’Enghien, and Roosevelt would go
him one better if he had a chance. But he has assailed many men's characters, destroyed their reputations, put them in jail on flimsy pretexts, ruined their business and grinned and chuckled at their sufferings.

Poor Senator Ralph Burton, of Kansas, ably and honestly opposed Roosevelt's persistent efforts in behalf of the interests of the Sugar Trust, and consequently was marked for slaughter.

The time was not ripe yet when he could order such a miscreant killed, then sewed up in a bag and cast into the Potomac river; so the best or the worst he could do was to look up his record, and all he could find that, as a lawyer, Burton had practiced before some of the departments of the national Government in Washington, and, in one instance, a client of his was an alleged get-rich-quick concern that had committed some technical violation of some law.

For generations Senators practiced law before the departments of the Government; their inadequate salaries necessitated their continuing to earn their living at their profession, when lawyers, while serving the people with insufficient pay. Henry Clay did this; so did
Designed under direction of Edward Garstin Smith.

EDWARD VII.
King of Hearts.
The Constitutional King of a Constitutional Monarchy.

THEODORE I.
King of Clubs.
The Unconstitutional Monarch of a Constitutional Republic.

A PAIR OF KINGS.
Daniel Webster, and many others down to this day.

The significant thing about the Burton episode is, that a Senator hostile to Roosevelt was landed in the penitentiary.

Tyrants must strike terror in the breasts of their subjects. Be good and obedient and you will get money, offices, honors, royal smiles, canine grins and favors; oppose the kingly wishes and you will be called a reactionary and marked for slaughter — politically, anyhow.

On a certain occasion, a Roman Senator was asked by the Emperor Tiberius in the Senate chamber what were his views on a certain measure, to which he replied, in substance: "You don't suppose I am fool enough to express an opinion before you have expressed yours?"

That is what Roosevelt was doing to the Senate. Roosevelt, through persistent newspaper and magazine articles and cartoons, inspired the idea that the Senate was a rich man's club, hostile to the general public interest, fat, venal and corrupt.

But the truth was different. The more numerous branch of Congress, the House of Representatives, was, by reason of its numerousness, unwieldy within itself, but a mere
automaton in the Executive's hands under existing parliamentary rules. The House is supposed to be closest to the people, but Roosevelt controlled it as absolutely as he did the liveried lackeys at the White House.

The Senate was the only body in the whole machinery of the Government that opposed him at all. During the reign of Theodore the First, it was the bulwark of the Republic.

Right here, for a moment, I will digress from the main subject and purpose of this book and say that the present effort to change the existing method of electing Senators to an election by a direct vote of the people is a mistake, and its success would be a calamity. The fathers of the Republic, the framers of the Constitution, devised, by including the amendments, the most perfect instruments for the government of an intelligent people. The various checks and balances provided in the Constitution are among its strongest features.

No man is more sincerely Republican at heart and a believer in true Democracy or more opposed to monarchy in any form, nominal, actual or constitutional than I am; but, until the average of public education and intelligence is very considerably improved, it would be dan-
gerous to remove the check on the legislative structure of our Government provided by the method of choosing Senators under the Constitution.

We must remember that, during the past fifty years, Europe has dumped on our shores a flood of ignorant, illiterate, and, in many cases, vicious people, who have already lowered the general intelligence, integrity and character of the Republic.

The Senatorial check on the popular conditions of to-day is more needful than ever.

THE FEDERAL INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT.

The Federal income-tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States, now being agitated throughout this country, is another public question that the people at large do not seem to understand, although very easily understood if properly presented.

The propriety of discussing this subject in this book will be apparent during the presentation of the subject.

The United States is composed of sovereign
States, united as one Nation and Government for definite reasons, as expressed in the pre­amble of the Constitution, being:

‘‘To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and posterity.’’

It is obvious to all informed persons that we have in this country two distinct spheres of government:

The National, or general, and the State, or local.

The powers and limitations of each in all essential respects are clearly defined and expressed in the Constitution.

On the subject of the Federal right of taxation there are two distinct utterances or provisions in the Constitution:

1. ‘‘The Congress may lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises.

2. ‘‘Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union.’’

The letter of the Constitution permits direct taxation to the National Government, but its apportionment among the several States ham-
GET THE COIN.

pers the National Government in its laying and collecting.

The spirit of the Constitution, its construction by the Supreme Court and the general policy of the Government, has been to exercise only indirect taxation, that being deemed the least burdensome method of collecting its necessary revenues.

The power of direct taxation heretofore has rested in the States, close to the control of the people.

The power of taxation of the people can be made a very dangerous instrument and should be watched with great vigilance.

For about ten years after the Civil War the national debt stood strong over $2,000,000,000; for about ten years after that it stood at a little over $1,000,000,000; from thence on it has fluctuated from year to year at a little above or below $1,000,000,000.

Evidently, the disposition to reduce the national debt has been checked. A great national debt is as unadvisable for a nation as a great personal debt is for an individual. That is axiomatic, although big financiers will not say so.

Now then, the desire for enlarged powers of
taxation arises not with the people, but from those in the inner circle of the National Government.

The two bad features of the extended power of a direct income tax bestowed on the National Government would be felt in the abuse of that power:

1. To overtax, burden and impoverish the people, while the expenditure would multiply a parasite aristocracy.

2. The power in a strong national executive to force financial tribute from great financial interests under threat of ruin if not compliant.

This Federal income-tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States is worthy of the brain of Julius Caius Cæsar, Napoleon Bonaparte, Theodore Roosevelt or any old Burgundian duke.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

During his early residence in the White House Roosevelt secured his biggest specimen of game — J. Pierpont Morgan, the elephant of finance. Two other big ones he hunted with his utmost persistency, wounded, but could not down — E. H. Harriman and John D. Rockefeller; but Morgan he captured alive.
J. Pierpont Morgan is an interesting specimen. He is a big man; he overpowers Wall street higher than Trinity Church steeple. He is not merely big in dollars, although, in that respect, among the biggest in this big world. He is big *per se*. Physically tall, erect, commanding. His face is impressive—at the first glance—and in spite of the first glance.

He catalogues among grand seigneurs, Medicis, Sforzas, Loraines, Guises, Brabants, Hohenzollerns, Warwicks—not as the founder of the great family, but the most distinguished of his race; one of those whose daughters marry into reigning houses; not as a king himself, but as the maker of kings; so big, so important, that kings, to approach his altitude, must be great men as well as kings.

Roosevelt got Morgan, and the story is very simple. Morgan had organized the Great Northern Railway merger; Roosevelt stopped it. Morgan took his loss and discomfiture—he could not do anything else. He suppressed his natural emotions, and, like a sagacious man, he took in the situation at a glance. He knew T. Rex was mad—but there was a method in his madness—and he was Rex.

Rex had a three-year lease of the White
House and another four-year popular option. His popularity was overwhelming—if not unanimous. The people clamored for a big game-killer, and had one to their heart’s joy.

Roosevelt despised money—but it was thrust and thrown at him. He was as good a trader as a fighter. Among the various inherent traits of blood in him was that of an Amsterdam Dutchman and a Rotterdam Jew.

Grand Duke Pierpont realized there was nothing to be gained in fighting and antagonizing T. Rex. Both saw that alliance was more profitable than defiance. They let bygones be bygones and got together.

The great Morgan had been hobbled, broken-in and tamed—docile as the *agnus dei* feeding out of the hand of Rex. “Jumbo, will you have a lump of sugar?” “Rex, can I carry your bail of hay?”

Henceforth, T. R. could always get the wool of Wall street, and the initials J. P. M. were O. K. at the White House. This was a valuable alliance for both gentlemen; but the public did not know, and, if they did know it, they would not believe it. Faith is not fond of facts.
THE INFAMOUS FEDERAL LIBEL SUIT.

Under our constituted Government citizens are primarily citizens of the State in which they live; to that State's laws they owe obedience, and from that State, of right, they are entitled to protection and security.

No man can be yanked out of one State into another to be tried for some crime except by a regular prescribed process of law and under definite conditions.

Some States have entered into reciprocal legislation. For instance, the States of Illinois and Indiana have mutually passed laws in their respective legislatures permitting the delivery of the body of a forger on the requisition of the Governor of the other State, to be tried in the State where the offense was committed.

The States are still sovereign States within their own limits and limitations.

In the criminal libel suit instituted by the Federal Government against Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, proprietors of the Indianapolis News, the essential facts are these:

The Indianapolis News published certain articles on the subject of the purchase and sale of the worthless French Panama bonds, that, at
the time of said purchase and sale, would have been outlawed in ten or eleven months.

The bonds were worthless—anybody could have bought them for next to nothing.

During the honest administration of that integrity-loving President, Theodore Roosevelt—he with the sleepless eye for the welfare of the dear people—a law was slipped through Congress appropriating $40,000,000 for the purchase of this bunch of worthless printed paper.

Probably Roosevelt, the President, signed it upon the misrepresentation or deception of somebody, without even reading—for we all know how busy he was entertaining cowboys, prize-fighters and other red-faced bums. Or, maybe, in the stress of his press-bureau exploitation of his celestial honesty and infernal bravery he forgot all about this particular bill and it became a law by default.

Then, some rank outsider, who had no governmental or administrative connection, some philanthropic gentleman who, knowing that what is everybody’s business is nobody’s business, seeing that nobody stirred in this matter, finally, in the goodness of his kind heart, went forth and bought up these worthless bonds and presented them at the United States Treasury
SUCH AN EXPENSIVE CHILD!

WHERE'S THAT 145 MILLION I GAVE YOU?

FAWTHIR I WANT TO HAVE ABOUT THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS FOR PIN MONEY

PANAMA CANAL

SCANDALOUS.
and got a little paltry sum of $40,000,000, and then disappeared from all view. When some people demanded an investigation they were made to shut up. No record of the transaction could be found except the bare fact that the $40,000,000 was paid out.

The bonds could have been bought by anybody at one time for $5,000,000, and that old Rube, Uncle Sam, paid $40,000,000 for them—gold-bricked, green carpet-bagged, flim-flammed—and right under the nose of Theodore Roosevelt—the most honest man that ever lived.

Some said that the benevolent old gentleman who got the $40,000,000 was, in reality, a man of straw, and had blown away.

Others said that it was a transaction between gentlemen, and that everything was hushed up.

This one was slipped over our Uncle Sam in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

Senator Hemenway, of the Senate Appropriations Committee, in 1908, disclosed the fact that in 1907 $32,000,000 had been appropriated and expended in secret service work. At the end of President McKinley's administration there were 240 secret service men on the payroll; in 1907, considerably more than three
thousand, exclusive of those employed on pure-food inspections.

None of these thousands of men, none of these millions of money, no part of this great detective machinery was employed for one moment in ferreting out the United States Treasury Panama Bond daylight robbery.

Isn't that strange, with such a brave, honest and vigilant policeman in the White House?

But, on the other hand, Tillman, Tawney, Burton and other prominent, dangerous opponents of Roosevelt, were shadowed, spotted, and their actions reported, their mail inspected and their clerks cajoled and pumped. Think of this espionage system in this land of the free. Perhaps you can understand why so few men opposed Roosevelt — fear.

If, at the time of the Panama treaty, the United States had had a modest President, with a good, well-shaped human skull, containing healthy, well-arranged brain matter, it would have occurred to him that within ten or eleven months from that time the $40,000,000 French Panama bonds would have been outlawed with the expiration of the French canal concession at Panama.

To wait ten months would have saved the
United States $40,000,000. But, then, what is such a paltry thing as $40,000,000 to such a swell Monte Cristo as Uncle Sam, in whose vast empire there are many suckers born every minute?

The United States did have an honest President at this remarkable time—a man with as honest a heart as ever beat within a lion’s breast—but the head lacked breadth and balance—it was the skull of a panther with the jungle instinct for prey and plunder.

The Senate was jollied, the House was coerced, the department of justice was blindfolded, the press was muzzled, the critics were frightened, the people were hoodwinked, a big noise was made about the commercial importance of the Panama Canal, hundreds of millions more of money appropriated out of the treasury for building a canal at Panama, great digging was done into the Treasury of the United States and clouds of dust were thrown into the public eye.

Roosevelt received the reward of honesty, virtue and bravery, in an almost unanimous election to the Presidency.

A few years more passed and the statute of limitations became operative and the $40,000,-
Designed under direction of Edward Garstin Smith.

MONEY TO BURN.
000 bond transaction passed into ancient history.

Oh, how often have I heard Roosevelt on the stump before election denounce dishonesty in office, pledging vigilance, if elected, saying: "Short, indeed, would be the shrift of thieves in office."

But then, I guess that is what you call buncombe.

By and by the New York World and the Indianapolis News raised a howl about this transaction, but, unfortunately, they were four years too late — long after the plunder had been divided and several eminent, high-toned, church-going gentlemen had grown much richer by the grace of God and Panama.

Anyhow, the Indianapolis News wanted to know who got the $35,000,000 rake-off — more or less. It intimated very strongly that C. P. Taft, W. H. Taft, Brother-in-law Douglas Robinson, William Nelson Cromwell and Theodore Roosevelt knew a whole lot about the transaction; that it was a very close corporation that handled the deal; that it was pretty nearly a family transaction.

But then, I think the Indianapolis News were very poor sleuths, for were they not four years
late, and did they not accuse gentlemen who were on the very inside of the reigning house of Roosevelt, when anybody knows that such an awful dirty job could have been done only by an outsider?

At this juncture Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, showed his teeth, clenched his fist, shot fire from his true-blue eyes, and thought out a good scheme to punish the miscreants.

The public spirit had not yet sunk so low that he could dare to have them executed forthwith — the barb-wire fences of the law intervened.

So he tried to bring Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams from Indianapolis to Washington, D. C.— the King’s capitol.

But the funny thing about it was that over in Hoosierdom there was a judge who said: “Mr. Smith and Mr. Williams, don’t worry; you stay at home and I will teach Theodore a lesson in law.”

Another funny thing was that Joseph B. Kealing, the United States prosecuting attorney, in Indiana, when instructed by President Roosevelt’s attorney-general to get hold of Mr. Smith and Mr. Williams, said, in substance: “Teddy, I got my official commission
from you. I am not going to do any such dirty job for any man. Here is my resignation, and you go to hell." Then T. R. put a tool in his place.

One nice day in October, 1909, this case was argued by the lawyers on both sides, and the honorable judge, named A. B. Anderson, with a good chunk of horse sense and a proper knowledge of law in his head, just threw the case out of court.

The Legislature of the State of Indiana had never made a law permitting any of its citizens to be taken out of the State to be tried elsewhere on a charge of libel.

The Judge, in rendering his decision, among other things, said: "The Constitution of the United States provides that the accused shall be tried in the State or district where the offense is committed. . . . If the history of liberty means anything, if the Constitution means anything, then the prosecuting authority should not have the power to select the tribunal, if there be more than one to select from, at the capitol of the nation, nor should the Government have the power to drag citizens from distant States for trial."

The New York Tribune, that looked up the
law, intimated that if Smith and Williams had been landed in Washington they would have been up against it, because the law of criminal libel in the District of Columbia is the same as it existed in England before the American Revolution. The law received its form from the infamous Court of Star Chamber, and was the most terrible of all engines for the suppression of a free press at the hands of arbitrary and tyrannical power.

Under it, any publication which tended to produce an ill opinion of the administration of the government was a crime.

If these two men could have been brought to Washington while T. R. was still on the throne, he would not have done a thing to them. Oh, no!

Oh! you little woolly lambs, the public, what a wolf you have had for a shepherd for seven years—and you are just longing to have him back again.

Burning money, incinerating the Constitution, roasting liberty—Roosevelt comes too high. Uncle Sam must be more economical or the Republic will go broke. Theodore Roosevelt, I would rather be the humblest beggar, living a harmless life and going down to a
nameless grave, than lead your lawless life, though amid apparently universal applause, and finally repose in a magnificent mausoleum.

To account of Profit and Loss.

To worthless Panama Bonds $40,000,000.00.

.. manufactured - Republic 10,000,000.00.

.. one year secret service expenses. 33,000,000.00.

.. van glorious naval circumnavigation, 17,000,000.00.

$700,000,000.00.

These are merely four items from one page.
SEND the following message subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

To: Diamond Match Co.

Send Carload of Matches.

Have money to burn but no matches.

Uncle Sam
WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DID.
CAMPAIGN, 1908.

During the campaign of 1908, the following publication was circulated:

Fresh from a terrific battle with his conscience as to whether he would vote for Taft or Bryan, Edward Garstin Smith has emerged purified from the great fire with a warm contribution to the party he supported so long and warmly. His conscience triumphed, the result being the following effort from the facile pen of this versatile man:

"BRYAN AND PROSPERITY."

That sounds funny, but it may come true.

I have no use for Bryan, and still less for the Democratic Party; but I am going to vote for Bryan. Why? Because, if elected, with the Senate Republican, he can do nothing; whereas, if Taft is elected, he can do anything, inasmuch as the evil Roosevelt power will remain absolutely unbroken and the whole machinery intact.

There has been too much doing and the country is done up. We do not want any more Roosevelt policies or Bryan policies. We want recuperation.

It would be a good thing for the country if
Congress would meet annually, adjourn as soon as possible, pass no laws except appropriations for the running expenses of the Government and other perfunctory legislation.

In Bryan, it is the much lesser of two evils I am choosing.

For about half a century the quadrennial elections of the Republican Party's Presidential and Congressional candidates have meant the continued prosperity of the country. Every four years we have been threatened with Democracy and disaster.

Now, however, I am sad to say it, we have had six years of a rich man's panic and one year of everybody's panic, and the Republican Party in power, foot, horse and dragoons.

Hence, if you stop to think, it must sound like very poor logic to say "elect Taft or we will have a panic." What have we got now? It is a banquet in Hades. It is like telling the small boy, with pains in his stomach from eating green apples, "you must eat more green apples or you will be sick." What the boy needs is an emetic and a change of diet. Politically, that is what the country needs.

The plain workingman who, during the past year of the blessed reign of Theodore I., has had
his wages cut, consumed his savings, worn his winter clothes all summer and, facing winter without the price of overcoat, underwear, shoes, etc., for all his family, follows a keen instinct when he votes for a change of administration.

It is the duty of those who think to talk; those who understand to explain. The people, generally speaking, mean well, but are often misguided.

REPUBLICAN PANIC.

Four years ago, when Judge Alton B. Parker, an eminently safe and conservative man, was the Democratic nominee for President, Republicans and many business men said: "If Parker is elected we will have a panic." Roosevelt was elected and we have had a panic that won't subside.

The same cry is now raised about Bryan.

Don't you fellows think you had better quit prophesying and do a little thinking? You were poor prophets in 1904, and you are making a bad guess in 1908.

The whole country has been put in a panic because of what Roosevelt has said, done and threatened to do.

With the exception of 16 to 1 and Govern-
WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE FOR THE UNITED STATES.
From 1856-1901.
ment ownership, nearly everything Roosevelt has preached and promulgated has been uttered out of the throat of William Jennings Bryan.

Bryan has said, in doleful tones, "I will announce some Democratic doctrine," and the next day Roosevelt will come out with a much stronger presentation of the same proposition.

Bryan said, "If one hen lays an egg and another hen hatches it, which is the mother?"

Roosevelt has been hatching Bryan eggs.

ROOSEVELT INCONSISTENT.

Roosevelt has out-Bryaned Bryan; yet Bryan is denounced as unsafe and Roosevelt is deified. Bryan threatens disaster and is damned; Roosevelt creates it and is blessed. Indeed, public opinion is a lamentable thing, crude and obtuse. If you can analyze the vagaries of inconsistency you will find it spells Roosevelt.

Roosevelt is a pretty good Democrat, and it is after all another Democratic panic that we are enjoying. The Republican hen sat on the wrong egg and hatched an ugly duckling.

What has the Republican Party done to check the Democratic promulgations and autocratic power of Roosevelt? Nothing. It has
danced and pranced at the sight of the "big stick."

ROOSEVELTIAN MONARCHISM.

Roosevelt talks Democracy and enacts monarchy. He has violated the Constitution, trampled on human rights, broken all kinds of laws and permitted huge shady financial deals that he could have stopped.

What has a Republican Congress done to check these encroachments? Nothing. Why? Because they did not dare to. They knew that he was popular; they knew that he had it in his power to punish or reward them. They went over to the side of the reward. In private they damned Roosevelt, but in public they invoked his power like a dreadful god they feared.

Hypocrisy and moral cowardice are dominant characteristics of the politician.

Since McKinley's death there has been no Republican Party; there is an organization—a machine—and one man owns the apparatus.

The shell is there, but the spirit has fled.

On the machine is riveted an escutcheon with a big stick, a row of teeth, an imperial crown and the initials T. R. engraved thereon.
Designed under direction of Edward Garstin Smith.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.
That is all there is to the Republican Party of to-day.

Judge William Howard Taft, privy councillor, loyal courtier and dependent servant, has been chosen to occupy the throne *ad interim* until the triumphant return of Theodore Africanus.

Taft looks better to me than Roosevelt, but it is a poor specimen that does not.

Taft is fat, that is good; Taft has a jolly face, that is good; Taft is well bred, that is good; Taft is a college man, that is good; Taft was a judge, that is good; Taft has had considerable administrative experience, that is good; but Taft is another man's man, that is bad.

Taft has been a salaried man all his life and is accustomed to obey orders; that may be good, that may be bad, that depends.

Personally, he could not get six votes in a Republican national convention, but his master's voice controlled the whole show.

If you will scratch off the veneer of propriety, there are a number of acts in the political administration of Judge Taft that could be criticised.

I shall mention just one, because that one is
enough to condemn him and unfit him for the high office he seeks.

UNPARDONABLE ACT.

When President Roosevelt sent him an order to dismiss dishonorably from the service of the United States, three companies of colored troops, stationed at Brownsville, Texas, without a trial or day in court to face accusers and an opportunity for defense, he committed an unpardonable crime. The right kind of a man would have said, "Mr. President, if you want that kind of an order enforced, get another Secretary of War; I am for the Constitution, for the law and for human liberty and rights."

For this act an ignorant man might be excused, but a man of Judge Taft’s brains, knowledge and experience, can not be pardoned.

Why did he execute that infamous order?

I will tell you why. Because he obeyed his master’s voice in order to retain and receive further power, place and preferment.

Had he refused, he would have been retired to obscurity, but, having obeyed, he is being lifted up to the throne. That is kingly conduct, but not the spirit of liberty. Such a man is fit
for the purple and the diadem, but not to be president of a republic.

Many Republicans are deceiving themselves into the belief that Taft is a safer man than Roosevelt, and that he will be free from the domination of Roosevelt. It is what you can call "belief-knowledge," or no knowledge at all.

The friends of Taft say, Taft is safe and will be free from Roosevelt’s influence; yet, every time Taft makes a speech in this campaign, he shouts, "I am for the policies of Theodore Roosevelt, hoorah!"

Tell me now who is lying?

It’s a toss-up. If Bryan is elected, and Congress be Republican, will he be harmless? If Taft is elected, will he be free from Roosevelt domination? It is a gamble.

From a comparison of men and conditions, I will take my chance with Bryan rather than Taft.
MY PLATFORM

I AM FOR THE ROOSEVELT POLICIES.
I AM FOR "MY CHIEF."
I AM FOR THE MAN THAT MADE ME.
I AM A GOOD PROXY.
I AM A GOOD CHAIR WARMER.
I AM A GOOD BRIDGE.
I AM GOING TO KEEP OUT SIDERS OUT.
I AM AT THE CORNUCOPIA ALL THE TIME.

1913

MARCH FOURTH FOR THEODORE
MARCH FOURTH FOR WILLIAM
OF COURSE IF THEODORE SHOULD DIE.
I WOULD BE AT LIBERTY TO ACT FOR MYSELF.

Designed under direction of Edward Garstin Smith.

MY PLATFORM.
SOME ROOSEVELT MAXIMS (or Gatlings)  
OR  
OLD SAWs REPAIRED AND NEW ONES MADE.  
BY T. R.

Success justifies anything.  
Despise money, but take it.  
Keep yours, but spend Uncle Sam’s.  
Turn the rascals out; put yours in.  
Do others quick; if caught, blame Loeb.  
Never mind the dead — plenty more to kill.  
People love extremes and their opposites.  
Among the good be bad.  
Among the bad be good.  
Be a college man in Dakota.  
Be a rancher in New York.  
Be a statesman among cowboys.  
Be a cowboy among statesmen.  
This inverse system avoids counterfeit detection.  
Make a noise.  
Talk heaven and raise hell.  
All things come to him who takes.  
Thou shalt not kill without a bodyguard.  
Thou shalt not lie — abed too late.
SUGGESTIONS FOR SOME ROOSEVELT SONGS.

Oh, Robespierre! Oh, Robespierre! how I’d like your job!
Watch your own goods, Uncle Sam; I’ll watch mine.
The watch on the rind — Panama melon.
Columbia had a little lamb.
How little Red Riding Hood met Teddy.
Under the bamboozle tree.
The public be lambed.
Tread softly, but carry a “big stick.” (To slow music.)
The psychological moment — bang! (Full orchestra.)
Who’s your fat friend, Teddy?
My Teddy has gone out of the country— hurrah! hurrah!
I love my Teddy; but oh, you Billy kid!
My dear Maria.
My dear Mr. Harriman.
When the sun went down, Tommy Platt,
Tommy Platt.
Not at home, tell Chauncey.
The Brownsville guards.
Empty is the treasury — the money’s gone.
Tax, tax — tacks and some more.
You needn’t care; I ain’t robbed you.

A PRESS DISPATCH.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The President tripped over the law to-day and fell with a thud. Removing Public Printer Stillings for alleged irregularities in office, he named William S. Rossiter as his successor.

"At the Treasury Department to-day the officials declined to accept Rossiter’s bond, upon the ground that under the law the President had the power to suspend the public printer, but by the very act the public printer’s assistant automatically became the incumbent of the office.

"H. T. Brian, deputy public printer, steps into the office pending the confirmation of Mr. Rossiter as public printer after the name is sent to the Senate.

"The President grinned and accepted the interpretation of the law tripped over, but saved his face by saying that he could continue Rossiter in the place as a special investigator."
He was amazed at the temerity of those who pointed out his error to him, and it is hinted that the heavy hand of the Executive may yet be felt.

"Nevertheless, the law is plain, and the case simple."

IN CONTRAST.

Read what Col. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, said of Lincoln: "A general in the army, an admiral of the navy, the humblest recruit in the service, or even a Senator of the United States could, without giving offense, enter his presence erect and frankly present his views. He never quarreled with a political adversary. He was so just to all those with whom he had a controversy and to those whom he called to account that they respected him, and, instead of being enemies, became his friends. He never relegated them to an Ananias Club."

Jupiter Pluvius Roosevelt, believing that he was not sufficiently feared and felt in the Western States, stamped both feet on his sulphurous throne in the White House, and his eunuchs approached in terror, and, falling at his godlike feet, received his fierce and angry commands: "Go to some one of my departments of
my Government and tell them that I, Tiberius Nero, command every ore smelter in the West to shut down and close up the works. The smoke and fumes from their chimneys ruin my beautiful sylvan lands. I will show these knaves that God yet reigns on the Potomac, and ere I take my four years' vacation there will be still three months—but not three still months.’' 

During December, 1908, as a result of this tyrannical order, all the owners and employees of this extensive Western industry stood in dread of instant loss of capital and wages; and this, too, just before Christmas. Courts were appealed to for injunctions; mass meetings held; prayers offered in church and delegations sent to Washington. As usual, few persons criticised the President, for all knew that he, in the exercise of his godlike wisdom, must have had some good reason for his action.

Aside from the wanton, brutal, unwarranted, illegal character of this order, it is well known that, as a general thing, in those regions, rocky, barren and bleak, vegetation languishes and trees are generally stunted and inferior.

Theodore de Bois, Sylvanus, hearts of oak, spruce cedars and weeping willows are pining for your mighty chestnuts. Bravo! Encore!
ROOSEVELTMANIA.

For the first decade of the twentieth century the name of the United States should have been changed to the United States of Theodore, the people Theodorian, and the established faith, or religion, Rooseveltmania.

Those who were not imbued with this barbaric worship were so surrounded by it that they dared not utter a word of protest for fear of impairing public and personal amity; and any man audacious enough to openly criticise President Theodore Roosevelt as strongly as patriotism and individual self-respect justified, stood in danger of having his superior skull cracked by some monomaniac.

I shall reprint herein one instance of this intense glaring, widespread Rooseveltmania.

The following is a press report of the scenes at a banquet of the St. Andrews Society of Scots, at the Auditorium, Chicago, December 2, 1908, during the speech of Ex-Senator William F. Vilas. I give it verbatim:
STIRRED UP BY VILAS.

SCOTS OF CHICAGO RESENT SOME ALLUSIONS MADE BY THE WISCONSIN STATESMAN.

HE AIMS THEM AT ROOSEVELT.

Speech at a Banquet Causes a Lively Demonstration.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH TEDDY?" AND "HE'S ALL RIGHT!" THE INTERRUPTERS CRY — CLEVELAND EULOGIZED.

Chicago, Dec. 2, 1908.—Scots of Chicago openly resented bitter criticisms of President Roosevelt and his policies. William F. Vilas, of Milwaukee, postmaster-general during the Cleveland administration, was the author of the criticism, in responding to the toast: "The Presidency of the United States," at the sixty-second annual banquet of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society at the Auditorium hotel. In the midst of stinging allusions to the course of President Roosevelt, and leading to an apotheosis of Grover Cleveland, whom he termed "the grand old man of Princeton," the ex-postmas-
ter-general was all but driven to his chair by the angry criticism of the assembled Scots.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH TEDDY?"

Cries of "What's the matter with Teddy?" broke in upon a brilliant oratorical period of the one-time Wisconsin United States Senator. "He's all right!" was the reply from the other end of the vaulted banquet chamber where Mr. Roosevelt himself has often been the guest of honor. "Three terms for President Roosevelt!" proposed an enthusiastic friend of the President, who had been sitting mute during the verbal onslaught by Vilas. Almost to a man the guests arose, and the enthusiasm displayed by usually staid business men of Chicago was a close rival to a convention scene.

VILAS HOLDS HIS GROUND.

All during a five-minute outburst of enthusiasm, which had been restrained with difficulty for the previous fifteen minutes by the gavel of Dr. W. A. Evans, the toastmaster, and the officials of the society, Vilas stood in his place at the right hand of Thomas C. MacMillan. "You bet, Teddy's all right," called a brawny Scot just in front of the speaker's table, and again the enthusiasm broke loose.
Vilas Does Not Qualify Them Later in His Address.

Quiet was restored with difficulty and Vilas resumed his address. He did not qualify his previous remarks. The allusions which stirred the Scottish anger were pointed. "I am a believer," said Vilas, "in the theory that the Constitution of the United States is still entitled to obedience, reverence and respect, and not only by the people, but by the President himself." The guests here sat up and took notice, and Vilas continued: "By what license can any President indulge the conclusions of his personal wisdom, however conspicuous may be his wisdom or whatever may be his intent? There is plenty of opportunity of amendment to the Constitution, provided for by that instrument itself, but not by him."

Then an interval of intense quiet marked the assembly, when it took note that Vilas had aimed directly at President Roosevelt himself. "The lines of demarcation between the different branches of Government, as prescribed by the Constitution, are plain, and so intended," continued the speaker. "Federal encroachment on these powers on the part of one branch of the
Government as against another is a trampling on the rights of the people, and I am not afraid to say so.

"It is not the business of the President of the United States to enforce the laws of nature nor in any case to sit as the arbiter between his fellow citizens and the laws of nature or the laws of common intercourse and comity. He need not rush to the scene of any squabble between his fellow citizens as a policeman of the gods, or when depositors, in their stupidity, make a run on their banks," declared Vilas, and there came back from his auditors well-defined mutterings of disapprobation.

At first impression, one would think these banqueters were a bunch of drunks. But the same mental attitude of William F. Vilas expressed almost anywhere in the United States about that time and before nearly any audience — even a church gathering — would have elicited the same degree of public frenzy.

Religious fervor, political enthusiasm, passion, hatred, imagination and hot weather produce similar conditions of lunacy.
TENNESSEE COAL & IRON COMPANY.

Gobbled up by the Steel Trust, with the aid and coöperation of President Roosevelt, a trusted friend.
INCONSISTENCIES OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel" — nit.— T. R.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who called on the President in the White House to explain an interview with him published in a newspaper, was most outrageously insulted by President Roosevelt. At about the same time, the President arranges an extensive program of banquets in different States and cities for his ready-made Gen. Fred Funston, who, at these banquets, and in interviews, assails the Senate of the United States and vilifies its Senators.

When Roosevelt was outside of the machine in politics opposition to the machine was right; when he became it, opposition to the machine was wrong.

Roosevelt stopped J. P. Morgan's Great Northern Railway merger; he consented to the United States Steel Company gobbling up the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Roosevelt, through the instrumentality of a gallery-playing, biased and unjudicial judge,
soaked the Standard Oil Company with a $29,000,000 fine for alleged rebating; he whitewashed and honored Paul Morton with a cabinet office, on top of his admission in court that, in the interest of the Atchison & Topeka Railway, he had, for years, rebated — that it was a time-honored practice.

When Roosevelt was civil service commissioner, under Harrison, he increased the civil service list of officers from fourteen thousand to forty thousand.

When he became President, he knocked civil service higher than Gilroy's kite, and put everybody and everything that was possible under his direct appointment.

Such parallels of inconsistency and injustice on the part of Roosevelt are innumerable. It would seem needless to ask, is such a man fit to be President?

During Roosevelt's incumbency of the White House, news from that source sounded like reports from an insane asylum.
The elements operating in favor of Theodore Roosevelt's recall to the Presidency on his return from Africa are:

1. His strong personality.
2. His political army, consisting of hundreds of thousands of Federal officeholders, extending into every State, county, city and postoffice in the United States.
3. The advantage of his widespread advertising.
4. His tremendous hold on the people—white, black, red and yellow, illiterate, educated, vicious and good—a condition of public mind in this country unprecedented and unwarranted.
5. His hold on the brazen sluice gates of the golden stream of Wall street. He knows the gates, the locks, the combinations and the sources of supply.
6. His chairwarmer in the White House to maintain for him the status quo.
7. His foisting a special session for the tariff revision on his successor, knowing it would create dissensions and discord, acrimonious discussions in Congress and dissatisfaction throughout the country, arraigning the West against the East and the South against both—mixing up the entire political situation.
8. A complete disruption of the Republican Party. The situation on his return will be that only Roosevelt can save the Party. The Democratic Party has been an asinine party, ignorant, vicious, visionary and negative, with only one respectable feature — its paternity, Thomas Jefferson. For many years it has not followed true principles of democracy. Nowhere has Roosevelt a stronger hold than among Democrats. There is something insane, ignorant and destructive about a Democrat to which the spirit of Roosevelt appeals with irresistible force. When Democrats shout for Roosevelt, they do it with all their heart; but many Republicans, when they cheer for Roosevelt, do it because they are too cowardly to hiss — and they would like to hiss if they dared.

9. The insignificance, generally, of individual resistance against large combinations consummated and vast masses put in motion.

The Republican Party has been a great party. It was brought into existence for the grandest of missions — liberty. It broke the shackles of the slave. For half a century it embraced, generally speaking, the best elements among the people in this country. It formulated the best laws and governmental policies. Without it, we
Designed under direction of Edward Garstin Smith.

THEODORE AFRICANUS.

See page 196.
would not enjoy to-day our vast material prosperity. It has been a great party— from 1856 to 1901— from Fremont to McKinley. Roosevelt has killed it, skinned it, eaten it all but the hide and hoofs.

A Republican Congress has not dared to impeach him for repeated and outrageous violations of the Constitution; Republican Party leaders have been deaf, dumb and blind to truth, justice and fairness in their scramble for Federal pie; the great masses of voters calling themselves Republicans have listened to but one voice for seven years—the roaring lion in the White House, and imagined it the call of the Deity. So low has sunk the Republican Party.

TEDDY ROARS— AND THEY TREMBLE.

Is the Republican Party dead or sick abed on the brink of dissolution? Is it senile decay at the age of fifty? For seven years it has shown many signs of impotence. It has been Theodore's caudal appendage. Whenever Theodore smiled, his Republican tail wagged.

There is a great hue and cry about saving the Republican Party. As long as the Republican Party is true to its cardinal principles and traditions, the best interests of this country require
its preservation; but when its sole excuse for further existence is to continue the distribution of offices, patronage and favors to a certain inner circle of beneficiaries, the sooner we witness its dissolution the better.

It is not what it was. Great principles are abandoned, but its organization remains—dominant, assuming doctrines not embraced under the definition of the word "Republic."

When the Republican Party has ceased to be for the Republic, the Republic should cease to be for it.

ROOSEVELT'S ANIMAL INSTINCT.

Since knowing Roosevelt, I am inclined to give credence to the idea of a transmigration of the soul from men to beasts, and vice versa.

I have come across some animals with noble souls. I have observed the instincts and traits of many animals variously embodied in different men.

Roosevelt is undoubtedly impelled by the soul of not merely some one animal, but a whole jungle of wild beasts.

For psychological and anthropological reasons, I would like to know something about
Theodore Roosevelt's mother. He is certainly endowed with a very strong dominating personality, combining the wild beast and the student.

I can now understand the Greek mythology a little better—the Fauns, Satyrs and Centaurs—upper part, man; lower part, beast.

Reason does not emanate from or dominate Roosevelt—it is sheer force. It is the passion of the untamed bull; the blood-loving ferocity of the tiger with catlike cunning to stalk and pounce on its prey at the psychological moment.

He succeeds because he works on instinct.

He did not consider men as men, but as creatures—prey. Pantherlike, he moves about, a king of beasts, feeling with phosphorescent vitality that none dare meet him in the open.

He loves the jungle, the trees, the rocks, the rushing waters, the clouds, the storm—there he is at home.

In the haunts of men he is restless, and is there only because his animal spirit is imprisoned in the flesh and body of a man.

Wordsworth, Coleridge, Longfellow and Bryant loved nature, too—but more like the song-bird.
There is a difference in animal or animate instinct; Roosevelt’s is of the savage type.

Mark my words, he will come back out of the African jungle strongly charged with animal powers. When he reaches the American shore at the psychological moment, with his lion skins over his shoulders, his numerous natural affinities will meet him at the landing-place and the shout of _vive l’Empereur_ will rend the air, men will lose their heads, forget their manhood, and, like Ney and the old guard at Grenoble, in 1815, forget their oaths and blindly follow this king of beasts to — another Waterloo.

Alison, in his history of Europe, describes, in very graphic language, this famous episode:

"Advancing to the front of the advanced guard, in the well-known surtout and cocked hat which had become canonized in the recollection of the soldier, he said aloud to the opposite rank, in a voice tremulous from emotion: ‘Comrades, do you know me again?’ ‘Yes, sire!’ exclaimed the men. ‘Do you recognize me, my children?’ he added. ‘I am your emperor; fire on me, if you wish; fire on your father; here is my bosom,’ and with that he bared his breast.

"At these words the transports of his soldiers could no longer be sustained. As if struck
by an electric shock, they all broke their ranks, threw themselves at the feet of the emperor, embraced his knees with tears of joy and with indescribable fervor again raised the cry of *vive l’Empereur*. Hardly had they risen from the ground when the tricolor cockade was seen on every breast, the eagle reappeared on the standard, and the whole detachment sent out to combat the emperor ranged itself with fervid devotion on his side.’”

With somewhat varying, but appropriate stage-setting, at his arrival on his native shore, Theodore Africanus will reënact the imperial incident. He will be met at the wharf by many affinities, rough-riders, college chums, other chumps, a host of postmasters, United States marshal, collectors of revenue and delegates of the National Amalgamated Association of Papsuckers. The Mercuries of the press will be there and many others will be drawn in by curiosity and contagion. The shout will go up, “Hurrah for Teddy! Teddy forever!” The shouts will increase and increase until the noise of an organized mob will be mistaken for the voice of the people. The impetus will be so great that the movement will rush on madly to its dangerous and fatal success.
That is what would happen if he were to come home to-day; that is what will happen when he comes home on a timely schedule—if no change takes place in the public disposition.

There is the only rub. That little "if" has averted many calamities.

Public sentiment, or at least a strong part of the public sentiment, can be changed, so that the whole country can not be stampeded and the nefarious movement checked. How can this be done? To understand better how it can be done, let us see and fully understand how it can not be done.

The politicians will not change the sentiment. Politicians do not bother much about creating sentiment or conditions—they merely subsist on condition created. Their sentiment is, "Whatever is is right." They very bravely advocate a condition that is dominant—they do not care to expose themselves as targets in a doubtful cause—doubtful from standpoint of success. The rectitude of the cause is immaterial to them.

The politician is permeated with moral cowardice.

The financier—the big money man—is just about as cowardly as the politician.
The press no longer leads; it caters — it is run from the counting-room.

The public — well, well! They remind me of little piggies pushing and squealing at the business trough to get the prosperity swill — not a glance beyond the horizon of the feeding-line; not a thought away from the joys of snout and stomach; not realizing they are being fed and raised for imperial lard and royal bacon.

Heretofore, the public has had but one side of Roosevelt — his own. I take pleasure in presenting the other — the truth. It is not at all necessary for me to say anything good of Roosevelt — the public has been deluged with that sort of miasmic literature. We need the sunshine of truth to evaporate the malarial conditions; it is time now to dry up and tell the truth.

It may be contended that I have exaggerated Roosevelt. That is impossible. You can not exaggerate an exaggeration.

Indeed, truth is stranger than fiction. Imagine some gifted novelist in the days of Webster, Clay, Lincoln, or even later, giving to the world the strange story of Roosevelt. It would then have been stamped by public opinion as "impossible."
But it came to pass; it was encouraged, suffered and is longed for again.

Where should the greatest censure be placed? With Roosevelt? No. With the public? Yes. No fools, no Roosevelt. Think for yourself and there will be no Roosevelt. When you praise Roosevelt, you offer no evidence of doing your own thinking; do not flatter yourself with the idea that you have uttered your own thought, born within your own brain. You have simply caught the public epidemic of ratting off what, through your eyes and ears, has been put in your talking machine for you to say.

The public does not mean to be wrong; it is merely wayward and childlike, and needs to be instructed in simple, clear kindergarten fashion.

On the subject of Roosevelt the public sentiment is wrong. It can be changed. There is time enough to change it before he returns from the African jungle.

If the views of ten men can be changed on this subject, those ten can be multiplied to one hundred, the one hundred to a thousand, the thousand to a hundred thousand, and so on to millions, until thought has battled thought and reason has triumphed over hysteria, a true govern-
ment of the people by the people maintained, the spirit of royalty choked off, the Constitution retained inviolate, a retrograde movement of civilization checked, the best experiences and laws of the past still honored and revered, and the Republican form of government justified.

It is with the desire to aid in this worthy cause that this book has been written and published.

Theodore Primus, I congratulate you, for you have certainly done them good. However, when you come out of the African jungle, where you ought to remain, I want you to look for another job, because the White House is not for you any more.

Poor Uncle Sam has got the Teddy taste out of his mouth and the Roosevelt virus nearly out of his system.

It was Abraham Lincoln who said: "You can fool all the people part of the time, and part of the people all the time, but you can not fool all the people all the time."

For the common good it is necessary, not only to make you a Presidential impossibility, but to utterly destroy your wonderfully pernicious influence on the public mind.
Designed under direction of Edward Garstin Smith.

TROPHIES OF A ROYAL HUNT.
MENU

Oysters, Raw
Gambo, à la Booker T.
Pickles, Congress
Weak Fish, Yankee Sauce
Suckers Everywhere
Roast Wildebeest, Nelson Miles Style
Pork, Whole Hog, from A to Z
American Goose, Stuffed with Dollars from Admirers
Irish Potatoes, Shillalied

Little Necks, Broken
Consommé Alphabet
Celery, $50,000 Plus
Cod, Cabot Lodge Gravy
Medora Punch
Blood Sauce
Cod, Cabot Lodge Gravy
Cuban Reciprocity

GAME
Square Deal, with Mailed Fist
Poker, Bluff-rules
Cinch for Me
Blind Pool on Wall street, White House Lines
Wires Cut
A Gentleman's Agreement

— and —
The Roosevelt Hospital
Lobster Salad, à la Whole Land
Dessert Claims
Cabinet Pudding, Root Sauce
Panama Melon
Chef d’Oeuvre d’Administration

Stock Promoters
$10,000,000.00
$10,000,000.00
$500,000,000.00, etc.

Bonds

Senatorial Nuts Cracked
Associated Press Figs
Inside Plate Matter, Powdered with Ads.
Café Africaine

Dates, with Harriman
Gary-iced Cream
Cubana del re Perfectos
PART III.
UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

OVERSTEPPING THE WHOLE CONSTITUTION.

At the Cuban anniversary dinner, March 20, 1904, Secretary Root read the following sentiments, edict or ukase, from President Roosevelt:

"If a nation shows that it knows how to act, with decency, in industrial and political matters, and if it keeps order and pays its obligations, then it need fear no interference from the United States."

President Roosevelt made an unauthorized treaty with the Republic of San Domingo, and sent commissioners down there to collect its revenues and pay off certain debts, or alleged debts, which he saw fit to enforce.

THE PANAMA THEFT.

The Constitution says: "Congress shall have the power to declare war" — but not the President.
"To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations."

President Roosevelt permitted two warships to reach Colon, Panama, twenty-four hours ahead of the day fixed by the canal buccaneers from the United States for the explosion of the preconcerted revolution in Panama, planned in the United States and executed in the interest of the United States.

This thing was done to frighten the United States of Colombia, of which Panama was then an integral part, as much as Florida is of the United States to-day.

Within two weeks after the arrival of the two war-ships Colombia lost its territory of Panama; a hocus-pocus paper republic was created; with the speed of lightning, our beloved, honest President, Theodore Roosevelt, signed a canal treaty; and we got our digging privileges — scooping into the United States treasury as well as into the dirt of the dirty Panama project.

Roosevelt, by sending war-ships and troops to Panama, declared and engaged
in war, thereby violating one section of the Constitution.

It accomplished its purpose. Colombia dared not fight the army and navy of the United States of America. Thus it was despoiled of Panama.

True, not a gun was fired, but then they were there ready to be fired if the plunder was not delivered promptly and peaceably. The ammunition used was dollars; the metal, gold—not lead.

When Roosevelt precipitously signed this Panama treaty he secured the fruits of this noiseless war and violated another section of the Constitution, recognizing the law of nations.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the law of nations. The law of nations is a set of well-defined rules, accepted as law among civilized nations, derived from centuries of experience and calculated to foster amity and justice among nations and peoples in their intercourse with each other.

Among the first principles of international law is the proposition that no nation shall interfere in the internal affairs, civil
strife or war of another nation, nor recognize belligerents, until a sufficient time has elapsed to show where the justice and real strength of the internal contending parties seem to lie—which is the government *de jure* and the government *de facto*.

At the breaking out of the American Revolution, France and England had been enemies for centuries. The American colonies sought the intervention and recognition of France; France looked favorably on the proposition.

Yet, although the battle of Lexington took place April 19, 1775, France did not officially recognize the United States until February 6, 1778.

Such a doctrine and such performances of it at the iron hand of President Roosevelt were previously strange in this Republic, but the American people seem to have embraced it with docile equanimity.

Such a doctrine springs from the passion for kingship and an instinct for colossal plunder.

The entire Constitution is appended to this book. I will invite any admirer, henchman or beneficiary of the plunders
THEODORE, THE JUGGERNAUT. 165

permitted by President Roosevelt to show where, in the Constitution, he has any right or authority to constitute himself the overlord of the Western Hemisphere.

It is simply the exercise of kingly imperial powers. We have had it for seven years — and the people seem to like it!

The people of the United States seem to be in the mental and moral — or rather immoral — condition preparatory to a transition from a Republican form of government to that of a monarchy.

If the conditions remain as they are, when Theodore Roosevelt returns from his pursuit of philosophy in the jungles of Africa, he will find the prostrated bodies of millions of voters over which he can ride in his juggernaut to his palace, with the addition of the royal title of emperor. It is a short step from the exercise of such powers to the assumption of the name.

The anomaly of the thing is that the United States of America, the pioneer Republic of modern times, should be tending toward one-man power and monarchy, at the very period when the people of all the old absolute monarchies are rapidly
ROOSEVELT'S BOWLING RECORD.

1. CONSTITUTION KNOCKED OUT
2. CONGRESS
3. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
4. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS & SPEECH
5. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY
6. PROSPERITY
7. LIBERTY
8. PUBLIC OPINION
9. ALL OPPOSITION
10. THE KINGLEY NAME.

AND ONE MORE TOO.

WILL HE GET IT?

Designed under direction of Edward Garstin Smith.

ROOSEVELT'S BOWLING RECORD.
evolving toward constitutional monarchies, and when all constitutional monarchies, both old and new, are rushing on toward republican self-government.

Has liberty in the United States gone to seed and blown all over the world, to fructify with vigor and strength, while decay has set in at home?

**THE BROWNSVILLE BRUTALITY.**

The dishonorable discharge of three companies of United States colored troops stationed at Brownsville, Texas, by Roosevelt, without a trial, hearing or chance to defend themselves, is unparalleled in the administrative history of the Executive office of the United States; and I hope, for the sake of liberty and justice, it may never be repeated.

The preamble of the Constitution reads: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our pos-
terity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

“The President shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.”

President Roosevelt’s Brownsville action was in violation of the very preamble of the Constitution, which recites, as its second reason for the creation of the Constitution, to be to “establish justice.”

The investment of the President with the powers of commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is presumptively subject to the laws of Congress that creates the Army and Navy — and not above the law.

No law of Congress ever contemplated the permission of a Brownsville outrage.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT’S ARBITRARY PENSION ORDER.

“No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.”

On March 15, 1904, by means of an executive order, through the Pension Commissioner’s Office, President Roosevelt put a new grade of pensions on the pay-roll
aggregating $12,000,000 annually. A bill was pending in Congress at that very time for this very purpose, but President Roosevelt would not await its passage. He entered the order as a bid for Grand Army votes.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT’S UNLAWFUL EXTRA $25,000.

"The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them."

President Roosevelt secured a bill giving him $25,000 a year in addition to his salary of $50,000 — ostensibly for traveling expenses.

This was clearly an emolument and a violation of the Constitution.

I believe in paying all public servants well. Many of them are not adequately paid. The President should receive $100,000 a year salary above all legitimate

Constitution, Article 2, Section 1, Clause 7, Page 185.
White House expenses, so that he may retire financially independent for life. However, I believe in obedience and not evasion of the Constitution.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

The messages of the President are not mandates or edicts.

Among the powers conferred on the President by the Constitution is the following:

"He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

Thus we have the messages of the Presidents.

When President Roosevelt’s pet measure, protecting the Sugar Trust in the Beet Sugar and Cuban Sugar Bill, was defeated by the House of Representatives, he grew furious and sent a message instanter to the Senate, practically demanding that the Senate reverse the bill and comply with his demands.
The Constitution authorizes the President to recommend measures—not command.

In France, for several centuries, the King issued his edict, and the State's general, ostensibly the French Parliament or Congress, registered it, about as a county recorder would file of record a deed. Thus, was the law made in France. In 1614, Louis XIII., considering the State's general an unnecessary inconvenience to the exercise of his royal powers, abolished it. One hundred and seventy-five years later, a few months before the fall of the Bastile, the common people of France restored the State's general in 1789.

We want no Bourbon legislation in Washington, although for seven years that is about what we have had.

**BEET-SUGAR AND CUBAN RECIPROCITY BILL.**

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representa-

tives."

Early in the year 1902 the House of Representatives passed an act on the subject of
the tariff on sugar hostile to President Theodore Roosevelt and the interests of the Sugar Trust.

The Senate blocked this bill.

During the session of 1902-1903 President Roosevelt engineered a treaty with Cuba, on this sugar matter, by and with the consent of the Senate.

This treaty was worthless in law, because it affected the revenues of this country and consequently enabling legislation should have originated in the House of Representatives.

To rectify this constitutional defect and validate an invalid treaty, President Roosevelt called an extraordinary session of Congress for November, 1903, and, with the "big stick," forced a bill through the House of Representatives ratifying the revenue provisions of his treaty with Cuba.

Here he committed an unconstitutional act, and then, a year later, straightened it out to meet the letter of the law.

Although, by effrontery, he escaped impeachment, he never will receive the respect of impartial history.
THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

"He shall have the power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate present concur."

President Roosevelt, during the recess of Congress, negotiated a treaty with the President of the Republic of San Domingo, under which he appointed commissioners to collect the revenues of San Domingo and pay out the money to certain creditors of that Republic favored with a "pull in the White House."

Subsequently, Congress convened, held its customary session and adjourned without the Senate concurring in this treaty, merely negotiated by the President and yet made instantly operative by the sole act of the President. Many Senators expressed their indignation at this unwarrantable breach of the Constitution and the malodorous nature of the whole transaction.

For about a year and a half, without any authority in law, President Roosevelt kept his commissioners down in San Domingo collecting the money.
At a subsequent session of Congress he had made the necessary dicker with enough Senators to have his treaty legalized.

He legitimatizes his products by post-nuptial ceremonies.

If any other man pulled off such a job he would loose his job. King Edward VII. would not dare it.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

"Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

How well President Theodore Roosevelt has violated his oath of office is apparent to any one who desires to see.

The foregoing are a few of Roosevelt’s violations of the Constitution. There are many others; but I am not now engaged in writing up the whole docket. My arraignment is brief, the counts are many.
Designed under direction of Edward Garstin Smith.

MAINTAINING THE STATUS QUO

— OR —

A CUSTODIAN DE LUXE.
To the American Citizen:

A few brief words for you.

Sir,—The history of the world everywhere and nearly all the time treats of five elements of human society:

1. The kingship.
2. The aristocracy.
3. The priesthood.
4. The people.
5. The few individuals of high development, efforts and genius.

The first three are generally parasites subsisting on the other two.

The fourth are generally live stock, raised for use, food and slaughter.

The fifth have made this world fit to live in.

A few years ago this country was a democracy pure and simple, with aristocracy and its concomitants merely in an incipient stage. The rapid and vast material development has produced an aristocracy.

The aristocracy, the big abdomen of the nation, can be reduced to decent proportions and a useful stomach, by the citizen, at home, in the town meeting and State government, without looking to the National Government in Washington for everything.

This hysteria about Roosevelt the Messiah is a movement of aristocracy to monarchy, democracy to Caesarism; it is a strengthening of the yoke on the ox.

Aristocracy needs its coordinates—1 and 3.

Classes 4 and 5, generally, are better off without 1, 2 and 3.

In the adjustment of these classes are involved the great economic and political issues of to-day.

Mr. Citizen, you are enjoying the prosperity made possible by others. Do you justify it? Let us see.

Think about this.
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—Section 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be
determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make tem-
porary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.
SECTION 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time, publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.
Section 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States: if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large in their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yea and nay, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8.

The Congress shall have power —

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises,
to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.
7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—SECTION 1.

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the
whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Clause 3 has been superseded by the 12th Article of Amendments; for text see pages 192-193.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States;

5. No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."
1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the heads of Departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

He shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.
THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 4.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III—SECTION 1.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment,
shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV—SECTION 1.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.
SECTION 3.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4.

The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the Executive (when the legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: provided, that no Amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.
ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath, or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.
ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches, and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation;
to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with
THE CONSTITUTION.

themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.
ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of
Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
ROOSEVELT DEATH LIST 6,683

Africa’s Animal and Bird Population Decreased That Much by the Ex-President and Party

[Associated Press Telegram]
NAIROBI, British East Africa, Dec. 10.—The Roosevelt hunting expedition up to date has collected and roughly prepared for preservation 6,683 large and small mammals and birds. Col. Roosevelt is expected here at noon tomorrow. During next week he will attend many dinners, including one to be given by the governor.

DEATHS

HUGH HUGHES—Albert Hough 10, 186
# INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addicks</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adirondacks</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisement, of book.</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertiser</td>
<td>19, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africanus</td>
<td>130, 147, 149-153, 154, 157, 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldrich, Senator Nelson W.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkali Bill</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alison, Historian</td>
<td>153, 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allison, Senator William B.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amassed Wealth</td>
<td>7, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Ideals</td>
<td>10, 62, 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Revolutionary War.</td>
<td>95, 96, 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ananias Club.</td>
<td>9, 10, 85, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Judge A. B.</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antony</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristocracy</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armour</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>43, 55, 59, 79, 163, 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army and Navy Register.</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur, President Chester A.</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atchison &amp; Topeka Railway.</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atilla</td>
<td>54, 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditorium Banquet, Chicago.</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audubon, J. J.</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bastile</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becket, Thomas à</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beecher, Henry Ward.</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet-sugar Legislation.</td>
<td>27-32, 170, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behrens, Henry</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennington, Battle of.</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Stick.</td>
<td>33, 98, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billy, the Kid.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Governor Frank S.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone, Daniel</td>
<td>48, 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, Massachusetts</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourbon</td>
<td>98, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bravery</td>
<td>13, 57, 85, 87, 95, 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian, H. T.</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownsville, Texas</td>
<td>131, 136, 167, 168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE REAL ROOSEVELT.

Bryan, William J .................................. 7, 16, 123-128, 132
Bryant, William Cullen ......................................... 152
"Buffalo Bill " ......................................................... 48
Burgundian Duke ...................................................... 106
Burnham, D. H ............................................................. 91
Burton, Senator Ralph ............................................. 99, 101, 159

Cæsar, Caius Julius .................................................... 80, 88, 106
Cæsarism ........................................................................ 176
California ........................................................................ 31
Campaign, 1904 ......................................................... 7-9, 15, 83
Campaign, 1908 ........................................................... 123
Campaign, 1896 ................................................................ 16
Campbell, Doctor .......................................................... 45
Carr, Clark E ...................................................................... 137
Carson, "Kit " .................................................................... 48
Charles I ........................................................................... 93
Christ ................................................................................ 85
Church Element ................................................................ 18
Citizen, Remarks to ................................................... 176
Civil Service Commission ............................................. 25, 26, 76, 78
Civil War ........................................................................... 23, 36, 38, 51, 57, 105
Clay, Henry ................................................................. 99, 156
Cleveland, President Grover ........................................... 36, 89, 140
Cockrell, Senator .......................................................... 22
Coleridge, Samuel T ........................................................ 152
Colon, Panama .................................................................. 51, 162
Colombia, United States of ......................................... 51, 52, 53, 55, 71, 162, 163
Colorado ............................................................................ 31, 44
Columbia County, New York ........................................ 63
Columbus, Christopher ................................................... 93
Confederate Flag ............................................................ 24
Congress (see Senate and House). ...................................
Conkling, Roscoe ................................................................ 25
Constitution, full text .................................................... 177-195
Constitution, references to ........................................... 30, 32, 35, 56, 67, 74, 81, 91, 94, 102, 104, 105, 118, 119, 142, 158
Constitution, violations .................................................... 161-164
Contents .............................................................................. 11
Continental Army .......................................................... 96
Corsair (Yacht) .................................................................. 42
Cortelyou, George B ........................................................ 18, 49, 50
Crassus ............................................................................. 88
Crichton, Admirable ....................................................... 23
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crockett, Davy</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cromwell, Oliver</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cromwell, William Nelson</td>
<td>52, 55, 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban Reciprocity</td>
<td>27-32, 40, 170, 171, 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban War</td>
<td>26, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt, National</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration of Independence</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defying Congress (Roosevelt)</td>
<td>28-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Party</td>
<td>7, 8, 27, 123, 124, 127, 128, 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce</td>
<td>49, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depew, Chauncey</td>
<td>135, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devil, The</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewey, Admiral George A.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickens, Charles</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doing Things</td>
<td>19, 21, 22, 23, 32, 33, 47, 49-51, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donnybrook Fair</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Burgomaster</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutchess County, New York</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward VII.</td>
<td>100, 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edison, Thomas A.</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards, Jonathan</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emancipation Proclamation</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerson, Ralph Waldo</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emoluments of Roosevelt</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enghien, Duke d’</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity à la Big Stick</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Dr. W. A.</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzure, Regie</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag Incident (White House)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth of July</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin, Benjamin</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick the Great</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Silver</td>
<td>7, 67, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont, John C.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Intervention, American Revolution</td>
<td>95, 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller, Chief Justice M. W.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funston, Gen. Fred.</td>
<td>59, 61, 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page Numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrett, Pat</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Staff</td>
<td>55, 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George III</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God Almighty</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gompers, Sam</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gramercy Park, New York</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Army</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, Gen. U. S.</td>
<td>44, 56, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Northern Railway Merger</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek Mythology</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenoble, France</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halsted, Murat</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Alexander</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock, Gen. W. S.</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlan, Justice John M</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriman, E. H.</td>
<td>9, 106, 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison, President B. F.</td>
<td>25, 146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath, Perry</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrews xiii, 8</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemenway, Senator</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry II, England</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill, Senator David B</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill, James J</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hear, Senator Geo. F.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honesty</td>
<td>9, 13, 17, 18, 85, 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood's Sarsaparilla</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>27, 30, 31, 37, 69, 73, 74, 101, 110, 147, 170, 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideal (Roosevelt)</td>
<td>10, 17, 18, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideals American, by T. R.</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>93, 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impeachment</td>
<td>38, 74, 150, 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax</td>
<td>103, 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>109, 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis <em>News</em></td>
<td>109, 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis <em>Journal</em></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingersoll, Robert G.</td>
<td>3, 60, 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Frauds</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues of the Day</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson, Thomas</td>
<td>64, 92-95, 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, President Andrew</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Entry</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jupiter</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kealing, Joseph B</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingship</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kroeger, Henry</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette, Marquis</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Cruces, New Mexico</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Nations</td>
<td>162-164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leland, Cyrus</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidus</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lèse-majesté</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington, Battle of</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libel Suit</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln, Abraham</td>
<td>44, 67, 93, 137, 156, 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion-slayer</td>
<td>20, 149, 153, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littauer, Lucius</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston, Robert</td>
<td>62, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locomotive Engineers' Union</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodge, Senator Henry Cabot</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longfellow, Henry W</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long, John D</td>
<td>26, 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lotus Club</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis XIII</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana Purchase</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowell, Massachusetts</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macaulay, Thomas B</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacMillan, T. C</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magna Charta</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria, My Dear</td>
<td>135, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marius</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason and Dixon's Line</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxims (Roosevelt)</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCawley, Major</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKinley, President William</td>
<td>16, 36, 43, 65, 75, 112, 128, 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medora, North Dakota</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu (Roosevelt)</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messages of President</td>
<td>28, 89, 170, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican War</td>
<td>37, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>30, 31, 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerva</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miles, Gen. Nelson A.</td>
<td>55, 57, 58, 59, 61, 91, 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi River</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money</td>
<td>7-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money to Burn</td>
<td>115, 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother of Roosevelt</td>
<td>23, 24, 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morton, Paul</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan, J. Pierpont</td>
<td>9, 42, 55, 91, 106, 107, 108, 145, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris, Robert</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Pelee</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napoleon</td>
<td>50, 80, 91, 98, 106, 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Department</td>
<td>26, 44, 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>19, 25, 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York History</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York State</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Sun</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Tribune</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York World</td>
<td>24, 34, 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nero</td>
<td>44, 75, 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ney, Marshal</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territory, Ordinance of 1787</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oath of Office</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octavius</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio River</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oratory, Gymnastic</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyster Bay</td>
<td>8, 19, 44, 49, 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Ocean</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paine, Thomas</td>
<td>64, 92, 95-97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>51, 53, 54, 55, 71, 109, 110-119, 159, 161, 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panic, 1907</td>
<td>67, 80, 124, 125, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker, Judge Alton B</td>
<td>7, 8, 9, 40, 45, 70, 82, 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension Order</td>
<td>35-42, 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People, The</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pericarditis</td>
<td>39, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter the Great</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platt, Senator T. C.</td>
<td>27, 78, 135, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politician</td>
<td>155, 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Page(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompey</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potomac River</td>
<td>99-138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priesthood</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological Moment</td>
<td>8, 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>156, 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Opinion</td>
<td>15, 17, 127, 155-157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaker (Roosevelt)</td>
<td>39, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quay, Senator Matt. S.</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raisuli</td>
<td>39, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raphael</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathbone, Estes G.</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recuperation, Political and Industrial.</td>
<td>123, 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican National Committee</td>
<td>24-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican Party</td>
<td>8, 15, 16, 17, 30, 72, 102, 122, 124, 126-128, 129, 147-151, 158, 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reputation</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riis, Jacob A.</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robespierre</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Hood</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, Douglas</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockefeller, John D.</td>
<td>106, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooseveltmania</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root, Elihu</td>
<td>57, 58, 65, 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossiter, William S.</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough Riders</td>
<td>20, 26, 33, 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia, Czar</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russo-Japanese War</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagamore Hill</td>
<td>49, 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Domingo Treaty</td>
<td>161, 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan Hill</td>
<td>27, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santiago, Battle of.</td>
<td>42, 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schill, Frederick</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schley, Admiral W. S.</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuetzenbund</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott's Banquet in Chicago</td>
<td>139-143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, Gen. Winfield.</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Navy, Assistant</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret Service</td>
<td>112, 113, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate — Popular Elections</td>
<td>102, 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate, United States.</td>
<td>20, 22, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31, 49, 53, 69, 73, 74, 101, 102, 103, 110, 112, 114, 136, 147, 170-174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Page(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sextus, Son of King Tarquin</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shafter, Gen. William</td>
<td>55, 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakespeare, William</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman, Gen. W. T.</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smelters, Ore</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Delavan</td>
<td>109, 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Edward Garstin</td>
<td>123, 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish-American War</td>
<td>36, 49, 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaniards, Retreating, Shot by Roosevelt</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Oil Company</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stark, John</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States General, France</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Trust</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steuben, Baron</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillings, Public Printer</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Trust</td>
<td>27-32, 170-172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court</td>
<td>34, 70, 81, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylla</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taft, C. P</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taft, President W. H.</td>
<td>116, 124, 130-132, 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa, Florida</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarquin, King</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawney, James A.</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>103-106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Coal &amp; Iron Company</td>
<td>144-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>45, 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodorians</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Term, Reasons</td>
<td>147, 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiberius</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tillman, Senator Ben</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timbuctoo</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topeka, Kansas</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury, United States</td>
<td>37, 70, 110, 114, 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncle Sam</td>
<td>46, 53, 54, 66, 112, 114, 119, 121, 135, 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uneeda Biscuit</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley Forge</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varilla, Bunan</td>
<td>52, 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>35-42, 168, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-President (Roosevelt)</td>
<td>20, 22, 27, 65, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilas, Senator William F.</td>
<td>139-142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vive l'Empereur</td>
<td>153, 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltaire</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wainright, Commander</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Street</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ware, W. E.</td>
<td>40, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, Booker T.</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D. C.</td>
<td>22, 34, 46, 117, 119, 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, George</td>
<td>67, 95, 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster, Daniel</td>
<td>60, 101, 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Hemisphere Sovereignty</td>
<td>65, 66, 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White House</td>
<td>45, 47, 49, 70, 75, 78, 81, 82, 92, 102, 113, 137, 146, 147, 150, 158, 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, Charles R.</td>
<td>109, 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, James</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, Gen. Leonard</td>
<td>26, 56, 59, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wordsworth, William</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming (Horse)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanzibar</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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BY EDWARD GARSTIN SMITH

THE AUTHOR, after having written the book and put the manuscript in type, conceived and carried out the idea of visiting Col. R. G. Ingersoll's old haunts in Illinois and elsewhere, to meet those survivors who knew this great man during the formative period of life.

HIS MAIN PURPOSE WAS

(1.) To correct any possible misconceptions on his own part.
(2.) To correct and prove up statements obtained at long range.
(3.) To correct conflicting statements.
(4.) And to trace rumors to the actual sources of facts.

In this, as well as in the general scope and comprehension of the subject, the author has been happily and abundantly successful.

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