

COLONEL ROOSEVELT DIED TODAY AT OYSTER BAY

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

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

Born a Workingman

Of Dutch ancestry, born in New York city on Oct. 27, 1858, in a house in East twentieth street, the baby Theodore was a weakling. He was one of four children who came to Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. The mother was of southern stock and the father northern.

So frail that he was not privileged to associate with the boys in his neighborhood, Roosevelt was tutored privately in New York and during travels on which his parents took the children abroad. A porch gymnasium at his home provided him with physical exercise with which he combated a troublesome asthma. His father, a glass importer and a man of means, was a constant companion; he kept a diary, read so much history and fiction, books of adventure that he was known as a bookworm; he took boxing lessons; he was an amateur naturalist; and at the age of seventeen he entered Harvard.

There he was not so prominent as some others in an athletic way, but his pany body had undergone a metamorphosis and before graduation he became one of the champion boxers of the college. This remarkable physical development was emphasized by something which took place soon after he left Harvard in 1880. He went to Europe, climbed the Matterhorn, and as a result was elected a member of the Alpine Club of London—an organization of men who had performed notable feats of adventure.

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

Public Career Began Early

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

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

N. Y. Police Commissioner

Returning to New York he became the Republican candidate for mayor in 1896. He was defeated. President Har-

ison in 1899 appointed him a member of the United States Civil Service Commission and President Cleveland continued him in this office, which he resigned in 1905 to become New York city's police commissioner. Honesty was the watchword of this administration and the two years of his occupancy became memorable through the reforms he inaugurated, attracting the nation's attention while holding a position which was obscure in comparison with the events to come. Illicit liquor traffic, gambling, vice in general—of these evils he purged the city in the face of corrupt political opposition, and the reputation he established as a reformer won him the personal selection by President McKinley as assistant secretary of the navy, in 1907. A year later the Spanish-American war broke out. The Roosevelt temperament did not allow the man to retain a deputy cabinet position with war offering something more exciting.

The famous Rough Riders were organized by Wood and Roosevelt—a band of fighting men the mention of whose name today suggests immediately the word "Roosevelt." Wood became their colonel and "Teddy," as he had become familiarly called by the public, their lieutenant-colonel. They landed at Santiago and were soon engaged in the thick of battle. Among the promotions which this hardy regiment's gallantry brought about were those of Wood to brigadier-general and Roosevelt to colonel—and this title Theodore Roosevelt cherished until the end.

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

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

It was thus that "the man of destiny" idea became associated with his life. Outdoors, Roosevelt, leaving the governorship of New York to become vice-president, was moving forward from state politics into national politics, so his political opponents professed publicly to believe, but it was their secret desire to "slay" the man who had the vice-presidential nomination, which he normally did not desire.

At the height of his public and political career, during the four years of the term for which he had been elected, Roosevelt accomplished achievements which historians will rank high in the international and industrial progress of the country. They included his influence in the negotiations which, conducted at Portsmouth, N. H., effected peace between Russia and Japan; maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine at a period when European powers were interested in the affairs of Venezuela; the recognition of Panama as a republic and his treaty with Panama, by which the interoceanic canal through that country was put under way; and the settlement, through his moral influence in the face of a situation in which there was no adequate federal legislation, of the Pennsylvania coal mine strike. For his part in terminating the Russo-Japanese conflict he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906. Four years later, once more a private citizen, he was special minister from the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII. of England.

A rift in the friendship between Roosevelt and his successor as president, William Howard Taft, led to the former's announcement of his opposition to Mr. Taft's renomination. The ex-president's influence had been large in placing Mr. Taft in the White House. Now his influence was equally strong in preventing Mr. Taft from remaining there. Roosevelt assembled what he termed as constructive ideas as opposed to the conservative ones of the so-called Republican "Old Guard," characterized them with the description "Progressive" and organized the Progressive party by withdrawing with his followers from the Chicago Convention of 1912. He became the new party's candidate for president. This split in the Republican ranks resulted in Woodrow Wilson's election.

Attempt on Life

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

Roosevelt, after leaving the White House, devoted his life largely to literary work, hunting and exploration. He became contributing editor to The Outlook in 1909, continuing this for five years, and later held editorial positions with The Metropolitan and the Kansas City Star. From 1902 to 1917 he published about fifty volumes of works covering the wide range of naval history, hunting, biography, the Rough Riders, Americanism, Nationalism, conservation of wilderness and childhood, animals, exploration, the world war and America's participation in it, and his autobiography. His hunt for big game and his quest for exploration took him into the American west, the heart of Africa and the wilderness of Brazil.

Upon his return after his African journey—a return during which he made triumphal entries into European capitals, hunting, biography, the Rough Riders, Americanism, Nationalism, conservation of wilderness and childhood, animals, exploration, the world war and America's participation in it, and his autobiography. His hunt for big game and his quest for exploration took him into the American west, the heart of Africa and the wilderness of Brazil.

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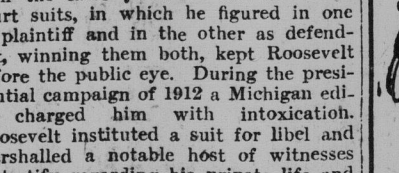
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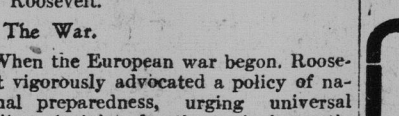
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3 pkgs. Old Dutch25c
3 large rolls Toilet Paper25c
1 lb. tin Seal Brand Coffee25c
5 lb. tin Corn Syrup25c
2 pkgs. Mince Meat30c
Kream Krip19c
1/2 lb. tin Tartarine19c
2 bottles McLaren's Peanut Butter25c
1 lb. Mixed Starch25c
Lux10c
4 medium rolls Toilet Paper25c
1 lb. tin Seal Brand Coffee25c
Western Grey Buckwheat 9c. lb. \$3 bag

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2 oz. bottle19c
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3 cakes Ivory21c
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2 pkgs. Macaroni25c
3 cakes Surprise or Gold Soap25c
4 pkgs. Pearlina25c
4 pkgs. Surprise Washing Powder25c
3 1/2 lbs. Oatmeal25c
Gold Cross Beans, per can25c
Carnation Salmon, per can25c
Auto Brand Salmon, per can25c
2 cans Vegetable Soup25c
2 pkgs. Mince Meat25c
3 pkgs. Dalton's Pudding25c
Tomatoes 3s20c
Best Corn20c
Standard Peas14c
Salmon 1/2 lb24c, 27c, 30c, can
Pumpkin 3s15c
Large California Peaches35c
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3 bottles W. Sauce25c
20 lb. bag Oatmeal\$1.20
Choice Dairy Butter14c
3 cakes Happy Home Soap15c
3 cakes Imperial Soap19c
3 cakes Sunlight or Life Buoy Soap21c
3 cakes Surprise, Gold, Sileman's or Naptha23c
Apples from pk.25c
Apples from\$2.50 bbl. up
Potatoes34c
Carrots30c
Turnips19c
Beets30c
Parsnips45c

MURDERED FIVE AND COMMITTED SUICIDE

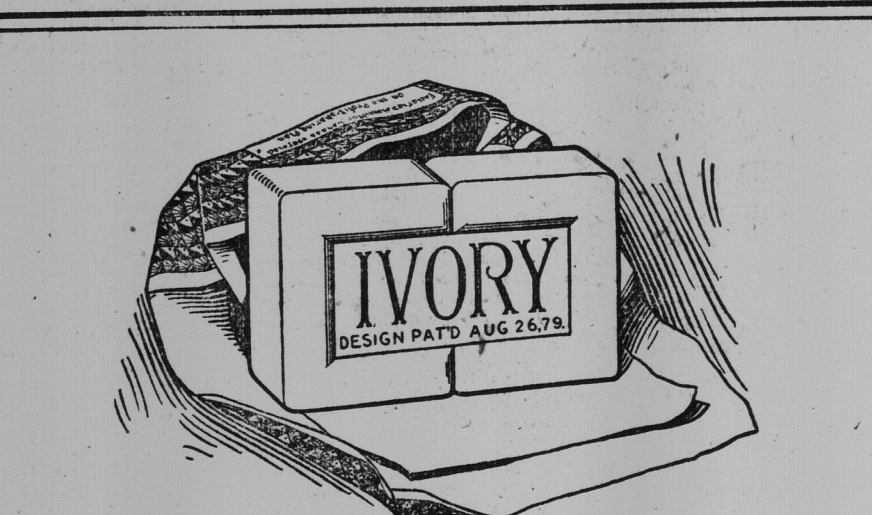
William Barnes, an insurance agent of Omaha, with only one arm, murdered five persons and committed suicide with a shotgun on Friday night in Wilbur Johnson's farm house. He was angry because Johnson's daughter would not elope with him. He killed Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, their son, as well as their daughter, Mrs. Mabel Jones, and her child.

Mrs. Charlotte Huntley, wife of Thos. Huntley of Toronto, was murdered in her home late Saturday night and Private John Cook, a returned soldier, with his throat cut by a razor, is under arrest charged with the murder and attempting suicide. Mrs. Huntley's throat was cut with a razor.

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