



By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Leonard Wood

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Gen. Leonard Wood has just returned from South America to take up his duties as chief of the general staff of the United States army, the highest military position which the service affords.

Nearly 12 years ago, when Leonard Wood was acting as governor of Santiago, I wrote in the Outlook about what he had already achieved, and what he could be trusted to achieve. During the intervening 12 years he has played a very conspicuous part among the men who have rendered signal service to the country by the way in which they have enabled it to grapple with the duties and responsibilities incurred by the Spanish war. What has been accomplished in the Philippines, in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in Panama, and in San Domingo during these 12 years represents a sum of achievement of which this nation has a right to be extremely proud. In each locality the problem has been different, in each locality it has been solved with signal success. Of course there have been mistakes and shortcomings, but on the whole it would be difficult to find anywhere a finer record of successful accomplishment. This record is primarily due to the admirable quality of the men put at the head of affairs in the different places. Messrs. Taft, Luke Wright, Smith and Forbes, Messrs. Hunt, Winthrop, Post and Colton, Governor Magoon, Colonel Goethals—to these and their colleagues and subordinates the country owes a heavy debt of obligation.

Most of those I have mentioned are civilians. Colonel Goethals, under whom the gigantic work of the Panama canal is being accomplished, with literally astounding rapidity and success, is a representative of the army. The share of the army in the honor roll is very large. The importance of work like that of General Bell in the Philippines, of General Barry in Cuba, can hardly be overestimated; but, as a whole, of all the work of the army officers, the greatest in amount, and the greatest in variety of achievement, must be credited to General Wood. And, moreover, he has at times combined with singular success the functions of civil administrator and military commandant. The part played by the United States in Cuba has been one of the most honorable ever played by any nation in dealing with a weaker power, one of the most satisfactory in all respects; and to General Wood more than to any other one man is due the credit of starting this work and conducting it to a successful conclusion during the earliest and most difficult years. Like almost all of the men mentioned, as well as their colleagues, General Wood of course incurred the violent hatred of many dishonest schemers and unscrupulous adventurers, and of a few

more or less well-meaning persons who were misled by these schemers and adventurers; but it is astounding to any one acquainted with the facts to realize, not merely what he accomplished, but how he succeeded in gaining the good will of the enormous majority of the men whose good will could be won only in honorable fashion. Spaniards and Cubans, Christian Filipinos and Moros, Catholic ecclesiastics and Protestant missionaries—in each case the great majority of those whose opinion was best worth having—grew to regard General Wood as their special champion and ablest friend, as the man who more than any others understood and sympathized with their peculiar needs and was anxious and able to render them the help they most needed.

His administration was as signally successful in the Moro country as in Cuba. In each case alike it brought in its train peace, an increase in material prosperity, and a rigid adherence to honesty as the only policy tolerated among officials. His opportunity for military service has not been great, either in the Philippines or while he was the governor of Cuba. Still, on several occasions he was obliged to carry on operations against hostile tribes of Moros, and in each case he did his work with skill, energy, and efficiency; and, once it was done, he showed as much humanity in dealing with the vanquished as he had shown capacity to vanquish them. In our country there are some kinds of success which receive an altogether disproportionate financial reward; but in no other country is the financial reward so small for the kind of service done by Leonard Wood and by the other men whose names I have given above. General Wood is an army officer with nothing but an army officer's pay, and we accept it as a matter of course that he should have received practically no pecuniary reward for those services which he rendered in positions not such as an army officer usually occupies. There is not another big country in the world where he would not have received a substantial reward such as here no one even thinks of his receiving. Yet, after all, the reward for which he most cares is the opportunity to render service, and this opportunity has been given him once and again. He now stands as chief-of-staff of the American army, the army in which he was serving in a subordinate position as surgeon 13 years ago. His rise has been astonishing, and it has been due purely to his own striking qualification and striking achievements. Again and again he has rendered great service to the American people; and he will continue to render such service in the position he now holds.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

STRONG PLATFORM.

Carolina Republicans Proclaim Their Party Policies.

DEMOCRATS INCONSISTENT.

Congressmen Vote With Republicans and Make Democratic Speeches—Local Self-Government Endorsed.

The platform adopted by the State Republican convention is as follows:

We pledge our continued loyalty to William Howard Taft, President of the United States, and leader of our party. We heartily congratulate both him and the Republican majorities in the Sixty-first Congress on the extraordinary number of wise measures which, in accordance with the promises of our national convention, have already been enacted into law.

We renew our allegiance to the Republican policy of protection. The southern States, and North Carolina in particular, have profited by that policy in the past.

We heartily approve the plan of a tariff commission which enable all men to judge for themselves of its fairness and justice.

We hold that the south is shamed by the glaring insincerity of Democratic senators and representatives who, while posing as bitter opponents of the policy in their speeches and their party platform, nevertheless show by their votes that they believe in it; who seek to secure its benefits for their constituents not by the manly avowal of their real convictions, but by secret intrigues and bargains.

We especially commend their treatment of the difficult subjects of interstate commerce, and we heartily endorse the policy embodied in that legislation.

We commend also the vigorous measures already taken to conserve our national resources for all the people.

We also cite, as another example of the efficiency of the Republican party, the admirable work of the national monetary commission in preparing the way for the much needed reform of our system of currency and banking. Some of our opponents are for moderate protection, some are free traders, some are high protectionists in disguise, some are for free raw materials, some against free raw materials. To put the affairs of this great country in their hands would be to turn from the tried to the untried, from experience to blind experiment, from order to chaos.

We favor the reclamation of swamp lands in the south.

We repeat our declaration in favor of the most liberal policy concerning education that the state's resources will permit.

We favor an equally liberal policy with our institutions of charity and with our Confederate veterans.

We believe in good roads, and favor the good roads policy, both as an economic necessity and as one of the chief means to make country life—the life of most of our people—more attractive. We hold that the best employment for the state convicts is on the public highways.

We again call for the establishment of reformatories for youthful criminals of both sexes, and juvenile courts for our cities.

We denounce the extravagance of the Democratic party in the management of the finances of the state, whereby they have increased the bonded indebtedness of the state and caused a constant depreciation in market value of our state bonds.

We demand a fair election law, which shall permit every voter to cast his ballot voluntarily, prevent dictation and bribery.

In the matter of the state's policy with common carriers and other great corporations, we take issue squarely with the declaration of our opponents which, if it means anything, means that all great combinations of capital are to be destroyed outright.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the time-honored principle of local self-government and we denounce the successive betrayals of that principle by our opponents.

We demand that our judiciary, and particularly our higher courts, shall be kept above the atmosphere of partisan politics.

Believing, as we do, that in state and nation alike the policies for which our party stands are right and wise, we invite all patriotic citizens, whatever their party affiliations in the past, to join with us in supporting them. We welcome all good citizens to our ranks.

The Republican party of North Carolina, a party made up of men who love the south and love North Carolina, a party which in the election of two years ago cast 114,000 votes for its platform, electing three representatives in Congress and carrying five congressional districts for its electoral vote, utterly and emphatically repudiates that notion of its character and function which would make of it a mere machine for distributing federal offices and electing delegates to national conventions.

We again declare our conviction that a Republican vote cast in the south today is not merely a vote for Republican policies and candidates, but a vote for freedom. It is a vote for freedom from the slavery to prejudice, for freedom from the conditions and issues that are past. It is a vote for the right of all southerners to follow their individual convictions concerning public affairs. It is a vote for the right of the south to a full share in the control of both the great political parties and in the guidance of the destinies of the American republic.

NORTH CAROLINA EVENTS

Life in the Land of the Long Leaf Pine

Delegates to Irrigation Congress.

The Governor has appointed, to represent North Carolina at the 18th National Irrigation Congress, to be held in Pueblo, Colorado, Sept. 25 to 30, the following delegates:

Mr. R. L. Knowles, Hertford; W. A. Mauney, King's Mountain; Dr. J. H. Pratt, Chapel Hill; H. A. London, Jr., Pittsboro; Mr. J. M. Pruden, Jr., Edenton; Dr. R. W. Haywood, Greensboro; Mr. J. B. Sherrill, Concord; Mr. Frank D. Hackett, N. Wilkesboro; Mr. W. H. Phillips, Lexington; Mr. J. P. Frizzelle, Snow Hill; H. E. Fries, Winston-Salem; W. S. Cobb, Lumber Bridge; Henry Perry, Henderson; W. M. Boone, Louisburg; L. Starr, Mooresville; S. Otho Holding, Wake Forest; J. A. Noell, Roxboro; R. H. Haigler, Haynesville, No. 2; A. S. McNeill, Gibson; E. A. Hamrick, Ellenboro; R. L. Hauffman, Morganton; A. Hall Johnson, Marion.

A Rowdy Mixed Excursion.

A small sized riot, in which pistols and bottles were freely used, took place Thursday night in Southampton county, Virginia, on a mixed excursion train returning from Norfolk to Greensboro.

The trouble started when a white man went back into the negro coach and bought a bottle of liquor. One of the negroes jerked the bottle out of his pocket and a big fight ensued. Ted Stanley, white, of Guilford College, was shot in his right breast and seriously hurt.

Robert Jones, a youth 16 years of age of Greensboro, was severely beaten over the head by the negroes with a bottle.

They are at the hospital at Danville, and four negroes are in jail, having been arrested, when the train arrived at Danville. Several North Carolina officers who were on the train made no arrests.

Dr. Delegates to Whatoveritis.

Among the list of 112 physicians from all parts of the state commissioned to represent North Carolina at the fifteenth annual international congress on Hygiene and Demography at Washington, D. C., September 26 to October 1, are E. C. Register, F. O. Hawley and J. P. Monroe, of Charlotte; W. H. McKenzie and H. F. Nathan, of Salisbury and T. E. McBrayer, Shelby.

Hookworm at High Point.

Capt. E. P. Carpenter, of the High Point Rifles, has received the health report of his company in which it states that fourteen of his men are affected with the hookworm disease. The names are given and it is suggested that they receive treatment at once from their respective family physicians. The report comes from Dr. E. B. Glenn of Asheville, who was the surgeon in charge of the First Regiment at Chicamauga last month.

Extraordinary Cabbage Snake.

While Mrs. E. K. Huff, of Kernersville, was cutting up a cabbage (grown in her garden) she noticed something "moving through it." Carefully cutting it apart she found it to be a genuine "cabbage snake," being perfectly white, about the size of number 50 sewing thread, its head looked like a "fly speck," its length being something like eighteen to twenty-four inches, being removed from the cabbage and placed in a bottle of water its movements of "head, body and tail" were identical of any other of the "snake tribe."

Circus Will Get \$5,000 at Fair.

The State Fair management is expected to discover that the county authorities have issued license to Ringling Bros.' circus to show in Raleigh Thursday of fair week. Secretary Pogue declares this will reduce fair receipts several thousand dollars, circus last year having net fair receipts \$5,000.

That Wreck in Raleigh.

The Corporation Commission have examined a number of witnesses to get at the cause and fix the responsibility for the collision in the union station yards at Raleigh in which Seaboard Air Line northbound passenger train No. 84 crashed into the rear car of a negro excursion train that had just pulled in at 1:30 Friday morning from a moonlight excursion to Durham. Two excursionists being killed and 14 others injured.

CREEDS AND CREEDS

Census Shows Different Religions in United States.

TWO HUNDRED VARIOUS STYLES

Census Data Will Be Published—Religious Sects of All Kinds Known and Unknown.

Washington, Special.—Religious freedom in the United States shelters under its tolerant and ample folds thousands of representatives of a number of the so-called heathen beliefs, in addition to more than 200 various sects of Christianity, according to census bureau statistics dealing with the religious life of the country.

The organized followers of Buddhism are Chinese and Japanese. Their churches, known officially as "temples" by the irrevrent, are referred to as "Joses" houses. There are 62 Chinese and 12 Japanese temples in this country.

There is no record of membership; they have no sermon; keep no Sabbath and have no religious service. The only use for their temples are as places at which individual devotees may consult their patron saints. Three deities are recognized in the American temples. The God Kuan, a mighty duke of the ancient Han dynasty; the Goddess of Fortune, and the Goddess of Mercy.

The American-Japanese Buddhists are of the progressive Shin Shu sect, which is missionary in character. They discard the ascetic practices of the more austere Buddhists of Asia, allow the priests to marry and have no ban on meat or other food. The societies are well organized, each having a priest.

There is no Shintoism, an explanation of which is found in the fact that this religion attaches itself too closely to the person of the Japanese Emperor.

In a way the Hindu religion is represented by the Vendanta society, with organizations in New York, Pittsburg, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. It was organized by some Hindu teachers who came here in 1893 to the World's Fair. It is named from an ancient Hindu philosophy meaning "the end of all wisdom." It is non-sectarian, seeking to harmonize all religious systems. Oriental philosophies as taught by the Theosophists, have four bodies with 2,336 members in the United States.

While Bahaim, strictly speaking, is non-Christian, its followers are native and not necessarily un-Christian. This is a comparatively new sect growing out of the teachings of a Persian leader of the middle of the last century, named Ali Moham-mad. He claimed to be the forerunner "of him whom God would manifest" and called himself "Bab" or "the Gate." Later came Baha Ulla, who claimed to be the one whose coming had been foretold, and from him the real name of the body is derived. In 1906 he had 1,280 followers in the United States. They teach tolerance, love, charity and regard all religions as divine. Hence, they profess not to interfere with the ordinary doctrinal beliefs of their members.

Another church of Asiatic origin, but still Christian, is the Armenian, which has 73 organizations in this country.

The Eastern Orthodox Church, or Greek Church, had 129,600 communicants. This is the state Church of Russia and Greece. Of the 411 churches here 59 represent the former nationality. There also are Serbian and Syrian branches. The Greeks have 334 organizations throughout this country.

While there are only 57 main bodies, there are 215 church organizations, many of them professing a faith only a shade different from others. For instance there are 17 Baptist bodies, 24 Lutheran, 15 Methodist and 12 Presbyterian. The same is true of less known organizations. There are 15 Mennonites, 7 Adventists, 4 Dunke or Dunkard and 4 Quaker or Friend bodies.

There appears no division in either the Roman Catholic or Protestant Episcopal Church, although it is shown that efforts to modify their creeds have resulted in the establishment of independent bodies. They are designated as the Reformed Catholic and the Reformed Episcopal Churches, respectively. The Reformed Catholics number only 1,250 communicants while of the Reformed Episcopalians there are about 9,682.

The cause of origin of some of the branches is indicated by the name. For instance, there are General Baptists, Separate Baptists, United Baptists, Free Baptists, Freewill Baptists, United American Freewill Baptists, Primitive Baptists, Missionary Baptists, General Six Principles Baptists, Seventh Day Baptists, Duck River Baptists and Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestination Baptists.

The civil war caused splits, giving rise to Southern Methodist and Southern Baptist bodies. In these churches there is also color division. Two or three churches came into existence just after the close of the war as a protest against political

preaching. Many of the branches of the Lutheran church are due to difference in nationality.

There were about 700 organizations in the main branch of the Salvation Army, with a membership of about 23,000. There were 455 organizations of Spiritualists with over 35,000 members.

The report records the rapid disappearance of communistic societies, showing that of eight organizations mentioned in the census of 1890, only two are left, the survivors being remnants of the Shakers and of the Amarna society.

THE NEWS MINUTELY TOLD

The Heart of Happenings Carved From the Whole Country.

For annoying a woman in a New York subway train, John Clancey, a telegrapher, was committed to the workhouse for six months by Magistrate Breen, in the West Side Court. Application of the "grandfather clause" was made for the first time in a gas franchise election at Westville, Okla., and it proved to be hard on the negroes. Only three of 100 negroes passed the educational test which the clause requires, the election judges reported.

The tax returns for Georgia when complete will show a gain of \$40,000,000 for the year.

Under an agreement of attorneys the Porter Charlton case has been postponed until September 20.

Turner Browning, aged 115, according to most authentic records, died at Durham, N. C.

The Alabama division of the National Red Cross has been organized with Gov. B. B. Comer as president.

Tyrus Cobb, the base ball idol, is valued at \$50,000 by the managers of the Detroit team, with which he plays under the usual contract.

Advices from Costa Rica say there was a severe hurricane last week on the Atlantic Coast, destroying a million banana trees, worth more than \$1,000,000 and belonging principally to the United Fruit Company.

Robert Treat Payne, president of the American Peace Society and widely known as a philanthropist, died at his home at Waltham, Mass.

All franks and half-rate certificates have been called in by the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies. Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, has commuted the sentence of Marcellus Reinhart, the Montgomery county Night Rider, to life imprisonment. Reinhart was convicted of the murder of Rufus Hunter and sentenced to death.

About 15 additional day schools have been established in various parts of the country since July 1 and half a dozen more will be organized before the fall term begins. State and county officials are being urged to open the white schools to the Indian children.

Children in play poured water down the throat of Ralph, the 4-year-old son of J. A. Juan, of Calmar, Iowa, and the little fellow only lived an hour. The water went into his lungs and he was drowned.

During the month of July 52,727 citizens of foreign lands entered the port of New York and of this number the Ellis Island records class 12,985 as illiterate. The number barred was 1,127. The immigrants brought \$1,537,794 in money.

Material reductions are made in the freight rates on cottonseed from points on the Central of Georgia Railroad, and Jacksonville, Fla., by order of the Inter-State commerce Commission in connection with a decision handed down in the case of the Florida Cotton Oil Company against the Central of Georgia Railroad and other carriers.

Only 30 generals of the Confederate forces, one lieutenant general, four major generals and 25 brigadier generals now survive, according to a statement by Gen. Marcus J. Wright, who has been an agent for the war department in the collection of military records since 1872.

Further competition with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company in Columbia, S. C., territory is promised through the commissioning of the Congaree Fertilizer Company with an initial capitalization of \$100,000 to build a large mill at Columbia.

Mrs. John Hanan, a well-known society woman, of New York, frankly admits that she was in the Narragansett Club on the occasion of the anti-gambling raid Sunday, and she is the only person yet found who has admitted as much.

For the first four months of the fiscal year Canada's revenue shows an increase of \$5,600,000 over the same period last year.

Cavallieri, as she remained on the stage, an Italian, and of lowly origin, is declared the most beautiful of present day singers. Only 12 years ago she worked for a small pitance folding papers in a printing office in the city of Rome. She married millionaire Charles of New York.

Joe Gant, better known as Joe Gans, the retired fighter who was once champion light-weight pugilist of the world, died at Baltimore of tuberculosis at the home of his foster-parents. The old master of the battling game went gamely to his fate. Gans was conscious until half an hour before he died. The ex-champion spoke his last words to Kid North, the California fighter, who helped condition him for most of his championship battles.

IS TOO MUCH HANDSHAKING?

Other Ways of Greeting Friends That Are Much Preferable, According to Writer.

Although a few have suffered the unpleasant experience of the man in the case recently reported, the bones of whose hands were forced out of place by the vise-like grasp of a too vigorous and unduly demonstrative friend, most people will be inspired by their personal recollections to sympathize with this victim of a misdirected ardor. Everyone knows people who seek to express the sincerity and earnestness of their good-will by squeezing the hand they take as though they were trying to break every one of the score or so of bones which the human hand comprises, and every one on such occasions must have wished that some other form of salutation than the one most in vogue had been devised and were generally practiced.

Shaking hands is a relic of barbarism anyhow. It became the custom in the days when every one carried a dagger in his belt and when one friend meeting another thought it necessary to attest the peacefulness of his intentions by extending an open palm. Then the other man could do no less than make a similarly reassuring demonstration and the grasp of these two extended hands naturally followed. Subsequently, by a logical process of evolution the handshake grew to be the conventional form of greeting and the refusal of a proffered hand was regarded as one of those insults whose dishonor can only be wiped out with blood. Now the custom is too firmly and widely established for its abandonment to be conceivable, and

Bird's Powerful Voice.

There is a bird known as the naked-throated bell bird, that has such a powerful voice that it can be heard three miles away. It is loud and piercing and has been likened to the sound produced by a blacksmith striking an anvil.

Gastronomic Prize Medalist.

The man who invents a noiseless method of eating corn on the cob, and points out how one can partake of watermelon without wetting his ears, will be a true benefactor.

yet there are various things about it which render it unsatisfactory.

Rather surprisingly it has thus far escaped the denunciations of the doctors, who have spared no little else, as a possible occasion for the communication of injurious microbes, but one does not have to be a President of the United States, nor even a popular politician engaged in a canvass for votes, not sometimes to have wished that the handshaking habit had never been contracted. There are so many ways of shaking hands that are objectionable and there are so many different kinds of hands whose touch communicates a sensation not exactly pleasant. Hands that are too hot or too cold, too moist or too dry, or whose inertness communicates an uncomplimentary sense of indifference on the part of their possessors.

Every one is familiar with the handshake in which all the shaking has to be done by the party of the first part, in which the hand one grasps lies limp and lifeless in one's own, to be taken or left, to be squeezed or let drop, as one pleases, while the attitude of the owner suggests an absolute lack of interest in the proceedings. Behold, that also is vanity and vexation of spirit. So is the question which recurrently arises, and which it may be suspected is the source of much secret embarrassment, the question of to shake or not to shake. Etiquette has its rules for this, but no rules etiquette can formulate will cover every case that may arise, and to determine the right thing may not always be easy.

It will be seen that the Chinese plan has its advantages. The Chinaman you meet does not shake your hand. He bows and shakes his own.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Peculiar Trick of Lightning.

Lightning played a curious trick with a funeral procession near Limoges, recently. It struck the church and burned the altar cloth. Outside the church a girl was killed and four bearers of the coffin were knocked down.

Wonderful Flight of Dragon Fly.

The dragon fly can speed through the air at the rate of 60 miles an hour and more wonderful still, can stop instantaneously in its flight or move backward or sideways without changing the position of its body.