

Living Issues.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S MINNEAPOLIS ADDRESS.

In the same issue of the New York Outlook in which was given the comment on President McKinley's Buffalo speech, the following outline of Mr. Roosevelt's Minneapolis address was also given:

I. A STRENUOUS LIFE.

A comparison of President McKinley's Pan-American address with that delivered by Vice-President Roosevelt at Minneapolis four days before is interesting and instructive. Mr. Roosevelt is more forceful but not more radical than President McKinley; more inspiring, but less persuasive. President McKinley's address is distinctly more commercial in tone, Vice-President Roosevelt's more heroic, so that it may be regarded as an exposition of his favorite text—"a strenuous life." The life of high endeavor, he declares, (and this is the theme of his speech) is the only life worth living. "The willfully idle man, like the willfully barren woman, has no place in a sane, healthy, and vigorous community." "As infinitely the happiest woman is she who has borne and brought up many healthy children, so infinitely the happiest man is he who has toiled hard and successfully in his life work." National prosperity depends upon individual character, which law may promote or prevent, but never by itself produce. In our more complex civilization "in a constantly increasing number of cases we shall find it necessary to shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force;" and the nation must possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations; "the right should be exercised with caution and self-restraint; but it should exist so that it may be invoked if the need arises." The same spirit of strenuous endeavor should characterize the nation as the individual. We cannot shirk our world duties without dishonor. "Good people seek to deter us from treading the hard but lofty duty by bidding us remember that all nations that have achieved greatness have in the end passed away. So they have, so have all others." But they have left, as did Rome, for instance, a noble legacy behind them for the future nations, while the lazy and supine have scarcely left even a name. If we are to perform our duty in the world, we must be able to make good our words; "we must use no words that we are not prepared to back up with deeds;" a principle which Mr. Roosevelt specially applies to the Monroe Doctrine in the following words:

"This is the attitude we should take as regards the Monroe Doctrine. There is not the least need of blustering about it. Still less should it be used as a pretext for our own aggrandizement at the expense of any other American State. But, most emphatically, we must make it evident that we intend on this point ever to maintain the old American position. Indeed, it is hard to understand how any man can take any other position now that we are all looking forward to the building of the Isthmian Canal. The Monroe Doctrine is not international law, but there is no necessity that it should be. All that is needful is that it should continue to be a cardinal feature of American policy on this continent; and the Spanish-American States should, in their own interests, champion it as strongly as we do. We do not by this doctrine intend to sanction any policy of aggression by one American commonwealth at the expense of any other, nor any policy of commercial discrimination against any foreign power whatsoever. Commercially, as far as this doctrine is concerned, all we wish is a fair field and no favor; but if we are wise we shall strenuously insist that under no pretext whatsoever shall there be any territorial aggrandizement on American soil by any European power, and this no matter what form the territorial aggrandizement may take."

He thinks that there is little danger of any complication with any foreign power; but to avoid any complication we must remember that "we can best get justice by doing justice." We must maintain our protective policy, but in so doing we must also remember that "benefits must be given when benefits are sought;" and "through treaty or by direct legislation, it may, at least in certain cases, become advantageous to supplement our present policy by

a system of reciprocal benefit and obligation."

II. EXPANSION.

On the subject of expansion Mr. Roosevelt repeats substantially what he has said before. Expansion of some sort has been the characteristic of American history. It involves risks, but the Americans are not afraid to run risks. No people capable of developing self-government have anything to fear from us. Our treatment of Cuba illustrates this. We have given the Cubans freedom, established law and order in Cuba, secured for them sanitary well-being, done all at great expense, and asked nothing in return "save that at no time shall their independence be prostituted to the advantage of some foreign rival of ours, so as to menace our well-being." Our course in the Philippines he regards as equally a matter for national pride. For the suppression of the Filipinos' revolt he offers no apologies; he justifies it on the broad ground that it is the duty of civilized nations to destroy barbarism. What he says on this subject is so admirably said and so in consonance with the principles which The Outlook has been advocating that we report it nearly entire:

"Barbarism has and can have no place in a civilized world. It is our duty toward the people living in barbarism to see that they are freed from their chains, and we can only free them by destroying barbarism itself. The missionary, the merchant, and the soldier may each have to play a part in this destruction, and in the consequent uplifting of the people. Exactly as it is the duty of a civilized power scrupulously to respect the rights of all weaker civilized powers and gladly to help those who are struggling towards civilization, so it is its duty to put down savagery and barbarism. As in such a work human instruments must be used, and as human instruments are imperfect, this means that at times there will be injustice; that at times merchant, or soldier, or even missionary may do wrong. Let us instantly condemn and rectify such wrong when it occurs, and if possible punish the wrongdoer. But shame, thrice shame to us, if we are so foolish as to make such occasional wrongdoing an excuse for failing to perform a great and righteous task. Not only in our own land, but throughout the world, throughout all history, the advance of civilization has been of incalculable benefit to mankind, and those through whom it has advanced deserve the highest honor. All honor to the missionary, all honor to the soldier, all honor to the merchant who now in our day have done so much to bring light into the world's dark places."

The work thus begun in the Philippines by our soldiers, and now being carried forward "under the wise administration of Governor Taft," giving to the islands "a peace and liberty of which they never even dreamed," must be carried on to its completion. "We shall make mistakes; and if we let these mistakes frighten us from our work, we shall show ourselves weaklings." In the past "we have made many blunders and have been guilty of many shortcomings, and yet in the end we have always come out victorious, because we have refused to be daunted by blunders and defeats—have recognized them, but persevered in spite of them. So it must be in the future." The Outlook gives so much space to this address because it may fairly be taken as an expression, not only of the Vice-President's faith, but of the faith of the young Republicans of the West, whom he, probably better than any other man, represents. If we couple his more virile and heroic speech with the more conservative and commercial speech of the President, they may be taken together as defining the policy of the Republican party somewhat as follows: At home, individual liberty, under such regulation of law as will protect not only the weak from the strong, but the unwise from the cunning, and the individual from practical despotism by great organizations; abroad, the continuance of the present policy of expansion, involving an Isthmian canal; a practical protectorate over South American Republics; the maintenance of our sovereignty in the Philippines, despite mistakes and shortcomings; such modification of our tariff system as may be required from time to time in order to promote commercial internationalism; and some measures to promote an American merchant marine to carry our American foreign commerce in American ships and under American control. We here simply define this policy; we do not discuss it.

LIFE OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt's Mother a Georgian—The Fame of the Chief Executive Won as Scholar, Author, Soldier and Statesman—He is One of the Youngest Men to Become President, Being Under 43 Years of Age—Short Sketch of His Life.

(Atlanta Journal.)

Theodore Roosevelt is closely bound to Georgia by ties of blood. His mother, Martha Bullock, was the grand daughter of James Bullock, who was a doughty soldier of the Revolution, serving as a captain of Georgia and Virginia troops.

The father of James Bullock was Archibald Bullock, the first Revolutionary Governor of Georgia, and his father was named James Bullock, also, a Scotchman, who settled in Georgia in 1715, and was a member of the Georgia Provincial Congress. He was closely related to the heroic Douglasses of Scotland. Thus Theodore Roosevelt comes of illustrious stock, Scotch as well as Dutch. He has Huguenot blood, too, by reason of the fact that the wife of Archibald was Mary De Vaux, granddaughter of a distinguished Huguenot, who fled from France after the edict of Nantes was revoked.

It will be seen that the lineage of Theodore Roosevelt is very rich in historic associations. His mother was a woman of rare beauty and graces of intellect. One of her brothers was the gallant Captain Bullock, who resigned from the United States Navy to cast his fortunes with the Confederacy. It was he who secured that historic cruiser, the Alabama, for the Confederate Government and succeeded in getting her to sea in spite of all the efforts of the United States Minister, consuls and agents in England. Captain Bullock never returned to this country, and died only a few months ago in London, respected and honored by all who knew him.

The old Bullock mansion in Roswell, where Theodore Roosevelt's father wooed, won and married his mother, is still in fine preservation and is now the property of Mr. James D. Wing, who is connected with the White Hickory Wagon Works at East Point, six miles from Atlanta.

Theodore Roosevelt has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Alice Lee, of Boston, who died two years after her marriage, leaving a daughter.

In 1886 he was married again to Miss Edith Kennit Carew, of New York. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. Never has the White House held so many children among its occupants as it will have during the Roosevelt administration.

Few men have won fame in so many different directions as Theodore Roosevelt. He is a scholar, author, soldier and statesman.

At Harvard he was distinguished for his excellence both in studies and athletics. There he acquired a great part of the intellectual equipment that has been so useful to him and strengthened his originally robust constitution to a degree that gave him remarkable physical power and endurance.

Remarkable stories are related of his experience among the rough element in the wild West when he was a ranchman and the manner in which he inspired respect where "tenderfoot" are held in contempt until they prove their manhood.

Theodore Roosevelt has been a prolific author of biographical, historical and political works.

Among his more notable contributions to literature may be mentioned "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," "The Wilderness Hunter." These were all written in the first three or four years after the close of his college life. Later he wrote "The Naval War of 1812," "The Life of Thomas H. Benton," "The Life of Governor Morris," "A History of the State of New York," "Essays on Practical Politics," and "American Political Ideals." He collaborated with Capt. A. T. Mahan on the "Imperial History of the British Navy" and with Henry Cabot Lodge on "Hero Tales from American History."

In 1899 he published his last book, "The Rough Riders," which gives a thrilling history of the war with Spain, and especially the part which his famous command took in it.

Roosevelt has made many notable public addresses and has appeared frequently upon the lecture platform. He is a very forceful speaker, plain and pointed of speech, and affecting none of the tricks or fancy flights of the professional orator. He is a man of action rather than words. He cares little for society in the

technical sense of that word, but has strong social instincts which he loves to indulge among his special friends. These he numbers in various walks of life, from the millionaire to the humble day laborer, from the learned professor to the plain farmer.

A man of more democratic nature and manners than Theodore Roosevelt is rarely seen.

In college he took an active part in debates and soon after his graduation became prominent in his party conventions and among its campaign speakers.

With Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and a number of other rising young Republicans he was conspicuous for his opposition to the Presidential nomination of Blaine in 1884. George F. Edmunds, then a Senator from Vermont, was the candidate of this coterie, but he received a very small vote in the convention.

As Governor of New York Roosevelt displayed marked executive ability and firmness and his admirers regarded him as a future President of the United States.

His nomination for the Vice-Presidency was aided by few of the party bosses and was, in fact, accomplished over the desire and opposition of most of them by one of the most enthusiastic and almost spontaneous uprisings ever witnessed in a national convention.

Theodore Roosevelt is one of the youngest men who ever achieved the Vice-Presidency, and certainly few of our Vice-Presidents have had so swift a rise or so romantic a career. He was born in New York City, October 27, 1858, and is, therefore, under 43 years of age.

The original Roosevelts of New York have been famous from the time the Dutch founded their settlement at the mouth of the Hudson to the present day.

Through successive generations they have been sturdy, valiant and forceful men, who have contributed their full part to the country's history.

Their individuality has asserted itself in many ways and there has never been a time since political parties were formed in this country when each of these leading forces did not number Roosevelts among its devoted adherents and valiant captains.

The Roosevelts have distinguished themselves in war as well as in politics. Courage is part of their nature. To the stolidity and stubbornness of their Dutch nature has been added the enthusiasm and fire which has ever distinguished the men of this republic. No family in the United States has sustained itself more steadily. Since the first Roosevelt landed here there has not been a generation in which one or more of them was not a commanding figure.

The fine strain of Dutch blood which predominates in Theodore Roosevelt has been enriched by a dash of the best Scotch-Irish ancestry to be found. The original Roosevelt in America came in 1649. He was Klaas Roosevelt, a man who had proved his quality before he crossed the sea and who showed himself equal to large duties after he was domiciled in New York.

The descendants of this bold and resourceful Dutchman held many places of trust and honor in their adopted State and became connected with several of the other leading families of New York.

The father of Theodore Roosevelt was a strong man in every sense; and he won for his wife a brilliant and accomplished woman, Martha Bullock, daughter of James and Martha (Oswald) Bullock, of Roswell, Ga.

It is said that the Vice-President is as much a Bullock as a Roosevelt. In him as in many men of marked ability and high ambition the traits of his mother are clearly displayed. The Bullocks made history in the year of the Revolution, the struggle with England in 1812-15 and on both sides of the Civil War.

Admiral Bullock, of the Confederate Navy, who succeeded in sending out the cruiser Alabama on its wonderful and historic cruise, was a

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