

cattlemen and sheepmen supplant the game; I have seen the fortunate movement by which the small farm has tended gradually to take the place of the great unfenced ranch. I now travel in every comfort on railways across lands which when I first rode across them were still the home of the Indian and the buffalo, and I find cities where one can obtain not merely comfort, but luxury, in the places where thirty years ago there was not a building beyond a log hut or a dobie house. The men who did this work were engaged in the final stages of conquering the continent; and it was their privilege to do one of the great works of all time, to do their part in the performance of an epic feat in the history of the progress of mankind.

#### We Must Be Progressive.

"I have used the word progress. The West stands for growth, for progress. So must the whole American people stand. A great democracy must be progressive or it will soon cease to be either great or democratic. No Nation, no State, no party, can stand still. It must either go forward or go backward, and it becomes useless if it goes backward. Therefore, I greet you, men of the West, and I stand for progress, as all men must stand who are progressive.

"The pioneers and their immediate successors won victory only by proving that they possessed the great, masterful qualities which lie at the foundation of National greatness. There are certain well-meaning men of intellectual cultivation, but lacking mental and moral robustness, who complain continually that they find American life, and especially the life of those American communities emerging from the pioneer stage, crude and without genius or beauty. Genius is a fine thing for a nation, but character is a still finer thing, and though beauty is good, strength is an even greater good.

"The men who have made this great Republic of the West what it is, and especially the men who have turned it into a continental commonwealth, have possessed in the highest degree the great, virile virtues of strength, courage, energy, and undaunted and unwavering resolution. Their typical leaders—of whom Abraham Lincoln, though the most exceptional, was the most typical—have possessed keen intelligence, and a character not merely strong, but lofty; a character exalted by the fact that great power was accompanied by a high and fine determination to use this great power for the common good, for the advancement of mankind.

"The pioneer days are over, save in a few places, and the more complex life of to-day calls for a greater variety of good qualities than were needed on the frontier. There is need at present to encourage the development of new abilities which can be brought to high perfection only by a kind of training useless in pioneer times, but these new qualities can only supplement, and never supplant, the old, homely virtues: the need for the special and distinctive pioneer virtues is as great as ever. In other words, as our civilization grows older and more complex, while it is true that we need to develop men whose lives are devoted wholly to the pursuit of special objects, it is yet also true that we need a greater, and not a less, development of the fundamental frontier virtues. These virtues include the power of self-help, together with the power of joining with others for mutual help, and, what is especially important, the feeling of comradeship, of social good-fellowship.

#### Democracy of the Pioneers.

"Any man who had the good fortune to live among the old frontier conditions must, in looking back, realize how vital was this feeling of general comradeship and social fellowship. There were good men and bad men in the new communities, just as in the old communities, and the conditions on the frontier were such that the qualities of the good and bad alike were rather more strikingly manifested than in older communities, but among the men who tried to lead hard-working, decent lives, there was a feeling of genuine democracy, which represented an approach to the American ideal which we certainly should do everything in our power to preserve. We did not try to say that men were equal when they were not equal, but we did our best to secure something like an equality of opportunity and an equality of reward for good service; and, moreover, each man expected to be received, and, on the whole, was received, wherever he went, on the footing that his merits warranted.

"Now, so far as possible, these qualities and the conditions that bring about these qualities should be kept in the great States which are growing out of the old frontier communities. We need to strive for the general social betterment of the people as a whole, and yet to encourage individual liberty and set high reward on individual initiative up to the point where they become detrimental to the general welfare. In continually and earnestly striving for this betterment of social and economic conditions in our complex industrial civilization, we should work in the old frontier spirit of rugged strength and courage, and yet with the old frontier spirit of brotherly comradeship and good-will.

"I do not mean that we should refrain from hating wrong. On the contrary, I would preach fiery wrath against wrong. But I would not preach such wrath against the wrongdoer, save in those cases where his wrongdoing really is due to evil moral attributes on his part and not to a wrong or false system, of which he is almost as much the victim as the beneficiary. Sometimes a wrong represents the deliberate wickedness of the wrongdoer, in which case the remedy is to punish him; but sometimes it represents the effects of a false social system, in which case the right course is to alter what is false in the system. Both principles need to be kept in view as guides to our conduct, and it is necessary some-

times to work in accordance with one and sometimes in accordance with the other.

"Before ending I wish to say a word on something which I believe should especially interest all men who live in the open country, and especially all men who during the past thirty years have lived and worked on ranches or have done their lifework in the wilder parts of our land, on the great plains or among the mountains. The phase of our National life in which the stockman, the mining prospector, the frontier farmer and their associates were the chief characters, was not only a very important but also a very picturesque phase. Often such a phase passes without any great artist arising to commemorate it. The oldtime backwoodsman, for instance, the man of the back country who lived in the Eastern forests through which the waters ran eastward to the Atlantic and westward to the Mississippi, passed away without any painter or sculptor arising who possessed at once both the keenness of vision to see what a vital and picturesque figure the backwoodsman was, and the genius adequately to commemorate it, while the artists who saw the picturesqueness of the backwoodsman lacked the genius adequately to commemorate it, while the artists of real ability unfortunately had their eyes turned toward Europe and lacked the robust originality—which the novelist Cooper showed—to see where their chance lay to do a great work.

"But in our generation, for our good fortune a great artist arose who was capable of seeing and of recording the infinite picturesqueness of the life of the plains and the Rockies. Of course I speak of Frederic Remington. He was one of those Americans who by his achievements distinctly deserved well of America. He worked with pencil, with brush, with chisel; he was both a painter and a sculptor. His pictures and his few bronzes are equally good.

"When my own regiment, a typically Western regiment, recruited mainly from the men of the great plains and the mountains, was disbanded at Montauk Point the officers and enlisted men joined in giving me Remington's bronze Bronco Buster—a gift which I thought peculiarly appropriate coming from such a body of men. In Remington's pictures all the most vivid and characteristic features of the Western pioneer life, which is just closing, were set forth, and he has commemorated forever the men of the plains and the mountains as they actually were. The cowboy is his favorite type, but the mining prospector, the frontier farmer, the man who guides ox wagon or mule team, the soldier, the Indian—all appear.

"Now I wish very much that these men themselves would in turn provide a monument for the great artist, the sum of whose activities represents such a feature of American achievement, and above all represents the commemoration of some of the most interesting figures that have ever appeared on the stage of American life. A statue should be raised to Remington by some really first-class artist. Here at Cheyenne in this gathering many hundreds of the men have come together who were themselves typical leaders in and representative of the very life which Remington so portrayed that it will always live. I hope that these men will join together, arrange the appointment of a committee, and start to raise funds for the erection of such a statue."

#### PICNICKERS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Queens Republicans at Outing Would Elect Him to Any Office He Wants.

While Col. Roosevelt was enjoying himself yesterday among his cowboy friends and Indians in Cheyenne, his political fortunes were fostered at the annual picnic of the Republican Club of Queens County, in Scheutzen Park, Long Island City. Theron H. Burden, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee, is sponsor for the organization, and the meeting was really a ratification meeting.

There was a whoop and hurrah for "Teddy, our next Governor," and it is safe to say the sentiment was for Roosevelt for Temporary Chairman of the next Republican State Convention, for Permanent Chairman, for Governor, or anything else he might like.

Two nights ago the Queens County Republican Club passed a resolution indorsing Roosevelt for Governor, and a banner with his portrait and a copy of the resolution in large letters was one of the features of yesterday's outing. Among those present were William H. Griffith, Chairman, and Francis W. Edgerton, Secretary of the County Committee; State Committeeman Joseph De Bragga, who was represented by an un instructed proxy at the recent meeting of the State Committee and thus adroitly escaped going on record as opposed to Col. Roosevelt; J. Calvin McKnight, Postmaster John Wagner of Long Island City, Postmaster Warren Ashmead of Jamaica, Postmaster George Vreeland of Far Rockaway, and William A. Beadle, Receiver of Taxes of Queens.

#### MR. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Says the Whole Nation Must Be Progressive, as the West Is.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 27.—Theodore Roosevelt's address here to-day was as follows:

"When at the close of my hunting trip in Africa I reached the borders of civilization, the first invitation I accepted was this, to visit the capital of Wyoming on the day when the people of the frontier came together to commemorate their achievements. I was glad it was so, because I have a peculiar feeling for the men and women of what used to be called the 'Far West,' and especially for those of the cattle country.

"For a number of years I lived on a ranch on the Little Missouri, sharing work and play, good fortune and bad fortune, with my neighbors; working on the round-up, serving as delegate from the Little Missouri round-up district to the Montana Stock Growers' Association, and even at times acting as Deputy Sheriff at my end of the country.

"I count those years as among the most valuable of my life, because nothing breeds such community of feeling as to work with one's fellow-men at their life tasks, and to learn to know their feelings by actually sharing them. The man of the West, throughout the successive stages of Western growth, has always been one of the two or three most typical figures—indeed, I am tempted to say, the most typical figure—in American life, and no man can really understand our country and appreciate what it really is and what it promises unless he has the fullest and closest sympathy with the ideals and aspirations of the West.

"The prime reason for this is to be found in the fact that the Westerner is so good an American. He is an American first and foremost; for this is the great lesson, friends, that all of us need to learn and to keep, the lesson that it is unimportant whether a man lives North or South, East or West, provided he is genuinely and in good faith an American, that he feels every part of the United States as his own, and that he is honestly desirous to uphold the interests of all other Americans, in whatever sections of the country they may dwell.

"A hundred years ago, when men spoke of the West they meant the country between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Fifty years ago the white man's West took in Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, and then skipped across to California and Oregon. The country of the great plains and the Rockies, the country in which you whom I am now addressing lead your lives and do your work, has grown up within my own lifetime. I myself saw and took part in the closing years of the pioneer period, and it was my great privilege to work side by side with the pioneers—the ranchmen, the miners, the cowpunchers, the mule-skippers, the bullwhackers—who actually opened up the country.

"I have seen the herds and flocks of the