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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before, continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

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Week ending Tuesday, June 21, 1910.

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### Roosevelt's Return.

The reception of ex-President Roosevelt upon his return from abroad (p. 563) was the most demonstrative ever accorded any individual, public man or private citizen, in the United States. He came into the lower bay at New York in the early morning on the 18th on board the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Salutes were fired at Fort Wadsworth, where the troops were lined up at "attention"; the battleship "South Carolina" welcomed him with a salute of 21 guns; the U. S. revenue cutter "Manhattan" brought members of his family and intimate friends to his vessel to greet him and take him aboard; letters of welcome from President Taft and Gov. Hughes were handed him. A little later the revenue cutter "Androscoggin," bearing the committee of 300 appointed by Mayor Gaynor, and accompanied by a fleet of vessels of many kinds, came alongside the "Manhattan"; and the committee, under the direction of its chairman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, received him in behalf of the city. With renewed gunpowder salutes, a river procession then formed and steamed as far north as Twelfth street, where it turned back to land the guest at the Battery. He was received there in person by Mayor Gaynor, and from a grandstand addressed a vast crowd. From the Battery he was escorted by a long cavalcade through a thick crowd of enthusiastic spectators, up Broadway and Fifth avenue, under the Dewey arch, to Fifty-ninth street. Late in the afternoon he went to his home at Oyster Bay.

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Besides his familiar greetings to friends and admirers in the course of the day, and his definite assurance that he will—

have nothing whatever to say in the immediate future about politics and will hold no interview whatever on the subject with anyone, and anything purporting to be an interview that may appear can be safely set down at once as an invention,—

Mr. Roosevelt incorporated this formal address to the American people in his speech at the Battery:

I am ready and eager to do my part so far as I am able in helping solve problems which must be

solved if we of this the greatest democratic republic upon which the sun has ever shone are to see its destinies rise to the high level of our hopes and its opportunities. This is the duty of every citizen, but it is peculiarly my duty, for any man who has ever been honored by being made President of the United States is thereby forever after rendered the debtor of the American people and is bound throughout his life to remember this as his prime obligation, and in private life as much as in public life so to carry himself that the American people may never have cause to feel regret that once they placed him at their head.

He was in conference at his home on the 19th with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Congressman Longworth (his son-in-law), and Secretary Meyer of the Navy Department under President Taft and Postmaster-General under Mr. Roosevelt. He absolutely refused to be interviewed by newspaper representatives.

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### Suppressing Revolution in Mexico.

In the same north and northwestern provinces of Mexico where two years ago groups of revolutionists, or bandits, as the Mexican government called them, received stern treatment, being dispatched by bullet or rope, and their sympathizers sent to the salt mines (vol. xi, p. 396), the Mexican government is now making arrests by the hundred, and searching for smuggled arms, according to dispatches of the 18th and 20th, the latter from Cananea, the chief center of the former uprising. Martial law had been proclaimed in Cananea and other border towns. The dispatch says that the revolutionary movement originated among the young element of northern Mexico, followers of General Bernardo Reyes, now in Europe, and of Senor Madero, candidate for president, now under arrest in Monterey on the charge of causing crowds to form (p. 564). The discontented faction demands political liberty, free speech and the "right to vote." They announce they will go to the polls on election day prepared to fight if denied their constitutional rights. That such uprisings were to be expected during this election year and that as far as possible they would be put by the Mexican government in the bandit class, was predicted last year (vol. xii, p. 819).

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### Inter-State Railroad Regulation.

The conference committee's report on the railroad bill (p. 512) came before both houses of Congress on the 14th. It was adopted on the 17th by the Senate, and on the 18th by the House, and the bill was signed on the 18th by the President. The new law takes effect in 60 days, except as to the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate rates, wherein it takes effect immediately.