



# THE ROUGH RIDERS

## Colonel Roosevelt, Colonel Torrey and Colonel Grigsby and Their Novel Regiments of Daredevil Cowboys and Dudes.

### How the Queer Bodies of Fighters Came Into Being and the Careers of Some of the Men Who Lead Them on the Field of Battle.

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Those novel military organizations known under the popular designation of "Rough Riders" are forcibly proving their soldierly efficiency in the present war. The topography of eastern and central Cuba especially is similar in

troops, battalions or regiments possessing special qualifications from the nation at large under such rules and regulations, including the appointment of the officers thereof, as may be prescribed by the secretary of war. This bill was passed on April 22, and

ranch owner and lawyer of Wyoming and as a politician is known as the author of the Torrey bankruptcy bill. Lieutenant Colonel J. Q. Cannon is the eldest son of the Mormon councillor and political head of that church and a brother of Senator Cannon. When at home, he is the editor in chief of The Deseret News of Salt Lake City. The senior major is J. G. Harbord who was formerly in the Fifth cavalry. W. G. Wheeler of Denver, who has also seen service in the regulars, is the second major, while Bob Calverly, the "Fighting Sheriff of Wyoming," is the junior major. The adjutant is Herbert E. Lacey, a son of the former judge of the same name in Cheyenne. Mortimer Jesurien is chief surgeon.

In addition to the guidon of Company 1, which is of Utah silk and was presented by the women of Salt Lake City, there are two regimental mascots—one a pretty kitten named Kitten Lee, a gift from the women of Cheyenne, and

the men have discarded sabers and machetes and depend wholly on firearms, principally rifles, for they are virtually mounted riflemen. The men of the First regiment of volunteer cavalry place their trust in machetes as well as in guns, while the men of the Third, or Grigsby's, regiment have pinned their faith to the revolver. These ideas are the outgrowth of the beliefs of the several commanders in the most efficient weapon, and subsequent events may prove which of the three is the most correct in his conjecture. But there is a probability that the machete, the rifle and the revolver all have their special use at times in battle, in days of siege or in the hour of attack. This last named regiment, which insists that it is the original regiment of Rough Riders and should have been sent at first with Colonel Wood's men, contains 12 companies of 32 men, or a roster of about 4,000, including officers. About 88 per cent of them are miners or cowboys, the remainder being clerks, business and pro-

and Wood, a former army surgeon on the personal staff of General Miles and family physician to the president, became well known from its very inception as "Teddy's Terrors," or "Roosevelt's Rough Riders," the latter term being readily accepted because of "apt alliteration's artful aid" and because of the fame and popularity of the cowboy literature, politician and civil service reformer.

It is known that when Roosevelt stated his determination to go to the scene of war the president offered him a colonelcy, but he declined that honor, saying that his knowledge of military tactics was not sufficient, but he would accept a position as assistant to his friend Dr. Wood. Then the two gentlemen received the commissions they held until recently, when Wood was made a brigadier general of volunteers and Roosevelt colonel of the Rough Riders for gallant work at San Juan.

This regiment was the first to feel the brunt of war, at the battle of La Quasina, on June 24, when 17 of the brave fellows fell dead in the Cuban chapparal. Brigadier General Wood, the former commander of these Rough Riders, was known throughout the west more than a dozen years ago as the "Fighting Doctor." Today he wears a medal upon his breast voted to him by congress for bravery in the Geronimo campaign. It was then said that he had saved a command when all the officers excepting himself and one other had been prostrated by the trials of a hard campaign. A native of Bristol, he entered the army in 1855. Arriving at the fort in Arizona which was to be his headquarters one evening in June, he was in the field at 4 o'clock the next morning in the beginning of the Apache campaign, and for the succeeding two years his career was more that of a soldier than a surgeon. He made trips of 2,000 miles in length and was active in the Indian campaign of 1888.

Theodore Roosevelt has been known, always aggressively, as civil service commissioner, New York city police commissioner and assistant secretary of the navy. From the time of his graduation at Harvard, as ranchman, litterateur, politician or reformer, he has been constantly in the public eye.

The regiment is a peculiar combination of plainsmen and recruits from the society ranks of New York city, so called dudes who were polo experts and cross country riders, representing well known, wealthy and illustrious families of the Empire State. There are also in the ranks college graduates from Yale and Princeton and ten men from the Harvard class of 1898. It has been Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's idea that the former leaders of the cotillon could learn more readily the use of the saber and revolver and become better horse-

men and either the .45 caliber carbones, Winchester rifles or the United States Cavalry. The men being able to charge standing in the stirrups. The ponies would stop like automotons at the word of command, and in the wheeling, circling, yelling and riding with a fearless abandon the men showed how practically impossible it would be for a foot soldier to defend himself from a machete charge. They know how to shoot straight as well. Of the two majors one is Hershey, adjutant general of New Mexico, and the other Alec O. Brodie, whom his home newspaper called "one of the best known citizens of Arizona." Major Brodie is a graduate of West Point, class of '72, and was adjutant of the First cavalry when he resigned. Of late years he has been a civil and mining engineer and is part owner of one of the richest mines in the west.

Captain William O'Neill, who was killed while leading his troop, was born in St. Louis. He had been a student, a newspaper man, a cowboy, a traveler, the sheriff of an Arizona county, the mayor of a city, a lawyer, a miner and the editor of three or four newspapers and magazines. He had been all over the world and was well known among business men of New York city as among the cowboys of Arizona, where he spent the greater part of the last 20 years of his life.

The former Colonel (now Brigadier General) Melvin Grigsby was born 52 years ago on a farm near the village of Potosi, in Grant county, Wis., and lived there till he enlisted at the opening of the civil war. His youthful education comprised a few winters at a log cabin district school and three terms at the village academy. Of his four years' service in the cavalry about one year was passed in the prisons of Andersonville and Florence, S. C. Twice he escaped from the former, at one time being free for 30 days, but in the second attempt he succeeded in reaching the Federal lines after two months of traveling through swamps by night and hiding anywhere in the daytime.

When he reached safety, he was thin and emaciated and of such a smoky color from standing about the small campfires he had made that for a time he was dubbed the "Smoked Tank." In his book detailing his military experiences, published a few years ago, he wittily used this appellation as a title to his literary production.

At the close of the war he succeeded in obtaining part of a college education and then studied law. After admittance to the bar he removed to South Dakota, settling in Sioux Falls, then only a small village, connected with the outside world by a stage line. Always prominent in politics, he has been known as "a fighter" and a man of principle, preferring his convictions and belief to office. Years ago he was a candidate for

captain of the regular army from 1875 to 1883, taking part in numerous Indian fights, is the owner of a cattle ranch, with over 1,000 head of cattle, near Pierre, S. D. He was a noncommissioned officer of the Eleventh infantry when Colonel Frost, now commander of the First regiment of South Dakota infantry, was a private in his company. He has the finest pack of wolf hounds in the northwest and with his wife follows them in the chase during the winter months.

Captain John E. Hammen of C troop, a resident of Sturgis and engaged in the cattle business, served 14 years in the regular army of Uncle Sam's military forces and has experienced many hard Indian campaigns. At the time of his appointment he was one of the brand commissioners of South Dakota and was the first man to tender a company to Colonel Grigsby after the latter had received his commission. Hammen was a sergeant under Major Reno when that officer failed to re-enforce Custer at the Little Big Horn battle, and his brother was killed by Custer at the time.

Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd, appointed from Montana, is a graduate of West Point, a native of Iowa and an ex-officer of the regular army who retired some years ago to enter mercantile business at Butte, Mon. Major Leigh H. French, the senior major of the regiment, is a physician of Washington, but has had a varied experience as a cowboy in Tom Green county, Texas, a stage driver in the west and a hunter in both the west and foreign countries. He is an expert rider and a dead shot.

Major R. W. Stewart, also an expert with firearms and one of the youngest officers of the regiment, graduated from Yale in 1888 and since then has been located at Pierre, where he served as state's attorney and reporter of the supreme court. As a lawyer he has been prominent in practice before the supreme court of the state of his adoption.

Adjutant A. L. Sues resigned a position as special pension examiner to accept a commission in the regiment. He has served in the regular army, and before locating in South Dakota about two years ago he was a major of the militia force in the District of Columbia.

In the rank and file of Grigsby's Rough Riders are men of all classes and conditions. There are Englishmen, Mexicans, Scandinavians, half breed Indians and a sprinkling of almost every other nationality. Practically they are all cowboys fresh from the ranch or ex-cowboys who have for the time being left their business pursuits to fight with the Rough Riders. Some few of them have thrown aside remuneration at positions paying as high as \$2,000 a year, but the majority are plain men who had nothing with which they enlisted but their last month's pay and their clothes, daredevil fellows who cared little what their future might be, ready to fight and with the motto, "Never Surrender or Retreat."

Donald MacDonald.



COLONEL ROOSEVELT LEADING HIS "TERRORS" IN THE FAMOUS CHARGE AT SAN JUAN.

many respects to our transmississippi states and territories, and the Rough Riders, principally from Arizona, Wyoming and the Dakotas, whose lives have been full of fighting, find a congenial occupation in harassing an enemy whom they regard with as much kindly consideration as they formerly regarded our native Indians from the Sioux of the Black Hills to the Apaches of the Rio Grande.

The first regiment, United States volunteer cavalry, organized by Colonel Leonard Wood, with Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt as assistant, has become the most widely known of the three regiments of Rough Riders from the fact that it was the first to face the Spaniards in Cuba, but the other two, Torrey's and Grigsby's regiments, are thoroughly disciplined and capable military bodies.

The scheme of the special cowboy regiments is said to have originated with Colonel Melvin Grigsby, and it was through his efforts that the bill allowing their organization was passed by congress. During his residence of 29 years in South Dakota this gentleman had naturally come in contact with the cowboys on the ranges, and at the first intimation of war, conceiving the idea that a regiment of Rough Riders and dead shots would be even more effective than a body of regulars owing to their restlessness of life and limb and their daredevil spirit, wrote to the secretary of war suggesting the formation of such a body of men and tendering his own services in any capacity that would be accepted. The reply was made to him that his suggestion would be used if possible.

When Colonel Grigsby went to Washington, on April 11, he learned that a bill for the organization of a regiment of Rough Riders was before congress providing for the organization of a regiment of special volunteers could be raised by the president under the order, Grigsby had his congressman in the last 40 minutes before a vote was taken upon the following amendment: "Provided, further, that the president may authorize the secretary of war to organize companies,

a week later Colonel Grigsby had his commission and instructions to recruit the regiment of the Third United States volunteer cavalry, now known throughout the country as "Grigsby's Rough Riders." His force was mustered into service on May 19 and the next day left for Chickamauga. Since then his command has been brigaded with an Ohio and an Illinois regiment, and he has been raised to the rank of brigadier general. But it was his heartfelt desire to have the three regiments of Rough Riders united into one special brigade. The second regiment, United States volunteer cavalry, or "Torrey's Rough Riders," as it is better known, was organized by Colonel Jay L. Torrey, who knows nearly every man in his regiment personally. So particular was he in organizing his regiment that he carefully examined 5,000 men before choosing the 1,300 allotted to him by law. The second officer in rank is Lieutenant Colonel Cannon, and there are three majors. The regiment is made up of seven companies from Wyoming, two from Idaho, two from Colorado and one from Utah. Colonel Torrey is a wealthy

Willie Kane, a boy 15 years old, who claims Pittsburg as his home and, having been made a colonel's orderly, blows the bugle calls. But the possession of these inducers of good luck did not prevent the regiment from having a serious railroad accident on its route from Fort Russell to Jacksonville, Fla., in which seven men were killed and eight injured, a peculiar introduction to the casualties of war. Among the injured was Colonel Torrey himself. A singularity of this command is that

fessional men from the towns. The horses with which they are supplied are especially large and strong, but perhaps not as well adapted to the Cuban climate as the smaller horses of Texas ponies which Roosevelt's men are riding. They are armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles and Colt's .45 caliber revolvers. Naturally they are all crack shots.

The first regiment of 750 men, though organized and at first commanded by Colonel (now Brigadier General) Leonard

men by association with the cowboys who have lived in the saddle and slept on their rear ends nearly all their years, while the latter might benefit from contact with the former men of leisure and derive from the companionship some of the good characteristics of "the pampered darling of society." This command has two rapid fire Colt guns and a dynamite gun, artillery auxiliaries which the other two similar organizations do not possess. In addition to the murderous corn knife, or machete, this

boosting it effectively on the up grades and trotting along behind it contentedly on the level.

kind is called kif and if used in moderation has no more effect than wine, but the concentrated essence known as chakra produces intoxication as quickly as raw spirits and leads to delirium tremens.

IN A GOSSIPY STRAIN.  
Criminals in the Sandwich Islands are exempt from punishment upon reaching a spot called the rock of refuge, where a proscription or religion affords protection. At this rock the lawbreaker may remain in his family or friends, until he can escape from the country, but he is never allowed to return to his own tribe.

he replied, "but that depends upon what you want to make of yourself. When God wants to make an oak, he takes a hundred years, but when he wants to make a squash he takes six months."

upon present the unfortunate one with cows, sheep and sums of money, each according to his means, and in that way set him upon his feet again.

Self Eddin, the cousin of the khedive of Egypt, who shot his brother-in-law, Prince Faud. Offenders of royal blood who commit such serious crimes are usually sent to an insane asylum, but in this case the khedive has refused thus to mitigate the sentence.

in Belgium dog traction is employed to help wheezy wheelmen up acclivities. The animal goes ahead, and when the summit is reached, jumping up behind and trols forth his merry barcarole as the vehicle scots down hill. In Strassburg he is harnessed behind the bicycle,

Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, professor of international law at Yale, says in respect to talk of European interference with our action in disposing of the Philippines, "Of one thing let us make sure—that our future shall be determined by us and not for us."

Stephen B. Griswold, law librarian of the New York State library at Albany, who has just completed 30 years of continuous service, is the only person in the state capitol who has held office for so long a period. During his incumbency the number of volumes in the library has increased from 20,000 to 60,000.