William H. Taft recalls dispute with Theodore Roosevelt, 1922

Introduction

President Theodore Roosevelt mentored and groomed William Howard Taft to be his successor in the White House. However, once Taft was elected in 1908, he based his administration on a more business-centric and limited-government form of Republicanism in direct conflict with Roosevelt's progressive vision. Roosevelt, displeased with his former protégé's approach, ran for president in 1912 to unseat Taft and, when he couldn't build significant support among Republicans, formed the Progressive, or Bull Moose, Party. The split resulted in the election of the Democratic contender, Woodrow Wilson.

As tensions built up between Taft and Roosevelt before the election of 1912, former newspaper editor Herman Henry Kohlsaat convinced Taft to give him copies of the correspondence Roosevelt sent to Taft. Taft claimed that Kohlsaat never intended to publish the correspondence, but only wanted to use it to heal the breach between Roosevelt and Taft. However, ten years later, the letters came to the attention of George H. Lorimer, editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, who did consider publishing them.

As this letter indicates, Taft persuaded Lorimer not to publish the correspondence, even though the letters would have vindicated Taft. Three years after Roosevelt's death, Taft wrote, "I now cherish no ill will at all toward Theodore Roosevelt," and expressed his wish "to leave to my children the discretion to publish what I may say to them, together with this correspondence, when the subject becomes ripe for the political history of the time." The letter is an example of the close, collaborative, and even confidential relationship that sometimes prevailed between politicians and the press.

Excerpt

I count myself very fortunate that my letter reached you as it did, and I thank you sincerely for doing what you have done. The public discussion of my relations with Roosevelt has always been a painful one for me. I have felt deeply that Mr. Roosevelt's friends, whether with his consent or not, have been exceedingly unjust to me in their representations and inferences, and these letters I think repel practically all that they have said; but I think it better not to revive the discussion, and to leave to my children the discretion to publish what I may say to them, together with this correspondence, when the subject becomes ripe for the political history of the time. I now cherish no ill will at all toward Theodore Roosevelt. There were times when I could perhaps not have said so, especially when his action seemed to require me to leave the White House to go out onto the stump to rebut his charges. But all that has gone into the past, and in his silence and

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inability to answer, I do not wish to appear to be reviving the discussion, and that is what would have been the result had the letters been published, because the public would have assumed, what you assumed, that the letters were given to Mr. Kohlsaat, with permission to publish them.

Questions for Discussion

Read the introduction and study the letter. Then apply your knowledge of American history to answer the following questions:

- 1. Describe the political issues that divided the former president Theodore Roosevelt and his successor, William H. Taft.
- 2. Why was Taft reluctant to reveal the content of the letters sent to him by Roosevelt?
- 3. At what time and under what conditions did Taft believe it would be proper to publicly publish the Roosevelt letters?

Image

Supreme Court of the United States. Mushington, P.C.

October 10,1922.

My dear Mr. Lorimer:

I count myself very fortunate that my letter reached you as it did, and I thank you sincerely for doing what you have done. The public discussion of my relations with Roosevelt has always been a painful one for me. I have felt deeply that Mr. Roosevelt's friends, whether with his consent or not, have been exceedingly unjust to me in their representations and inferences, and these letters I think repel practically all that they have said; but I think it better not to revive the discussion, and to leave to my children the discretion to publish what I may say to them, together with this correspondence, when the subject becomes ripe for the political history of the time. I now cherish no ill will at all toward Theodore Roosevelt. There were times when I could perhaps not have said so, especially when his action seemed to require me to leave the White House to go out onto the stump to rebut his charges. But all that has gone into the past, and in his silence and inability to answer, I do not wish to appear to be reviving the discussion, and that is what would have been the result had the letters been published, because the public would have assumed, what you assumed, that the letters were given to Mr. Kohlsaat, with permission to publish them. If Mr. Kohlsaat thinks this, he is quite in error. I had forgotten that I had given him the letters, but the circumstance revives my recollection of what occurred. Mr. Kohlsaat said he was - and I have no doubt he was - a very warm friend of both Mr. Roosevelt and me, and was anxious to prevent the breach that he saw coming. He came to me with the statement that Mr. Roosevelt felt, and his friends said, that I had not acted in good faith with respect to my Cabinet appointments, and that he (Mr. Kohlsaat)

William Howard Taft to George Lorimer, October 10, 1922, p. 1. (Gilder Lehrman Institute, GLC08052)

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had written, or was going to write, a letter to Mr. Roosevelt, urging him not to have a break, and insisting that I had done nothing to justify it.

Smarting, as I was, under the injustice of the charges, I let Mr. Kohlsaat see the letters, and then, at his request, let him take copies of them.

This was at the time when Mr. Hilles was my Secretary, I judge from what Mr. Kohlsaat says. Mr. Hilles was not my Secretary until the latter part of my term, so that it must have been a year or two after the date of my letter to Horace. The fact that Mr. Kohlsaat did not publish the letters for twelve years is a fairly good indication that he had nothing of the kind in mind when he took them from me, because he is a newspaper man, and the wish to publish is naturally strong with him.

Let me renew the expression of my grateful appreciation of your kindness in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George H. Lorimer, Editor, The Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, Pa.

William Howard Taft to George Lorimer, October 10, 1922, p. 2. (Gilder Lehrman Institute, GLC08052)