

# A DAY OF GLORY FOR WHEELING REPUBLICANS

## And Their Brethren From Ohio and Pennsylvania and of the Little Mountain State As well.

### COLONEL "TEDDY" ROOSEVELT GIVEN AN OVATION

That Eclipses Anything Ever Seen in This City in its Warm Enthusiasm—His Speech at the State Fair Grounds in the Afternoon Heard by 20,000 People—Governor Nash, of Ohio, Followed with an Able Address on the Issue of the Campaign—Club Demonstration at Night was a Magnificent Spectacle, and was Witnessed by Scores of Cheering Thousands Along the Route—Many Crack Visiting Clubs were in Line, Including the Pittsburgh Tariff and Americus Clubs—Colonel Roosevelt's Trip From Canton to Wheeling.



Thursday, October 18, 1900—This is the date that will pass down into the annals of the city of Wheeling politically, as one of the greatest of all; not only the occasion of the visit of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, the hero of San Juan, governor of the Empire state, and Republican vice presidential candidate, but also notable for perhaps the greatest club demonstration the city has ever witnessed.

#### FROM CANTON TO WHEELING

The Wheeling Reception Committee boarded the Roosevelt special at the Presidential City—A Brief Speech at Navarre, and a Short Stop at Martin's Ferry.

The Roosevelt special arrived at Canton shortly after 8 o'clock, coming via the Cleveland Valley & Terminal. A crowd of 1,000 people were at the station to greet Governor Roosevelt, and the jam was something fierce when the Rough Rider stepped from his car. Escorted by the famous Canton Governor's Troop, he was driven to the Tabernacle, where he addressed a large audience. Colonel Roosevelt received an enthusiastic greeting, and said in part:

"Coming up in the carriage was Judge Day. We were talking about the campaign. I remarked to him that I didn't see how any man who was right thinking, and who also had his heart in the right place, could fall to be with us in this campaign. That is the way I feel about it. I am not speaking as a politician, but from the standpoint of a student of history. When we come to look at President McKinley, he seems to have the knack of keeping in the right of things. Not only has he faced greater problems more successfully than any man since Lincoln, but than any man before Lincoln, excepting Washington. Washington went out of office in 1797 and it was sixty-four years before any President stood in the white house who had to face as grave problems, as difficult problems, as great dangers to the nation as President McKinley has had to face and has successfully faced. (Applause.)

"There have been other Presidents, as at the time of the war of 1812, and at the time of the Mexican War, who have had to face foreign problems; but President McKinley stands not only for the honor of the flag abroad, not only for financial and economic prosperity at home, but President McKinley stands as the special representative and embodiment of the cause of orderly liberty and the unity of American life. We have never been threatened since the days of the Civil war with an arrest of our national progress and civilization as we have been threatened by the Bryanized Democracy during the past five years. The present day Democracy, under the lead of Mr. Bryan and his lieutenants, Senator Pettigrew, Mr. Altgeld, Hon. Richard Croker (applause and laughter) and the representatives of Goebel in Kentucky, has nothing whatever in common with the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson."

#### Wheeling Men on Board.

At Canton, the Wheeling reception committee boarded the special. Two of the committee, Sheriff Richards and Mr. William G. Caldwell, as well as Allen B. Smith, of the News, went to the wrong railroad station and missed the train. The other members of the committee were Postmaster Wise, Congressional Chairman George Wise, Circuit Clerk Charles H. Honning, and R. M. Archer. The committee met Colonel Roosevelt soon after leaving Canton, and were pleasantly received by the candidate.

The Roosevelt special during its trip through Ohio was in charge of Railroad Commissioner E. D. Kaylor, of Ohio,

Governor Roosevelt occupied the private car Minnesota. With him on this remarkable tour of the country is Colonel Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, who was the first man of his state to volunteer for the war with Spain. Next the Roosevelt car is the Pullman, Montana, filled with newspaper correspondents, representing all the press associations and many leading newspapers. Another Pullman is used for reception committees, like that from Wheeling. On the car when it arrived at Wheeling in addition to the committee of West Virginians were Governor George K. Nash, of Ohio; Hon. Joseph E. Blackburn, state food and dairy commissioner of Ohio; Hon. Lewis Cass Laylin, of Norwalk, who heads the Ohio state ticket this year as the candidate for secretary of state; Colonel Fred N. Sinks, secretary to Governor Nash; Francis B. Gessner, of Washington, representing the Philadelphia North American and several Ohio newspapers; H. J. Booth, of Cleveland, general traffic manager of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and several others.

#### Short Speech at Navarre.

The only stop between Canton and the Ohio river was at Navarre, where a short address was made. In introducing Governor Roosevelt, Governor Nash said: "I assure you that McKinley and Roosevelt will receive a larger plurality than any Presidential candidate ever received. (Cheers.) And Ohio will give them a larger plurality than she ever gave any presidential candidate. (Great applause.) I hope you will be very quiet now, for Governor Roosevelt only made thirteen speeches yesterday and his voice is not in the best of condition. I take great pleasure in presenting to you the man whom we all love and honor, Governor Roosevelt." (Great applause.)

In response Governor Roosevelt said: "I have time to say but a word or two to you, my fellow citizens. I want to appeal to you to preserve the conditions we are now enjoying in material prosperity and to preserve unstained our honor at home and abroad. The words of a public man must be judged by results. If he prophesies, look to it whether his prophesies have been realized."

Just at this point, the governor's talk was interrupted by the train pulling out. The crowd cheered heartily.

At Scio, Long Run, Dillonvale, Warrenton and other points along the line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie there were many people assembled, and everywhere there was great enthusiasm.

The train pulled in at Martin's Ferry at 1 o'clock, and as it stopped at the railroad station, the crowd of 5,000 people broke out in long prolonged cheering. Governors Nash and Roosevelt appeared on the rear platform, and were given an ovation. Governor Nash introduced Governor Roosevelt, who said:

"Fellow citizens, it is evident that I cannot teach you anything. Rather, I think I can learn from you. Ohio's all right and you're all right." (Tremendous applause.)

Then came Wheeling and an ovation for Colonel Roosevelt such as he has seldom witnessed since he began his great campaigning tour thirty-seven days ago.

#### MAGNIFICENT OVATION

Tendered "Teddy" Along the Route to the State Fair Grounds—Difficulty in Reaching the Carriages From the Train—Rough Rider Parade.

When the Roosevelt special pulled in at the Terminal station at 1:15 it was to the accompaniment of scores of tooting factory whistles and the glad acclaim of 5,000 or more people who had assembled to do honor to the Hero of Santiago. An effort was made to disembark from the rear platform, but the crowd surged around in such a press that the local committee decided to execute a flank movement by taking Colonel Roosevelt and his party through the train to the first coach, and there disembark near the waiting carriages.

#### Ovation for "Teddy."

This was done, and when "Teddy's" spectacled countenance with its pleased smile and uplifted Rough Rider hat appeared at the car door, the thousands united in one glad cry of welcome. Col. Curtis Guild and some of Chief Clemans' men assisted in keeping the crowd back while Colonel Roosevelt was accompanied to his carriage. In the carriage with him were Hon. A. B. White, of Parkersburg, the Republican candidate for governor of West Virginia; Governor George K. Nash, of Ohio, and Col. Curtis Guild, of Boston. In other carriages that followed were Railroad Commissioner Kaylor, of Ohio; Food Commissioner Joseph E. Blackburn, of Ohio; Hon. John H. Atkinson, of New Cumberland, West Virginia's sole surviving delegate to the first national Republican convention; Congressional Chairman S. G. Smith, Postmaster George Wise, Mr. E. Buckman, County Chairman W. H. Hornish; Secretary J. K. Hall, of the West Virginia Republican state committee; Col. Fred N. Sinks, of Columbus, Ohio, secretary to Governor Nash; H. J. Booth, general freight traffic manager of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, of Cleveland; Mr. John Frew, Dr. D. H. Taylor, Circuit Clerk Charles H. Honning, Col. Morris Horkheimer, Judge Romeo H. Freer, Hon.

#### FAT BABY

Fat is the cushion that nature fills out and surrounds the little ones with, to protect their tender parts—the same with kittens and puppies—fat is not tender. Fat they must have; and fat they must be.

If your baby is anyway short of his rights, give him Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

It will send you a little to try it like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Perry A. Shanor, Hon. Samuel George and others.

#### Reviewed the Parade.

After the carriages had been entered they were drawn up in line on Eighteenth street, and the Rough Rider regiment and other marching clubs passed in review before Colonel Roosevelt. The demonstration was a most creditable one, though only intended as an escort to the Fair Grounds. The turn-out included the ten companies of the First West Virginia Rough Rider regiment, the Six Footers, Travis Cadets, Cadiz (Ohio) Republican Club, in attractive uniforms; the Mark Hanna Club, J. J. Gill Club and Rough Riders of Martin's Ferry; the Monongah (W. Va.) Colored Republican Club, headed by its own band, and several other clubs.

#### Up Market Street.

When the last club had passed in review Governor Roosevelt's and the other carriages fell in line. As the line proceeded up Market street the scene was one to remember. The pavements and street and windows were filled with cheering thousands. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and Colonel Roosevelt was kept busy responding to the greetings he was receiving. When the McLure corner was reached the demonstration reached its climax. The balcony was filled with ladies, every window of the hotel had its occupants, and both Market and Twelfth streets were a jam of humanity—and every man, woman and child almost shouting for all they were worth. Colonel Roosevelt remarked that the demonstration exceeded anything that he had encountered on his thirty-seven days' trip through the country.

The route was up Market to Tenth, to Main, and across the river on the suspension bridge, and south on Penn to the state fair grounds. All along the route the enthusiasm and crowds were maintained. The scene as the Rough Rider companies and uniformed clubs marched around the track to the grand stand was beautiful and inspiring. Colonel Roosevelt's and the other carriages were driven into the track enclosure, and when the 7,000 people in the grand stand and the 13,000 that filled the space in front of that structure caught their first view of the familiar countenance of the candidate, their enthusiasm knew no bounds. The applause amounted to an ovation, in fact, and was continued until Colonel Roosevelt reached the speaking stand, and was renewed with greater vigor when he appeared at the front of the stand, in full view of the great crowd.

#### AT THE GROUNDS.

Great Enthusiasm Prevailed When Colonel Roosevelt Appeared on the Stand—Speeches by Governors Roosevelt and Nash.

It was 2 o'clock when the Roosevelt party reached the stand, and it was decided to push the exercises with all speed, in order that the special might leave for below within a few minutes of its scheduled hour, 2:30. Congressional Chairman S. G. Smith advanced to the front and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I desire to introduce to you as chairman of this meeting the next governor of West Virginia." (Applause.)

Governor-to-be White lost no time. He simply introduced Governor Roosevelt as the first speaker. The latter advanced to the front, but was unable to make himself heard, owing to the great ovation he was tendered by the cheering thousands. Finally, Governor Roosevelt mounted upon one of the press tables, and with the assistance of Mr. White obtained a fair degree of order.

#### Governor Roosevelt.

Governor Roosevelt spoke with some difficulty, and his usually strong voice would break slightly, showing that it is in none too good condition. Colonel Roosevelt began with a scathing arraignment of the scoundrels who put in circulation in Wheeling—on the very grounds where the meeting was held—a libel to the effect that he had said that Bryanism and labor troubles could be cured by shooting them down. The denial was sweeping and complete, and such an act, fathered by the local Democracy will do it no good. On all sides it was strongly condemned, and by some Democrats as well as by all Republicans. As he concluded his reference to this cowardly and unscrupulous attack upon his public record, Colonel Roosevelt threw away the circular which he held in his hand with a gesture of disgust.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech in full was as follows:

My Fellow Countrymen, Men and Women of West Virginia and Ohio:—Before I make the remarks I have to make, I want to call your attention to a circular that is being circulated on these grounds by a set of scoundrels. (Applause.) It contains what purport to be extracts from speeches I am said to have made, in one of which I said that the way to get rid of Bryanism and labor troubles was to stand them up against a wall and shoot them to death, and again, "Any person who would join a strike or go near one, ought to be killed." They dare not give the dates of the speeches, because there were no such speeches. (Applause.) Neither in Chicago nor New York nor anywhere else. The statements are lies, known to be lies by those who started them, and by those who circulated them, and it is characteristic of the party which stands for repudiation of the Nation's debt, which stands for civic disorder and lawlessness at home, and the dishonor of the flag abroad, that it should take refuge in foulness and most deliberate mendacity when all other weapons fail. (Applause.) So much for that incident.

#### An Appeal to Americans.

Now, gentlemen, I appeal to you today not so much to Republicans, as I appeal to you as American citizens. I don't have to call your attention to the superiority of conditions now compared with four years ago. Four years ago, gentlemen, and especially you who work in the factories or the mines, how much chance would there have been of success for a strike for higher wages? Not much. But just such a strike has succeeded in Pennsylvania now. (Applause.)

Do you recollect here in Wheeling six years ago, the days of Coxey's army and the free soup house kitchen? (Cries of "Yes") Well, if you want thin soup

McFADDEN'S

Does This Interest You?

Boys 50c Plush Caps for.... 25c  
Men's 50c Winter Caps for... 25c  
Men's \$2.00 Soft Hats for... \$1.50  
Men's \$2.50 Stiff Hats for... \$1.90  
Men's \$3.00 Finest Hats for \$2.50

McFADDEN'S, 1318, 1310 Market Street, Wheeling.

free, you can have it by voting for free silver. (Applause.) And if you want to continue the present prosperity you will have to vote for the retention in office of President McKinley (Applause) and the continuance of the policies for which he stands.

#### Militarism.

And, gentlemen, our opponents, Mr. Bryan and his supporters, ask you to give up your present prosperity; to give up the honor of the flag; to give up that spirit of orderly liberty under the law for which this republic should ever stand; and they ask you to give it up for fear of militarism and imperialism! (Laughter.) Militarism! Comrade, (pointing to a veteran of the blue standing near by), I have seen a great many of the men wearing the button that shows that they fought in the Union army, and in Kentucky I had with me on the train and on the platform some of your gallant foes, like General Buckner, General Basil Duke. I have fought under Joe Wheeler, my companion, Col. Guild, has fought under Fitzhugh Lee, and you saw in battle more men engaged in one day than there are now regular soldiers in the entire army of the United States. (Applause.)

#### Our Own Kinsfolk.

Coming along here to-day, right up from the station to here, I have met several of these threats. They are now called "threats"—to our liberty. One of the "threats" was in my own regiment down at Santiago. There was a colored man who had fought in the Twenty-fourth Infantry—(right on) our left there, you remember. A voice—"I'll never forget it.") There was a white man who had fought in the Third cavalry whom I commanded at one time in the San Juan fight, regular soldiers, those two, formerly; both of them now citizens like anyone else. These 65,000 regulars, they are your own kinsfolk, your own friends, some of them are in the audience here, listening to me, and you are asked, you 75,000,000 of freemen are asked to be afraid of 65,000 of your own kinsfolk if they wear Uncle Sam's uniform. (Laughter and applause.) There are of them 86-100 of a man, with a corresponding fraction of a gun, for every thousand people in the United States, and if there exists in West Virginia—which I doubt—a single individual so timid as to be afraid of about an ounce and a half of a regular soldier (laughter)—well, I want to relieve him from his fright. There are enough veterans of the Union and Confederate armies to protect him. (Applause.)

#### Irresistible Appeal.

And I appeal to every man who is a man, to every American who believes in Americanism, to stand with us in this fight, northerner and southerner, easterner and westerner, whether he and his father wore the Blue or whether, if they have worn the Gray, he now stand like Fitzhugh Lee, Buckner, old Joe Wheeler, Basil Duke; whether he was born abroad or here, whether his parents came from Germany or Ireland, or have lived for generations on this soil; black or white; Catholic or Protestant; Jew or Gentile; if he is a good American, I challenge the right to his support. (Applause.)

#### Consent of the Governed.

Mr. Bryan is very nervous about the consent of the governed when he is dealing with a Tagal bandit, who is shooting at the blue uniform on the other side of the water, but he has not a word to say or behalf of the doctrine of the consent of the governed when it is a question of our own fellow citizens in North Carolina. (Applause.) In Kentucky the Goebellites not only discriminate against white and black Republicans, against Gold Democrats, but even against Silver Democrats, if they don't belong to their faction; and there the people's will has been violated, and by fraud a man put in as governor who was not elected to fill the office. There is a violation indeed of the consent of the governed doctrine. Mr. Bryan comes down to Kentucky to speak for whom? For the people who are ruled without their consent by fraud? No, he comes to speak on behalf of those who pervert our institutions, violate the ballot box and do the foulest wrong that can be committed to our Republican institutions. (Applause.)

#### Bryanism Paramount.

And I will tell you the paramount issue. Mr. Bryan does not always recollect which is the paramount issue from week to week. I will tell it to you. It is Bryanism. (Applause.) Bryanism spells in Illinois Albigeldism, with an accompaniment of anarchy and bomb throwing; in my own state it spells Crokerism, (applause), with its system of blackmail, vice, and private ownership in and public denunciation of the lee trust. (Applause.) In Kentucky it spells Goebellism, and everywhere it means the union of the forces that tell against our material well-being, against civic honesty, against social and industrial good will.

I appeal to you, O, my fellow countrymen, to preserve the conditions of our material prosperity; to preserve that orderly liberty under the law which is the most precious heritage of

freemen. And finally, O, men of West Virginia, you who have sent your sons by tens of thousands both into the ranks that wore the Blue and into those that wore the Gray, I appeal to you because you feel within your hearts the national greatness; I appeal to you to declare one for all at the threshold of the new century the old American doctrine that where once the flag has been hoisted in honor, it shall never be hauled down in dishonor. (Prolonged applause.)

#### Departure of "Teddy."

Again, as Colonel Roosevelt concluded, the enthusiasm was general and prolonged. Immediately, Colonel Roosevelt, accompanied by Colonel Curtis Guild, Messrs. A. B. White, James K. Hall, the newspaper correspondents and others, left the grounds for the Ohio River passenger station, where at 2:50 o'clock, they departed for the southern part of the state. It was inevitable, of course, that Colonel Roosevelt's departure should be the signal for the departure of a large portion of the crowd.

Before his departure, Mr. White introduced Governor Nash, saying: "I will introduce to you as your next presiding officer one of the founders of the Republican party, Mr. Atkinson, of Hancock county, who was a delegate to the national convention in '56 that nominated Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President. Before retiring I will introduce to you as the next speaker who will entertain you, the governor of the grand old state of Ohio Governor Nash."

#### Governor Nash.

Governor Nash met with a hearty reception from the crowd, and his reference to Mr. White was heartily applauded. He said:

Fellow Citizens:—On last Monday, I received an order. It was to go to Cincinnati, get Governor Roosevelt and deliver him on Wheeling Island in West Virginia. (Applause.) I believe we got here on time. It was not, however, until we had passed through Ohio, some into all parts of the state, and I assure you that in Ohio he was received with the same enthusiasm, and by the same kind of people who met him this afternoon in Wheeling. His enthusiastic reception gave assurance of one thing, and that is, that Ohio in November next will give to McKinley and Roosevelt the largest majority it ever gave to a presidential candidate. (Applause.)

Now, fellow citizens of West Virginia, I take a little interest in your candidate for governor. As a boy he lived in my own city of Columbus. His father is now my neighbor, and I desire to say that it gives us the greatest pleasure possible to know that the people of West Virginia honor his manhood as we in Columbus honored his boyhood. (Applause.)

#### Bounded by Republicanism.

Now, Ohio wants to have another thing done. For many years we have had a Republican state east of us in Pennsylvania; sometimes we have had a Republican state west of us in Indiana; but we want to be surrounded this year by Republican states. We want West Virginia on the southeast and Kentucky on the south. If you can only surround Ohio by Republican states, possibly our young men will give up their bad idea or custom of running away from home and getting all the offices when the Republicans in the neighboring states are triumphant. (Laughter.)

Now, fellow citizens, it occurs to me that there is no reason in the world why any man who cast his ballot for William McKinley in 1896 should now propose to cast his ballot for William J. Bryan. The issues in 1896 are the issues of 1900. In 1896 the Republican party, in national convention assembled, made two promises to the people of this country. One of those promises was that it would repeal the odious Wilson tariff law, and enact in its place a law that would give protection to American workmen and American industries, and at the same time produce revenue enough to meet and pay the expenses of this great government. Another promise made in 1896, and more important, was this; that the Republican party would adopt a sound financial policy for this nation, and that it would make the gold standard a part of the statute laws of the United States. We have been in power but a little more than three years and these promises, so solemnly made, have been kept. Now, fellow citizens, it occurs to me that it is a wise policy to keep in power a party that always keeps its pledges. (Applause.)

#### The Height of Folly.

Fellow citizens, it seems to me that it would be the height of folly to substitute for such party, the leaders of another party who made great prophesies and whose prophesies are proven to be false in less than three years' time. Fellow citizens, from 1893 until March, 1897, the Democratic party and its leaders had control of our national government. During that time great distress came upon the country. Governor Roosevelt has asked, do you want those times to return, in effect. You changed your government in March, 1897, and now you have a prosperity heretofore unheard of in this land. Now, do you want to change that condition for the condition which existed from 1893 to 1897?

I heard from my father when a boy an old adage. I think every man in this audience has heard this adage, and practiced it to some extent in his private affairs. That old adage was this: It is always a good thing to let