

# JERSEY OLD GUARD GREET ROOSEVELT

## Franklin Murphy Talks to Colonel as an Old Friend and Pins Flag Upon Him.

## COLGATE DONS THE BUTTON

## Franklin Fort Another Republican Who Aids in Making Newark Reception Cordial.

## THOUSANDS CHEER SPEECH

## Bob Fitzsimmons Welcomed by Colonel and Introduced to Diners as an Old Acquaintance.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt finished his stumping tour for the Republican nomination for President in Newark last night, where he addressed a meeting of 5,000 at the Industrial Exposition in the First Regiment Armory.

It was another busy day for the Colonel, and he said his only regret was that it was impossible to go to Weequahic Park, where, the police reported, 35,000 persons who had gone to see the pageant were waiting to greet him.

At the First Regiment Armory Colonel Roosevelt made his address from what is known as the illuminated tower, in the centre of the great drillshed. On every side was a cheering crowd that kept the Colonel running from side to side of the tower platform.

Near the Colonel in the illuminated tower, where all might see him, was ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, so-called "absolute boss" of the Old Guard, the anti-Roosevelt Republicanism of the State. With Mr. Murphy was his daughter. It has been a much-discussed declaration in Newark that Murphy and Roosevelt had not been on political "speaking terms" since the fight of 1912 which resulted in the formation of the Progressive Party.

Mr. Murphy seemed enthusiastic over the reception to the Colonel. He followed every word of the speech, and on one occasion, pointing to the crowd which was cheering wildly, he exclaimed: "Look at the heads!" He remained in the illuminated tower until Mr. Roosevelt completed his address, and then went with the Colonel as one of his escort to the Robert Treat Hotel, where the party made its headquarters. It was also noted that he pinned an American flag on the Colonel in the tower.

On the Reception Committee, which met Mr. Roosevelt at the station when he arrived from St. Louis at 7 o'clock, were many Old Guardsmen, and none seemed displeased with his job.

At a supper tendered to the Colonel at the Robert Treat Hotel soon after his arrival Mr. Murphy sat on his right and throughout the meal they had their heads together in animated conversation. While the meal was in progress Austen Colgate appeared in the dining room and walking up the centre aisle cordially shook hands with Mr. Roosevelt. This action was the signal for a demonstration from the 200 business and professional men and political leaders present. One of them called the attention of the newspapermen to the fact that Mr. Colgate wore a Roosevelt button.

### Glad to See Bob Fitzsimmons.

Another incident at the supper attracted attention. An attendant appeared in the lobby bearing a card and acting in a manner that made it evident that he was uncertain what to do. A member of the Roosevelt party asked what was troubling him, and he whispered: "Bob Fitzsimmons, the fighter, is here and wants to see the Colonel."

The Colonel was informed of the visit, and asked that Fitzsimmons be shown in. A moment later the ex-prizefighter appeared in the dining room and the Colonel, with his "Grad to see you, Bob, fine," gave his hand a mighty shake. Then he introduced Fitzsimmons to ex-Governor Murphy, ex-Governor John Franklin Fort, Mayor Thomas J. Raymond, and other leading citizens, as "My old friend, Bob." Everybody was as cordial to "Bob" as if he had been an ex-President.

The Colonel's visit has started no end of political talk in Newark, and while Mr. Murphy would make no definite statement there were many who ventured the opinion that he might be found with the Colonel in Chicago. He is a candidate for United States Senator on the Republican ticket in New Jersey and some of the leaders feel that the nomination of Roosevelt would have an excellent effect on his chances.

Mr. Colgate is the Republican nominee for Governor on the organization ticket.

The Colonel's treatment was cordial from the time he arrived in Newark until he left at 11 o'clock to motor to Oyster Bay. There were crowds at the station, and the armory where he spoke was jammed to capacity. Most of his talk was devoted to a discussion of industrial conditions, but it was when he talked preparedness that the cheering was loudest. There was a tremendous outburst when he first appeared, and the Colonel led the cheering, waving a big American flag.

The acoustics of the hall are not the best but, although many could not hear a word, not more than 500 of his auditors left before his address was finished.

Before he spoke to the crowd in the big drillshed the Colonel addressed the officers of the First Regiment in their rooms.

"As you know I do not believe in weasel words," he said, "and I do not believe in weasel deeds, either, and that is why I want to congratulate you men who show by your deeds that you mean what you say. It is on men of your kind that this country must depend. I don't believe in letting 'George do it' any more than you do."

The Colonel was a bit tired and showed it after he had been talking for half an hour in the armory. He went from there through a cheering crowd of 15,000 persons to take a brief rest before going to Oyster Bay. A strong-voiced man shouted to him: "I hope they hear this in Chicago and that it will let them know what the people want."

"Thank you, thank you," said the Colonel as he was hurried away.

### Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.

Here is what Mr. Roosevelt said in Newark:

I am glad to be able to speak at this industrial exposition which commemorates the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Newark. For over a century and a half after that date this country of ours was overwhelmingly agricultural in character. For the last half century its industrial development has grown by leaps and bounds. Newark typifies to a peculiar degree, what our country is growing to be. Therefore, both the causes of hope and the causes of fear for our national future are at work with full strength in this city.

When all is said and done as to how much other classes contribute to our national welfare, it yet remains true that the whole structure rests on the

men who do the work of industry and men who do the work of agriculture. The farmers, big and little, and their hired men, and the men engaged in business, including those who furnish the capital for, those who furnish management for, and those who for wages do the actual work of the factories and the railroads and all other industrial agencies—these are the two great classes who compose the bulk of our people, and whose welfare is absolutely fundamental not merely to national welfare but to national existence.

Of recent years we have grown more and more to realize that as a mere business population, while the welfare of each is primarily his own concern, yet it must also be to a large extent the concern of all of us. As regards farming, for instance, if the soil is exhausted, then the people who draw their living from the soil will become impoverished, and then the whole social structure will topple. It is the business of the whole community to see that the soil that has been tilled for fifty years is more productive and not less productive at the end of that time. It is our business to help the men who dwell in the open country in such a fashion that not only their work be more productive but that their lives, and especially the lives of their women and children, be led in full and satisfactory fashion.

### Efficiency with Justice.

The same thing applies here in industry. It is essential that industry shall be in the highest degree productive—that is, that there shall be great efficiency and, as a necessary corollary, the ample rewards for great leadership without which such efficiency cannot be accomplished. It is no less essential that justice shall go hand in hand with the efficiency, and that the great rewards paid to the captains shall be paid, not at the expense of those who work under them or of the public which they serve, but as a just recognition of the fact that their activities have been to the benefit of the public, and that the reward of these activities has been, with a measurable approximation to justice, shared with and among the people who work for them. Unfortunately, there are many of our people who have refused to consider more than one side of this problem. It can never be rightly approached or satisfactorily solved unless full consideration is given both sides, unless there is a real attempt to combine common sense with a love of fair play. There are some men who talk and act as if all that is necessary is that kind of efficiency which produces an enormous immediate result and great prosperity for the few without regard to the fact that it creates among many others a rankling sense of injustice which is bound in the future to work harm.

On the other hand, there are any number of visionaries, and of demagogues, who take advantage of visionaries, and both these classes often talk and act as if men who did not receive their fair share of prosperity could somehow be benefited by having the prosperity destroyed so that they would receive no share at all. Both types, the type of prosperous man who gains his prosperity by exploiting his fellows, and the type of unprosperous man who seeks to gratify his anger by wrecking the prosperity of others, are equally undesirable from the standpoint of the republic, as a whole. Moreover, morally they are really of the same type. Each denounces the views of the other; and yet his own view is merely the other's changed in form, but identical in essence. The arrogance of the malignant envy and hatred with which a certain type of agitator regards the man who is better off, although in appearance opposite views, are fundamentally merely diverse manifestations of the same evil spirit. The arrogance felt by the unscrupulous man of means toward his less favored brother and the envious hatred felt by the unscrupulous man of poverty toward his brother who is better off are two sides of the same evil shield. Arrogance is painted on one side and envy on the other, but the shield itself is the shield of selfish disregard for a brother's welfare.

### Americanize Our Industry.

After this war we shall face a Europe which has cast off the shackles of the past and which industrially will be as aggressive as any military power has ever been in a military sense. It is time for this great country of ours to be unified in its Americanism. One phase of that Americanism must be the Americanization of our industries. With this end in view it is an absolute necessity that there shall be protection, that we shall have a protective tariff administered as I have elsewhere described. But while such a tariff is essential to our permanent well being, and while, if there is not such a tariff, we shall face the gravest economic disaster after the close of the war, we cannot afford to forget that it is merely the beginning of securing for our industries the efficiency and the justice which are indispensable. The protective tariff is the barrier behind which our industries can be developed in safety. But it remains for us to see that they are thus developed with the highest efficiency and in nationalized fashion for the good of all of us.

This legislation ought to embody the principle of reciprocity, which years ago was advocated by Blaine and McKinley, who were ahead of their time.

It is not easy even measurably to realize the ideal of industrial justice. It is not easy to realize any ideal in actual life for, as all men of public affairs grow sadly to know, nothing is easier than to lay down lofty principles in the study or on the platform and nothing harder than successfully to apply them in the stream of the workaday world. Nevertheless the attempt must be made and must be measurably successful if we wish to avoid grave trouble for ourselves and for those who are to come after us.

We must in every way encourage industry. We must recognize in the fullest and frankest manner the great services of those exceptionally able men without whose leadership there is not progress in industry. At the same time we must recognize that together with the exceptional rewards rightly due for exceptional service there must be a sincere and common-sense attempt to secure the passing around of prosperity, a reasonably just division of the rewards of prosperity. Upon our success in these two lines of endeavor depends the real greatness of our industrial and therefore of our national future. If we fail in one respect there will be no prosperity, no material well-being, and therefore no real future at all. If we fail in the other respect, the future will bring so much evil as in the long run probable to counteract the good. It is for the great leaders of industry and for the men of the type who have organized this extraordinary exposition to see that our course in these matters is shaped with such good-humored sanity and at the same time such appreciation of high ideals and such perseverance in following them that we shall avoid the twin gulfs of disaster. We must steer between them toward the realization of hope of those who when they made this republic, made it with the expectation that its citizens should be prosperous men and women who did justice to others and demanded justice for themselves.

Colonel Roosevelt departed from his set speech to reiterate his denunciation of hyphenates of all kinds, and to declare that "we are a full-grown country, and if we think we need a nurse and a perambulator we are mistaken."

"We have seen in the last two months," declared Colonel Roosevelt, "just how unprepared we are. We have had peace with Mexico. I say that because we have been officially assured. Peace," he added, smilingly, "continues to rage in Mexico with unabated violence."

He said he had heard many persons ask: "Who will we be prepared against?" His answer, he said, invariably was: "Against any one who might be tempted by our being weak."

Colonel Roosevelt also referred to the Panama Canal, and said he had no apology to offer for having "dug it."

"I might have written an elaborate

message to Congress," declared the Colonel, "but if I had Congress would have debated on it and the canal would have been fifty years in the future. I decided to dig it and let Congress debate afterward. It is debating still."

The Colonel's trip to Newark from St. Louis was uneventful except for a demonstration at Pittsburgh, where the Friars, under George M. Cohan, appeared at the station to greet him.

## SEES DANGER IN COWARDICE.

### Col. Roosevelt Writes for Patriotic and Social Preparedness.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in an article entitled "Peace Purchased by Cowardice Invites War" in the current issue of the Metropolitan attacks the belief that the policy of keeping out of the war, in spite of the Lusitania and other submarine incidents, has impressed other nations in our favor, and denies that "our three years of tame submission to the repeated murder of men, women, and children" had conciliated the Mexicans or other Latin Americans. Colonel Roosevelt quotes from El Radical, a Carranzista paper printed at Victoria, Mexico, an editorial written while the United States was still backing Villa. One paragraph quoted follows: "May the victims and the survivors of the Lusitania pardon us, but our joy is greater than the sorrow we feel for the holocaust. Why? Because in the sight of the world the torpedoes which destroyed that ship sunk the honor of the United States in the ocean of ignominy. The sword of Barbarossa has slashed the cheek of Uncle Sam, and it makes the heart leap with delight to see the barbarian of America go down before the barbarian of Europe."

Colonel Roosevelt in the articles discusses questions of preparedness, and argues that the duty of military services goes with the right to vote.

"The prime lesson to be drawn from our gross misconduct both in relation to Germany and in relation to Mexico," he says, "is the absolute need of preparedness in this country. There is need of industrial preparedness no less than military preparedness. Military preparation must not be only with a view to the possibility of war, but to secure a feeling of patriotism and duty toward the central Government, a profounder sense of responsibility and a deeper appreciation of the meaning of discipline. Such preparation will mean that we will talk less about our rights and more about our duties, our obligations. Universal military service of the kind I advocate, based on universal military training, means co-operation and the establishment of a collective national spirit. This means laying the foundation for further steps in social reform. It means preparing the way in the popular mind for necessary social reforms. All this, of course, means immense social progress."