

# COLONEL SCORES APPEAL TO BIGOTRY

Infamous, Roosevelt Says, to  
Treat a Man on the Basis  
of His Worship.

## LINKS BARNES AND MURPHY

Ex-President Tells Brooklyn Audi-  
ence He Wishes They Were  
Both in the Same Party.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, after a hard day spent in campaigning, arrived at the Brooklyn Academy of Music at 10:30 o'clock last night and ran down to the footlights to the accompaniment of a hearty burst of applause. The gathering was very decorous and there were few cheers. This was largely because those responsible for the meeting had hired the hall for a lecture instead of for a political meeting, thereby getting the hall at half rate. But to follow out this plan it was necessary to hold the seats in reserve. Tickets were issued and nearly every seat was occupied early in the evening and the platform seats were filled by enthusiastic men and women.

Some of the speakers expressed pleasure at the change in political methods. How complete the change was came strongly to all those in the house when a collection was taken up to help pay the expenses of the campaign. Col. Roosevelt plunged right into his subject as soon as he had a chance to be heard. He disposed of the religious issue that has been injected into the campaign in this way:

"The cardinal principle of the Progressive Party is that each man shall be treated according to his work. It is infamous to treat any man on the basis of the way in which he worships his Creator. We treat with absolute equality all men, whether they be Catholics, Protestants, or Jews. We hold that it is the prime duty of our party to see that there is no discrimination for or against any reputable man or against any candidate because of the creed he professes. Friends, I appeal to every man to help us accomplish the ends we seek, no matter whether he is rich or poor, or how he earns his daily bread. We only ask that the men who act with our party live as decent men should.

"I wish at the outset," he said, "to

meet some of the objections made frequently by men who say that they would vote with us if they thought we could win. I ask you to stand with us because, whether we win or lose, we are fighting a great fight for righteousness, and we will keep it up until victory perches upon our banner. Don't wait until after the victory to plunder the tents of the conquered."

Then the Colonel got around to Bosses Barnes and Murphy. Of them he said:

"At the top of two places stand Barnes and Murphy and they stand so close together that you couldn't put a sheet of tissue paper between them. There is no distinction between them, and whatever their principles are they do not prevent them from standing or from acting together. I wouldn't object to them so much for being in public life if they were both in the same party.

"But they confuse the citizens by being nominally heads of different parties while the machines they control stand for precisely the same things. Barnes stands for Lincoln and the freedom of the slaves, and Murphy stands for Thomas Jefferson and the things that Jefferson stood for. I don't believe Murphy ever knew what Jefferson really did represent, but as Jefferson has been dead for nearly a hundred years it does no harm to stand for him—in Murphy's opinion."

Bainbridge Colby criticised Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and other men connected with the National Administration for their support of James W. Gerard in these words:

"Cabinet Ministers have mentioned the fact that Senatorial candidates were good party men, as if this constituted an unanswerable claim to the confidence and consideration of the voters. What a silly philosophy, what a caricature it makes of our politics. Isn't it high time we shook off this degrading superstition of party obedience?"

Party loyalty was not the supreme duty, said Mr. Colby, and he attacked Senator Root, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and William D. Guthrie, whom he termed the "castigator of judges," for the appeal for support for James W. Wadsworth, because he was a Republican.

"Why do we waste our time with the discussion of candidates and the weighing of and comparison of principles if these men are right?" he said. "Let us count the Republicans and the Democrats and let the count be certified by auditors of skill and standing. Then the result can be hailed as righteous and edifying. Nobody will have committed the unforgivable sin of consulting his conscience or exercising his intelligence."

Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive candidate for Governor, was heartily welcomed. He told of the time when Jotham P. Allds, a Republican, was turned out of the State Senate for bribery and how both the Democrats and Republicans sought to advance Allds to the majority leadership of the Senate. He accused Barnes and the Republican machine of being responsible for the entrance of Murphy into the field of State politics. He said:

"In 1910, when the second administration of Gov. Hughes was closing in gloom, and Barnes had had his way and Murphy had had his way against the great and officially constituted

leader of nine millions of people, the red herring across the trail was the alleged menace of the personality and policies of Theodore Roosevelt. Upon this fictitious issue, the Barnes element joined the Murphy element from one end of the Commonwealth to the other, and lifted Tammany into State-wide power, in spite of the fact that Hughes had personally urged upon Roosevelt the duty of continuing the fight for the freedom of the State from bi-partisan intrigue and irresponsible rule."

The other speakers were Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Corrections, and ex-Senator Josiah T. Newcomb. Robert H. Elder presided.

## GLYNN ON BIGOTRY ISSUE.

Anti-Catholic Circulars Fitted Whit-  
man's Speeches, He Says.

Gov. Glynn began his day yesterday with an interview in which he discussed the issues of the campaign. In speaking of Mr. Whitman's responsibility for the injection of religious prejudice into the struggle he said:

"I do not charge Mr. Whitman with having put the religious issue into the campaign, but things that occurred after his speeches in Amsterdam and elsewhere are, to say the least, cause for suspicion. Mr. Whitman's references to 'American patriots' were followed by the distribution among his hearers of copies of The Menace, anti-Catholic circulars, and sample ballots on which no Catholic was indorsed. Mr. Whitman may not have ordered the distribution of such reading matter. I do not charge that he did—but the reading matter fitted in very well with parts of his speeches."

Asked what effect he thought the injection of the religious issue would have on his campaign, the Governor said:

"It will probably cost me some votes up-State, but I have always run ahead of my ticket there, and should be able to do so again. I ran ahead of Wilson and Sulzer up-State two years ago, and persons knew then that I was a Catholic."

The Governor was entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Commerce Club, at 744 Manhattan Avenue, in Brooklyn, where he addressed 500 business men. In the afternoon he spoke to 1,500 persons in the German Club, at Stapleton, S. I. He explained his plans, and put particular emphasis on the need for creating a State employment bureau and the necessity for conserving the water power of the State.

"I am ready to stand upon each and every plank of the Democratic platform adopted at Saratoga," he said. "And I do this not merely because I am a Democrat, but because I regard that platform as one of the finest expressions of intelligent public opinion ever put forward by any political party. As the Democratic leader I shall endeavor to make our laws reflect the principles of this platform, just as I shall compel Democratic office holders to reflect Democratic honesty and effectiveness in the discharge of their duties."