

# ROOSEVELT IN OHIO PLEADS FOR UNITY

## Declares Republicans Can Get Together and Scoff at Danger in New Nationalism.

### BITTERLY ASSAILS HARMON

#### Declares Governor Acted Improperly as Railroad Receiver, and Blocked a Public Utilities Bill.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5.—Theodore Roosevelt came to the aid to-day of the Republican Party in President Taft's State, where it is having one of its hardest fights. On a flying trip across the State he severely attacked Ohio's Democratic Governor, Judson Harmon, and defended the policies of the Republican Party. Of the Republican candidates and the State platform he had little to say.

People turned out in great numbers to hear Col. Roosevelt. Leaving Chicago early in the day he made his first speech in Ohio at Toledo, after speaking briefly at several points in Indiana, telling the crowds which gathered at the stations that Senator Beveridge should be re-elected. From Toledo he came to Cleveland, stopping at a number of places for talks from the platform of his car to cheering crowds, in some of which there were several thousand persons.

Cleveland celebrated when the Colonel came. There were bands, torches, and a parade, which wound its way between the thick walls of people who thronged the streets downtown and cheered. The rally was held in the Central Armory. There is room for more than 10,000 persons in the armory, but only a part of the crowd which surged about the building could get inside.

Col. Roosevelt used much the same arguments in Ohio, where the insurgents are not in control, as those which he advanced yesterday in Iowa, where the progressives are in control.

Of Warren G. Harding, Republican candidate for Governor, he said: "If Mr. Harding is elected you will have a Governor who will put through a public utilities bill." That was all the Colonel had to say of Mr. Harding.

He indorsed Representative Howland strongly as one of the men who had stood by him when he was in the land agent dispute with Congress. He mentioned none of the other candidates on the Republican ticket. The Republican State platform, which indorses President Taft for re-nomination in 1912, received little attention. He spoke of it long enough to criticize the tariff plank, which contains a strong indorsement of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill, saying that the party leaders who framed it had lagged behind the people.

In the midst of an attack upon Gov. Harmon, Roosevelt was interrupted by repeated calls from the audience, "How about Ballinger?" He stopped his speech abruptly and shouted: "He is not running for office in Ohio."

This answer did not satisfy his audience and the calls were repeated. Finally Roosevelt stopped again and, after waiting a moment for quiet, he said, waving his arm emphatically:

"If I ever ask you to vote for him you can come and ask me questions."

#### Defense of New Nationalism.

Col. Roosevelt also defended New Nationalism in his speech here.

"Much alarm—some of it sincere, some of it entirely insincere—has been expressed about the New Nationalism," said Col. Roosevelt. "The New Nationalism really means nothing but the efficient application to new conditions of the old and fundamental moralities; in accordance with which our forefathers worked in the days when they founded this Republic; in accordance with which our fathers worked in the days when they saved the Republic."

"As I said in my Osawatimie speech, and as I repeated in New York, the New Nationalism represents the struggle of free men to gain and to hold the right of self-government as against the special interests, who twist the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will. At every stage and under all circumstances the essence of the struggle is to equalize opportunity, to destroy privilege, and to give to the life and citizenship of every individual to the highest possible value, both to himself and to the commonwealth."

"Honest, timid men may momentarily be misled by leaders who are neither honest nor timid into misinterpreting our purpose; but as certain as I stand here, the American people will, in the end, overwhelmingly and decisively declare themselves for the principles and the purposes set forth. Our intention is to extend the genuine principles of democracy into our industrial and economic, as well as our political, life. We hold that a great democracy must be progressive, for if it ceases to be progressive it soon ceases to be either great or democratic. We believe in efficiency in government; we stand for fact and not formulas."

"We are for the efficient exercise of popular rights; we wish to see the efficiency shown alike by the executive, the judicial, and the legislative branches of the Government, each acting in its own sphere, and no one of them being permitted to aggrandize itself at the expense of the co-ordinate branches. We are for both the rights of the Nation and the rights of the States; but we do not wish either the cry of National rights, or the cry of State rights to be used for the purpose of subverting the cause of popular rights."

#### State and National Rights.

"Primarily, we are for the rights of the people; where these rights can best be subserved by the exercise of States rights, then we are for States rights; but where, because the question is one that really affects all the people of the Union, the cause of popular rights is really identical with the cause of National rights, then we are for National rights. Above all, we feel that by legislative, executive, and judicial action it should be made clear that the National and State Governments, taken jointly, cover the whole field of government, so that there shall not be left any debatable land, any neutral ground, in which wrong-doers, sufficiently wealthy to be able to hire the best legal counsel, can dwell in security, and enjoy the fruits of their wrong-doing without interference by either State or Nation."

"There is room in the Republican party for every honest and upright man who really does face the future, who really is more concerned with the problems of the future than with the buried problems of the past. Northerner and Southerner, Easterner and Westerner, we all stand together now and work with a common purpose, for the common National welfare, for the common good of all of us. Men who have differed in the past over methods rather than over principles, can now come together and work in a spirit of the heartiest co-operation."

"Here in Ohio, for instance, I call your attention to the excellent speech of Congressman Longworth, when he presided over your State Convention. He then laid down doctrines to which, in their substance, all of us can subscribe, just exactly as I hold that all good Republicans, without regard to their differences as to the past, can heartily subscribe to the principles laid down for guidance in the future by my lamented friend, Senator Dolliver of Iowa, whose death at this time is a real calamity to all our people."

"One of the great issues before us is the tariff. Here, my friends, your official party leaders in your State platform, like the official party leaders who wrote the platform in my own State, distinctly lagged behind the people; and the true Republican position is to be found in States like New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in the East, like Indiana, Iowa, South Dakota, and Kansas in the West. Do not forget that the differences among Republicans have not been with reference to the principle of protection, but with refer-

ence to the proper method of applying that principle.

"I feel that in this contest we have a right to ask the support not only of Republicans but all far-seeing independents and Democrats who desire the welfare of this land, for the Republican party has set its face in the right direction, and is journeying thereon; while our opponents wander around in a confused mist of purposeless dissatisfaction, and for leadership have to appeal either to men who have no practical knowledge of what they want, and of how it ought to be achieved, or else to men who are able and are practical, but whose purpose is sinister, and who desire to mislead their followers, and, under cover of a campaign of mere sound and fury, secretly and stealthily so to work as to prevent our people from doing anything effective to break the bonds of injustice and of special privilege."

#### Attack on Gov. Harmon.

A severe personal attack on Gov. Harmon of Ohio was made by Col. Roosevelt throughout the day. Beginning at Toledo he reviewed Gov. Harmon's connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, of which Harmon was receiver, and said that the Governor had not performed his duty to the State faithfully. His address was delivered in Valentine Theatre. When he arrived in Toledo he was cheered by crowds in the streets as he drove by on his way to the theatre.

The Colonel began his address by saying that "in the Democratic press" there has appeared to-day a telegram addressed to him and sent "apparently on Gov. Harmon's behalf by Mr. Powell, a former Democratic candidate for Governor." The telegram said: "Gov. Judson Harmon is the same Judson Harmon who, as special counsel, traced the crime of rebating to Paul Morton, resigning when you refused to proceed against this member of your Cabinet." The message asked Col. Roosevelt why he did not act against Mr. Morton.

The Colonel asserted that Mr. Harmon failed completely to trace the crime of rebating to Mr. Morton. The Attorney General, Mr. Moody, reported to him that Mr. Harmon had produced no evidence whatever to justify his recommendation of action against Mr. Morton. Mr. Harmon proposed to indict Mr. Morton anyway, apparently on the theory that evidence might subsequently be found that would connect Mr. Morton with misconduct, saying that "Guilt is personal." Col. Roosevelt went on to say that he had sustained the Attorney General's opinion, directing him to lay all the evidence on which Mr. Harmon made his recommendation before the court.

"The case was brought up before a Democratic Judge, Judge Phillips," Col. Roosevelt continued, "and in his opinion from the bench he specifically and absolutely justified the course of the Attorney General, stating that there was no evidence whatever in the case that in any way implicated Mr. Morton."

#### Improper Acts as Receiver.

Saying that Mr. Harmon had sought to discredit an innocent man, Col. Roosevelt took up the receivership of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, which he said was owned in Wall Street, "it being, as I am informed, one of the Morgan properties, and the Morgan people, or whichever interest it was in Wall Street, applying to have their friend, Mr. Harmon, made receiver."

"He received a salary of \$25,000 a year. It is shown by actual record that while he was receiver the road under him was engaged continuously in paying damage claims to certain parties for the purpose of holding business, under circumstances which clearly indicated that the payment of such damages served the same purpose as the payment of rebates."

"It has been shown that the road was in a combination with other roads to fix rates, the combination being certainly against the spirit and apparently also against the letter of the law. The road did not pay its taxes to the State of Ohio, escaping several hundred thousand dollars of such taxes on the plea, among others, of insolvency."

"Mr. Harmon became Governor and continued this dual position as receiver of the road at a salary of \$25,000 and Governor at a salary of \$10,000. His services to his two clients, the State of Ohio and the Wall Street owned railroad, appear to have been, about in proportion to the respective salaries they hand him. For eight months he continued in this dual position, getting about \$16,000 from the railroad and about \$7,000 from the State. During this time he claims, as one of his reasons for justification, that as the railroad was insolvent it should not pay the taxes to his officials in his capacity as Governor, but it was not too insolvent to pay him his salary as receiver of the railroad."

#### Should Have Known Everything.

Col. Roosevelt said Gov. Harmon asserted he "knew nothing of the evasion of taxes, of the rebating, and the combination of the road with other railroads."

"If that is so," he continued, "what did he mean by accepting the position of receiver and drawing a salary of \$25,000 a year? If he drew a salary like that it was his business to make himself thoroughly acquainted with what the road under him was doing, and especially to see to it that it did nothing illegal, and that it paid its just debts to the State."

The Colonel said Gov. Harmon had asserted that he did not want to continue as receiver of the road, but that the Judge would not allow him to give up the work.

"If Gov. Harmon had not wanted to remain as receiver of the road," said Col. Roosevelt, "no Judge in the land could have forced him to remain."

The Colonel then referred to the Public Utilities bill defeated in the Ohio Legislature last Winter, against which, he said, the Democrats in the Legislature stood almost solidly.

"Gov. Harmon protested that he knew nothing about it," said Col. Roosevelt, "and by his supine attitude and failure to take a stand he brought about its defeat." He declared that the author of the bill had charged publicly that the Governor knew all about it, and that he himself had gone over it with the Governor. He asserted that although the Governor said he was against petty graft, he had appointed to office men who had proved guilty of the graft which he denounced in others, and that he had on the ticket with him one such man who had confessed and made restitution to the State.

After Col. Roosevelt had left Toledo he was told that Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo had been at the theatre in which he spoke, to meet him. Col. Roosevelt did not see him in the crowd, and later sent this telegram to him:

"I am told that you were in the crowd I passed in going into the theatre. I am so sorry I did not see you. I had particularly hoped to meet you."

After the rally here, Col. Roosevelt went to his train to return to New York, where he is due at 9:45 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will remain at his home in Oyster Bay to-morrow, and some time during the day will meet Ezra A. Griscom, Republican State Chairman, and Lloyd C. Griscom, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee. On Monday he will wind up the campaign with one or more speeches in New York City.