

TALK OF IMPERIALISM ANNOYS ROOSEVELT

**"Get a Nurse and Perambulator"
for Any Man Who Believes It,
He Exclaims at Gettysburg.**

NO DANGER OF DICTATORSHIP

**He Discusses Square Deal Before
Gathering of 2,200 Locomotive
Engineers in Huge Tent.**

GETTYSBURG, Penn., May 30.—On a mound from which Union batteries hurled their shells half a century ago, Col. Roosevelt spoke to-day in commemoration of the soldiers who gave up their lives at Gettysburg, and urged the men of to-day to meet the Nation's problems with the spirit of the men of '61. It was policies, rather than politics, which he discussed, although he made an occasional reference to subjects which have been brought up in the campaign.

"No man can help being profoundly moved," said Col. Roosevelt, "when he sees the veterans of the great war and their children's children strew flowers on the graves of those who died that we might live. If there be Southerners here, I know that they can join with the Northerners in paying homage to the valor of the victor as well as to the vanquished."

Saying that the soldiers of the civil war had distinguished themselves not only by the way in which they fought, but in their conduct after the war, Col. Roosevelt continued:

"In those days just after the war there were foolish people who talked of imperialism and of a dictatorship. They said that the soldiers would tyrannize our country. One of the great lessons taught was that in six months after the war soldiers could go back to the farm and the shop and be absorbed in the common life of the people.

"The talk of imperialism was not more foolish then than it is now. I have too much respect for you to tell you that you are in no danger of a dictatorship. When any man tells you that, get him a nurse and a perambulator, for if he really believes it, he isn't fit to be at large."

The ex-President came here from Oyster Bay to fulfill a promise which he made several months ago to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who have been holding a convention at Harrisburg, and observed Memorial Day here. He first spoke briefly at a luncheon attended by 2,200 engineers. The luncheon was given in a tent. It was necessary to send to Kansas City for a tent large enough to accommodate all.

At the cemetery in addition to the engineers were the members of Corporal Skelly Post, G. A. R., No. 9, of Gettysburg. The bulk of the crowd, however, was made up of excursionists who came from several different States. To bring them twenty-two special trains steamed into Gettysburg. Railroad men said that these trains brought in nearly 20,000 persons.

"The veterans of the civil war," said Col. Roosevelt in his address at the cemetery, "not only left us a reunited country, united forever, and not only left us the priceless heritage of the memories of valorous self-sacrifice shown in the civil war, but also by their careers and their whole attitude in the war and after the war have taught us lessons which we should apply to ourselves in civil life. During the war they showed that mixture of intense and lofty idealism, with sound, practical common sense, which is as essential to a nation's success in peace as in war.

"So in civil life at this moment the prime necessities of this Nation are that our people shall show both a lofty idealism in insisting on the rule of justice and hard-headed, practical common sense in recognizing that we must secure material prosperity, and that, so far from there being any necessary antagonism between justice and material prosperity, neither can be given its full development unless the development goes hand in hand.

"Every man in the army would have recognized, as every man in civil life ought to recognize, that equality of reward where there is an utter inequality of service, is itself a very gross form of injustice. But no soldier bore patiently the sight of reward coming to a general not because of service, but because of political or financial intrigue, and no soldier was patient with the giving of reward where a service had not been rendered.

"In just the same way, in civil life, no good citizen should withhold his hearty praise from those who succeed in business or any other career as the result of honest exercise of superior ability. Our protest must be merely against utter inequality of reward, against reward that comes to privilege instead of to service, and, of course, especially against all reward that comes to any man because of conduct that amounts to wrongdoing, that is in violation of the eternal laws that sunder right from wrong.

"If we refuse to face the fact that there are great existing evils and that we must work with all our heart and soul and mind to solve them, then we shall prepare disaster to ourselves in the future. We shall no less prepare disaster for ourselves if we fail to work with Lincoln's broad kindness of spirit toward all our fellow citizens 'with malice toward none, with charity to all,' striving resolutely to accomplish our ends but frowning on all vindictiveness and doing everything in our power to prevent the rankling hatred whether shown in the form of envy or of arrogance and the disregard for the rights of others which have so often in the past turned movements for the uplift and betterment of mankind aside from the goal at which they were aimed and have incalculably marred what would otherwise have been achievements of the most far-reaching good of all humanity."

At the engineers' luncheon Col. Roosevelt said:

"Railroad men seem peculiarly to understand that there must be good returns on investments, good service to the public and good remuneration to men who actually run the road—the engineers, firemen and others; in all lines of work, these three elements have to be considered.

"Any abuse by one of the three elements naturally brings punishment on itself, any championship of inferior workmanship by the wage earners hurts themselves. On the other hand, the capitalist who issues watered stock and who, when detected, seeks to shield himself by saying that his opponent is attacking capital, really stands in the position of the man who issues counterfeit money, for the counterfeit stock is no more moral than counterfeit coins, and the man who issues them is as dangerous to the honest purchaser and holder of stocks as would be a professional counterfeiter operating on a larger scale. These principles are so obvious that in the abstract hardly any man will deny them. In short, there must be a genuine effort to work along the lines of the very old and familiar doctrine of the 'square deal.'"

As he rose to speak after the luncheon, a man called out: "Is your hat still in the ring?"

"I think the ring is in the hat now," the Colonel responded.

Col. Roosevelt started for New York as soon as the exercises were over. He said he expected to remain over night in New York and go to Oyster Bay to-morrow afternoon. The Colonel was asked about his plans for the Summer, and said that now that his campaign for the nomination was

ended he expected to remain at home, with an occasional trip to New York.

At Lancaster and Columbia Col. Roosevelt found large crowds awaiting him. He appeared on the platform of his car and shook hands until the rush to him became such a mad scramble that he drew back.

"I want to thank Pennsylvania," he said at Columbia, "for what it has done. We are going to do them up."