

THOUSANDS PACK THE STREETS TO LOOK AT COLONEL

Crowds Vastly More Interested in Person Than in Words of Roosevelt.

FLASHES SAME OLD SMILE

First of His Party Up in Morning and Carries Out Schedule and Departs on Time.

With the same inimitable doff of his hat and the "doo-lighted" smile, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, showed himself to Rock Island people this morning, commencing his two-days' invasion of Illinois in the interests of the progressive party.

All along the way as the ex-president was recognized in the rear seat of an automobile, he was given ovation after ovation, and always in response to "Hello, Teddy," was that wave of his black felt hat and the accompanying grin.

At the point where he was scheduled to stop big crowds were waiting for him. There were probably 10,000 in Market square, and a large part came from out of the city. From early morning the highways leading to Rock Island were lined with autos, while railroad trains and interurbans added special coaches to their morning trains to accommodate the number who wanted to "see Teddy." They didn't care so much for what he said and were not particularly interested in any of the other progressive leaders who were with the colonel's party.

Visit is Characteristic.

The visit of the colonel to Rock Island was characteristically "strenuous." His special Pullman car arrived in Rock Island yards from Des Moines about 8:30 this morning, and the members of the party remained in their berths till about 7 o'clock. The former president was first astir, and though he had to wait half an hour for the others and his start was thus made late, he speeded up and touched at every point where he was announced to appear and finally left promptly at 10 o'clock on a special train on the Burlington for Galesburg.

Roosevelt did not wait for others to take the initiative in making arrangements for him. As soon as he arrived on the scene he took charge of the situation, and everybody deferred to his wishes. In Market square President G. A. Anderson of Augustana college was supposed to preside, but he arrived in company with the colonel while Judge H. E. Burgess, candidate for congress on the progressive ticket, was speaking. The judge abruptly broke off his address and Mr. Roosevelt as abruptly took charge of the crowd, proceeding without any introduction to say what he had to say.

His address here was not a set one. In fact the stop in Rock Island was merely incidental. He therefore spoke very briefly, though with great earnestness, on behalf of the progressive cause and the ticket in this state and county.

Despite reports to the contrary and the hard campaign he has been through during the last few days, the colonel's voice appears to be as strong as ever and his physical condition, judging by his appearance, is equal to that before he went to South America to look for the River of Doubt.

Crowd at Station.
There was a crowd at the Rock Island station before 7 o'clock waiting for the colonel to appear.

At 7:45 the people were given the first glimpse of the former president and cheered him as he was led to waiting automobiles and rushed off to Augustana college.

In front of the library at the college hundreds of students were gathered as were numbers of townspeople. He gave a short talk in the library of the school and then started for the Colonial hotel.

On the trip down Seventh avenue people going to work and those in front of their homes recognized the former president and every wave they tendered him was answered with a doff of his hat.

Shortly after 8 o'clock they reached the hotel and breakfast was served. The meal lasted an hour, after which the colonel departed for Market square where the speeches were made. At 10 o'clock, punctually, the special

train on the Burlington left for Galesburg and Peoria.

Speaks at Des Moines.

Colonel Roosevelt left Des Moines, where he talked last evening, at 10:20 last night and arrived in this city on schedule. He occupied a special Pullman car, which was switched to a side track.

He awakened a little before 7 o'clock and when the local progressive leaders called at the car at 7 o'clock they found him in the act of dressing. Fifteen minutes later he had completed this task and met them in the parlor of the car.

Owing to the fact that other members of his party had overstept, there was a wait of about one-half hour, during which time the colonel acquainted himself in detail with the local political situation.

When the party was in readiness, the colonel left the Pullman and was taken to waiting automobiles, in which the party went to Augustana college. As soon as the machines were seen by the crowd in front of the college library there was a deafening cheer which lasted several minutes after the colonel arrived.

Accompanied by Dr. G. A. Andreen, president of the college, Mr. Roosevelt made his way through the mass of people and into the library. Here he gave a short talk, not over a minute in length. He said: "You have a very fine college here and a handsome library. In fact, I know this is an institution of higher learning, after hearing that rousing football yell out there."

Returning to the machine, he entered and bowing left for down town. On the trip down Seventh avenue, many automobiles followed.

It was a little after 8 when the machines drew up at the Colonial hotel. The colonel immediately went to his room and after a short talk there with his followers, entered a banquet room on the second floor of the hostelry.

There were about a dozen men at the table. They were: Medill McCormick, Chicago, chairman of the state central committee; O. K. Davis, secretary of the national progressive committee; J. W. Cooper, Davenport, candidate for congress; H. W. Cooper, A. G. Abraham, member state committee, and Fred Young, of Moline; D. A. Whiteman, Bigsbyville, candidate for the state legislature; Judge H. E. Burgess, Aledo, candidate for congress; and the following from this city: James F. Witter, chairman of the county central committee, S. J. Collins, candidate for the state senate; Dr. Andreen, and W. M. Walker.

At the breakfast table, politics was the main subject of conversation and the members were seated at the table for about an hour. During the breakfast the colonel several times arose from his seat and appeared at the windows of the dining room, in answer to demonstrations of the large crowd gathered on the exterior of the hotel.

At 9:40 he left the hostelry and was rushed to Market square in an auto. He walked through the crowd with police escort and there gave his speech. When he left the crowd surged towards him, everybody wishing to get a close view of the former president. The police assisted in clearing the path to the machine and he was taken to the Burlington station, where he entered the Pullman at the rear of a special train. He arrived there about five minutes before the train was scheduled to leave.

Interested in the War.
He stated he was anxious to see the morning papers and spent the time intervening until the train left in gazing over the dailies. He was especially interested in the news of the European war.

Another large crowd had gathered at the station. Mr. Cooper of Davenport announced that the ex-president would appear again as the train was leaving. When the passenger pulled out he came to the observation platform and waved at the crowd.

The special train was composed of a baggage coach, a passenger car and a Pullman at the rear. A number of his admirers from Warren and Knox counties had come here to meet him and to accompany him to Galesburg.

They occupied the passenger coach and the local leaders and members of his party the Pullman. The train was scheduled to arrive in Galesburg at 12:45 o'clock, where he gave an address.

Indescribable.
"Love is an emotion which may be felt but cannot be adequately described," observed the sage.
"So is seasickness," replied the fool.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Food for Thought.
She—Have you never seriously thought of getting married?
He—Yes, so seriously that I am still a bachelor.

GALESBURG SEES FORMAL OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN

Roosevelt Makes Set Speech There, Repeating Some of Statements Here.

CITES EXAMPLE OF LINCOLN

Asks People to Follow Principle and Lose Sight of the Names of the Parties.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 24.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt entered upon a two-day campaign in Illinois today in behalf of Raymond Robins, senatorial candidate of the progressive party of Illinois. It is his first political visit to the state since the campaign of 1912, and besides his address here today he is billed to speak at Springfield, Marion and East St. Louis before entering Indiana in the interests of former Senator Beveridge who is striving to return to the upper house at Washington as a progressive. Whether he makes rear-platform addresses at smaller towns will depend on the condition of his voice.

In his address here Colonel Roosevelt deplored blind adherence to names, rather than to principles. He said that talk of progressive return to either of the old parties was absurd. "One of the most mischievous manifestations of this habit of ours is the way in which the ordinary citizen—the good, decent, citizen—tends to surrender his soul into the keeping of unscrupulous and conscienceless machine politicians on the theory that thereby he is being 'loyal' to party ties," asserted the speaker.

Slavery to Names Obstacle.
"Slavery to the names," he continued, "is often the most lamentably efficient obstacle in the way of fealty to ideals. The dead hand of all allegiance to a party name when the spirit that first formed the party is itself dead results in hampering beyond measure the effort to use parties as living instruments for the welfare of the people. It is this tendency to make a fetish of what he calls 'party regularity' on the part of the average good man who has not the time to think very deeply over the issues of the day, which is by far the most important factor in giving strength to the mere machine politician. The machine politician himself usually has not the smallest scruple concerning party regularity, and has not a sentiment of any kind in connection with allegiance to his party. But he trades on the fact that his dupe, the good average citizen, does possess this scruple and feels this sentiment."

Lorimerism Non-Partisan.
"In this state, for instance, Lorimerism has been an almost non-partisan and most certainly a bi-partisan phenomenon. The most prominent among the machine supporters of Mr. Sullivan, who is now running for the senate on the democratic ticket, have been in the past the very men who have made legislative and other combinations with the Lorimer wing of the republican party. We have seen the same thing in New York and many other states. The machine leaders who make the most impassioned appeals to the public to the fetish of party loyalty, in their own actions show not the slightest preference for one party over another, yet it is the fact that their appeal meets with some response in the soul of the average man that really enables them to dominate, through the machine, their own party organization. Their loyalty is to the machine (that is to themselves) and not in the least to the party. Their appeal is to that spirit of loyalty to the party in which they themselves are totally deficient. Unfortunately the appeal is too often successful. The rank and file of those who follow them are not corrupted. They are simply misguided, and are the slaves of terminology, the slaves of names. The average man has not the time to attend minute details of party work, and he finds it only too easy to substitute a declaration that he belongs to such a party and always votes that way, for the faithful and laborious performance of the work necessary to control his party."

Lincoln Left Party.
"At this moment the only way to be loyal to the principles of Abraham Lincoln is by opposing the party which in middle life Abraham Lincoln helped to form. Until he was a man of middle age, until he was well toward 50 years of age, Abraham Lincoln was a member of the whig party. But he was loyal to principles and not to names, and when the whig party ceased to be an instrument of value for the accomplishment of high ideals, Abraham Lincoln unhesitatingly left it and helped to form a new party. The men who are true to the principles of Abraham Lincoln can thus be true only by adhering to the principles and practices of Lincoln, and leaving the party of their youth exactly as he left the party of his youth when that party ceased to be an instrument for serving the people."

"Our opponents ask you to be true to the party, I ask you to be true to the principles of Abraham Lincoln." In Illinois the colonel said that the worst scandals in connection with which such matters as the election of Lorimer to the senate, or to the organization of the legislature in the interest of both machines, have all been scandals in which the members of both parties who now support Sullivan and Sherman have worked hand in hand "to the same evil end." He added: "These bosses support one another and betray their own parties without

Bull Moose Who Was the Big Show



Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

the slightest hesitation when it is to their own interest.

Asks Devotion to Public Good.

"Now, all that I am asking of you plain citizens is that you should show non-partisan and intelligent devotion to the public good, exactly as the bosses, the machine leaders show non-partisan and intelligent devotion to their private and personal good. These bosses and machine leaders act in an entirely non-partisan manner in passing measures against the interest of the people, such as a city gas bill or street railway bill. They act in an entirely non-partisan manner, without any heed to party lines, in sending to the senate a man like Mr. Lorimer. I ask you plain citizens to show the same non-partisan spirit, the same disregard for party lines, in serving the public interest, and in keeping in private life the machine candidates of both the old parties, who by their whole lives have represented and typified the wrong type of political action, and who are the representatives and chiefs of organizations that have immensely profited by this method of treating the public interest."

DUTIES KEPT F. G. ALLEN AWAY

Moine Bull Moose Leader Denies Lack of Interest in the Cause.

Frank G. Allen, general manager of the Moline Plow company and formerly prominently mentioned as United States senatorial timber for the bull moose, was not present today, though he had been scheduled to preside at the meeting. Asked in regard to the matter by an Argus representative, he said: "I understand that my absence from the meeting today has caused some comment, and I wish to say that it was not due to any lack of interest in the cause. Only recently I was made general manager of the Moline Plow company, and my duties were such this morning that it was absolutely impossible for me to leave my office. I am with the progressives heart and soul and will continue to devote such time to the cause as I am able."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

City Attorney Jim Witter had the time of his young life.

Steve Collins was so excited he could scarcely sit straight in his automobile.

The chief bull moose made his entry forty minutes after the meeting opened via Third avenue and Sixteenth street, and through the alley, east to Market square, heralded by the trumpeting of auto horns.

Where was Frank Gates Allen?

The colonel insisted on attention. When a buzzing started off in the southeast corner of the crowd he waved his hat in that direction and said: "Silence, please. Let's not make this a dialogue."

Augustana freshmen and sophomores could not forget their time honored differences, even during the meeting, and a number of them engaged in a battle on the roof of the Robinson building back of the speakers' stand. A college pennant had been dropped over the edge of the wall with the freshmen's banner attached to it. The sophs climbed to the roof and after a skirmish tore the underclassmen's insignia off.

Chronic Grouch.
"Have you got dyspepsia?"
"No."
"Then what's the use of acting all the time like you had?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

All the news all the time—The Argus.

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LOST LAST TIME BECAUSE FRIENDS SHOT OTHER WAY

Way Roosevelt Explains Defeat in the Presidential Campaign of 1912.

APPEALS FOR PRINCIPLE

Voters Asked to Express Their Honest Convictions at the Polls in Future.

Ex-President Roosevelt's speech at Market square this morning was an appeal to the people to drop their party bias and vote as they believed. He said:

"I have only time to say a few words to you, but I want to tell you that the progressive party stands for the wage workers. The appeal is continually made by the republican party to vote with them to get even with the democrats, but I ask you not to go in with them for if you do in a few years you will be asked to swing back to the democrats again and you will have accomplished nothing."

"The present tariff and the Payne-Aldrich tariff were established by the same methods, but each represents a different extreme. The old parties are weak and unsafe. The republican party represents too much prosperity and democratic principles don't let us prosper enough."

Own Party Constructive.

"The only safe method is to stand for one constructive party which has recognized labor. I want you to compare our words with our acts. I want you to test us by the men we put up. I want you to compare the record of Raymond Robins, candidate for the United States senate in Illinois, with the records of Sherman and Sullivan, his opponents."

"I wish that each of you would get our progressive platform of two years ago and study it. Read it as if affects the wage earners. Then read the progressive platform of this state and also of Iowa and Nebraska."

"I have two propositions to make to you. I ask you to believe these principles that we stand for. And then, of still greater importance, if you do believe in them, to vote as you believe."

"That is the great trouble with many men. They adhere to the old parties blindly. They say that they stand for the party of old 'Abe' Lincoln, but I ask you to stand for the principles of 'Abe' Lincoln."

"When Abe Lincoln was 50 years old, he left the whig party that he grew up with, because it did not represent his principles."

"Look at our principles and then carry sovereignty under your hat. 'I was in a battle, I told my men what I was going to do. They agreed with me, and then when the time came, they shot the other way.'"

In closing the colonel said: "We stand imperatively for social justice."

Crowd Fills Square.
In all Colonel Roosevelt's address did not cover over a period of ten minutes. His talk closed the program at Market square. Shortly before 8 o'clock, the time set for the events to start, the crowd commenced to gather and in a short time Seventeenth street, even beyond the block between First and Second avenues was packed with people. The crowd who heard the colonel is estimated at 8,000.

J. F. Witter, county chairman of the progressive party, presided at the meeting which started shortly before 9 o'clock. Stroehl's band had enter-

tained the crowd previously and after the chairman arrived, Medill McCormick of Chicago was introduced and he launched into an address in which he defended the progressive party relative to charges made concerning the campaign fund secured two years ago by the third political organization. He also made several accusations as to the sources of the money which was used by the other parties.

He spoke of the senate investigation of the source of the campaign fund for the progressive party and stated that he was one of the leaders who testified before the senate committee. He also told what was done by these men in making their examinations and gave a detailed account of their findings. He ended his address by paying a tribute to Judge H. E. Burgess of Aledo, progressive candidate for congress. The latter followed him on the stand.

Judge Burgess opened his talk with a reference to the Chicago convention of two years ago. He declared that it was not animosity for one man that led the progressives to their choice, but that it was for the policies that this man and the minority stood, that resulted in such action.

"Some people say," he declared, "that if Roosevelt had been nominated today he would be a republican. Yes, so would some three or four hundred thousand others. But the principles of the republican party would now be different."

He defended the adherents of the progressive party against the accusations of "treason" made by the republicans, in closing his talk.

China British Troops Active.
Tokio, Japan, Sept. 24.—It is officially announced that British troops under Brigadier General Barnardston, commander of North China forces, landed Sept. 23 in the neighborhood of Laosan Bay to participate in movements against the Germans at Tsing Tau.

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