

# Col. Roosevelt Demands Fair Deal for Labor

## Workers Should Share in Prosperity of Employers, He Warns

## "U. S. Must Prepare For Future Peace"

## Colonel at Bridgeport, Urges Justice for Big Business

Special Correspondent

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 3.—Urging the election of Schuler Merritt, of Stamford, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Ebenezer J. Hill, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to-night freed what in effect is the first gun of the Republican campaign of 1918.

The election on Tuesday is of more than local importance, since it is the first Congressional election in the East since the declaration of war, and the second in the country. The first, in North Dakota, resulted in the selection of the pacifist John M. Baer.

In his speech to-night, Colonel Roosevelt laid emphasis on the necessity of preparing now for what must follow after the war.

He specifically warned against efforts to treat problems of labor and capital as other than twin problems, declaring there can be no prosperity unless the prosperity of the business man be shared by the men who work for him.

Speaking on business, Roosevelt denounced as mischievous from every standpoint, efforts to strangle a business because it is big.

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech

Colonel Roosevelt said: "We are in a maelstrom; we are in one of those stupendous cataclysms that, at long intervals, befall humanity; and in many ways, taking into account the character of the nations involved and the extent of the disaster, this horror through which we are passing is worse than any that has ever hitherto in a like space of time befallen mankind as a whole.

"We as a people have shown appalling folly in our failure to prepare to meet the crisis, although for over two and a half years the warning was written across the whole horizon in giant letters of flame and blood.

"At last, however, we are awake, or almost awake, and we have begun to realize that we have a twofold and imperative duty. In the first place, we must meet the immediate need by bending our whole energies to prosecuting the war to a completely triumphant conclusion, no matter how long it takes and at no matter what cost of blood and treasure.

"In the next place, we must prepare our whole social structure—military, economic and, above all, spiritual—in

such fashion that not only shall we never again be caught utterly unprepared for self-defence and the assertion of our indisputable international right, but, furthermore, that we shall make our trained power of defence against alien enemies rest on a foundation of justice and strength and brotherly goodwill and understanding of our industrial and social relations at home.

### Must Plan Now for Peace

"While this last is the ultimate need, it is not a need of which we can afford to defer the consideration until the great war closes. On the contrary, we should at every present step be considering how to secure our future. During the time of peace we utterly failed to prepare for anything. Let us now, at the same time that we carry on the war, and as an incident to carrying it on, lay the basis for a wiser and more efficient handling of the problems of peace.

"While it is undoubtedly true that the prime need is spiritual, for the soul if it chooses can rule the body, yet in actual fact the needs of the body condition the workings of the soul, and there can be no permanent spiritual uplift unless on a basis of reasonable material wellbeing. There must obtain in this country fair play for the workman and the farmer, under such conditions that they shall profit by it, or else there will ultimately come disaster to every one, and, on the other hand, there must be business wellbeing, for otherwise there cannot be permanent prosperity for every one.

### All Must Share in Prosperity

"In other words, it is entirely impossible wisely to treat the business and the labor problems save as indissolubly bound together. The conditions must be such that the business man prosper if the nobody will prosper; and yet, unless the prosperity is in reasonable degree shared by the men who work with him, and by the public for which he works, it is of little or no worth to the community.

"In other words, we must insist upon business prosperity, because otherwise there will be no prosperity at all; and man must insist upon reasonable equity in passing the prosperity around or it will not be worth having. The demagogue who inveighs against and seeks to interfere with business prosperity is really the same kind of enemy of the commonwealth as his nominal foe, the reactionary, who refuses to acknowledge the duty of the government to see that there is measurable equity in the distribution of the fruits of this prosperity. Our aim must be not to damage successful business, but to insure good conduct in business.

"We wish to secure, as matters of right, not as a matter of favor, for the benefit of all, among other things, permanency of employment, pensions which will permit them to face old age with dignity and security, insurance against accidents and disease, proper working and living conditions, reasonable leisure and as high wages as are compatible with giving to capital the return necessary to induce it to invest and giving to the public the proper service.

"So far as these ends can be obtained by private arrangement, well and good; indeed, it is preferable that they should, where possible, come in this way, for the most important thing in this matter is to secure a mental attitude which will mean a hearty recognition of all engaged in a business that each must treat all the others as partners, that all shall render the very best service of which each is capable, and that both the obligation and the reward shall be mutual.

"But in addition to the private good will which must be the sanction of law, the state must require and guarantee the wellbeing of the workers as the essential part of its policy; of promoting the welfare of the business. What the individual can do by himself or

association with others should be left to him or to them; the state should deal with what cannot thus be left to private individuals.

### Justice for Big Business

"But the welfare of the workers cannot be obtained unless the welfare of the business is assured; and the government should steadily work to this end. The demagogic effort to break up or destroy all business merely because it is big, or because it is prosperous, is thoroughly mischievous from every standpoint. The aim should be to encourage business and control it; to secure cooperation among all engaged in the business, as far as possible, and to supervise a large-scale business so as to insure its good behavior, but not to penalize it while it renders proper service.

"At this moment the government has practically suspended the Sherman law, and along certain lines is encouraging business men to do the very things the Sherman law forbids. But of course if the Sherman law hurts our productive and business efficiency in time of war it also hurts it in time of peace. Instead of having the Administration connive at breaking the law at this time, the law should be amended so as to make it unnecessary to break it at any time—along the line of seeing that business is both encouraged and controlled.

"So much for securing the elemental bases of industrial justice within our borders. Most certainly I do not underestimate the importance of the need. But, my fellow citizens, there are two needs even more important—the need of thoroughgoing Americanism and the need of adopting a permanent policy of preparedness which shall make this nation able to defend itself at any time by its own strength and without alloy, against alien aggression."

# Naval Militia Man Among Dead in Michigan's Boat

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 3.—George M. Hindmarsh, jr., mentioned as one of those who probably perished in the capsizing of a picket boat from the U. S. S. Michigan, is believed to be George M. Hindmarsh, jr., the son of a police officer of this city. Hindmarsh, who was twenty-two years old, enlisted in the naval militia in April and later was assigned to duty on the Michigan.

# 12 Lost When Picket Boat of Michigan Sinks

## Navy Department Reports Loss of Patrol in Home Waters

## Bodies of Three Men Of Crew Recovered

## Details of Craft's Foundering Lacking—Brooklyn Man Among Dead

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Twelve men—all the crew of a picket boat of the battleship Michigan—were lost when their little craft foundered in home waters.

In a brief announcement of the disaster to-day the Navy Department gave no details of place. Presumably the fast little picket boat was on patrol duty and foundered in a heavy sea or met with some accident.

Three bodies have been found, and as all the others are missing, the Navy Department assumes all were lost. With the casualty list the department made this formal statement:

"The Navy Department announces that on October 30 the picket boat of the U. S. S. Michigan foundered. Apparently the entire crew were lost. The finding of the bodies of

three of the crew and the failure to find any other trace of the boat or its occupants leads the department to believe that all were lost."

The body of Coxswain Edmund L. Tamillo, whose mother lives in Chicago, has been recovered. It was found by fishermen entangled in their nets last Tuesday, and later identified and claimed by navy officials.

A violent storm had swept the coast where the accident occurred on the day previous to the finding of Tamillo's body. It is believed by the fishermen that Tamillo, when his boat foundered, had endeavored to save himself, and may have swam some distance when he found the nets. His hands were clasped tightly around the lines of the net as if in a death grip, and it was necessary to cut the ropes to unangle the body and loosen the hands of the drowned man.

The Navy Department made public the following crew list of the lost picket boat:

Joseph J. Schultz, seaman; brother, Herman Schultz, 1701 Lafayette Street, Port Wayne, Ind.  
Joseph H. Hendrickson, seaman; father, Albert C. Hendrickson, 611 Jessop Place, York, Penn.  
Roscoe Scott, fireman; brother, Frank C. Scott, Denver, Col.  
Stanley J. Wing, fireman; mother, Mrs. Sarah Wing, 1245 Twenty-fourth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Austin Atwood, seaman; father, George Atwood, 615 Warren Street, Sandusky, Ohio.  
Arthur A. Flow, seaman; father, James C. Flow, Matthews, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Andrew P. Meister, gunner's mate; mother, Anna Klose, 57 Columbia Street, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.  
Walter H. Fischer, coxswain; father, Henry J. Fischer, 2315 Courtland Street, Chicago.

Clarence L. Jones, seaman; mother, Mrs. J. Jones, Central Street, Bucksport, Me.  
Edmund L. Tamillo, coxswain; mother, Bessie Tamillo, 3109 North Central Park, Chicago.

James P. Young, chief gunner's mate; sister, Margaret Young, 409 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
George M. Hindmarsh, jr., seaman, National Naval Volunteers. (No detailed information regarding enlistment.)

# Ambulance Man On Finland Saw Wake of Torpedo

## Forty Americans Land From Attacked U. S. Transport

## Vessel Reaches Port Rochester Man Hurlled From Lifeboat as It Is Launched

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Twenty-two members of the American Field Service, who were returning home on the American transport Finland, after completing their enlistments, reached Paris to-day. The Finland was torpedoed by a German submarine about 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

Daniel Prescott, of Medford, Mass., in the ambulance service, was the only man who saw the submarine. He was on watch duty on the starboard bow of the ship at the time.

"The weather was rather misty," said Prescott, "and I was looking over the sea, when I observed what appeared to be a periscope a quarter of a mile away on the starboard side. I hastened across the deck to report, and then saw the wake of a torpedo coming toward the ship. This was followed almost immediately by a heavy explosion."

Ship Takes List  
"The ship listed, the whistle was sounded, men poured out on the decks and lifeboats were lowered. I got off in one of the boats. The sea was

rather smooth at the time, but while the men in the water were being picked up by the lifeboat a small arose, rendering the sea very choppy.

"Some of the men were in the water for half to three-quarters of an hour. Many of the crew of the Finland left the ship, but later returned and assisted in bringing her into port. The officers of the vessel remained aboard and directed the work of picking up the survivors and later of bringing the ship in. The Finland was docked shortly after 9 o'clock that night."

Joseph Malone, of Rochester, N. Y., said he had just finished breakfast and was sitting in the saloon with six other ambulance men when the torpedo hit, just forward and below them. They were thrown from their chairs and covered with a cloud of coal dust which poured in from the bunkers. All seized life preservers and hastened on deck.

Thrown From Boat  
Malone said he was thrown out of a boat as it was launched and remained in the water for twenty minutes. He saw nearly a hundred men struggling in the water, but all were provided with life preservers. He, with Arthur Wheeler, of New York City, returned to the Finland.

On the trip to port all the crew except those in the engine rooms were ordered above decks with life preservers, going below only a few minutes at noon to get something to eat.

Wilfred Dillon, of Pawtucket, R. I., an ambulance man, was in the crew's nest when the torpedo struck. With two members of the crew he slid down to the deck on a cable, and all succeeded in reaching the lifeboats.

All the members of the ambulance service were saved. Among those on board were David H. Miles, Chicago; Joseph S. Weese, Dorchester, Mass.; Harold E. Selick, New York; Norman S. Johnson, Peoria, Ill.; E. J. Bloom, Peoria, Ill.; Professor Walter Hall, Princeton, N. J.; John May, Summit, N. J.; B. E. Winslow, Ware, Mass.; Gilbert E. Ogilvie, Terre Haute, Ind.; Arthur Brine, Boston; Daniel J. Sullivan, Fall River, Mass.; Lester J. King, Alliston, Mass., and Hawley Quiet, Reading, Penn.

In the official statement given out by Secretary of the Navy Daniels it was said that no one aboard the Finland saw either the U-boat or the torpedo which damaged the vessel. The same statement was made with regard to the sinking of the transport Antilles.

# Teutons Furthering Peace Conference

## Meeting of Prominent Pacifists in Berne Is Approved

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Germany and Austria are making strenuous efforts to further the pacifist conference to be held at Berne November 12 to discuss a basis for an honorable peace, according to an official cablegram received here to-day from Zurich, Switzerland. Even the Swiss, the message said, regard this solicitude of the Central Powers for peace as in strange contrast to their recent declarations that they were entirely satisfied with their military status.

Germany will be represented at the conference by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, expelled from the United States for spreading German propaganda; Pastor Fredrick Naumann, director of the review "Die Hilfe," one of the defenders of the ambitious "Middle Europe" German expansion doctrine; Walter Rathenau, director of the Allgemeine Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft, and Dr. Forstner.

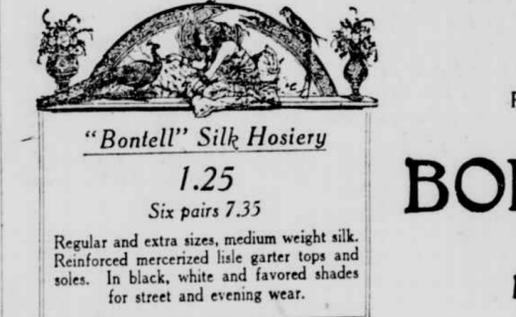
The Austrian government has granted special passports to Count Bargley and several others to attend the meeting.

Little authentic information regarding the conference has been received here, but it is said to be different from the Socialist peace move at Stockholm and that prominent pacifists from several European countries are to attend.

## Captain Talbot M. Papineau, Of the Princess Pats, Killed

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—Private advices from England announce the death in action of Captain Talbot M. Papineau, of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. He was killed in the attack on Passchendaele.

Captain Papineau, who was a Phoebe scholar and whose heroism led him to a Military Cross, was a grandson of Louis Joseph Papineau, who took a leading part in the rebellion of 1837 in Quebec.



**"Bontell" Silk Hosiery**  
1.25  
Six pairs 7.35  
Regular and extra sizes, medium weight silk. Reinforced mercerized hosiery garter tops and soles. In black, white and favored shades for street and evening wear.

**A Special Sale of WOMEN'S SUITS**  
In Cloth and Velvet  
FORMERLY 69.50 TO 98.50  
55.00

About two hundred suits of velveteen, fine velour, silvertone velour, diagonal velour, broadcloth and Rayonier cloth. Short and medium length coats trimmed with beaver, Hudson seal, Australian opossum, nutria. Also strictly tailored models to be worn with own furs. These suits in all the favored winter colorings.

**Special Values in Women's SATIN FROCKS**  
Tailored and Dressy Modes  
39.50 49.50 59.50

A collection of distinguished styles marked by a subtle refinement and simplicity. Models that are executed along strictly tailored lines; also more formal types accentuated with beautiful embroidery motifs and bead work.

**Women's EVENING GOWNS**  
Charming & Distinctive Styles  
85.00

**Special Values in Women's SPORT FROCKS**  
In Wool Jersey  
35.00

True sport frock modes in wool jersey and wool jersey with silk fleck mixture. In blue, tan, brown, oxford, green and navy tonings.

**WOMEN'S SPORT SUITS**  
In Wool Jersey  
39.50

Smart suits for golf or general sports wear—belted and plaited jackets with plain skirts having pockets. In oxford, navy, green, tan and brown

MARQUISE DE SEVIGNÉ Toilet Preparations OF REFINEMENT AND DELICACY  
Perfumes, Toilet Water, Toilet Powder, Face Powder, Sachet, Bath Salts  
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR AMERICA—BONWIT, TELLER & CO.

**BONWIT TELLER & CO.**  
The Specialty Shop of Originations  
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38<sup>TH</sup> STREET

TO CLOSE OUT—MONDAY  
**About Three Hundred Pairs of WOMEN'S BLACK & TAN BOOTS**  
Small Groups Broken Sizes  
5.25

These boots have been assembled from the regular stock and consist of black vici kid, black Russia calf, tan Russia calf and other styles.

Not all sizes in all styles, but collectively there are all sizes  
NO C. O. D.'s. NO EXCHANGES. NO APPROVALS.

**An Ensemble of Magnificent WOMEN'S FUR FASHIONS**  
Superlative in Elegance, Quality, Diversity  
BABY CARACUL & BROADTAIL  
450.00 to 1,650.00

An extraordinarily large and impressive showing of baby caracul and broadtail coats and wraps, accentuated with chinchilla, sable, Kolinsky and fox.

**SCOTCH MOLE COATS & WRAPS**  
325.00 to 650.00  
A most exhaustive assemblage of mole coats and wraps in every exclusive style diversion that has the cachet of the leading Paris fourreurs.

**HUDSON SEAL COATS**  
110.00 to 575.00  
A diversified assortment which includes every one of the season's new and exclusive style-themes and silhouettes. Developed from choice selected dyed muskrat pelts.

**HUDSON BAY SABLES**  
A collection of perfectly matched and toned pelts in capes, stoles, peleries and sets. 165.00 to 1,250.00  
Silver Fox, Blue Fox, Fisher, Kolinsky Skunk in Scarfs, Muffs & Novelty Effects



**Women's Kid Gloves**  
Specially priced at 1.75  
One and two-clasp gloves, overseam and pique sewn. White, ivory, white with black stitching and black with white stitching.

**A Special Sale of WOMEN'S COATS**  
Plain & Fur Trimmed  
REDUCED TO 42.00

A collection of odd coats—two or three of a kind—about one hundred and fifty in all, assembled from the regular stock. Some of the season's smartest modes in varying silhouettes are included, featuring wool velour in the fashionable shadings.

**Special Sale of MISSES' SUITS**  
Tailored & "Lounge" Types  
28.00

Strictly mannish and lounge suits made of whipcords, burella, wool jersey and wool velour. Sizes 14 to 18.

**MISSES' FUR-TRIMMED SUITS**  
Smart, Youthful Modes  
39.50

Featured are most unusual style treatments, emphasizing new notes in suits of velour, duvet de laine and burella. Sizes 14 to 18.

**MISSES' WINTERCOATS**  
Plain & Fur Trimmed  
35.00

A Collection of modish styles in Yosemite cloth, velour, diagonals and zibelines. Fitted and belted models, large adjustable muffler collars, contrasting Angora stole collars, plaited backs, fur bandings. Sizes 14 to 18.

**MISSES' DAY FROCKS**  
Tailored & Dressy Modes  
35.00

Presented are basque, tunic, one-piece, surplice, bustle and other youthful styles in charme, crepe de chine, Poiret twill, satin, serge and Georgette crepe. Sizes 14 to 18.