

# ROOSEVELT GREETED BY CROWDS IN MAINE

## Makes Two Speeches and Hammers Wilson's Panama Canal Policy.

## AVOIDS ALL FUSION TALK

## Weary of "Misgovernment by Law-suit," He Says of New Haven Dissolution Action.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 18.—The Progressives of Maine gave Col. Roosevelt a rousing welcome today, and he responded with two stirring speeches in which he bitterly assailed the Democratic Administration and the bosses and stood firmly by the policies on which the new party was founded. It was straight-out Progressive Party talk, and while the Colonel studiously refrained from any reference to fusion in New York—a matter which came near to causing a revolt in the Progressive organization here—his words seemed to satisfy the throngs.

The reception in this State was quite a different affair from his campaign in Massachusetts yesterday, and it seemed a good deal like the campaigning days of 1912 all over again. The crowds and the cheers had an electrifying effect upon Roosevelt. In the afternoon, at Lewiston, and in the evening, at Portland, the Colonel went at it hammer and tongs. The meetings were held in the City Halls, and they were filled to overflowing while crowds hung about in the street unable to gain entrance.

Probably more than 6,000 Progressives heard the Colonel in the halls. Thousands of others greeted him in the streets in small towns on the route.

The great war in Europe was again discussed by the Colonel at Lewiston. He suddenly burst forth:

"When I wanted to be sure that we would be at peace with everyone I sent the fleet around the world."

There was wild cheering then, and the Colonel was forced to stop a moment until quiet was restored.

"We have a middling clear idea of what treaties are worth unless backed up by force," continued Mr. Roosevelt. "In the last two weeks we have seen how useless these treaties were when not backed up. Now, I like treaties, but I like something to back them up with as well."

The course of the Democratic Administration in repealing the free tolls law was made the subject of especially bitter attack, which roused the crowds to renewed enthusiasm. The Colonel charged that the President had advocated the repeal in order to get an ally—he did not use the name England, however—to aid in treating with other foreign countries. Then, before the crowd was able to interrupt, he said, with a rising inflection to his voice:

"I was President for seven and one-half years, and I did not have to get any one to help Uncle Sam."

### Talks of Colombia.

"From all over the hall there were shouts of 'Bully for you, Teddy!' and 'You bet you didn't.' Then the crowd settled back to cheer the Colonel again.

"There has been no change in the old parties," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "or if there has been any change it has been for the worse. Two years ago the party now in power announced that our coastwise shipping was entitled to go through the Panama Canal free. Then it changed its mind. The President even said in his message that it didn't matter whether it was a question of right or wrong—that it was a matter of expediency in order to get an ally for the United States in treating with other foreign countries. They rescinded the law by which we gave free entry to our coastwise shipping and at the same time passed an act which gave Colombia the right over all other nations to use the canal free, even in times of war.

"They decided that they did not have any right to give preference to our vessels even in times of peace, and then they decided that they had the right to give preference either in time of peace or war to the country that did its best to keep us from building the canal. Colombia would have this right, even if it was at war with Panama, and now it is proposed also that we give \$25,000,000 belated blackmail to Colombia which it could not get before."

In his attack on the "bosses," Roosevelt included William Barnes of New York, with Senator Burleigh, Congressman Peters, and Gov. William T. Haines of Maine, as well as Penrose of Pennsylvania. The only change shown by these men, he said, was for the worse, and they were more Bourbon and reactionary than ever.

The Colonel referred to the action to bring about a dissolution of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system, saying that he did not believe the suit would do any more good than that brought for the dissolution of the Standard Oil corporation. He was weary, he said, of "misgovernment by lawsuit."

The Progressive fight in Maine received a severe setback when the Hinman deal was made in New York, and, according to the Progressive leaders, the other parties began to spread about stories that the Colonel had refused to come to Maine and was simply using the Progressive movement there to get back into power in the Republican Party. His first talk to the Progressives was made at Lewiston.

### Plea for the Progressives.

Col. Roosevelt said in part:

"We believe that in this country nowadays there is a call for some sort of political organization for just everyday common decency. The trouble is a caloused moral sense on one side and a hysteria and insincerity on the other. If we can only get the rubbish off the souls of the weary plain citizens, there will be a tidal wave in our favor. It is the stay-at-home who really defeats us.

"Two years ago a good many honest people, honest Progressives, were deceived into supporting gentlemen like Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Peters because these gentlemen assured the voters that they were really Progressives and would stand for Progressive policies. But as a matter of fact in Congress they have stood absolutely with the Bourbon reactionaries of the stamp of Mr. Gallinger and the other men who two years ago took part in the theft from the rank and file of the Republican Party of its right to make its own platform and declare for its own policies. The Republican Party organization is as Bourbon and reactionary now as it was then, and if anything it is worse.

### A Wage Worker's Party.

"The Progressive Party, far more than any other political organization, has concerned itself with the needs of the wage worker. We believe in the unions, but we demand the same good conduct from the union as from the corporation. We believe in the wage worker's right of organization and of collective bargaining.

"Successful agriculture lies at the basis of national wellbeing, and therefore it deserves care and recognition on the part of public men. The farmer wishes attention and recognition from the Government, given from his point of view, and not from the point of view of political expediency or party policy. As yet he is not much interested in co-operation. I think he ought to be far more interested than he is. But our prime duty must be to awaken him to the need of co-operation, and not to try to force it upon him from without.

"In the same way the marketing question, which is important to every person in every State, should be studied as a whole by a continuing body of experts, which should be to this field what the public service commissions are to their fields. We are surely coming to the regulation of marketing agencies by non-political commissions or other bodies that understand the question and that have power derived from the people.

### Waves the Farmhouse Bouquet.

Col. Roosevelt left Boston at 8:55 o'clock this morning and got to Lewiston at 2:50 o'clock. As soon as the

train entered this State crowds began to appear at all of the little way stations and at several of the stops the Colonel went to the rear platform to shout a few remarks. Lewiston was alive with interest and on the streets and at the meeting the Colonel was hailed repeatedly as "Our President in 1916." The enthusiasm seemed to "get to" Col. Roosevelt and make a new man of him.

There was a big overflow meeting at Lewiston, but Col. Roosevelt only had time to say a few words to the crowd before he took a special trolley car for Portland. He was expected all along the route and was given many cheers. As the car slowed up for a curve near a farm house a pretty girl ran out and tossed a bouquet of flowers into the rear of the car. The Colonel jumped from his seat and ran to the platform. The last picture that the little family in front of the farm house saw was Col. Roosevelt, his face wreathed in smiles, waving the bouquet above his head. Halpert P. Gardner, the Progressive nominee for Governor, exclaimed to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"They will talk about that at milking time for months to come. If the Colonel could make a tour of the State like this the Progressive Party would sweep both old organizations out of power."

Gardner is a tireless worker and a fine campaigner who understands his people. He believes he has a gambler's chance of winning and is going into this fight with spirit. The party is much more confident here than in Connecticut or Massachusetts and is better organized. They are at least sure here, they say, of beating the Republicans even if they do go down to defeat.

Roosevelt got to Portland at 6 o'clock and had dinner at the Falmouth Hotel after a rousing reception. He spoke at the City Hall at 7:30 o'clock with Dr. Woods Hutchinson and caught a train at 8:35 for Beverly, Mass., where he will spend the night. Tomorrow morning he will start by automobile for Oyster Bay with his son Archie, and will arrive there probably on Thursday afternoon.

## HINMAN SENTIMENT LACKING

### Progressive Leaders Report That Their People Don't Want Him.

If Harvey D. Hinman is at all popular among the Progressives in the city as a candidate for Governor on their ticket there were no evidences of it around the Progressive State and county headquarters in Washington Square West yesterday when the Committee of Twenty-one, appointed to receive platform and other suggestions, met for the first time.

Several suggestions regarding candidates were received, but every one was anti-Hinman. Half a dozen district leaders were on hand to tell William H. Childs of Brooklyn, Chairman of the committee, and Regis H. Post, Chairman of the Committee on Public Hearing, that they had searched hard for Hinman sentiment in their districts, but were unable to find it. Some reported that they had found plenty of Sulzer and some Whitman sentiment.

Chairman Post said he had received many letters, most of them from party leaders, giving their ideas as to what planks should be incorporated in the platforms this year. William Sulzer sent a telegram from Syracuse to Chairman Childs, in which he said:

"On account of engagements up State it will be impossible for me to meet your committee. I wish you would say for me that I favor all progressive policies and principles, and stand squarely on the Progressive platform. I am a candidate for Governor at the Progressive primaries. I request a square deal from you and from all enrolled Progressives."

The Women's Temporary Committee of the State of New York, organized for the purpose of having women delegates to the Constitutional Convention, submitted a list of names for delegates at large and also for district delegates.