

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS FOR KANSAS MOOSE

**Oldtime Welcome for Colonel
at Wichita—Big Audience
Hears His Address.**

HITS COLORADO COAL CO.

**Couples Strike with New Haven to
Show Alleged Breakdown of Con-
trol of Labor and Capital.**

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 19.—Theodore Roosevelt received a leader's welcome in Wichita this morning when he stepped from his special car. Three thousand persons shouted "Hello, Teddy!" The Colonel smiled, took off his hat, and bowed.

From the railroad station the Colonel was taken in an automobile to the Wichita Club. The route was circuitous, so as to permit the thousands of people on the streets to see Mr. Roosevelt. With the Colonel in the motor car were Major Carl Cooper, secretary to Congressman Victor Murdock; E. M. Leach, Progressive County Chairman; I. R. Kirkwood, Progressive National Committeeman from Missouri; C. L. Davidson, Progressive candidate for Congress, and F. C. Wood of Wichita.

A great crowd gathered at the Forum in the afternoon to hear the ex-President. More than 8,000 people were jammed in a space meant for only 5,500.

Colorado and New Haven.

Col. Roosevelt discussed capital and labor at length, pointing to the Colorado labor troubles as illustrating what he called the failure of national and State Governments to enact and enforce effective laws, and pointing to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad scandal as an example of capital gone wrong in the absence of proper governmental control.

Business, he asserted, is entitled to its profits, and we must learn to adopt the principle of combinations of capital as of the highest economic value. But this acceptance, he insisted, must carry with it a fair share of the profit to the employe.

Expanding the labor theme, Col. Roosevelt said:

"There must be full participation in the industry of the three big factors—adequate capital, successful management, and highly paid and highly efficient labor. There must be full and ungrudging recognition of labor's rights in industry, and, on the other hand, no less recognition by labor of its responsibility as to output and its share in the responsibility to the public for stability and peace in industry."

Discussing conditions in Colorado in connection with the strike of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"These conditions are primarily due to our failure as a nation, (following the failure of the people of Colorado as a State,) to provide the kind of remedy and to adopt the kind of attitude that I advocate. In the case of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company we see the absolute negation of the principle of industrial democracy."

Col. Roosevelt declared that the men responsible for the management of the company insisted on their selfish and autocratic rights to manage the business as they deemed best and that it had been conducted exclusively for their profit without regard to the rights of the public or the wage workers. He said:

"The testimony taken before the Congressional Committee shows that the managers and stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have not

the slightest sense of their real obligations to their employes and to the community at large. This testimony shows as clearly as the exposures in connection with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad the folly and worse than folly of those who believe that there must be no overseeing—or as our enemies call it no 'policing'—of big industries, or big business, by the Government.

"Callous and Greedy."

"When employers show themselves as callous to public needs, as short-sighted and as greedy of their own profit, without regard to the welfare of the wage worker or of the people at large, as has been the case in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company, it is essential that the people of the country shall be able through the exercise of their collective power to remedy the wrong-doing."

The Colonel said he believed in full recognition of the corporation as well as the trade union, but did not believe in imposing responsibility upon unions in such a way as to cause them to lose the power they have.

"I do not believe," he said, "in trading power for responsibility, or if that form of word seems objectionable, then to insist that with the growth of power there shall go hand in hand growth of responsibility, so that, for example, the union that has the right to elect some of the Directors in a corporation (and I earnestly wish that such provisions for the election of Directors could be brought about), or a union that has some power in connection with shop discipline, must accept responsibilities to the Government, to the capitalists, and to the public at large. We ought not to be content with any solution which leaves labor all on one side and capital on the other."

The Colonel emphasized his belief that every wise employer or corporation should recognize the right of men working for wages to bargain collectively, whenever and so far as they desire, and in the form which they desire.

"I believe no less emphatically in the right of a non-union man to work side by side with a union," he said. "But the so-called open shop in which there is discrimination against union men is one of the most vicious types of closed shops."

"We must turn the laborer into a capitalist, giving him a share in the profits and management of the industry. We must give, not nominally but genuinely, the wage-workers the same right to combine which business men obtain through corporations."

Col. Roosevelt started in a motor car at 4 o'clock for Hutchinson, forty-five miles away, to speak tonight. His third speech for the Kansas Progressives will be made in Kansas City, Kan., Monday night. Further speeches in the State have been forbidden by the Colonel's physician. From Kansas City, Kan., Mr. Roosevelt will go to Lincoln, Neb., to speak.