

ROOSEVELT TELLS OF WHITMAN DEAL

Says He Appointed Tom Foley's Man in Return for Votes in Senate.

CHARGES BROKEN PLEDGES

Heckled in Cooper Union, the Colonel Outpoints His Interrupters Amid Cheers.

"I DID SMASH TAMMANY"

When He Was Police Commissioner and Governor, Wigwam "Never Had a Look-In."

An audience that packed Cooper Union and overflowed into the corridors refused to become enthusiastic over the issues of the campaign presented by Col. Theodore Roosevelt last night, but it became as noisy and tumultuous as a crowd at a world's series game when toward the close of his speech the Progressive leader put down his manuscript and had some exciting encounters with hecklers. District Attorney Whitman had been the chief topic of Col. Roosevelt's speech, when a voice roared out:

"When you were Governor, why didn't you smash Tammany?"

The meeting was in an uproar instantly, but Col. Roosevelt waved his arms for silence.

"I did do it," snapped the Colonel. The big audience broke into cheering which lasted for several seconds.

"I was Police Commissioner for two years," said Col. Roosevelt, "and no Tammany man had a look in. I was Governor of the State for two years, and no Tammany man had a look in."

There was a terrific din for half a minute. As it subsided one of the hecklers, who had risen to his feet, began to shout, but his words were drowned by the noise. The yell of "Put him out!" started, and the heckler found himself the vortex of a popular movement for his ejection.

Col. Roosevelt used his arms with great persuasive effect, inducing the crowd to let the man alone and to be quiet.

Quick Retorts to Hecklers.

"Ain't Tammany still doing business at the same old stand?" demanded the heckler.

"My friend," replied Col. Roosevelt, "I stopped being Governor fourteen years ago."

This was cheered, and from this point on the audience cheered wildly for every point that the speaker made.

"When I was Governor," he said, "Platt and Croker, the bosses of the time—far bigger bosses than Barnes and Murphy—tried to defeat the Franchise Tax bill, but I drove it through."

With Col. Roosevelt's help another speaker got an opening and launched a question which sounded like:

"Isn't it true that Thomas Fortune Ryan owns the subways?"

"Thomas Fortune Ryan was one of the principal men who tried to defeat the Franchise Tax bill," said Col. Roosevelt, "and I shoved it through. My friend, if you don't know that, you don't know anything."

There was more cheering, and the heckler seemed to have another arrow to shoot, but Col. Roosevelt said:

"My friend, I am glad to answer your question, but I cannot enter a joint debate with you."

Before the heckling Col. Roosevelt's attacks on Whitman did not seem to arouse the audience, but after it every shot seemed to go home with telling effect. There was applause when Col. Roosevelt said that District Attorney Whitman, after convicting certain "underworld malefactors," had failed to "get the higher-ups," as he had promised through the newspapers, because

of political influence. There were roars of laughter when the Colonel, attacking Mr. Whitman on the charge of untruthfulness and of showing the Tammany brand on his forehead when he accepted the Tammany nomination last year, put his sarcastic sentences in verbal italics by his trick of lifting his voice into the upper registers.

Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive candidate for Governor, who faced his first Cooper Union audience, had a running conversation with them. If he had a set speech, he found it necessary to put it aside almost entirely, except where he was able to dovetail it into his answers to questions. Other speakers were Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction; Bainbridge Colby, candidate for U. S. Senator, and Assemblyman Michael Schaap. Josiah T. Newcomb presided at the meeting.

Says Whitman Broke Pledges.

Col. Roosevelt had much to say about "the Barnes-Murphy bi-partisan combination at Albany," and he said that a vote for either Whitman or Glynn would do nothing toward breaking up the system. He intimated that Gov. Glynn would even be acceptable to William Barnes. He said:

"No doubt Barnes would rather have Whitman elected Governor than Glynn, but he would infinitely rather have Glynn than Davenport. No doubt Murphy would rather have Glynn than Whitman, but he would infinitely rather have Whitman than Davenport. For Barnes and Murphy know that their candidates are both faithful representatives of the system and that Davenport is its determined and unflinching enemy. "Make no mistake about it, Barnes knows Glynn and Murphy knows Whitman. Barnes is nobody's fool. He has not lived in Albany with Glynn all these years and neglected his opportunities for seeing what went on. And Murphy has ample and entirely satisfactory experience with Whitman."

The Colonel devoted more than half of his speech to Mr. Whitman, whom he attacked mercilessly for accepting the Tammany Hall nomination for District Attorney last year, when, as the Colonel said, the Fusion managers relied upon his participation in the municipal campaign as one of the most effective means of securing the election of the entire anti-Tammany ticket. Said Col. Roosevelt:

"He knew he was expected to go on the stump and denounce Tammany from one end of the county to the other. He was expected to tell the story of the political intrigue and pull that he met every day in the discharge of his official duties, constantly hampering and seeking to thwart him in the effort to punish Tammany henchmen or their friends for crime. He was expected to tell the story, as only he could tell it, of Tammany's political interference with the course of justice in this county."

In his attack upon Mr. Whitman, the Colonel went back to his first campaign for District Attorney on the Fusion ticket in 1909 and quoted his campaign pledge as follows:

I will say that if elected I will not appoint to office any man who is affiliated or in sympathy with Tammany Hall, because I believe that no man who has lived under the moral blight of that organization is fit to prosecute crime.

Patronage Deal with Tammany.

"Well, the proof of sincerity is the keeping of promises," continued the Colonel, sarcastically. "How did Whitman keep his?"

"In 1911, when one-third of the term for which he was elected had been served, a bill was put through the Legislature giving Mr. Whitman power to appoint some additional assistants in his office. That bill was the work of the bi-partisan alliance between the Murphy and Barnes machines, and Mr. Whitman knew it."

"Mr. Whitman must have known more about the measure than some of the Tammany men in the Senate at Albany who had to vote for it, for when the measure came to a vote one of the Tammany Senators, who thought it was merely a proposition to give Whitman some more patronage, started to object. Instantly he was suppressed by another

man, evidently inside the deal, who said to him in a voice so loud that it was easily overheard: 'Sit down; we get two of them.' If Mr. Whitman denies this I will publicly give him my authority for it."

"Six days after that law went into effect, in September, 1911, Mr. Whitman began the performance of his part of the bargain by appointing Thomas J. Nolan, a well-known Tammany man, a leader in Tom Foley's Tammany Club, to be Assistant District Attorney in the District Attorney's office, at a salary of \$4,000 a year. And more than that, Nolan was promptly assigned to court duty in Foley's district, the one court in the city where his presence might be of most advantage to Foley, his Tammany leader."

"That's how Mr. Whitman kept his pledge to the people then, and now he has the effrontery to travel around the State in a stage attack upon Tammany, an utterly unreal attack, meant only to deceive the people into voting for him as a means of beating Tammany."

An Extravagant Promise.

A crowd of 5,000 persons heard Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Davenport, and other Progressive speakers later in the evening at the Star Casino, in 107th Street. Col. Roosevelt entered the hall at 10 o'clock and the applause continued for fifteen minutes. He repeated his Cooper Union attack on District Attorney Whitman. In his remarks on Barnes Roosevelt caused

laughter by saying: "Barnes poses as an Abraham Lincoln and Murphy goes him one better by masquerading as Thomas Jefferson."

Criticising voters who receive their politics as heirlooms, Col. Roosevelt said: "Let me tell you that if ever the Progressive Party falls into the hands of Barnes and Murphy after I am dead and gone, and my grandchildren vote the Progressive Party ticket because I voted it, I will turn in my grave."

COL. ROOSEVELT ON BIGOTRY.

Wrote That Creeds Have No Place in Campaign.

Quotations from letters written by Col. Theodore Roosevelt giving his views on religion as an issue in politics were made public yesterday at National Progressive Headquarters. The Colonel said in one letter:

"To discriminate against a thoroughly upright citizen because he belongs to some particular church, or because, like Abraham Lincoln, he has not avowed his allegiance to any church, is an outrage against that liberty of conscience which is one of the foundations of American life."

"I do not for one moment believe that any considerable number of our fellow-citizens can be influenced by such narrow bigotry as to refuse to vote for any thoroughly upright and fit man because he happens to have a particular religious creed. Such a consideration should never be treated as a reason for either supporting or opposing a candidate for political office."

BUILDING TAX AN ISSUE.

Rent Payers and Realty Owners Issue Campaign Appeal.

The Associated Rent Payers and Realty Owners of New York City, of which Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, is Chairman of the Executive Committee, has sent out an appeal to voters to support the legislative candidates who refused to pledge themselves, at the request of the Society to Lower Rents, on the proposition to halve the tax on buildings. The Society to Lower Rents is conducting an active campaign against the candidates who refused to commit themselves on the plan.

"The courageous action of certain candidates in refusing to yield to the sandbagging demands of this society," says the appeal, "deserves the hearty support of fair-minded voters, and we urge such voters to lay aside all partisan prejudice and to vote next Tuesday for those candidates who have refused to pledge themselves on either side of this question."