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StateHistSociety X

ROOSEVELT INSURGES

In His Speech "New Nationalism," Roosevelt Outlines Progressive Policies for Government. Compares the Anti-Slavery Struggle to Insurgency.

Over 30,000 People Cheer the Ex-President and Whistles Scream a Noisy Welcome as the Roosevelt Special Puffed Into Osawatomie. Reception, Luncheon at State Hospital at Noon, Dedicatory Services, Theodore Roosevelt's Speech, and Then—Well, Teddy Goes to Lawrence to Sleep.

Written Wednesday.

WHEW! and here it is. This is Osawatomie's great day. If the town hasn't bitten off a larger chew than it can successfully masticate, that mouthful is bulging its jaw somewhat. But we like it, yes sir! They have said that we wouldn't have room for the crowds that are pouring into the town, but there's all out of dors, as one of our visitors said.

The crowd began to come in from the four directions early in the week. They have been coming on foot, bicycles, motors, buggies, wagons, trains and every manner of ways possible. Singly, in pairs and by the dozens and scores. They put on their sunshine dispo-, good-natured crowd as it is. hey put on their sunshine dispositions with their gala day attire, crowded the work of hours into minutes just to be in Osawatomie the day that "Teddy" speaks.

Of course many came early. Almost everyone, who has a relative on earth, is entertaining "folks" this week. Some are holding family reunions and one small boy on the street the other day said, "we're having a twin reunion at our place: Pa's folks and Ma's folks are all here, and we've all got to be mighty careful, cause if we do anything wrong in front if Ma's family, they say that's the——— ———showin' in that child, meaning Pa's folks, and the same way, if its Pa's folks." But they all have a relative or two, or company that seems just like "folks." The trains for the past week, or such a matter, have been relieving themselves of a vast amount of human traffic when they pulled along-side the station platform in this city.

Among the other visitors from a distance was old J. Pluvius, who came in under cover of darkness Tuesday and left mudd puddles in the streets. He didn't make much fuss, but just run his water wagon long enough to saturate the ground pretty thoroughly. Of course this could only happen after the street sprinkler had been imported from Paola. But the crowd came on just the same. A little rain didn't keep them from seeing "Teddy."

However it was not the crowd that would have been here had it been clear pleasant weather.

This morning trains from Salina, Wichita, Coffeyville, Pittsburg, Topeka, Kansas City, not to mention special from the Frisco, Katy and Sta Fe roads, have been unloading crowds of people, who have come from ever so far just to hear, and possibly only to see "Teddy." They're here from California; they are here from Maine, and they're here from Wisconsin, from everywhere to hear the great speech that Theodore Roosevelt would make here today.

The Roosevelt special came in here from Pueblo this morning as first No. 2, and it was right on time. Supt. Snedeker went to Pueblo Monday evening, to meet it there. In order to accomodate the many news paper men and distinguished statesmen, who are anxious to hear the "grass roots sizzle," the idea of confining Mr. Roosevelt's party to two cars was abandoned and since the middle of last week he has had a special train of nine cars.

Acres of people were at hand to witness his arrival and between th roar of cheers that went up and the pandemonium of whistles that tore loose at that time, speech was useless and thought well nigh impossible. "Hello, Teddy," went up from hundreds of throats and he just smiled and bowed and looked for the world as though he really liked it.

He rested in his car until 12 o'clock, when he was escorted to the Masonic Temple, where a short informal reception was held until 12:30.

A party made up of Mr. Roosevelt and his party, the governor and his staff, the department commander of the G. A. R. and his staff, the president of the W. R. C. and her staff, and some of the commencement who have been putting on the Dedication services; and their families went to the State Hospital at noon where lunch was served to about two hundred. They all went to the Park from lunch.

It is difficult to fitly speak of the oration that has just been delivered. Mr. Roosevelt was asked to come and make the dedicatory address at the formal consecration of John Brown Park. One would naturally suppose that to do this would necessitate something more than a mere cursory mention of John Brown. It is true that in the work of the great reform that came with the Civil War when slavery was overthrown, he places John Brown next to Lincoln. He pays a tribute to the valor and tenacity of the contending forces in the Civil War and urges a greater degree of tolerance on all sides. He knows that the old problems are of the dead past and can never rise to vex us again. He associates the name of John Brown with the period in which it was forever determined that this government should be perpetuated, devoted to both union and freedom.

"Of that generation of men, to whom we owe so much, the man to whom we owe the most is, of course, Lincoln. Part of our debt to him because he foresaw our present struggle and saw the way out. He said:

"I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his own condition but to to assist in ameliorating mankind." And again, "Labor is prior to and independent of capital, capital is only the fruit o flabor, and could never have existed but for labor. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights which are as worthy of protection as any other rights . . . Nor should this lead to a war upon the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example showing that his own shall be safe from violence when built." It seems to me that in these words Lincoln took substantially the attitude that we ough to take; he showed the proper sense of proportion in his relative estimates of capital and labor, of human rights and property rights. Above all, in this speech, as in many others, he taught a lesson in kindliness and charity; an indispensable lesson to us of today. But this wise kindness and charity never weakener his arm or numbed his heart. We cannot afford weakly to blind ourselves to the actual conflict which faces us to-day. The issues is joined, and we must fight or fail."

Theodore Roosevelt, Who Speaks Here Today

But the bulk of the speech is political. It is also insurgent to the last line, syllable and letter.

He demands publicity in all corporate affairs.

He demands equal opportunity for all.

He would forever divorce the corporations from politics.

He would hold the officers of corporations liable when a corporations breaks the law.

He would have tariffs made as other nations made them, a schedule at a time, and then only after expert investigation of all the subjects having a bearing upon this schedule.

His whole speech all the way through is in effect in formality of a complete progressive Republican campaign for 1912. While he gets away from the inequalities of our present system of economics at times ,he harks back to it and more than once. He labors in argument for an equal opportunity for all men and deplores that the present system will not admit of it but gives the world's best in everything but brain and brawn to the man that can pay the most money for it. It is a great speech, or sermon, and coming from the source it does it will be heard around the world.

Following are extracts from Roosevelt's speech:

"I stand for the square deal. But when I say I am for the square deal I mean not merely that I stand for fair play under the present rules of the game, but that I stand for having those rules changed so as to work for a more substantial equality of opportunity, and of reward for equally good service.

This means that our governments, National and State, must be freed from the sinister influence or control of special inferests."

"There can be no effective control of corporations while their political activity remains. To put an end to it will neither be a short nor easy task, but it can be done."

"It has become entirely clear that we must have Goverment supervision of the capitalization not only of public service corporations including particularly railways but of all corporation doing an inter-State business. I do not wish to see the Nation forced into ownership of the railways if it can be possibly be avoided, and the only alternative is thoroughgoing and effective regulation, which shall be based on the full knowledge of all the facts, including a physical valuation of the property. This physical valuation is not needed, or at least is very rarely needed, for fixing rates; but it is needed as the basis of honest capitalization."

"Good citizenship means progress and therefore all good citizens should stand for progress, and must be progressive."

Speaking of the struggle of John Brown and his handful of men for the abolishing of slavery in Kansas and over the country, Roosevelt said:

"I do not speak of this struggle of the past merely from the historic standpoint. Our interest is primarily in the application to-day of the lessons taught by the contest of half a century ago. It is little use for us to pay lip loyalty to the mighty men of the past unless we sincerely endeavor to apply to the problems of the present precisely the qualities which in other crises enabled the men of that day to meet those crises. It is half melancholy and half amusing to see the way in which well-meaning people gather to do honor to the men who, in company with John Brown, and under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, faced and solved the great problems of the nineteenth century, while at the same time these same good people nervously shrink from or frantically denounce those who are trying to meet the problems of the twentieth in the spirit which was accountable for the successful solution of the problems of Lincoln's time.

It was truly a great speech, undoubtedly the greatest speech, Mr. Roosevelt has made on this tour, and probably the best speech to the present date, that he has ever delivered. It appears in full on page 2 of this paper.

He left this city at 4 o'clock on Gov. Stubb's special train for Lawrence.

The First Day.

The first day of the celebration, which was the fifty-fourth anniversary of the Battle or Osawatomi was not marked by so large a crowd as throngs, packs or crowds Osawatomie to-day. About 10,000 people however were in attendance. The day and evening was devoted entirely to patriotic songs music and speeches and a campfire in the evening, presided over by Rev. Bernard Kelley.

There was a drill by the troops in the morning and a band concert after which the people sought out a place to spread their dinner - or buy it from a lunch stand.

JOHN BROWN.
"He dared begin; He Lost, but Losing, Won.

In the afternoon a band concert was given by the 13th., Regiment band, afterwhich Joseph G. Waters delivered a most eloquent oration, "John Brown," which appears in full on another page of this paper. Mr. Waters is an old settler in Kansas and his speech was patriotic and brim full of the thought which have almost become sacred to the veterans of the great rebellion and to their sons, because of their fathers ,if for no other reason.

This was followed by a short address, by Mrs. Heacock, who was one of the ladies of the W. R. C., most responsible for the dedication of this beautiful Park. Miss Bessie Yeater of this city then recited, "John Brown."

Hon. W. A. Calderhead then spoke on the question of encouraging the state to make a beautiful Park of this grounds. He made a good speech, one that will be remembered for many years. Commander Harmon spoke in the evening at the Campfire as did also, Mrs. Sarah M. Staplin ,president of the W. R. C.

During the program, Mrs. Belle Harris, of Emporia, sang in a very polite manner, "The Flag without one stain." The campfire closed with music by the drum corps.

Fifth "Sole Survivor."

The sole survivor of the battle of Osawatomie, numbers five now. That is our recollection at least. There is Mr. Collis, Louis Bridgeman, Luke Parsons, Robt. Shearer and the latest, William Water Cane of Winona, Wisconsin, who arrived Saturday noon to attend the Dedication ceremonies. Mr. Cane is the fifth survivor of the fight of 1856, and we believe that Jason Brown still lives. Mr Cane was a scout for the free state organization and had a considerable range of territory to cover. He ranged a long the Pottawatomie and as far south as Sugar Creek in Linn county, east of the border and north to Palmyra, in Douglas county. He was to keep the free state men advised of approaching enemies.

He was with the body of men that were surrounded in or near Lawrence, by Col. Sumner, in command of a regiment of regular soldiers. They were in a large house and Col .Sumner had every other building carefully searched for them, but told his soldiers to keep away from this building as there was small pox in it.

Mr. Cane was in the fight here and thinks that he fired away 30 cartridges from behind an oak tree not far from where the south end of the railroad bridge now is. He swam the river farther up and a lot of lead was wasted by the border ruffians trying to shoot him When the war broke out he enlisted in the 3rd Wisconsin and served nearly five years, altogether. His mind is a mental map of the country as it was at the time of the border war and he has a wonderful memory.

He and Mr. Collis are both staying at the home of Ed. H. Wilson.

Assignment of Teachers.

The teachers have been assigned to the grades in the public schools for the coming school year as follows: High school building, 1st B., Miss Wright, 1st A., Miss Hays, 2nd A., and 3rd B., Miss Williams, 4th B., Miss Kilchen, 4th A., and 5th B., Miss Kolbohm, 5th A., and 6th B., Miss Cooper. Meek building, 1st B., 1st A., and 2nd A., Miss Hicks, 3rd B., and 3rd A., Candace Kitchen, 4th B., 4 A., and 5th B., Miss Elder, 6th B., and 6th A., Miss Rearick, 7th B., Miss Bixby, 7th A., Miss Gardner, and 8th B., and A., Miss Sinkey.

High school: Mr. Amyx, principal, Miss Lynch and Miss Leonard.

Superintendent, Floyd B. Lee.

When the same grade is assigned to both buildings pupils that live on the east side of the railroad tracks should attend the High school building and those that live on the west side of the track should attend the Meek building. In some cases a whole grade is assigned to one building because of the small number in the grade and it will be necessary for all in the grade to attend where the assignment is made.

School will open Monday morning September 5th. The High School will meet at 8:20 and the grades at 9:00.

There will be an opportunity for those to takethe examinations who have made up work during the summer, or who failed to take the examinations last spring, or who are not classified in the schools. This examination will be given Monday, September 5th.

City Council.

The city council met in adjourned session in the city clerk's office Friday at two o'clock and made a settlement with the firm of Cook and son and accepted the sewer system and it is now ready for use. Parties may connect up at any time by observing the rules laid down for the government of such matters. Mr. Cook made a satisfactory allowance of money for the replacing of broken crossings and walks and for filling trenches that may settle within the next three months and was penalized $817 on his time limit. He was very fair and the adjustment was satisfactory all around. A number of people who are ready for the service has already connected with the sewer.

Before the council adjourned a motion was passed thanking the firm of Cook & Son and their superintendent, Mr. Fry for the uniform courtesy and willingness to oblige that had marked stay here and for the friendly relation that had existed between them and the city officials.

All work done at Ringer's Studio is guaranteed to satisfy.