

President Roosevelt Delivered An Address At Keokuk, Iowa

President Was Met By
Governors of Many
States—Discussed Many
Important Issues of The
Day—His Speech.

After Address The President
Started on Southern
Trip—Keokuk Negroes
Presented Him
With Gold-headed Cane

Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 1.—President Roosevelt began his river trip from Keokuk this morning. He arrived here at 9:10 and was met at the depot by the governors of Iowa, Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, both the Dakotas, Oregon, Wyoming, Illinois and three companies of the militia.

The President's Speech.

Men and Women of Iowa:
I am glad indeed to see you and to speak to you in this thriving city of your great and prosperous state. I believe with all my heart in the people of Iowa, for I think that you are good, typical Americans, and that among you there has been developed to a very high degree that body of characteristics which we like to regard as distinctively American.

Problem of Recent Years.
During the last few years we of the United States have been forced to consider very seriously certain economic problems. We have made a beginning in the attempt to deal with the relations of the national government—that is, with the relations of the people of the country—to the huge and wealthy corporations, controlled for the most part by a few very rich men, which are engaged in interstate commerce—especially the great railway corporation.

Government and Railroads.
You know my view on this matter. You know that I believe that the national government, in the interests of the people, should assume much the same supervision and control over the management of the interstate common carriers that it now exercises over the national banks. You know furthermore that I believe that this supervision and control should be exercised in a spirit of rigid fairness toward the corporations, exacting justice from them on behalf of the people, but giving them justice in return.

One of the most striking features of the years which saw the downfall of the Roman republic was the fact that the political life of Rome became split between two camps, one containing the rich who wished to exploit the poor, and the other the poor who wished to plunder the rich. Naturally, under such circumstances, the public man who was for the moment successful tended to be either a violent reactionary or a violent demagogue. Any such condition of political life is as hopelessly unhealthy now as it was then.

I believe so implicitly in the future of our people, because I believe that the average American citizen will no more tolerate government by a mob than he will tolerate government by plutocracy; that he desires to see justice done to and justice exacted from rich man and poor man alike. We are not trying to favor any man at the expense of his fellows.

A Fair Chance for All.
We are trying to shape things so that as far as possible each man shall have a fair chance in life, so that he shall have, so far as by law this can be accomplished, the chance to show the stuff that there is in him.

We do wish to see that the necessary struggle in life shall be carried on under genuinely democratic conditions; that, so far as human action can safely provide it, there shall be an approximately fair start; that there shall be no oppression of the weak, and that no man shall be permitted to acquire or to use a vast fortune by methods or in ways that are tortuous and dishonest.

Need Wise Laws.
Therefore, we need wise laws, and we need to have them resolutely administered.

We can get such laws and such administration only if the people are alive to their interests. Every man must have a master; if he is not his own master, then somebody else will be. This is just as true of public life as of private life. If we can not master ourselves, control ourselves, then sooner or later we shall have to submit to outside control, for there must be control somewhere.

Way to Exercise Control.
One way of exercising such control is through the laws of the land. Ours is a government of liberty, but it is a government of that orderly liberty which comes by and through the honest enforcement of and obedience to the law. At intervals during the last few months the appeal has been made to me to enforce the law against certain wrongdoers of great wealth because to do so would interfere with the business prosperity of the country. Under the effects of that kind of fright which when sufficiently acute we call panic, this appeal has been made to me even by men who ordinarily behave as decent citizens.

Present Financial Trouble.
One newspaper which has itself strongly advocated this view gave prominence to the statement of a certain man of great wealth to the effect that the so-called financial weakness "was due entirely to the admitted intention of President Roosevelt to punish the large moneyed interests which has transgressed the laws." I do not admit that this has been the main cause of any business troubles we have had; but it is possible that it has been a contributory cause. If so, friends, as far as I am concerned it must be accepted as a disagreeable but unavoidable feature in a course of policy which as long as I am president will not be changed.

"Friend of Labor."
A year or two ago certain representatives of labor called upon me and in the course of a very pleasant conversation told me that they regarded me as "the friend of labor." I answered that I certainly was, and that I would do everything in my power for the laboring man except anything that was wrong. I have the same answer to make to the business man. I will do everything I can do to help business conditions, except anything that is wrong. And it would be merely wrong but infamous to do all that can be done to secure the punishment of those wrongdoers whose deeds are peculiarly reprehensible because they are not committed under the stress of want.

The Guilty Must Suffer.
We can not afford to substitute any other test for that of guilt or innocence, of wrongdoing or wrongdoing, in judging any man. If a man does well, if he acts honestly, he has nothing to fear from this administration. But so far as in me lies the corrupt politician great or small, the private citizen who transgresses the law—he be rich or poor—shall be brought before the impartial justice of a court.

The Political Corruptionist.
Perhaps I am most anxious to get at the politician who is corrupt, because he betrays a great trust; but assuredly I shall not spare his brother corruptionist who shows himself a swindler in business life, and according to our power, crimes of fraud and cunning shall be prosecuted as relentlessly as crimes of brutality and physical violence.

Citizens Must Help.
We need good laws and we need above all things the hearty aid of good citizens in supporting and enforcing the laws.

On this trip I shall speak to audiences in each of which there will be many men who fought in the civil war. You who wore the blue and your brothers of the south who wore the gray know that in war no general no matter how good, no organization no matter how perfect, can avail if the average man in the rank has not got the fighting edge.

We need the organization; the preparation; we need the good general; but we need most the fighting edge in the individual soldier. So it is in the private life.

Need Courage and Strength.
We live in a rough, workaday world, and we are yet a long way from the millennium. We can not as a nation and we can not as individuals afford to cultivate only the gentler, softer qualities.

There must be gentleness and tenderness—the strongest men are gentle and tender—but there must also be courage and strength.

Work of Women.
You women have even higher and more difficult duties; for I honor no man, not even the soldier who fights for righteousness, quite as much as I for righteousness, quite as much as I for the good woman who does her full duty as wife and mother. But if she shirks her duty as wife and mother then she stands on a par with the man who refuses to work for himself and his family, for those dependent upon him, and who in time of the nation's need refuses to fight.

Do Something.
The man or woman who shirks his or her duty occupies a contemptible position. You here are the sons and daughters of the pioneers. I preach to you the life of ease. I preach to you the life of effort, the life that finds its highest satisfaction in doing well some work that is well worth doing.

So much for what concerns every man and every woman in this country. Now, a word or two as to matters which are of peculiar interest to this region of our country.

Need River Highways.
Since I have been president I have traveled in every state of this union, but my traveling has been almost entirely on railroads, save now and then by wagon or on horseback. Now I have the chance to try traveling by river; to go down the greatest of our rivers, the father of waters. A good many years ago when I lived in the northwest I traveled occasionally on the upper Missouri and its tributaries; but then we went in a flatboat and did our own rowing and paddling and poling. Now I am to try a steamboat. I am a great believer in our railway system; and the fact that I am very firm in my belief as to the necessity of the Government exercising a proper supervision and control over the railroads does not in the least interfere with the other fact that I greatly admire the large majority of the men in all positions, from the top to the bottom, who in my belief are the men to build and run them. Yet, while of course I am anxious to see these men, and therefore the corporations they represent or serve, achieve the fullest measure of legitimate prosperity, nevertheless as this country grows I feel

ertheless as this country grows I feel that we can not have too many high roads, and that in addition to the iron highroads of our railway system we should also utilize the great river highways which have been given us by nature. From a variety of causes these highways have in many parts of the country been almost abandoned. This is not healthy. Our people, and especially the representatives of our people in the national congress, should give their most careful attention to this subject. We should be prepared to put the nation collectively back of the movement to improve them for the nation's use. Exactly as it is for the interest of all the country that our great harbors should be fitted to receive in safety the largest vessels of the merchant fleets of the world, so by deepening and otherwise our rivers should be fitted to bear their part in the movement of our merchandise.

Iowa and Agriculture.
You in Iowa have many manufacturing centers, but you remain, and I hope you will always remain, an agricultural state. I hope that the means of transporting your commodities to market will be steadily improved; but this will be of no use unless you keep producing the commodities, and in the long run this will largely depend upon your being able to keep on the farm a high type of citizenship.



THE HARVEST MOON!

when men and women are to make up the backbone of this nation by working in agriculture, in the mechanical industries, in arts and trades; in short, who are to do the duty that should always come first with all of us, the duty of home-making and home-keeping. Too narrow a literary education is, for most men and women, not a real education at all; for a real education should fit people primarily for the industrial and home-making employments in which they must employ the bulk of their activities.

Land Claims.
Now, men of Iowa, I want to say just a word on a matter that concerns not the states of the Mississippi valley itself, but the states west of them, the states of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains. In those states there is need of a modification of the land laws that have worked so well in the well-watered fertile regions to the eastward, such as those in which you dwell. The one object in all our land laws should always be to favor the actual settler, the actual home-maker, who comes to dwell on the land and there to bring up his children to inherit it after him.

Land For Home-makers.
The government should start with its title to the land only to the actual home-maker—not to the profit-maker, who does not care to make a home. The land should be sold outright only in quantities sufficient for decent homes—not in huge areas to be held for speculative purposes or used as ranches, where those who do the actual work are merely tenants or hired hands.

Now in many states where the rainfall is light it is a simple absurdity to expect any man to live, still less to bring up a family, on one hundred and sixty acres. Where we are able to introduce irrigation, the homestead can be very much less in size—can, for instance, be forty acres; and there is nothing that congress has done during the past six years more important than the enactment of the national irrigation law. But where irrigation is not applicable and the land can only be used for grazing, it may be that you can not run more than one steer to ten acres, and it is not necessary to be much of a mathematician in order to see that where such is the case a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres will not go far toward the support of a family. In consequence of this fact, homesteaders do not take up the lands in the tracts in question. They are left open for anybody to graze upon that wishes to. The result is that the men who use them moderately and not with a view to exhausting their resources are at the mercy of those who care nothing for the future and simply intend to skin the land in the present.

I desire to act as these actual settlers wish to have me in this matter. I wish to find out their needs and desires, and then to try to put them into effect. But they must take trouble, must look ahead to their own ultimate and real good, must insist upon being really represented by their public men, if we are to have a good result. The thing I have most at heart as regards this subject is to do what ever will be of permanent benefit to the small ranchmen who have to plow and pitch by themselves. All I want to do is to find out what will be to their cattle upon it. It may be that the benefit of the country, as a whole. It may be that we can secure their interests best by permitting to homesteaders, individually or in certain numbers, big tracts of range for summer use, the tracts being proportioned to the number of neighboring homesteaders who wish to run their cattle upon it. It may be that parts of the range will only be valuable for companies that can lease it and put large herds on it; for the way properly to develop a region is to put it to those uses to which it is best adapted. The amount to be paid for the leasing privilege is to me a matter of comparative indifference.

Present System Wrong.
The government does not wish to make money out of the range, but simply to provide for the necessary supervision that will prevent its being eaten out or exhausted; that is, that will secure it undamaged as an asset for the next generation, for the children

of the present home-makers. Of course we must also provide enough to pay the proper share of the county taxes. I am not wedded to any one plan, and I am willing to combine several plans if necessary. But the present system is wrong, and I hope to see, in all the states of the Great Plains and the Rockies, the men like my correspondent of the Laramie County Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, the small ranchmen "who plow and pitch by themselves," seriously take up this matter and make their representatives in congress understand that there must be some solution, and that this solution shall be one which will secure the greatest permanent well-being to the actual settlers, the actual home-makers. I promise with all the strength I have to cooperate toward this end.

Sets Out for the South.
Following the address which was heard by 20,000 persons, the president boarded the steamer Mississippi for a trip south. He reviewed the display of 100 pleasure launches in the river and departed leading a flotilla of 20 big steamboats and launches. The display of boats was the greatest ever seen on the upper Mississippi.

A special excursion train brought in great crowds. Just before leaving the president was presented with a gold-headed cane by Keokuk negroes.

Boy Tries to Steal Ride And Falls Under Train
Asheville, N. C., Oct. 1.—While trying to steal a ride on a freight train in the Southern Railway yards last evening Claude Cannon, a 16-year-old boy, fell under the train and as a result of his injuries one of his legs was later amputated. Cannon, who had been working at the cotton mill here, decided he would go to Knoxville, and waiting for an opportunity he made an effort to board a passing freight train. His foot slipped just as he caught a step and he was thrown under the wheels. His right leg was fearfully mangled and he received other injuries. The boy was picked up by trainmen and hurried to a hospital, where it was decided that an immediate amputation was necessary, and his right leg was taken off.

When a woman is unhappily married she would gladly recall her miss-spent life.

As Smith Entered Gate Assassins Set Off Bomb -- A Mysterious Plot

Progress Made Rowland Trial
Brother of Strange Says Mrs. Rowland Had Spoken to Him of Dr. Rowland—Gave Him Tablets.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 1.—In the trial of Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Rowland for murder by poison of Engineer Charles R. Strange, two witnesses, James T. Strange, of Indiana, brother of dead man, and his wife, testified that Engineer Strange was a healthy man; that they never heard of his having heart disease, and that on visits to them his wife, Lillie Strange, had given him brown tablet that made him sick. They detailed a conversation with Mrs. C. R. Strange, now Mrs. Rowland, in which she spoke of perhaps going away with a richer man and of her meeting for the first time Dr. Rowland in the surf at Portsmouth upon his invitation that he would teach her how to float.

Crowder's Mountain Mill In Financial Straits
King's Mountain, N. C., Oct. 1.—The stockholders of the Crowder's Mountain Mill met in called session yesterday evening at 1:30 o'clock. It seems that this meeting was called to some investigation of the mill's indebtedness and this was found to be over \$100,000, but the exact amount is not yet given out. Mr. J. S. Mauney was appointed as receiver to take charge of the affairs of the mill. It is believed that the stockholders will lose their entire stock.

Big Convention At Richmond
Special Train Brings Prominent Churchmen From Washington—J. P. Morgan And Others Attend.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—The Episcopal bishops and other churchmen who have been in Washington several days attending the convention of the International Brotherhood of St. Andrew left today on a special train for Richmond, Va., to participate in the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church. The Bishop of London had an impromptu reception at the railroad station. He admitted for the first time who won the tennis match at the White House Friday between himself and President Roosevelt. "I suppose you will not tell who won that tennis match?" he was asked. "Certainly I will," he answered. "I did."

Taft Says War Between Japan And U. S. Would Be Criminal and Insane
Tokio, Oct. 1.—Secretary of War Taft aroused the wildest enthusiasm and loud cheers when, in the course of his speech at a banquet given in his honor, he declared that war between the United States and Japan would be "a crime against modern civilization, and as wicked as it would be insane," adding that neither people desired it and that both governments would do their utmost to guard against such an awful catastrophe.

Continuing Mr. Taft said: "Americans will always be proud of the part President Roosevelt was able to play in hastening the end of the war and bringing about peace under circumstances honorable both to Japan and Russia. Japan having proved her greatness in war has taken a stand in the first rank of the family of nations." "Why should the United States wish war? It would change her in a year or more into a military nation. Her great resources would be wasted in vast equipment which would serve no good purpose, but would tempt the nation into warlike policies. Why should she wish for war in which all the evils of society flourish and all vultures fatten. She is engaged in establishing a government of law and order in the Philippines, fitting those people by general education to govern themselves."

Keep the Philippines.
"It has been suggested that we might relieve ourselves of this burden by the sale of the Philippine Islands to Japan or some other country. The suggestion is absurd." "Little Cloud" Removed.
After the banquet everybody was congratulating everybody else on what was considered the complete removal of the "Little Cloud" which has been hanging over the friendship of the United States and Japan.

Cholera Threatens Section.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—The entire section through which the Chinese Eastern railroad runs, has been officially declared to be threatened with cholera.

Fatal Fire at New York
Lives of Hundreds of Men, Women And Children Endangered By Fire Which Guttered Big Tenement.

New York, Oct. 1.—One woman was seriously injured and the lives of several hundred other persons were endangered by the fire which gutted three upper floors of the six-story tenement house in East Third street this morning. The thirty families which were crowded in the building were awakened from their slumbers by the cries of fire. Terror-stricken men and women started down the stairs from the upper floors. Flames in the hallway of the third floor drove them back. They groped their way through the halls, fighting with each other in their anxiety to get to the fire escapes which were crowded with men, women and children. During the excitement Rebecca Fein was pushed from a ladder and fell to the pavement. She was seriously hurt. When the firemen arrived they carried many women and children down the ladders to safety. It is the opinion of the firemen that the fire was of incendiary origin.

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Fatal Fire at New York
Lives of Hundreds of Men, Women And Children Endangered By Fire Which Guttered Big Tenement.

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