ROOSEVELT AGAIN SPEAKS FOR CUBA.

Chief Executive, in Fourth of July Oration, Declares Reciprocity Is Bound to Come.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE, AS SET FORTH BY PRESIDENT.

Words are good if they are backed by deeds, and only so.

It is most appropriate that on this Fourth of July it should be our good fortune to have PROMULGATED THE DECLARATION ESTABLISHING PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

We said Cuba should become a free republic and WE HAVE KEPT OUR WORD.

OUR POLICY TOWARD CUBA HAS NOT YET MET WITH ITS ENTIRE FRUITION. IT WILL MEET WITH IT.

I REGRET THAT A MEASURE OF RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA IS NOT ALREADY EMBODIED IN STATUTE OR IN TREATY; BUT IT WILL BE JUST AS SURE AS FATE.

Cuba must occupy a peculiar relation to us in the field of international affairs. She has assented to that view and in return THIS NATION IS BOUND TO GIVE HER SPECIAL PRIVILEGES NOT GIVEN TO OTHER NATIONS.

If a flame should be rekindled in the Philippines we will stamp it out.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 4.—President Roosevelt, in his Fourth of July oration to-day, proclaimed the commercial freedom of Cuba. In ringing sentences he declared that our relations with the new republic, whose liberty we had won, must differ from our relations with other countries. Cuba had accepted that view, the President declared, and the United States MUST give her commercial advantages which were not accorded to other nations.

The President expressed regret that a large measure of reciprocity with Cuba had not already been provided by statute or by treaty, and declared, amid tremendous applause, that this privilege would be granted as SURE AS FATE.

Mr. Roosevelt's references to the Philippines were confined to the expression of his satisfaction over the proclamation of peace. He praised the army and referred to the industrial problems that confront the nation, but the keynote of the speech was the declaration of commercial freedom for Cuba.

Received an Ovation.

The President received a great ovation on his arrival. Half a million persons greeted him. They came not only from Pittsburg and Allegheny, but from the scores of industrial towns within 100 miles of the city. From the Union Station to the speakers' stand in Schenley Park, nearly four miles away, it was one continuous cheer.

When the head of the military escort reached a position opposite the speakers' stand it was halted and the President and those in carriages passed in review. The music of the band was fairly drowned by the cheering of the multitude of 200,000 persons in the stand and occupying vantage points on the amphitheatre-like hillside which rose in front.

The United German Socities of Allegheny, made up of 600 voices, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." At the close of the song the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. John H. Prugh. The Declaration of Independence was read by Brig.-Gen. Willis J. Hulings, and then followed the oration of the day by the President.

Mr. Roosevelt's Speech.

The President said:

"Mr. Mayor and you, my fellow citizens, my fellow Americans, men and women of Western Pennsylvania: You have just listened to the reading of the great document which signalled our entry into the field of nations 126 years ago. That entry was but the promise which had to be made good by the performance of those men and their children's children.

"Words are good if they are backed up by deeds, and only so." (Applause.)

"The Declaration continues to be read with pride by us year after year, and stands as a symbol of hope for the people of all the world, because its promise was made good; because its words were supplemented by deeds; because after the men who signed it and upheld it had done their work the men who came after them, generation by generation, did their work in turn. (Applause.)

"The Declaration of Independence had to be supplemented in the first place by that great instrument of constructive and administrative statesmanship—the Constitution under which we now live. The document promulgated in 1788 under which Washington became our first President supplemented, necessarily supplemented, the declaration of 1776. We showed in the revolution that we had a right to be free; we showed when we constructed the more perfect union of the old Confederacy that we knew how to use that right as it needed to be used. (Applause.)

"And then seventy years and more passed and there came again upon the nation the days of iron need. There came again the days that demanded all that was best—the life itself of the strongest and the truest of the nation's sons. Sumter's guns awakened our people, and America, until then the incarnate genius of peace, sprang to her feet, with sword and with shield, a helmeted queen among nations. When the thunder of the guns called the nation's children they sprang forward to do the mighty deeds which it left undone, would have meant that the words to which we have listened to-day would have rung as meaningless platitudes. (Long applause.)

Two Great Epochs.

"Those were the two great epochs in the nation's history—the epoch of the founding of the Union, and the epoch of its preservation; the epoch of Washington and the epoch of Abraham Lincoln (loud applause and cheers). Those two generations had the greatest tasks to do, but each generation has its task, and woe to the generation which regards the deeds of the mighty men of the past as an excuse for this failure to do in its turn the work that it finds ready to hand. (Applause.)

"The great deeds of those that have gone before us must ever serve not as a reason for inaction on our part, but as the keenest of spurs to drive us forward on the path of national greatness and justice. (Applause).

"We have had our tasks to do in the last four years, or, rather, we have had as every generation must have, many tasks to do—tasks affecting us abroad; and one of those tasks being done as it has been, has signalized our entry to a larger world. (Applause.)

"And it is most appropriate that on this Fourth off July, this anniversary of the birth of the nation, it should be OUR GOOD FORTUNE TO HAVE PROMULGATED THE DECLARATION ESTABLISHING PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES and the acknowledgment to the army of the praise so richly due our fellow-Americans who wear the uniform of the United States—for all that they have done in tropic islands during the past four years. (Applause and continued applause and cheers.)

We Made Cuba Free.

"We said Cuba should become a free republic and we have kept our word. (Loud applause.) To have turned Cuba over to the hands of its own people immediately after the withdrawal of the Spanish flag would have meant ruin and chaos.

"BUT THERE IS ONE THING—OUR POLICY TOWARD CUBA HAS NOT YET MET WITH ITS ENTIRE FRUITION. IT WILL MEET WITH IT. (Applause.) The course of the last few years has made more evident than ever before that this nation must in time to come have pecuniary interests on the Isthmus connecting the two Americas and in the waters and among the islands adjacent thereto. (Applause.) Nationally we cannot occupy the position toward these regions that we did toward others where our interests are far less, and this is doubly true now that Congress with great wisdom has provided for the building of an interocean canal. (Applause.)

"Cuba must occupy a peculiar relation to us in the field of international politics. She must in a larger sense be a part of the general political system in international affairs of which this republic stands as the head. She has assented to that view and in return this nation is bound to give her special economic privileges not given to other nations. (Loud applause.)

"I REGRET THAT A MEASURE OF RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA IS NOT ALREADY EMBODIED IN STATUTE OR IN TREATY, BUT IT WILL BE JUST AS SURE AS FATE. (Loud applause.)

"And now a word as to the Philippines. There are yet troubles in the Moro country, the country of the Mohammedan tribes—but in the Philippines, among the Filipinos, among the people who have been in insurrection, peace now reigns. (Applause.)

"It may be—I think unlikely, but it is possible—that here and there some seeming dead coal of insurrection may be for the moment fanned into a live piece of ember, and burst into a fitful flame. IF SO, THAT FLAME WILL BE STAMPED OUT. (Loud applause.) But speaking broadly and generally, peace has come. Our army has received its reward of our army? The reward of the reawrd of our army? The reward of the consciousness of duty well done. (Loud applause.) Our soldiers have fought, have toiled, have struggled, have rolled, so that when victory came they might turn over the government to the civil authorities. (Applause.)

"No body of our citizens deserves franker and more generous recognition at the hands of the country than the officers and enlisted men who wear Uncle Sam's uniform (applause.) For there is no body of our citizens which gives more disinterested service with less thought of a material reward proportionately in any way to them.

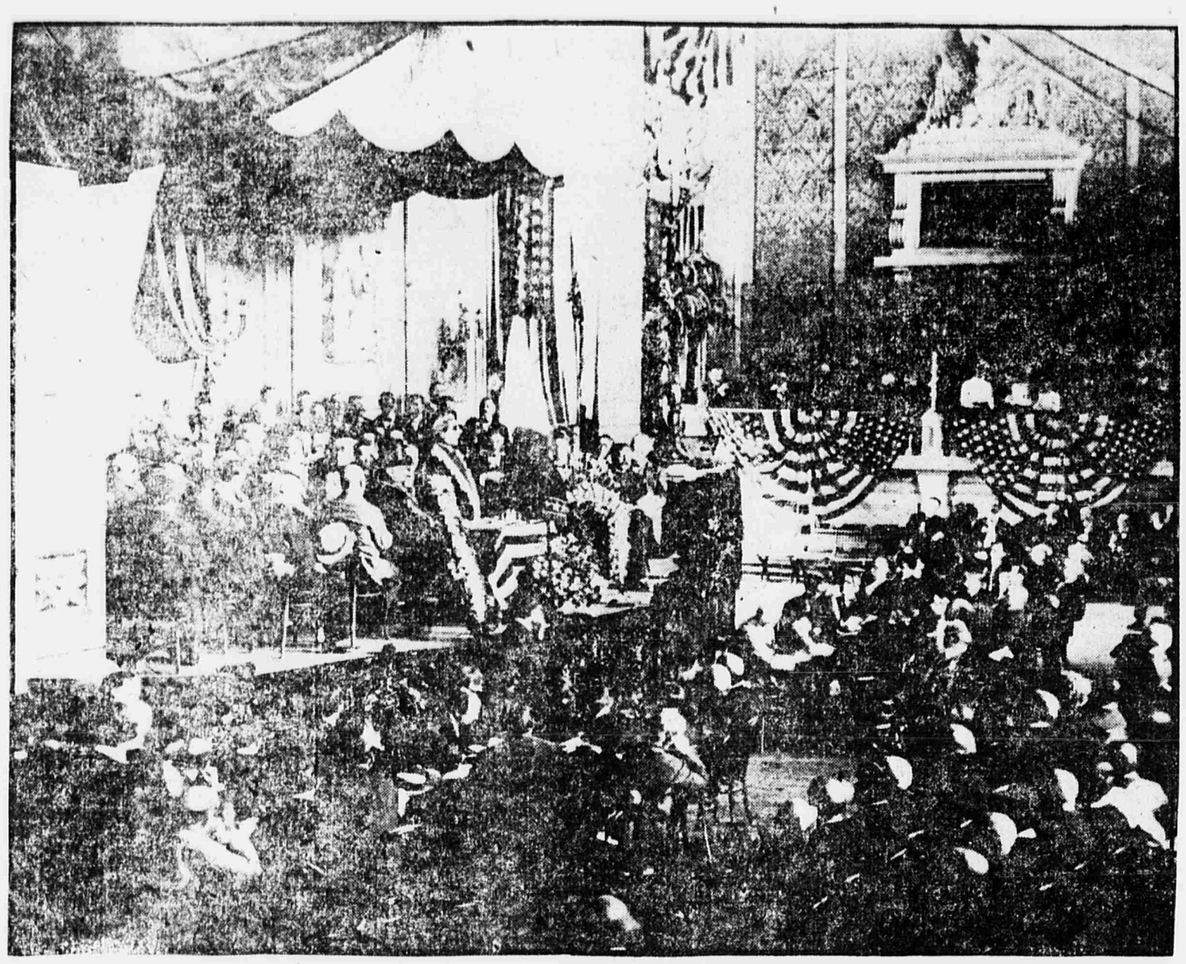
Other Problems to Face.

"And now, my fellow-citizens, I have spoken of the task that has confronted them in Cuba and the Philippines as being one of the tasks which this generation has to face. It is only one. We have great problems at home to face. I am speaking in one of the great industrial centres not merely of America, but of the world (applause.)

"A million people stand grouped in a small radius around the spot where we now are. The growth of your cities within this radius has been one of the most striking phenomena of this day under arms. That speaks well for our institutions.

The tremendous rush of our industrial department has brought in its train much that is good and also, of necessity, much that is evil. The very intensity of the progress that has been made has meant that new and infinitely difficult problems have arisen which we must strive to solve as best we may.

COCKRAN SOUNDS THE BATTLE CRY OF DEMOCRACY AT TAMMANY HALL.



BOURKE COCKRAN DELIVERING HIS SPEECH IN TAMMANY HALL.
(Photograph taken expressly for The Evening World.)

Noted Orator Violently Assails Republicanism, Imperialism and the Administration—Fete Day at the Wigwam—No Word from Cleveland or Croker.

Tammany to-day held the biggest Fourth of July celebration the organization has known in a decade.

The Wigwam was crowded. Many notable visitors were present and there was a remarkable representation of women in the audience.

Bourke Cockran was the principal speaker. He bitterly assailed Republicanism, Imperialism and the Republican administration. He raised the battle-cry of the Democratic party and made a plea for harmony on the new issues.

David B. Hill sent a letter violently attacking Roosevelt, Republicanism and the administration. He, too, concluded with a strong plea for party harmony.

Grover Cleveland did not attend. Nor was there any letter from the former President.

No greeting was received from Richard Croker.

COCKRAN SOUNDS BATTLE CRY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Mr. Cockran's speech was, in part, as follows:

"It must be obvious that the Declaration of Independence is sound or it is unsound.

"Obviously there is a wide difference, a yawning and unbridgeable chasm between those Americans who regard the Declaration of Independence merely as an interesting exhibition of controversial ingenuity or a fine specimen of literary excellence, and those Americans who reverence it as the immortal Declaration of inalienable and universal human rights, the imperisable monument of human progress.

"However it may have been in the past this distinction to-day marks the separation between republicanism and democracy.

Republican Class Legislation.

"There is but one source of property, and that is the labor of human hands exercised directly on the bosom of the earth or on the products of the earth. Since government cannot create anything it has nothing of its own to bestow. If, therefore, it undertakes to enrich one man, the thing which it gives him it must take from some other man.

"Where it has a favorite it must have a victim, and obviously that government only is just and truly benevolent which has neither favorites nor victims.

"Whenever government proposes to benefit an individual or a class, it is really planning to plunder the multitude.

"Examining the policies and enterprises to which the Republican party is now committed, in the light of these self-evident truths, it will be apparent that all are schemes to establish or at least increase prosperity by plunder.

"The measures which divide the two parties now are the subjugation of distant islands to be held as dependencies by this Government, the imposition of protective tariffs and the grant of subsidies to American shipping. The first of these is what we usually term imperialistic policy, but as a matter of fact, all these are best described as imperialism in contra-distinction to democracy, because they all aim at enriching a few men by the plunder of others.

Disaster of Tribute.

"That the exaction of tribute is the real purpose of imperialism in the East is shown conclusively by the provision of the bill just enacted by Congress, removing restrictions on the alienation of land in the Philippine Islands. **I do not condemn the exaction of tribute so much on account off the tribute so much on account of the country.** Tribute is disastrous to the country which pays it, but has always been the absolute ruin of every country which persisted in exacting it.

The Beet Sugar Lobby.

"While the full fruits of imperialism in the East are as yet undisclosed, in Cuba it has thrown off its mask. There we see this Government reduced to impotency and Cuba to ruin by a quarrel between two bands of imperialistic filibusters. I know of nothing more humiliating to American citizenship than the story of the struggle between the Administration and the lobbyists, ending in the victory of the adventurers and the humiliation of the Government.

Dishonesty of the Tariff.

As Republican imperialism is essentially the plunder of distant peoples, Republican tariffs and ship subsidy are the plunder of this people. They differ merely in locality, in essence they are the same. Economically speaking, protection is the principle of doing business at a loss, for business which can be carried on with a profit in competition with all the world manifestly would not need protection. The object of protection as of government benevolence is the plunder of the vast majority for the benefit of the small minority.

"While those Republicans profess special regard for the army and while they try to shield those who discredit it, have we not seen the battle-scarred warrior whose deeds are among the brightest pages in American history publicly insulted and practically excluded from the service, while men whose infamies have sent a thrill of horror through civilization have been given new commands?

The Kingdom of Industry.

"The indifference of commerce to the recent peril of a King, who is supposed to rule over the largest empire in the world, is of profound significance when we realize the profound sensitiveness which it would have shown to any danger threatening the life of a great financier.

"Does any one doubt that the death of one well known American would cause more disturbance to trade, that is, it would have greater consequences to the world, than the sudden disappearance of all the crowned heads in Christendom?

Democracy Begets Prosperity.

"Democrats by teh law of their being are wedded to honesty, and therefore they believe that no public official should have secrets from his constituents and no corporate official from its shareholders. Because Democrats are hostile to all systems of securing prosperity by plunder they are denounced as enemies of all prosperity.

"THEY ARE THE TRUE FRIENDS OF PROSPERITY.

"Republicans believe that manufacture should be mad profitable through taxation; Democrats through excellence. Republicans propose to pay the expenses of ocean travel and ocean transportation for individuals from the treasury; Democrats believe all expenses of the individual must be borne from his own industry. Democrats believe that fortunes made by industry are monuments of virtue which they would be glad to see multiplied; they regard fortunes made by fraud as monuments of violence which they would like to see prevented.

"The Democratic party stands for the increase of production and of the human beings who are engaged in it. It believes that the soil will be made fruitful, its inhabitants prosperous, moral and enlightened; this Government will remain secure and glorious through the loyal observance of these principles to which here and now we solemnly renew the pledge of our allegiance for the benefit of ourselves, for our posterity and for the peoples of the distant islands to whom we owe justice and reparation."

TAMMANY HALL CROWDED WITH PATRIOTIC THRONG.

Tammany enjoyed its gala day in an eminently befitting manner.

A record-breaking crowd filled the Fourteenth street wigwam. All the thirty-five tribes of Tammany braves were there in force, and with them came their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, to say nothing of their uncles, brothers and male cousins.

There was enthusiasm by the bucketful. Tht applause that punctuated the speeches and the perfect wave of cheers that was turned loose at the conclusion of every speech denoted a generous feeling of real patriotism.

Before the speechmaking began the chief topic among the audience on the floor and in the galleries was the attitude the speakers would assume toward Croker and the Croker imbroglio.

No Word from Croker.

"Tom" Smith, the Secretary, was around telling everybody that no message had come from Wantage—but nobody believed him.

The famous concert hall of the Wigwam was gaily dressed in the national colors.

Following in the wake of the Grand Sachem were the thirtetn sachems, each wearing the symbolic sash about the neck and escorting a guest.

Independence Declaration Read.

The address of welcome by the Grand Sachem opened the celebration.

He spoke briefly.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Eugene L. Bushe. By this time nearly all the big men in Tammany had arrived and taken their seats on the platform.

The district leaders, however, were for the most part on the floor surrounded by their captains.

Cockran was introduced as the first speaker. He received a solendid welcome.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cockran's speech the crowd broke out into tremendous cheers and the sachems on the platform were as enthusiastic as boys.

The reading of Mr. Hill's letter was another signal for an enthusiastic outburst.

Congressman William S. Coward, of Missouri, was the second speaker.

Congressman Sulzer was then introduced and he kept the crowd in good humor for five minutes. William Temple Emmet, a descendant of the family of the Irish patriot Emmet, appealed to patriotism for Democracy. At this time a letter was read from Lewis Nixon, addressed to Justice O'Gorman, and with the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the audience, the celebration ended.

HILL DENOUNCES ROOSEVELT AND REPUBLICANISM.

David B. Hill's letter of regret, dated Wolfert's Roost, was in part as follows:

Dear Sirs:

I regret that I shall be unable to accept your courteous invitation. I trust that the occasion may be in every respect successful.

In regard to the political situation, permit me to say that a change of policies and of men is demanded by the interests of the people.

The foreign policy of the present national administration in relation to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands IS A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION.

The Administration's much advertised measure of diluted "reciprocity" has already come to grief. It has been made apparent that Republican "reciprocity," intended to be foisted upon the people as a substitute for genuine Democratic revenue reform, is only a makeshift, a humbug and a fraud. It has also been demonstrated that the much vaunted Republican principle of "protection to American industries" does not apply to the beet sugar industry in which the farmers of the country are engaged and which is not dominated by any trust, but is only applicable to those industries which are wholly controlled by the trusts themselves.

The astonishing and strenuous defense of Gen. Wood, who misappropriated the Cuban funds, contained in the recent inappropriate, partisan harangue of the perambulating President of the United States, on a concededly non-partisan occasion, has fixed the responsibility for the crime upon the Administration, which it cannot now avoid.

The State of New York is in the hands of a more unscrupulously political "ring" than our sister State of Pennsylvinia. It has juggled with the State's finances in order to create a fictitious tax rate.

It can be overwhelmed in the coming election if the Democracy shall exercise prudence and wisdom by refraining from pressing untimely issues and not dividing up in abstract questions of no special importance in this crisis.

The demands of the hour are unity upon essential and traditional principles upon which there is no disagreement.

MANY DEMOCRATIC NOTABLES SEND REGRET LETTERS.

The following letters of regret were also received:

JOHN B. STANCHFIELD—Permit me to thank you for your courtesy. It would give me great pleasure to be with you, but I have long since promised to speak in Oswego.

U. S. SENATOR GEORGE G. VEST—I regret very much that I shall not be able to be present. There has never been a time in the history of our country when the free institutions established by our fahters were in more peril than at present. I sincerely hope that your historic society may sternly and emphatically denounce the political heresies which are now so prevalent, and that the right of self-government may be declared to exist throughout the world, whether attacked in Southern Africa or the Philippines.

JEFFERSON DAVIS—I deeply appreciate the courtesy which you have extended me to be present, but I have already made arrangements to deliver a Fourth of July speech on that day, and therefore it will be impossible for me to take advantage of your invitation. I wish for Tammany all the success in the world, and when the next national election is over may the banner of victory rest upon the Democrats of this country.

E. M. SHEPARD—I do not find it possible to acept this invitation, but I beg to express my earnest good wishes for a successful and inspiring celebration. Constitutional liberty, hatred of special privileges and a persistent assertion of popular rights, those and like causes have called forth the most honorable and useful struggles of your society.

J. M. GRIGGS—I regret exceedingly that engagements in the South, which cannot be postponed, will prevent me from being with you. If all our people could be persuaded on this day to devote a few moments to sober, honest thought on the meaning of this celebration and the drift of our Government now and during the past few years, I believe it would be the greatest Fourth of July, in results, since 1776.

ELLIOT DANFORTH—A prior engagement which cannot well be cancelled prevents me from accepting your courteous invitation. The social and political problems which confront our people to-day can best be solved by adhering strictly to the lessons taught by our fathers.

GOV. DOCKERY—I sincerely regret that public duties absolutely forbid my acceptance of your invitation.

RAH! RAH! RAH! SIS! BOOM! AH!

NAY, do not chide the gentle child,
E'en though, with aspect weird and wild
He fills the atmosphere with noise.
This is the day for Yankee boys.
What though upon your chair he puts
A firecracker, and it shoots!
What though he hits you in the neck
With red torpedoes, half a peck!
Do not get mad, but only smile.
Be patient. Wait a little while.
Ere night has come his doom he'll meet.
Revenge is sure and swift and sweet.

Yes, this is little Johnnie's day, and if you have any idea that the Fourth is not as generally celebrated as it used to be when you were a boy, he will convince you that you are wrong in a very few minutes. Whether it rains or shines to-day he will keep you busy dodging nigger chasers and cannon crackers, and if he doesn't fall a victim to his own patriotism he will have a good time.

Even if he does end the day looking like an Egyptian mummy and smelling like an arnica factory, he will have had a good time, for part of the fun of the Fourth is talking about your scars the next day. That's the real humor of the thing, from the American standpoint. So all the funniest comic pictures are made on this phase of the Fourth, and if you want to enjoy the real gems of the 1902 batch, from the pens of such laugh-producers as Kate Carew, George Herriman, T. E. Powers, C. W. Kables, F. H. Ladendorf, F. M. Follett and Gustave Verbeele, you will find them in the Sunday World's great "AFTER THE FOURTH FUNNY SIDE," next Sunday. Prominent among the pictured jokes is a side-splitting page drawing, a concatenation of all the Funny Side's best characters, entitled "When Mischievous Willie Set Off the Fireworks." The entire comic staff has contributed to this drawing, and you cannot fail to be amused by it. There are three other pages, equally funny, and all in colors.

HE doesn't take a trolley car
When he goes home at night.
He doesn't take an auto, nor
In cabs does he delight.
He doesn't walk, he doesn't fly,
When to his house he'd roam.
Pray tell me then, ye wisest men,
Just how does he get home?

Easy. He takes a yacht. Surprising that it shouldn't have occurred to you! And the Battery, where the millionaires of New York line up every night to board their steam yachts for their summer homes down the harbor and along the Sound, is a picture. An interesting one, too, as shown in another of L. L. Roush's famous photo-scenes from real life, in next Sunday's World in four colors.

FROM eight till ten each morning
The cook receives her friends.
From ten till one she takes the sun,
Or sleeps, it all depends.
Till three she has the parlor,
To do as she may like.
Oh, ours is such a happy home—
We never have a strike!

Now, if Mrs. Berwind, whose $3,000,000 Newport house is the most beautiful thing there, had been kinder to her servant, or rather, servants, for she keeps sixty of them, she would not have got into such serious trouble. Her servants thought they had not enough time for amusement, ping-pong, tennis, automobiling, &c., and they struck. At present Mrs. Berwind, is in a peck of trouble. Opening of the season, you know, and all that. Her dilemma will be interesting reading to women who have trouble with one servant, and, perhaps, make them contented with their lot.

OH, have you seen our baby dear?
She only came to us this year.
She swings behind the bars all day,
And tries to scare the crowds away.
Some time, if she lives long enough,
We'll teach her not to be so rough.
And maybe (if some sense she shows)
How to say words and wear some clothes!

A remarkable baby! You should really come and see her. She is not very wild, and in all probability won't eat you, though she has a rapacious appetite for bananas, and can nearly bend the bars of her cage. Cage? Oh, certainly, we keep her in a cage. She was captured in Borneo, you know, and——Girl? What are you thinking about? Certainly not! She's an orang-outang, and lives at the Bronx Park Zoo. You'll enjoy visiting her, though, after you see her photograph in next Sunday's World.

RASTUS, has yo' heard de news
About dat baseball game?
Harvard won from Yale, she did,
An' a colored boy's to blame.
He done jes own de college now,
Dey gwine to make him boss,
An' ragtime sure will rule de place,
Kase he sich ball kin toss.
Ragtime cheers you'll only hear,
At games and races neat,
An' some fine day he'll surely be
Our ragtime president!

Yes, it was a colored boy who helped Harvard to down Yale, but he is not the only one of his race who has come to the fore recently. His success and that of others who have just come to make us realize that the negro is rapidly taking a place where we must look upon him with great respect make interesting reading.

These, of course, are merely a foretaste of what the great Sunday World holds out as some of its best features this coming issue. You will find scores of things to interest you in its many features, prominent among them being the

OUTING AND SPORTING SUPPLEMENT,

Containing All the News of Summer Resorts Far and Near, with Photographic Illustrations. A Guide to You About to Go Away. A Record of the Doings of Your Friends Who Have Gone.