

ROOSEVELT ASSERTS 'OLD GUARD' POSES NOW AS 'NEW DEAL'

Opening Campaign, He Accuses
Republicans of 'Callous and
Brazen' Falsification

HITS 'HITLER TECHNIQUE'

He Does Not Mention Dewey,
but Assails Charge We Are
in Democratic Depression

The text of the President's
address appears on Page 36.

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Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—President Roosevelt told the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America in the opening political speech of his campaign for re-election to a fourth term tonight that the Republican Old Guard was trying to pass itself off as the New Deal and he gave reasons why this could not be.

In a fighting speech broadcast widely and reminiscent of the challenges he flung from the stump during the early years of his Administrations, he accused the opposition of "ridiculous," "callous and brazen" falsification. He rejected charges of his opponent, Governor Dewey, and other Republican speakers that this was a Democratic depression and he charged the Republican party with having failed to solve the problems of peace following the first World War.

Compared With Goebbels

In attacking the Republicans as misrepresenting him, his position and his Administration, the President accused them of applying the technique of the dictators abroad, Hitler, Goebbels and others.

Mr. Roosevelt did not once mention his opponent by name. Nor did he name John L. Lewis when he referred to "occasional" strikes during the war which have been condemned by every responsible national labor leader—"every national leader except one."

At another point he seemed to be defending Sidney Hillman from the charge of obtaining election funds by contributions from union members, by remarking that it was all right for large financiers and industrialists to make political contributions.

President Roosevelt spoke at a dinner of the International Teamsters before whom he opened his campaign for a third term four years ago. The teamsters just before unanimously endorsed him for a fourth term and applauded reference to Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Joseph Stalin.

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the teamsters and an old friend of the President, heading the labor division of the Democratic National Committee, praised Mr. Roosevelt in an informal address of introduction. The President spoke at 9:30 o'clock, his dinner audience numbering about 1,000, of whom more than 700 were members of the union. The others included Government officials.

Tobin Praises President

Mr. Tobin presented the President "as a great world leader of courage, experience and real statesmanship whom a band of avaricious manipulators of wealth" would destroy and replace with a leader lacking qualities and training for the Presidency.

This started a demonstration which lasted for four minutes. As Mr. Roosevelt proceeded with his speech he was interrupted with laughter and applause at his sallies and sarcasm.

At the end of his speech the President received an ovation lasting nearly five minutes and then as he left the hall the assembly chanted "We Want Roosevelt."

Next to the President sat William Green, president of the Amer-

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ROOSEVELT TURNS GUNSON 'OLD GUARD'

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ican Federation of Labor, and next to Mr. Green sat Henry Kaiser, the West Coast shipbuilder. At the end of the cheers which greeted the President's reference to labor's assistance in producing 19,000,000 tons of war shipping a year, Mr. Roosevelt turned to face Mr. Kaiser and said:

"And Henry Kaiser's here to night—I'm glad to say."

Post-War Questions

President Roosevelt did not confine himself, to ridiculing the Republican Old Guard, denouncing alleged Republican incompetence and alleging falsification to the opposition. He went on to take up affirmatively war and post-war questions. His remarks on these were also denials of charges flung by Governor Dewey and others, and he dealt with them in a different tone without sarcasm.

There was the task, he declared, of completing the war as speedily as possible and with the least cost in lives.

There was the task of achieving an enduring peace. There was the task of reconverting economy at home to peacetime conditions.

Much had been accomplished along these lines, he maintained, both by the Administration and the Congress, particularly in respect to plans for demobilization and moving for the creation of proper peace machinery.

He declared his position for full production and employment after the war and was confident the national income could sustain them.

The keynote of reconversion was "jobs." Surplus war property would be leased or disposed of "on

the basis of how they can best be operated by private enterprise to give jobs to the greatest number."

He promised that a wage policy would be followed that would sustain the purchasing power of labor and that wages and prices would be maintained with the objective of serving the needs of "the great masses of the people."

Finally, victory for democracy at home would be won.

The victory would not be only against Fascism, reaction and despotism but for democracy.

"It will constitute," he said, "such an affirmation of the strength and power and vitality of government by the people as history has never before witnessed."

He looked forward "with God's help to the greatest epoch of free achievement by free men the world has ever known or imagined possible."

The President referred to the soldiers' vote issue, saying that the opposition had sought to keep that vote to a minimum. There "are some political candidates who think they may have a chance if only the total vote is small enough," he said.

"Our millions of soldiers and sailors and merchant seaman, have been handicapped or prevented from voting by those politicians and candidates who think they stand to lose by such votes."

He appealed for all who had the franchise to go to the polls and vote.

He praised labor and its conduct during the war period, giving figures on production and scornfully referring to the publicity given to strikes.

"The fact is," he declared, "that, since Pearl Harbor, only one-tenth of 1 per cent of man-hours have been lost by strikes."

Personal attacks had been made not only on him and members of his family, but on his dog, Fala, and Fala had not been the same since it was alleged that a destroyer had been sent to recover

the dog from the Aleutians. The charge was "libelous."

The President denied as "ridiculous" contentions that his Administration had failed "to prepare for the war which was coming."

"I doubt whether even Goebbels would have tried that one."

The fact was that Republicans in Congress had tried to thwart his preparedness measures.

He praised liberal Republicans and expressed his gratitude for their support, but considered they were in a hopeless minority in the party to the Old Guard.

"Can the Old Guard pass itself off as the New Deal?" he asked.

"I think not," he replied to himself, adding that it would be like a performing elephant in the circus attempting a handspring and falling flat on his back.

Mr. Roosevelt scoffed at Republican endorsement in the party platform of the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act and other liberal legislation, declaring that Republicans in Congress had fought the legislation and that the party's stand now was insincere and inconsistent.

"The whole purpose of Republican oratory these days seems to be to switch labels." It was a case of "fraud."

The Republicans now wanted the tasks of the post-war peace turned over to them, thinking they could be so skillful as not to "lose a single isolationist vote or a single isolationist campaign contribution."

"There is one thing I am too old for," he observed. "I cannot talk out of both sides of my mouth at the same time."

He warned that "those who today have the military responsibility for waging this war in all parts of the globe," were not helped by the statements of men who, "without responsibility and without knowledge of the facts," lecture the military chiefs of staff on how to conduct operations.