
Franklin D. Roosevelt — “The Great Communicator”

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victory. I don't think that if you had been with me in the past couple of months all over these United States, you would have much doubt as to which way things are going next Tuesday.

"Out there in the West, from which I have just come, people are much more apt, as soon as they have formed an opinion, of coming out flatfooted and saying so, and that is why this tremendous surge that you know has taken place in the past few weeks, this surge that means the election of James M. Cox, began, perhaps to be felt and expressed first in the West. We back home here have felt it, realized it, and our friends in the other camp have realized it, and have been praying every night that the election might take place tomorrow. They have been afraid to wait until the tidal wave swept to its full height."

After pointing out that there are great domestic problems crying for solution, which the Republican Congress has ignored, spending its time in "smelling committees" for investigating the conduct of the war, without, however, unearthing any scandal, he said:

Scores G. O. P. Congress.

"We have asked for bread and they have given us not even stones; they have given us a monumental vacuum. So I, too, am in favor of a change. I want to change the leadership during the coming two years, and of all Representatives, and also in the Senate. I want to change the leadership of the most reactionary, do-nothing, hopeless Republican Congress that we have had in generations.

"We have this question of domestic problems before us and we need at the head of the Government which will solve these problems a man who has proved his ability as an executive, not a man, amiable though he may be, talking out of both sides of his mouth, who has never yet had the training or the experience of an executive and who has all his life been tied up hand and foot with the most reactionary element of his own party, and more than that, a man who has told us of his stand, of his conception of the Presidency, that he would run as a sort of commission form of government, a sort of a syndicate Presidency, in which he would either be merely one cog in the wheel or else the messenger boy."

The formation of the principle of the League of Nations he traced back to the Monroe Doctrine. He said:

"I would like to go back into our history a little way, only 99 years, to find the groundwork for this great thing; back to the days of James Monroe, President of the United States, who found a condition in a certain portion of the world, the American Hemisphere, that demanded a brave policy, and he adopted that brave policy and the country stood behind him. Down there to the south of us were small republics that had just won their independence, as we had. They had set up governments modeled after our own. They had small power, and the United States was the first nation in history who recognized an international principle. We took the most vital step that any nation had ever taken. We told the rest of the world that we proposed to see to it that these small American republics in the rest of our hemisphere should lead their own lives and work out their own destinies free from interference.

Points to Monroe Doctrine.

"Do you realize that in all these 99 years there has never been an American boy that has had to leave our shores in defense of the Monroe Doctrine? We have never had to fight for it. Why? It was founded on a great moral principle, on the right of self-determination, as we call it today, the right to peaceable life by the smaller peoples, free from the aggression of the big and powerful nations of the world.

"Let me put it in different words. We said to the rest of the world in regard to these American republics, 'The United States propose to respect and preserve their territorial integrity against external aggression.' Did you ever hear that before? Why, it's Article X of the League of Nations.

"When the great war started,

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Make WARD'S MOTHER HUBBARD BREAD provide a goodly portion of *YOUR* daily diet—at least a pound a day, and you will be well fed and economically fed.

G. O. P.'S PESSIMISM WILL LOSE ELECTION, F. D. ROOSEVELT SAYS

Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Addresses Chamber of Commerce Here.

The Republicans' "Anti-raceful Mabel" campaign in the West, the sort of thing that beat Hughes in 1916, will again defeat Harding and Coolidge on Nov. 2, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for Vice President, told an audience of about 200 at the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce at noon today. This was his first of a series of addresses in a campaign to cover the vote during the day.

Hughes' pessimistic prophecies of 1916 have not been fulfilled. Success now rests with the Republicans. In the contingency of a Democratic victory in November will also fail of realization.

No member of even his own party is enthusiastic about Harding and Roosevelt, said, and challenged any Republican present to say "I am not enthusiastically in favor of Harding because I believe he will not be elected, he is most fitting of election and that he will make a great President of the United States." Nobody took up his challenge.

The speaker then told of an incident involving "my certain Republican voters would stick to Harding all though they did not approve of him."

"After a meeting at which I spoke a few days ago, one of the audience came up to tell me how much he agreed with me. He believed in going into the existing League of Nations, he said, he believed that the League is the principal issue; he believed that Harding's proposal of inaugurating an entirely new League was impossible, and he believed that a vote for Harding was a vote against the League.

"If I could vote for the League of Nations," he concluded, "I will not vote for Governor Coolidge. But how can I? I'm a Republican."