

COLONEL PLANS TO BE DICTATOR, DECLARES TAFT

(Continued From First Page)

that I am linked with political bosses in seeking my nomination. He charges that the patronage of the government is being shamelessly used to secure my nomination, and that in the conventions and primaries which have been held, fraud and violence have been systematically used to defeat the will of the people and to secure delegates for me. He says that I am not a progressive, but a reactionary; that I was nominated by progressives, and after election joined the ranks of those who opposed me for nomination, and he intimates that I have not the spirit of the progressive, or the imagination, or the clear-headed purpose essential to the making-up of such a person. He says that I am a friend of the interests and an upholder of special privilege, and that I vote for me in the House for the interests, and against the people. He minimizes and flouts the importance of the laws enacted and the executive action taken during my administration.

The Apostle of the Square Deal. Mr. Taft defines himself on being a true sportsman and on being to take from the rules and language of sport, maxima to be applied to life in general. The maxim which he has excelled above all others, to which he has given currency the country over, and which he has systematically applied to his life, is that every man is entitled to a square deal. I propose to examine the charges he makes against me, and to ask you whether in making them he is giving me a square deal.

Misrepresentation of President's Meaning

First. In a speech in Carnegie Hall he said: "Mr. Taft fairly defines the issue when he says that our government is and should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. This is an excellent and moderate description of an oligarchy. It defines our government as a government of all the people by a few of the people." Mr. Taft, in his able speech, has made what is probably the best possible presentation of the case for those who feel in this manner. The excerpt which Mr. Roosevelt has taken from my speech at Toronto "should be" a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. I said "it is thus apparent that there is a government of all the people by a representative part of the people" and it is. The context shows clearly what I meant. I had pointed out that the government was by popular vote, that the voters did not include the women and children, that the number of the voters were less than one-fourth of all the people, and that their action was the action of their majority; so that the government was controlled not by all the people, but by a representative part of the people, to wit, a majority of the adult males. Does Mr. Roosevelt deny this fact? Can he or any fair man maintain that in stating such palpable truth concerning our government I was advocating a government by an oligarchy or a government by the few? I pointed out the fact that this popular government of our is a government by the adult voters, in order to show the necessity for constitutional restrictions to protect the nonvoters among the people.



HE'S SAFE!

You can always come "home" in safety, boys, with a Berry suit on. And you can go "out" in the assurance that your clothes will always place you in the best company for they're in the height of style as well as strongly made and fabricated. Our producing facilities keep the prices down amongst those of the ordinary sort of clothes at that. Norfolk and Double-Breasted Knickerbocker Suits up to size 20 years—\$5 to \$14. Juvenile Suits, \$3.50 to \$10.

Announcement to Young Women: A lot of beautiful Norfolk Coats, in hunters' pink and navy serge, have just arrived and will be shown to-day. Sizes 12 to 18 years. Prices, \$5 to \$12.50. Navy and plaid fabrics to match coats supplied for skirts.

O. H. BERRY & CO.

He drags in the name of Senator Crane, of New York, in an unfriendly way. With respect to Mr. Crane, I may be permitted to say to his friends and neighbors that I feel proud to be associated with him. He is a man whom Mr. Roosevelt has frequently himself said Massachusetts ought to be congratulated for choosing as its representative. He was three times elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and three times invited by Mr. Roosevelt into his Cabinet. He is a worthy Senator of Massachusetts, a man of high mind, of most generous instincts, a most efficient public servant, and one who looks to the interests of his constituents and who follows the business in the Senate with the greatest devotion. Mr. Roosevelt invited him to manage his presidential campaign in 1908. But Mr. Crane does not now support Mr. Roosevelt and must be condemned.

The truth with respect to me is the same as it is with respect to Mr. Roosevelt. When I am running for the presidency I gratefully accept such support as comes to me. Mr. Roosevelt has done so in the past, he is doing so now. I am making no bargain, and am agreeing to no conditions that would embarrass or hamper me in the administration of the government should I be re-elected. I do not say that Mr. Roosevelt has done so, but I do say that when I consider the eagerness with which Mr. Roosevelt has accepted in his various campaigns the assistance of Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Quay, Mr. Platt, Mr. Foraker and many other men prominent and influential in Congress and in politics, whatever their proper designation, whether leaders or bosses, I do not hesitate to say that it involves the most audacious effrontery on his part to attack me because men he characterized as bosses are now supporting me and to charge me on that account with helping machine politics. This is peculiarly unfair on his part in view of his well known political history, and is another instance of his departing from the rule of the square deal.

False Statement in Lorimer Case to People of Illinois.

Third. The seat of Mr. Lorimer from Illinois in the Senate of the United States was contested in the last session. A hearing was had before the Elections Committee and the Senate, and the contest was defeated and Mr. Lorimer's title to his seat was declared valid. A retrial was ordered on the ground of newly discovered evidence and is now pending. The issues arising out of this contest have colored in every way the politics of Illinois, and aroused a strong feeling against Senator Lorimer among the Republicans of that State. Mr. Roosevelt, who spoke at many places in the State, and his campaign managers, did not hesitate to link my name with Mr. Lorimer's in

such a way as to give the impression to his auditors that a vote for me was a vote for Mr. Lorimer. I have not seen Mr. Lorimer for two years, and have had no communication with or from him. Mr. Roosevelt attempts to connect Mr. Lorimer with me through Mr. McKinley. I have no knowledge of any special relation between them, except as active Republicans from the same State. I asked Mr. McKinley to help me in my canvass, because he was a good friend, having accompanied me on a trip to the Philippines, and because he was chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, and had been recently elected to that position by the votes of the insurgent Republicans of the House, who supported him avowedly because he had been fair to them.

In Illinois Mr. Lorimer was conducting a campaign of his own with his own nominees. I did not ask his support. He did not tender it to me. Any influence he may have given in my favor was not because he liked me, but because he felt more bitter toward Mr. Roosevelt. Without further examination of knowledge, it would have been unfair to credit just for Mr. Roosevelt to attempt to draw down on me the popular indignation against Senator Lorimer and thus to carry the State of Illinois against me; but it was peculiarly unfair in Mr. Roosevelt to do this when he knew what he did know as to my actual attitude toward Senator Lorimer.

In January of 1911 I wrote to Mr. Roosevelt as follows: (Personal.) The White House, Washington, January 6, 1911.

My Dear Theodore—I come to me, perhaps without foundation, that you are going to write a strong article on the Lorimer case and publish it in the Outlook. I have been doing everything I could legitimately to have the Lorimer case. I have read as much of the evidence as I could get at and am convinced that there was a nose and mass of corruption upon which his election was founded that ought to be stamped with the disapproval of the Senate. I have not asked his permission to omit him to succeed. I have urged different Senators to read his record carefully, and after a talk with Root, and Burton, and Knute Nelson, and Crawford, and some others, I believe we are going to line up a good many of the regular Republicans on the side of what I consider decency and honesty in politics.

It has leaked out that I have been taking some interest in the matter, and I fear that it has not helped the situation generally because of that strong feeling of elation in the Senate and that resentment against outside interference which nobody who is not intimately acquainted with the situation can understand. The weight of I was talking with Root's this morning. I have consulted a good deal with him on the subject, and he and I agree that it would be unwise either for you or for me to come out now against Lorimer and in favor of his being ousted, that it would enable those who are determined to keep him in, especially among the Democrats, Bailey and others, to use an argument against outside interference that would hold a number of Democrats and would deprive us of the strength we should get by a quiet presentation of the full facts on the floor of the Senate, from the Senate itself. Root is going to make a speech. So is Burton, and I believe that Lodge will do the same thing. Now, nothing would have stronger weight than speeches from them; whereas, if either you or I came out with an attack it would enable the friends of Lorimer to shift the subject from the tainted character of his seat to the independence of the Senate in acting as the judge of the qualification of its own members.

I suggest therefore, that if you have an article to write, it should be plain and to the point, and should be made by speeches on the floor of the body in which the contest is to be won. I want to win. So do you. This is my excuse for writing you. Sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The Outlook, 237 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. P. S.—Of course, I may be misinformed as to your purpose in this matter.

The Secret of Success

Genuine Merit Required to Win the People's Confidence

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system, the remedy is recommended by those who have been cured to those who are in need of it.

In an interview on the subject a prominent local druggist says: "Take, for example, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows immediate results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

The success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that it fulfills every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder diseases, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

A free trial bottle will be sent by mail, absolutely free. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and mention this paper. Regular size bottles sold at all druggists—50c and \$1.00.

formed as to your purpose in this matter. Since dictating the above I have had the telephone conversation with you and by subsequent correspondence with Mr. Roosevelt, whom I do not publish, but which I am ready to publish if desired by him, I learned that no such article was contemplated, but that he would assist in the matter in other ways.

I would not use this letter of mine if I had not been forced to do so in self-defense. I hope that my strong expression of opinion in this letter, formed without hearing argument, may work no unfair prejudice in a case that remains undecided. I fear that the case was going by default of the summary report of the committee, and I wished to challenge Senators to read the record.

I make this letter public only to show that of all people in the world Theodore Roosevelt ought to have known, and did know, that I was not a partisan of Lorimer, did not sympathize with him, and was perhaps the last man of whom such a thing could be said that I have never given Mr. Roosevelt or any one else the slightest reason to suppose that I had changed my attitude.

I submit to the people of Massachusetts that, with his intimate knowledge of the facts, Mr. Roosevelt's linking my name with Lorimer's for the purpose of inducing the people of Illinois to vote against me on account of their feeling against Senator Lorimer was not giving me a square deal.

Charge of Front on Reciprocity. Fourth. Mr. Roosevelt now seeks to take advantage of the supposed feeling among the farmers of the country against the reciprocity agreement with Canada which I made and induced Congress to adopt, but which Canada finally rejected. I would not object to this as a legitimate argument in a political controversy against me and in his favor if the fact were not that I consulted him ten days before I made the agreement, explained to him in full its probable terms, stated the arguments pro and con, especially the effect of it on agricultural products, and asked him to confer with his colleagues of the Outlook as to its wisdom and public benefit and let me know his and their judgment. He replied approving the agreement in the most enthusiastic terms and complimenting me for having brought it forward.

I submit below our correspondence on the subject of reciprocity: (Confidential.) Copy: The White House, Washington, January 10, 1911. My Dear Theodore:

Just at present I am in the midst of reciprocity matters, and would gratefully make a great deal to talk over with you this issue. I have, as you

have known, always been a low-tariff and downward-revision man, and the reason why I favored the last tariff bill and praised it as the best one we had ever had was: That the consideration of it on its passage and the efforts of those who defended it afterwards to show that it was a downward revision were all a concession by the Republican party that downward revision was necessary, and that the rule upheld by Shaw and Cannon and other standpaters of the orthodox type that no tariff could be too high, because what you needed was a Chinese wall, had been departed from. Now, the probability is that we shall reach an agreement with our Canadian friends by which all natural products—grains, meats, free, and that the both countries, and cattle—shall enter a revision—not as heavy a one as I would like, but a substantial one, and equivalent certainly to the French reciprocity treaty and probably more—

The truth is that the minute that we adopt in convention the proposal that our tariff should be measured by the difference in the cost of production, we necessarily adopt a rule which will lead us straight to reciprocity in natural products with Canada, because the conditions in the two countries are so similar that there is substantially no difference in the cost of production. Possibly labor is slightly lower in some parts of Canada than in the United States, but it is also higher in some parts, and the adoption of free trade would rapidly increase the cost of labor in those parts where it is cheaper in Canada, so that the conditions would be the same.

It might at first have a tendency to reduce the cost of food products the reverse of what I would certainly make. Reciprocity would certainly make the amount of Canadian products that would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would be an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures. I see this is an argument against reciprocity in Canada, and I think it is a good one.

The proposition is to make an agreement by which we shall present to both Houses of Congress an identical bill, and pass it as an agreement for joint legislation. In this two-thirds of the Senate, and would secure at once the necessary majority, which in tariff matters is generally regarded as necessary, at any rate. This will cause a great commotion. I presume, it will be unpopular in New York because of certain lumber and dairy interests, and popular in Minnesota because of wheat; but on the other hand, free lumber will be popular in some places, and as it includes free paper and free wood pulp we may count on the fair-
The support of the press.

This letter, of course, I must ask you to regard as confidential, though I would be glad to have you discuss with colleagues on the Outlook such a proposition, and should be glad to hear from you as to your judgment of it. I think it may break the Republican party in Ohio. As Elihu Root said when I talked with him yesterday, it may be an entering wedge against protection, although it is not inconsistent with the principle of protection as we laid it down in Chicago. Of course it will be said against it that we are taking agriculture and making it suffer first before we tackle wool and cotton. The bill is not likely to pass the present Congress, and before the new Congress comes together I think I shall be able to make some recommendations as to the wool and cotton schedules and present a problem to the Democrats which they are not likely to find an easy one. At least it will show the hypocrisy of some people. Of course this is no ground whatever for introducing and pressing such a measure. I believe it to be right, and if it leads, on the other hand, to a reduction in wool and cotton manufactures to the lowest figures and to what is a real measure of the difference in the cost of production, so much the better.

I shall be glad to hear from you as soon as you conveniently can write on this subject, because the matter is

There is One Victor Record to Which We Call Especial Attention

The beautiful "Elegie" of Massenet, by

ALMA GLUCK

with violin obligato by

ZIMBALIST

Both these artists appear in the Wednesday Club Music Festival. There will be a big demand for this record. Better come in, hear it and place your order for one.

The Corley Company

Successors Cable Piano Co. Mon728.. 213 E. Broad.

Just at hand, and it is quite likely that within ten days we shall reach an agreement. Sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, The Outlook, New York.

(Copy.) Office of Theodore Roosevelt, The Outlook, 237 Fourth Avenue, New York, January 12, 1911. Dear Mr. President:

I at once took in your letter and went over it with the Outlook editors. It seems to me that what you propose to do with Canada is admirable from every standpoint, both economic and political reasons. As you say, labor cost is substantially the same in the two countries, so that you are amply justified by the platform which Canada will accept such reciprocity. I do not know, but it is greatly to your credit to make the effort. It may damage the Republican party for a while, but it will surely benefit the party in the end, especially if you tackle wool, cotton, etc., as you propose.

Ever yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States, The White House, Washington, D. C.

After this reciprocity agreement was published Mr. Roosevelt delivered two public addresses, in which he expressed his warm commendation of the agreement and a hope that it might be adopted. Now, in the exigency of his contest for the nomination, and with the purpose of accentuating the supposed feeling of the farmers against me, he recants his approval of the agreement on the ground that it would not have been a square deal for the farmers, a circumstance which, he intimates, escaped him when he, in a desire to support my administration, had approved the agreement. I submit that Mr. Roosevelt's course on reciprocity is not in accord with the square deal.

False Charges of Fraud. Fifth.—Mr. Roosevelt charges that I have been "receiving stolen goods," that I have profited by the use of dirty instruments to secure delegates. I cannot, of course, be sufficiently familiar with the facts in the primaries and conventions of each State to be able to say with certainty that in so many contests there have been no unfair acts committed in my behalf. In the eagerness and anxiety of partisanship, some few such acts are to be

(Continued on Third Page)

Suffered With Stomach Trouble and Indigestion for Years

Gas, Heartburn, Heaviness, Sourness and Acidity Quickly Abolished With M-I-O-NA Stomach Tablets.

Some stomach remedies are prepared for the sole purpose of giving relief to a distressed stomach. They do not cure—they simply do the work your stomach itself ought to do, and their usefulness ends. M-I-O-NA stomach tablets give quicker relief than any other stomach remedy, but they do more; they tone up the stomach, put elasticity into the flabby walls, cause the gastric juices to flow normally, and in a short time make the stomach strong enough to digest anything without artificial aid. Any druggist will supply you with a 50-cent box of M-I-O-NA stomach tablets—the real cure for indigestion and instant reliever of stomach misery. Read this letter: "I feel it my duty to write you about M-I-O-NA. I suffered with stomach trouble for three years. I paid a hundred dollars for doctors' bills and medicines. I lived on butter-milk, and when I ate my stomach would ache. I doubt if there is any person living who can recommend your M-I-O-NA more highly than myself. I had been a great sufferer from stomach troubles for many years. I took half of one box, and feel as if I am a new man, and all of my friends speak of it." Daniel Anderson, 220 Jones Street, Petersburg, Va., Feb. 11, 1912. The Tragle Drug Co. guarantee it.

The Original Merry-Go-Rounds, Boschen Shoes

Special Display of Men's Shoes
1009 E. Main St.

Sold Only At **Boschen** 507 E. Broad St.

ADVANCE COMPLIMENTARY DISTRIBUTION COUPON

EVERYBODY'S \$12.00 CYCLOPEDIA

PRESENTED TO YOU BY THE TIMES-DISPATCH, APRIL 26th

SIX COUPONS OF CONSECUTIVE DATES CONSTITUTE A SET

This newspaper has been selected as the one paper in this city for the advance complimentary distribution of this great work.

The \$12 Set Above coupon with five others of consecutive dates, presented at this office with only the necessary proportion and expense items of distribution, amounting to a total of \$1.98 (which includes freight from factory, check here, checking, wrapping, and all other expense items), will secure this complete set for you if presented before this complimentary edition is exhausted, at which time the national canvass will be started at its regular full price of \$12 per set. See illustration of full description in the display announcements printed daily. Mail orders filled under the same offer if you will pay express charges upon receipt of set. Only one complimentary set can be allowed for any one family.



The Toppo, Tasty Toast

Food science has taught us that there is much body-building nutriment in the whole wheat grain which we do not get in white flour. The only question is how to make the whole wheat grain digestible. That problem has been solved in the making of

Triscuit

the shredded whole wheat wafer. It is the whole wheat, steam-cooked shredded, compressed into a wafer, and baked—the maximum of nutriment in smallest bulk. Many people prefer it to ordinary bread toast. Heated in the oven to restore its crispness it is delicious for luncheon, or for any meal, with butter, potted cheese or marmalades.

"THE TOAST OF THE TOWN"

THE SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.