

Roosevelt Pays One-Angled Tribute to Taft Administration

T. R. GIVES VIEWS REGARDING TARIFF

Blames Unsatisfactory Phases of Payne Law to System of Making Schedules

MILDLY COMPLIMENTS TAFT

Declares Workingmen, Instead of the Rich Manufacturers, Should Be Protected

(Continued from Page Two) on the tariff today. The first one, delivered at Sioux City, Iowa, contained his reference to the Taft administration. In the second speech, made here late this afternoon, he amplified his views on the tariff, declaring that although the Payne-Aldrich law had given rise to grave dissatisfaction, the fault lay with the system under which tariff laws are made, rather than with the men who make them.

It was in the presence of Senator Dolliver and Representatives Hubbard of Iowa and Martin of South Dakota that the former president made the first statement concerning the Taft administration that has passed his lips since his return from Africa, eleven weeks ago. Col. Roosevelt chose a state where the insurgent movement is strong in which to make his first remarks at any length concerning the tariff and took the opportunity thus presented to declare himself in regard to a phase of the administration's work which met his approval.

Painless Dentistry That IS Painless, at Popular Charges

The Union office is educating the public of this city to the fact that superior dental work can be done at genuinely popular prices—work that is so high class that it cannot be excelled anywhere and that is equal only in a very few of the highest priced offices in the country—and yet performed here at prices that will save you from a third to a half the usual charges.



\$4 GUARANTEED 22KT. GOLD CROWNS

\$4 for high grade crown, bridge or porcelain work as good, and generally superior, to any \$10 work anywhere in the city.

A Full Set of High Grade

TEETH

\$4



Guaranteed to Fit and Give Perfect Satisfaction

Special care taken with the work of ladies and children. Careful and sympathetic attention in every case—and remember, painless work that is painless.

Open till 8 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11.

Free Examination UNION Painless Dental Co.

Seventh and Broadway Opposite Bullock's. Entrance 706 1/2 S. Broadway.

CHOWDS GREET COLONEL

At Sioux City he left his car to speak in a baseball park, which was large enough to hold all the Iowans who wanted to hear him.

Those who could not squeeze their way in collected in the broad yards to catch a glimpse of the traveler as he passed to and from the park. From some of the smaller towns where no stops by the special train were scheduled telegrams were sent ahead, telling Col. Roosevelt that the people were waiting at the station, and he stopped for a few minutes to talk and shake hands. The people who had one or more babies brought them all along and the colonel never failed to speak about them and urge the duty of attention to "the crop of children."

The people of Sioux Falls had made great preparations to receive Col. Roosevelt. Plans went through with a dash that kept the colonel busy. People from many miles around came to this city to attend the celebration. True, a mass of waving flags and bunting and pictures of Roosevelt filled the windows and floated from wires hung across the roadway, but the colonel's attention was mingled with the crowds of holiday makers.

PARADE AT SIOUX FALLS There was a parade at Sioux Falls as soon as Col. Roosevelt arrived. The crowd almost swamped the police and it cheered continuously as hard as it could. After the parade the colonel was taken to a huge circus tent which had been set up in the middle of the city. The rows of seats that extended up the canvas covering of the tent were filled and crowds surged into the center, their eyes on the colonel, who stood high above them on a platform. When he appeared on the platform a roar of cheers burst out which lasted for several minutes and took him a good deal longer than he had expected to make his speech because the people spent almost as much time in cheering as they did in listening.

The speech which Col. Roosevelt delivered in this city follows:

FAULT LIES IN CONDITIONS "Whenever men just like ourselves—probably not much better and certainly no worse—continually fail to give us the results we have a right to expect from their efforts, we may just as well make up our minds that the fault lies, not in their personality, but in the conditions under which they work, and profit comes, not from denouncing them, but in seeing that the conditions are changed. This is especially true in tariff-making. It has been conclusively shown, by experiments repeated again and again, that the methods of tariff-making by congress, which have been obtained for so many years, cannot, from the very nature of the case, bring really satisfactory results.

"With the present tariff, made by the same methods as its predecessor and as that predecessor's predecessor, there is grave dissatisfaction. The people know there are some things in it which are not right and therefore they tend to suspect them, as I think, more numerous things in it which are right. They know the system under which it is made, the same system in which its predecessors were made, encourages a scramble of selfish interests, which to the all important general interest of the public is necessarily more or less subordinated.

"There was a time when this scramble of methods little used, and the thing to do is to change the methods. COMMITTED TO PROTECTION "I believe this country is fully committed to the principle of protection; but it is to protection as a principle; to protection primarily in the interest of the standard of living of the American workingman. I believe that when protection becomes, not a principle, but a jumble of privileges and preferences—then the American people disapprove of it. Now, to correct the trouble, it is necessary in the first place to get in mind clearly what we want, and in the next place to get in mind clearly the method by which we hope to obtain what we want. What we want is a square deal in the tariff as in everything else; a square deal for the wage earner, a square deal for the employer and a square deal for the general public. To obtain it we must have a thoroughly efficient and well equipped tariff commission.

"The tariff ought to be a material issue, not a moral issue; but if instead of a square deal we get a crooked deal, then it becomes very emphatically a moral issue. What we desire in a tariff is such a measure of protection as will equalize the cost of production here and abroad; and as the cost of production is mainly labor cost, this means primarily a tariff sufficient to make up for the difference in labor cost here and abroad.

SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED "Finally, it should be the duty of some governmental department or bureau to investigate the conditions in the various protected industries, and see that the laborers really are getting the benefit of the tariff supposed to be enacted in their interest. Moreover, to insure good treatment abroad we should keep the maximum and minimum provision.

"The same principle of a first class outside commission should be applied to river and harbor legislation. At present a river and harbor bill, like a tariff bill, tends to be settled by a squabble among a lot of big, selfish interests and little, selfish interests, with scant regard to the one really vital interest, that of the general public. In this matter the national legislature would do well to profit by the example of Massachusetts. Formerly Massachusetts dealt with its land and harbor legislation just as at Washington tariff and river and harbor laws have been dealt with; and there was just the same pulling and hauling, the same bargaining and log-rolling, the same subordination of the general interests to various special interests. Last year Governor Draper took up the matter, and on his recommendation the legislature turned the whole business over to a commission of experts, and all trouble and scandal forthwith disappeared. Incidentally, this seems to me to be a first class instance of progressive legislation."

Four hundred persons attended a dinner given to Col. Roosevelt this evening. The colonel is spending the night here and will leave early in the morning for Fargo, N. D., where he is to attend a labor day celebration Monday and deliver an address.

T. R. AVERTS STAMPEDE

Just before Col. Roosevelt finished his speech a man who was standing in the midst of the dense throng in the tent fainted. The people were wedged together so tightly that it was almost impossible for them to move and began to stir nervously when those who were

standing near the man called out for others to make way and give him a chance to get to the front. Col. Roosevelt stopped his speech in the middle of a sentence. From the high platform on which he was standing he could see above the heads of the men trying to help the sick man. Realizing the danger of a panic he took the situation in hand at once. "Keep your seats all of you," he called out. "Bring the man here to the platform."

The people obeyed his directions and the sick man pushed their way a bit nearer to the platform, carrying the sick man. "Throw some water on him," said Col. Roosevelt, picking up the pitcher on the platform. "He won't like it, but that will do him good." Just as the man was lifted to the platform several persons climbed upon it to escape the crush. Col. Roosevelt again warned the people to remain seated.

In a few minutes quiet was restored and the colonel resumed his speech. Seated on the platform with Col. Roosevelt were Governor Vessey of South Dakota, Senator Gamble, Judge John E. Garland of the federal circuit court and Seth Bullock, United States marshal. In introducing Col. Roosevelt Judge Garland said: "His life has embodied in it so many of the ideals of our people that he has come to be the incarnation of their aspirations."

COL. ROOSEVELT INDORSES ADMINISTRATION OF TAFT

Commendation of President Given in Insurgent Stronghold

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 3.—Colonel Roosevelt, in the presence of Senator Dolliver and Representatives Vessey of Iowa, made his first public utterance today regarding the administration of President Taft. He indorsed the president's suggestion for a tariff commission and complimented him upon his negotiations with foreign countries to bring about tariff agreements. It was made known that this commendation of the president was purposely given within "insurgent" territory and that both Senator Dolliver and Mr. Hubbard knew in advance that Colonel Roosevelt was to say what he said, and approved it, although they were not consulted by the colonel about his reference to themselves.

The colonel's private car was moved on a siding into Missoua park here, where a large assemblage was in waiting to hear him. His speech was as follows: "I was particularly pleased with what the president said in his last letter on the subject of a tariff commission," said Colonel Roosevelt. "A number of senators and congressmen have for some years advocated this as the proper method of dealing with the tariff and I am glad that the country now seems to have definitely awakened to the idea that a tariff commission offers the only solution of the problem which is rational and insures the absence of jobbery. The president from the beginning advocated this commission.

DOLLIVER IS LAUDED "I call your attention to the fact that the amendments proposed to provide for such a commission in the original bill when the tariff was under consideration in the senate was introduced by your own senator, the present Senator Dolliver. It was a characteristic act of service to the people on the senator's part and I wish to take this opportunity of saying that through the tariff commission I am sure every important question it was my privilege to stand shoulder to shoulder with Senator Dolliver."

"Let me add, friends, that what I have said of Senator Dolliver I can also say of your congressman, Mr. Hubbard. A word here for my friend, Congressman Martin, who is from Iowa, but from South Dakota. He also was a man who absolutely stood by me on every point throughout my term and with whom I was able to work in hearty sympathy for every progressive policy.

"All three of these men I found, after trying them out, stood without flinching. Perhaps that smile suits South Dakota better than Iowa, where I should say they never kicked over the rail. "It was only by a bitter fight that the friends of the commission idea in the senate and house got through the provision. It is not yet in satisfactory shape. The commission itself should be enlarged and its powers greatly enlarged and defined, and any necessary changes made that will make its work more effective from the standpoint both of the executive and congress.

Colonel Roosevelt read with interest today the statement issued yesterday by William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, criticizing him for his western speeches, which, Mr. Barnes said, "have startled a thoughtful man and impressed them with my danger, which lies in his political ascendancy."

TAKES FLING AT BARNES "I think this is something perfectly delicious," said the colonel, "in the idea of Mr. Barnes trying to the defense of the supreme court and righteousness." On the way from Omaha to Sioux City Colonel Roosevelt made a brief speech at Onawa, Iowa, telling the crowd that he believed in a square deal.

"I believe in such a tariff measure of protection as will equalize the cost of production here and abroad, and will equalize the labor cost," said Colonel Roosevelt. "I believe in such supervision in the working of the law as to make certain that the protected industry gives to the men that we are most anxious to protect—the laboring men—and if I find it is not given I would take on the tariff duty on the particular thing."

"I believe in protection on that basis as a principle, but when it is a mere jumble of preferences and privileges, then I am against it."

BRITISH PAPER RESENTS DEMANDS BY ROOSEVELT

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Mr. Roosevelt's demand that the United States fortify the Panama canal, set forth in his speech at Omaha yesterday, characterized by the Westminster Gazette today as a "direct rejection of the terms of the American and British agreement in 1901, under the terms of which the neutralization of the canal is guaranteed." The carrying out of such a plan, the Gazette says, would mean the tearing up of the "agreement." The paper admits it to be reasonable that the United States should assume military control over the new waterway, but suggests to the former president that the United States should procure any desired alteration of the agreement through diplomatic methods and not by the repudiation of its engagements.

OMAHA CLUBMEN AMUSE ROOSEVELT

'LaFollette' and 'Cannon' Acquitted at Mock Trial—Colonel Is Knighted

JOKES ARE AIMED AT GUEST

Former President Says He Met Six Progressive Millionaires in African Wilds

(Associated Press) OMAHA, Sept. 3.—Having spent a day and a night in Omaha, Theodore Roosevelt resumed his tour through the west early today. Colonel Roosevelt were Governor Vessey of the Knights of Aks-ar-ben last night, attended a smoker at the home of the knight, two members dressed to resemble Speaker Cannon and Senator LaFollette were placed on trial before the court of Aks-ar-ben for some crime, the nature of which was not set forth. Their counsel defended them so eloquently that they were acquitted. He wrung the hearts of the jury by depicting "Cannon" as a man who "stood pat on the burning deck whence pretty nearly all but him had fled."

"LaFollette" was represented as the friend of the corporations because, when they were sorely burdened with the task of counting their money, he fixed things so that they wouldn't have so much to count. "The jury was unanimous for acquittal after "Cannon" had passed a roll of stage money into the jury box. The court said that the defendants having been acquitted it was his painful duty to sentence them. He banished "Cannon" to Kansas and "LaFollette" to Rhode Island.

Then the stage was set to resemble the Omaha conception of the main street of Oyster Bay. There were songs and jokes about Roosevelt which the colonel took with a smile. After he had been declared a full fledged knight he made a speech, in which he told about having met in the jungles of Africa six millionaires who were all Senator Dolliver, who had left his dress suit at home and had borrowed one which was too small for him, arose to explain why the suit he was wearing did not fit. He said that he was having a great deal of fun at dinners and entertainments arranged in honor of another man.

WOMAN WAVES NURSING BOTTLE AT SIBLEY, IA.

Patrotic Crowd Applauds Address of Roosevelt

SIBLEY, Iowa, Sept. 3.—Mammoth American flags suspended over the railroad tracks and many large stands of the crowd lent an air of patriotism to the demonstration made by the people here through the special train carrying Col. Roosevelt and his party drew up at the station. Many men and children in the crowd carried babies and many children in their arms and held them up so that the colonel might get a view of them. One woman waved a nursing bottle in the air, and the colonel remarked that he thought well of the people who brought the little people with them.

Col. Roosevelt referred to the men of the Grand Army as the men who had his greatest respect, only excepting the good mothers who did their full duty. The train pulled out of the station amid vociferous cheering.

J.W. Robinson Company
BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE
5b. Broadway 235-237-239 So. Hill St. 234-244

Store Closed Tomorrow

Many strikingly handsome hats for Fall wear have arrived.

The cleverest creations of the New York designers are rushed to us by express as soon as they appear.

These Sales for Tuesday

"Trefousse," the Best Glove France Produces

Our Fall importation of "Trefousse" kid gloves includes every style and shade likely to be worn by particular dressers during the coming season.

2-clasp overseas and pique gloves—the "Trefousse" company's choicest products—in every wanted shade—\$2.25.

Trefousse 2-clasp piques and overseas in the new style embroidered backs—every correct shade—\$2.

Trefousse two-clasp overseas in a full line of colors, \$1.65—exceptional values.

The Trefousse glove for evening wear—16-button length.....\$3.75 and \$4

20-button length.....\$4.50

24-button length.....\$5.00

Every new shade.

A New Departure in Glove Making

Seamless kid gloves—most perfect fitting glove made, and they make the hand look surprisingly small—fine French kid, 2-clasp length, in white, cream, grays, tans, browns and black—\$2.25. They are sold in no other Los Angeles store.

UNMATCHABLE VALUES AT \$1.50—Big variety of imported 2-clasp overseas and pique kid gloves in all shades, at \$1.50.

OUR \$1.25 SPECIALS—One-clasp piques in white, modes, tans, browns and grays. 2-clasp overseas in tans, modes, browns, white and grays. Not the "Trefousse" brand, of course, but they equal the best generally sold elsewhere at a dollar fifty.



Only this week in which to outfit the children for school. And a short week at that—all stores closed tomorrow, you know.

Boys' Suits Worth \$5.00 Up to \$8.50 for... \$5.00

\$7.50 For Suits Formerly Priced Up to \$15

Double-breasted Knickerbocker suits of slightly, serviceable all-wool worsteds, tweeds and chevots. 8 to 16-year sizes.

Fall stock of hats ready. One to four dollars. (Main Floor, Rear.)

School Stockings

Hosiery for those whose chief care is the cost as well as for those who care most about appearances.

Boys' and girls' school stockings with double knees, soles, heels and toes—either light or heavy ribbed—two pairs for 25c.

AT 25c A PAIR—Everything from mercerized lisle to the sturdy heavy ribbed cottons.

AT 35c AND 50c—Girls' medium weight and gauze lises.

Silk hosiery for children—black, white and every wanted shade—at various prices.

TWO RARE VALUES IN WOMEN'S HOSE—50c polka dot stockings—red, gray, greens, blues and tan—three pairs for \$1.

\$2 black silk stockings at \$1.50—some all silk, some with lisle soles and garter tops; black only.

Housekeeping Linens

Liberal price-concessions on the very articles you'd least expect to find underpriced.

22-inch all-linen damask napkins of excellent quality cut from \$3 to \$2.50 a dozen.

70-inch all-linen damask, half bleached, regularly 85c, at 75c a yard.

81x90-inch seamless sheets of good serviceable cotton, 60c each; regularly 70c.

\$2 crochet quilts in full double bed size, full weight, \$1.65 each.

23x45-inch hemmed Turkish Bath Towels of good weight at 25c each; regularly 35c.

20x38-inch hemstitched linen huck towels with damask figured borders. Cut from 35c to 25c each.

18x36-inch Huck Towels with red borders—surprisingly serviceable—one dollar a dozen.

BIG LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

ORGANIZED LABOR

At VENICE Monday, Sept. 5th

WILL BE THE

Greatest Labor Day Celebration

EVER HELD IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Events Begin 10 A. M. and Continue All Day and Evening

Barbecue on Venice Picnic Grounds—Band Concerts Morning, Afternoon and Evening—Baseball 10 A. M.—Sports 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. on Venice Midway

Gorgeous Display of Fireworks at Night

Take Los Angeles-Pacific Cars at Hill Street Station or Along Hill and Sixteenth Streets