

"INFAMOUS," IS WHAT COLONEL CALLS PRIMARY

Roosevelt Delivers Most Stinging Speech of the Campaign at Chicago

Opponents Lashed With Biting Sentences; "Fraud and Trickery," He Charges

CHICAGO, March 27.—Colonel Roosevelt's most stinging campaign speech thus far was delivered here tonight. He lashed his opponents with sharp, biting sentences and charged some of them with using fraud and trickery to defeat him.

Colonel Roosevelt said that it was a fighting speech. It was delivered before a throng that packed the Auditorium and cheered him enthusiastically. The primaries in New York yesterday furnished the text for his speech.

"INFAMOUS," SAYS COLONEL

He expressed the belief that in the great majority of districts of the country the people were with him, and that the opposition was attempting to defeat him "by methods which I can only characterize as infamous."

Chicago gave the former president a lively welcome.

Colonel Roosevelt turned aside from his prepared speech from time to time. In one of these sallies he discussed the statements of his opponents that he hopes to be dictator.

There is not much danger to the people," he said, "from a man who can do nothing unless he can persuade them what he wants is right. I am going to make one remark I have often been tempted to make, but never have before.

REFERS TO "GLOOMY FOES"

"Occasionally my gloomy foes have said that I wanted to be king. I wanted to answer that they did not know kings and I did. I like the kings I have met, but I don't want to be one, because the functions of those kings, expressed in the terms of democracy, would be the position of vice president for life, with the leadership of the four hundred thrown in. I think there is a possibility that a full sized man would prefer."

Roosevelt said in part:

"In my speech at Columbus I tried to develop two main lines of thought: first, that the people have the right to rule and that through the exercise of this right we must obtain social and industrial justice; and second, that our aim must be to control business, not to strangle it.

"THREE GREAT CLASSES"

"The three great classes of the American community are the farmers, the wage workers and the business men, big and little, wholesale and retail. It is essential that all three shall prosper. It is essential that there shall be a more equitable division of prosperity than has been the case in the past.

"As regards property, there are two things to remember: first, that there must be a division of property so that all shall benefit; and second, that there can be no such division of property unless the property is there to divide.

"ENTIRE TICKET LEFT OFF"

"In the twenty-seventh assembly district the entire Roosevelt ticket was left off the ballot. There was a similar omission in the nineteenth assembly district.

"On Staten island, where Chauncey M. Depew was running for delegate on the Taft ticket, were 6 election districts, where ballots did not arrive at all, a election districts where they arrived after 8 o'clock and 17 where they arrived after 6 o'clock. In the thirty-fifth assembly district the Roosevelt ticket was misprinted, so that delegates appeared to be running for the national committee instead of the national convention.

"In many of the districts the ballots were blank space was left under the Roosevelt emblem and the voters did not understand that what was below was a Roosevelt ticket at all.

"CRIMINAL FARCE"

"As I have said, such a primary can be not merely a farce, but a criminal farce. The men nominally elected as its results, men like Parsons, Grierson and the rest, can not, if they wish to preserve their reputations as honorable men, consent to accept positions as delegates.

"The results in such a primary are in no sense a representative of the Republican party and have no binding force whatever on the republican party.

"What was done down in New York was substantially done in Indiana and Colorado. Against the money, all the patronage, all the efforts of the Keating machine in Indiana, we carried the straight with us in this contest, and compare them with the records of Messrs. Guggenheim and Evans, and then judge for yourselves as to plain side represents the cause of decency and honesty in political and business life.

"The cause of decency and honesty in political and business life.

"In all these places our opponents have shown that they wished to win by any means, no matter how foul and that they will not abide by the decision of the people. We ask nothing excepting that the people themselves be permitted to say what they want. There never has been a clearer lineup in the history of this country than the present lineup.

"Now, men of Illinois, it is for you to see that your legislature really represents you and give you a genuine direct primary, where you can express your preference for president; and make the legislature understand that to kill the bill by dodging the vote is even meaner than voting against it."

ONE TIME LEADER OF COXEY'S ARMY IN COURT

General Says Stock Sold Him Is Worthless

NEW YORK, March 27.—A deal in mining stocks by General Jacob S. Coxey, one time leader of "Coxey's army," with Grant G. Gillette, a promoter, has resulted in a suit here, in which General Coxey seeks to have declared void notes aggregating \$17,000 and to recover \$3,000 additional.

General Coxey, whose home is in Massillon, O., lives part of each year at the Waldorf-Astoria in this city, and has an office in New York. Gillette owns a fruit ranch in California.

General Coxey alleges in his complaint that the stock, for which he paid \$1 a share, is worthless.

Good Women and True Insist on Fit First All-Fair Jury Returns Verdict Against Tailors



The jury which yesterday decided a suit involving a suit whose fit was the point at issue. Its members are: Front row (left to right)—Mrs. Adella Leighton, Miss Grace Eggers, Mrs. Minnie Isabel Lawrence, Mrs. Roberta Hopkins, Miss Emmie Berendes and Mrs. Margaret Theresa Dunn; back row (left to right)—Mrs. Julia Felicia Thealen, Miss Catherine Dignam, Mrs. Bessie Johnson, Mrs. Nellie Bullerdeck, Mrs. Christiana Kleinhammer and Mrs. Frieda Meyer. Below F. W. von Schraeder Jr. is showing exhibit A to a fair juror in an effort to convince her that he should not pay the plaintiff company. Justice Barnett is looking on.

primary election in New York to substantiate his charges. He referred to Samuel Koenig, chairman of the New York county republican committee as "a figurehead," and said he was "simply doing the bidding of the stronger men behind him, some of those stronger men appearing in shirt open, and others being the big sinister figures that are never seen in the light of day."

"Before the election took place," the speaker continued, "I denounced it as a criminal farce because, under the wicked law which had been thrust upon New York by the machines of the two parties, Koenig had been given the right to name all the inspectors at the primaries in the county of New York and had already used that right to throw out, over 100 of the inspectors who were supporting the Roosevelt ticket. Every inspector kept was an anti-Roosevelt man."

STUFFING IS ALLEGED

"In three election districts of the twenty-fifth assembly district, the ballots did not arrive until four minutes of nine, and here again the Taft-Koenig men had taken possession of the polling places and their keepers simply because it was known they were supporting the Roosevelt ticket. Every inspector kept was an anti-Roosevelt man."

"All of these ballots were marked in the Taft column, in spite of the protests of our watchers. In the twenty-third assembly district the names of the Roosevelt delegates were not printed on the ballots at all.

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General Coxey alleges in his complaint that the stock, for which he paid \$1 a share, is worthless.

Defendant Puts On "Gun Club" Check Suit in Court

"Twelve good women and true" decided yesterday, in jury assembled, that tailor suits that do not fit need not be paid for in full.

Consequently, F. W. von Schraeder Jr. will not have to pay the balance of \$69 for which he was sued in Justice of the Peace Barnett's court by Harry S. Ripley, to whom the claim had been assigned by the W. L. Grollow company, tailors.

For the first time in San Francisco a properly qualified, technically correct, duly sworn jury of women, on the same basis as their brother electors, was obtained to try a case. This was at the request of the defendant.

There was no frivolity in the minds or conduct of these pioneer jury women. Testimony was heard and weighed with closest attention, the clothes submitted and tried on in evidence were eyed with the keen insight which every normal woman possesses in such matters and the hour and a quarter required to find a verdict was devoted to heated argument.

WHEN IS A FIT NOT A FIT?

It was a day in which was much technical information as to the set of collars, varying fashions of coats, details as to "buttoning," qualifications necessary for experts and their testimony, when is a fit not a fit, how many alterations accompany every suit, relative prices of clothes up and down town, and, like a will-o'-the-wisp, floating in and out, just what is an "exclusive pattern." Also there was a vast amount of objecting on the part of the attorneys for both sides, much argument as to financial and other details, some jocosties, the interjection of more or less uncomplimentary personalities during the suit, making it all \$90.50 paid to the Grollow company.

"IT NEVER DID FIT HIM!"

The Grollow company asserted that the clothes were a very good fit and, in any case, that von Schraeder had worn them.

"I didn't pay much attention to what was said," declared one juror. "I just looked at the suit when the young man put it on and I saw it didn't fit him—and, what's more, it never did."

"If a person pays \$60 for a suit," said another, "it ought to be a good suit, even if he'd worn it steady for a year, and a half—which he said he hadn't. If you can't get a suit fitted properly what good does it do you?"

There was sympathy galore for the person who doesn't get his tailor suits properly fitted.

There were two jurors who were in favor of the plaintiff. One was Mrs. Minnie Isabel Lawrence, who, when the jury was polled, said:

"I was for the plaintiff, but it didn't

THE JURORS

- Mrs. Adella Leighton, 2026 Clement street, retired osteopathic physician.
Mrs. Minnie Isabel Lawrence, 220 Elm street, housewife.
Mrs. Roberta Hopkins, 253 Van Ness avenue, dressmaker.
Mrs. Bessie Johnson, 145 Fillmore street, boarding house keeper.
Mrs. Julia Felicia Thealen, 150 Thirteenth street, retired seamstress.
Mrs. Frieda Meyer, 2512 Folsom street, housekeeper.
Mrs. Margaret Theresa Dunn, 126 Franklin street, apartment housekeeper.
Miss Emmie Berendes, 1215 Treat avenue, no occupation.
Miss Catherine Dignam, 719 Franklin street, dressmaker.
Miss Etta Eggers, 142 Guerrero street, no occupation.
Mrs. Nellie Bullerdeck, 4330 Seventeenth street, housekeeper.
Mrs. Christiana Kleinhammer, 2512 Folsom street, housekeeper.

tails, and otherwise buffeted about by eager tailors, called as witnesses by either side, in their anxiety to prove their assertions.

The defects were displayed, slurred over, exploited and denied in turn by these tailors, concerning whose expertise there were bold assertions and contradictions.

The plaintiff declared that there was no complaint on the part of von Schraeder until he was pressed for payment. The young man in question denied that he had ever agreed that the clothes were a satisfactory fit, and said that he had returned them several times until assured by the makers that they could do nothing more toward giving the desired effect. He had paid, besides the charges for repairs on other suits, \$50 toward the suit, making it all \$90.50 paid to the Grollow company.

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Designs Exclusive, Prices Flit Up and Down

LOS ANGELES, March 27.—An alleged promise that he would be made superintendent of the work of restoring the Holy Land and overseer of the rebuilding of Solomon's temple caused Peter Martens to pledge property for \$100, according to his testimony in an action against him in the superior court today.

Martens alleged that Miss Anna Lawrence and her brother, Henry J. Lawrence, persuaded him to mortgage his property to obtain funds to go to Galilee, where Lawrence was said to have promised to follow. Martens declared he knew little English at the time, but had faith in the Lawrences.

Finding the Holy Land enterprises unsuccessful, Martens returned to California. Miss Lawrence then sued him for the \$700 due on his note, secured by the mortgage on his property. He brought counter claims of \$1,197 for damages against her and her brother.

A Week-End Delight

is the trip through the Santa Clara Valley orchards in the midst of the blossom season, the lines of the Peninsular Electric road from San Jose.

SENATE SEATS STEPHENSON

The senate today declared Senator Stephenson's election valid and acquitted him of the charge of having corruptly expended \$107,793 in the Wisconsin primaries.

Pomerene of Ohio, replying to arguments by Bristol and Kenyon in favor of unseating Stephenson, called on the senators to consider the case as judges and to be guided by no "judicial law."

Pomerene took issue with Bristol's statement that it was a corrupt practice to employ newspaper support either by way of editorial or advertisement.

A favorable report on the bill to repeal the Canadian reciprocity law, excepting section 2, relating to wood pulp and print paper, was authorized by the senate committee on finance today.

The senate finance committee agreed today to recommend favorably the Gronrock resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate the operations of co-operative land mortgage banks and the co-operative rural credit unions of other countries.

"BUILDERS OF TEMPLE OF SOLOMON IN COURT Man Who Pledged Property for Project Brings Suit

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HOUSE LEADERS ATTACK REPORT

Democrats Defend Their Wool Bill and Object to Cost Regulating Duty

WASHINGTON, March 27.—That the tariff board in its report to congress on the wool schedule proceeded upon an entirely erroneous theory, and that its report was "untenable," is the conclusion of the democratic members of the ways and means committee of the house as set forth in a report prepared by Representative Underwood, chairman of the committee in connection with the reintroduction of the wool bill placing a 20 per cent ad valorem duty on raw wool.

This bill, passed after slight revision in conference last summer, was vetoed by President Taft because the tariff board had made no report on the subject. Last December the board reported, and the democratic members of the ways and means committee, after an analysis of this report, reintroduced the old bill, saying that there was nothing in that report to justify any change.

BOARD'S THEORY CRITICISED

Summarizing the conclusion of the committee, Chairman Underwood says: "The theory of applying tariff duties according to the difference in the cost of production in this and foreign countries, upon which the board has projected and prepared its report, is entirely erroneous and untenable. Furthermore, if this theory could have been systematically and carefully applied, it would not have afforded trustworthy results for guidance in preparing tariff legislation."

"The committee has made a careful analysis of the report of the tariff board in order to interpret the findings and to discover in what particulars the committee's bill of the last session was defective or failed to adjust the duties in an equitable and proper manner.

"As shown in the analysis, the data of the report of the tariff board have been found to be defective and systematic, to present insignificant findings, and, as stated, to afford the committee no valid reason for any change in its recommendations with regard to the rates of schedule K."

REPUBLICANS DEFEND BOARD

Inviting the democrats of the house to join them in passing the republican wool bill and "make a radical reduction now instead of preventing a reduction," the republican members of the ways and means committee today submitted a report on the minority bill introduced last week, which would reduce the wool duties about 40 per cent from the rates under the Payne-Aldrich bill.

The report, submitted by Representative Payne, was signed by all the republican members of the committee, Representatives Payne, Dalzell, McCall, Hill, Needham, Longworth and Fordney.

The minority members say that they have framed and introduced a wool bill based on the tariff board's report and have endeavored to adjust the rates in accordance with the doctrine of protection by prescribing a duty equivalent to that of the labor cost abroad.

The republicans say that the tariff board's report "explodes the fiction in reference to the greater efficiency of the American laborer in the textile industries," and proves that "the labor cost per yard in the United States is double that of the labor cost abroad."

"SMELTER TRUST" ATTACKED

An investigation of the "smelter trust" by the house committee on mines and mining was proposed by Representative Martin of Colorado in a resolution introduced in the house today.

Martin attacked the Guggenheims, calling them one of the "richest families in the world." He said the Guggenheim "checkbooks" had written into Colorado political history "its foulest and blackest pages."

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Time Now For Men's Easter Suits The "Roos-Made" Line Shows Many New Novelties EASTER SUNDAY will mark the beginning of an improvement in the quality of many men's wardrobes. An awakening to the realization that poor clothes frequently militates against a man's chances of success has brought in many men to inspect the better grades of the "Roos-Made" line. Advocating Quality doesn't mean that we recommend extravagance. Quality in a "Roos-Made" suit is so apparent that it speaks for itself, and an investment of \$25 in a trust-worthy suit certainly is not extravagance. Coupled with the wearing qualities that we must give, we offer you, at \$25, suits of the most correct designing, the most skillful tailoring and the most novel colorings that only the present season has seen. Less Expensive are our \$20 suits—the difference exists largely in the tailoring and the inconspicuous refinements that only style education discerns. Patterned after our highest grade garments, these \$20 suits closely approximate the general effect of made-to-order suits at double the price. If \$20 constitutes your financial horizon, just now, no surer route to satisfaction exists than a flying visit to our third floor. Easter Styles CHRISTY'S HATS English, \$5 MARKET AND STOCKTON SAN FRANCISCO Hand-Sewn CROSS GLOVES English, \$1.50