

TAFT TURNS ON ROOSEVELT

Gives Many Reasons Why Colonel Should Not Be Named.

DECLARES THAT HE IS UNFAIR

Roosevelt Departs From the Rule of a Square Deal Although He Calls Himself a Sportsman, Says President Taft.

(Continued from First Page.)

truth concerning his motives and his sincerity of statement and purpose.

"Calls Himself Sportsman."

"Mr. Roosevelt prides himself on being a true sportsman and he likes to take from the rules and language of sport, maxims to be applied to life in general. The maxim which he has exalted above all others, to whom he has given currency the country over, and which he himself in his conduct of life wishes to have it thought he exemplifies, 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."

In detail Mr. Taft dealt first with the statement by Colonel Roosevelt in his Carnegie Hall address, in which the colonel 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. That 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."

Answers the Charge.

In reply Mr. Taft said: "The excerpt which Mr. Roosevelt uses taken from my speech at Toledo, it is garbled. I did not say this should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. I said 'It is this apparent that ours 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 in number 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."

Was it honest, was it fair?

"Theodore Roosevelt to seize one sentence from a speech, to garble it and then to give it a meaning which he knew from the context it could not bear? Do the just people of Massachusetts approve such a method of warfare? Do they think that in carrying out on Mr. Roosevelt in giving to his successor a square deal?"

Talks With the Bosses.

Mr. Taft next took up what he termed the "unfair" charge that he was in favor of an oligarchy of bosses.

"He (Colonel Roosevelt) says that all the bosses are in my favor and all of them against him. That is not true. By his association with William Flynn of Pittsburgh there is being restored to power in that city and in Pennsylvania one of the worst municipal bosses that the history of that state knows. Mr. Roosevelt's chief supporter in Ohio today is Walter Brown, the only boss in full commission in that state, and who is looking forward to state control under Mr. Roosevelt's administration. He charges me with association with Mr. Barnes of New York, while he is silent as to the support and advice he is receiving from Mr. William Ward of the same state. Mr. Roosevelt knows that in 1906 but for the support he received from my friends as against Mr. Barnes and Mr. Ward he would not have been nominated as temporary chairman of the New York convention."

Makes no Bargains.

The president said Mr. Roosevelt recently had dragged in the name of Senator Crane of Massachusetts in an unfriendly way. He warmly defended Mr. Crane and said that three times Mr. Roosevelt had invited Mr. Crane into his cabinet, and that afterwards Mr. Roosevelt had invited Senator Crane to man-

age his presidential campaign in 1904.

Mr. Taft added: "But Mr. Crane does not 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. I 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 or is doing so, but 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 politics, whatever their designation, whether leaders or bosses, I do not hesitate to say that it involves the most audacious effort on his part to attack me because men he characterizes as bosses are now supporting me and to charge me on that account with helping machine politics."

Roosevelt is Unfair.

"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." Mr. Taft charged that Mr. Roosevelt and his supporters, during their recent campaign in Illinois, linked his name with that of Senator Lorimer in such a way as to give the impression that a vote for Taft was a vote for Lorimer.

"I have not seen Mr. Lorimer for two years and have had no communication with or from him. In Illinois Mr. Lorimer was conducting a campaign of his own. 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 circumstance or knowledge it would have been unfair and unjust 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."

Colonel After Farmers.

Mr. Taft charged that Mr. Roosevelt was now seeking to take advantage of the supposed feeling among the farmers of the country against reciprocity with Canada. He said he would not object to this but for the fact that he consulted Colonel Roosevelt ten days before he made the agreement with Canada and that the latter approved the agreement in the most enthusiastic terms.

"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 recounts 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."

President Taft next referred to Mr. Roosevelt's charges that the president had "been receiving stolen goods" and had profited "by the use of dirty instruments" to secure delegates.

Mr. Taft said that if there had been fraud in the New York primaries the courts were open to the Roosevelt supporters for redress. They failed, he said, to take advantage of this fact. He inferred from this that the charges of fraud elsewhere likewise had no real foundation. It was the policy of the Roosevelt campaign, Mr. Taft said, to claim everything and then to meet reports of adversity by charges of fraud and the bringing of "trumped up contests."

Appointed by Roosevelt.

As to Mr. Roosevelt's charges of the "wholesale" use of federal patronage by the president, Mr. Taft said that 70 per cent of the federal officeholders now in the service were appointees of Mr. Roosevelt, and as a natural result a large percentage of them favored the former president for re-nomination. No man, he said, had been dismissed because he favored Mr. Roosevelt, and there was every indication that at the Chicago convention the influence of the federal officeholders would be less effective for any one candidate than ever before in the history of the party.

Dealing with Mr. Roosevelt's charges that in his administration Mr. Taft had deserted the progressives and become a reactionary, the president said that it was on Mr. Roosevelt's advice that he had his first meeting with Speaker Cannon.

"I had been afraid that Mr. Cannon might oppose a revision of the tariff, and I looked about immediately after my election to see whether it would be possible to secure votes enough in the caucus to elect another speaker. I found that it was not. At the request of Colonel Roosevelt I had an interview with Mr. Cannon, in which he agreed he would help redeem the promises of the republican platform. This arrangement with Mr. Cannon was with the knowledge and emphatic approval of Mr. Roosevelt."

Protected the Party.

Speaking of the Payne tariff bill, Mr. Taft again defended his course in signing it and declared that to have vetoed it would have broken up the republican party.

"Has Mr. Roosevelt ever condemned the Payne bill?" he asked. "Does he say he would not have signed it if it had been presented to him under conditions that he had to meet? He has never said that as far as I know, and the New York platform of 1904 adopted by the convention of which he was a part, endorsed the pending bill and approved its passage." "In all Mr. Roosevelt's history he never failed to use as instruments for his purpose those whom he found in power. Indeed, throughout his life he has defended that course as the only sensible course to pursue. I have merely followed his example, and I do not hesitate to point with satisfaction to the legislation which has been enacted in my three years."

Roosevelt Switches.

Taking up Mr. Roosevelt's anti-trust record Mr. Taft said he had warmly approved it on the stump for the former president. He said Mr. Roosevelt had instituted the proceedings against the Standard Oil and the American Tobacco company, and that they had been carried to a successful conclusion in the supreme court under the present administration. Mr. Taft continued:

"Now I find Mr. Roosevelt coming the other way, denouncing the anti-trust law and denouncing prosecutions under it."

"With characteristic boldness and lack of facts or evidence, and resting on his false and distorted construction of my language as to government, by a representative part of the people, Mr. Roosevelt charges that I stand for the so-

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SIZZLING hot weather is certain to come, and then is the time when housewives look "with horror" upon kitchen work. They just dread to think of the hours they will have to spend in getting meals and in "cleaning up." The modern housewife rids herself of most of the "hot inconveniences" of the kitchen by getting the right kitchen "furniture." The kitchen cabinet and the refrigerator save hundreds of steps, and, therefore reduce the work and the suffering during hot weather.

Get a McDougall cabinet and a Bohn Syphon refrigerator, and you will look upon the summer kitchen work without any of the former dread. These and much furniture, draperies and rugs to make a cool summer are exhibited here during this exposition.

The "furniture" on which hangs the life of the child

An epidemic of "summer complaint" broke out in a New York hospital. The cause was, of course, sought wildly. The source of the milk supply was proved perfect, but the milk itself was poison. What was finally found is as follows

The temperature of the refrigerator in which this milk was kept had attained "70 degrees"! And yet the ice chamber was full of ice—the air air was apparently cold. It cost lives!

The thing that occurred was germ multiplication, in milk that was up to the usual purity standard—the same milk you buy every day. There was not a thing wrong but the "ice box."

But one germ in "fresh" milk in 24 hours can breed 7,000 others—even at 68 degrees. In 48 hours, at 68 degrees these germs can increase 7,000 times more.

The moral is this: There's a refrigerator called the Bohn Syphon Refrigerator. It costs a trifle more than common kinds. But it maintains from 42 to 46 degrees and stays so dry that salt kept in it doesn't cake. It practically arrests germ multiplication even in milk 48 hours old—and most milk is that old when you get it. It is a machine in which there is constant action—the syphoning of pure, fresh, dry air throughout every square inch of each food compartment.



This is the kind of refrigerator that saves lives—the kind that you ought to have for your children's sake. The handsome Bohn refrigerator, made in all sizes for every home. The acknowledge no equal.

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR used exclusively by the Pullman Company and by all railroads.

The work-saving "furniture" approved by every housewife

"It saves me so much time and hard work." That's the very first thing a woman who has a McDougall cabinet will say—and it does, too—gives hundreds of steps and from two to four hours hard work each day it is used. The McDougall cabinet combines the pantry, cupboard and kitchen table in one—Cuts out the trips from one to the other and makes kitchen work a pleasure. McDougall Kitchen cabinets are the standard by which all others are judged. They are by far the most durable, have many more conveniences and labor saving devices, and yet they cost no more than vastly inferior kinds. The McDougall insures good health, and it will keep you fresh and cheerful all the time. You will want a McDougall after you have seen all the other makes. There is none to equal it.



You can join our McDougall Co-Operative Society and be independent of kitchen work. The purpose of this society is to permit 100 housewives of Omaha to own McDougalls within thirty days, without having to pay cash all at once. The cabinets will be sold at the regular spot cash price, but on payments of only \$1.00 a week. This is no installment proposition, but a splendid opportunity to own a long wanted McDougall, and pay for it out of your weekly allowance for household expenses. You will not miss the money. See our window display of McDougalls, and have the cabinet shown to you in a demonstration. The cost for this is nothing. You are invited here for this purpose during this exposition.

Where comfort, high quality and great service are combined

When it comes to the bedding question you will find that the Columbia pillows and box springs are the faultless kind. We could tell you a hundred good points about these goods, but to make the simple statement that Omaha people who are using them now declare them to be the best they have ever seen or used—well, that is sufficient proof that they are really faultless. They have comfort—that is a first essential—and then they have quality that is high, and they give service for years. You could not get a better kind if you were to supervise the making yourself and spend several times the money that is necessary to buy the products of the Columbia Feather company. We have these goods here at all times and should be glad to show them to you at any time. It would be a good idea, however, to inspect them during this Exposition.

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Advertisement for Asthma, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Vapo-resolene.

Advertisement for RUGS, featuring a special purchase of surplus stock and a promotion for Hayden's rugs.

Called interests and special privilege. If nothing else would serve, the record of my administration as to suits against railroads to stop increase of rates and suits against trusts of all kinds to dissolve them and to punish their directors must show a fair-minded public that this administration has no favorites among law breakers, or those seeking special privileges.

People Distrust Roosevelt. "One of the real reasons why Mr. Roosevelt ought not to be selected as a candidate of any party is the nature of distrust that the whole business community will have in respect to the measures which Mr. Roosevelt will propose in order to effect a revolution in the interest of social justice which he advocates so strongly and defines so vaguely."

Cruiser Maryland Struck by Torpedo in Target Practice. LOS ANGELES, April 25.—The United States cruiser Maryland was struck last night by a torpedo during torpedo practice. The torpedo is said to have pierced one of the plates, flooding a compartment. The Maryland is tight, the break-water and has a decided list to starboard.

Advertisement for THE PLANTERS Hotel in St. Louis, MO., highlighting its amenities and location.

Widow's Home, Left in Care of Others, is Burned to Ground. The home of Mrs. Stephen Schmidt, a widow who lives at 1618 Martha street, was totally destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock last night. An exploding lamp is believed to have been the cause.

Aviators to Stop in Omaha in 1,800-Mile Race in September. CHICAGO, April 25.—Plans for the Gordon Bennett aeroplanes cup race, the grand circuit race of 1,800 miles and the international aviation meeting to be held in Chicago, next September, were announced today by the Illinois Aero club.