

IN 1912 TAFT SAYS:—Continued from Preceding Page.

to put him in office with a sense of power and with a view of constitutional restriction that will be dangerous to this country. * * *
 "Mr. Roosevelt likens himself to Abraham Lincoln more and resembles him less than any man in the history of this country. * * *
 "I hold that that man is a demagogue and a flatterer who comes out and tells the people that they know it all. I hate a flatterer. I like a man to tell the truth straight out and I hate to see a man try to honeyfudge the people by telling them something HE DOES NOT BELIEVE."

DELIBERATELY DISTORTS LANGUAGE

"With characteristic boldness and lack of facts and 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-called interests and special privilege."

HAS SELFISH AMBITIONS

(Cincinnati, May 19.)

"He announced that unless he is nominated the interests of the party and the interests of its members are to be sacrificed and only his selfish ambition is to be consulted. It can not be that Republicans can countenance such a breach of party fealty, such treason to the party's properly constituted government and such defiance to the will of the majority."

AND HATES BOSSES ONLY WHEN THEY OPPOSE HIM

(Boston Speech.)

"Mr. Taft next took up what he termed the 'unfair' charge that he was in favor of an oligarchy of bosses.
 "He (Col. 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 Flinn, of Pittsburg, there is being restored power in that city and in Pennsylvania one of the worst municipal bosses that the history of that state knows. * * * 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 politics and Congress, I do not hesitate to say that it involves the most audacious fronting on his part to attack me and to charge me, on that account, with helping machine politics."

DOES NOT RESEMBLE LINCOLN

(Youngstown, Ohio, dispatch dated May 14, 1912, and published in the New York Tribune of May 15, quotes Mr. Taft as follows:)

"I may be puzzle-witted. That is a question you can not discuss any more than you can discuss whether you are good looking. But whether I am puzzle-witted or not, I know the difference between truth and fiction; I know what a square deal is, and I know that he (Roosevelt) does not resemble Abraham Lincoln in any respect."

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of his statement by saying that he alluded only to women and children, is trifling with the intelligence of the people. To speak of such action on his part as a "square deal" is itself the crookedest kind of a deal. He is trying to dodge the consequences of his statement by deliberate misrepresentation of that statement."

"Col. Roosevelt defined the political boss as 'the man responsible for the alliance between crooked politics and crooked business.' * * * The trouble with Mr. Taft is that he gets their (the bosses') assistance at the price of going their way and opposing the cause of the people."

"Mr. Taft said yesterday that never in thought, word or deed had he been disloyal in his friendship for me. It is hard for me to answer such a statement save by calling it the grossest and most astounding hypocrisy. When Mr. Taft made that statement he had just sent into the United States Senate, on half an hour's notice, obviously in collusion with the Lorimer Democratic senator who made the request, papers which were intended to convey the impression that I had improperly favored the Harvester Trust by declining to prosecute it in 1907. * * * He has not merely in thought, word and deed been disloyal to our past friendship, but he has been disloyal to every canon of ordinary decency and fair dealing, such as should obtain even in dealing with a man's bitterest opponents. Such conduct represents the very crookedest kind of a crooked deal, and when Mr. Taft within twenty-four hours after making it complains that he has not been given a square deal by me, he exposes himself to derision and contempt."

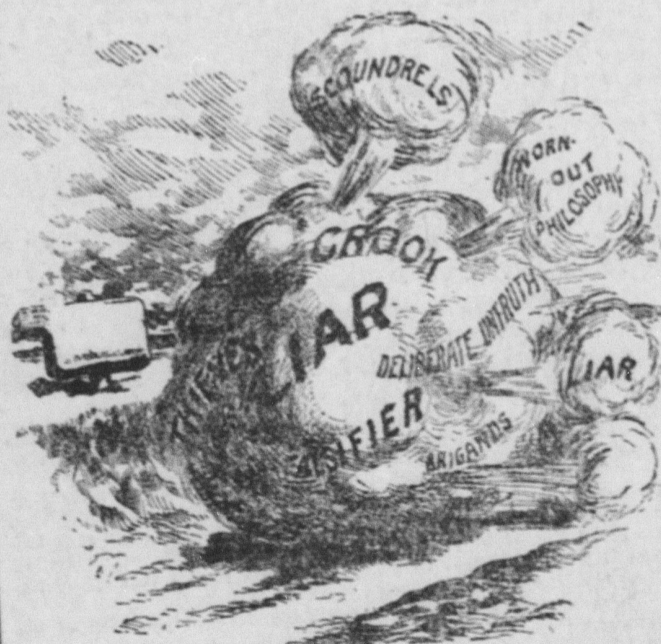
"Mr. Taft says, Colonel Roosevelt continued, 'that the influence of federal office holders in the Chicago convention will be less effective for any one candidate than ever before in the history of the party. This is not only an untruth, but it is an absurd untruth. Never in thirty years' close observation have I seen such scandalous abuse of the patronage as this year. Some of the abuse of patronage has been done directly by Mr. Taft himself."

"It is a most curious thing that Mr. Taft should actually criticize me for not having assailed him about the Payne tariff law. As he now insists that I should break silence about the tariff law, I will say that I hold him culpably responsible for having led the people to believe that he favored a substantial downward revision, and that he would work actively for it, and for then having sat supinely by and allowed his new friends under the leadership of Messrs. Aldrich and Cannon to produce a bill which made him convict himself of insincerity when he signed it."

"Long after I felt deep in my heart that he was unfit to lead his people I refused to acknowledge the fact to myself and struggled to convince myself that he was fit. Until less than a year ago I kept desperately hoping that Mr. Taft would at least show himself reasonably fit for the task before him."

"I do not think that Mr. Taft means ill; I think he means well. But he means well feebly and during his administration he has been under the influence of men who are neither well meaning nor feeble. It is this quality of feebleness in a thoroughly amiable man which pre-eminently fits such a man for use in high office by the powers of evil."

Roosevelt Knows Taft Taft Knows Roosevelt They Know Each Other



TEDDY'S CONVINCING ARGUMENTS.—World.

The Penalty of Delay.

Had Grover Cleveland been successful in the great fight with GORMAN over the tariff, we should not now be facing on such an extreme scale the related problems of (1) monopolies—many of them created by the tariff, (2) the high cost of living, (3) the vast inequalities of wealth, (4) the subordination of the country to the city. If WILSON is elected, he will be confronted with some extremely hard work which the Democratic party had an opportunity to do under CLEVELAND and refused, with the result that the Republicans, in the spirit of HANNA, proceeded to manufacture that "prosperity" from which we are suffering now. WILSON finds the Democratic masses much more convinced than CLEVELAND did; he finds a large part of the Republicans sick to death of the Payne-Aldrich Bill; and he finds the La Follette-Cummins type of Progressive Republican leaders as determined about the tariff as any Democrats, although slightly differing with them in matters of degree. The prospects, therefore, for successful correction of tariff graft under WILSON would be far better than they were under CLEVELAND, who saw his own party divided, while the Republicans were a unit in convincing the workingman that they could take money out of the public in general and put it into his dinner pail or pay envelope.—*Colliers.*