The Times Dispatch

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TAFT DISLOYAL TO EVERY CANON OF FAIR DEALING

THE COLONEL

Has Not Even Observed Rules of Ordinary Decency.

VERBAL LACING GIVEN PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Says He Has Been Disloyal to Past Friendship in Thought, Word and Deed, Through "Feebleness," Has "Yielded to Bosses," Told "Absurd Untruths," "Convicted Himself of Insincerity" and Been "Guilty of Crooked Deal"—Scathing Reply to Taft's Attack.

Worcester, Mass., April 26.—Denunciation of President Taft was Colonel Roosevelt's reply to-night to the President's attack upon him yesterday. Some of Colonel Roosevelt's assertions were:

That President Taft had not given the people of the country "a square deal," but that owing to a "quality of feebleness," he had "yielded to the bosses and the great privileged interests."

That one part of the President's attack upon him was "the crookedest kind of a deal" and "deliberate misrepresentation."

That the President "has not merely in thought, word and deed been disloyal to our past friendship, but 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."

That the President's statement regarding the influence of Federal officeholders in the campaign was "not merely an untruth, but it is an absurd untruth."

That Mr. Taft convicted himself of insincerity when he signed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill.

That in speaking of Colonel Roosevelt's position in regard to the trust problem, President Taft "is himself guilty of a crooked deal."

Flays Him Point by Point.

Colonel Roosevelt took up President Taft's attack on him point by point, flaying the President in one scathing sentence after another.

When Colonel Roosevelt reached here at the beginning of his Massachusetts trip he found the streets thronged. A band and a torchlight procession escorted him to Mechanics' Hall, where he delivered his main speech. Later he addressed an overflow meeting. Colonel Roosevelt, in part, said:

"In this campaign I regard the issues at stake as altogether too important to permit it to be twisted into one of personalities between President Taft and myself. But Mr. Taft's speeches yesterday contained statements that I must answer. When he said that I have endeavored to minimize the importance of my Columbus speeches he says what he must know to be untrue.

"Again, when Mr. Taft, in any speech, speaks of me directly or obliquely as a neurotic, or a demagogue, or in similar terms, he had better preserve his own self-respect by not protesting that it gives him pain to do so. I have never alluded to him in terms even remotely resembling these. I have never quoted his private letters or private communications. I have discussed exclusively his public actions. Even where I was obliged to be severe, I was always parliamentary, and never hypercritical. Nor do I intend to-day to deviate from this standard, although the President's speech makes it necessary for me to speak more plainly on certain subjects than I have yet spoken."

Colonel Roosevelt referred to President Taft's explanation of his statement that "ours is a government of all of the people by a representative part of the people."

"Crookedest Kind of Deal."

"For him to try," said Colonel Roosevelt, "to escape the consequences of his statements 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 deal. He is trying to dodge the consequences of his statement by deliberate misrepresentation of that statement.

Colonel Roosevelt then defined the political "boss," and continued: "If there is any such man among my supporters I do not know him." The bosses, Colonel Roosevelt declared, were on the President's side.

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 to 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.

"When Mr. Taft takes the action he did, he has not merely in thought, word and deed been disloyal to our past friendship, but 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.

Foul to Verge of Indecency.

"This is not an exceptional instance of how he has behaved to me. The same course was followed last summer in connection with the Tennessee

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JURY UNABLE TO REACH VERDICT

Ordered by Court to Consider Burrell Case Again To-Day.

NIGHT'S SLEEP LIKELY TO HELP

Lawyers Make Strong Plea to Jury, Defense Claiming That Real Thief Is Reuben Hill, Who Absconded—Witness Compared With Bruce Ismay.

After more than an hour and a half's deliberation, the Hustings Court jury, in whose hands rests the fate of W. P. Burrell, who has been on trial all this week on the charge of being one of the wreckers of the Savings Bank of the Grand Fountain, United Order of True Reformers, last night failed to reach a verdict. The jurors informed the court that they were hopelessly divided, and after being brought into court were adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock by Judge E. H. Wells.

Judge Wells expressed regret at the failure to reach an agreement and suggested that after a night's sleep the jurors would probably be able to come to a verdict.

What He Might Get.

If Burrell should be found guilty of knowingly permitting deposits to be received after having actual knowledge that the bank was insolvent he may be fined twice the amount of money taken into the bank after he knew it to be defunct; he may be given a jail sentence, or he may be given a penitentiary term of not more than three years.

If he is acquitted it is highly probable that the indictments against his brother directors will be quashed.

Yesterday was given over entirely to arguments on instructions to the jury, and argument during the afternoon and night by counsel for the Commonwealth and defense before the jury.

When argument for the prosecution was opened by Attorney R. Lynch Montague, the court room was filled with colored spectators, most of whom were victims in the True Reformers' collapse. A small number of Burrell's friends were also present.

Many Witnesses Absent.

Although the Commonwealth has made out a strong case against the accused, its side was materially weakened by the absence of three important witnesses. W. R. Griffin, president of the Grand Fountain, who was killed in a wreck on the Norfolk and Western Railway, was to have been the principal witness against the indicted men. Another man upon whom the Commonwealth was relying was J. Frank Douglas, secretary of the Fountain. Isaac Davenport, of the office of the State Department of Insurance, was also regarded as a strong witness against Burrell, but he has left the State, and is now engaged in business in New Orleans.

In making their plea for a conviction, attorneys relied mainly upon the testimony of C. C. Barksdale, State Bank Examiner, who was the first to inform Burrell and the other directors that the bank was insolvent. The defense staked most of its case upon the evidence submitted by Charles L. Cooke, expert accountant, who was employed to straighten out the much-tangled affairs of the bank after it had been closed.

Burrell's Information.

In his argument before the jury, Mr. Montague laid stress on the point that Burrell had knowledge that the bank was insolvent on October 24, 1910, and that its doors were not closed until October 26, while deposits were alleged to have been received and accepted on the previous day.

He referred to the contention of the defense that Burrell thought the bank was solvent in view of assets of real estate. Mr. Montague said that when this property, in Richmond and other cities, was sold it did not bring sufficient to pay mortgage debts.

Richard E. Byrd, of counsel for the defense, argued that if Burrell was guilty of a purely technical wrong he was conscious of no wrong-doing. He asserted that it was not only cruel, but wrong, to punish a man for not knowing of conditions at the bank which it took receivers and expert accountants more than five months to find out.

Hill the Real Thief.

Burrell, he said, who has always occupied a position of integrity, not only among his race, but among the white people who came in contact with him, had not been a gainer by the bank's failure. On the other hand, he pointed out, the man had lost a great deal of money. Reuben T. Hill, the absconding cashier, he said, was the only one of the indicted men who had stolen any money. That fact, he said, was not found out by Mr. Barksdale and did not become known until accountants took charge of the bank's affairs under the direction of the receivers.

Former Governor A. J. Montague, also assisting in the prosecution, said that the question of appropriating money to personal use did not enter into the case. He declared that it was for the jury to decide a matter of great public policy. The action of the officers of the bank in accepting money, knowing that it was insolvent will mean that the depositors will not get back 10 cents on the dollar, he said.

In closing for the defense, Attorney H. M. Smith, Jr., dwelt at length upon the pathetic side of the case, saying that the indicted directors were humble colored men, and were not aware of the true state of affairs at the bank. The men were morally guiltless, he said.

Like J. Bruce Ismay.

Mr. Smith took occasion to ridicule Dr. John Meriweather, colored, one of the few directors not indicted. On the witness stand Meriweather admitted that he had drawn $325 from his account at the bank after he knew that it was in trouble. At the time he had on deposit more than $2,000.

"Dr. Meriweather reminds me," the lawyer said, "of J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star Line, who stepped into the first boat which left the sinking Titanic."

In summing up Mr. Smith said that

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BUSINESS MEN TO RAISE $100,000

Want to Get That Sum in Ten Days for National Highway Link.

CANVASS BEGINS MONDAY, APRIL 29

Twelve Citizens to Lead Committees in Whirlwind Campaign—Report Shows Importance of Putting Richmond on Quebec-to-Miami Route.

The Richmond-Washington link of the Quebec-to-Miami International Highway was put in the way of early realization at a meeting of representative business men at the Jefferson Hotel last night, when a general plan was adopted which contemplates the raising of $100,000 by public subscription with which to finance Richmond's share of the enterprise. Henry W. Anderson, president of the recently formed Richmond-Washington Highway Corporation, presided, and a number of members of the various commercial organizations of the city were in attendance.

The scheme which was adopted was submitted in the form of a resolution by Joan M. Miller, Jr., following President Anderson's comprehensive report of the work already accomplished. It directs that the president designate twelve men, who shall act as chairmen of as many committees, each committee to consist of ten men appointed by the chairman. These committees shall proceed at once to the task of raising $100,000 by solicitation among the business men of the city.

Canvass Begins April 29.

In accordance with the plan, the chairmen of the proposed committees will meet with the executive committee of the Richmond-Washington Highway Corporation at the Business Men's Club at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon to map out a campaign. At this meeting each chairman will name the ten members he has selected to constitute his committee.

Soliciting will begin immediately after the Monday meeting, the plan being to secure the amount needed within ten days after the opening of the campaign.

President Anderson named as chairmen of the campaign committees John M. Miller, Jr., James T. Disney, Henry W. Wood, John G. Corley, T. M. Carrington, E. C. Laird, J. T. Palmatory, James J. Pollard, Thomas P. Bryan, N. D. Sills, Warren P. Taylor and Milton E. Marcuse. An amendment to the Miller resolution was adopted providing for the division of the city into twelve districts, to each of which one committee shall be assigned, in order to eliminate duplicate solicitations. Mr. Corley, who offered the amendment, thought also that the money could be raised in less than ten days, suggesting that the time limit be decreased to four or five days. No action was taken on the suggestion.

Corporation to Direct Campaign.

The work of securing the subscriptions will be under the direction of the executive committee of the Richmond-Washington Highway Corporation, which will act as a steering committee in the prosecution of the campaign. The soliciting committees will meet each day at 1 o'clock at a place to be designated at Monday's meeting, to report their daily progress.

The plan thus ratified met with the highest recommendation by speakers who addressed the meeting following its adoption. All agreed that it was the best possible solution of the money problem and that the requisite $100,000 would be raised without trouble. The general opinion was that not more than four or five days will be necessary to secure that amount.

Appoint Executive Committee.

Immediately preceding the general meeting the board of directors of the Richmond-Washington Highway Corporation met for the first time and appointed an executive committee, which will have charge of the campaign for subscriptions. Milton E. Marcuse was made a member of the directorate.

The executive committee, as elected at this meeting, consists of John C. Easley, Preston Belvin, Fritz Sitterding, William H. White, Milton E. Mar-

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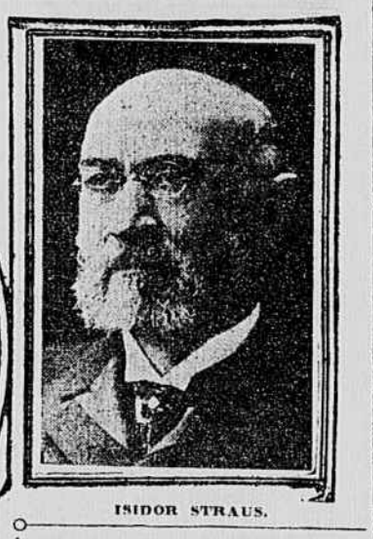
Bodies of Titanic Victims Recovered

COLONEL JOHN JACOB ASTOR.



ISIDOR STRAUS.

CHARLES M. HAYS.

HIS BACK TO WALL, TAFT MUST FIGHT

Compelled to Strike Back at Colonel to Vindicate His Manhood.

BITTER ATTACK RENEWED

President's Face Red With Anger as He Addresses Newark Crowd.

Newark, N. J., April 26.—President Taft renewed, in Newark to-night, his attack on Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The President spoke to several thousand people in the armory here, declaring that it was with the utmost reluctance that he had decided to answer Mr. Roosevelt's criticism. He tried to make it plain that, in his opinion, Mr. Roosevelt knew most of the charges to be groundless.

"If I consulted my own wish," said the President, "I would be silent under Mr. Roosevelt's attack and trust to the future to vindicate me.

"But I represent a cause; I represent the Republican party, that stands for wise progress under the Constitution, and stands for liberty regulated by law. I must do my duty and answer the charges of Mr. Roosevelt. It is not a pleasant thing to do. In ordinary circumstances it is not dignified for the President of the United States to enter into a personal controversy. But I am forced against the wall with my back to it, and I'm bound, if I have any manhood, to fight."

The President spoke with evident emotion. As he warmed up to his subject he grew red in the face with anger.

He referred directly to many of Roosevelt's charges, which he answered in Boston last night; his alleged friendship for Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, and for the "bosses" in various States; to the declaration that he was in favor of an oligarchy and against government by the people, and to many others.

"The thing that sinks deepest in my heart," said the President, "is the charge that I am an oligarch and don't believe in the ability of the people of the United States to govern themselves. If there is anything I have pride in it is that I am an American citizen and a part of the American government that has shown itself the finest and best and most beneficial in the world."

Taking up the charge that he was

(Continued on Third Page.)

GLAD HIS FATHER DIED HERO'S DEATH

Bravery of Colonel John Jacob Astor Is Most Comforting to Son.

HAS HEARD NO JARRING WORD

Youthful Head of Famous House Hears That Body Has Been Found.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, April 26.—Notified to-day of the recovery of the body of his father, as related in a dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., William Vincent Astor, talked to a reporter at the Astor home, No. 840 Fifth Avenue. He denied many rumors and reports that have been published, stating frankly just what has been occurring in the family since his stepmother was brought home from aboard the Carpathia.

The young man was tremendously eager to hear an authorized version of how Colonel Astor had conducted himself aboard the Titanic in the midst of the awful moments that attended the crash with the iceberg, and the lowering away of the boats.

Stories Are Untrue.

"Stories that Mrs. Astor has told us all what happened as she recalled it are utterly untrue," said the young

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HALIFAX AWAITS VESSEL OF DEATH

Mackay-Bennett Is Coming In With Its Cargo of Corpses.

TIME OF ARRIVAL UNCERTAIN

Among the Bodies Recovered Are Those of Astor, Straus and Hays.

Halifax, N. S., April 26.—Halifax is waiting in funeral garb the arrival of the cable ship Mackay-Bennett with its cargo of dead from the Titanic. Hotels are crowded with the bereaved, and every train brings additional relatives of victims.

When the floating morgue will arrive was uncertain to-night, for no wireless direct from the vessel was received here during the day, and advices from the White Star Line offices in New York varied from as early as to-morrow morning and as late as Monday noon.

Prominent among those here are Captain Richard Roberts, of Colonel John Jacob Astor's yacht, seeking his late employer's body, which has been identified; Samuel Wallach, brother-in-law of Henry B. Harris, whose body has not been reported; George B. Widener, Jr., and party, who await the body of the Philadelphia capitalist, and H. G. Kelley, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway, whose president, Charles M. Hays, is among the recovered dead.

Maurice Rothschild, of New York, seeks the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus and Benjamin Guggenheim; Joseph Richardson, of Philadelphia, hopes to find the body of Second Vice-President Thayer, of the Pennsylvania; Karl G. Roebling, of Trenton, N. J., is ready to identify the body of Washington A. Roebling, of engineering fame; R. A. Fortune, of Montreal, will claim the bodies of Mark Fortune and Charles Fortune.

No Inquiries About Stead.

No inquiries concerning the body of William T. Stead, the eminent English journalist, has been received here to-night. If recovered, it will be held pending instructions from England. J. W. Ragsdale, United States consul here, is prepared to take charge of the body of Major Archibald W. Butt, although he has received no instructions from Washington. It is understood, however, that Major Winship, an intimate friend of Major Butt, will arrive before the Mackay-Bennett docks.

All the usual formalities have been waived, so there will be no delay in moving bodies promptly as they are claimed. An express company will transport the dead from here free of charge, and the White Star Line will see to it that bodies of victims who lived in England or on the Continent are sent where their relatives designate.

It is doubtful whether messages from the funeral ship mean that all bodies so far recovered will be brought to port. Some of the steerage may have been sunk after being picked up; others may have been so mutilated as to render bringing them to land inexpedient.

For the many that probably will remain unclaimed the White Star officials have arranged for their burial here, after keeping the unidentified victims for a fortnight.

The body of W. H. Harrison, private secretary to J. Bruce Ismay, which has been recovered, will be sent to his home near Liverpool, under instructions received by the White Star Line agents here to-day.

ASTOR'S BODY FOUND

Remains of Straus and Hays Also Taken From Water.

New York, April 26.—The bodies of Colonel John Jacob Astor and Isidor Straus, the millionaire merchant of this city, and C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, who lost their lives in the Titanic disaster, have been recovered and are on board the cable ship Mackay-Bennett. News of the recovery of the bodies was contained in a dispatch to the White Star Line Company to-day.

The dispatch gives the additional identification of forty-nine of the heretofore unknown recovered dead on the cableship. Among others the body of Colonel John Jacob Astor and Isidor Straus have been embalmed. Of the 205 dead on board the Mackay-Bennett the names of ninety-one have been sent ashore by wireless. The dispatch, which came through the steamer Caledonia and the Cape Race station, read as follows:

"Ismay, care White Star Line, New York.

"Further names: William Ale, F. Dutton, J. Stone, Phillip J. Stokes, Edwin H. Petty, William Dashwood, W. Hanton, Thomas Anderson, A.

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DISTRESS SIGNALS OF TITANIC SEEN BY CALIFORNIAN

Only Twenty Miles Away but Refused to Go to Rescue.

CAPTAIN ADMITS SEEING ROCKETS

Engineman Makes Sensational Charge Against Chief Officer of Steamer, Telling Senate Committee That Victims of White Star Liner Might Have Been Saved if Calls for Help Had Been Heeded—Captain Enters Vigorous Denial.

Washington, April 26.—Ablaze with light from her saloons and cabins, the Titanic dashed full speed ahead to her destruction, according to Ernest Gill, a donkey engineman on the steamer Californian, who testified to-day before the Senate committee investigating the disaster.

Gill said that Captain Stanley Lord, of the Californian, refused later to go to the aid of the Titanic, the rockets from which could be plainly seen. This Captain Lord denied, but both he and his wireless operator acknowledged having seen rockets. Their ship, they said, was fast in the ice.

Gill submitted an affidavit to the committee, and when sworn and put on the stand, stuck to his charges against the captain of the Californian. He said he was standing on the deck late Sunday night, when he sighted a great ship sweeping along at top speed about ten miles off. He did not know it was the Titanic, but he made out readily that it was not a freighter or a small vessel because of the manner in which it was illuminated.

Some time later he saw distress rockets on the horizon. He says the captain was apprised of these signals, but made no effort to get up steam and go to the rescue. The Californian was drifting with the floe. So indignant did he become, said Gill, that he endeavored to recruit a committee of protest from among the crew, but the men failed him.

About Ten Miles Away.

"I saw the ship which I took to be the Titanic," said Gill, "some time before midnight. She was about ten miles away, and went past us apparently at full speed. She was a big ship, and I saw two tiers of lights. The Californian at the time was caught in the field ice, its engines were stopped, and she was drifting with the floe."

The vessel, Gill testified, must have been plainly visible to the bridge and the lookouts, as well as the rockets which were sent up later from the vessel. The Californian's captain, he said, paid no attention to the distress signals, and his refusal to get up steam and go to the aid of the stronger so incensed the crew that Gill tried to organize a protest from the party among the men. He failed, he said, because they feared "to lose their jobs."

From the rockets, Gill judged the distressed ship to be not more than twenty miles off. He described the rockets, his description tallying with that given by Fourth Officer Boxhall, of the Titanic, who sent them aloft.

Captain Lord entered a sweeping denial of Gill's accusations, and read from the Californian's log to support his contention.

Cyril Evans, the Californian's wireless operator, told of hearing much talk among the crew, who were critical of the captain's course. Gill, he said, told him he expected to get $500 for his story when the ship reached Boston.

Told to "Keep Out."

Evans told of having warned the Titanic, only a brief time before the great vessel crashed into the berg, that the sea was crowded with ice. The Titanic's operators, he said, at the time were working with the wireless station at Cape Race, and they told him to "shut up" and "keep out." Within a half-hour the pride of the sea was crumpled and sinking.

It developed to-day that one reform that is certain to spring from the present investigation will be enforced in the wireless room of ships entering or leaving ports. This concerns lack of authority over the operators, pay, hours and freedom from responsibility, as brought out by the testimony to date. Senator Smith, its chairman, announced publicly to-day that such such legislation was inevitable.

Senator Smith read into the record the following note from Operator Young, of the United States Naval Wireless station at the New York navy yard:

"Carpathia would at no time acknowledge recept of messages from navy ships or stations. This station called them at 5.30 P. M., April 15, when she was trying to get into communication with New York stations, but her operator refused to take any assistance from us. This was the only station she could work at that time as no other station could hear her.

(Signed) "YOUNG,
Operator."

Captain Stanley Lord, of the Californian, then took the stand. He had brought the log of the Californian with him from Boston, and read from the record. The entries include several references to icebergs.

"Did you try to get into communication with the Titanic on Sunday night?" asked Senator Smith.

"Yes, sir, about 10.15 that night, ship's time. We told him we were surrounded by ice and had stopped."

"Did the Titanic acknowledge that message?"

"Yes, sir. It told us to 'shut up' or 'keep out', or something like that."

"Did you have further communi-

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