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Athletes Arriving at Astoria.
Astoria, Ore., Aug. 24.—Many star athletes are arriving here to compete in the Pacific coast championship meet of the Amateur Athletic union, which will be held tomorrow in connection with the Astoria Centennial celebration.

White Mountain Golf Championship.
Jefferson, N. H., Aug. 24.—The fourth annual tournament for the White Mountain Amateur golf championship opened today on the links of the Wauribek Golf club and will continue through the remainder of the week.

Indiana Women's Golf Tourney.
Logansport, Ind., Aug. 24.—A state tournament to decide the women's golf championship, the first event of its kind to be held in Indiana, opened here today with a large and representative list of contestants. Play will continue over tomorrow and Saturday.

DON'T



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NEW LAW IS DISAGREEABLE

CONVENTION SYSTEM BOTHERS ALL PARTIES.

Portland Sees Flaws in New Delegate-Nominating Measure.

(Portland Oregonian.)
Judging from adverse comments heard on all sides, no measure of popular legislation, enacted by the electors of Oregon, has produced as much dissatisfaction among the members of all political parties as the initiative bill adopted by the people last November and providing for the election of delegates to the national conventions of political parties. Already there is some discussion as to the constitutionality of the law and it is possible that its legality may be tested through an injunction suit that will seek to prevent its operation next year.

It has been pointed out through the columns of the Oregonian that the law provides for the election by popular vote of delegates to the national conventions of political parties. The objection does not lie against the election of these delegates by direct vote of the members of political parties but rather against the prescribed method for electing them. It is specifically provided in the bill that, although next year this state will be entitled to send ten delegates to national conventions from each party, the elector can vote for only one delegate. Those objecting to the provisions of the bill say in its operation it amounts to disfranchising the voters of political parties from the fact that each member will have a voice in the election of only one of ten delegates who will represent his party in nominating candidates for president and vice president.

Plan Partial to Two.
There are other equally material objections to this bill. In the first place this method of selecting national delegates is available only to the members of the republican and democratic parties. The bill further provides that the delegates so elected by these parties shall recover out of the state treasury their expenses, not exceeding \$200 each. In other words, the socialists and prohibitionists will be required to dig up out of their own pockets the expenses incurred by the delegates they send to their conventions, for the reason that they do not happen to cast a sufficient number of votes to take advantage of this provision of the direct primary law. Delegates elected by the republican and democratic parties may travel in Pullmans and stay at the best hotels and, on their return, collect from the state expenses to the amount of \$200 each. The socialist and prohibitionist delegates have the privilege of traveling the same way if he desires, but he will have to pay his own expenses—he

will have no "come back" on the state.

Naturally the socialists and prohibitionists are not enthusiastic about the law as it was enacted, while the republicans and democrats generally object vigorously to the method prescribed for selecting their delegates. But this is not the only complaint the members of the republican and democratic parties are urging, especially those members of these parties residing outside of Multnomah county.

Formerly these two parties sent to their national conventions four delegates from the state at large and two each from the two congressional districts. They complain that under the new plan all but one or two and probably every one of the state's quota of delegates would be elected from Multnomah county, the center of population. It also makes possible the election of one or two delegates by a very small minority party vote.

Opponents of the law urge the further objection that the national committees of the two dominant parties in issuing the call for the national convention prescribe a method for selecting delegates by the various states. For instance, the call issued by the republican national committee for the convention of 1908 that nominated President Taft, provided for the election by the republican voters of Oregon of four delegates, at large from the state and two each from the two congressional districts. It further provided that these delegates should be selected by the conventions called by the republican state and congressional committees and specifically declared "that in no state shall an election be so held as to prevent the delegates from any congressional district, and their alternates being selected by the republican electors of that district."

Furthermore, it always has been the practice of the national committee of both of the old parties to make its own rules and regulations governing the selection of delegates. These committees also reserve to themselves the right to judge for themselves as to the qualifications of delegates presenting themselves for seats in the national convention.

But there is still another perplexing provision of the law which will require some explanation from the versatile authors of this bit of legislation. This particular provision relates to the number of delegates from each political party who shall be entitled to the recovery of their expenses from the state. That particular provision reads:

"Provided, that such expenses shall never be paid to any greater number of delegates of any political party than would be allowed such party under the plan by which the number of delegates to the republican national convention was fixed for the republican party of Oregon in the year 1908."

Question of Pay Arises.
The number of delegates from Oregon to the republican national convention in 1908, as fixed by the republican national committee, was eight. The democrats were entitled to and elected the same number of delegates

to their convention that year. Subsequently, however, another congressional district has been created in this state increasing from eight to ten the number of delegates the republicans and democrats are entitled to elect to their respective national conventions.

Under the new law it is provided that only eight delegates, or the same number as were elected from this state four years ago, shall be entitled to recover \$200 from the state in payment of their expenses. With each party entitled to ten delegates next year to their national conventions, the question arises, even if the constitutionality of the law should be upheld, which eight out of the ten delegates will be entitled to collect the \$200. If eight can draw their expenses from the state who is going to reimburse the other two?

These are some of the objections that have been raised to the bill. Dissatisfaction with the measure among all classes of voters increases as its provisions are studied and the nearer the time approaches for electing delegates to the republican and democratic national conventions.

WARNER WILL CASE REVIVED

NEW "WILL" FOUND THAT SETS PUBLIC AGOG.

Detectives Have Been at Work on the Case for Some Time.

(Pendleton East Oregonian.)
Mabel Warner has produced a new "will," the fifth which has made its appearance since the death of her uncle and step-father, J. W. Young, in 1905. The woman who tied up the estate for six years by her efforts to secure it and against whom the supreme court recently decided, has evidently not yet played her last card.

While all Pendleton and Umatilla county is gasping over this new development of the famous case, some few persons here are smiling quietly, for the move was not unexpected by them. It has been known for some time that she "had something up her sleeve" and the nature of this mysterious something was predicted last week.

Meets Strange Men.

Some weeks ago a stranger appeared at the Bowman hotel and inquired for the whereabouts of Mabel Warner, asking at the same time that no mention of his inquiry be made. Since that time this stranger has made a number of trips to the city and has lately been accompanied by another. On Saturday, Aug. 12, they registered as L. Casner and F. G. Dargin of San Francisco, and on Friday, August 18, they inscribed their names on the hotel register as Lewis Casner and F. G. Dunlap of Lincoln, Nebraska. However, the Casner or Posner has been recognized as Lou Hartman of Port-

land, a man credited with being in general disrepute.

Nightly Conferences.

In the meantime, Mabel Warner had come to town and taken a room at the Bowman. It was known that she held many conferences with these two men which conferences lasted often into the "wee-sma" hours and which were held sometimes in a room and at least once upon the side balcony of the hotel. Between these conferences trips were made to Weston and vicinity and Mr. Warner and one of the men spent some hours at the court house pouring over the book of wills.

On last Saturday the "will" was all prepared and was exhibited to at least one Pendleton attorney for the purpose of having him verify the signatures of J. W. Young and those of Attorney J. B. Perry and C. C. Hendricks, alleged witnesses.

The "will," like three of its predecessors, gives to Mabel Warner the bulk of the Young estate. However, her brother, Fred Young, and Mrs. Picard of Walla Walla are named for small bequests, the latter being given among other things a certain silver spoon. Dave Lavender of Weston, formerly county roadmaster and a witness to one of the previous "wills," is named as executor. The "will" was represented by Mrs. Warner to have been drawn up by Henry J. Bean in 1905, when he was county judge.

Written on Typewriter.

The alleged will is typewritten and although it is supposed to be six years old the ink was not so dry but that a pressure of the fingers on it would leave a copy of the letters on the skin. The signature of J. W. Young is said to be perfect but there are very plain indications of tracing. The Hendricks signature is also said to be good but the Perry signature is branded as being very poor.

Perry Is Surprised.

Attorney J. B. Perry, who is credited with being one of the witnesses, when informed of the fact this morning, declared he knew nothing of it and had no remembrance of ever having, declared he knew nothing of it and had no remembrance of ever having witnessed the document. Mr. Hendricks could not be located so it is not known whether or not he denies the signature.

"Will" Was Buried.

Local attorneys freely declare their

belief that the new "will" is a bold forgery, and they are poking fun at Judge Fee, who, with Fred Stelwer, represented the winning heirs in the long battle. Judge Fee recently secured a general injunction, among other things for the purpose of restraining Mrs. Warner from forging any more wills, the attorney alleging that she had forged numerous wills and would forge others unless restricted from so doing.

There is little belief among attorneys to ask that the "will" be probated.

History of Noted Will Case.

J. W. Young was a western pioneer who died August 26, 1905, leaving an estate value at about \$40,000. Since his death, litigation over his estate has been almost constantly carried on in the courts. After a long and expensive legal struggle what is known as "the first will" was finally sustained by the Oregon supreme court in an opinion handed down by Justice McBride May 31, 1911. This will gives practically his entire estate to a niece, Mrs. Norah Watts, the wife of Dr. F. D. Watts of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

All Favor Mabel Young Warner.

Three other alleged wills have at different times made their appearance all favorable to Mrs. Mabel Young Warner. The supreme court has declared them all to be "rank forgeries." All of them bobbed up under rather mysterious circumstances, and in connection with one of them, Mrs. Warner was tried under a charge of forgery, but the jury disagreed. Another was sustained by Henry J. Bean while sitting as circuit judge, in which decision he overruled the probate court. His decision was in turn overruled by the supreme court, to which appeal was taken by the attorneys of Mrs. Watts. Meanwhile Mrs. Warner had taken possession of some valuable land of the estate and had put it in crop. This property she has since been ordered to turn over to the appellant.

In his decision handed down May 31st Justice McBride says of the first two wills filed in the matter of the estate of J. W. Young:

"It is practically conceded, and no reasonable person can doubt that both wills previously produced were bold, impudent forgeries."

Early in the present month a motion

(Continued on Page Six)

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