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Round Trip tickets to the principal Cities of the East, going or returning through California, or via Portland. Going limit 15 days, final return limit October 31, on sale as follows:

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June 1-6-7-8-13-15-17-18-19-20-21-24 Sept. 4-5-6-7-8-11-12-30.
25-27-28-29.
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TAFT'S RECORD ON RECALL OF COURT DECISIONS

Favored the Principle to Oblige "Poison Makers."

NOTORIOUS WHISKY RULING.

Reconciled His Conscience to the Promulgation of a Presidential Order Legalizing Every Demand of the Makers of Imitation Whisky—He "Recalled" Seven Federal Court Decisions to Accommodate the Opponents of Roosevelt and Dr. Wiley.

Now that Mr. Taft is so violent in his opposition to any proposal to permit the people of a state to assert their understanding of the meaning of the constitution made by them when that meaning has been perverted by a judicial ruling, it is well to examine his past record in this particular. Recorded facts prove that President Taft is not opposed to the "recall of decisions" of the federal courts when the recall is made by "a representative part of the people," even though that part consists of one of 100,000,000 Americans.

Here is an "expose" especially interesting at this time. It appears in the editorial columns of the Philadelphia North American.

"Long before Theodore Roosevelt upheld the hands of Harvey Wiley and forced the passage of the pure food law there had been notorious frauds in the making, marking and branding of distilled liquors. But the question seemed pretty well settled by the upholding of the explicit provisions of the national pure food law in the rulings of Dr. Wiley, sustained by repeated messages of President Roosevelt, opinions of Attorney General Bonaparte and decisions of different federal courts.

Merely Common Sense.

"The question was simply one of common sense. There was to be no prevention of or penalty for the sale of any sort of liquor. The rulings meant only that the purchaser was entitled to the privilege of learning from the label whether he was buying what he was paying for.

"Undoctored whisky was to be labeled 'whisky.' A mixture of two real whiskies was to be labeled 'blend.' A mixture of a whisky with something that is not whisky was to be labeled 'compound.' A concoction that smelled and tasted like whisky, but contained no whisky, was to be labeled 'imitation.'

"That was all there was to the provisions of the pure food law governing interstate commerce in whisky. It was such a simple, incontrovertible regulation for square dealing that every American who thought he knew along what lines the administration of William H. Taft would be conducted scoffed at the idea that the question was not a closed chapter.

"When the rectifiers of Cincinnati and Peoria hinted at the influence they could bring to bear upon a Cincinnati newspaper and Speaker Cannon and prophesied the discrediting and the downfall of Wiley we thought them overconfident in proclaiming that they could reopen a contest which had been won and won over and over by the people, by the state food commissioners and friends of pure food before President Roosevelt and the federal courts.

"So there was wonder when there followed President Taft's executive order reopening the whisky branding question settled by Attorney General Bonaparte's successive opinions and President Roosevelt's orders giving executive effect thereto.

Taft's Conscience Reconciled.

"At the time of the ruling in favor of the swindlers by Solicitor General Bowers, in June, 1908, the North American said:

"The real meaning of this reopened controversy, of course, is that the conspiracy to weaken, break down and nullify the pure food laws is widespread, powerful and persistent. . . . With President Taft rests the responsibility of spreading credence or giving the lie to the general boasting of the drugsters of food and drink that the entire toll of Roosevelt and Wiley to safeguard the health of the people is to be obliterated before 1912 for the benefit of certain strong but not altruistic interests.

"Six months' consideration resulted in President Taft's reconciling his conscience to the promulgation of a presidential decision legalizing every demand of the cheating poison makers of the Taft-Cox and Joe Cannon bellwicks. But this notorious annulment of a portion of the work of Wiley and Roosevelt is not the point of present comment. The focus of present interest is President Taft's aversion toward any questioning of the sanctity of judicial decisions.

"But when the food committee of the National Consumers' league addressed to President Taft an appeal for the 'recall' of Dr. Wiley's resignation and cited certain facts decidedly pertinent to President Taft's horrified denunciations of 'nostrum makers' and 'subverters of the constitution,' who 'lay the axe to the root of the tree of liberty,' who dare question the infallibility of any judicial construction of any law?

"For the Consumers' league makes clear in taking up the Taft decision in

favor of the makers of imitation whisky that in this ruling the president recalled the decisions of President Roosevelt, Attorney General Bonaparte, Solicitor General Bowers and seven federal courts.

Seven Times Sustained.

"Finding themselves unable to sway the Roosevelt administration in spite of the efforts in their behalf of Secretary Wilson, the whisky poisoners went into the courts. Seven times the Roosevelt ruling was sustained, as follows:

"Aug. 21, 1908, in federal court in Cincinnati.

"Aug. 27, 1908, in same court, strong supplemental opinion refusing a rehearing.

"United States circuit court for southern Illinois, later in the same year, completely sustained the Roosevelt ruling.

"Feb. 4, 1909, United States Circuit Judge Cochran, at Richmond, specifically ruled that the stuff which Roosevelt had ordered to be labeled as imitation whisky was exactly that.

"Aug. 12, 1908, the court of appeals for the District of Columbia broadly sustained the Roosevelt rulings.

"July 7, 1908, the United States district court for western New York completely sustained the Roosevelt rulings.

"The supreme court of the District of Columbia, by decree in a case, 'United States versus four barrels of liquid purporting to be whisky,' held that the contents was an imitation of whisky.

"Oct. 25, 1908, federal court at Baltimore broadly sustained the Roosevelt ruling that imitation whisky was imitation whisky, and must be so labeled.

Alphonso Taft's Opinion.

"What the Consumers' league failed to cite, however, was that President Taft in that one ruling not only recalled seven federal court decisions, but also another which, while it did not emanate from a court, was certainly judicial. For it was handed down by a great and honored jurist who sat in the cabinet of President Grant. This was the eighth decision recalled:

"Alcohol and whisky are, unquestionably, different articles in contemplation of law, as they are in fact, having different qualities and different values. (Opinion of Alphonso Taft, attorney general, construing section 2449 of internal revenue laws, see Internal Revenue Record, Aug. 21, 1876, volume 22.)

"Just what process of reasoning the president employs to determine positively that he has the right to recall seven court decisions with a single signature, while the recall of one by the sober judgment of millions of citizens in a state would destroy our fundamental national liberties, we are unable to understand, except by remembering that striking portrait drawn by the lamented Deliverer of the amiable person in the White House entirely surrounded by men who know exactly what they want."

"GRATITUDE" MEANS MALIGNANT ATTACK UPON ROOSEVELT

Taft's Tirade Not New to Men Who Know Him.

When Seeking the Presidency in 1908 He Strove to Appear as a Staunch Progressive—Wore a Mask For Two Years—Has Now Openly Stamped Himself as a Reactionary.

Washington, April.—Stung to the quick by his belated recognition of the long patent fact that the voters of the Republican party had repudiated his candidacy for renomination and are overwhelmingly in favor of the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt as their candidate for the presidency this year, Mr. Taft has at last thrown aside all restraint and carried out the threat which he has been muttering to his intimates for some weeks to speak out in public his real thoughts about the man who made him president.

In Mr. Taft's tirade against Mr. Roosevelt at Springfield, Mass., there is nothing essentially new to those who have been on anything more than relations of casual intimacy with the president for some time. It is a fact known to not a few of those closely connected with the campaign of 1908 that even at that time the Taft family was displaying that peculiarly malignant temper toward Mr. Roosevelt which so often takes the place of gratitude in the hearts of those who have benefited by a great service rendered by a friend. It is a fact known to not a few persons that at times during the campaign of 1908 the talk about Mr. Roosevelt among members of the Taft family was such as to cause the greatest uneasiness to the managers of Mr. Taft's campaign for the presidency, lest it should become public and work serious damage to the campaign. Those familiar with the true feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt in the Taft family have been surprised that Mr. Taft has concealed for so long his real attitude toward his benefactor.

From the time last fall when the strong sentiment of the country in favor of Colonel Roosevelt began to manifest itself unmistakably, there has been much talk from Taft sources about Colonel Roosevelt's ingratitude to Mr. Taft. It has been assumed by Mr. Taft's partisans that, because Colonel Roosevelt was instrumental in bringing about Mr. Taft's nomination and election to the presidency, he was therefore bound at all times, under all circumstances and at all costs, to support Mr. Taft's administration and Mr. Taft's renomination and election. That assumption is entirely unwarranted and has no logical justification. The fact is that Taft, the president, is not and never for one moment has been the Taft Mr. Roosevelt and his intimate as-

sociates knew as secretary of war and whom they supported as a candidate for the presidency.

While Mr. Taft was seeking the presidency he constantly sought to appear as a staunch and true progressive. But on that November night in 1908 when the count of the votes showed that he had been elected to the presidency he ceased to make any effort actually to be a progressive. For some time he continued to wear a mask as a progressive, but in the last two years of his presidency he has not kept up even that feeble effort to deceive the people of the country. By his constant association with the Aldriches, the Cannon and the Lorimers; by his ready submission to their influence and advice; by his active support of the measures they devised and favored; by his co-operation with them in matters of patronage and by his unblushing attempt to coerce the real progressives through the brazen use of federal patronage, he has stamped himself openly as the reactionary which he has always been at heart.

A single illustration will suffice for the demonstration of this proposition. In his speech at Cincinnati, in July, 1908, accepting the nomination for the presidency, Mr. Taft took occasion to reiterate his indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt and to enumerate some of the acts which he regarded as the distinctly beneficial achievements of his predecessor. In that speech he said:

"He (Mr. Roosevelt) recommended the passage of a law, which the Republican convention has since specifically approved, restricting the future issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways to such as may be authorized by federal authority. He demonstrated to the people by what he said, by what he recommended to congress and by what he did, the sincerity of his efforts to command respect for the law and to save the country from the dangers of a plutocratic government, toward which we were fast tending."

In numerous speeches during the campaign of 1908 Mr. Taft declared his cordial support of Mr. Roosevelt's proposition to secure the enactment of a law controlling the issue of securities by interstate carriers. When he became president, he pretended to make such a law one of the paramount measures of his legislative program. He advised to be prepared, with much advertisement and publicity, a bill purporting to contain provisions aimed at such control of the issue of securities. This bill was drafted by the eminently successful corporation lawyer whom Mr. Taft had placed at the head of the department of justice. The moment that bill was read by the genuine progressives of the senate and house they denounced its provisions to control the issue of securities as intended really to further the designs of the railroad reactionaries and the special interests whom Mr. Taft has steadily sought to please from the day he was inaugurated.

After a hard fight in the house, the Taft-Wickersham provisions were stricken from the bill and a substitute provision was adopted which at least embodied a recognition of the principle of federal control over the issue of such securities, and was, therefore, a distinct step in advance. When that measure reached the senate, Mr. Taft's allies and cronies there were vastly disturbed by this provision. Aldrich, Crane, Penrose, Gallinger and all the other representatives of the special interests in the senate at once protested against it. These were the men with whom Mr. Taft was associating intimately, with whom he was working constantly, and upon whom he was relying for support in the senate.

They were the same men who had most vigorously opposed his nomination when they, like Mr. Roosevelt, believed him to be a real progressive, but already they had learned that his progressiveness was merely a mask worn for the purpose of securing the presidency. They knew now that he was as good a reactionary as any of them and they counted upon his support in defeating this provision for the control of the issue of securities by interstate carriers. They did not count in vain.

With Mr. Taft's knowledge and connivance, they arranged a deal with the Democratic opposition in the senate whereby they not only struck from the bill this provision which was in accordance with the Republican platform and the many speeches of Mr. Taft's campaign, but they stopped the further efforts of the real progressives in the senate to make the railroad bill, of which this provision was a part, a genuinely effective and valuable measure. Then they inserted in the bill as a sop to the public clamor for real legislation a provision for the appointment of a commission which was to determine not the method by which the government was to exercise its right to control the issue of securities by interstate carriers, but whether or not the government had such a power. The appointment of this commission was a stultification of the Republican platform and of every speech Mr. Taft had made in support of that platform. It was fair notice to the whole country that from that day forward no faith or credence could be given by the country to any declaration of any Republican platform upon which Mr. Taft might be running for office.

But now, in the face of this incontrovertible fact and of scores more of exactly similar purport and effect, Mr. Taft has the effrontery to stand before a public audience and denounce Theodore Roosevelt and present himself in the attitude of the one who has the right to feel aggrieved. It is an astounding exhibition of willingness to deceive the people of the country in the effort to secure office.

NOTICE TO PRESENT CLAIMS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of Marion County, Oregon, administrator of the last Will and Testament of Andrew J. Fisher, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned at the law office of John H. McNary and C. L. McNary, 306 U. S. National Bank Bldg., Salem, Oregon, duly verified as by law required, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this sixth day of May, 1912.

LEWIS FISHER,
Administrator of the Estate of Andrew J. Fisher, Decd. 6-6-12

NOTICE TO THE COUNTY COURT OF MARION COUNTY.

To the honorable county court of Marion County, Oregon:

We the undersigned legal voters and actual residents of Mehama Precinct, Marion County, Oregon, having actually resided in said precinct for over thirty days past, respectfully petition your Honorable Court to grant a license to Chas. Lutz to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in quantities less than one gallon in Mehama Precinct, Marion County, Oregon, for the period of six months from the date of the issuance of said license.

A. Duman, George A. Etzel, Jos. A. Etzel, Jacob H. Etzel, P. T. Etzel, Mike Neitling, John Leahy, Geo. P. Etzel, August Zoellner, Albert Titze, J. M. Titze, Joe Peters, P. C. Freres, Alois Titze, T. J. Valet, August Zimmerman, A. M. Shier, Wm. Beringer, Waldo Zimmerman, Otto Zimmerman, Leo J. Gray, A. Lambrecht, E. J. Richards, Franz Zimmerman, Oscar Zimmerman, X. Stosel, J. A. Bass, J. P. Bass, G. C. Sims, S. C. Bass, C. W. Steward, A. A. Richards, O. R. Baskin, B. R. Baskin, F. W. Ryder, C. W. Bass, Walter Shier, N. S. Wagner, O. E. Sandberg, J. E. Hough, F. M. Bloom, Joe Becker, D. A. Bass.

Notice is hereby given that I, Chas. Lutz will apply on the 5th day of June, 1912, to the County Court of Marion County, Oregon, for a license to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in quantities less than one gallon, in Mehama Precinct, Marion County, Oregon, for the period of six months from the date of said license.

5-23-12 CHAS. LUTZ, Applicant.

Wilbur N. Pintler, D.M.D.
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