

# August at the Beaches

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FIFTY-FIRST

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Frank Meredith, Secretary, Salem, Oregon.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Elijah Weddle, deceased, by order of the county court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Marion, duly made and entered of record on the 19th day of July 1912. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same to me at my office over Stayton State Bank, Stayton, Marion county, Oregon, duly verified with proper vouchers within six months from the date of this notice. Dated this 25th day of July 1912.

W. A. WEDDLE,

Administrator of the estate of Elijah Weddle, deceased. 8-23-12

## FINAL NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of George Gehlen, deceased, has this day filed her final account in said estate and that the Honorable County Court of Marion County, Oregon, has fixed and appointed Tuesday, September 3rd, 1912, at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. of said day at the County Court House in said County and State, as the time and place for hearing any objections to such final account and for the settlement thereof.

Dated July 25th, 1912.

Mrs. A. Gehlen, administratrix of the estate of George Gehlen, deceased.

Carey F. Martin, attorney for estate.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior  
U. S. LAND OFFICE at

Portland, Oregon, August 2, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar A. Burch, of Seio, Oregon, who, on January 19, 1911, made Homestead Application, No. 02888, for S½NE¼ and N½SE¼, Section 24, Township 10 S, Range 2 E, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver at U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on the 23rd day of September, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Thurston Thomas, of Seio, Oregon  
Byron Wolf, of Gates, Oregon  
William Brotherton, of Seio, Oregon  
Manley Smith, of Portland, Oregon.  
H. F. Highy, Register.

First Pub. Aug. 8.

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## THE TRUTH ABOUT THOSE DELEGATES

(Continued from preceding page)

were found not to have held conventions and one county to have no delegate present. The convention was then constituted by the delegations that held regular credentials. The report of the committee on credentials was accepted upon roll call, and then the representatives of five counties withdrew from the hall. The representatives of four of these counties held a rump convention. The regular convention remained in session several hours, appointed the usual committees, which retired and made their reports, which were accepted, and elected two Taft delegates to the national convention and certified their election in due form to the national committee, which without division asked for, held them properly elected.

### Fourth District.

The Fourth Texas district consists of five counties, each having one vote in the district convention under the call. One county, Rains, chose an uncontested delegation, and that one was for Taft. The other four counties sent contesting delegations. The contesting delegations appeared before the congressional executive committee to present their claims, but the committee arbitrarily refused to hear anybody. Having exhausted every effort to secure a hearing, the four contesting delegations, together with the only uncontested delegation of the convention, withdrew to another place and held a convention and elected Taft delegates to the Chicago convention. The congressional convention which elected the Taft delegates was composed of more than a majority, and, indeed, of practically all the regularly elected delegates. The national committee held the title of the Taft delegates to their seats valid by viva voce vote without calling for a division.

### Fifth District.

The Fifth district of Texas is composed of Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Bosque and Rockwall counties. Dallas county cast more Republican votes than all the other counties of the district put together. The call for the congressional convention allowed each county to send not to exceed four delegates, but made no reference to the basis of representation of the respective counties composing the district. There was a contest from Dallas county, but the Taft delegates were seated. Taft delegates were seated on the temporary roll from two counties, and Roosevelt delegates from the three counties, and the representation in the convention was fixed at one vote for each county without regard to the number of delegates in the convention or the number of Republican votes cast in such county. A minority report of the district committee was presented, protesting against the ratio of representation adopted. The chairman of the convention objected to the presentation of this minority report. Failing in this he abandoned the platform and left the hall.

The convention thereupon elected a new chairman and a new secretary, appointed a committee on credentials, which recommended the seating of the Taft delegates from Hill county and the adoption of the minority report of the district committee as to the basis of the representation in the convention. Both these recommendations were adopted, and Taft delegates to the national convention were thereupon elected by a vote of eight to three. The Roosevelt men thereafter retired to the south end of the hall, where they organized a meeting at which it was claimed the Roosevelt delegates to the national convention were elected. The Republican vote for the district for 1908 was as follows: Dallas county, 2,068; Ellis, 594; Hill, 414; Bosque, 266; Rockwall, 88. Both the national committee and the committee on credentials sustained the Taft delegates.

### Seventh District.

The Seventh congressional district of Texas is composed of the following counties: Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity. Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity were without proper party organization. In Texas county chairmen must be elected by the voters in each party. No such election was held in any of these three counties. In two of them Colonel Lyon assumed to appoint chairmen, which he had no right to do. Lyon himself had classed these three counties as unorganized and without party organization.

The convention met in Galveston. The executive committee met prior to the meeting of the convention to make up the temporary roll of delegates. The executive committee had before it the question of having the three unorganized counties represented in the convention. The executive committee refused to recognize them. When this action was taken by the executive committee a delegate from Houston county and the alleged representatives from the three unorganized counties withdrew from the meeting and proceeded to organize another convention, and upon this is based the contest, which was rejected by both committees, the national committee and the credentials committee.

### Eighth District.

In the Eighth congressional convention a split occurred over the majority and minority reports of the executive committee as to the temporary roll. The Roosevelt followers controlled the executive committee, but did not have a majority in the convention, which adopted the minority report and gave Taft five and one-half votes and Roosevelt two and one-half votes. This resulted in the election of the Taft dele-

gates, who were seated by both the national committee and the credentials committee.

### Ninth District.

In the Ninth district the district committee was called by Mr. Speaker, a member of the committee, and not by the chairman. The chairman refused to convene the committee because he claimed that all the delegates from Texas to the national convention must be elected in the state convention, that Colonel Lyon, his superior, had thus directed him. The district committee was called. Seven members attended the meeting. The district convention was called on May 15. Eleven counties out of the fifteen responded to the call and took part in the convention. Three counties were not represented, and in one of these there was no election. After this convention had been called the chairman of the district committee changed his mind and called a meeting of the committee for April 17. This committee called a congressional convention to be held on May 18. But there was no publication of the call, which had to be thirty days before the convention, until April 21. The Taft convention seems therefore to have been duly and regularly convened, while the Roosevelt convention was not. The Taft delegates were seated.

### Tenth District.

In the Tenth district the decision turned largely upon the bad faith with which two members of the district committee voted in the seating of delegates and upon the bad faith with which one of them used the proxy entrusted to him. The Taft delegates in this case booted and left the hall and immediately in the same building organized another convention which consisted of delegates from six counties. Proceedings were regularly held; a permanent organization effected; the report of the committee on resolutions adopted and delegates pledged to Taft were elected. The undisputed evidence indicated that a sagrant attempt had been made to deprive Taft of this district, to which he was justly entitled. The national committee sustained the title of the Taft delegates and alternates by a practically unanimous vote.

### Fourteenth District.

In the Fourteenth district there were fifteen counties in the district. When the executive committee met at San Antonio to make up the temporary roll there were ten members of the committee present whose right to act was undisputed, of whom six were for Taft and four for Roosevelt. There were four other Roosevelt men present whose right to vote was disputed and who were clearly not entitled to represent their county at that meeting. One of them held the proxy of the committeeman from Kendall county, who was dead, and the proxies from three other counties were held, two by postmasters and one by an assistant postmaster, while under the election law of Texas no one who holds an office of profit or trust under the United States shall act as a member of an executive committee either for the state or for any district or county. The temporary roll was made up by Taft members, having a clear majority without permitting these men to act under their proxies. There was a contest over the delegation from Bexar county, which contains the city of San Antonio. Full consideration was given to this contest, but the testimony was overwhelming that Taft carried the county by a vote of four or five to one. On the proper basis the total vote in the district convention was sixty-seven, of which the number instructed or voting for Taft was thirty-seven and one-half, the number voting or instructed for Roosevelt twenty-eight and one-half, not voting one. The Taft delegation was therefore seated at Chicago.

### CONCLUSION.

The purpose of this resume of the contests in which there was any shadow of substance has been to inform those who have not time or inclination to read the longer and more detailed account of them contained in the larger pamphlet. It is not essential to make Mr. Taft's title indisputable that all men agree on every one of the issues raised. They were decided by the tribunals which uniform party usage had made the proper tribunals to decide such contests. If those tribunals acted in good faith mistaken judgment would not invalidate their decisions. As a matter of fact, an examination of the facts show that the tribunals were right in every instance. There is not the slightest evidence that they were moved by other than a mere desire to reach a right conclusion. On the other hand, the action of the Roosevelt men in bringing 100 contests that they promptly abandoned strongly tended to show the lack of good faith in the prosecution of all of them. Those who support President Taft can well afford to stand on the record in this case and to asseverate without fear of successful contradiction that the delegates whose seats were contested were as fairly seated in this convention as in any in the history of the party.

### His Orders.

Blink (the wholesaler)—Well, how many orders did you get yesterday? Gink (the salesman)—I got two orders in one store. Blink—What were they? Gink—One was to get out, and the other was to stay out.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### A Standing Joke.

Street Railway Magnate—Who's the complaint from? Secretary—A humorous chap. He signs himself "A Patron of Half an Hour's Standing."—Pittsburg Press.

### A Sad Meeting.

"I think we met at this cafe last winter. Your overcoat is very familiar to me."  
"But I didn't own it then."  
"No, but I did."—Fliegende Blätter.

## My Two Love Affairs

By JOHN VERNHAM

That last evening in the library. It was, to say the least, feverish. I was to start for China the next day, to be gone how long no one knew. A man about to go to a foreign country to live permanently would not think of buying a house in the country from which he departs, but I thought nothing of engaging myself to a girl between whom and me would be half the globe—and water at that—neither of us having the wherewithal to reach each other.

It was early spring, and wood blazed on the hearth. We drew a sofa up before the fire and sat locked in a continuous embrace. I told her that the moment my salary reached a sufficient figure I would come home and take her back with me. I thought it might be a year. Even that interval seemed interminable to both of us.

Happy youth—happy in not knowing what lies before it! Had some unkind fairy shown me a picture of the future I would have been miserable. As it was, I lived in a delirium of joy, marred only by those twelve long months that were to intervene before I could return to claim my bride. I was destined to pass from one condition to another so gently that I would not realize the transition.

But for the moment I was happy and miserable—happy that I loved and was beloved; miserable that I must be parted from her to whom I had given my whole being. But there was a kind of delight even in my misery. Young persons sometimes find pleasure in misery; old persons never do, or if they do it is because by exhibiting their misery they may make those about them miserable.

The small hours were growing larger when, after a long kiss, I tore myself away and after two or three hours' sleep was driven to the ship on which I was to sail.

I went on board with a heart like lead. My heart was not only heavy, but there was a smell of bilge water. The weather was bad too. Nevertheless I remained in the clouds, not roseate clouds, but lowering clouds. The face of my fiancée was still floating among them, and I was floating with her. My surroundings had not yet destroyed this mingled happiness and misery. For awhile longer I lived in the clouds.

My first coming down to earth occurred on the third day out. For two days the sea was smooth, and I wrote love letters most of the time, to be mailed when we should reach the first port. Then the waves began to dance about us and I fell from lovesickness to seasickness. And oh, what a fall was there! My dreams were disappointed. I didn't care to live long enough to return to claim my bride. I wished the ship would sink and swallow me up in oblivion.

When I recovered I didn't resume my love letters. I concluded that I had enough written to make a sizeable packet. I sat on deck in a steamer chair, where I could keep my eyes on the ocean surface, for in that way I avoided seeing things turning topsy-turvy. I could think of the ship behind me if I wanted to, but I preferred to concentrate my mind on mathematical problems for the purpose of avoiding that confounded seasickness.

Meanwhile we were sailing on. In time the voyage was over and I was in Shanghai, a clerk in an American mercantile house. I wasn't worried much by the concern. Indeed, I would require to learn enough of the business to be of any value in it. I kept myself up during this year in an occasional dream of some future happy day when I would return to claim my bride. But she and I had different worlds about us, nothing in short to keep us together, and we fell apart. I have forgotten who wrote the last letter, but I think I did.

A bachelor may keep, or at least appear, quite young at forty. My hair at that age was not at all gray, and I kept it cut short. I was also always well shaved. I returned to America with a competence—not for the girl I had expected to make my wife, for she had been married eighteen years. I reached America in summer time and went to the mountains where I would find a pure, dry air, which I hoped would take some of the Chinese lethargy out of me.

I met a girl about the same age as the one I had left twenty years ago. I was flattered that she set her cap for me. I wasn't very old, and I was well able to support a wife. The love making between us, at least on my part, had not the freshness, the zest of my first affair, but it was very pleasant.

My fiancée was chaperoned by a sharp featured woman with a sharp voice, who was having her strength sapped by the care of six children, or rather four, for the two oldest thought they knew how to think for themselves. Soon after we were engaged I was introduced to this lady, who in offering me congratulations, said:

"I congratulate you, especially on making an engagement that is practicable this time."

"This time?"

"Yes. Your first was ridiculous, considering that you were going to live on the other side of the world."

"What do you know about that affair?"

"I should know all about it, since I am the woman you were engaged to when you sailed for China."

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