

# NEWS of the CHURCHES

## Baptist

Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. A. C. Eaton. Sunday school at 10 a. m., A. J. Caldwell, supt. B Y P U at 6:30 p. m. Mrs. Eaton, president.

## Catholic

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, Stayton; Rev. A. Lainck priest in charge. High mass second fourth and fifth Sundays 8:30 a. m., Priest's address: Sublimity, Oregon.

T. BONIFACE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, Sublimity; Rev. A. Lainck, rector. Low mass 8 a. m., high mass 10:30 a. m., first and third Sundays in the month; high mass 10:30 a. m., second, fourth and fifth Sundays. Vespers at eventide.

## Christian

Services will be held every Sunday. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m., Mrs. W. H. Hobson, superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7:30 p. m., Mrs. R. L. Dunn president. Ladies Aid society meets each Wednesday at 2:30 p. m., Mrs. G. D. Thomas, president. R. L. Dunn Pastor.

## Methodist

Methodist Episcopal Church, order of services: Bible school at 10 a. m., A. S. Pancoast, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Midweek Prayer and Bible Study, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Epworth League, Sunday, 6 p. m., Clark Mace, Pres. Ladies' Aid Society, Thursday afternoon, Mrs. J. R. Gardner, Pres. Pastor of the church, E. Sutton Mace.

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## THE REAL TRUTH ABOUT DELEGATES

### THE ATTEMPT THAT WAS MADE TO STEAL THE NOMINATION FOR ROOSEVELT.

### SCORES OF FAKE CONTESTS

Evidence of Attempted Theft Conclusive and Overwhelming, While President Taft's Title is Honest and Clear.

Why is that thousands of columns have been printed and innumerable speeches delivered charging the National Committee and the National Republican convention with the theft of something like seventy delegates, while practically nothing has appeared in print or been heard upon the platform about the attempted theft of more than twice as many delegates on the part of the Roosevelt managers?

Is not the attempt to steal, a determined effort to steal, as culpable morally as an actual theft?

The evidence is absolutely conclusive that the nomination was not stolen for President Taft.

The evidence is just as conclusive that a deliberate plan was formed, of which he had full cognizance, to steal the nomination for Col. Roosevelt, a crime which would have been perpetrated except for the courageous honesty of the members of the National committee and of the credentials committee of the national convention.

### Truth Should Be Known.

If these statements are startling it is because they are new and not because they are not true. Col. Roosevelt is a pastmaster in diverting attention from himself by a noisy and terrifying assault upon others. But the tumult and the shouting have died away and it is time now for the country to know and consider the truth.

And the truth is that very early in the pre-convention campaign the Roosevelt managers laid their plans to prepare the public mind for the charge that the nomination had been stolen, provided it went to anybody but Roosevelt. They did this by instigating a great number of contests, utterly fake contests without, as it was afterwards admitted, a shadow of ground upon which to rest.

The purpose for which these contests were instigated was frankly and cynically avowed, even while they were still under consideration, in a dispatch from Chicago, written by Judson C. Welliver, one of the most ardent Roosevelt supporters. In this dispatch, which was sent to Mr. Munsey's Washington Times, Mr. Welliver said:

"For psychological effect, as a move in practical politics, it was necessary for the Roosevelt people to start contests on the early Taft selections in order that a tabulation of delegate strength could be put out that would show Roosevelt holding a good hand in the game.

"A table showing Taft, 150; Roosevelt, 19; contested, none," would not be very much calculated to inspire confidence, whereas one showing Taft, 23; Roosevelt, 19; contested, 127, looked very different."

### Contests Were Pure Fakes.

In other words, here is a frank avowal that nearly two hundred contests had been instigated "for psychological effect" as "a move in practical politics," to deceive the people into thinking that Col. Roosevelt had support, when in fact he did not have it—utterly fake contests, started for a fraudulent purpose and with the full knowledge on the part of Col. Roosevelt that their only reason for existence was to deceive the people and to prepare the way for the cry of fraud when they were decided against him.

This is severe language but it is not more severe than the facts warrant; for of the 234 contests instigated by the Roosevelt managers, 162 were thrown out by the unanimous vote of the National committee, the Roosevelt men joining with the Taft men in declaring that they had no ground whatever upon which to rest. In the face of this unquestioned record, is there not full warrant for charging that the Roosevelt managers, with the knowledge and consent of their chief, attempted to steal the nomination? The command "Thou shalt not steal" certainly implies the further commandment, "Thou shalt not attempt to steal?" And with this attempt to steal so indolently branded upon him, what consideration should be given the charges of theft which Col. Roosevelt makes against another?

### Some of the Decisions.

Why are the friends of President Taft called upon to defend him, for example, from the charges of having stolen the Indiana delegation when the Taft delegates were seated by the unanimous vote of the committee, Col. Roosevelt's own supporters declaring the Roosevelt contestants had no shadow of claim to the seats? Why should it be necessary to defend the president against the charge of stolen delegates in Georgia when only two out of the 53 members of the committee voted against the Taft delegates? In no case did Col. Roosevelt make a louder cry of fraud than in the Michigan case and yet there again his own friends on the committee declared the Taft delegates were without doubt entitled to their seats.

Why even should it be necessary to enter a defense of the California case? This is the one in which the most noise has been made and yet it was one of the simplest and clearest of all. It was not denied that Taft had carried the one district which was in

controversy. The only question was whether the total vote of the state should override the wishes of the Republicans in this particular district, and it was decided as similar questions have been decided in Republican conventions since 1850. Since that date it has always been the rule that the congressional district should be the unit for representation in National conventions. This congressional district in California declared its preference for Taft and it certainly had the right to have that preference represented even though the majority of the people in other districts preferred another candidate. The California case is declared by the third terms themselves to be the strongest one they had before the convention and yet it fails to the ground completely when the simple facts are known.

### Attempted Steal for Roosevelt.

And so one by one these contests could be taken up and it could be shown to the complete satisfaction of every fair-minded man that they were determined according to the law and evidence. There was no nomination stolen at Chicago for President Taft. There was a desperate attempt made to steal the nomination for Col. Roosevelt but happily it was frustrated.

With the audacity which has always characterized his political career, Col. Roosevelt is attempting to divert the attention of the country from the manifesto and admitted effort to steal the nomination for himself by noisy and vehement accusation of theft against his competitor. It is time the truth were known. It is time an end were brought to the gross slanders against the president of the United States and against hundreds of honest and honorable men who made up the convention which nominated him.

Documents in which the truth regarding all these contests is carefully set forth may be had by addressing the Republican National committee, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. And if any of the readers of this paper still have any lingering doubts in their mind upon the subject, they should secure a copy of such documents. No citizen of the United States should allow himself to be led into an insulting clamor against the president of his country without a full understanding of all the facts in the case.

### ROOSEVELT WRONG AGAIN

Makes Another Statement Which is Absolutely False.

Colonel Roosevelt really has a great many things to his credit, and this makes it all the more strange that he should insist upon claiming credit to which he has no shadow of title.

There is the pure food law for example. It is notorious that this was one of the measures in which he had but little interest. It is doubtful if he ever so much as mentioned the subject to any member of congress while the bill was pending, and it is entirely certain that it would have passed, even if he had actively opposed it, so nearly unanimous was the sentiment in congress in favor of it. And yet in a recent letter to a man in Kansas Colonel Roosevelt said that "the pure food and drug bill became a law purely because of the very active part I took in getting it through congress," and adding that after gentlemen such as Mr. Wiley had vainly urged the bill he used men like Mr. Garfield, then secretary of the interior, and got it through.

But the truth is that Mr. Garfield was not appointed secretary of the interior until six months after the bill was passed!

If it were somebody else who had set up so wholly unfounded a claim and had made so manifest a misstatement in connection with it, can you not imagine how promptly the Colonel would have nominated him for membership in his famous club?

### UNCLE REMUS UP TO DATE.

So, de Donkey he done lef' de Sout,  
An' waddled up in Maine,  
An' brayed and kicked his hind heels up.  
Den grazed an' kicked again.  
He grazed aroun' in de pine tree shade  
An' wallowed in de grass;  
Fell on de feed in de public crib  
'Till he wuz just full ob sass.  
An' when de Owl looked down on him,  
De loudah he did bray.  
He lowed he kindah liked de place  
An' he wuz dah to stay.

But de Elephant he done woke up,  
(He been sleepin' for a while)  
An' soht o' winked and blinked his eye.  
But didn't crack a smile.  
He looked dat Donkey up and down,  
Dah kickin' lak a fool.  
Den axed de Owl in trumpet tones:  
"Hey, dah, who's dat mule?"  
An' den he riched out wid his snout,  
Jus' as de Elephant does.  
So, now, my chile, dah ain't no Donkey—  
Jus' de smell ob whah he wuz.

PHIL H. BROWN.

### Another Untruth Exposed.

From the Carrollton (Mo.) Record: President Taft never vetoed a general pension bill. The fellows who are circulating reports to the contrary are either ignorant or desire to willfully and maliciously misrepresent. It pays to tell the truth in politics, as well as in business.

### Both Mistreated by Roosevelt.

From the Kansas City Journal: Taft and La Follette may not have any very high admiration for each other, but there is one bond of sympathy between them. They were both outrageously mistreated by the same man.

### Expect Taft's Election.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal: There appears to the conservative Republican no good reason why the campaign of 1912 should not result in the re-election of William H. Taft.

### WILSON WOULD REPEAL ALL PROTECTIVE TARIFF LAWS.

\* The following is taken from an address delivered by Professor Woodrow Wilson before the tariff board in 1882, showing his view then on the question of the tariff and the distinct announcement of his position as a free trader, opposed to all tariffs except merely for the purpose of raising revenue:

"But the danger of imposing protective duties is that when the policy is once embarked upon it cannot be easily receded from. Protection is nothing more than a bounty, and when we offer bounties to manufacturers they will enter into industries and build up interests and when at a later day we seek to overthrow this protective tariff we must hurt somebody and of course there is objection. They will say, 'Thousands of men will be thrown out of employment and hundreds of people will lose their capital.' This seems very plausible; but I maintain that manufacturers are made better manufacturers whenever they are thrown upon their own resources and left to the natural competition of trade."

"Protection also hinders commerce immensely. The English people do not send as many goods to this country as they would if the duties were not so much and in that way there is a restriction of commerce and we are building up manufactures here at the expense of commerce. We are holding ourselves aloof from foreign countries in effect and saying, 'We are sufficient to ourselves; we wish to trade, not with England, but with each other.' I maintain that it is not only a pernicious system, but a corrupt system."

"By Commissioner Garland: 'Q. Are you advocating the repeal of all tariff laws?'"

"A. Of all protective tariff laws; of establishing a tariff for revenue merely. It seems to me very absurd to maintain that we shall have free trade between different portions of this country and at the same time shut ourselves out from free communication with other producing countries of the world. If it is necessary to impose restrictive duties on goods brought from abroad it would seem to me as a matter of logic, necessary to impose similar restrictions on goods taken from one state of this Union to another. That follows as a necessary consequence; there is no escape from it."

### HAS CHANGED AS CANDIDATE

Woodrow Wilson's Speeches Now Those of Office Seeker.

Scattered among the platitudes of Dr. Wilson's speech of acceptance are some truths. None is more significant than this:

"We stand in the presence of an awakened nation, impatient of partisan make believe."

Following which he makes believe that he is telling the voters of the country his position on the campaign issues. No one has yet been able to determine from a reading of the speech precisely what that position is. Some slight enlightenment comes from time to time in his later utterances, like, for example, the declaration the other day that Tammany is to be safe from his assaults; but none of it is satisfying.

Dr. Wilson, in the preconvention days, was represented to the country as a scholarly gentleman, too lofty of mind to practice the wiles of the professional politician, too earnest in the cause of good government to be aught but frank and fearless in his expression, too unselfish to put private ambition above the public weal, too idealistic in character to truckle to the forces of evil in the nation.

But how singularly he has masked all of these qualities since William Jennings Bryan forced his nomination at Baltimore.

There is no difference, save in the purity of the English, between his speeches and the speeches of the professional office seeker of the worst period in American politics. He steps pussy footed over all the large questions of the day. He exhibits a suspiciously broad tolerance for all elements in the body politic, even the elements which, to nominate him, Bryan found it expedient to denounce by name in the convention. There is none of the rugged frankness of utterance that characterized his writings in the days before he was inoculated with the virus of political ambition. He is proving over apt as an advanced student of practical politics.

It is not a pleasant nor a heartening exhibition he makes of himself. The right minded citizen can feel nothing but sadness in contemplating a man of education and culture so intent upon partisan and personal victory that he sacrifices those ideals of truth and honesty for which he has always stood to fawn upon and honeytongued the voters.

Dr. Wilson as a candidate is not in character with the Dr. Wilson that was pictured to us prior to the Baltimore convention. This "awakened nation, impatient of partisan make believe," detects the difference.

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