THE TRUTH ABOUT! THOSE DELEGATES

Roosevelt Contests Instigated to Deceive the Public.

ALL BUT 74 WERE ABANDONED

An Examination of the Facts Shows That the Tribunals Which Decided These Contests in Favor of Mr. Taft Were Right in Every Instance-The Remaining 164 Contests Were Frivolous, and Their Prempt Abandonment Reflects Upon the Genuineness and Validity of the Remainder.

Washington, "> *2.-Here are the facts in relation to the contested sents in the Republican national convention. It is a summary of a detailed statement going carefully into all of the cases, a statement so thorough that it up 150 pages of printed matter. This statement is signed by Mr. Victor Rosewater, chairman of the former Republican national committee; by Mr. J. H. Devine of Colorado, chairman of the ommittee on credentials of the Repub lican national convention, and by Mr. Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the

present Republican national committee. The total number of delegates sum moned to the convention under its call was 1,078, with 540 necessary to a choice. Mr. Taft had 561 votes on the first and only ballot and was declared the nominee. There were instituted against 238 of the delegates regularly elected for Taft contests on behalf of Roosevelt. These contests were avowedly instigated not for the purpose of really securing seats in the convention, not for the purpose of adducing evidence which would lead any respectable court to entertain the contests, but for the purpose of deceiving the public into the belief that Mr. Roosevelt had more votes than he really had, as the conventions and primaries were in progress for the selection of delegates This is not only a necessary inference from the charactes of the contests, but it was boldly svowed by the chief editor of the newspapers owned by Mr. Munsey, who has been Mr. Rooseveit's chief financial and newspaper sup porter. The 238 contests were reduced by abandonment to seventy-four.

The very fact of these 164 frivolous contests itself reflects upon the genu-Ineness and validity of the remainder The seventy-four delegates include six at large from Arizona, four at large from Kentucky, four at large from Indiana, six at large from Michigan, eight at large from Texas and eight at large from Washington, and also two district delegates each from the Ninth Alabama, the Fifth Arkansas, the Thirteenth Indiana, the Seventh. Eighth and Eleventh Kentucky, the Third Oklahoma, the Second Tennes see and from each of nine districts, the First, Second. Fourth, Fifth. Seventh. Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth of Texas

CONTESTED DELEGATES AT LARGE. Arizona

In the Arizona convention there were minety-three votes. All the delegatessix in number-were to be selected at large. The counties were entitled to se tect their delegates through their coun ty committee or by primary. In one county. Maricopa, a majority of the committee decided to select its delegates and a minority to have a primary. In other countles there were some contests, and the stree commit tee, following the usage of the national committee, gave a hearing to all con testants in order to make up the temporary roll. There was a clear major ity of the Taft delegates among the uncontested delegates. The committee made up the temporary roll and then there was a bolt, sixty-four remaining in the ball and twenty-five withdraw ing therefrom. The case of the Taft majority was so clear that it is difficult to understand why a contest was made

Indiana, In Indiana the four Taft delegates at large were elected in a state conven tion to which Marion county, in which Indianapolis is situate, was entitled to 128 votes. A primary was held in in dianapolis, at which Taft polied 6.000 and Roosevelt 1,400 votes. This gave Taft 106 delegates in the state conven tion from Marion county, and if they were properly seated the control of the convention by a large majority was conceded to Taft. Attempt was made to impeach the returns from Marion county by charges of fraud and repeat ing. These charges were of a general character, without specification except as to one ward out of fifteen wards. and then the impeaching witness ad mitted be could not claim fraud enough to change the result in that ward. The national committee, upon which there were fifteen anti-Taft men, rejecter the Roosevelt contestants and gave the Taft delegates their seats by a unani mous vote. Senator Borah and Mi Frank B. Kellogg, both Roosevelt men made speeches in explaining the votes in which they said that the case turned wbolly on the Marion county primary there was no evidence to im peach the result certified, the title of the Taft delegates was clear This is convention whose proceedings called forth such loud charges of theft

Kentucky. against only three of the four delegates of the chairman of the committee in thon lasting three bours declared the

and fraud from Mr Roosevelt.

at large. The fourth Taft delegate's seat was uncontested. The three contestants admitted they were not elected by the convention which sent the Taft delegates or by any other. They only contended that if the Roosevelt forces had had a majority they would have been elected. There were 2,356 delegates summoned to the convention by its call. There were 449 of these hose sents were contested. If all of these had been conceded to Roosevelt it would have made the Roosevelt vote 207 votes less than a majority. The appeal to the committee on credentials from the decision of the national committee was abandoned, as it ought to

Michigan.

In Michigan the state convention had in it about 1,200 delegates. There were only two counties in dispute or One was Wayne county, in which Detroit is situated, and the other was Calhoun county. The evidence wit no doubt that the Taft men carried by a very large majority Wayne county, but it was immaterial whether this was true or not, because, leaving out both Wayne county and Calhoun county, the only countles in contest, the Taft delegates outnumbered by several hundred the Roosevelt dete gates, and they had a clear unjority out of the total number of votes that should have been in the convention. The contest was so weak as to hardly merit recital.

Texas.

In Texas there were 249 counties, of which four have no county government. The 245 counties under the call convention were allowed to have something over 1,000 delegates, representing them, who were given authority to cast 248 votes. Of the 245 counties there were ninety-nine counties in which the total Republican vote was but 2,000, in fourteen of which there were no Republican voters, in twenty seven of which there were less than ten each and in none of which was there any Republican organization and to none of which had a primary or convention been held. It was shown that Colonel Cecil Lyon, to whom had been assigned as referee the disposition of the patronage of the national Republican administration for ten years in the state, had been in the habit of con-trolling the Republican state convensecuring from two federal officeholders in each of these ninety-nine countles a certificate granting a proxy to Colonel Lyon or a friend of his to represent the county as if regularly conferred by a Republican county or ganization. The national committee and the committee on credentials and the convention after the fullest investigation decided that these ninety-pine counties in which the Republican vote was so small and in which there was no Republican party, no convention, no primary, no organization, was not the proper source for a proxy to give a vote equal to that to be cast by the other 146 counties in which there was Republican organization and in which primaries or conventions were held. The two committees therefore held such ninety-nine proxies to be Illegal and not the basis of proper rep resentation. The two tribunals who heard the case decided that they should deduct the ninety-nine votes from the total of 245 and give the representation those who controlled the majority of the remainder. The remainder was 152 votes, and out of that the Taft men had carried eighty-nine counties, having ninety votes. This gave to the Taft men a clear majority in the state convention and with it eight delegates at large.

WASHINGTON.

The contest in Washington turned on the question whether the Taft delegates appointed by the county committee in King county, in which Seattle is situate, were duly elected to the convention or whether a primary, which was subsequently held and at ed, was properly called, so that its result was legal. Under the law the county committee had the power to decide whether it would select the delegates directly or should call a primary. In some counties of the state one course was pursued and in other counties the other. In King county the committee consisted of 250 men, the majority of whom were for Taft, and that majority, acting through its executive committee, selected the Tuft dele gates to the state convention. Mean-time the city council of Seattle had redistricted the city. It before had 250 precincts. Now substantially the same territory was divided up into 381 pre The chairman of the county committee was a Roosevelt man. He and been given authority by general resolution to fill vacancles occurring in the committee. A general meeting of the committee had been held after the city council had directed the redistricting of the city, in which it was resolved, the chairman not dissenting, that representatives could not be selected to fill the 331 new precincts until an election was held in September, 1912. Thereafter and in spite of this conclusion the chairman assumed the right by his appointment to add to the existing committee 131 precinct committeemen, and with these voting in the committee it is claimed that a pri-mary was ordered. There was so much confusion in the meeting that this is doubtful. However, the fact is that the Taft men protested against any action by a committee so constituted on the ground that the chairman had no authority to appoint the 131 new committeemen. They refused to take part in the primary, and so did the La Follette men. The newspapers reported the number of votes in the primary to be something over 3,000. The Roose velt committee showed by affidavit the number to be 6,000 out of a usual total Republican vote of 75,000 The action

attempting to add 131 precinct men to the old committee was, of course, bethorizing him to fill vacancies, of course, applied only to those places which became vacant after they had been filled and clearly did not apply to 131 new precincts. It could not in the nature of things apply to a change from the old system to a complete new system of precincts created by the city council, because if they were to be filled the entire number of 331 new precincts different from the old must be filled. One system could not be made into the other by a mere additional appointment of 131 committee men. No lawyer will say that such action by the committee thus constituted was legal. Therefore the action which the lawful committee of 250 took eting Taft delegates who made a majority in the state convention was

CONTESTED DISTRICT DELE-ALABAMA.

Ninth District. The Ninth Alabama contest turned on the question whether the chairman of a district committee had power to fill vacancies, whether a committee man who had sent his resignation to take effect only in case he was not present, being present, should be prevented from acting as committeeman, and, third, on the identity of another committeeman. The written resolution under which the right of the chairman to appoint to vacancies was claimed showed on its face that the specific authority was written in in different writing and different colored pencil between the lines. A number of affidavits were filed by committeemen who were present when the resolution was passed to show that the resolu tion contained no such authority. This gave rise to a question of fact upon which a very large majority of both the national committee and the mittee on credentials held that the lead pencil insertion was a forgery, that the chairman did not have the thority therefore to appoint to the vacancies, and therefore the action of committee was not valid. This made it necessary to reject the contestants. The committee decided the two other issues of fact before them in favor of the Taft contention, although the first decision was conclusive.

ARKANSAS.

Fifth District. In the Fifth Arkansas the question was one of the identity of one faction or the other as the Republican party. This convention followed the example of the convention of 1908 in holding that what was known as the Redding faction was not the Republican party that it was a defunct organization and had only acquired life at the end of each four years for the purpose of using "it in the national convention. The contestants were therefore reject-It was shown that the other or Taft had been in active existence as the Republican party, had nominated a local ticket and had run a congressman.

CALIFORNIA Fourth District.

The Fourth California presented this question: Under the state law the delegation, two from each district, was elected on a general ticket, in a group of twenty-six. Each delegate might either express his presidential preference or agree to vote for the presiden tial candidate receiving the highest number in the state. In the Fourth district the two candidates from that district on the Taft ticket expressed a preference for Taft, but did not agree to vote for the candidates having the highest state vote. These Taft delegates in the Fourth district received a majority of 200 more than the Roosevelt delegates in that district. The national call forbade any which Roosevelt delegates were elect- law or the acceptance of any law which prevented the election of dele gates by districts. In other words, the call of the national convention was at variance with the state law. The state law sought to enforce the state unit rule and required the whole twentysix delegates to be voted for all over the state, assigning two to each district on the ticket to abide the state wide election, while the Republican national convention has insisted upon the unit of the district since 1880. That has been the party law. This convention recognized the party law and held it to be more binding than that of the state law and allowed the two delegates who had received in the Fourth district a vote larger than their two opponents assigned to that district, to become delegates in the convention. This was clearly lawful, for a state has no power to limit or control the basis of representation of a voluntary national party in a national convention. The fact that President Taft by tele gram approved all the twenty six delegates as representing him is said to be an estoppel against his claiming the election of two of those delegates in their Fourth district. What is there inconsistent in his approving the candidacy of all his delegates election of two of them? Why should he be thus estopped to claim that part of the law was inoperative because in conflict with the call of the convention?

INDIANA.

Thirteenth District. In the Thirteenth Indiana there was no question about the victory of the Taft men, because the temporary chairman representing the Taft side was sonceded to have been elected by onea vote more than the Roosevelt candidate. This one-half vote extended through the riotous proceedings, and although it was not as wide as a barn door it was enough. The chairman put the question as to electing the Taft delegates, and after continuous objec-

Continued on next page

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Catalogue and illustrated literature mailed free on application. Address, Registrar, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon. 7-20 9t School year opens September 20th.

Notice of Final Accounting.

Notice is hereby given, by the under-signed, the administrator of the estate of Emily E. Reynolds, deceased, that the said administrator has made and filed with the clerk of the county court his final accounting of his adminis-tration of said estate, and that the county court has set Monday, the 2nd day of Sept., 1912, at 10 o'clock in the day of Sept., 1912, at 10 o close. In the lorenson at the county court room in Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing and settling said final accounting. At which said time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and object to said final accounting.

accounting.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1912.

M. D. POWELL,

Administrator of the estate of Emily E.

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Oregon

Notice of Contest.

Notice of Contest.

Department of the Interior.

United states Land Office.

The Bailes, Oregon, July 24, 1912.
To John N. Parks, Ediensburg, Washington, Contestee:
You are hereby notified that Abner W. Martin, who g v a Heid, Oregon as his postoffice address, did on June 28, 1912 file in this offic his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead, Entry No.—Serial No. 0320, made November 8, 1909, for 5½ sw%, section 11, 10½ nw%, section 11, 10½ nw%, section 11, 10½ nw%, section 11, 10½ nw.—Serial No. 0320, made November 8, 1909, for 5½ sw%, section 11, 10½ nw., section 11, 10½ nw.

Section 11, 10½ nw%, section 12, 10½ ne%, section 11, 10½ nw%, section 11, 10½ nw.

Section 11, 10½ nw%, section 12, 10½ ne%, section 11, 10½ nw%, section 11, 10½ nw.

Section 11, 10½ nw%, section 12, 10½ ne%, section 11, 10½ nw., section 11, 10½ ne%, section 12, 10½ ne%, section 11, 10½ ne%, section 11, 10½ ne%, section 12, 10½ ne%, section 11, 10½ ne%, section 12, 10½ ne%, section

Notice for Publication.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dailes, Oregon, July Sth., 1912,
Notice is hereby given that:

of Held, Oregon, who, on April 29th, 1911,
made homestead, No. 1973, for swif swif, Sec. 19, and e't, net, section 10, township 19 south, range 19 cast., Williamette meridian, has filled notice of intention to make commutation proof, to establish chalm to the land above described, before Warren Brown, county clerk, at his office, at Primerile, Oregon, on the 29th day of August. 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: Paul Held and Maude Pierce of Heid, Oregon, Fisher C. Logan and Orville I. Davison of Barnes, Oregon.

Notice for Publication.

Notice for Publication.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior.

U. S. Land Office at The Datles, Oregon,
June 27th, 1912

Notice is hereby given that
Thomas Long,
of Post, Oregon, who, on July 9th, 1907, made
homestead, No. 1869 serial. No. 0188, for
n's ne's, sw's ne'd, se's, nw's, section 18,
township 18 south, range 19 east, Williamette
Meridian, has filed notice of Intention to to
make five-year proof, to establish claim
to the land above described, before Warten
Brown, county clerk, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the '2th day of August, 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: George
Luckey of Prineville, Oregor, Henry Brummer, Frank Post, Joseph Post, of Post, Oregon,
7-4

C. W. MOORE, Register.

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