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 Were Right In Every Instance-The Remaining 164 Contests Were Frivolous, and Their Promot Abandonment Reflects Upon the Genuineness and Validity of the Remainder.

Washington, July 29 .- Here are the facts in relation to the contested seats in the Republican national convention. It is a summary of a detailed state ment going carefully into all of the cases, a statement so thorough that it takes 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 committee on credentials of the Repub-Hean national convention, and by Mr. Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the

present Republican national committee The total number of delegates summoned 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 sents 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, us the conventions and primaries were in progress for the selection of delegates This is not only a necessary inference from the character of the contests, but it was boldly avowed by the chief editor of the newspapers owned by Mr. Munsey, who has been Mr. Roosevelt's chief financial and newspaper supporter. The 238 contests were reduced by abandonment to seventy-four.

The very fact of these 164 frivolous contests itself reflects upon the genu- Taft men a clear majority in the state Ineness and validity of the remainder. The seventy-four delegates include six at large at large from Arizona, four at large from Kentucky, four at large from Indiana, six at large from Michigan, 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 Tennessee and from each of nine districts, the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth of Texas

CONTESTED DELEGATES AT LARGE. Arizona.

In the Arizona convention there were ninety-three votes. All the delegatessix in number-were to be selected at large. The counties were entitled to select their delegates through their county 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 counties there were some contests, and the strae committee, 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 majority 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 hall and twenty-five withdrawing 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 convention to which Marion county, in which Indianapolis is situate, was entitled to 128 votes. A primary was held in Indianapolis, at which Taft polled 6,000 and Roosevelt 1,400 votes. This gave action by a committee so constituted Taft 106 delegates in the state convention from Marion county, and if they | no authority to appoint the 131 new 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 | ed the number of votes in the primary county by charges of fraud and repeat- to be something over 3,000. The Roose ing. These charges were of a general velt committee showed by affidavit the character, without specification except as to one ward out of fifteen wards. and then the impeaching witness admitted he could not claim fraud enough to change the result in that ward. The national committee, upon which there were fifteen anti-Taft men, rejected the Roosevelt contestants and gave the Taft delegates their seats by a unanimous vote. Senator Borah and Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, both Roosevelt men, made speeches in explaining the votes in which they said that the case turned wholly on the Marion county primary. and as there was no evidence to impeach the result certified, the title of the Taft delegates was clear. This is the convention whose proceedings called forth such loud charges of theft and fraud from Mr. Roosevelt.

In Kentucky a contest was filed against only three of the four delegates 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 whose seats were contested. If all of these had been conceded to Roosevelt It would have made the Roosevelt vote 297 votes less than a majority. The appeal to the committee on tredentials from the decision of the national committee was abandoned, as it ought to

Michigan. In Michigan the state convention

were only two counties in dispute of contest. One was Wayne county, in which Detroit is situated, and the other was Calhoun county. The evidence left 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 counties in contest, the Taft delegates outnumbered by several hundred the Roosevelt delegates, and they had a clear majority out of the total number of votes that should have been in the convention. The contest was so weak as to hardly merit recital.

In Texas there were 249 counties, of which four have no county govern-These Contests in Favor of Mr. Taft | ment. The 245 counties under the call of the convention were allowed to have something over 1,000 delegates, repre senting 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 twentyseven of which there were less than ten each and in none of which was there any Republican organization and in 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 controlling the Republican state convention by securing from two federal of-

ficeholders in each of these ninety-nine

counties 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-nine 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 a 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 representation. 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 to 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

WASHINGTON.

convention and with it eight delegates

The contest in Washington turned on the question whether the Taft deleeight at large from Texas and eight at gates appointed by the county com mittee in King county, in which Seattle is situate, were duly elected to the convention or whether a primary, which was subsequently held and at which Roosevelt delegates were elected, was properly called, so that its result was legal. Under the law the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, | 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 Taft delegates 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 precincts. The chairman of the county committee was a Roosevelt man. He had been given authority by general resolution to fill vacancies 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 se lected 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 on the ground that the chairman had committeemen. They refused to take part in the primary, and so did the La Follette men. The newspapers reportnumber to be 6,000 out of a usual total Republican vote of 75,000. The action of the chairman of the committee in attempting to add 131 precinct men to the old committee was, of course, beyoud his power. The resolution authorizing him to fill vacancies, of course, applied only to those places which became vacant after they had of the credentials committee had been 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 committeemen. No lawyer will say that such action by the committee thus constituted was legal. Therefore the action which the lawful committee of 250 took

> CONTESTED DISTRICT DELE-GATES. ALABAMA.

> in electing Taft delegates who made a

majority in the state convention was

the only one which could be recognized

Ninth District. The Ninth Alabama contest turned on the question whether the chairman of a district committee had power to fill vacancies, whether a committeeman 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 pencil between the lines. A number of affidavits were filed by committeemen who were present when the resolution was passed to show that the resolution 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 committee on credentials held that the lead pencil insertion was a forgery. that the chairman did not have the authority therefore to appoint to the vacancies, and therefore the action of his 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 ed. Taft had been in active existence as the Republican party, had nominated a local ticket and had run a congress-

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 hav ing 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 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 twenty six delegates to be voted for all over the state, assigning two to each dis trict 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 dele gates 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 dele gates as representing him is said to be an estoppel against his claiming the their Fourth district. What is there didacy of all his delegates and the 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 chair man representing the Taft side was conceded to have been elected by one half a 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 objection lasting three hours declared the vote carried. The Roosevelt men thus prevented a roll call and then bolted.

KENTUCKY.

Seventh District In the Seventh Kentucky district the total vote of the convention was 145. There were contests from four counties, involving ninety-five votes. According to the rules of the party in Kentucky, where two seats of credentials are presented those delegates whose credentials are approved by the county chairman are entitled to participate in the temporary organization. On the temporary roll the Taft chairman was elected by ninety-eight votes and forty-seven votes were cast for the Roosevelt candidate. The committee on credentials was then appointed, consisting of one member named by each county delegation. The majority report of the committee was adopted unanimously by the convention, no delegation whose seats were contested being permitted to vote on its own case. As soon as the majority report adopted, the Roosevelt adherents bolted. There was not the slightest reason for sustaining the contest for Roosevelt delegates.

Eighth District. The Eighth Kentucky district was votes, of which eighty-two were necessary to a choice. There was no contest in five of the counties, and although the Roosevelt men claimed that there was one in Spencer county no contest was presented against the seating of the regularly elected Taft delegates from that county. This gave the Taft delegates eighty-four votes, or two more than were necessary for a choice. In other words, assuming that the Roosevelt men were entitled to all the delegates from the counties in which they filed contests in the district convention there remained a clear majority of uncontested delegates who voted for the Taft delegates to Chi-

OKLAHOMA.

Third District. In the Third Oklahoma district the question of the validity of the seats of the delegates turned on the constitution of the congressional committee, which was made up of twelve Taft men and seven Roosevelt men. The chairman, Cochran, was a Roosevelt' man and attempted to prevent the majority of the committee from taking

specific authority was written in in and another substituted, and thereupon different writing and different colored the convention was duly called to order on the temporary roll prepared by the congressional committee, which was made the permanent roll, and the two Taft delegates to Chicago were duly and Trinity were without proper party selected. Every county in the district had its representation and vote in the regular convention, and no person properly accredited as a delegate was in any of these three counties. In two excluded or debarred from participating in its proceedings. Cochran and his followers bolted after his deposition. Assuming that all the committee who went out with him had the right to act on the committee, it left the committee standing twelve for Taft and seven for Roosevelt, so it was sim ply a question whether a majority of the committee had the right to control its action or a minority. The bolting convention which Cochran held was not attended by a majority of the duly elected delegates to the convention. It did not have the credentials from the various counties, and its membership was largely made up of bystanders who had not been duly accredited by any county in the district. Its action was entirely without authority.

TENNESSEE.

Second District. In the Second Tennessee district there were fifty-nine delegates uncontested out of a possible total of 108 in the convention. There were forty-nine contested. The Roosevelt contestants in the forty-nine refused to abide the decision of the committee on credentials and withdrew, leaving fifty-nine uncontested delegates. These fiftynine delegates, part of whom were Roosevelt men, remained in the convention, appointed the proper committees, settled contests and proceeded to select Taft delegates. There can be no question about the validity therefore of their title.

TEXAS.

First District. The only remaining districts are the nine districts from Texas. Of these the First district was composed of eleven counties, each county having one vote, except Cass county, which had two. The executive committee, composed of one representative from each county. made up the temporary roll, and in the contests filed from two counties seat ed both delegates with one-half avote each. The convention elected the two Taft delegates, giving them ten and one-quarter votes. Each county was represented in this vote. A minority representing one and three-quarters votes boited the regular convention and held a rump meeting. The national committee by unanimous vote decided the contest in favor of the Taft delegate.

Second District In the Second Texas district there were fourteen counties. Two counties were found not to have held conventions and one county to have no dele gate present. The convention was constituted by the delegations then 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 repre sentatives 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 convenelection of two of those delegates in tion 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 any body. 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, protest composed of ten counties having 163 ing against the ratio of representation adopted. The chairman of the convention objected to the presentation of this minority report. Falling 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, 38. Both the national committee and the committee on credentials sustained the Taft delegates.

The Seventh congressional district of Texas is composed of the following counties: Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Ja cinto and Trinity. Polk, San Jacinto organization. In Texas county chair men must be elected by the voters in each party. No such election was held of them Colonel Lyon assumed to ap point chairmen, which he had no right to do. Lyon himself had classed these

three counties as unorganized and with

out 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 with drew 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

Eighth District. In the Eighth congressional convention a split occurred ever the majority and minority reports 66 the executive committee as to the temporary roll The Roosevelt followers controlled the executive committee, Ful 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 delegates, 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 | the play. 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 senting of delegates and upon the bad faith with which one of them used the proxy intrusted to him. The Taft delegates in this case bolted 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 flagrant 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 alter-

nates 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 age. of four or five to one. On the proper basis the total vote in the district convention was sixty-seven, of which the was thirty-seven and one-half, the number voting or instructed for Roose- the final of Hengler's London tournavelt twenty-eight and one-half, not vot- ment. Cameron is a man of almost ing one. The Taft delegation was amazing strength. therefore seated at Chicago.

HUMANITY.

The two essential instincts of humanity are love of order and love of kindness. By the love of order the moral energy is to deal with the earth and dress it and keep it and to deal with all rebellious or dissolute forces. By the love of kindness the moral energy is to deal rightly with all surrounding life. So shall every passion have full strength and yet be absolutely under control.—Ruskin.

Chinese Artesian Wells. The Chinese have obtained water through the means of artesian wells for over a thousand years. One of the most famous wells in existence is that of Grenelle, in the outskirts of Paris, where the water is brought from a depth of 1,798 feet. It yields 5161/2 gallons of water a minute. A well in

Pesth was sunk to the depth of 3,100

feet in the seventies.

TWO UNUSUAL BASEBALL PLAYS

Washington Pulled One In Which Half Team Helped.

YANKS LOST FREAK TRIPLE.

New York Americans Had Play Within Their Grasp, but Pill Handlers Seemed to Lose Their Think Tanks, and It Did Not Go Through.

Two freak baseball plays which occurred within a week at the Chicago American league ball park are doubly interesting.

The Washington team, which is composed of youngsters, pulled a double play on the White Sox in the last game of their June series in Chicago, in which more than half the fielders were involved, although not all of those drawn into it actually handled the ball. The Sox had Rath on third, Lord on first and one out. Callahan hit to Johnson, who headed Rath off at the plate, and that runner ducked back to give Lord and Callahan time to advance an extra base before he was retired. Johnson chased Rath back toward third, then tossed the ball to Foster, who ran Rath toward the plate. Now it was the play for Johnson or McBride to take third base as soon as Foster left it. Instead the pitcher ran to the plate, where Ainsmith was, and Mc-Bride remained near second,

Foster could not catch Rath, so passed the ball to Ainsmith, and the catcher started running Rath back to third. Failing to overtake the runner, Ainsmith made a throw toward third, but nobody was there, and Rath landed in safety. Shanks had run in from left field close behind third and got the ball quickly. Lord had advanced close to third and could not gain safety at started back to second, with Shanks in | tin were present. pursuit. Shanks chased Lord and threw to Morgan at second, whereupon Lord doubled on his tracks, and Shanks was given the ball again. This time he tagged Lord. While they were doing that Rath started home, and Shanks threw to Ainsmith in time to double up Rath at home. There were five players involved in addition to McBride, who was in the line between third and second, looking for a chance to get into

Five days later the New York Yankees lost a possible triple play after a worse tangle. The Sox had Collins on third. Fournier on second and Bodie on first, with nobody out. Weaver hit to Thompson, and he tossed the ball to Sweeney, forcing Collins out. Sweeney threw to first to double up Weaver, but hit the runner in the back. Seeing that. Bodie, who had gone to second, started on the run for third, but Gardner, who was backing up first base, grabbed the ball as it bounded off Weaver and kept Fournier from going home from third. Then the Yankees had two men trapped on third base, with a chance to get one of them sure-

ly and perhaps both. Gardner tossed the ball to Stump, cutting off Bodie's retreat to second base, and the shortstop and third baseman, Hartzell, started to run down Bodie. Under cover of that play Fournier tried to sneak home, but a throw to Sweeney headed him off. The Frenchman then gave the Yankees a chase, so that Bodie and Weaver, who had returned to second and first in safety, could move up a base apiece. But the Yankees left third base uncovered entirely, and Fournier got back there alive. Bodie slipped past the nearest guardian of second base and got there safely, but Weaver was on top of the keystone, and when Buck tried to retreat be found Daniels had come in from right field to take charge

The ball was thrown to Daniels, who apparently lost his head and subse quently lost the play. He started chasing Weaver toward second, but it takes a fast man to overtake Weaver. While this sprinting race was on Fournier broke for the plate again, and Bodle speaked to third. Too late his teammates awoke Daniels, and he gave up chasing Weaver to make a belated throw to the plate, which was easily beaten by Fournier.

CAMERON NOW WRESTLER. Scotland's Giant Athlete Intends to Go

After Mat Honors.

A. Cameron, the giant athlete of Scotland, is about to take up wrestling. Cameron until now almed at excellence in field sports. Having gained all there was to win in that field and being now the holder of fifteen world's records, he thinks he might add the wrestling title to his laurels. He is thirty-four years

He is not new at the mat game. He has toured Russia in a wrestling troupe with George Lurich and Aberg and number instructed or voting for Taft gave the undefeated Padoubny the match of his life when the two met in

> White Sox's Two Young Stars. Weaver, the youngster who covers short for the Chicago Americans, is an exceptionally fast man. Comiskey got a good one when he landed him. The same may be said about Rath, the second baseman. Both players are sterling fielders, covering lots of ground. and they bat well.

> > HEALTH AND MONEY.

There is this difference between those two temporal blessings, health and money: Money is the most envied, but least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but least envied, and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but the richest man would gladly part with all his money for health.

An Easy Guess. 'What's the name of that plumber I had last week?" "Bill. I reckon."-Exchange

CORRESPONDENCE

HAZELIA.

Mrs. Landy entertained a number of children last Wednesday in hon-or of her little daughter, Ruth.

It is reported that Mr. Fosner has sold his farm and the purchaser will

take possession in about six weeks.

Mrs. Riley J. Hays, with her little granddaughter, Irene, has been spending the past week with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Whitten. Mrs. Whitten's sister, Mrs. Leonard Headrick and her little daughter, Florence, have also been visiting a few days at the same home.

Clyde Churchill, recently of Hazelia, and Miss Tucie Todd, of Oswego, were married last Thursday.

Mrs. H. H. Corey and family, of Portland, visited recently with Mr. and Mrs. Papaum.

Miss Mabel Ford spent Saturday and Sunday with her cousin, Iva Whitten.

Miss Ethel Baker returned home

from the Peninsula Sunday. Mr. Zwiney was severely injured last Monday and was found lying in an unconscious state, by his son, Richard. It is supposed that he was leading a playful colt to water, the animal suddenly reared and struck him to the ground, crushing in his The outcome of Mr. Zwiney's skull. condition is still doubtful.

Miss Zeta Andrews, of Oregon City, spent a few days in Hazelia last week. Miss Bertha Elston returned to Oswego Wedneseday.

Sunday evening a number of young people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cook, and went together to Sunday evening services at the Oswego M. E. church. The party, consisting of Misses Lulu Wanker, Bertha Elston, Anna, Harriet and Lucile Duncan, and Messrs, Harold Baker and Ray Duncan, reports a good service and an enjoyable evening.

Mrs. Becker and children spent Sunday in Montavilla.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cook entertained a merry party of young people Tuesday evening, to celebrate end of the having season. Cake and ice cream were served at nine. Misnes Ethel Baker, Lulu Wanker, Bertha Elston, Anna, Lucile and Harriet Duncan, and Messrs. Will Cook, Winfield that base after Rath returned to it, so and Harold Baker, and Charlie Aus-

Church services next week, Saturday, August 17th. Sunday school held every Sunday at 10:30 A. M.

FIRWOOD.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Dickinson and ons, Paul and Walter, of Oswego, came out in their auto and spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fischer.

Miss Strack, of Lents, cashier for Roberts Bros., of Portland, is spending a week with Mrs. J. W. Dixon. E. D. Hart made a business trip to Portland Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz Elling and daughter, Christiana, are spending a few weeks at their summer home

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Johnson and children came from Portland Saturday and visited Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fischer over Sunday. Mr. Johnson returned Monday. Mrs. Johnson will remain a couple of weeks.

A. C. Milliron came from Portland Saturday and visited Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hart over Sunday. Wm. Bosholm took Mr. Pomeroy's

baby to a hospital in Portland the first of the week. J. R. Cornogg made a business trip

to Oregon City Wednesday, Farmers have their hay all in and ome aree cutting grain.

Antone Malar was a Portland visitr Wednesday. Miss Ida Stucki went to Portland the first of the week.

R. A. Chown and Wm. Updegrave have just had phones put in their houses. They are stockholders in the Firwood-Dover Telephone Co.

Cherries and red raspberries are still to be seen in this part of the country.

WILSONVILLE

Mr. Cook and Chas. Ridder drove o Newberg Friday on business. Mr. Black spent several days in Astoria and Long Beach lately.

Mrs. Joe Thornton has been spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Chalupsky on their farm. Mr. and Mrs. Gould, of Salem, visited Mrs. Melvin and other friends

Mrs. Joe Shull and children are visiting friends in Canby. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Walters, who formerly resided here, drove over from Oregon City to visit friends.

Mrs. Dawes is visiting at her old home in Minneapolis, her daughter, Mrs. Will Prahl, accompanied her to Portland. Emma Stangel and Miss Martha Stangel spent Sunday in Woodburn.

Miss Ruby Baker is visiting relaives in Portland. Jessie Lawrence visited relatives here Sunday.

The Onion Growers' Association held a meeting at the residence of J. L. Seely Wedneseday evening, Two new members were taken into

the Rebekah lodge Wednesday night, The bids for the new school building were opened Monday evening, Milwaukie parties were found to be the lowest bidders but the contract has not yet been given out.

Rev. Reeves will preach next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The members of the lodge served ice-cream and cake to the Odd Fellows at the close of their meeting Saturday evening, and a jol-

ly good time is reported from all who attended. There was special singing by Mrs. Frank Brobst and Miss Elizabeth Brobst at the M. E. Church last Sunday evening, which was much en-

joyed. Jake Peters, our enterprising hardware merchant, has been selling a great many implements to the farm-

ers this summer. Mr. and Mrs. Tauchman, Mr. a

Brobst, Mr. and Mrs. Eilers, were among Portland visitors this week. Mrs. Snook and children, of Portland, visited Black's several days this week.

Rev. Shaw, preached at the Hood View Congregational church Sunday. The Parent-Teachers' Association held a very interesting meeting Thursday at the school house. Mrs. Chas. Wagner, the President of the Association, gave a very nice description of the Mothers' Day at the Chautauqua.

Boost your city by boosting your daily paper. The Enterprise should be in every home.