

DAY ADDS 40 MORE TO TAFT STRENGTH

Two Votes in California Are Given to President, After Bitter Controversy.

MICHIGAN ALSO DECIDED

Governor Osborn's Delegation Unseated—Arizona, Louisiana and Six From Mississippi Are Settled Same Way.

CONTESTS DECIDED SINCE NATIONAL COMMITTEE BEGAN SESSION.	
State	Result
Alabama	Taft, 16
Arizona	Taft, 2
Arkansas	Taft, 16
California	Taft, 42
Florida	Taft, 12
Georgia	Taft, 28
Indiana	Taft, 17
Kentucky	Taft, 17
Louisiana	Taft, 6
Michigan	Taft, 6
Mississippi	Taft, 6
Total	141

There are still pending contests over 112 seats.

CHICAGO, June 12.—President Taft gained today 40 more votes in the Republican convention through the settlement of contests by the National committee.

In the California, Arizona and Michigan contests the Roosevelt forces won their full strength against the Taft delegates. In the California case they obtained a roll call, losing by a vote of 14 to 37. In the Arizona contest they failed to get a roll call, and in the Michigan case none was asked, although they voted against seating the Taft delegates at large.

Taft Wins Every Contest.

The contests settled today in favor of President Taft were:

- Arizona—Delegates at large, 6.
- California—Fourth district, 2.
- Louisiana—Delegates at large, 6; First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts, 41 total, 20.
- Michigan—Delegates at large, 6.
- Mississippi—Delegates at large, 6; First district, 2; total, 8.
- Grand total for day, 40.

Pearl Wight, National committeeman from Louisiana and the Roosevelt leader there, lost in his fight to seat the Roosevelt delegates from that state.

Governor Osborn Unseated.

An effort was made by Committeeman New to end the differences among Louisiana Republicans by officially recognizing the Loyal faction, now controlling the state Republican organization there, but Mr. Wight headed off such action.

Governor Osborn, of Michigan, and his Roosevelt delegates-at-large were unseated. The contest over the Fourth California district furnished bitter exchanges. Francis J. Heney led the Roosevelt forces.

The National committee still has before it 112 contested seats. Members of the committee fear the contests will run well over into the opening day of the convention. The rest of the Mississippi contests and those from Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee, it is thought, will be disposed of tomorrow.

Heney Appears for Colonel.

Francis J. Heney, who held a proxy from South Dakota and appeared as a partisan of Colonel Roosevelt, took his place at the attorneys' table when the California case was called. The case for the Taft contesting delegates was opened by Frederick C. Bryan, of Washington, one of President Taft's managers.

He declared the two Taft delegates had received the majority of votes in the Fourth District. Under the California primary law, however, the right of district representation had been denied, he said, and the "unit rule" applied to the whole California delegation.

Bryan said two Taft delegates, because they claimed to have about 250 majority in the Fourth District, declined to be bound by the Roosevelt vote in the state-at-large.

"The law provides, does it not," asked Kellogg, "that all delegates shall be bound by the majority in the state-at-large?"

"Yes, it does."

"What was the Roosevelt majority in the state?" asked Kellogg.

"Seventy-seven thousand," interrupted Heney.

Kellogg called attention to the fact that the committee had already seated all the other California delegates.

"But in this one case," said Bryan, "the Taft delegates received a majority."

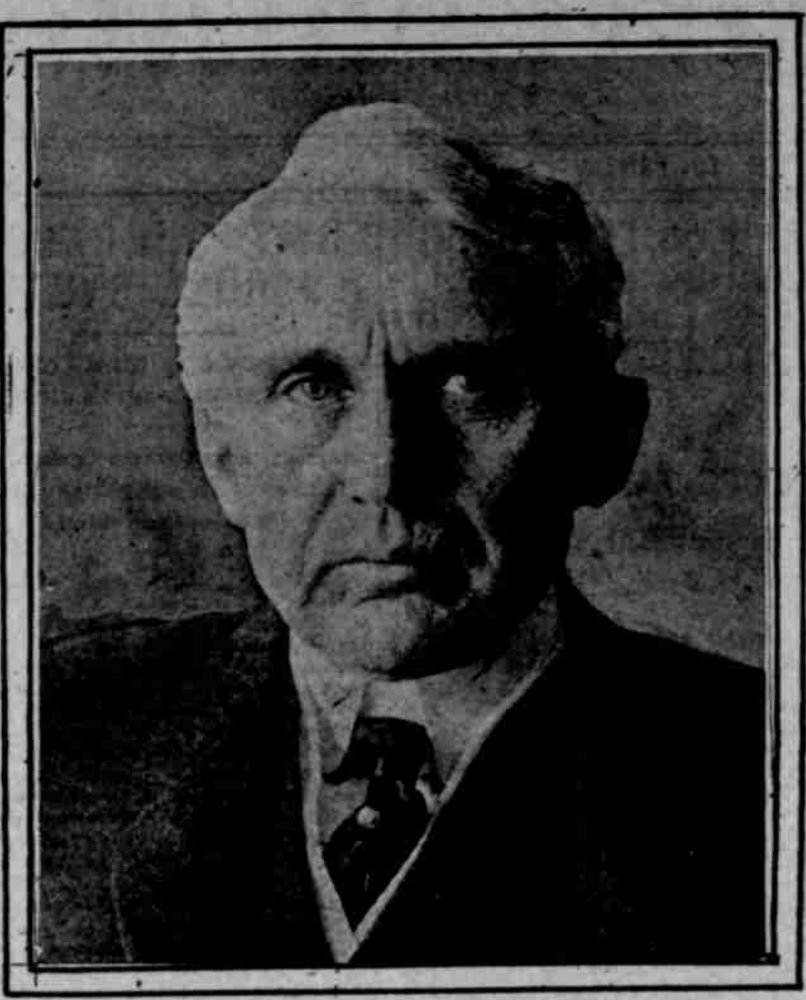
Committee Regarded as Supreme.

Governor Hadley, of Missouri, holding the proxy of Hieber, of the District of Columbia, asked Bryan if he thought the call of the National Republican committee was superior to a state law.

"When the state law interferes with the terms of the party law the National committee's ruling is supreme," said Bryan.

Senator Penrose asked Bryan if he knew anything about "the deliberate attempt in California to violate the Republican committee call by passing the primary law."

PROMINENT FIGURES IN YESTERDAY'S STRIFE IN NATIONAL COMMITTEE



ABOVE—FRANK B. KELLOGG, OF MINNESOTA, WHO STRONGLY OPPOSED ACTION IN CALIFORNIA CASE. BELOW—SENATOR MURRAY CRANE, OF MASSACHUSETTS (PHOTO COPYRIGHTED BY HARRIS & EWING), AND FRANCIS J. HENEY, WHO ATTACKED HIM WITH HEAVY.

members of the committee from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and other states."

Continuing, Heney insisted the call of the Republican National committee provided that state laws should not interfere with district elections of delegates provided the district wanted to exercise its rights. In the Fourth District, he said, the Republican organization had never proceeded legally to the selection of delegates.

Johnson Refuses to Appear.

Heney then announced that Governor Johnson refused to appear before the committee and read a letter from the Governor announcing his refusal.

James A. Tawney, casting the vote of the breaker, of Connecticut, declared the recognition of states, instead of Congressional districts, in seating delegates would completely overturn Republican principles.

Senator Borah, voting against the Taft delegates, reiterated his statement of yesterday, that he would always vote for delegates who had been selected at primaries where the people had an opportunity to express themselves.

"Can you give to a voluntary organization," he demanded, referring to the National Committee, "greater power than is vested in a sovereign state?"

"You are making it impossible," declared Borah, "for a Republican to preside over this Nation for the next four years. It is a greater question than the election of Taft or Roosevelt. It is a question of the perpetuation of the principles for which Lincoln lived and died."

Governor Hadley, of Missouri, voting against the Taft delegation, said he did not believe the committee had the right to deny seats to delegates who had been selected by a state, no matter what method the voters had chosen to select them.

After the Taft delegates were seated by a vote of 27 to 16, Shackelford, of Alaska, who assailed Heney when voting, moved to return to Governor Johnson of California, "without comment," the note Mr. Heney had read to the committee, in which reference was made to "stealing delegates."

The Shackelford resolution was laid on the table without a roll-call.

Louisiana Contests Settled.

When the Louisiana cases were called the committee, 41 to 2, voted to seat the six Loyalist "black and tan" delegates at large. Committeemen Wight and Therson voting no, Mr. Wight then withdrew contests in the First, Second, Sixth and Seventh districts, adding eight more to the Taft column. The committee then took up the Third, Fourth and Fifth Louisiana delegates. In the Third District both delegations were for Taft, the contest again being one of local politics.

After seating the "Rodriguez" delegates, the committee took up the Fourth District contest, in which there were three delegations—two for Taft and one for Roosevelt. Colonel Lyon moved that the two contesting Roosevelt delegates be defeated. This was defeated without roll call and the Loyalist-Taft delegates seated.

The contest from the Fifth Louisiana District, involving three factions, was taken up next like the others.

The Michigan contest involving six delegates-at-large were then taken up. The list of contesting Roosevelt delegates from Michigan was headed by Governor Osborn. The Taft delegation was led by John D. McKay.

George L. Record, of New Jersey, and Frank Knox, William L. Gordon and other Michigan Roosevelt leaders were present. Mr. Record said there had been two conventions in Bay City and that the state committee had taken upon itself the decision as to what county delegates should go on the temporary roll of the state convention.

Michigan Machine Accused.

"More than 100 regularly elected delegates were forcibly kept out of the hall," he said.

The Michigan case turned, he said, upon the Wayne County (Detroit) fight, where there were two conventions.

"I am addressing an illustrious member of the committee in particular, who I think has some respectability that he cannot afford to lose," said Mr. Heney.

"Are you here to argue this case?" demanded Chubb, of Florida.

"No," shouted Heney. "I have come here for the purpose of advising the President that he is accepting stolen goods if he takes these delegates when you give them to him."

Roosevelt again told Heney to confine himself to arguments and not "talk to the gallery."

Heney declared he was talking to

the committee.

He said, the Roosevelt forces elected a majority.

"If they later voted for Taft, it is up to the Taft forces to explain how they got them away," Record said.

The turbulent scenes that characterized the state convention, where the troops were called out by Governor Osborn, were reviewed by Mr. Gordon, who said he had been struck and knocked off the platform by the "Taft press agent in Michigan."

The Taft forces, Gordon said, took possession of the armory the night before the convention, locked the doors in the morning and kept out Roosevelt men when they appeared. Here Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, asked:

"How many delegates do you say you elected in Wayne County?"

"We elected 122 out of the 253 in the convention," said Gordon.

Wayne County Crucial Point.

"If you had secured Wayne County you would have controlled the state convention," asked the Governor.

"Yes," was the reply.

Paul H. King, secretary of the Republican state committee, speaking for the Taft delegates at large, said he issued the call for the meeting of the Republican state committee at which the Roosevelt men charge the temporary roll of the convention was set up improperly. King said State Chairman Knox, a Roosevelt man, declined to call the committee together and a majority of the committee had acted without him. He insisted that the temporary roll had been made properly.

Referring to alleged primary frauds in Detroit, where it was asserted, the polls had been early, he said, Alexander Groesbeck, appearing on the Taft side, said part of those assertions were true, because in such precincts there was little opposition.

The Taft delegates were seated by the National committee without any request from the Roosevelt forces for a roll call or to seat the Roosevelt delegates. Committeeman Lums, of New Mexico, made the motion to seat them, and most of the Roosevelt men voted "no," when the question was put.

Mississippi Session Turbulent.

The Mississippi contest was then called up. The contest included the seats of the four delegates at large and two each from the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts.

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COURSE IS IN DOUBT

Colonel's Followers Know Not Whether to Expect Him.

STUBBS STILL CONFIDENT

Kansas Governor Adds Doubt to the Uncertainty by Saying Roosevelt Has No Definite Plans for Visiting Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Positive information as to whether Colonel Roosevelt would come to Chicago to look after his own interests before the work of deciding the contested delegations is finished by the Republican National committee was sought today by his own workers and those supporting President Taft.

The success of the Roosevelt workers yesterday in gaining one contested seat gave rise to a report that the Taft delegates in the contest, while many of his workers claimed to have been assured that he would not be here, other Roosevelt workers declared they were certain he would be here by Friday night.

On that night a mass meeting will be held by the Roosevelt followers, and many persons maintained that their candidates would be the principal factor. Strong protests at this meeting are promised against the action of the National committee in seating some of the Taft delegates in the contest.

Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, returned to the Roosevelt headquarters today from a conference with Colonel Roosevelt, and again declared his belief that the Republican convention will place Roosevelt at the head of the ticket.

The Kansas Governor added to the uncertainty over the coming of Colonel Roosevelt by saying "he has no plans for coming, but he may come."

TAFT MAY VETO BILL

ABOLISHMENT OF COMMERCE COURT OPPOSED.

Measure Carries With It Provision for Salaries of President, Federal Judges and Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—President Taft is said to believe so strongly in the need of the Commerce Court that his friends predicted tonight he would veto the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which abolishes the court.

The bill provides for the salaries of the President, all the Federal judges and court officials, members of Congress and their mileage, members of the President's Cabinet and employees of the great departments.

The veto will be unusual, although Government officers do not believe it. It will mean anything more than a second consideration of the bill and possibly the passage of a separate bill abolishing the court.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill must be passed before Congress finally adjourns and the two-thirds majority necessary to put it through each House over the President's veto can be secured, it probably will be sent again to the House without the provision objectionable to Mr. Taft.

Senator Gallinger today introduced a resolution to extend the present appropriation bills are passed by June 30.

DUO WED AT GRADUATION

Seniors of O. A. C. Marry Immediately After Commencement.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Or., June 12.—(Special.)—The wedding of Jay P. Green, president of the senior class of Oregon Agricultural College, and Miss Lena Thomas, of Twin Falls, Idaho, was solemnized this evening at the home of Mr. John F. Moore, the Rev. Edwin T. Sherman, pastor of the Congregational Church, officiating. The ring ceremony was used, the bride being attended by her sister, Miss Emma Thomas.

Only the active members of Mr. Green's fraternity, Gamma Delta Phi, in addition to relatives and members of the two immediate families, witnessed the ceremony. After an informal wedding supper and reception given by the Gamma Delta Phi fraternity at their chapter house, Mr. and Mrs. Green left for Albany on route 1 of Twin Falls, where they will make their future home on Mr. Green's ranch.

Mr. Green's graduation day wedding came as a complete surprise to the college, in which he has occupied a prominent place. He is one of the honor students, and in addition to minor political honors, has, during his senior year, been news editor of the O. A. C. Barometer, assistant editor of the Ore-



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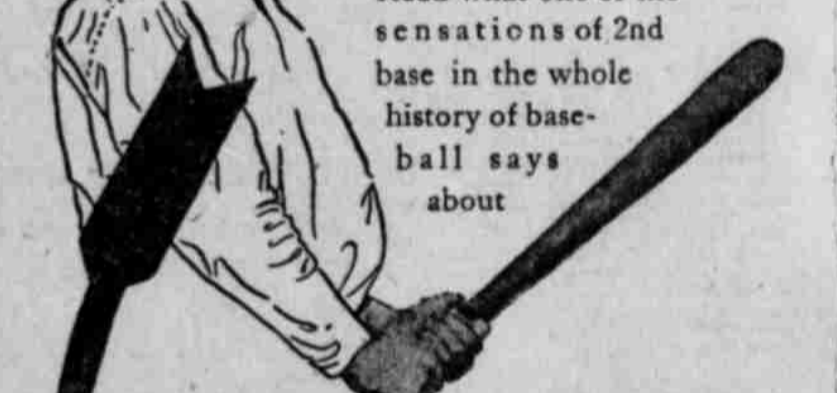
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