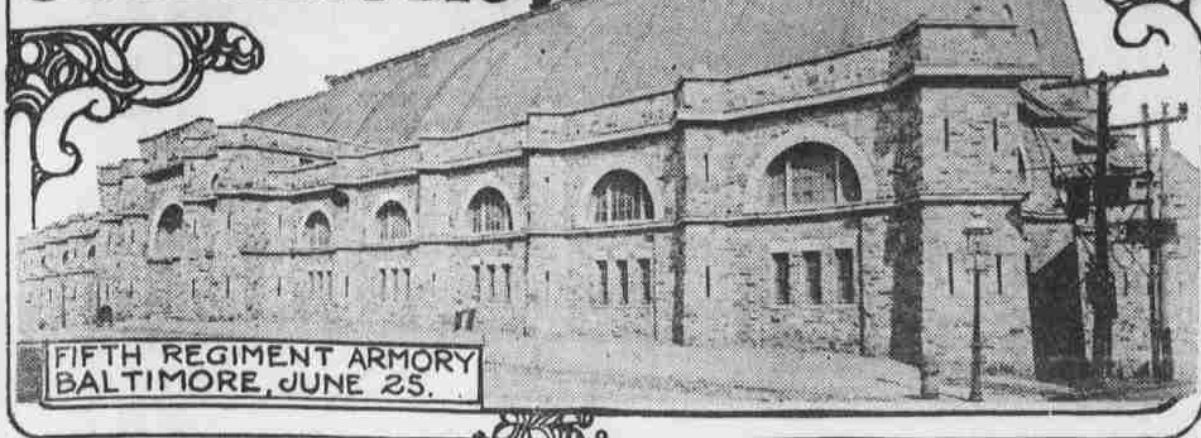


DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION



FIFTH REGIMENT ARMORY
BALTIMORE, JUNE 25.

FACTS ABOUT THE CONVENTION HALL.

The convention will be held in the drill room of the Fifth regiment armory.

The armory is near the Pennsylvania and B. and O. stations and occupies nearly two city blocks.

It has a floor space of 200 by 300 feet, capable of seating 12,000 people. By the use of temporary and permanent balconies this is being increased to 20,000. Around the hall are twenty-one smaller rooms that can be used for the meeting of committees and for the press.

The roof is vaulted and at the highest point is more than 100 feet above the floor. Windows are high, and there is good ventilation.

Since the fire Baltimore has been rebuilt, and there are a number of first class new hotels. Average rates will be \$3 and \$4 a day. In addition citizens' homes will be thrown open.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THE Democratic national convention of 1912 returns to the city where the first national convention of that party assembled eighty years ago. Up to and including 1824 presidential nominations were made by committees of congress. In that year the system was attacked, and between that and 1828 various conventions were held in different parts of the country, but no Democratic national convention, properly speaking, was assembled till 1832. That year one gathered at Baltimore and nominated President Andrew Jackson for a second term.

The convention which named Martin Van Buren as Jackson's successor also met in Baltimore, but was a year ahead of time, being held in 1835. The four succeeding national conventions of the party were likewise held in the Maryland metropolis—that of 1840 re-nominating Van Buren, that of 1844 naming James K. Polk, that of 1848 selecting Lewis Cass and that of 1852 choosing Franklin Pierce. Thus far Baltimore as a Democratic convention city was lucky, four of the five candidates named there having been elected.

With 1852, however, the scepter and the luck departed from Baltimore. Four years later Buchanan was nominated at Cincinnati. In 1860 the Democratic convention first met at Charleston and split into fragments, two of these afterward reassembling in Baltimore and naming two tickets, one headed by Stephen A. Douglas and the other by John C. Breckinridge. A third fragment reconvened at Richmond and endorsed Breckinridge. This



BURKE

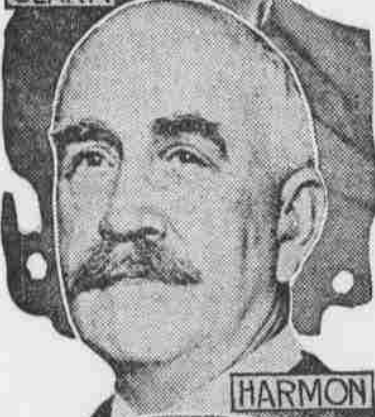
splitting of the once proud and triumphant Democracy made possible the election of Abraham Lincoln, and the party of Jefferson and Jackson did not send another president till 1883.

Lincoln Renominated at Baltimore.

In those days Baltimore was as much the national convention city as Chicago is now. Not only the Democrats, but the Whigs, assembled there. Henry Clay and General Winfield Scott being among the candidates of that party selected in the Maryland city. The Republicans followed suit only once, Abraham Lincoln being renominated in Baltimore in 1834. His Democratic



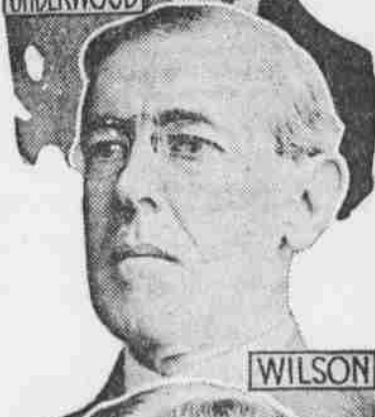
CLARK



HARMON



UNDERWOOD



WILSON



MARSHALL

Photos of Clark, Harmon, Underwood, Wilson and Burke copyright by American Press Association.

opponent in that campaign was General George B. McClellan, nominated at Chicago.

Only once has a Democratic convention gone to New York city. That was in 1868. Horatio Seymour was its permanent chairman, was sprung as a dark horse candidate and nominated against his protest.

The last Baltimore convention of any party was that of the Democrats, which named Horace Greeley in 1872. Greeley had already been made a candidate by the Liberal Republicans, and there was nothing left for the Democrats but to ratify him, which some of them did with wry faces. In its outcome that ticket was as ill starred as the one headed by Douglas twelve years earlier.

It is an interesting coincidence that the first Democratic convention met in Baltimore just eighty years ago and the last one exactly forty years ago.

Since 1872 the Democratic convention cities and nominees have been as follows: 1872, Samuel J. Tilden at Chicago; 1880, Winfield Scott Hancock at

THE CANDIDATES.

Champ Clark of Mo.; b. Ky., 1850; college president at twenty-three; prosecuting attorney; member of congress since 1893; minority leader, 1908-11; speaker since 1911.

Woodrow Wilson of N. J.; b. Va., 1856; practiced law at Atlanta; professor in Bryn Mawr, Wesleyan and Princeton colleges; president Princeton, 1902-10; governor of N. J. since 1911.

Judson Harmon of O.; b. O., 1846; judge in two courts; attorney general U. S., 1895-7; professor of law; receiver of two railroads; governor of O. since 1909.

Oscar W. Underwood of Ala.; b. Ky., 1862; practiced law at Birmingham; helped frame state constitution; member of congress since 1895; majority leader since 1911.

Thomas R. Marshall of Ind.; b. Ind., 1854; lawyer at Columbia City; trustee Washab college; governor of Ind. since 1909.

Simeon E. Baldwin of Conn.; b. Conn., 1840; professor of law at Yale; chief justice state supreme court 1907-10; governor of Connecticut since 1911.

John Burke of N. D.; b. Ia., 1859; county judge; member both houses state legislature; serving third term as governor of N. D.

Cincinnati, 1884, Grover Cleveland at Chicago; 1888, Grover Cleveland at St. Louis; 1892, Grover Cleveland at Chicago; 1896, William J. Bryan at Chicago; 1900, William J. Bryan at Kansas City; 1904, Alton B. Parker at St. Louis; 1908, William J. Bryan at Denver.

The conclave of this year will be the twenty-first regular Democratic convention held and the ninth to meet in Baltimore. Only fifteen men have been named for president at the twenty previous conventions, and but six of these were elected. Outside of the eight conventions in Baltimore four were held in Chicago, three in St. Louis, two in Cincinnati and one each in New York, Kansas City and Denver.

Everybody Claiming It.

That ought to be enough statistics to hold the most omnivorous eater up of figures. If the average reader is not asleep by this time there is no hope of soothing him to slumber, and we may as well talk about something more interesting and up to date. But don't imagine from this that we are going into the prophet business and make a lot of wild guesses about who will be nominated at Baltimore. Not any prophesying for yours truly. First off, he does not know who will be nominated and holds rather decided opinions that anybody who claims to know is a bigger liar than Roosevelt says Taft is and almost as big as Taft says Roosevelt is. Reason No. 2: Even if he did know, everybody favoring the other fellow would say he didn't and would not be convinced until the con-



BALDWIN

vention had acted. After interviewing the managers of the various booms the writer is convinced that every candidate will win, that none will win, that it will be a dark horse, that it will be Bryan, that it will be—oh, what's the use? Trying to reconcile the various claims would be making a ravine bug out of a wooden Indian.

The press agent is abroad in the land, and he has Annals, Baron Munchausen and all the other disciples of mendacity looking like the original truthful James. Press agent is not his proper name, however, for a press agent is supposed to tell the truth

once in awhile. He is a "claim" agent and is on the job with both feet, likewise both elbows, both hands, both eyebrows and a perfectly marvelous mouth. To hear him tell it, his candidate has corralled all the delegates except a small minority that were fraudulently elected, also are weak minded, crooked and afflicted with other faults.

At noon of June 25 Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic national committee, calls the convention to order in the Fifth regiment armory, Baltimore. He will look out on the largest convention ever assembled in America, 1,094 delegates, as many more alternates and probably 18,000 other people. Likewise he will face the brightest outlook for victory that the Democrats have seen in twenty years. He will see on the floor as a delegate at large from Nebraska the man who has thrice been the standard bearer of the party.

There will be seven avowed candidates before the convention. How many will there be after the first ballot?

It is now plain that no man will have a majority on the first ballot. Seven pronounced candidates are in the field and the order of their strength as nearly as it can be arrived at is as follows: Champ Clark will be in the lead, with Woodrow Wilson not far behind. Third place will rest between Judson Harmon and Oscar W. Underwood. Governors Marshall of Indiana, Baldwin of Connecticut and Burke of North Dakota will each have the vote of his state and possibly a few delegates besides. Several dark horses will be in the background, notable among them being William J. Bryan, Mayor W. J. Gaynor of New York and Senator John W. Kern of Indiana. The ninety delegates from New York state are not instructed, and if they should be thrown to Gaynor he would at once become a formidable candidate. It is believed that Indiana would at any time throw her thirty votes to Kern, if he should have a chance for the nomination. As for Bryan, there is more or less sentiment for him in most of the delegations that might develop into a stampede in case of a deadlock. He will be a delegate, and the country is

not without evidence of what that tongue may do with a national convention.

A United Democracy.

The meeting will be under bright auspices. The party will be more nearly united than it has been at any time since 1893. It has more than sixty majority in the national house of representatives, governors of most of the states, a strong working minority of the United States senate that, with the assistance of the La Follette Republicans, often becomes an actual majority; the administration of the two chief cities and of a majority of the other large cities of the country and a prospect of victory that increases with every turn of the political wheel. It faces a foe rent in twain by interne-cine warfare. It was during the second Cleveland administration that the Democratic party was torn by internal dissensions. As a result it has been out of power for nearly fifteen years. Now the shoe is on the other foot; the Republicans are split and the Democrats are united. Does this mean as long a swing of the pendulum in the other direction?

The historic associations of Baltimore will remind the delegates that the party can look back on more than 116 years of unbroken party existence. The groundwork was laid during the debates on the constitution and the administration of Washington. The actual beginning of the party as a national entity was the candidacy of Thomas Jefferson for the presidency in 1796. Four years later he was elected and for nearly a quarter of a century the Democratic-Republican party held complete sway. Then came the four years hiatus of John Quincy Adams, who called himself a national Republican and was really the founder of the Whig party. After that twelve years of Jackson and Van Buren and

then alternating administrations with the Whigs until the clouds of civil war obscured the Democratic sun until its partial re-emergence under Cleveland.

The New Baltimore.

Baltimore is closely associated with much of this history. There met the first Democratic national convention ever held, and there were nominated Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Cass, Pierce, Douglas and Greeley. It is a very different Baltimore that will greet the Democratic visitors this year. Since the great fire it has been rebuilt into a progressive modern city. In 1910

Baltimore was given a population of 558,485 and was the seventh city in the country. It still is a commercial center for much of the south and still

PREVIOUS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS IN BALTIMORE.

First convention, 1832; nominee, Andrew Jackson.	
Convention of 1835; nominee, Martin Van Buren.	
Convention of 1840; nominee, Martin Van Buren.	
Convention of 1844; nominee, James K. Polk.	
Convention of 1848, nominee, Lewis Cass.	
Convention of 1852, nominee, Franklin Pierce.	
Convention of 1860, nominee, Stephen A. Douglas; also bolting convention ten days later; nominee, John C. Breckinridge.	
Convention of 1872; nominee, Horace Greeley.	
Henry Clay and Winfield Scott, Whigs, and Abraham Lincoln, Republican (second time), were also nominated at Baltimore.	

regards Washington as a suburb, although the national capital has nearly two-thirds Baltimore's population. Better than all, the Maryland city still boasts the true southern hospitality.

The scene in a national convention of either of the great parties is one never to be forgotten. It is distinctively American. There is nothing quite like it in all the rest of the world. Here we make our rulers, who for a certain fixed period have more absolute power than any monarch unless it be the czar of all the Russias. Here we shape the policies that control congress. Here we reorganize the parties that rule the states.

The prevailing color scheme of any national convention is made up of the red, white and blue. Flags and bunting are everywhere. The tone theme is one of patriotic music, oratory and enthusiasm. The contest between the supporters of the various candidates is one of lung power. That, of course, is only the surface of the fight, but it is the surface that is seen by the spectator. Down on the floor the delegates are not doing so much cheering, but are engaged in a mighty struggle for votes. But to the onlooker it is a medley of color and of sound. The demonstration when the different candidates are named is a contest of sheer human endurance. The partisans cheer till they are compelled to stop from physical exhaustion. Little flags are waved by thousands of hands. Cheers go up in a volume of sound that drowns the band and merges the individual voices into one continuous roar.

Cheering by the Hour.

Now and then will come a lull when the band can be heard faintly on some patriotic air. First one voice and then another will take it up until the entire vast assemblage is singing. At the end the cheers burst forth once more in mightier volume than at first. Minutes pass, and the uproar continues. Improvised sessions of delegates march about the floor. Everything that can make a noise is brought into requisition, but the human voice dominates all the rest. It howls, it yells, it lets out Indian warwhoops, it trills, it yodels, it hurrahs, after which it yells some more. Some of these demonstrations have lasted an hour. Several of them have continued half an hour.

The scene in the various hotels is as characteristic as that of the convention hall itself. Here the various candidates and state delegations have their headquarters. Here are held the caucuses and secret conferences that are often more potent in deciding the issue than the actual convention sessions. Many of these nomination battles have been fought out in the hotels during all night conclaves, the convention the next day merely registering the verdict.

In the Democratic convention that will be called to order by Chairman Norman E. Mack on June 25 there are to be very few contests, so that there will be little time taken on the report of the credentials committee. The platform will occasion more debate, but even here there are no great issues dividing the delegates. There will be some difference of opinion on a few details, especially on the wool schedule of the tariff plank, but in the main the delegates are already agreed on the declaration of principles. William J. Bryan expects to have a hand in framing the platform, as he has had in framing every Democratic platform for the past sixteen years.

The platform adopted, the real contest of the convention will be on. First there will be the battle of the orators in presenting the candidates, then the battle of the ballots in choosing the man who is to bear the standard till November and perhaps is to be the head of the nation for the next four years.

Who will it be? Well, any of the candidates is a good bet, only don't bet too much. Also hedge.

West and 22.50 chains South from the Northeast corner of the John E. Lyle and wife Donation Land Claim, in Township 7 South, Range 5 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Polk County, State of Oregon, and running thence South 3 chains; thence West 15.37 chains; thence North 3 chains, and thence East 15.97 chains to the place of beginning, containing 4.79 acres, more or less;

—and that all adverse claims which you may have thereto may be determined by a decree of said Court.

2. That by said decree it be declared and adjudged that you have no estate nor interest whatever in or to said land, and that the title of the plaintiff thereto is good and valid; and

3. That you be forever enjoined and debarred from asserting any claim whatever in or to said land adverse to plaintiff, and that plaintiff may have such other relief as may seem meet with equity.

This summons, by an order of the Honorable Ed. F. Coad, County Judge of Polk County, Oregon, made at Chambers in Dallas, Oregon, on the 24th day of May, 1912, is served upon you by the publication thereof once a week for a period of six consecutive weeks immediately prior to the 10th day of July, 1912, in the Polk County Observer, a newspaper of general circulation printed weekly at Dallas, in said County. The date of the first publication of this summons is May 28th, 1912.

OSCAR HAYTER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

5-28 7-9

Registration of Land Title.

In the matter of the application of G. W. Laflair to register the title to the following described premises, to-wit:

Beginning at the S. E. corner of the David McDonald and wife D. L. C. Not. No. 469, Claim No. 44 in T. 6 S. R. 3 W. of the Will. Mer., thence N. 13.00 chs.; thence W. 1.51 chs.; thence N. 1.86 chs.; thence W. 40.74 chs.; thence S. 1.56 chs.; thence in a Westerly by South direction 21.02 chs. to the West line of aforesaid D. L. C.; thence South 5.00 chs. to the S. W. corner of aforesaid D. L. C.; thence E. 61.68 chs. to the place of beginning and containing 80 acres of land more or less, situated in Polk County, Oregon.

Also Lots No. 1-2-3-4-5, of Section 18 in T. 6 S. R. 3 W. and Lot No. 1 of Section 13 in T. 6 S. R. 4 W. in the district of lands subject to sale at Oregon City, Oregon, containing 92.03 acres.

Also Not. No. 277 Claim No. 45 being parts of sections 17 and 18 in T. 7 S. R. 3 W., described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at point 15.37 chs. S. and 12.35 chs. E. of the N. W. corner of the S. W. 1/4 of said Section 17 and running thence N. 55' E. 40.00 chs.; thence W. 80.44 chs.; thence S. 40.00 chs.; thence E. 79.68 chs.; to the place of beginning in the district of lands subject to sale at Oregon City, Oregon, and containing 320 acres.

The unknown heirs, F. G. McLench and all to whom it may concern: Take notice, that on the 13th day of May, 1912, an application was filed by said G. W. Laflair, in the Circuit Court of Polk County, Oregon, for initial registration of the title of the land above described.

Now, unless you appear on or before the 28th day of June, 1912, and show cause why such application shall not be granted, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree will be entered according to the prayer of the application, and you will be forever barred from disputing the same.

(SEAL) E. M. SMITH, County Clerk.

SMITH & SHIELDS, Attorneys. 5-28 6-25

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, executor of the estate of John Osburn, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County, his final account as such executor, and that Monday, the 16th day of July, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the morning of said day, and place in the County Court room in the Court House in the City of Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, have been fixed by the said Court as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and the settlement thereof. All persons in interest are hereby notified to be present at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why such final account should not be allowed and said executor discharged.

Dated and first published this 11th day of June, 1912. The last publication hereof will be in the issue of the Polk County Observer dated Tuesday, July 9th, 1912.

RD. OSBURN, Executor of the estate of John Osburn, deceased.

WALTER L. TOOZE, JR., Attorney for estate. 6-11 7-9

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Dan P. Stouffer and John C. Uglow, have been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County, executors of the estate of John S. Martin, deceased, and have qualified.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present them, duly verified, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the said executors at the office of Oscar Hayter, Lawyer, at Rooms 1-7, Uglow Building, in the city of Dallas, in Polk County, State of Oregon.

Dated and first published June 11, 1912.

DAN P. STOFFER, JOHN C. UGLOW, Executors of the estate of John S. Martin, deceased.

OSCAR HAYTER, Attorney. 6-11 7-9

Notice to Contractors.

The clerk of S. D. No. 71, Polk County, Oregon, will receive sealed bids for the construction of a school house for said district.

Plans for said building may be seen at the home of Mr. J. C. Schmelzel, 3 miles south of Williams, Oregon; also at the office of the County School Superintendent, Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

Bids will be opened Monday, July 1st, 1912, at the home of said J. C. Schmelzel.

J. C. SCHMELZEL, Chairman of Board.

JOHN A. BOTZ, JR., Clerk of Board.

6-21 6-23-34

Get the Best

For skin troubles, sores, ulcers, eczema, chaps, black heads, pimples and all eruptions. Use Dr. Belsa Antiseptic Salve and you get the best. We guarantee it. It's a box everywhere. Sold by Conrad Kaffrin.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County.

U. S. Loughery, Plaintiff, v. Gustav Forsell, Defendant.

To Gustav Forsell, the above named defendant:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and suit, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, on or before the 10th day of July, 1912, and if you fail to answer the said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to said Court for a decree as prayed for in said complaint, to-wit:

1. That you be required to set forth the nature of your claims in and to that certain parcel of land described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 17.50 chains