

The Rise In Life of TAFT The Man of The Hour

A Big Man Physically and Mentally, Who Has Made His Mark as Lawyer, Judge, Diplomat, Globe Trotter and Statesman—Few Men In American History Have Been So Notably Identified With Great Events as He.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

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WILLIAM H. TAFT, GLOBE TROTTER.

few men in American history have been so notably identified with big events as William Howard Taft. If there is such a thing as a horn public man, this Cincinnati man is one. It is popular to call Mr. Taft big. Physically he is a heavyweight, a three hundred pounder, standing six feet two inches tall. Mentally also he is a big man. The salient facts in his career prove this.

Unlike most men of presidential aspirations, Mr. Taft never knew what it was to be poor. He was not born rich, but he was born well to do. There is no log cabin period in his life nor in the lives of his ancestors for generations back. His paternal grandfather was a Vermont lawyer of distinction. His father was Judge Alphonso Taft of Cincinnati, who served for brief periods as secretary of war and attorney general in the cabinet of President Grant and afterward was minister to Austria and to Russia.

William H. Taft was born in Cincinnati Sept. 15, 1857. He grew up in his native city and was prepared for college in the local schools. His mother was a highly educated woman. It is said that the Taft family always made a specialty of education. The judge and his wife determined that all their children should receive the best scholastic training that was to be had. Wil-



WILLIAM H. TAFT AT THREE YEARS.

lam was a diligent student who mastered his studies by dint of hard digging. He entered Yale in 1874 and was graduated four years later with second honors in a class of 121 members. In college he was known as a clean, manly youth, always ready to take part in athletics, but never neglecting his studies for sport. Classmates declare that Bill Taft was the most popular fellow in the class of 1878. The young man returned to Cincinnati with his diploma and passed through a law school. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar. While waiting for clients he worked as a court reporter on the Cincinnati Times and later on the Cincinnati Commercial. The prosecuting attorney met the young lawyer reporter and took such a fancy to him that he appointed Taft his assistant. That was in 1881. Not long afterward the young man was appointed collector of internal revenue for his district. During the administration of President Harrison the Cincinnati lawyer made his first official appearance in Washington as solicitor general for the United States. President Harrison appointed him in 1882 a judge of the United States circuit court. Prior to this Mr. Taft had sat on the bench of the superior court in Ohio, first through appointment by Governor Foraker, now United States senator, and later by election.

Though in public office for about fifteen years, up to the year 1900 William H. Taft had won only a local reputation. To be sure, he was widely and favorably known among lawyers as a judge possessing in an unusual measure the judicial mind, but he was in no sense a national figure. He had ambitions toward the supreme bench, and there were eminent men who predicted that Taft some day would sit in that tribunal.

In 1898 the war with Spain threw into American possession the Philippine Islands. President McKinley and his cabinet passed anxious hours in discussion of the problem "What shall we do with the Philippines?" When finally it was determined to create a commission to organize civil government in the islands, then in revolt and under military rule, the president looked about for a man big and broad and

deep enough to hold the chairmanship of that body. "Big Bill" Taft of his own state was recommended as the very man for the place. Judge Taft was called to Washington. He frankly told the president that he had not been in favor of acquiring the islands in the first place. Notwithstanding this, Judge Taft was deemed the best available man to undertake the administration of the islands. He accepted appointment to the chairmanship of the Philippine commission as a matter of public duty and proceeded to Manila with his family.

Thus in 1900 William H. Taft became an international figure. Speaking almost literally, the eyes of the world were upon him. It devolved upon him to administer the affairs of a turbulent archipelago but lately released from centuries of despotic misrule and still struggling violently against the manifest destiny of American guardianship. No other American statesman ever was called upon to undertake a like task. How well Judge Taft fulfilled his mission is indicated by the present situation in the islands. After bringing about a semblance of civic organization Taft was appointed civil governor of the Philippines. He remained four years in the islands. When finally he returned to the United States to become secretary of war in the Roosevelt cabinet he had molded form out of chaos and had given the Filipinos a running start toward ultimate self government of the most approved American brand.

Before departing for the Philippines Judge Taft had said at a dinner that his sincere purpose was to help the people of those islands. When he was governor of the archipelago some American residents complained of certain rulings made by him. Taft replied: "These islands are being governed for the benefit of the natives. If you don't like the government you can get out."

And he said it firmly, though, of course, good naturedly. An ill natured



THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE ARMY MULE.

remark from Taft is a thing altogether unknown. It is not of record that the big Ohioan ever got angry save upon that one memorable occasion when as a young lawyer he thrashed a fellow who had libeled Taft's father. Even then Taft took his own time about getting good and mad.

The little Filipinos were awed by the immense size of the American who had been sent to guide them into the paths of progress. At first they held aloof. Presently they began to come closer. There was something in the Taft smile irresistibly attractive. This big American was by no means so fierce as his size suggested. He was in fact docile and affable, a friendly sort of fellow, who seemed to want to help folks along. Moreover, he had no exaggerated sense of his own importance. He wore no uniform, no gold lace, no badges of distinction. White flannels or duck suited for Governor Taft's garb, with a cap or a straw hat to cover his expansive head. He went around among the natives just like an old friend, studying their needs, informing himself as to their history, so that he might the better appreciate their point of view, and always passing upon matters of administration in the spirit of the jurist on the bench who weighs carefully both sides of a case before delivering his opinion.

The result of the Taft methods and the Taft manners was that the Filipinos came to love the large and liberal American who was sent to rule over them. They called him "Saint" Taft, and when he departed for the United States they were not to be comforted. Governor Taft had remained long enough to prove to the islanders that the United States has no intention to exploit them or their resources for the benefit of anybody other than themselves. He had made good his expressed desire to do something to help the Filipino people. He had shown that the archipelago's new government was for the benefit of the native people and not in the interest of the American settlers. This attitude of a guardian nation to a ward was something new un-

der the sun, and it required some time for the fact to percolate into the Filipino understanding and into the appreciation of the skeptical world.

When William H. Taft in 1904 returned to enter the cabinet he already was a man with a career. He had achieved enough to place his name securely in American history. But his career was still in the making. The United States found it necessary under treaty provisions to interfere in the affairs of Cuba in the interest of peace and a stable government. Secretary Taft proceeded to the island and nursed it through the throes of a civic revolution. In Cuba, as in the Philippines, Taft spelled "fact."

Though in public life for a quarter of a century, Mr. Taft's only elective office was that of superior court judge in Ohio. That office he resigned to accept a presidential appointment. The fact that four presidents of the United States have selected him for important posts indicates the capabilities of the man. Taft was but twenty-four years of age when President Arthur made him collector of internal revenue for the district in which he lived. This position, which the average politician would be delighted to get, Taft resigned after less than a year in order to practice law.

Some of his friends felt that in accepting the chairmanship of the Philippine commission and quitting the bench he was forfeiting a fine career as a jurist. Twice during his stay in the Philippine Islands he could have ascended the supreme bench had he been willing to quit his work in the islands. But he was in the midst of highly important duties there in molding a civil government for the native peoples and refused to return to the United States merely for his own advantage.

In the Philippines Mr. Taft had a serious illness. When convalescent he called Elinor Root, then secretary of war, "Feel fine; rode eighteen miles on army mule today." Mr. Root called back: "Glad you are all right. How is the mule?" This, of course, was an official joke on the Taft avoirdupois.

His Revenge.

Shirley Brooks, one time editor of Punch, was noted for his whimsical humor. "It annoys me," he said one day, "if I am discourteously treated at the threshold of a friend's door. I remember once calling on some one, and the maid, in her rudest manner, told me he was not in and shut the door in my face. I felt I must be revenged upon her somehow, so I returned after an interval of five minutes, rang the bell and in my meekest manner mildly said, 'Did I say he was?'"

Practical Scaling.

"Look here, Lucy," exclaimed Mr. Hardapple; "this is no time to be practicing on the piano. It's time to prepare dinner." "But, pa, I am interested in scales," pouted Lucy as she pounded the keys. "Interested in scales, eh? Well, I've a task for you. Go down in the kitchen and help your ma scale fish."—Detroit Tribune.

Their Achievements.

"He had three daughters. One married a French chauffeur"— "I see! Quite romantic." "The second married an Indian, a descendant of a chieftain"— "I see! Quite aboriginal." "But the third married a plain American business man." "H'm! Merely eccentric, I should say."—Puck.

Accounted For.

Mrs. J.'s patience was much tried by a servant who had the habit of standing around with her mouth open. One day as the maid waited upon the table her mouth was open, as usual, and her mistress said: "Mary, your mouth is open." "Yassum," replied Mary; "I opened it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Long Story.

Ascum—Say, old man, what did your wife say to you when you got in last night? Wrouds—Oh, are you just starting on your two weeks' vacation? Ascum—No. Why? Wrouds—Then you won't have time to listen. I can't talk as fast as she did.—Houston Post.

Why She Asked.

"Have you ever kissed a girl before?" she asked. "Why do you put that question to me?" he replied. "I only wished to know whether it was lack of experience or natural awkwardness that made you go about in such a ridiculous way."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Pretty Quarrel.

"Yes," said the suburban citizen, "it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands." "No hard words, I hope." "None whatever. My folks are trying to play the piano late enough every night to make the lawn mower artists next door oversleep themselves next morning."—Washington Star.

Concentrated.

"Say, why didn't you tell me that your father had a sore throat and couldn't speak?" "I don't see what difference that could make." "You don't? Why, it enabled him to concentrate all his energy in his feet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not Necessary.

Mrs. Neseigh—Jane, you haven't washed the front windows in over a week. Jane—No'm. I didn't think it necessary since the neighbors across the street moved away.—Bohemian Magazine.

The Woman Detective.

[Original.]

"This couple have been shadowing," said the chief of detectives to his subordinate, a woman, "fulfills all the conditions to make them the pair we are after—that is, if they are newly married."

"They have been married about three weeks."

"How do you know that?" "Well, I saw the wife pour out a glass of water, drink half of it and set the tumbler down on the sideboard. The husband drank the other half."

"Well?" "If they had been married, say, a year, he would have thrown out what she had left in the glass and filled it again for himself."

"H'm! And if they had been married several years?" "He would probably have rinsed the glass."

"Very good. I think you have in you the elements of a born detective. It is quite possible they are the couple we are looking for. But there are evidences that the man and woman reported by Bingham may also fulfill the conditions."

"They have been married some time."

"What makes you think so?"

"I saw them myself at the breakfast table in a hotel. He read his morning paper, while she sat taking in the costumes of the other women in the room. When they arose she put on her own wraps. No groom would have done the one or neglected to do the other."

"Bingham never thought of that. It takes a woman to observe certain conditions. This office shall never again be without several of your sex for just such work. But, to return to this couple you have lighted upon, the Grady's, what other reasons have you for thinking that they are in the third week of the honeymoon?"

"During the first week of marriage a couple are fearful of meeting some friend to deprive them of each other's company. During the second they don't care whether they do or not. During the third they begin to pine for the society of others. While I watched my quarry suddenly an old friend of the groom appeared. Grady's face, which had been showing a bored expression for several days, lighted up with a beautiful smile.

"And the wife?"

"Oh, she showed a bride's animosity to an old friend of her husband. She scowled at him. Nevertheless the two men went off together hilariously."

"Did you see the bridal pair when they met again?"

"Yes. She looked at him reproachfully. He tumbled all over himself to get her back to a happy state of mind."

"Upon my word, you're very observant. Where did you learn all this?"

"I'm married," she replied in a tone which, though modest, meant that her answer was conclusive.

He was evidently satisfied, for he turned again to his notes.

"Bingham reports that his pair showed all the affection of a bride and groom. The husband kissed the wife when he left her in the morning and again when he returned in the evening."

"Does he say that he kissed her in the dining room, in the hall and in the vestibule? Does he say that she waved to him from the window?"

"Well, no; he doesn't say that."

"And that he went back for another kiss?"

"Nor that either."

"Then why does Bingham assume the couple to be newly married?"

"Right you are. I fear Bingham is not up to such delicate work as this."

"The question is, Are the people I have been shadowing the pair that left N. on the 3 a. m. train on the 7th? It is known that that couple had been married two weeks. I struck them on the 3d. I have given you the best of evidence that the Grady's have been married but three weeks. Therefore that one condition is fulfilled; therefore they are the guilty couple."

"Hold on, there! You're a genius at observation, but I don't quite get on to your logic."

"Do you wish a conclusive reason for assuming them to be guilty?"

"If you have one."

"Well, neither of them likes children. I saw a sweet little girl approach them with something to sell. The woman said, 'Get out!' and the man swore at her."

"And your connecting links for your inference?"

"It is possible for a man to dislike children and be honest, but a woman who could turn against a dear little child would commit most any crime."

The chief pondered a few moments, then said:

"You have given me two entirely different kinds of evidence. The first showed remarkable power of deduction; the second seems to me to be absurd."

"To me the second is all important. Arrest the Grady's. They committed the crime."

"Have you any other reason for thinking so?"

"No; I don't want any other reason."

"That will do. You may go."

The Grady's were arrested and convicted. After the trial the chief sent for his subordinate who had shadowed them and said to her:

"The reason you gave me for thinking that the Grady's were guilty must have had some unexpressed connection with other reasons. Can you explain it to me?"

"I had no reason except the one I gave you."

"And that was enough for you?"

"Quite enough. It would or should be enough for any woman."

C. MASON BRADSTREET.

SHORT STORIES.

Red haired persons are usually impulsive and outspoken.

The estate of David Valentine has been settled at Fall River, Mass., after having been in the courts 102 years.

A building in Calais, Me., now used as a moving picture theater and formerly as a prize fighting arena was originally a church.

Elmer Barnard of Orlando, Me., captured a sturgeon nine feet long, weighing 400 pounds, in his weir recently. It is said to be the first sturgeon taken in the Penobscot in ten years.

A cane has been presented to the governor of Virginia that is a souvenir of two battlefields. The cane is of hickory and was cut from the famous field of Chancellorsville, and the handle is a deer foot, the animal being killed in the Wilderness.

The most remarkable oil field in the world is at Sumnerland, Cal., which is really in the sea and where oil is pumped from beneath the surf. There are now about 200 producing wells there, and they average about five barrels of oil a day.

Stolen Bases.

Infielder Shaefer of the Detroit is unquestionably the greatest comedian today among ball players.

This is Frank Chance's tenth year in baseball. In all of this time Chance has remained a member of the Chicago Nationals.

Walter Manning of the New York Americans seems to have the right stuff in him to make a success of the big league pitching job.

Pitcher Campbell of the Cincinnati Reds has no love for St. Louis. He says his turnaround by that club in 1905 put him back three years in his advancement in the profession.

When a pitcher gets as old as Cy Young one does not expect him to spring anything new on the batters, but it is claimed Cy is using more curve balls this year than he ever did.

German Gleanings.

One of the large electrical firms in Germany gives yearly from \$4 to \$7 to employees who have served for more than a year. The sum thus expended exceeds \$110,000 a year.

The table linen of the Prussian royal family and likewise of the reigning houses of Baden, Saxony, Bavaria and Wurttemberg is made at one particular factory devoted to the purpose at Bielefeld.

A new German law provides that the German language shall be used at all public meetings in all parts of the empire. This is part of the systematic effort to bring about the Germanization of Alsace, German Poland and the Danish districts of Schleswig-Holstein. The number of people affected is about 4,500,000.

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Forest Grove People Are Pleased to Learn How It is Done.

It's pretty hard to attend to duties With a constantly aching back; With annoying urinary disorders. Doan's Kidney Pills make work easier. They cure backache. They cure every kidney ill.

Mrs. A. H. Vose, living in Beaverton, Ore., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have proved of great value to me. At the time I began their use, I had been suffering for a long time from a weakness of the kidneys and back. I would arise in the morning feeling unrefreshed and (I fitted to begin my household duties. My head ached at times and I seemed to be weak all over. My kidneys were out of order and gave me a great deal of annoyance. I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking a few doses was greatly relieved. I was so delighted that I procured another supply and in a month was entirely free from the complaint. I am much better in every way since using Doan's Kidney Pills and give them the credit."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, Apr. 7th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Soren Jeppesen, of Butte, County of Washington, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 7732, for the purchase of Lots 1 and 2 of Section 35, in Township No. 3 north, Range No. 3 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on Thursday the 9th day of July, 1908.

He names as witnesses, Eli Howell, of Mountlake, Oregon; John Howell, of Mountlake, Oregon; Charles C. Nelson, of Butte, Oregon; Peter Hoffman, of Butte, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of July, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register. (First Pub. May 7)

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Forest Grove Time Table

NORTH BOUND.	
No. 7 departs 6:40 a. m., arrives at Portland 8:00 a. m.	
No. 8 " " 8:30 a. m., " " " " 10:30 a. m.	
No. 9 " " 1:30 p. m., " " " " 2:30 p. m.	
No. 1 " " 4:15 p. m., " " " " 6:35 p. m.	
SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 2 dep. Portland 7:00 a. m., Forest Grove 8:34 a. m.	
No. 3 " " 11:30 a. m., " " " " 12:20 p. m.	
No. 4 " " 4:10 p. m., " " " " 5:48 p. m.	
No. 10 " " 5:40 p. m., " " " " 7:00 p. m.	

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