

Fortunes of the World are Founded in Oil

Joe Chanslor, now several times a millionaire, was not long ago, a clerk in Los Angeles. He borrowed some money for the purpose of operating in California oil; the result was that it made him one of the wealthiest men in the state. John A. Bunting, formerly a brakeman on the Southern Pacific, through the investment of \$170.00 in California oil land became a millionaire. We could tell you of innumerable others. Why were Bunting, Chanslor, and the many others, who made their money through investments in oil, successful? Because they were shrewd, level headed, observing men possessing unbounded confidence in the great future of the California oil fields and the oil industry. The demand for oil is increasing daily. The consumption far exceeds the output. Several oil companies paid substantial dividends when oil was selling at fifteen cents per barrel. Oil is now selling at sixty cents per barrel at the well. The total dividends for the year 1908, from all the oil companies doing business in California, not including the Standard, will probably reach the \$6,000,000 mark for the year 1909. There fore the natural conclusion to arrive at, is Investment in Oil Securities. Invest at once. We are offering for sale a limited number of shares on what we consider to be one of the best companies operating in Kern county, in fact in California. We refer to the stock of the Kern Associated Oil Company. The Kern Associated Oil Company is the best oil proposition ever offered the investment public. This Company owns free of incumbrance forty acres in the very heart of the Kern river oil district, and situated on the Southern Pacific railroad. It adjoins the San Joaquin Oil & Development Company's property which was recently merged with the Associated Oil Co., whose stock is now selling at \$31.75 per share. It also adjoins the justly famous Discovery well where oil was first discovered in the Kern River Oil District.

The Kern Associated Oil Company has two wells on its property. Well No. 1 is in oil and gives about sixty five barrels of oil per day. With a greater depth and a more approved pump the production will be greatly increased. The Company desires to sink four more wells at once and to install modern compressed air pumps. We believe that well No. 2 will, with

greater depth, produce a large and inexhaustible oil supply as are the other wells on adjoining properties. We are offering a limited number of shares in this Company at twenty cents per share. Do you realize what this means? It means that in purchasing this stock you become interested in a company that can produce the oil. It is not a case of "they may," "they should," but "they are."

Let us again impress these highly important facts upon you: The property is a producer, is entirely surrounded by reliable producing properties, that there is sufficient acreage (forty acres) to justify the drilling of forty more wells all of which would be in the very core of one of the richest oil producing districts in the world. Remember that Kern County produces as much oil as any other three oil producing counties in California. Shipping facilities could not be better for the property adjoins the Southern Pacific tracks. The company has valuable assets in improvements: Two wells, derrick, tanks, tool and bunk houses etc.

Before accepting the fiscal agency of the Kern Associated Oil Company we thoroughly investigated every detail pertaining to the company and its property. We did not take snap judgment, we never do, consequently want to assure you that the stock of this company at twenty cents per share is the most unparalleled opportunity for the investor that ever came under our observation.

We sincerely believe that the Kern Associated Oil Co. is destined to pay dividends as surely and as regularly as are now being paid by the Associated Oil and other Companies operating on adjoining properties and we see no reason why within twelve months the Kern Associated stock should not be quoted at many times its selling price.

You can invest any amount from twenty (20) dollars up to twenty thousand (20,000) dollars. We allow you five (5) percent on cash subscriptions. You can purchase stock on the easy monthly plan if you so desire, one fifth down and one fifth per month. Send in your subscription at once. Don't delay. The stock of the Kern Associated Oil Co. is the best buy on the market today.

JOS. J. HOGAN CO.,
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Duties of the President Makers

Methods Followed by the Electoral College in Choosing the Chief Executive and Vice President—Development of a System That Has Been the Center of Various Momentous Disagreements.

By FREDERICK C. TOOMBS.

THAT things are not always what they seem is very well exemplified by the manner in which the American people elect their president and vice president. If you were to tell the average experienced voter that he has never legally and technically voted for either a president or a vice president he would probably class you with the people who still believe the earth is flat like a pancake.

The fact that a candidate for the presidency is named at a national convention and that his name is placed at the top of the ballot on election day has no relation whatever to the constitutional provisions regulating the mode of choosing a president. The name of the president or vice president would be left off the ballot if the actual intention of the framers of the constitution were followed, and in spite of the "unwritten law" which has developed the placing of the national candidates' names on the ballot it is in an actual legal sense done only as a guide to the voter to indicate in a simple and effective manner what set of members of the electoral college he is to vote for.

The electoral college, composed of prominent partisans termed electors and whose names appear on ballots in national elections, has become a sort of fifth wheel, a useless appendix, in

Union. After election the electors on the winning ticket are required to meet at some place designated by the legislature of the state on the second Monday in January and then cast their vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of which national candidates at least shall not be a resident of the same state as the electors themselves. As a result there never will be a national ticket made up of two men from the same state. For the electoral vote of the candidates' state would be lost to them. At the appointed time and place each body of electors makes up a list of all the candidates its members have for president and vice president, with the number of votes each receives. Every member of the college signs and certifies the list, the governor of the state certifies it, and the report is transmitted to the president of the United States senate. Both houses of congress assemble in the chamber of the lower house on the second Wednesday of February. The electoral votes are then counted, and the president of the senate then announces the result. If any person has received a majority of all the votes cast for president he is announced as elected president, and a candidate for vice president must also receive a majority of all votes cast for that office to be elected.

Should a tie occur in the electoral vote the house of representatives



COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

fact, owing to a radical change in the theory of government in this republic. Each state has as many electors and electoral votes as it has members in the senate and the house of representatives, and these men were originally intended to exercise their own initiative in voting for president and vice president after the election of their ticket at the polls. When the electors were given constitutional existence it was never designed that they should ever act as a unit, according to their party affiliations. That is exactly what they do today and have done for a century. Each elector is today in honor bound and pledged to cast his vote in the electoral college for the presidential candidate at the head of his party column.

How to Secure the Presidency.
Each state having a definite number of electoral votes, it becomes the object of the heads of presidential tickets to carry a larger number of states or the states having the largest number of electoral votes rather than to obtain the votes of the largest number of the citizens of the country, for, as readily seen, it is possible for a presidential candidate to receive more individual votes than any opponent and yet lose the presidency. This has occurred twice in the history of the country.

The constitution (article 11 and amendments and article 12) prescribes the number of electors and the particular manner in which they shall perform their duties, but the states have absolute power in designating the method of their appointment, and congress names the time when they shall be chosen and the day on which they shall formally meet to cast their votes.

Method of Election.
The electors are chosen the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November every four years, on presidential election day, in every state in the

elects the president, voting by states, each state having one vote.

When a tie occurs for vice president it is the senate that has the privilege of deciding the question.

Votes Cast at State Capitals.

The successful electors of each state invariably meet at their capital to cast their votes. Three copies of the result are made, one being mailed to the president of the senate (vice president), the second being dispatched to Washington by a trusted messenger, and the third as a precautionary measure is deposited in care of the federal judge of the circuit in which the electors meet. The copies received by the president of the senate are preserved in a specially constructed safe and additionally protected by an elaborate system of burglar alarms. When the president of the senate receives the sealed envelopes from the messengers containing the certified votes he delivers to them a receipt couched in the following guarded and noncommittal terms:

Vice President's Chamber,
Senate United States,
Washington, D. C., 1909.
Received of _____, claiming to be a messenger to deliver the same, a sealed package purporting to contain a certificate of the votes given for president and vice president of the United States by electors of the state of _____, alleged to have been elected Nov. 1, 1908.
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Vice President of the United States and President of the United States Senate.

Next to the thrusting aside of the system in which the chosen electors exercised their individual choice for president and vice president the greatest change from the original constitutional provisions is probably that

shown in the latter day mode of electing the vice president. In the first national elections held the man receiving the largest number of votes in the electoral college became president, while the man who got the second largest number of votes became vice president regardless of party. Thus in the early days of our country we had a president from one party and a vice president from another. That system was terminated, however, at the opening of the last century, and today there is but the remotest possibility that the vice president will be of a different party than the president.

There is one phase of the electoral system that has been attracting considerable attention of late. That is the inequitable degree of representation had by various states in the electoral college. Some states have far greater proportionate representation than others in respect to population. Thus the citizens of those states so favored have a larger voice in the choosing of a president and vice president than the voters of less fortunate states. For instance, seventeen states can be grouped having a total popular vote of practically the same as that of New York, yet the electoral votes of these seventeen states are almost twice those of New York in number. Nevada, with a popular vote of 12,000 in 1904, has three electoral votes, or one to about every 4,000 voters. Indiana, with a popular vote of 682,000 in 1904, has only fifteen electoral votes, or one to every 45,467 voters. New York is another unfortunate state in this respect, having one electoral vote to every 41,400 voters.

Adopted after a prolonged and bitter dispute in the famous constitutional convention of 1787 in Philadelphia, the electoral college system has since its inception been the center of various, momentous disagreements. When Washington was first elected to the presidency the legislatures of New York and New Hampshire were torn by dissensions which reached so far that no electors were chosen, and Washington consequently did not receive any votes from either of these states. At the second election, however, Washington received the unanimous vote of all the electors.

Not-able Historical Episode.

At the second election Jefferson and Burr appeared as candidates, Kentucky giving the former four votes and South Carolina giving the latter one. At the third election they appeared again and this time much more prominently, Jefferson receiving 68 votes and Burr 30. John Adams, with a vote of 71, just one over the requisite majority, carried off the presidency, and Jefferson became vice president. North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia each gave Adams one vote, giving Jefferson the rest, and these three scattering votes made Adams president.

At the fourth election Jefferson and Burr appeared again, and the vote in the electoral colleges was a tie, 73 each, which led to the famous election by the house, an episode occupying a prominent place in American history.

In 1825 there was another election by the house. For president Andrew Jackson had 69 electoral votes, John Quincy Adams 84, William H. Crawford 41 and Henry Clay 37, and, neither candidate having a majority, it devolved upon the house to choose a president from the three highest. The election came off on Feb. 9, 1825, and on the first ballot Adams was elected—for Adams, 13 states; for Jackson, 7; for Crawford, 4. In this election Clay threw his vote to Adams, who in turn made him secretary of state, and the resultant cry of bargain and sale ruined the great Kentuckian's presidential prospects.

A Celebrated Controversy.

The celebrated Samuel J. Tilden-Rutherford B. Hayes controversy occurred in 1876. A violent partisan dispute arose over the electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina. The entire matter was referred by congress to an electoral commission composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats. As a result by a strict party vote 185 electoral votes were awarded to Hayes and 184 to Tilden. Some of the supporters of Mr. Tilden became so aroused over the decision that they openly talked of "taking Tilden to Washington and seating him anyhow," and threats of bringing about a civil war were bruited about.

The ablest men of the newly born United States founded the electoral college, choosing a system that was but one of a dozen advanced for the purpose of deciding the presidency and vice presidency. To Alexander Hamilton is given most of the credit for bringing about the adoption of the system as originally created by the constitution.

Hamilton devoted the paper known as the "LXVIII Federalist" to the subject of the presidential election, and in it he urged many forcible reasons showing the advantage of submitting the choice to an independent body of men.

Among other things he said: "It is equally desirable that the immediate election should be made by men most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to the station and acting under circumstances favorable to deliberation and to a judicious combination of all reasons and inducements that were proper to govern this choice."

"A small number of persons selected by their fellow citizens from the general mass will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to so complicated an investigation."

George Washington was chairman of the convention, and active parts were taken by such men as Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, John Dickinson of New Jersey, Pinckney of South Carolina, Alexander Hamilton and others.

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