



### AURORA RESULTS

The following is the vote in the Aurora precinct for the chief candidates, in the Republican primary last Friday:—For president, Johnson 75, Lowden 29, Wood 24, Hoover 4.

For delegate-at-large to National convention, Boyd 65, Butler 55, Cameron 35, Carey 30, Compton 31, Harrison 27, Hickey 12, Kollock 5, McDonald 55, McLean 20, Maris 17, McCamnant 29, Olson 26, Rand 25, Stewart 44.

First district delegates—Adams 46, Poph 24, Kendall 5, Tooze 70, Wrightman 91.

For vice president—Lodge 68, Washington 23, Webster 21.

For presidential electors—George 80, Mrs. Hendee 85, Hotchkiss 87, Hume 78, Ivanhoe 76, Lockwood 42, Robb 47.

For senator—Abraham 48, Standfield 74.

For congressman—Hawley 95.

For secretary of state—Coburn 11, Jones 11, Kozer 25, Lockley 9, Parsons 7, Schulderman 20, Wood 34.

For justice supreme court—Bean 99, Benson 95, Harris 94, McBride 99.

For public service commissioner—Buehnel 76, Cousins 32.

For representatives Marion county—Busselle 35, Davey 60, Davidson 16, Hughes 24, Kay 76, Keber 33, Looney 45, Martin 35, Perry 14, Riggs 41, Watson 14, Weeks 19, Wrightman 49, Zorn 67.

For county assessor—Jones 8, West 56, Steelhammer 56.

For coroner—Clough 52, Rigdon 55.

The other candidates had no opposition, but received votes as follows—Boyer 110, Bower 106, Smith 104, Brooks 105, Drager 101, Hunt 104.

For justice of the peace numerous names were written in as follows:

Watt 2, Geo. Fry 8, Webert 4, Crittenden 5, L. I. Snyder 2, S. A. Miller, J. Westcott 1, A. J. Zimmerman 1, V. O. Fry 1.

For constable—W. O. Fry 6, A. M. Fry 1, Geo. Kinzer 8, Adam Burkholder 2, G. A. Ehlen 1, E. J. Snyder 1, A. W. Kraus 1, Albert Ehlen 1.

For county committeeman—Webert 7, Sadler 2, A. H. Will 3, Dr. Giesy 4, Watt 2.

The Aurora vote on the measures ran true to form as follows—Eminent Domain over Roads, yes 71, no 54.

Four per cent road bond limit—yes 58, no 77.

Restoring capital punishment—yes 99, no 45.

Crook and Curry county bonding amendment—yes 43, no 62.

Successor to governor measure—yes 64, no 67.

Higher educational act—yes 59, no 75.

Soldiers education Aid act—yes 56, no 78.

Elementary educational act—yes 71, no 66.

Blind school tax measure—yes 74, no 57.

In the democratic Aurora primary, the only matter of interest was the vote for senator—Chamberlain 17, Starkweather 0.

McAdoo received 16 votes for president, Purdy 4 for delegate, and Jack Sadler 1, for county committeeman.

### MARION CANDIDATES

Marion county last Friday nominated the following Republicans for the various offices within the county:

Oscar Bower, sheriff.

John H. Carson, district attorney.

U. G. Boyer, county clerk.

O. A. Steelhammer, assessor.

W. M. Smith, superintendent.

Mildred Brooks, recorder.

D. Drager, treasurer.

R. B. Herrick, surveyor.

J. E. Hunt, commissioner.

Lloyd T. Rigdon, coroner.

Thos. Kay, Frank Davey, D. H. Looney, J. C. Perry, Ivan G. Martin, for representatives.

### THE BUTTEVILLE VOTE

The Butteville precinct's outstanding feature at Friday's primary was the 13 votes for Johnson, 7 for Lowden, 3 for Hoover and 2 for Wood, while at the same time 33 votes were cast for Wrightman and 22 for Tooze both of whom opposed Johnson.

For senator, Butteville gave Abraham 25, and Standfield 15. For secretary of state Coburn, the first man on the list received 33 votes, while Lockley was next with 11 and Jones was at the tail with 2, Kozer received 7, Wood 5.

For Marion county representatives, Busselle received 19, Davey 19, Davidson 13, Hughes 13, Kay 20, Keber 9, Looney 13, Martin 16, Perry 17, Riggs 7, Watson 14, Weeks 19, Wrightman 49, Zorn 30.

West received 21 for assessor, Steelhammer 11, Jones 13. For coroner Clough received 33, Rigdon 11.

Nepoleon Davis received the usual half dozen votes for J. P. and E. A. M. Giesy was chosen precinct committeeman by 3 votes.

The 4% road bond amendment was yes 29, no 34. Restoring hanging, yes 31, no 26. Successor to governor measure, yes 24, no 34. College educational act, yes 20, no 37. Soldiers Aid tax, yes 2, no 36. The elementary school act, yes 23, no 33. Blind school measure, yes 22, no 32.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kraus and children were Portland visitors Sunday.

## STORY OF THE AURORA COLONY

### High School Student Writes Interesting Account of the Founding and Growth of the Famous Old Colony.

The following story of the founding of the Aurora Colony under the leadership of Dr. Wm. Keil appears in "The Waags", the Aurora High School Annual, issued this week. It was written by Miss Leona Will, one of the high school students, and a granddaughter of one of the original members of the colony.

Dr. William Keil, the founder of the Aurora Colony, was born in Prussia, Germany, March 6, 1811.

His occupation as a young man was tailoring. While he was working at that business he was also studying medicine. When about thirty years of age he came to America, landing at New York. From that place he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he practiced medicine. A little later he went out as a missionary for the Lutheran Methodist church. It was as a missionary that in 1843 he established a colony in Bethel, Missouri. His idea in forming the colony was to have everybody on an equal footing, to have no rich and no poor.

Some of his followers in the colony came from Germany, but most of them from the eastern states.

The people of this little colony having heard of the rich land of the west, the land where milk and honey flowed, as it was called, sincerely longed to go there. In order to find out the conditions of the west, and if possible a suitable location for a colony, Dr. Keil sent out eight people to look around and report to him.

Dr. Keil's son, William Keil, Jr., had at one time made the request of his parents that if he should die not to bury his body in the state of Missouri. While these eight men were out west young William died. He was a boy of only sixteen years of age. His parents wishing to comply with their son's request, planned to go out west and take his body with them. So they put the body in an air-tight coffin filled with alcohol.

In that spring of the year of 1855, thirty-five wagons with one hundred and fifty people left Bethel to make their home in the bright and happy west. At St. Joseph, Missouri, they were begged by authorities of that place, not to proceed till the trouble with the Indians had abated. But the leader of the train paid no attention and went on.

A few days after leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, the travelers saw their first Indian. He was galloping across the open country on a spotted pony.

The leader of the train immediately sent several men on horseback in pursuit to capture and bring the Indian to camp. When he was brought back to camp, he was dripping wet with perspiration, caused by his fear of the white people. He thought he would be put to death just as the whites were if they were captured by the Indians. The white people instead of torturing him spread a blanket on the ground for him to sit on and then brought him food to eat. After he had eaten all he wanted, he was set on his pony and by means of signs told that the white people wanted to be the Indians' friends.

From that time on one or more Indians would visit the train daily. As they all were treated kindly, they were never quarrelsome. One old chief traveled with the train for sometime. One day as the train was passing through a little canyon, they could see the heads of hundreds of Indians, raised a little above the sage brush. But the old chief told the people there was no cause for alarm, and that the train would not be attacked as long as he was with them. The next morning, however, several of the oxen were missing. The people complained to the chief about it. The chief mounted one of the horses and rode away. About an hour later he was seen coming down the hillside driving the oxen. After that the pioneers had no trouble with the Indians until Oregon was reached. Five months after leaving St. Joseph, and in the fall of the same year the weary travelers arrived at Willapa, Washington, where they decided to spend the winter.

The people not having enough provision to last them through the coming winter, had to seek work where ever they could find it. Four men went to Cascade to work in a saw mill. A short time after these men left, the people of Willapa, received the bad news, that the entire mill crew including these four had been massacred by the Indians.

During the winter twenty men from the company went to a place on the stage road, about half way between Salem and Portland. At this place they bought two quarter-sections of land from the homesteaders, White and Smith. On this land they began at once to build houses for the colonists.

The next spring all the people of the colony came to this place. When they arrived, there was only a little saw mill, a grist mill and one or two log cabins that had been built by the men during the winter. The saw mill and grist mill were bought by the colony.

The first houses to be erected were on the west side of town. One of these houses stood until a few years ago.

Another train of settlers left Bethel, Missouri in 1863, with forty wagons and about one hundred and fifty more settlers. Two years later a fourth and last train came out to the colony. These last trains of settlers had to obtain special permits from the government to leave the states in which they lived, as this was during the time of the civil war and the Union needed all the men she could obtain.

The town of Aurora was named in honor of Dr. Keil's daughter, Aurora, and in reference to the Northern Lights. The Northern Lights lit up the north and the colony was expected to illuminate the west.

The colony thrived well and other settlers kept joining all the time. Some of the settlers came by water to Panama, then across the Isthmus and from there by boat to Portland. Portland in those days was not what it is today. The town had but eight stores in all, no paved streets nor cement sidewalks. On both sides of main street there were rows of shade trees, and stumps were no uncommon thing in nearly all the streets. The houses were all of wood as cement and brick buildings were yet unknown in this section of the country.

The colony soon had a lumber yard, grist mill, shoe shop, harness shop, blacksmith shop, drug store, tailor shop, and merchandise store, as well as a large amount of land cleared and in crops.

In 1865, the people began the erection of a church. The lumber for the building was all hand-planed, and the timbers for the foundation were cut from logs by hand. The church was not completed until the next year.

Meetings were held in this church every Sunday and on other church days. On such occasions everybody was required to attend meetings. It was the custom of the men and boys to occupy the long benches on one side of the church and the women and girls those on the opposite side. Dr. Keil usually conducted the services, although there were other preachers in the colony.

The leading officials of the colony had the right to forbid marriages, when the matches displeased them. They would not allow any member of the colony to marry any one outside the colony. The object in prohibiting members of the colony from marrying people not belonging to the colony, was to prevent the colony from becoming disorganized and losing its individuality. It was thought that as soon as the colonists would begin to marry outsiders, the colony would drift apart, as the religion and belief would naturally change.

### NOMINEES IN CLACKAMAS

In Clackamas county the following were nominated for state and county offices, at the primaries Friday on the Republican ticket:

Harvey E. Cross, county judge.

William A. Proctor, county commissioner.

William J. Wilson, sheriff.

Fred A. Miller, clerk.

J. G. Noe, recorder.

Alberta Dunn, treasurer.

Livy Stipp, district attorney.

Thompson Meldrum, surveyor.

William B. Cook, assessor.

O. A. Pace, coroner.

On the democratic ticket E. T. Mass was nominated for sheriff, Gilbert Hedges for district attorney, and R. B. Beattie for county judge.

Beattie once served as county judge but was recalled. His name was not on the ballot Friday but it was written in. It is believed he will make the race in November against Cross.

### IN APPRECIATION

To my friends who stood by me so loyally during the recent campaign and to all those who contributed towards the victory on last Friday I wish to express my sincere appreciation. I will earnestly endeavor to merit your confidence.

LOYD T. RIGDON

Lester Matthien was a business visitor here Tuesday.

### THE WINNERS

The Oregon primary election resulted in the following nominations on the Republican ticket:

For president, Hiram Johnson.

For delegates-at-large, Wallace McCamnant, Conrad Olson, Sanfield McDonald, and Chas Cary.

For senator, R. M. Stanfield.

For congressman, W. C. Hawley.

For secretary of state, Sam Kozer.

For supreme court, Henry J. Bean, Henry L. Benson, Lawrence T. Harris and Tlos. A. McBride.

For dairy commissioner, C. L. Hawley.

For public service commissioner, Fred Buehnel.

On the Democratic ticket George Chamberlain was nominated for senator over Harvey Starkweather.

### MEASURES ALL CARRY

It is now certain that all the measures won by a good majority. The carrying of the road bond amendment places 7 or 8 million dollars more at the disposal of the state highway commission as soon as the bonds can be sold to advantage.

The success of the college millage bill and the elementary educational bill puts the schools of the state in possession of liberal income.

The restoration of capital punishment carried by a decisive vote, as did most of the other measures. Marion county swatted most of them, but Multnomah's vote passed them.

## PILLOW CASE TUBING AND SHEETING

We now have in stock supplies of pillow case tubing and sheeting, in standard widths, both bleached and unbleached. It has been impossible to obtain these goods for months past, but we are now prepared to furnish our customers such goods in almost any quantity.

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