

WOULD TAFT BE A GRACEFUL LOSER?

His Friends Believe He Could Meet Defeat and Still Smile.

How does President Taft view his own chances for re-election? If the fortunes of the campaign should go against him, would he be a good loser? Can he stand the gaff without his future being embittered?

These are questions being asked by Americans, who love the National game of politics and take interest in it. Nothing is more uncertain than this same game and if the tide should go against the republicans and land a democrat in office, would the big fellow in the White House still smile?

President Taft's supporters do not expect anything of that sort to happen, but they believe he is a good loser, basing this opinion on his past



PRESIDENT TAFT

actions and what he has said whenever the subject has been brought up. He must realize that, holding as he does, the biggest job on the Western Hemisphere, many others have their eyes fixed on the same high place and the interests, which always seek to control the government, are ceaseless in their efforts to place a man favorable to them in the presidential chair. Knowing then the uncertainty of politics and the traditional ingratitude of republicans, President Taft has spoken of just such a contingency. He spoke directly to the point on this matter when he said:

"I am very grateful for the honors the people have given me. I do not affect to deny the satisfaction I should feel, if, after casting up the totals, pro and con, and striking a balance, they should decide that my first term had been fruitful enough of good to warrant their giving me another. Any man would be proud of such a verdict, but I have not been willing, nor shall I be, to purchase it at a sacrifice of my freedom to do my duty as I see it. My happiness is not dependent upon any office and I shall go back to private life with no heartburnings, if the people, after an unprejudiced review of my administration, conclude that someone else can serve them to their greater advantage.

"The truth is that political considerations have not weighed heavily with me. I have tried to do in each case what seemed to me the wisest thing, regardless of its effect upon my future. Indeed, in more than one case I have been perfectly conscious when blood had been stirred by some act of mine, or some refusal to act. The circumstance that some persons who hail me after one application of equal justice, as a far seeing, conservative patriot, denounce me after the next, as an unreasonable radical, does not greatly disturb my equanimity. I set that down as all in the day's work."

TAFT MONEY OFFERED

But Makes Big President Odds-On Favorite.

The wager recently offered in New York of \$5000 to \$4000, that the president will be re-elected if nominated, seems to show that somebody has considerable confidence in the return of the president's administration to power. Somebody with \$5000 believes that Bill Taft can come back.

Money talks and some of the enthusiastic backers of Mr. La Follette, Colonel Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson ought to come to the front and take the short end of this bet. As a sporting proposition, this is a good bet, even if he loses, but the fact that there are no takers as yet speaks eloquently. The east, which necessarily gets a clearer view of the president and a more intimate knowledge of his work, from being closer to him, is evidently pretty well satisfied with President Taft and believes he will be re-elected. The bet will be allowed to stand for some time, it is reported, waiting for some courageous enemy of the administration to come to the front with his \$4000.

Roosevelt is Real Mad, says Aunt Torrey.

Millbury, Mass., March 3.—Miss Delia Torrey believes "Nephew Bill" should be renominated by the Republican party for the Presidency. "I was looking up a quotation when you came in," said Miss Torrey to a reporter. "The quotation is: 'Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad.' This is applicable, I believe, to Mr. Roosevelt. 'Isn't it dreadful?' she said, 'how these two friends have parted? Do you think,' she asked, 'that I am overstating it when I say the separation is due to the selfishness of one man? It honestly looks to me as if Mr. Roosevelt has lost his reason, judging from some of his recent utterances and doings.'

That Miss Torrey has been following the trend of events in the Republican party was evidenced by her discussion of her nephew's opponents.

"Some will call them neurotics," she said, "but I suggest that they be called Roosevelt's bullycrats. They must have a name, and the term insurgents does not describe them."

Motion Pictures in Politics.

If kept free from claptrap the film shows can make a hit this year in national affairs. This is a big country, with territory nearly half way around the world. It covers many climates and races, with the American type highly predominant. Why not cultivate motion pictures in which the intelligent advancement of all the people is the aim? We have troops on police duty in China. Not much is known of our more than 3000 islands in the Philippines group. Hawaii is a region of pictorial interest, and so are Porto Rico and Guantanamo. The oversea railroad to Key West is unique. Irrigation projects and the Panama Canal always invite the camera. The Mexican border is a stirring place. Current public events are an exhaustible subject for illustration.

Scouring cowboys and dime novel sentimentalism have had more than a fair share of attention in picture shows. As for scenes with a political significance it will be necessary, if audience are to be pleased, to steer clear of the buncombe of demagogues. The United States is an infinitely bigger proposition than any man is or can ever be unless its form of government suffers a fatal change. So if politics is to be introduced on the screens let it be in accord with the greatness of the people themselves, their sovereign powers, and their country.

Mr. Bryan suggests that Gov. Shafrath of Colorado be the Democratic nominee for president. This dark-horse idea has been reached after a careful look over the field. The trouble with the Russian mind is that it is wholly unable to understand the American mind in its broad inclusiveness of all mankind as entitled to the liberties and immunities of American citizenship. The Russian mind must widen before it can reach us.

Two bunco steerers, pointing out a Chicago water tower to a pilgrim, were about to sell it to him for \$5000 when a policeman came along. High finance has never been as high in Chicago as in New York, but if this trick could have been turned, Wall street would have had to look to its laurels.

Judge Porterfield of Kansas City ordered a woman who appeared dressed décolleté in his court to "go and put on some clothes." With this stand in Kansas City, and in Rome, where the pope has forbidden cardinals to appear at any dinner where décolleté dresses are worn, fashion is getting its bumps.

An Oklahoma judge has ousted from office both the sheriff and the county attorney for not enforcing the prohibition law at Sapula. The fact that sixteen joints were found in operation by the successors of the ousted officials would seem to indicate that the court knew what it was doing, but it would seem also to indicate that prohibition is a failure.

The Senate learned that England has already formally acknowledged the right of the United States to fortify the Panama Canal, and that, therefore, that question can never be brought up under the pending Anglo-American arbitration treaty, which the Senate is to act upon this week. A letter read in the Senate, written by Secretary John Hay, who aided in framing the Hay-Pauncefot treaty dealing with the canal matter, said that the whole theory of that pact was that "the canal is to be entirely American." The enormous cost of construction is to be borne by the United States alone. When constructed it is to be exclusively the property of the United States, and is to be managed, controlled and defended by it.

Two.

Matt. 15-11. "And he said a certain man had two sons."

From the time Abel and Cain met to worship, each offering his sacrifice of what he had produced, down through the age of time, all worship has been divided into two factions that are antagonistic to each other. The Independent Church is opposite to all other churches that teach reward for accomplishing what is right or in obedience to God's laws and punishment for the contrary, or that holds that we are our brother's keeper.

When the younger son chose of his own free will, he asked the father for his portion. He left on his own recognizance and when he came to himself (not the priest or evangelist or preacher) he said (to himself): "I will arise and will go, etc." He was independent. No one led him away or led him back to the father's home. He exercised his own free will. The only dissenting voice was that of his brother. It is impossible to build a church large enough to accommodate both sons. The natural difference makes it prohibitive.

The younger son had no claim for recognition. There was nothing due him. He had used up his inheritance, he had forfeited his rights entirely, he could never hope to be classed with the righteous son who still had his inheritance in fact, who had labored in the father's field all his life, hence the need of two churches, one for the godly and the other for the lost and hopeless.

There is no such thing as a son changing from one to the other. The younger son was always the younger son. He was constitutionally what he was and so with the elder son. It was just as natural for the one to remain at home as it was for the other to venture out into the world. What was the younger son's gain was not the elder son's loss, for the father justified the elder son and invited him into the feast. He was just as welcome as the other. He could only comprehend reward and punishment. It appeared out of reason that the father had revealed his compassion on the younger son who had wasted his portion in riotous living while he had never been rewarded for his life's service.

The father had two sons. They were evenly divided, as many remained at home as went away, and so it is with the world in general. Half the people love to enjoy their own liberty, to act and think and speak what their impulse dictates, while the other half are conservative. The one is capable of reflecting the past, while the other is given to prognosticating the future.

If there were two churches near enough together to be in contrast, and yet far enough apart that one would not disturb the other, the one for the righteous who is seeking the great reward, and the other for the sinner whom Christ died to save, the people would become more interested and take more interest in the hope beyond. Competition makes a race attractive. The merest dog fight on the streets of Tillamook will attract more men in five minutes than all the churches can draw together in a whole week to present one side that is due the righteous. There is no sense of a race unless two or more run. Cain killed his competitor, but he was never known to worship again. The steeple of our church is high only in comparison to the other fellows. Either of the two sons would not have attracted our attention without the other.—J. C. Gove.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon, February 9, 1912.

To Edgar Elkins, of Blaine, Oregon, Contestee.

You are hereby notified that Dick Dixon, who gives Blaine, Oregon, as his post-office address, did on January 31, 1912, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead Entry, Serial No. 01430, made December 4, 1907, for Southeast quarter (¼), Section 22, Township 3 South, Range 8 West, Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that EDGAR ELKINS has abandoned said land and has not lived on said land for eighteen months (18) last past.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by his office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the fourth publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office one copy of that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

H. F. HIGBY, Register. J. C. ANDREY, Receiver. Dates of publications, February 2nd, February 23rd, March 7th, March 14th, 1912.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Tillamook.

Tillamook County Bank, a corporation, Trustee, Plaintiff, vs. E. C. Sowle and Lucy J. Sowle, Defendants.

To E. C. Sowle and Lucy J. Sowle, the above named defendants: 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 suit on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this Summons, and if you fail so to appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the said court for the relief demanded in the complaint herein.

The relief demanded is the foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by you to the plaintiff in said suit on or about August 12th, 1910, bearing said date, to secure the payment of five promissory notes executed by you for \$380.00 each, bearing the same date and payable respectively on or before 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years after that date, with interest after date at the rate of six per cent. per annum, which said mortgage conveyed to the plaintiff 40 acres of land off the East side of the West half of the South East quarter of Section 4, in Township 2 South, Range 9 West, W.M., except 2 acres square out of the South East corner of said tract, all of the above tract of land being in Tillamook County, Oregon, and for the recovery of a judgment against you for the amount of said indebtedness, with interest. For the further sum of \$200.00 as attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements of this suit, and that the said mortgage be foreclosed, and the said property sold for the purpose of satisfying the said mortgage, and that you and each of you, and all persons claiming under you be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title, interest or estate in or to said property, or any portion thereof, save the statutory right of redemption, and that the purchaser at the sale be put into the immediate possession of the property, and for such further relief as may seem equitable.

This summons is published by order of the Hon. Homer Mason, County Judge of Tillamook County, Oregon, said order being made and dated at Tillamook City, Oregon, on February 15th, 1912. The time prescribed in the order for publication is once a week for six successive weeks, and the date of the first publication is Thursday, February 15th, 1912.

H. T. BOTTS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Synopsis of the Annual Statement of the Security Life Insurance Company.

Of America, in the State of Virginia on the 31st day of December, 1911, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL.	
Amount of capital paid up	\$ 500,000.00
INCOME.	
Premiums received during the year	\$ 498,161.18
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	83,062.26
Income from other sources received during the year	2,006.36
Total income	\$ 584,219.80
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for losses, endowments, annuities and surrender values	\$ 150,577.90
Dividends paid to policy holders during the year	4,451.93
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	150,010.87
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	37,382.82
Amount of all other expenditures	72,724.84
Total expenditures	\$ 421,148.36
ASSETS.	
Special assets	\$ 200,159.78
Market value of stocks and bonds owned	671,466.70
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	611,044.13
Premium notes and policy loans	564,725.75
Cash in banks and on hand	94,496.38
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	49,587.15
Other assets (net) less not admitted assets	54,775.85
Total assets	\$2,246,255.74
Total assets admitted in Oregon	\$2,246,255.74
LIABILITIES.	
Net reserve	\$1,253,247.00
Total policy claims	22,082.83
All other liabilities	28,518.76
Total liabilities	\$ 1,303,848.59
Total insurance in force December 31, 1911	15,127,839.00
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR.	
Total risks written during the year	111,000.00
Gross premiums received during the year	3,984.72
Security Life Insurance Co. of America.	
By O. W. JOHNSON, Secretary.	
Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service: C. O. JOHNSON, Prineville, Oregon.	

ASSETS.	
Value of real estate owned	\$ 153,084.15
Value of stocks and bonds owned	48,475.00
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	2,579,721.00
Cash in banks and on hand	181,991.41
Premiums in course of collection and in transmission	203,608.43
Interest and rents due and accrued	48,081.04
Total assets	\$3,215,161.03
Total assets admitted in Oregon	\$3,215,161.03
LIABILITIES.	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	153,334.16
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	1,308,809.13
Due for commission and brokerage	494.98
All other liabilities	21,692.26
Total liabilities	\$1,576,330.53
Total insurance in force December 31, 1911	275,429,648.00
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR.	
Total risks written during the year	\$ 91,000.00
Gross premiums received during the year	1,378.04
Premiums returned during the year	93.13
By H. M. SCHMITT, Secretary.	
Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service: J. P. FORD, Portland, Oregon.	

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Notice of Final Account. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Martin Petersen, Deceased, has filed in the County Court of Tillamook County, Oregon, his final account as such administrator, and that said Court has appointed Monday, the 1st day of April, 1912, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock a. m. at the Court House in Tillamook City, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing of objections to said final account and the settlement thereof. Dated this February 29th, 1912. E. B. BARTHROP, Administrator of the Estate of Martin Petersen, Deceased.

Foreclosure Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That by virtue of a decree of foreclosure and order of sale made and entered of record by the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Yamhill County, on the 1st day of February, 1912, in a cause wherein LEWIS L. SHORT, RIDGE was plaintiff and CHARLES HENRY LARISON was defendant, which decree and order of sale was in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, and decreed foreclosure of mortgage upon the sale of the real property described therein in the manner provided by law, and the application of the proceeds of said sale to the payment of the costs and expenses of such foreclosure and sale, taxed at \$37.25, and accruing costs, and attorneys fee amounting to \$150.00, and to the payment of the sum of \$2801.87 with interest accruing thereon, I will, on the 8th day of April, 1912, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Court House door at Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described property, to-wit: the E. ½ of the N.E. ¼ and the E. ½ of the S.E. ¼ of section 33, in T. 2 S., R. 10 W., of the Will. Mer. in Tillamook County, Oregon, containing eighty acres more or less.

Dated February 27th, 1912. H. CRANSHAW, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

Synopsis of the annual statement of the National-Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

Of North Side, Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 31st day of December, 1911, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL.	
Amount of capital paid up	\$1,000,000.00
INCOME.	
Premiums received during the year in cash	\$1,306,827.72
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year	163,569.12
Income from other sources received during the year	222.63
Total income	\$1,470,619.52
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Losses paid during the year	\$ 672,684.73
Dividends paid during the year on capital stock	136,064.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	444,836.76
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	46,689.70
Amount of all other expenditures	101,131.98
Total expenditures	\$1,401,407.17
ASSETS.	
Value of real estate owned	\$ 153,084.15
Value of stocks and bonds owned	48,475.00
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