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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

ORPET TAKES STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Tells of His Meetings With His Victim and of Dope He Sent Her

Courtroom, Waukegan, Ill., June 25.—Will Orpet took his stand this afternoon as the first witness in his defense in his trial for Marion Lambert's murder.

The first questions put to Orpet were regarding some of the letters he had written Marion and which were introduced in evidence by the state.

In connection with one of the letters Orpet declared he didn't believe Marion ever was in a delicate condition. "I really went on with a statement that if she was, it was not his fault. He explained that he had taken precautions against any such condition.

"Once," he said, "when Marion wrote she was sick and feared something was wrong, I sent her from Madison a bottle of molasses and water."

The courtroom crowd laughed at this. "Well," his counsel asked, "she wanted medicine, and I thought that would relieve her mental condition."

Orpet said his meeting with Marion in Helms woods in February, the day she died, was under the same circumstances as his previous meetings with her—that of friendship, he declared.

The youth then told of giving an "alibi letter" to Pederson, a college chum to mail after he had left Madison to keep this trust with Marion.

Orpet said he had not saved many of the letters Marion wrote him, and also had torn up the letters he received from Josephine Davis, Marion's chum.

Sent Her Medicine "I didn't think it worth while to save them," said Orpet.

"Marion wrote me in October saying she was to become a mother. I arranged for an appointment with her and came down to Lake Forrest on October 30 or November 1. I saw Marion then and told her there was no danger."

Marion wrote him again after that. Orpet said, repeating her fears. It was at this time, he said, the bottle of molasses and water was sent to Marion.

"When did you get the next letter?"

Last Times Today Dustin Farnum in A Man of Sorrow

Pathe Weekly

VE LIBERTY

Extra---Today HIPPRODROME VAUDEVILLE

Held Over By Demand

THREE FINE ACTS

BLIGN THEATRE

ROOSEVELT DECLINES THE NOMINATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

high loyalty to all that is loftiest in American tradition.

"Events have shown that the progressive party in 1912 offered the only alternative to the triumph of the democratic party. Moreover, these events have shown that even the application of the principles which we then advocated is even more necessary to this nation than we at the time supposed.

"The results of the terrible world war of the past two years have now made it evident to all who are willing to see, that in this country there must be spiritual and industrial preparedness, along the lines of efficiency, of loyal service to the nation and of practical application of the precept that each man must be his brother's keeper. Furthermore, it is no less evident that this preparedness for tasks of peace forms the only sound basis for that indispensable military preparedness, which rests on universal military training, and which finds expression in universal obligatory service in time of war.

Such universal obligatory training and service are the necessary complements of universal suffrage, represent the realization of the true American, the democratic ideal in both peace and war.

Loyalty to Party Not Needed.

"Sooner or later the national principles championed by the progressives of 1912 must in their general effect be embodied in the structure of our national existence. With all my heart I shall continue to work for these great ideals, shoulder to shoulder with the men and women who in the past have championed them; and I am sure that those men and women will show a like loyalty to the events of the past two years have proven to be vital to the permanency of our national existence. The method by which we are to show our loyalty to these ideals must be determined in each case by the actual event. Our loyalty is to the fact, to the principle, to the ideal and not merely to the name, and least of all, to the party name.

Democrats Adopted Ideas.

"The progressive movement has been given an incalculable impetus by what the progressive party has done. Our strongest party antagonists have accepted and enacted into law, or embodied in their party platform, very many of our most important principles. Each has been accomplished in a awakening the public to a better understanding of the problems of social and industrial welfare. Yet it has become evident that people under existing conditions are not willing to accept a new party, it is impossible for us progressives to abandon our convictions. But we are faced with the fact that as things actually are, the progressive national organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our life. Under such circumstances our duty is to do the best we can and not to sink because our leadership is rejected. That we ourselves continue to believe the course we advocated was in the highest interest of the American people is evident from the question. It is unpatriotic to refuse to do the best possible merely because these people have not put us in position to do what we regard as the very best. It remains for us, good-humoredly and with common sense, to face the situation and endeavor to get out of it the best way it can be made to yield from the standpoint of the interests of the nation as a whole.

Roasts the President.

"This was the situation at the opening of the present year. It was clearly evident that unless a cataclysm occurred the presidential election would result in the choice of either the republican or the democratic nominee. The present administration, during its three years of life, has been guilty of shortcomings more signal than those of any administration since the days of Buchanan. From the standpoint of national honor and interest, it stood on an even lower level than the administration of Buchanan. No administration in our history had done more to relax the spring of the national will to decide the national conscience. Within the republican party conflicting forces were at work. There were men among the organization leaders who advocated a course of action such as offered no improvement upon the democratic position, and advocated the nomination of candidates whose election would have represented no improvement on the continuance in office of Mr. Wilson. If such a course were followed, it would obviously become our duty to run a third ticket. But it was plainly our duty to do everything possible in order to prevent such a necessity, to do everything short of sacrificing our most sacred convictions in order to secure the alignment under one leadership of the forces opposed to the continuance in power of Mr. Wilson and the democratic party.

"Under these circumstances the progressive national committee at Chicago in January outlined our duty to seek common action with the republican party, using the following words: 'Our people are seeking leadership. \* \* \* Leadership of the highest order and most courageous character; leadership that will draft to itself for the country's benefit the unselfish and patriotic services of its ablest citizens. The correct way to secure for our country the required leadership will be by having, if possible, both the progressive and republican parties choose the same standard bearer and the same principles.

"Six weeks later on March 9, in my Trinidad statement I asked for a similar combination against the democratic party, on a platform of 'clean cut, straight-out national Americanism,' and for a candidate 'who will not merely stand for such a program, before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected.' "This was, in effect, the same statement that I made in my telegram to ex-Senator Jackson, which ran in part as follows: 'Can we not, forgetting past differences, now join, for the safety and honor of our country, to enforce the policies of genuine Americanism and genuine preparedness? Surely we have no right to act in accordance with the

words of Abraham Lincoln when he said: 'May we not all, having common interests, unite in a common effort to save our common country? May we not ask those who have much differed with us to join in this same spirit toward those who have?'

"As far as my own soul is known to me, it is in this same spirit that at the time I make this appeal to republicans and progressives assembled at Chicago.

"In addition to these statements I had also stated my own attitude verbally and in letters during the week immediately preceding the convention to scores of leading progressives from all parts of the country, including many leaders at the convention. To these men I expressed my earnest hope that the republicans would so act to make it possible for the progressives to join with them. I stated to them, however, that in view of the attitude of some of the republican leaders, it was at least conceivable that we should be put in a position where our highest duty, our fealty to the country, our sense of what patriotism demanded in a great crisis would make it imperative on us to run a separate ticket; and that whether in such event it would be necessary for us to head that ticket could not be determined in advance. I stated in these interviews and in these letters with the utmost emphasis, that the decision of this point, like the whole matter of running a separate ticket, would have to be determined by what the interests of the country demanded in view of the action finally taken by the convention at Chicago.

"At the time many republican leaders asserted that my statements were not made in good faith; that I really intended to insist upon my own nomination by the republican convention, and that if I was not so nominated, I intended to accept the progressive nomination and run on a third ticket. Of course, my fellow progressives were under no such error. They knew that I spoke in good faith and meant exactly what I said. They knew that my utterances were to be accepted at their exact face value as meaning that if the republicans nominated a man whom we could conscientiously support we would support him. The progressive convention came together knowing my public statements, and therefore, knowing exactly what my attitude was.

"In my judgment, the nomination of Mr. Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statement of the progressive national committee, issued last January, and in my own statements. Under existing conditions, the nomination of a third ticket would, in my judgment, be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson. I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut, straight-out Americanism, before election. But will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected.

"He is beyond all comparison better fitted to be president than Mr. Wilson. It would be a grave detriment to the country to re-elect Mr. Wilson. I shall, therefore, strongly support Mr. Hughes. Such being the case, it is unnecessary to say that I cannot accept the nomination on a third ticket. I do not believe that there should be a third ticket. I believe that when my fellow progressives coolly consider the question they will for the most part take this position.

"They and I have but one purpose—that purpose to save our common country. It is my deep conviction that at this moment we can serve you only by supporting Mr. Hughes.

"It is urged against Mr. Hughes that he was supported by the various so-called German-American alliances. I believe that the attitude of these professional German-Americans was due, not in the least to any liking for Mr. Hughes, but solely to their antagonism to me. They were bound to defeat me for the nomination. The only way by which they could achieve this object was by supporting Mr. Hughes as they regarded to other candidates. I need hardly repeat what I have already said in stern reprobation of this professional German-American element—the element typified by the German-American alliances, and similar bodies, which have throughout the pre-nomination campaign, played not merely an un-American, but a thoroughly anti-American part. These men have nothing in common with the great body of Americans who are in whole or in part of German blood; and who are precisely as good as Americans as those of any other ancestry. There are not and never have been in all our land, better citizens than the great mass of men and women of German birth or descent who have been or are being completely merged in our common American nationality; a nationality distinct from any in Europe, for Americans who are good Americans have no more German-American than they are English-American, or Irish-American, or Scandinavian-American. They are Americans and nothing else. No good American, whatever his ancestry or creed, can have any feeling except scorn and detestation for those professional German-Americans who seek to make the American president in effect a vice-roy of the German empire. The professional German-Americans of this type are acting purely in the sinister interest of Germany. They have shown their eager readiness to sacrifice the interest of the United States whenever its interest conflicted with that of Germany. They represent that adherence to the political-racial hyphen which is the badge and sign of moral treason to the republic. I have singled these men out for specific denunciation and assuredly if I support a candidate it may be accepted as proof that I am certain that the candidate is incapable of being influenced by the evil intrigues of these hyphenated Americans.

Recommends Hughes.

"Mr. Hughes' character and his whole course of conduct in public affairs justify us in the assumed conviction that these men have for their own purposes supported him will, in no shape or way, change his public actions after election. His private life is a guarantee of this.

"Events of the last five weeks have shown that such cannot be said for Mr. Wilson. In Mr. Wilson's case we do not have to consider his words, but his deeds. His deeds absolutely contradict his words; and for the matter of that, his words absolutely contradict one another. It is folly to pay heed to any of the promises in the platform on which

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People from all over Marion, Polk, Linn and Yamhill counties have availed themselves of the opportunity to buy high grade Housefurnishings at less than present factory prices. The sale will continue until the stock has been reduced fully fifty per cent. Everything is marked down in price to enforce a quick delivery of merchandise in return for cash. Measure your rooms for carpets or linoleum, bring in your measurements and see how cheaply you can buy the necessary floor coverings. Below we quote a few prices but it would be impossible to cover the entire stock in the space here taken.

- \$4.50 Gas Plate, very heavy frame and steel tray below burners, now \$2.90
- 45c Floor Oil Cloth, very good grade, 6 feet wide, bright colors, now 29c
- \$28.00 Gas Range, with high oven, broiler and hot plates, anti-rust lining, now \$14.70
- \$7.00 Tan Leather Traveling Bag, leather lined, good catches and locks, now \$5.50
- \$12.00 Fine Metal Covered Trunk, heavy studded on all sides, heavy metal corners, a good locker, now \$8.95
- \$24.50 Fiber Wardrobe Trunk, round edges, heavy metal corners, spring lock, fitted with hangers, trays and drawers \$19.25
- 75c Cut Glass Tumblers, per set of 6, now 49c
- \$1.40 Tapestry Brussels Carpet, good patterns, now \$1.14
- \$5.00 Carving Sets, guaranteed Sheffield steel, silver plated handles, now \$2.95

- \$2.50 Rayo Lamps, round wicks, nickel bowl and stand, opal shade, complete, now \$1.85
- \$25.00 Bed Davenport, imitation leather cover, oak frame, now \$19.75
- \$3.50 Toilet Sets, containing Bowl, Pitcher, Chamber, Mug and Soap Dish \$2.65
- \$1.25 Glass Ice Cream Freezer, a new idea in freezing, now 89c
- 12 Bungalow Brussels Rugs, 9x12, now \$8.65
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Talks About the President.

"Mr. Wilson has been tried and found wanting. His party because of its devotion to the outworn theory of state rights and because of its reliance upon purely sectional support, stands against that spirit of far sighted nationalism which is essential if we are to deal adequately with our gravest social and industrial problems. Mr. Wilson and his party have in actual practice lamentably failed to safeguard the interest and honor of the United States. They have brought us to impotence abroad and given us weakness at home. They have entrusted us to the highest and most responsible offices of the government filled with irresponsible persons appointed for reasons of partisan politics. They have dulled the moral sense of the people. They have taught us that peace, indifference to the welfare of us all, is to be put above righteousness, above the stern and unflinching performance of duty, whether the duty is pleasant or unpleasant. First, in Mexico they have failed even to secure the peace which they thus sought; and they have failed in spite of the most ample opportunity and most ample warning, to prepare in any real fashion to meet the crisis which their own policies invited. They have taught us to put 'safety first,' safety before duty and honor; to put that materialism which expresses itself in mere money-making and in the fattened mass of life, above all spiritual things, above all the high and fine instincts of the soul. They have taught us to accept adroit eloquence as a substitute for straightforward and efficient action. They have raised indecision, hesitancy and vacillation into a settled governmental policy.

His Pathetic Appeal.

"In any event and without any regard to what the personal feelings of any of us may be as regards the action of the republican convention, I wish very solemnly to ask the representatives of the progressive party to consider at this time only the welfare of the people of the United States. We shall prove false to our ideals and our professions if, in this grave crisis of the nation's life, we permit ourselves to be swayed from our prime duty of serving with cool judgment and single minded devotion the nation's needs. Our own political fortunes, individually and collectively, are of no consequence whatever, when compared with the honor and welfare of the people of the United States. Such things do not count when weighed in the balance against our country to serve well the country, if after we are dead, our children and our children's children are to live.

Death of Lieutenant Adair Confirmed

Portland, Ore., June 25.—Confirming the death of Lieutenant Henry R. Adair, killed in the Carrizal battle, the following telegram was received Sunday from General Scott by Adair's family: "Message from General Trevino says that he has signed statement from Interpreter Pillsbury that Lieutenant Adair has been killed. It is with deep regret that I have to inform you of the loss of this gallant officer in the performance of duty. The department is making every effort to get further particulars, which will be forwarded when received."

proved a lamentable failure or of putting into office an administration which we have every reason to believe will function with efficiency for the interest and honor of all our people. I earnestly bespeak from my fellow progressives their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes.

"Yours truly, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Sagamore Hill, June 25, 1916."

The progressive committee was sharply divided when it met. One faction, led by Captain John N. Parker, of Louisiana, the progressive vice-presidential nominee, advocated continuance of the party organization regardless of the colonel's stand. Another, led by George W. Perkins, sought to win the committee to Roosevelt's views.

Still another faction demanded the issue be put up to progressive state organizations for individual action. A fight in the committee was expected to begin immediately after the colonel's letter was finished.

Colonel Roosevelt's refusal to run was accepted by the committee, which then adjourned until late in the afternoon.

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