

THE TRUTH ABOUT THOSE DELEGATES

(Continued from Page Six.)

form to the national committee, which without division asked for, held them properly elected.

Fourth District. The Fourth Texas district consists of five counties, each having one vote in the district convention under the call. One county, Raina, chose an uncontested delegation, and that one was for Taft. The other four counties sent contesting delegations. The contesting delegations appeared before the congressional executive committee to present their claims, but the committee arbitrarily refused to hear anybody. Having exhausted every effort to secure a hearing, the four contesting delegations, together with the only uncontested delegation of the convention, withdrew to another place and held a convention and elected Taft delegates to the Chicago convention. The congressional convention which elected the Taft delegates was composed of more than a majority, and, indeed, of practically all the regularly elected delegates. The national committee held the title of the Taft delegates to their seats valid by viva voce vote without calling for a division.

Fifth District. The Fifth district of Texas is composed of Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Bosque and Rockwall counties. Dallas county cast more Republican votes than all the other counties of the district put together. The call for the congressional convention allowed each county to send not to exceed four delegates, but made no reference to the basis of representation of the respective counties composing the district. There was a contest from Dallas county, but the Taft delegates were seated. Taft delegates were seated on the temporary roll from two counties, and Roosevelt delegates from the three counties, and the representation in the convention was fixed at one vote for each county without regard to the number of delegates in the convention or the number of Republican votes cast in such county. A minority report of the district committee was presented, protesting against the ratio of representation adopted. The chairman of the convention objected to the presentation of this minority report. Failing in this he abandoned the platform and left the hall.

The convention thereupon elected a new chairman and a new secretary, appointed a committee on credentials, which recommended the seating of the Taft delegates from Hill county and the adoption of the minority report of the district committee as to the basis of representation in the convention. Both these recommendations were adopted, and Taft delegates to the national convention were thereupon elected by a vote of eight to three. The Roosevelt men thereafter retired to the south end of the hall, where they organized a meeting at which it was aimed the Roosevelt delegates to the national convention were elected. The Republican vote for the district for 1908 was as follows: Dallas county, 268; Ellis, 504; Hill, 414; Bosque, 260; Rockwall, 28. Both the national committee and the committee on credentials sustained the Taft delegates.

Seventh District. The Seventh congressional district of Texas is composed of the following counties: Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity. Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity were without proper party organization. In Texas county chairmen must be elected by the voters in each party. No such election was held in any of these three counties. In two of them Colonel Lyon assumed to appoint chairmen, which he had no right to do. Lyon himself had classed these three counties as unorganized and without party organization.

The convention met in Galveston. The executive committee met prior to the meeting of the convention to make the temporary roll of delegates. The executive committee had before it the question of having the three unorganized counties represented in the convention. The executive committee refused to recognize them. When this action was taken by the executive committee a delegate from Houston county alleged representatives from the three unorganized counties withdrew from the meeting and proceeded to organize another convention, and on this is based the contest, which was rejected by both committees, the national committee and the credentials committee.

Eighth District. The Eighth congressional convention a split occurred over the majority minority reports of the executive committee as to the temporary roll. Roosevelt followers controlled the executive committee, but did not have a majority in the convention, which adopted the minority report and gave Taft five and one-half votes and Roosevelt two and one-half votes. This resulted in the election of the Taft delegates, who were seated by both the national committee and the credentials committee.

Ninth District. The Ninth district the district committee was called by Mr. Speaker, member of the committee, and not by chairman. The chairman refused to convene the committee because he feared that all the delegates from the national convention must

be elected in the state convention, that Colonel Lyon, his superior, had thus directed him. The district committee was called. Seven members attended the meeting. The district convention was called on May 13. Eleven counties out of the fifteen responded to the call and took part in the convention. Three counties were not represented, and in one of these there was no election. After this convention had been called the chairman of the district committee

changed his mind and called a meeting of the committee for April 17. This committee called a congressional convention to be held on May 18. But there was no publication of the call, which had to be thirty days before the convention, until April 21. The Taft convention seems therefore to have been duly and regularly convened, while the Roosevelt convention was not. The Taft delegates were seated.

Tenth District. In the Tenth district the decision turned largely upon the bad faith with which two members of the district committee voted in the seating of delegates and upon the bad faith with which one of them used the proxy entrusted to him. The Taft delegates in this case bolted and left the hall and immediately in the same building organized another convention which consisted of delegates from six counties. Proceedings were regularly held; a permanent organization effected, the report of the committee on resolutions adopted and delegates pledged to Taft were elected. The undisputed evidence indicated that a flagrant attempt had been made to deprive Taft of this district, to which he was justly entitled. The national committee sustained the title of the Taft delegates and acted by a practically unanimous vote.

Fourteenth District. In the Fourteenth district there were fifteen counties in the district. When the executive committee met at San Antonio to make up the temporary roll there were ten members of the committee present whose right to act was undisputed, of whom six were for Taft and four for Roosevelt. There were four other Roosevelt men present whose right to vote was disputed and who were clearly not entitled to represent their county at that meeting. One of them held the proxy of the committeeman from Kendall county, who was dead, and the proxies from three other counties were held, two by postmasters and one by an assistant postmaster, while under the election law of Texas no one who holds an office of profit or trust under the United States shall act as a member of an executive committee either for the state or for any district or county. The temporary roll was made up by Taft members, having a clear majority without permitting these men to act under their proxies. There was a contest over the delegation from Bexar county, which contains the city of San Antonio. Full consideration was given to this contest, but the testimony was overwhelming that Taft carried the county by a vote of four or five to one. On the proper basis the total vote in the district convention was sixty-seven, of which the number instructed or voting for Taft was thirty-seven and one-half, the number voting or instructed for Roosevelt twenty-eight and one-half, not voting one. The Taft delegation was therefore seated at Chicago.

CONCLUSION. The purpose of this resume of the contests in which there was any shadow of substance has been to inform those who have not time or inclination to read the longer and more detailed account of them contained in the larger pamphlet. It is not essential to make Mr. Taft's title indisputable that all men agree on every one of the issues raised. They were decided by the tribunals which uniform party usage had made the proper tribunals to decide such contests. If those tribunals acted in good faith mistaken judgment would not invalidate their decisions. As a matter of fact, an examination of the facts show that the tribunals were right in every instance. There is not the slightest evidence that they were moved by other than a mere desire to reach a right conclusion. On the other hand, the action of the Roosevelt men in bringing 160 contests that they promptly abandoned strongly tended to show the lack of good faith in the prosecution of all of them. Those who support President Taft can well afford to stand on the record in this case and to acquiesce without fear of successful contradiction that the delegates whose seats were contested were as fairly seated in this convention as in any in the history of the party.

Where They Don't Use False Scales. The name of Irkutsk, Russia, will not impress many of us, yet in that district he who is caught using false scales is deprived forever of the right to trade.

Queen Bess and Coal Fires. Queen Elizabeth so disliked the smell of coal fires that the brewers of London decided not to use coal in their breweries near Westminster.

Japan in the Eighth Century. As early as the eighth century a university had already been established in Japan that included such modern divisions as schools of medicine, ethics, mathematics and history, and some of the textbooks employed at that remote period dealt with materia medica and veterinary surgery. Types of textbooks which appear to have been unknown in European countries until about 1,000 years later.

Shantung Silk. Shantung silk is produced by a species of worm which lives on the willow trees of that Chinese province and which differs from the mulberry tree silkworm.

SOME SPICY SPORT CHATS

Losing Ball Club in New York Blow to American League.

OTHER TEAMS SHOULD HELP.

Pennant Winner in Gotham Would Mean Big Revenues For Other Managers—Hans Wagner Making Good as Captain—Other Notes.

By TOMMY CLARK.

To have a losing ball team in New York is proving a serious loss to the American league. The largest city in the circuit should under ordinary conditions produce the greatest revenues, but New York has never and will never support a loser.

Had the owner of the New York club been an experienced baseball man he would probably have had a pennant winner by this time. He made his mistake when he let out Clark Griffith four years ago simply because his team had a bad slump. That team properly bolstered up would have delivered sooner or later, but it was inexperience which blamed the manager for a condition for which he was not responsible.

Conditions are such now in New York that the American league ought to get together and place a stronger team in Gotham. The aggregation which represents it at the present time is hardly strong enough to hold its own in a class C league and is a disgrace to major league baseball.

Not a little of the credit of the present good showing of the Pittsburgh Pirates is being given to Hans Wagner, who as captain has shown rare judgment in handling the team on the field. Since the Pirates have been winning there is less of a demand for Manager Fred Clarke to re-enter the game, and it is dawnning on the fans that with Wagner at the helm the club is well directed.

Most of the Pittsburgh fans have their eyes on first base. Right there they will win or lose the pennant, as they see the race. They are satisfied with the way "Dots" Miller is playing it now, but at the first of the season he came in for some hard knocks. He has



Photo by American Press Association. "DOTS" MILLER, PITTSBURGH'S FIRST BASEMAN.

been fielding well, but seems to be a bit slow on the throw. "Dots" is batting about .315.

Miller is more than a first baseman. He is the club poet—this, too, in a club that boasts a wearer of the cloth in Carey and a don of the sock and buskin in Donlin. Miller dedicated this little tribute to Fred C. Clarke. It looks better in prose, although it does rhyme: "Of all the men who ever played ball, the great men, tall men, big or small, there's one who's always topped the mark, and this man's name is Fred C. Clarke." Second stanza: "He tells us now he's quit the game, and the Pittsburgh team is not the same, but just as sure as my name's Jack I know some day he will come back." Mike Donlin, the club dilettante, said in criticism that Miller played first base well.

Ad Woinast, the lightweight champion, has yet to show that he can come back. His recent victory over Joe Rivers, the Mexican, in Los Angeles was not as clean cut as a champion should win when in his prime.

Woinast's illness undoubtedly took from him much of his stamina, though the fact must not be overlooked that the Rivers Woinast met one of the toughest little fellows in his class.

Baseball League in Shanghai. Shanghai, China, has a six club baseball league.

THE RUNAWAY

By SAMUEL E. BRANT

A handsomely dressed woman carrying a suit case emerged from a large country place, and just as she reached the gate a man came hurrying along the road. The suit case was heavy, and she evidently had trouble to get along with it.

"May I carry your baggage?" asked the gentleman.

"I am sorry to trouble you, but if I don't permit you I fear I shall miss my train."

"I, too, am going to the station."

With a suit case in each hand, he walked along with the lady. "I should suppose," he said, "that your butler would be doing this work."

The lady did not reply for some moments, then she said: "I am going to give you my confidence. My father is trying to force me into a marriage I detest. I am running away to get rid of it."

"Do you not fear that he will stop you on the way by telegraph?"

"Will he? Oh, heavens! What shall I do?"

The gentleman stood still. He was thinking. "I have it," he said at last. "Come up to my house and disguise yourself."

She suffered herself to be persuaded, and when they arrived at the house he suggested that she put on man's clothing. She demurred at first, but finally consented. He gave her a man's suit, which she put on, and when she reappeared he was dressed as a woman.

"Why have you done that?" she asked, surprised.

"Because we passed several persons on the road just now who saw us, and you may be tracked as having been seen with me. They will speak of us as a blond lady with a brunette man. We are now the reverse."

"You are very clever," she said. "I don't see any one about. Is the house unoccupied?"

"I live in the city at this season. My family are there."

They were obliged to wait an hour for another train, and by the time they started for it dusk had come on, and they had no fear of being recognized. The gentleman, as before, carried the baggage. They waited near the station till they heard the puffing of the engine and did not go on to the platform until the train was ready to proceed. Fortunately, they got into a car where there were few other persons.

"Now, if your father telegraphs," said the man, "to the different terminals to have you stopped there will be detectives at this one. When you leave the cars do not look conscious. I assure you that you make a very good man, though you might affect to have a weak throat and cover the lower part of your face with your handkerchief. I will give you my glasses."

"How kind you are!" replied the lady gratefully.

They chatted gayly during the ride that they might not appear ill at ease and that they might be prepared to carry out their parts well when they reached the station. Furthermore, each was practicing the part of the opposite sex.

When they left the train at the terminal the man told her that he would put his arm through hers and when he saw any one whom he thought was looking for her he would squeeze it. They each carried a suit case. They passed through the gate without being stopped, and the lady gave a sigh of relief.

"Did you notice two men standing on the left who eyed us suspiciously?" he asked.

"Yes. Who were they?"

"Detectives."

"But you did not give me the signal."

"No; I told you I would do so that you might not appear conscious until I gave it. I had no intention of giving it. If I had you would have given us away."

"You certainly act as if you had been through something like this before."

"I have."

"What do you mean?"

"I will tell you later."

He asked her to call a cab and hand him into it. She did so and gave the address of a hotel, to which they were driven. The lady went to the office and, with her hat down over her eyes and her face partly covered with her handkerchief, registered as brother and sister. Before parting to go to their respective rooms the man said: "You are Mrs. N.'s lady's maid. I have seen you in her grounds quite often. You have her jewels in this suit case."

"Are you going to give me away?" she asked, palling.

"Certainly not. And I will tell you why. I am Mr. R.'s valet. The family left certain valuables at their country place last fall, and I, knowing where they were, have been there, captured them and have them with me. I was as anxious not to be recognized as you were. The telegraph would be used to stop you. No one yet knows of my theft."

"I have said all along that you were very clever!"

"No more than you."

"You are a pair of daisies," said a man, who stepped out from behind a curtain.

"How did you get on to us?" asked the crestfallen valet.

"Suspected and followed you from the station."

The end of this romance is prison walls.

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D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH

Table with columns for A.M., P.M., and stations including Albany, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbondale, Lincoln Avenue, Whites, Quigley, Philadelphia, Parview, Canaan, Lake Lodore, Waymart, Keene, Stearns, Prompton, Fortenla, Seelyville, and Honesdale.

BIDS WANTED.

Bids for building and repairing the following bridges will be received by the County Commissioners at their office until 2 p. m. August 6, 1912. Plans can be seen and specifications had at the Commissioners' office for building stone arch bridge in Preston township; building abutments and putting on bridge and concrete deck over Butternut Creek in Starling township; repairing abutments, placing new iron work and putting on concrete deck on the Hawley bridge; and building concrete bridge at Keens in Canaan township. The Commissioners will also receive other plans and bids for Keens Bridge in Canaan township. The party to whom contract is awarded for any of these bridges must furnish a sufficient bond to guarantee satisfactory performance. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. JOHN MALE, EARL ROCKWELL, NEVILLE HOLTGATE, Commissioners. T. Y. Boyd, Clerk. 59col 2.

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