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By Gross



PETITION FRAUDS ARE NUMEROUS

PROHIBITION INITIATIVE DOCUMENTS REPLETE WITH FALSE SIGNATURES

STICK OUT ALL OVER

Different Names Signed by Same Person; Blame for Failure to Properly Check Is Shifted Back and Forth

OLYMPIA, July 22.—The way in which petitions to put the prohibition bill on the ballot next fall were prepared would have caused a stench to high heaven had it been pursued by any of the old-line political parties. It would furnish the highest class muck for the muckraking journal. Whether it be knavery or ignorance, the fact remains that frauds stick out all over the prohibition initiative bill like apples in a giraffe's neck.

How much fraud was perpetrated, either innocently or intentionally, only a corps of handwriting experts could tell and then the whole truth might never be known. Suffice it to say that an ordinary mortal with two grains of sense and honest intentions can see gobs of it by simply glancing at the petitions. It doesn't take a bacteriologist to see polly-wogs in drinking water.

In four hours part of the petitions from 15 counties scattered all over the state were examined. Conditions were almost identical in each case and further examination seemed unnecessary. More than 10,000 names were gone over and only the most glaring examples were noted, as time forbade a more minute examination.

The queer part of the whole thing is that the irregularities which are now admitted to exist in the prohibition bill by the attorney general and secretary of state's offices will be cut off from the eight-hour measure and the "seven sisters" now being checked. Attorney General Tanner has made a recent ruling absolutely cutting off the count of names on the measures now being checked which were passed by the whole sale as valid on the prohibition bill.

Officials responsible for allowing the count of the names, now admitted to be illegal, after it is too late to remove them, shift the blame from one to another. The registration officers over the state say it was up to the secretary of state to eliminate the invalid names. When the prohibition bill was being checked the secretary of state took the position that it was none of his business how many fraudulent names were passed by registration officers just so they were certified to him as being names of valid voters. He held to this opinion until he was informed by Attorney General Tanner that he was wrong.

The attorney general, it is understood, was prepared to issue his opinion at the time the prohibition petitions were being checked, but held off until he was asked for it. He didn't want to "butt in."

Let it be said right here that Tacoma has the cleanest record of any of the registration officers. Ex-City Clerk Edwards eliminated all fraudulent names without shifting the responsibility to state officers.

So that is the reason that between 15,000 and 20,000 names (a conservative estimate in the opinion of men who have gone over the petitions) were passed as valid signatures on the prohibition bill. That is why names were passed that read "Mrs. Carlson" and "Mr. Carlson." That is why thousands of signatures were passed as valid when they show on the very face of things to have been written by the husband or wife of the person named. A fifth grade pupil can see instances on almost every page of the prohibition petitions where the handwriting indicates "P. P. Allen" signed for "Stella Allen" and "Elsie Smith" signed for "Dal Smith."

Law Against Fraud.

The warning printed in black type at the top of every petition carries this clause: "Every person who shall sign this petition with any other than his true name shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or both."

Probably John Hansen of Chehalis county thought his wife would sign the prohibition petition if she had the opportunity, so to save trouble and to help the cause he just signed "Mrs. Elizabeth Hansen," and let it go at that. However, he did not disguise his handwriting and the two Hansens are as alike as two peas.

As many as ten names of this kind were found on a single page of 20 signatures and on one page five self-evident forgeries were found out of

nine names. One man had signed for his wife and daughter.

Two other frauds were found where on page 16, volume 7 of the petitions from Newport, Chehalis county, nine names were found written on a separate piece of paper and pasted over the blank space where the signatures should have been written. The signers might have signed a petition for eliminating dog catchers from Newport and they may be ignorant today that their names are on the prohibition petition. On another petition a whole block of blank space had been cut out and a piece of paper with 10 names pasted over. Who can tell if these 10 men and women know their names are on the petition?

Samples of It.

On page 18 from Satsop, Chehalis county, 10 names appear in indelible pencil in precisely the same handwriting. If one person did not sign the whole 10 names, the people of Satsop write remarkably alike.

To cite a few instances of the most flagrant similarity in signatures, Lester C. Lemmon, a justice of the peace at Conne, Chehalis county, certified to the following names on page 2 of volume 7, all of which are in the same handwriting with which Lester's name is signed: Alice Lemmon, Will J. Lemmon, Marie Lemmon and L. A. Lemmon. On page 1 of the same petition Justice Lemmon certified to the following names, of which the surnames all appear to be written by one member of the family: M. E. Southman, B. D. Southman and Annie Southman; John C. Hanson and Sophie Hanson; J. H. Faulkner and Lillie Faulkner; E. D. Garrard and Ella D. Garrard; Armilda Lemmon and Jackson Lemmon; Homer Watkins and Lillie Watkins; George D. Harp and Anna Harp.

On page 20, volume 7, Iva Lemmon, postmistress at Porter, Chehalis county, certified to the following very similar names: W. H. Ray and Mrs. Mary Ray; A. A. Cooper and Pearl Cooper; J. B. Ray, Mrs. J. B. Ray, Mrs. M. L. Ray, Grover Ray, Mrs. Carrie Ray and W. W. Ray. The Rays' names were apparently all signed by one person.

On page 4, volume 10, the names of Mrs. J. B. Rowland and Mrs. Nettie Whittinger appear. The "Mrs." before both names are almost identical, and the handwriting on the signatures is very similar. On page 27, volume 10, the signatures of Etta M. Turner, E. J. Turner and Etta M. Gallagher are apparently alike.

On two pages of the petitions from Hoquiam the following similar signatures were found: Mrs. J. Lenfesty, Myrtle Lenfesty, James Lenfesty and Susie Lenfesty; James A. Sutton and Emma K. Sutton; S. P. Harris and Leatha Harris.

On one petition, page 81, volume 8, out of 20 names the following signatures were found which would be pronounced alike by any professional handwriting expert; Perry W. Hubble and Mrs. Herman Hubble; L. L. Luce and Mrs. Nettie Luce; A. P. Ponschill and Mrs. Belle Ponschill; C. T. Brackett and Mrs. Emma Barbee; Mrs. Annie Perry and David Perry. Mrs. Perry's name was signed "Mrs. David Perry" at first and then "David" was scratched out and the name "Annie" written above it in an altogether different handwriting. It was suggested at the state house that the registration officer found "Mrs. David Perry" not registered but that "Mrs. Annie Perry" was found on his books.

More Similar Signatures

On page 15 of volume 27, from Mesa, Franklin county, the similar signatures are: Mrs. Grace Lone and W. C. Lone; M. M. Pace and Mrs. M. M. Pace; Floyd Eades and Mrs. F. L. Eades; F. W. Hampton and Mrs. E. D. Hampton; Walter C. Manlig, Anton Manlig, Anton Manlig and Mary Manlig.

On page 18 of the petition from Ringold, Franklin county, the similar names are: Viola M. Allen and Joseph Allen; John Mathony and Emma Mathony; Blanche U. Higgins and R. A. Higgins; H. M. Boone and Sarah E. Boone.

From Wheeler, Grant county, volume 31, the following similar names are certified on one page: H. S. Griffith and Mrs. H. S. Griffith; John Goede and Katie Goede; Mrs. Anna Goede and Lydia Goede; Jacob Lebam and Emma Lebam; Herman Ramm and Magdalena Ramm.

On page 4, volume 38, from Pearson, Kitsap county, the following two names were counted, although they follow each other and are in exactly the same handwriting: B. Larson and Mrs. B. Larson. On page 6 of the same volume from Pearson, the following names were counted: Mrs. Carlson and Mr. Carlson.

The following eight out of 20 signatures were found on page 1 of

volume 29, from Scoggin, Garfield county: John B. White and Maggie White, Jasper Scoggin and Nellie E. Scoggin, D. R. Lewis and Margaret L. Lewis, Mrs. H. M. Scoggin and H. M. Scoggin. The school director who certified that the foregoing signatures were lawful and valid was D. R. Lewis, whose signature on the same page is almost identical with Margaret L. Lewis.

On page 62, volume 22, Kelso, Cowitz county, the following similar signatures are apparent. Mrs. Florence Webb and Jesse E. Webb, Benton Pea and Fred Pea, William Elliott and Rudinle Elliott, Frank Sanders and Maggie Sanders.

In Pierce county (most of them outside of the Tacoma district) similar signatures were noted on many pages. Some of them were: Carl J. Johnson and Albert Johnson, both addresses 2133 South O street, Tacoma; Thomas Larsen, P. O. Larsen and Olive Larsen, addresses 2149 and 2136 Ainsworth avenue; Ethel M. Short and Matilda J. W. Short, Milton; Arthur A. Simmons and Myrtle P. Simmons, Milton; Jennie Edwards and Charles Edwards, Puyallup; E. E. Graham and Ellen G. Graham, Puyallup; Lenora Harrison and William Harrison, Puyallup; Ferne Risley and Earl Risley, Sumner; Karon Trana and Anna Trana, Sumner; O. H. Myers and Merle Myers, Sumner; E. A. McDonald and Mrs. E. A. McDonald, Sumner; H. M. Crawford and Clara Crawford, Sumner; Teman Gilbertson and Anna Gilbertson, Spanaway; Guri Stensrue and Lina Stensrue, Spanaway; O. J. Storaasli, Jr., Mrs. O. J. Storaasli, Gina Storaasli and Isabel Storaasli, Spanaway; Anna Sivansen and John P. Sivansen, Spanaway; Ollie Gregory and Ray C. Gregory, Puyallup; Josephine Anderson and George Anderson, Puyallup; Per Eick Anderson and Mrs. Sofi Anderson, Puyallup; E. L. Middaugh and Cora Middaugh, Puyallup; Winnie Brown and Alice Brown, Buckley; Charles H. Stewart and Carrie M. Stewart, Buckley; Ida Snyder and Lottie Snyder, Buckley; O. K. Otis and Addie G. Otis, Buckley; J. M. Everett and Mary Everett, Orting; Henry Summers and James Summers, Orting.

All of the foregoing names were counted despite the evident similarity. The names mentioned were those which men at the state house believed were written by unauthorized persons without the shadow of a doubt, ignorantly perhaps, but nevertheless making the signatures invalid under the law. No effort has been made in this article to present anywhere near all of the similar signatures but just a few are given as examples.

Another source of irregularity which was overlooked by Secretary of State Howell in his efforts to treat the petitioners with absolute impartiality, was the fact that several hundred certifying officers in country districts failed to set down their office in signing the required certificate. The secretary of state telegraphed to every county auditor in the state to obtain the official positions of the men who had certified the petitions without giving their positions. Technically it is asserted that the petitions should not have been counted.

Already 40,000 of the 112,000 names filed by the Anti-Saloon league have been discarded. They were not checked by the local registration officers and Superintendent Conger of the league admitted that they were invalid names when he filed them. Despite this admission the state had to check each name, although knowing beforehand that the uncanceled names would have to be discarded. This useless effort cost the taxpayers several hundred dollars in pay for special clerk hire.—Tacoma Ledger July 23.

CONVERSATION.

Method is not less requisite in ordinary conversation than in writing, provided a man would talk to make himself understood.—Addison.

Conversation is a game of circles.—Emerson.

Men of great conversational powers almost universally practice a sort of lively sophistry and exaggeration, which deceives, for the moment, both themselves and their auditors.—Macaulay.

Equality is the life of conversation, and he is as much out who assumes to himself any part above another as he who considers himself below the rest of society.—Sir Richard Steele.

A Silent Partner.

Willie—Paw, what is a silent partner? Pa—A henpecked husband, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

OUR EARLY FLAGS

Colonial Emblems That Led Up to the Stars and Stripes.

Twice Has the Design Been Changed Since the Official Adoption of Our First Flag in 1777—The Stars the Distinctive Feature of Our Banner.

The American flag is a growth rather than a creation. Its history can be traced back to the twelfth century, or nearly 600 years prior to the first "flag day," June 14, 1777.

During the first crusade in 1195 Pope Urban II. assigned to all of the Christian nations as standards crosses varying in color and design, emblematic of the warfare in which they were engaged. To the Scotch troops was assigned the white saltire, known as the white cross of St. Andrew, on a blue field. The British used a yellow cross, but a century and a quarter later they adopted a red cross on a white field, known as the red cross of St. George.

When James VI. of Scotland ascended the throne of England as James I. he combined the two flags and issued a proclamation requiring all ships to carry the new flag at their masts. At the same time the vessels of south Britain were to carry at their foremasts the red cross of St. George and the ships of north Britain to carry the white cross of St. Andrew.

The new flag was known as "king colors," the "union colors," of the "great union" and later as the "union jack" and was the one under which the British made all their permanent settlements in America.

The people in the New England colonies were bitterly opposed to the cross in the flag. In 1635 some of the troops in Massachusetts declined to march under this flag, and the military commissioners were forced to design other flags for their troops with the cross left out. The design they adopted has not been preserved. In 1632 a mint was established in Boston. Money coined in this mint had the pine tree stamped on one side of it. The pine tree design was also used on New England flags, certainly by 1704 and possibly as early as 1635.

At the outbreak of the Revolution the American colonies had no flag common to all of them. In many cases the merchant marine flag of England was used with the pine tree substituted for the union jack. Massachusetts adopted the green pine tree on a white field with the motto, "An Appeal to Heaven." Some of the southern states had the rattlesnake flag with the motto "Don't Tread on Me" on a white or yellow field. This flag had been used by South Carolina as early as 1764.

In September, 1775, there was displayed in the south what is by many believed to be the first distinctively American flag. It was blue with a white crescent and matched the dress of the troops, who wore caps inscribed "Liberty or Death."

The colonists desired to adopt a common flag, but they had not yet declared independence and were not at first seeking independence. They took the British flag as they knew it and made a new colonial flag by dividing the red field with white stripes into thirteen alternate red and white stripes. This is known as the Cambridge flag, because it was first unfurled over Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., on Jan. 1, 1776. It complied with the law of 1707 by having the union jack on it; it also represented the thirteen colonies by the thirteen stripes.

As the colonists gradually became converted to the idea that independence from the mother country was necessary they began to modify the flag, first by leaving off the union jack and using only the thirteen horizontal stripes. The modified flags were not all white and red but regularly consisted of combinations of two colors selected from red, white, blue and yellow. The final modification was the replacement of the union jack by the white stars on a blue field.

The stars are the only distinctive feature of the American flag. The charming story which credits Betsy Ross with making the first flag of stars and stripes is still accepted by historians. When Washington suggested the six-pointed star she demonstrated the ease with which a five-pointed star could be made by folding a piece of paper and producing one with a single clip of the scissors.

The official adoption of our first flag was in 1777. On June 14 of that year the Continental congress passed an act providing that "the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation." The thirteen stars were arranged in a circle to symbolize the perpetuity of the union of the states.

Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791, and Kentucky in 1792. It was felt that these two new states ought to be recognized on the flag, so in 1794 congress passed an act making the flag fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. This remained the flag of the United States throughout the war of 1812, until there were twenty states in the Union. In 1816 an effort was again made to modify the flag so that all the new states would be represented on it. To be continually adding stripes would make the flag very awkward in shape and appearance, so after arguing the matter for two years congress decided to return to the original thirteen stripes and one star for each state.

MIXED METAPHOR.

A Choice Bunch of "Bulls" From the House of Commons.

There is no place like the house of commons for a "nice arrangement of metaphors." It will be a long time before we have a "mixture" equal to the outburst of an effusive orator who said, "The British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns or retire into its shell."

It recalls the famous "bull" made by Sir William Hart-Dyke, the Unionist ex-minister, who caused uproarious laughter in the house of commons one day by remarking: "The right honorable gentleman has caught big fish in his time. He has gone to the top of the tree to find them."

Alluding to an item of £2,000,000 in the army estimates one year, a certain member described it as "a sea bite in the ocean," while another, advocating an increase in the European troops employed in India, remarked, "You may depend upon it, sir, the pale face of the British soldier is the backbone of the Indian army."

An Irish member speaking of suicide said, "The only way to stop it is to make it a capital offense, punishable with death." It was the same member who assured the house that "as long as Ireland was silent under her wrongs England was deaf to her cries," while it was during a debate on the scandal of packed juries during the Irish troubles that a member in support of the government exclaimed, "By trial by jury have I lived, and by the blessing of God, with trial by jury I will die."

There was a wild howl of delight, too, when some prosy member was careless enough to remark, "The time has come and is rapidly arriving," which is equal to the cry of the member who wished a motion was "at the bottom of the bottomless pit."—London Tit-Bits.

WHAT WAR MEANS.

Wanton Destruction May Mark the Progress of an Army.

"All is fair in love and war," runs the old saying, and Mr. E. A. Vitzelly in his volume of reminiscences, "My Days of Adventure," proves the truth of it. Referring to the appearance of the railway station at Nantes during the Franco-German war, he says:

"Never since have I seen anything resembling it. A thousand panes of glass belonging to windows or roofing had been shattered to atoms. Every mirror in either waiting or refreshment rooms had been pounded to pieces, every gilt frame broken into little bits. The clock lay about in small fragments; account books and printed forms had been torn to scraps; partitions, chairs, tables, benches, boxes, nests of drawers, had been hacked, split, broken, reduced to mere strips of wood; the large stoves were overturned and broken, and the marble refreshment counter, some thirty feet long and previously one of the features of the station, now strewn the floor in particles, suggesting gravel. It was indeed an amazing sight, the more amazing as no such work of destruction could have been accomplished without extreme labor.

"When we returned to the Inn for dinner I asked some questions.

"Who did it?"

"The first German troops that came here," was the answer.

"Why did they do it? Was it because your men had cut the telegraph wires and destroyed some of the permanent way?"

"Oh, no! They expected to find something to drink in the refreshment room, and when they discovered that everything had been taken away they set about breaking the fixtures."

Steam Power.

The name of the first man to discover the power of steam will never be known. As early as 180 B. C., at Alexandria, Egypt, we hear of "Hero's engine," a sort of steam using engine. From the time of Hero to the seventeenth century the subject is unheeded. About 1601, Giovanni Battista della Porta wrote a treatise on the steam engine. The great name in the history of steam and its application is James Watt, 1763.

A Wonderful Gorge.

Yosemite valley, in the southern part of the Yosemite National park, is a great gorge about seven miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide, with a level park like meadow in its center. The great cliffs which form the wall of the valley rise almost vertically to a height of about 3,000 feet, and in many places are beautiful waterfalls which have a vertical drop of from 600 to 900 feet.

Our Daughters.

"I say, dad, I've just accepted Charles Brown. He's in the drawing room, and if you've a minute to spare you might pop in and see him and talk it over, but please be quick; we've got to rush out and see about the banns."—London Opinion.

Blow Little Softened.

"We won't discharge you, Mr. Perkins," said the manager. "We shall allow you to tender your resignation."

"Tendering it won't make it one bit less tough," gloomily returned the man who was laid off.—Boston Transcript.

No Joking Matter.

"How much does Impecune owe you?"

"A cool thousand."

"Ah! Cool, but not collected, eh?"—Boston Transcript.

IN SUCH PAIN WOMAN CRIED

Suffered Everything Until Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Florence, So. Dakota.—"I used to be very sick every month with bearing down pains and headache, and had a good deal of the time and very little appetite. The pains were so bad that I used to sit right down on the floor and cry, because it hurt me so and I could not do any work at those times. An old woman advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I got a bottle. I felt better the next month so I took three more bottles of it and got well so I could work all the time. I hope every woman who suffers like I did will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. F. W. LANSBRO, Route No. 1, Florence, South Dakota.



Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (consultant) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY PLATFORM

"The democrats of Chehalis county, in convention assembled, renew our faith in the principles of democracy as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and as more recently interpreted by President Woodrow Wilson.

"We congratulate the country upon the achievements of the national administration, which has brought about more beneficial constructive legislation in the past 16 months than was accomplished by republican administrations in 16 years.

"We point with pride to the record of Governor Ernest Lister in striving to reduce the burden of taxation in the state of Washington, whose judicious use of the veto power has prevented the addition of unnecessary burdens of taxes upon the people of the state.

"We favor the calling of a constitutional convention for the purpose of incorporating recognized progressive principles into the fundamental law of the state.

"We favor the non-partisan election of county and city officials.

"We favor a secret primary ballot, similar to the ballot used at the general elections.

"We pledge our legislative candidates to support Governor Lister in his efforts to keep appropriations within reasonable limits and to relieve the state from the injurious stigma of being 'Tax Ridden.'

"We pledge our candidates for county offices to the strictest economy compatible with efficient service and to continue the efforts to secure and maintain an equitable rate of taxation upon all classes of property as required by law."

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Subscribers served by city carriers failing to receive the Herald on Tuesday and Friday by 6 o'clock p. m. will confer a favor on the publisher by calling the City Messenger Co., Phone 72, who will deliver a copy immediately.

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For Twenty-Five Years With "Think of Me"

Cigars, Manufactured by L. L. MALEY

Aberdeen, Wash.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

LOUIS W. HILL OFFERS HANDSOME SILVER CUP AT COLUMBIA RIVER INTERSTATE FAIR, VANCOUVER, WASH., SEPT. 7 TO 12, 1914.



Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, has signaled his interest in the Columbia River Interstate Fair, to be held at Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 7-12, 1914, by offering a handsome silver cup as a special prize to the Grange having the first award.

Every farmer is urged to enter the contest and help make this affair a huge success.