The Observer.

MORO, OREGON:

FRIDAY.......... APRIL 20, 1906

Personal Talk With You.

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DO WOMEN WANT TO VOTE?

If They Ask For Suffrage Loud Enough They Are Pretty Sure to Get It.

Whenever the women of the United States or of any one state really make up their minds that they want to vote then they will get suffrage. This there is little question about. In view of the vote to be taken next June, every woman in Oregon ought to decide whether she wants the right—and the duty—to vote given to her.

For that is one thing that must not be forgotten—that a right to vote is a duty to vote. Most of the political evils that exist in this country are due to the "stay at homes," who neglect their duty and allow the ignorant and the corrupt to control elections, especially in cities. If women have votes, the same duty will rest upon them as upon men.

And even if some women feel that they are capable and willing to do this duty are they sure that they have the right to impose that duty upon other women?

A woman does not have to ask herself whether or not she "believes in woman suffrage" as a matter of right and wrong. It is

Not a Question of Right

that she is called upon to decide, but a question of expediency. If she does not feel certain that it would be advantageous to the state, then she must feel that it would be a risk.

Some people are passionately asserting that they know that it would work well here and now. They even say that they know just how it would work well. They say that good women, intelligent women, would vote more wisely than the men of their kind and that ignorant women and bad women would not vote at all, or at least very few of them, or that they would vote more wisely than the men of their kind.

How Do They Know This?

They have never proved it and have no facts to prove it.

The question every voter must ask himself is this: Are we prepared to throw into political life all the women, good and bad, intelligent and unintelligent? Are we thoroughly convinced that this action would work for good?

If the women of the state want the ballot and say so loudly enough, they are likely to get it. And if they do not want it they must say so just as loudly, or the clamor of those who do ask may be

Mistaken For the Voice of All,

including those who keep silent.

What happened in an eastern state, Massachusetts, ten years ago tells a story. For years women had been asking for the ballot, and a good many people had come to believe that they were speaking for the women of the state. At last, in 1895, the legislature passed an act providing that at the election in November the question of woman suffrage in municipal affairs should be submitted to all persons qualified to vote for school committee. (Women have that amount of suffrage even in conservative Massachusetts.) And a separate count was to be taken of the votes cast by men and by women.

Here was a chance for the suffragists to prove that they spoke for the women of the state, as they claimed. But they denounced the act as a device of the enemy and begged the governor to veto it. It looked as if they were afraid to

Stand Up and Be Counted.

But the governor did not veto it, and so they did their best to get the 575,000 women of the state to be registered and to vote. They formed organizations, held rallies, sent out literature and made an energetic canvass of the state. On the other hand, those opposed to the plan did not ask women to vote, but asked them to use their influence to increase the number of men voting against it.

What was the result? There were 186,976 men who voted against it and 86,970 for it. Only a few women voted against it, but the most that the suffragists could induce to vote for it was 22,204. In other words, years of agitation and an energetic canvass could not bring out one woman in every twenty-five to say that she wanted to vote.

The intelligent men and women of the state cannot afford to treat this question with indifference. It is a practical question.

There Is No Advantage

in a mere extension of the suffrage. If 1,000,000 of voters can decide a question, there is no necessary advantage in summoning 2,000,000 voters to decide it. There is, on the contrary, some disadvantage, since it involves double the amount of human energy.

It must be made to appear that this enlargement of the political tribunal is either of advantage to the new voters as an education or to the community as an accession to its wisdom.

And these are followed by another. If the women of the state are to assume the duty of suffrage, they must either add it to their other duties or must lay aside other duties to take up this new duty. Which alternative will they accept?

Wesley's Mother.

The mother of John and Charles Wesley, the founders of Methodism, was one of the most remarkable characters of her own or any other age. From tender years the principles of religion and practical piety were instilled by her in the minds of her children. She daily took them into a private room and prayed with each, and so imbued their minds with the spirit of religion that the Methodist movement was really born in her home.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The Secretary of State of the State of Oregon has notified me in writing that pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act making effective the initiative and referendum provisions of Section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and regulating elections thereunder and providing penalties for violations of provisions of this Act," approved February 24th, 1903, the Brewers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of Oregon, duly filed in his office on January 22d, 1906, an initiative petition containing 8301 signatures properly attached to a copy of said measure, certified in accordance with law, demanding that a proposed law, the title, tenor and effect of which is hereinafter particularly set forth, shall be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held in said state on the 4th day of June, being the first Monday in June, 1906.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of the State of Oregon, in obedience to the provisions of said Act hereinbefore first mentioned, do hereby make and issue this Proclamation to the people of the State of Oregon announcing that the said Brewers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association has filed said initiative petition with the requisite number of signatures thereto attached, demanding that there shall be submitted to the legal electors of the State of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the regular election to be held on the 4th day of June, 1906, said day being the first Monday in said month, a bill entitled "A Bill to propose by initiative petition a law to amend Section 1, and to repeal Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, and adding sections to be designated as Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, of a law enacted by the people of the State of Oregon under an initiative petition by a vote and election held at the general election in June, 1904, and entitled: 'A Bill to propose, by initiative petition, a law providing for elections in any county or any precinct therein or any subdivision of a county, consisting of any number of entire and contiguous precincts of such county, to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited in such county or subdivision thereof, or in such precinct; providing for the filing of petitions for such elections and the form and effect thereof, and for notices of such elections and for the time and manner of holding and conducting the same; declaring what shall constitute a subdivision of the county within the meaning of this law; declaring what acts shall and what shall not constitute a violation of this law; declaring the qualifications of petitioners and of electors at such elections; applying to such elections the provisions of Sections 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1975, of Bellinger and Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon; providing for printing and distributing ballots for such elections; prescribing the duties of public officers in relation to such elections and in relation to the enforcement of the provisions of this law; providing for the issuance by the county court of orders prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within certain limits and declaring the duties of such courts in reference thereto; limiting the time within which the question of prohibiting such sale of intoxicating liquors may again be submitted to vote in the same district; providing penalties and punishment for the violation of any of the provisions of this law; providing for the return to any liquor dealer or other person of a proportionate amount of any license fee which he may have paid, whenever the district in which he shall be engaged in business shall be declared to be prohibition territory; and applying to all elections held under the provisions of this law, the provisions of the general election laws of the state, and declaring certain rules of evidence applicable to prosecutions under this act, and designating the precincts to which this act applies, and providing that this act shall not apply to the manufacture or sale of liquors at wholesale by brewers, distillers, vintners, or wholesale liquor dealers.'"

The tenor and effect of the said proposed bill is to so amend the said existing law that it will, if said bill is adopted, read as follows:

"Section 1. Whenever 30 percent of the qualified electors of any precinct in the state of Oregon shall petition the county court of any county for the privilege to determine by ballot whether the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be prohibited within the limits of such precinct, such county court shall order an election to be held thereon at the next regular biennial general election in said county; but such petition shall be filed with the clerk of said county court not less than 45 days, not more than 90 days prior to such election. Such election shall be held at the usual place for holding elections in said precinct, if there be such place, and if not, then at such place as the county court may direct within said precinct, and notice shall be given and the election conducted in the same manner as provided by law for the election of general officers, so far as said law may be applicable. The election shall be conducted by the regular judges and clerks of election in all cases, and the county clerk shall furnish the ballots for such general election at which such local option vote is to be taken, prepared as hereinafter provided. The result of such election shall be certified by the judges and clerks of election in the same manner as the result of the election of county or other officers at a general election, and the county clerk shall enter forthwith the record of the result of the election upon the record of the county court of said county. In all trials for violations of this law the original entry of said record and copy thereof certified to by said county clerk, provided it shows that a majority of votes cast at such election in such precinct were against the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall be prima facie evidence that the selling, furnishing or giving away of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or the keeping of a place where such liquors are sold, kept for sale, furnished or given away (if such selling, furnishing or giving away of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or the keeping of a place where intoxicating liquors were sold, furnished or given away, occurred after 90 days from the date of entering the result of such election), was then and there prohibited and unlawful.

"Section 2. The ballots at any election where said local option question is to be voted upon, in addition to the names of officers and other matters thereon, shall be printed with an affirmative and a negative statement, as follows: 'The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall not be prohibited.' 'The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be prohibited.' With a blank space on the left side of each statement in which to give each elector an opportunity to designate his choice by a cross, and if the majority of the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, then from and after 90 days from the date of entering the result of such election it shall be unlawful for any person, personally or by agent, within the limits of such precinct, to sell, furnish or give away any intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, or to keep a place where such liquors are kept for sale or are given away or furnished for beverage purposes; and any person who from and after 90 days from the date of entering the result of such election in any manner directly or indirectly sells, furnishes, or gives away or otherwise deals in any intoxicating liquor as a beverage, or keeps or uses a place, structure or vehicle, either permanently or transient, for selling, furnishing or giving away, or in which or from which intoxicating liquors are sold given away or furnished, or otherwise dealt in as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined, not more than $250.00 for the first offense, and shall for any subsequent offense be fined not more than $500.

"Section 3. A petition for an election under the provisions of this law shall be sufficient if substantially as follows: 'A petition to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be prohibited in.......... precinct of the county of............in the state of Oregon.

(Date)................190..

'To the county court of.........county, state of Oregon:

'We, the undersigned, respectfully represent that we are qualified electors of............precinct in the county of...............and state of Oregon, and that we hereby request you to order an election to determine whether or not the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage shall be prohibited in said precinct, said election to be held at the time of the next biennial election in said county.'

"The county clerk shall, upon receipt of such petition, immediately file the same, and shall thereupon compare the signatures of the electors signing the same with their signatures on the registration books of the election then pending, or if none pending then with the signatures on the registration books and blanks on file in his office for the preceding general election. If the requisite number of qualified electors shall have signed the petition, he shall thereupon see that it is entered in full in the records of the county court.

"At least twenty days previous to any election hereunder the county clerk shall deliver to the sheriff of the county at least five notices of the election for each election precinct in said county voting on the question. Said notice shall be substantially in the following form:

Liquor Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on ....the........day of..........190...at the...........in Precinct...........in the County of.......... an election will be held to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited in said precinct, which said election will be held at 8 o'clock in the morning and will continue until 7 in the afternoon of said day.

Dated this......day of.........190....

............County Clerk

of..............County Oregon.

"It shall be the duty of the sheriff, at least twelve days before any election hereunder, to post said notices in public places in the vicinity of the polling place or places. Thereupon the clerk and the sheriff shall each briefly enter of record their compliance with the provisions of this section, and such record shall be prima facie evidence that all the provisions of this section have been fully complied with.

"Section 4. The phrase 'intoxicating liquors' as used in this act, shall be construed to mean any distilled, malt, vinous, or intoxicating liquor by whatever name the same may be known, but nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquor at retail by a regular druggist for exclusively medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific or sacramental purposes, and when sold for medicinal purposes it shall be sold only in good faith upon a written prescription, issued, signed and dated, in good faith, by a reputable physician in active practice, which prescription shall not be used but once; and nothing contained in any of the sections of this act shall in any manner affect the right of any bona fide wholesale dealer, brewer, distiller or vintner in said precinct to sell or deliver intoxicating liquors at wholesale.

"The words 'giving away' where they occur in this act shall not apply to the giving away of intoxicating liquors by a person in his private dwelling unless such private dwelling is a place of public resort.

"The word 'precinct' as used herein shall be construed to mean a voting precinct as established in the several counties of the state.

"Section 5. The following shall be deemed a sufficient entry and record as a result of an election held under the provisions of this act:

State of Oregon, County of........:ss.

The election held on the ...... day of........190...,in............Precinct in the County of............, State of Oregon, under the precinct local option law, resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes against the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage............

Whole number of votes for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage............

...............County clerk.

"Section 6. The territory enclosed by the boundaries of any precinct within which the sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited as provided in Section 1 of this act shall be controlled by the result of such election and the law shall remain in full force and effect in said territory for two years and thereafter and until another petition is presented under the provisions of this act in said precinct for another election therein and the result thereof is against such prohibition.

"Section 7. Whenever any person, firm or corporation engaged in any kind of liquor traffic has discontinued such traffic, by reason of an election thereon within the time specified by Section 1 of this act, and has paid or has charged upon the tax or license roll with an assessment upon such traffic, the county court (or city council in incorporated cities where such license or tax is paid to the city), upon being fully satisfied of such fact, shall issue to such person, firm or corporation, an order refunding the amount of such tax or license, proportionate to the unexpired time for which said assessment or license has been paid or charged.

"Section 8. The petition for an election provided for herein shall be deemed sufficient when the petition shall be signed by as many qualified electors as is equal to 30 percent of the number of votes cast in said precinct at the last preceding general election for justice of the supreme court. In complaints, informations or indictments for the violation of this act it shall not be necessary to set forth the facts showing that the required number of electors in such precinct petitioned for an election or that the election was held or that the majority voted in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as herein provided, but it shall be sufficient to state that the act complained of was then and there prohibited and unlawful.

"Section 9. At any time after two years from the date of an election held under the provisions thereof, but not before, another election may be petitioned for, and shall be ordered by the county court as provided for herein. But nothing contained in the provisions hereof shall affect, amend, or repeal, or alter in any way any other law, statute, or ordinance which prohibits throughout a municipality the selling, furnishing or giving away of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, or the keeping of a place where intoxicating liquors are sold, furnished or given away as a beverage.

"Section 10. All money received from fines and forfeitures collected under the provisions hereof shall be paid into the treasury of the county in cases where the precinct is wholly outside of an incorporated city or town, and shall be paid into the city treasury in all cases where the precinct is within or partly within such incorporated city or town.

"Section 11. Any person being a qualified elector of a precinct wherein an election shall have been held as provided herein, may contest the validity of such election by filing a petition duly verified in the county court of the county in which such precinct is situated, within ten days after the election, setting forth the grounds of contest. The county judge shall have full and final jurisdiction to hear and determine the merits of said proceedings and in other respects in the procedure of such hearing he shall be governed by the law for the contesting of an election of a county officer, so far as such law is applicable. The county court or judge thereof shall require the person or persons contesting such election to furnish security for costs before such petition is filed. Any qualified elector of such precinct may appear in person or by attorney in such contested election case in defense of the validity of such election.

"Section 12. That sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the law aforesaid, and all acts and parts of acts, in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed."

Done at the Capitol at Salem, this fifth day of February, A. D., 1906.

(Signed), GEO E CHAMBERLAIN,
[Seal] Governor.

By the Governor:
(Signed), F. I. DUNBAR,
4tm30a20-212] Secretary of State

Difficulty in having your Observer changed may be avoided by sending the desired alteration to this office. Always give the name of the office from which you want it changed, as well as the one to which it is to be sent.

CITY AND COUNTY.

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We have a magazine for you now at 1 cent per copy, 10 cents per year. The Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo.

Have arrived in Sherman county and am prepared to repair Combined Harvesters which should be done at once as there is only a limited time to do the large amount of work on hand. See me early as first demands first served. J A McNeil.

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The "Golden Medical Discovery" not only produces all the good effects to be obtained from the use of Golden Seal root, in all stomach, liver and bowel troubles, as in dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, ulceration of stomach and bowels and kindred ailments, but the Golden Seal root used in its compounding is greatly enhanced in its curative action by other ingredients such as Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Bloodroot, Mandrake root and chemically pure triple-refined glycerine.

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Lost or Misplaced.

I have a contract note signed by W. A. May dated April 30th, 1905 and payable 7 months after date to Wm. H. Taylor at Monkland, Or., for the sum of $35.00 and bearing 10 percent interest. All parties are notified not to negotiate said note as the same has been mislaid or lost. Signed, Wm. Taylor,
5ta13m11* Monkland, Or.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior
Land Office, The Dalles, Or.,
March 10th, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on May 2d, 1906, viz:

EDGAR LEWIS,

of GrassValley, Oregon, on H E No 14932, for the s½ne¼ and s½nw¼, Section 32, Township 1 South, Range 16 East, W. M., based on residence and cultivation of the se¼ Section 21, Township 2 South, Range 16E, W.M. H E No 4841, under the act of April 19, 1904.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A W McFarland, L R French, Elmer F Heath and H E Mericle, all of Grass Valley, Or

6tm23a27*] MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of The Interior,
Land Office at The Dalles, Or.
March 19, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J W Snover, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Condon, Oregon, on April 25th, 1906, viz—

EDWARD E. MYERS,

of Condon, Oregon, on H. E. No. 8276, for the lot 3, e½sw¼, sec. 19, and ne¼nw¼, sec. 30, T. 2 S, R 19 E, W M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Clarence Matlock, Josh Hardie, Lon Mattingly and Charlie Halford, all of Condon, Oregon.

5tm23a20-211* Michael T. Nolan, Register

SHERIFFS' SALE

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Sherman County.

I N Sargent, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jonathan MacInnes, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution, decree and order of sale, duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Sherman, to me directed, and dated the 31st day of March, 1906, upon a decree for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage, and judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 19th day of March, 1906, in the above entitled cause, in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant Jonathan MacInnes as judgment debtor, in the sum of two thousand and three and 40-100 ($2,003.40-100), dollars, with interest thereon from the 19th day of March, 1906, at the rate of eight percent per annum, and the further sum of one hundred and fifty ($150.00) dollars, as attorneys' fees, and the further sum of twenty-three ($23.00) dollars costs, and the costs of and upon this writ, and commanding me to make sale of the real property embraced in such decree of foreclosure and hereinafter described, I will

On the 14th day of May, 1906,

At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the county court house, in Moro, Sherman county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the right, title and interest which the defendant Jonathan MacInnes had on the 29th day of September 1904, the date of the mortgage foreclosed herein, or which such defendant herein, has since acquired, or now has in and to the following described real property, situate and being in Sherman county, Oregon, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the north-east quarter (ne¼), the north half (n½) of the south east quarter (se¼) section thirty-three (33); the west half (w½) of the north west quarter (nw¼), west half (w½) of the south west quarter (sw¼) of section nine (9), township four (4) south, range eighteen (18) east of the Willamette meridian, or so much of said property as will satisfy said judgment and decree, with costs and accruing costs. Said property will be sold subject to confirmation and redemption as by law provided. Dated at Moro, Oregon, this 7th day of April 1906. W. B. McCoy, Sheriff of
5ta13m11-213] Sherman county, Oregon
By H. F. Foote, Deputy

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Attorneys-at Law,
Office in The Ginn Brick Moro, Oregon.

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Attorney for the State School Fund for Sherman County.
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South-bound passenger daily	Distance fr Biggs	Time table No10 July 3d, 1904 STATIONS	Northbnd passenger daily
2.15 pm	.0	.....Biggs.....	11.50 arve
2.35	5.4	...Gibsons...	11.19
2.39	7.0	....Sinks....	11.10
2.59	9.8	.... Wasco....	11.00
3.12	14.1	..Klondyke...	10.45
3.18	16.1	...Summit...	10.40
3.35	19.2	Hay Canon Jct	10.24
3.36	19.9	..McDonalds..	10.22
3.48	23.9	...DeMoss...	10.05
3.59	27.0	.....Moro.....	9.55
4.08	30.4	..Erskinville ..	9.37
4.39	38.5	.Grass Valley.	9.20
4.55	45.8	...Bourbon...	8.55
5.11	52.5	.....Kent.....	8.40
5.21	57.3	....Wilcox....	8.30
5.55 arv	70.0	...Shaniko...	8.00 a m

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