

Personal Talk With You

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REPUBLICAN PARTY AND LABOR

An Equality of Opportunities Secured for Wage Earners

William H. Taft's Speech of Acceptance Gives Party Record in Behalf of Labor

(William H. Taft in his speech of acceptance.)

We come now to the question of labor. One important phase of the policies of the present administration has been an anxiety to secure for the wage-earner an equality of opportunity and such positive statutory protection as shall place him on a level in dealing with his employer.

The Republican party has passed an employer liability act for interstate railroads, and has established an eight-hour law for government employes and on government construction. The essence of the reform effected by the former, is the abolition of the fellow-servant rule and the introduction of the comparative negligence theory by which an employer is held liable in the service of his employe who does not lose all his right to recover because of slight negligence on his part.

Then there is the act providing for compensation for injury to government employes, together with the various statutes requiring safety appliances upon interstate commerce railroads for the protection of their employes and limiting the hours of their employment. These are all instances of the desire of the Republican party to do justice to the wage-earners.

Doubtless a more comprehensive measure for compensation of government employes will be adopted in the future; the principle in such cases has been recognized and in the necessarily somewhat slow course of legislation will be more fully embodied in definite statutes.

The interests of the employer and the employe never differ except when it comes to a division of the joint profit of labor and capital into dividends and wages. This must be a constant source of periodical discussion between the employer and the employe, as indeed are the other terms of the employment contract.

To give to employes their proper position in such a controversy, to enable them to maintain themselves against employers having great capital, they may well unite, because in union there is strength, and without it, each individual laborer and employe would be helpless. The promotion of the industrial peace through the instrumentality of the trade agreement is often one of the results of such union when intelligently conducted.

There is a large body of laborers, however, skilled and unskilled, who are not organized into unions. Their rights before the law are exactly the same as those of the union men, and are to be protected with the same care and watchfulness.

In order to induce their employe into a compliance with the request for changed terms of employment, the workmen have the right to strike in a body.

They have a right to use such persuasion as they may, provided it does not reach the point of duress, to lead their reluctant co-workers to join them in their union against their employer, and they have a right, if they choose, to accumulate funds to support those engaged in a strike, to delegate to officers the power to direct the action of the union, and to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy.

TAFT'S KINDNESS TO BLIND

Overrules Washington Monument Regulation for Benefit of the Sightless

The kind heartedness of Mr. Taft and his sincere concern for the sympathy with the unfortunate in this world has just been brought to the attention of the blind in a peculiar way. Away up in the top of the Washington monument, where thousands go to behold the beauties of the nation's capital, the Columbia Polytechnic Institute, which seeks to make it possible for the adult blind of the United States to rise above conditions of dependence by becoming self-sustaining, placed on sale souvenir post cards manufactured by its blind. Some sentimental persons took the view that this was undignified and succeeded in having the superintendent of public buildings and grounds order the cards removed. F. E. Cleveland, principal of the institute, appealed to Mr. Taft, then secretary of war and within a few jurisdiction came the office of public buildings and grounds. It took only a few words to convince the secretary that the blind should have the benefit of this privilege, and the cards were again placed on sale in the monument.

"For this action," said Principal Cleveland in discussing the incident, "Mr. Taft deserves the gratitude of every blind person, particularly the progressive blind, who are striving to help their less fortunate fellows."

In Georgia the electors must have a majority, and with Waite, Hagen and Chas. pulling away from them the Republican side becoming apprehensive.

JOURNEYING IN LAND OF DREAMS

Impracticable Democratic Proposition for Trust Control

Convincing Exposition of Fallacy of Bryan's Panacea for Solving Problems of Modern Business

(From Gov. Hughes' Youngstown speech.)

When we consider remedies that are proposed for the trusts, we find ourselves journeying in a land of dreams. Again the magician of 1896 waves his wand. At a stroke difficulties disappear and the complex problems of modern business are forgotten in the fascination of the simple panacea. And, as the free college of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 was to destroy the curse of gold, so the new found specific of equal perfection is to remove the curse of industrial oppression. The nation of 1908 is remarkable only in that of twelve years ago.

The first suggestion is that the law should prevent a duplication of directors among competing corporations. However advisable it may be to have independent directors of competing corporations would be of little importance to have independent stockholders for a majority of the stockholders of a corporation choose the directors. If a law was passed preventing the duplication of directors it would easily be evaded in the selection of men who would represent the same interests. The most ordinary experience shows that it is not necessary to serve on a board of directors in order to control its proceedings. Whatever the advantage of such a law as is proposed, it hardly rises to the dignity of a remedy, or vindicates its title to place in an imposing scheme of reform outlined in a national platform.

But the more important proposal is "that any manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall be required to take out a license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals." A license is permission, and the object of the remedy is not to regulate large businesses, but to destroy trusts. Hence the supposed efficiency of the plan is to be found in the prohibition of the control by any such corporation "of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States." This is another delusion of ratio.

It might be interesting to inquire what the meaning of "any product consumed in the United States" does it refer to a class of commodities? And, if so, how shall the classes be defined? Or does it refer to each separate article of commerce? And, if so, what account does this proposal take of the small and medium enterprises which have built up a more or less exclusive trade in particular articles, often protected by trade-marks, although in most active competition with other articles designed for the same general purpose and seeking the same market? In a desire to correct the evils of business are we to place an embargo upon honest endeavor whose activities present none of the abuses requiring remedies? And, if not, what statutory definitions shall be found to be adequate and just. If we lay down the prohibition in terms of the volume or ratio of business and not in terms of right and wrong? If we adopt Mr. Bryan's proposal, to what period of production is the prohibition to apply? Is the excess for a day or for a month to be considered? Or is the average production for a year to be taken? And what system shall be devised by which suitable information may be furnished in the nature of danger signals along the routes of trade so that the manufacturer may know when he is about to exceed the prescribed ratio? He may justly be required to govern his own conduct, but how shall he be apprised of the conduct of others upon which is to depend his guilt or innocence?

The patent laws confer a true monopoly in the exclusive right to manufacture and sell. Are these laws to be repealed because "any product" is indefensible and intolerable? Bryan's Crude Reasoning. An example of Mr. Bryan's reasoning is found in his statement that "when a corporation controls 50 per cent of the total product it supplies forty millions of people with that product." There are, of course, specialties which have a limited market and are used by a relatively small number of the people of the United States. More than 50 per cent, and indeed even as much as 100 per cent of the trade in such articles may be in the control of a single corporation. This may, in fact, be relatively a small corporation. It may never have aspired to the unsavory renown of a "trust." But by prosecuting its particular line with fidelity and meeting satisfactorily a limited want, or by reason of some secret process, or by advantage of experience, it may control the trade in a given article of commerce. Or, suppose a concern controls the whole trade in some useful byproduct which it has found it advantageous to make, is the trade to be prohibited?

The Democratic platform makes no exceptions to cover such cases, and we are led to think it is equally "binding as to what it omits."

If we could imagine such a crude prohibition to be enacted into law, and to be regarded as valid, what would be the effect? Mr. Bryan, with his usual readiness, suggests that the concern may be so much of its plants as are not needed to produce the amount allowed by law. He speaks as though every manufacturing concern had as many fully equipped units of production as would correspond to any given percentage of trade which it might be required to stop off. Reduction is not so easily diminished. Reduction in output means reduction in work, reduction in the number of men employed and curtailment of the efficiency of a going concern. Let us suppose a concern which controls 50 per cent of a given product—that is, say, makes one

sells \$5,000,000 in value out of a total trade in the product amounting to \$10,000,000, is it to be compelled to reduce its output to \$2,000,000 because only \$2,000,000 in value are made by others? Then, if it could sell a part of its plant on Mr. Bryan's theory, what should it sell? Should it sell off enough to reduce its capacity to \$5,000,000, and allow three-fifths of its plant to remain idle until others developed a capacity for handling the other \$5,000,000? Should it assume that the total trade will increase and is not always to remain at \$10,000,000, and hence retain a larger portion of its plant in idleness? Or suppose a concern controls 100 per cent of the trade in some article, what plants shall it retain? It can produce nothing until others produce, but it may produce an amount equal to the production of others, and it hopes the trade will grow. What a vision of business uncertainty and confusion, of idle and impaired plants, of the ruin of workmen whose lives have clustered around particular industries who depend upon the continued efficiency, is presented by this fanciful remedy for the destruction of trusts!

Apart from this, if the dissolution were effected in the manner desired and portions of plants could be sold and were sold as suggested, to whom would the sale be made? Would it be necessary to force or to those ambitious to be competitors and anxious to take advantage of its plight? This proposal is its utter disregard of the facts of business. In its substitution of the phantasies of the imagination for the realities of life, stamps the Democratic platform with the fatal stamp of 1896. The commerce and industry of this country, the interests of its wage earners and of its interdependent business, must rely upon the stability of laws which cannot afford to give license to such vagaries.

In the solemnity with which this proposal has been declared, and the insistence with which it is advocated, we find an appropriate test of the capacity of our opponents to deal wisely with the problems of the day.

A Quaint Compliment. On Mark Twain's seventy-second birthday a Hartford clergyman said of him: "No wonder he finds happiness in old age. All the aged would be happy if they were as sympathetic and as kind as he. He is continually going out of his way to please others, and the result is that he is continually pleasing himself. Listen, for instance, to the quaint compliment he paid me the last time he came to hear me preach. He waited for me at the church door at the service's end, and shaking me by the hand, said gravely: "I mean no offense, but I feel obliged to tell you that the preaching this morning has been of a kind that I can spare. I go to church, sir, to pursue my own train of thought, but today I couldn't do it. You interfered with me. You forced me to attend to you and lost me a full half hour. I beg that this may not occur again."

Philosophy of Descartes. Turning the mental vision inward, as Bacon thrust it outward, Descartes watched the operations of the soul as an object in a microscope. Resolved to believe nothing but upon evidence so convincing that he could not by any effort refuse his assent, he found as he inspected his beliefs that he could plausibly doubt everything but his own existence. Here at last was the everlasting rock, and this was revealed in his own consciousness; hence his famous "Cogito ergo sum" (I think, therefore I am). Consciousness, said he, is the basis of certitude. Interrogate it and its clear replies will be science, for all clear ideas are true. Down in the depths of the mind is the idea of the infinite perfection, the mark of the workman impressed upon his work. Therefore God exists—New York American.

Trading as a Fine Art. A grocery store in Nelson, Lancashire, was managed by a collier's wife. One night the good woman was compelled to leave the shop for a short time in charge of her husband, giving him full instructions as to act and especially cautioning him that in the event of a customer presenting a jar or pot and asking for treacle, jam or pickles he "must be sure and weigh 'th' pot."

"I want two pound of pickles for my fatbur, and here's 'th' pot." The good man carefully weighed the pot and exclaimed: "Nay, lad, 'th' pot weighs enough bowt pickles, but I'll gi' th' one or two anyway."—Liverpool Mercury.

A Most Valuable Agent. The glycerine employed in Dr. Pierce's medicines greatly enhances the medicinal properties which it extracts from native medicinal roots and holds in solution much better than alcohol would. It also possesses medicinal properties of its own, such as a valuable demulcent, nutritive, antiseptic and antiferment. It adds greatly to the efficacy of the Black Cherry, Bloodroot, Golden Seal root, Stone root and Queen's root, contained in "Golden Medical Discovery" in subduing chronic, or lingering coughs, bronchitis, throat and lung affections, for all of which these agents are recommended by standard medical authorities.

Hold the mental vision inward, as Bacon thrust it outward, Descartes watched the operations of the soul as an object in a microscope. Resolved to believe nothing but upon evidence so convincing that he could not by any effort refuse his assent, he found as he inspected his beliefs that he could plausibly doubt everything but his own existence. Here at last was the everlasting rock, and this was revealed in his own consciousness; hence his famous "Cogito ergo sum" (I think, therefore I am). Consciousness, said he, is the basis of certitude. Interrogate it and its clear replies will be science, for all clear ideas are true. Down in the depths of the mind is the idea of the infinite perfection, the mark of the workman impressed upon his work. Therefore God exists—New York American.

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Germs, Their Friends and Foes. Germs are powerless to affect a healthy body in which the resistance is maintained by good habits of living. Alcohol, tobacco and other such drugs, whether narcotic or stimulative in their effects, are aids and comforts to our hygienic enemies. Too much food, especially hearty food such as meat and beans, forms supplies for the commissary department of the enemy instead of for the brigades of white corpuscles. On the other hand, every breath drawn deeply into the lungs of fresh, sun warmed air is a direct blow struck at our foes and on the side of our defenders. Every sip of pure water aids the forces of life. So, too, does every motion in walking, running and other exercises—when exercise is not excessive. Every mouthful of pure food adds fuel to the flame of life.—Success Magazine.

All Used Up. "Pa, what's a dead language?" "Any old language after your mother gets through with it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Sure Enough Knock. J. C. Goodwin, of Bettsville, N. C., says "Buckley's Arnica Salve is a sure-enough knocker for ulcers; a bad one came on my leg last summer, but what wonderful salve knocked it out in a few rounds. Not even a scar remained." Guaranteed for piles, sores, burns, etc. See at Moro Pharmacy.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. No. 12121, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10. Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land owned by Noah H. Stanley of Ajax, Oregon, who on December 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry (Serial No. 0817) No. 12121, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land above described, before Charles H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A. K. York of Ajax, Oregon. J. W. Moore, Register. T10N10E30E1

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. No. 12122, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10. Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land owned by Noah H. Stanley of Ajax, Oregon, who on December 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry (Serial No. 0817) No. 12122, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land above described, before Charles H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A. K. York of Ajax, Oregon. J. W. Moore, Register. T10N10E30E1

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. No. 12123, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10. Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land owned by Noah H. Stanley of Ajax, Oregon, who on December 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry (Serial No. 0817) No. 12123, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land above described, before Charles H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A. K. York of Ajax, Oregon. J. W. Moore, Register. T10N10E30E1

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. No. 12124, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10. Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land owned by Noah H. Stanley of Ajax, Oregon, who on December 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry (Serial No. 0817) No. 12124, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land above described, before Charles H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A. K. York of Ajax, Oregon. J. W. Moore, Register. T10N10E30E1

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. No. 12125, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10. Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land owned by Noah H. Stanley of Ajax, Oregon, who on December 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry (Serial No. 0817) No. 12125, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land above described, before Charles H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A. K. York of Ajax, Oregon. J. W. Moore, Register. T10N10E30E1

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. No. 12126, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10. Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land owned by Noah H. Stanley of Ajax, Oregon, who on December 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry (Serial No. 0817) No. 12126, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land above described, before Charles H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A. K. York of Ajax, Oregon. J. W. Moore, Register. T10N10E30E1

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. No. 12127, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10. Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land owned by Noah H. Stanley of Ajax, Oregon, who on December 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry (Serial No. 0817) No. 12127, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land above described, before Charles H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A. K. York of Ajax, Oregon. J. W. Moore, Register. T10N10E30E1

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. No. 12128, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10. Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land owned by Noah H. Stanley of Ajax, Oregon, who on December 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry (Serial No. 0817) No. 12128, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land above described, before Charles H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A. K. York of Ajax, Oregon. J. W. Moore, Register. T10N10E30E1

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. No. 12129, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10. Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land owned by Noah H. Stanley of Ajax, Oregon, who on December 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry (Serial No. 0817) No. 12129, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land above described, before Charles H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A. K. York of Ajax, Oregon. J. W. Moore, Register. T10N10E30E1

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. No. 12130, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10. Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land owned by Noah H. Stanley of Ajax, Oregon, who on December 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry (Serial No. 0817) No. 12130, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land above described, before Charles H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A. K. York of Ajax, Oregon. J. W. Moore, Register. T10N10E30E1

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. No. 12131, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10. Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land owned by Noah H. Stanley of Ajax, Oregon, who on December 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry (Serial No. 0817) No. 12131, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land above described, before Charles H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A. K. York of Ajax, Oregon. J. W. Moore, Register. T10N10E30E1

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. No. 12132, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10. Section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land owned by Noah H. Stanley of Ajax, Oregon, who on December 14, 1908, made Homestead Entry (Serial No. 0817) No. 12132, for NE 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 10 N., R. 12 E., S. 10, section 25, Township 10 North, Range 12 East, Williams County, N. D., containing 360 acres, more or less, of land above described, before Charles H. Horner, County Clerk, at his office at Condon, Oregon, on the 14th day of October, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses, George Smith and Walter Smith of Ajax, Oregon, and John Gibson of Monkland, Oregon, and A. K. York of Ajax, Oregon. J. W. Moore, Register. T10N10E30E1

SUMMONS.—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Sherman. Doris B. Higgins, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas D. Higgins, Defendant. To Thomas D. Higgins, the above named defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon. You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication to wit: on or before the 18th day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, on the grounds of desertion, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just. This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six consecutive weeks in the Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman County, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon. Wm. Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman County, duly made on the 27th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 28th day of August, 1908. TROTT KISSER, Attorney for Plaintiff. T10N10E30E1

SUMMONS.—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Sherman. Emma J. Amell, Plaintiff, vs. Francis D. Amell, Defendant. To Francis D. Amell, the above named defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon. You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication to wit: on or before the 18th day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, on the grounds of desertion, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just. This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six consecutive weeks in the Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman County, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon. Wm. Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman County, duly made on the 26th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 28th day of August, 1908. CARTER & DUFFIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. T10N10E30E1

SUMMONS.—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Sherman. Robert M. Adison, Plaintiff, vs. Harriet Adison, Defendant. To Harriet Adison, the above named defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon. You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication to wit: on or before the 23rd day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, on the grounds of desertion, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just. This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six consecutive weeks in the Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman County, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon. Wm. Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman County, duly made on the 14th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 21st day of August, 1908. Wm. H. DAUGHTON, Attorney for Plaintiff. T10N10E30E1

SUMMONS.—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Sherman. Bertha M. Winton, Plaintiff, vs. Charles B. Winton, Defendant. To Charles B. Winton, the above named defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon. You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication to wit: on or before the 23rd day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, on the grounds of desertion, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just. This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six consecutive weeks in the Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman County, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon. Wm. Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman County, duly made on the 10th day of Sept., 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 11th day of Sept., 1908. JENNETT & LARSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. T10N10E30E1

SUMMONS.—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Sherman. Robert M. Adison, Plaintiff, vs. Harriet Adison, Defendant. To Harriet Adison, the above named defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon. You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication to wit: on or before the 23rd day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, on the grounds of desertion, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just. This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six consecutive weeks in the Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman County, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon. Wm. Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman County, duly made on the 14th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 21st day of August, 1908. Wm. H. DAUGHTON, Attorney for Plaintiff. T10N10E30E1

SUMMONS.—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Sherman. Robert M. Adison, Plaintiff, vs. Harriet Adison, Defendant. To Harriet Adison, the above named defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon. You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication to wit: on or before the 23rd day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, on the grounds of desertion, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just. This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six consecutive weeks in the Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman County, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon. Wm. Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman County, duly made on the 14th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 21st day of August, 1908. Wm. H. DAUGHTON, Attorney for Plaintiff. T10N10E30E1

SUMMONS.—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Sherman. Robert M. Adison, Plaintiff, vs. Harriet Adison, Defendant. To Harriet Adison, the above named defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon. You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication to wit: on or before the 23rd day of October, 1908, and if you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint filed herein against you, to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and yourself, on the grounds of desertion, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and just. This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for a period of six consecutive weeks in the Sherman County Observer, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Sherman County, Oregon, in pursuance to an order of the Hon. Wm. Henrichs, County Judge for Sherman County, duly made on the 14th day of August, 1908, and the date of the first publication thereof is the 21st day of August, 1908. Wm. H. DAUGHTON, Attorney for Plaintiff. T10N10E30E1

SUMMONS.—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for