

# Lake County Examiner

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NO. 4.

## THE PRESS ASSOCIATION HOLDS ITS CONVENTION.

### Adopts Resolutions Which Will Make Its Members More Independent.

The Oregon Press Association in session in Portland, finished their labors after adopting resolutions which, if carried out to the letter will be of benefit to the newspapers of the state.

J. C. Hayter of Dallas was elected president; C. L. Ireland, of Moro, first vice-president; E. H. Flagg, of St. Helena, second vice-president; Geo. H. Himes, of Portland, re-elected historian; Albert Tozier, of Portland, re-elected secretary; Miss F. E. Gattshall, of Portland, re-elected treasurer; R. J. Hendricks, of Salem, sergeant-at-arms.

From this day forth the patent medicine man of the effete East, who has been accustomed to buy advertising space in the country weeklies of Oregon for any old price his conscience would allow and the editor's crying necessities force him to accept, will find himself up against the real, real thing in the matter of rates and charges. From this day forth, like-wise the needy country publisher will cease to cut his esteemed contemporary's throat, metaphorically speaking, for the purpose of securing the county printing. And last, but not least, henceforth the leading citizen who aspires to hold public office will find the rural journalist's time-honored practice of giving free puffs as extinct as the dodo.

The politician hereafter will be compelled to pay for all publicity he receives through the columns of the local newspapers at commercial advertising rates, nor will the acceptance of such paid political advertising bind the newspaper to support the candidate who foots the bill. Like the proverbial worm, the down-trodden country editor has turned, and henceforth he will exact his price with hair-splitting attention to business principles, and the motto, "Live and Let Live," at the masthead on his front page will mean just what it says.

The formation of a rock-ribbed combination to fix and maintain rate for the publication of foreign advertising, legal notices and political announcements will go down in the annals of Oregon newspaperdom as the first step toward the emancipation of the country editor from his bondage.

The report of the committee on uniform advertising rates, in which the foregoing reforms were recommended, was adopted without a dissenting voice. There was an enthusiastic discussion in the course of which the association voted to go still further in the matter of shaking off the tentacles of what were referred to as the "greedy and grasping advertising agencies," and decided to carry out both the letter and the spirit of the committee's report by constituting the State Press Association a great co-operative advertising bureau, in charge of a competent agent, for the purpose of securing the business of the foreign advertisers, notably the patent-medicine concerns, at a just and uniform rate for all newspapers in the association, and of literally keeping out of the state advertisers who refuse to pay the "union scale."

The closing session of the convention was brief, lasting but two hours. The first business disposed of was the election of officers, all of whom were chosen by unanimous vote. Then the report of the committee on advertising rates was taken up, and most of the remaining time given to its discussion.

The only material change made in the report was the elimination of the second clause, which read: "That the law regulating the publication of Sheriff's sales for delinquent taxes be amended so as to fix a minimum compensation of 12 1/2 cents a line, nonpareil, for the legal time of publication." During the discussion of this clause, it developed that several newspapers were receiving a larger rate than this minimum, and accordingly opposed the change. It was finally agreed to let the law remain as it is and trust to the fairness of the county courts to fix a living rate for such publications.

#### How to Get on the Ticket

Are you going to be a candidate for office at the coming elections in Oregon? If so you will need to study carefully the provisions of the new primary nominations law. Political nominating conventions as they have long existed in Oregon are abolished by the new law and there is an entire revolution in the method of obtaining nominations for public offices voted upon by the people.

The first move a candidate is compelled to make is to file with the secretary of state or district office, or with the county clerk, if for an office to be filled in one county, or with the city recorder if for a city office, a copy of his petition signed by himself in the following form:

To (Sec. of state or county clerk) and to the members of the party and the electors of (state, district or county in the state of Oregon).

I, (name) reside at - - - and my postoffice address is - - - I am a duly registered member of the - - - party. If I am nominated for the office of - - - at the primary nominating election to be held in the (state, county or district) the 20 day of April, 1906, I will accept the nomination and will not withdraw, and if I am elected I will qualify as such officer.

If I am nominated and elected I will during my term of office (here the candidate can use 100 words to state his platform).

The foregoing petition for nominations is to be separate from but attached to the petition to be signed by the voters who desire to see the candidate's name on the ballot. A copy of the latter petition is to be filed with it and the heading must be in the following form and addressed to the secretary of state, county clerk or city recorder, as the case may be. We, the undersigned members of the - - - party, and qualified electors and residents of - - - precinct, in the county of - - - state of Oregon, respectfully request that you will cause to be printed on the official nominating ballot for the - - - party, at the aforesaid primary nominating election, the name of the above signed - - - as a candidate for the nomination to the office of - - - by said - - - party.

The man who is a candidate for either house of the legislature may sign one or the other of the following

statements, but should he refuse to sign either of them that fact will not effect the filing of his petition:

"I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my legislative district, that during my term of office, I will always vote for the candidate for United States Senator in congress who has received the highest number of the peoples votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a U. S. senator in congress, without regard to my individual preference."

"During my term of office I will consider the vote of the people for United States Senator in congress as nothing more than a recommendation, which I shall be at liberty to wholly disregard, if the reason for doing so seems to me to be sufficient."

Every sheet of the petition must contain a sworn statement of some registered voter that he is acquainted with the person who signed it and that the signatures are genuine, the post office and residence correctly stated and that they are registered voters of the party.

There must be a separate petition for each precinct in which it is desired to obtain names. A voter in one precinct cannot sign the same sheet with voters of another precinct. No voter can sign a petition unless he is registered as a member of the party in which the candidate is seeking nomination—that is, no other names will be counted on such petitions.

At the primaries in Oregon this year there can be only two parties participating. A party in the meaning of the primary law, is an organization for political purposes, which cast at the election of June, 1904, at least 25 per cent of the votes cast for the office of congressman, hence only the Republican and Democratic parties fulfill the definition of the law. Persons who register under any other affiliation, "Independent Democrat," "Independent Republican," or any other title or change, will have no weight on any petition for nomination at the primaries and will not be allowed to vote at such primary elections.

A candidate for a county office must obtain signers to his petition in at least one-fifth of the precincts of the county; if for a state or district office

and the district comprises more than one county, the necessary signers must include electors residing in each of at least two counties; if for a state office to be voted for by the whole state, the necessary number of signers shall include electors residing in each of at least one-tenth of the precincts in each of at least seven counties of the state; if for a congressional office, the signers shall include electors residing in at least one-tenth of the precincts of at least one-fourth of the counties.

The number of signers required on every such petition shall be at least 2 per cent of the party vote, but for state or congressional offices the number required shall not be more than one thousand, nor in any other case shall the number required exceed 500.

A voter can sign as many petitions as come to him, even for the same office.

The petitions for state or district offices must be filed with the secretary of state not less than twenty days before the primary election, that is not later than April 1, this year.

Petitions for offices (except district attorney) to be voted for in one county, must be filed not less than fifteen days before the primary election, that is April 5 of this year.

Thirty days before the primary election, or by March 20, must send two notices to each judge and clerk of election in each precinct.

Not more than fifteen days and not less than twelve days before the primary election, the county clerk must arrange the ticket, certify to it under seal, file the same in the office, and post a duplicate of it in a conspicuous place in his office and keep it posted there until after primary election.

He must then have printed on the official ballots, the Republican ticket in black ink on white paper, the Democratic ticket in black ink on blue paper, and any third party in black ink on yellow paper; also duplicate ballots on cheap colored paper in different colors from the regular ballots.

The primary elections will be on Friday, April 20.

The general election will be on Monday June 4.

The total number of votes cast in Lake county for the Republican candidate for congress in 1904 was 471, so the total number of signers necessary for a Republican candidate is 10, and they must represent at least 3 out of the 12 precincts. The total Democratic vote for congressman was 229 and the number of signers required for a candidate of that party for a county office is 5, which petition must also represent at least 3 precincts out of the 12 in Lake county.

To be precinct committee man of either party a petition must also be filed with the clerk signed by at least

two signers from the precinct in which the applicant is a candidate.

#### Fifty-five Conversions.

The series of religious meetings that have been going on at the Baptist church the past three weeks have resulted in a great deal of good. There has been in the neighborhood of fifty conversions, which speaks well for the people of Lakeview and the good christians that have been at the back of the good work.

Rev. Bailey, who came here from Fossil to conduct meetings for a month, is entitled to a great deal of credit and the people of Lakeview who are interested in the moral upbuilding of the community should appreciate his work, which they do. Rev. Howard, pastor of the Baptist Church here, and Rev. Risley, who assisted in the meetings, are also entitled to credit for the hard work they have done, and the assistance of many others, members of the church, without which such results could not have been obtained, is also appreciated.

There were seventeen baptised last Sunday at the hot springs. Those who were baptised were: Wm. Turner, Richard Kingsley, Hary Heryford, Franklin Cloud, Ebon Tatro, Bloomer McCrary, Geo. W. Wise, Mrs. G. W. Wise, Mrs. W. C. Laird, Mrs. J. C. Shellhamer, Mrs. F. D. Smith, Mrs. Dent Hughes, Mrs. L. Guillems, Mrs. J. P. Duckworth, Misses Eva Howard, Nellie Harvey, Etna Tatro.

The following were received by letter:

Mr. and Mrs. John Cogburn, Mr. Andy Green, Mrs. McCulley, W. G. Spencer.

Miss Bessie Laird was accepted for baptism.

A collection was taken up Sunday evening for Rev. Bailey and \$91.55 was received.

#### No Tax Says Fulton.

According to a Washington dispatch Senator Fulton has been informed by the Forest Service that next season a charge will be made for grazing stock within all forest reserves. It is proposed to charge sheep in the Cascade reserve 8 cents a head and cattle 30 cents during the summer months, or 45 cents for the full year. In the Wenaha reserve, the sheep tax will be 6 cents a head and cattle at the same rates as in the Cascades.

Mr. Fulton is decidedly opposed to the imposition of the tax, maintaining that ranges should be free to all, and later he will submit to the department a formal protest against this charge. He believes there is no authority for imposing this tax, and will raise this issue at the proper time. There are other Western senators holding this view, and it is quite likely that this will become a live issue during the present session of Congress.

## SENATE COMMITTEE WILL INVESTIGATE THE CANAL DIGGERS.

### The Oregonian Aims the Efficiency of those Who Are to Investigate.

The report comes from Washington that the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals is about to investigate everything and everybody connected with the Panama enterprise. Even president Roosevelt, it is hinted, will not be exempt from his searching inquiry. All his misdeeds, as well as those of Mr. Taft, Mr. Shonts, Engineer Stevens, and her set, are to be laid bare. This inter-oceanic canal committee is admirably constituted to investigate such men as Roosevelt and Taft. The character of its members guarantee in advance the absolute wisdom and impartiality of its findings.

Consider the noble names upon that imperishable roll. Thomas C. Platt, of New York, is one of them, who for so long years has faithfully drawn a Senator's salary while all his time and energy have gone into New York politics and to United States Express Company. Platt is reported, as a deeply scandalized to think that Shonts should draw a salary as a railroad president while he serves the Government on the Isthmus. Why this is any worse than Platt's own little steal has not been explained, but the reason is sure to come out under the scrutinizing gaze of New York's senior Senator.

John A. Dryden, of New Jersey, the man who founded industrial insurance in America, is another member. He is also well fitted by long and intimate experience to investigate graft. "Set a thief to catch a thief" is a motto which applies to the Panama Canal as well as to smaller matters. A man who knows how to make workmen pay twice or thrice as much for life insurance as it costs the rich understands perfectly how to detect Mr. Taft in his nefarious misdeeds. Mr. Dryden's experience in promoting insurance upon the lives of new-born babies also qualifies him to look tenderly after the welfare of the negro canal-diggers.

Their welfare is one of the chief cares of this committee. Mr. Poultney Bigelow says the negroes on the Isthmus are abused and slandered by the white officers. It seems, therefore, most providential that another of the committeemen is Arthur P. Gorman. His friendship for the black race is well known. He has just failed in an effort to disfranchise all the negroes in Maryland. Naturally, therefore, their sufferings in Panama touch his feelings deeply. Mr. Gorman also has had long and intimate personal knowledge of graft. If it exists, or if there is any chance for it to exist, he will find it out.

Truly a lovely investigation committee, and its motives are quite as lovely as its personnel. The principal one is by hook or crook, by fact or falsehood by fair or foul endeavor, to bring to light something to make Mr. Taft unavailable as a Presidential candidate. The Senate cares nothing more about the canal than it does about other public interests. It cares not how much public money is wasted or stolen, though it greatly prefers to say who shall do the stealing. But it does care who shall be the next president, and Taft is entirely too much like President Roosevelt to be agreeable to the conscript fathers. Moreover, divers of that charmed circle cherish Presidential ambitions themselves. Hence a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether to besmirch and ruin Taft.

But there are other motives. Corporation interests are bitterly hostile to the canal, and those interests dominate the Senate. They cannot kill the canal enterprise outright, but they can bedevil the President, they can worry his employees till one after another resigns in disgust, they can send persons like Poultney Bigelow to disseminate false reports, and they can hamper and delay the work by "investigations" like the one now proposed.

Well-informed persons have no fear of the outcome of this investigation, so far as Taft and Roosevelt is concerned. Mr. Shonts has probably, through impatients of red tape, made a mistake or two, but, such as they were, they have been rectified. If the committee brings to light anything besides malicious tittle-tattle and deliberate falsehood, they will surprise the public extremely and themselves most of all. They know very well that what is wrong on the Isthmus is the result of pernicious Senatorial meddling, and that the administration is exerting every power it possesses to push the work and care for the workers.—Oregonian.

#### Fulton Stirs Them Up.

Rate Legislation held the attention of the Senate on January 16th. The debate was provoked by Mr. Fulton, of Oregon, who made his first appearance, so to speak, before the Senate, and who, by the way, created an excellent impression. He offered an amendment to the Dooliver bill, giving the courts power to modify orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission when such orders are confiscatory. Mr. Fulton proceeded to explain his proposition, and almost in a twinkling Messrs. Foraker, Bailey, Spooner and Nelson were at it hammer and tongs. It seemed at one time that the whole question was to be opened up and seriously debated. Mr. Fulton's speech was interrupted so frequently and at such considerable length that he was compelled to occupy the floor for more than two hours. He brought on one of the finest skirmish fights of which the Senate has yet been the scene on the question of railroad reform.

Mr. Fulton said that his provision is intended to prevent the enforcement of unjust decrees, and urged that as the Dooliver bill stands in case such an order should be issued, it would be impossible for the commission to change it until after great delay, with consequent great expense.—Washington Post.

#### Stock News.

(Merrill Record.)  
L. Gerber will start with 225 head of beef cattle for Montague Saturday, bound for Sacramento markets.

F. Bloomingcamp will start for Ager Sunday with 200 head of beef cattle bound for Oregon's northern cities.

Howard & Brown will start for Gazelle with 300 head of beef cattle Tuesday to be shipped to the Bay city markets.

H. A. Champagne left here yesterday morning with another band of 2200 head of mutton sheep for San Francisco markets.

L. Gerber recently bought from Mrs. Henley, E. W. Smith, Ed. Bloomingcamp and John Caldwell, 400 head of beef cattle.

A bunch of 150 head of beef cattle belonging to C. Swanson were driven to the Davis ranch last Saturday and will soon be taken to the railroad for shipment to the lower markets.

Mr. Stewart shipped 160 head of horses to San Francisco last Monday to be used by the Government as artillery and cavalry horses. He has 200 head more at the Adams ranch that are being broke.

#### Are Now Americans.

That Lake county is attracting people from other counties is evidenced by the number of persons who have taken out naturalization papers during the past year. There have been thirteen such papers recorded in the clerk's office up to the first of the new year. While this number does not represent the new population by several, it is proof of the growth of the county's population. Three of these are final papers and the others are the first papers. Following are those who made application for naturalization papers: Michael Barry, first, John Sheehan, first, August Zattlin, first, Edward H. Quigby, first, Pat Murphy, first, Michael Jones, first, Pat O'Connor, first, John C. Flynn, first, Mat Jones, first, Leone Valentine, first, L. O. Enquist, final, Wm. Stimpfg, final, Dick Quinlin, final.

#### Joke on Rev. Bailey.

That President Roosevelt's popularity is supreme throughout the country, is evidenced by the manner in which even the proverbial small boy stands up for the noble high chief, and will not permit of plagiarism. Last Sunday evening during the sermon at the Baptist church, Rev. Bailey had occasion to credit Davie Crockett with having said, "know you are right, and then go ahead."

After the services were over a group of "young Americans" were discussing and one little fellow was heard to say: "Well, I don't care, Davie Crockett might have said it, but Mr. Roosevelt said it first."

The Eastern Star Lodge gave a banquet after lodge last evening.



MISS MARJORIE GOULD.

Miss Marjorie Gould, the pretty thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, is having a trying time getting her education and has to study much harder than ordinary children who are not heiresses to millions. Miss Gould's latest pedagogical worry is elocution, a special teacher having been engaged for her. She has French, German and English governesses and does not even have a vacation on Saturday for eight months in the year.