

Entered at the Post Office at Lakeview, Ore., as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS: One Year, \$2.00; Six Months, \$1.00; Three months, .50

Lakeview, Oregon, April 23, 1908

SUFFRAGE NOT A RIGHT.

316—Yes. 317—No.

This is a proposed amendment to the constitution by initiative petition permitting women to vote. The friends of this measure rely upon a mere expression of sentiment, rather than upon reason or facts, to influence your vote.

They admit, that in Oregon, women are far in advance, as self-earning property holders, of women in any other state, except in the four states wherein they already vote. This offered praise to Oregon men is misleading, in that it suggests that there are laws in force in Oregon which withhold from women "equal property rights" with men, which is not true, and that women in the four states wherein they already vote have "property rights" which women in Oregon have not, and that is not true.

There are natural rights which belong to all alike, which are life, liberty, the enjoyments of the fruit of one's own labor, and the pursuit of happiness without interference with the rights of others. With or without government, constitution or laws, all persons have these natural rights.

Under organized governments by written constitution and laws, certain benefits and privileges have been established and made secure to persons which we are accustomed to speak of as rights, which are not rights, but reasonable privileges, or duties, or necessities, for certain purposes of government. Government is a necessity. In America, elections are essential features of, or incidents in government. Government is impossible without them. Therefore, elections are necessities. Ballots are essential to elections, therefore, the ballot is a necessity and duty, being indispensably necessary to an election, and not a right.

Women are so disqualified. The power upon which all government relies for the final struggle in enforcing its decrees and defending its life resides in the men of that government. Government is nothing if its every act is not supported by a present physical force capable of compelling respect and obedience. There can be no security of personal right of citizens except by a government possessing a military army strong enough to give protection. Shall any insist on making the government, and, when obedience to it is refused, or it is

assailed, then expect to leave its defence entirely to others? Such a privilege may be given, but cannot be reasonably claimed as a right. The women who are making an appeal to you in support of this measure deny that they "are seeking to make laws to govern men," but are demanding "the right of self government." That is decidedly specious. No government can be conducted which does not govern men and women by the same laws. And, as we have shown that the property and personal rights of men and women in Oregon are identical, it follows that women can have no motive for their insistence upon having the ballot but to antagonize, in some respect, government as conducted by men, and as it relates, more particularly to men, for they are suffering no injustice by government. Those women also say that the inability of women to vote "bring the wage earning of women into ruinous competition with wage earning voters."

Do they mean that a woman, conducting a large garment making establishment will pay her employes more when they become voters than she now pays them? Or, that a woman, when she becomes a voter, will receive wages not as she does now, in accordance with her earning capacity, but will by virtue of being a voter, necessarily receive greater wages, in competition with men, than now? Why? What can her vote have to do with her value to her employer, if she intends to, and does, vote independently and free from all influence, guided only by her own conception of the greatest good to the country? Here is the rub. Women who are agitating for this measure, treating men as antagonistic to their interests, intend to use the ballot to promote their personal ends. This is a bald perversion of the purpose of the ballot. It can mean nothing but the determination to confine the ballots of women as a means of power to be exercised in that direction most fatal to free government. It means an intention to control by the ballot, that which should be governed by the natural laws of business, if it means anything.

A woman receives less wages than men now in many positions, not because she cannot vote, but certainly because she is of less value to the employer. She would be of greater value than a man in some positions, and in such positions she is employed rather than men, at proper wages. This is natural, and the ballot in her hands cannot change it. No employer pays a man more for work that a woman can do better, because the man may vote, unless he uses his power as employer, to control that man's vote and cause it to be cast, not for the benefit of the country, but for the benefit of his employer to the detriment of the community. And this is the purpose of our women then, who demand to vote. They do not present the semblance of an argument which stands scrutiny. The position of women in our society is not that of an inferior.

If it were so, and to give her the ballot would make her our equal, we should grant it. We regard woman in her station as vastly the superior of men, and believe that the influence of the ballot will be degrading. Hence we oppose it. The character of women will, in the course of time, become much the same as men, when they live the same life as men.

Loyalty to Party

The primary election is over. The majority of the people have chosen the men for the various offices to be voted for at the June election. If you could prevent the men who shall be elected to office on the first day of June from entering upon the duties of the offices to which they may be elected, and from receiving the emoluments of such offices, would you do it, because they were not the men of your individual choice? Of course no citizen would do that. You are firmly attached to the doctrine that, what the majority of the people want should be done.

The majority of the voters of each political party have made a choice, among many aspirants, of party candidates. The election on Friday, the 17th, was a legal election held under laws which provided for the full and free expression of the will of the electors of the state. Its result should be accepted as binding upon the conscience of every citizen, and should assure to each candidate elected the loyal support of every voter of his party. If you were not at this election you should have been, if possible. If not, it is still the mandate of the people given under due form of law, and you are as much bound, morally, to submit to it and stand by it, as you are to support the result of any so-called, regular election, both being conducted under the same rules.

On registering, you declared yourself of some party, and the law contemplates that you intend to support the candidates of that party at the final election, and makes such regulations as insures the perfect fairness and legality of the primary election. The June election will not be more legal than the primary election. It is no more your duty to see that the

men who are elected on the first day of June get their legal rights than it is to do all you can to elect the men who were nominated at the primary election in which you participated, or should have participated. What would you think of a candidate, if defeated at the primary election, if he should refuse to submit? He has as good a right to be a candidate after defeat as you have to refuse him your vote after his nomination.

You made this law and you are bound by everything done under it. Of course you can refuse to abide by the result. But in doing so, you violate a very strongly implied contract. The Republican ticket is a good one. We support it heartily. Not as a ticket put up by bosses, but as the ticket of the people of the party, in the choice of which every voter is supposed to have taken part. We believe that there is no cause for bolting any ticket chosen under this law. The people have never deliberately chosen a man of bad character for office, and they never will. If nearly every Lake county voter does not stand by his party ticket we are deceived in their temper. You made a tacit, if not an expressed legal agreement to do so.

Every candidate chosen last Friday on the Republican ticket is a tried man. Known to be worthy and competent. The Democratic ticket was chosen in equal fairness and is entitled to the support of voters of that party. Primary elections must be accepted as binding, and we shall again be given over to the bosses if we will not stand by our own work. You would not like to have Joe Simon or any other boss dictator again.

A Guessing Editor

The Silver Lake Leader in its guesswork editorial last week, missed the mark wide on all points. Mr. Conn did not prepare the noted resolutions so much complained of by the Leader, so he states, and he further says he had never saw them or heard them read until they were read in the meeting by the chairman of the committee appointed to draft them on the night of that mass meeting, which was called for the purpose of furthering the interests of Lake county, and which did so, to the extent of practically stopping the county seat removal agitation, as little progress has been made since that meeting was held, and little said for the movement outside of what the two Silver Lake papers have said. Mr. Conn states also that he had not been asked to speak, nor did he have any intention of speaking until he was called upon after the meeting had opened. What he said was extemporaneous. It would be a difficult matter, however, to undertake to clear up the billious attacks of those north end papers, upon all whom they have charged with lying and every other mean thing their vocabulary furnishes them with, as they have spit at everyone, most, who lives in the south end of Lake county, and especially in Lakeview.

Returns Slow to Come in

It is plainly evident that certain precincts in this county did not understand the law regarding sending the election returns in.

The law clearly states that the third day after an election has been closed the votes shall be canvassed by the clerk, and sooner if the returns are all in. The Summer Lake ballot box did not reach here until Tuesday evening, and the Silver Lake box on Monday evening. The Summer Lake box remained at that place two days and three nights before it was dispatched for the county seat, when the box should be started out immediately after the vote is counted and the box sealed, and if there is no provision made for a carrier to deliver the box there should be.

Three Hundred Families Coming

The real estate men of this place are quite jubilant over the prospects of a rushing season in their line. We are reliably informed that a great rush of homeseekers is expected soon. One man, not a real estate man, but a business man, of this city who is taking observations and who is in close touch with immigration matters, states that 300 families are scheduled to reach here at one time. From what particular point we are not able to say.

It seems that the greatest economy has been used in buying material for the new Court House, as is shown in the official statement published on another page of the Examiner this week. Lime, which has been selling in this county at about \$8 per barrel, was secured for \$2.55, delivered at Madeline.

Evidently the Silver Lake Oregonian stopped to get its breath last week, as no copy of that week's issue was received, at least at The Examiner office.

Lordy! Lordy! but wasn't that "hot stuff" the Silver Lake Leader belched forth last week, aimed at most anybody, so they lived in Lakeview.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED OUR SPRING AND SUMMER LINE OF SHIRT WAISTS, ZEPHERS, WASH GOODS, GINGHAMS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, ETC. We invite your inspection BAILEY & MASSINGILL

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Exhaustive Bromo Quinine Tablets. This signature, E. H. Grove

Black Bart

Season will open April 15th and close June 15th, 1908

Horse is coal black; weighs 1600 pounds; French Canadian; bred and raised in Canada.

Will stand at ADEL from Tuesday morning to Saturday morning, and at PLUSH from Saturday evening to Monday morning.

Mares brought from a distance will be cared for in the best possible manner.

TERMS.—Ten dollars for the season, payable on or before June 15th.

T. A. CRUMP

WANTED—TIMBERLANDS.

Homestead relinquishments wanted. Want to buy direct from owners. Write particulars to M. H., Box 492, Eugene, Oregon. 91

Timber Land Notice

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, Feb. 15, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892,

Vigil Conn, of Paisley, county of Lake, state of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4031, for the purchase of the NE quarter of Section 17, in Township 38 S., Range 16 E., W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Register and Receiver at Lakeview Oregon on Monday the 1st day of June, 1908.

He names as witnesses: J. B. Anten, E. P. Light, T. J. Powell, D. P. Malloy, all of Lakeview Oregon, and Oda Craveus, of Klamath Falls Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 1st day of June 1908. J. N. Watson register. 8-10

Timber Land Notice

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, April 17, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892 Leon C. Emerson, of Lakeview, county of Lake, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 3747, for the purchase of the East half NW quarter, SW 1/4 NW quarter Sec. 32, and SE quarter NE quarter, of Section No. 31, in Township No. 40 S., Range No. 22 E., W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon on Friday the 26th day of June, 1908.

He names as witnesses: M. E. Musgrave, Rose Musgrave, Arthur Rehart, Granville Hardisty, all of Lakeview, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of June 1908. J. N. Watson, Register. 17-10

ALBERT G. DUHME BUYS TIMBER LANDS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING LAKEVIEW, OREGON.

He Got What He Needed

"Nine years ago it looked as if my time had come," says Mr. C. Farthing, of Mill Creek, Ind. Ter. "I was so run down that life hung on a very slender thread. It was then my druggist recommended Electric Bitters. I bought a bottle and I got what I needed—strength. I had one foot in the grave, but Electric Bitters put it back on the turf again, and I've been well ever since." Sold under guarantee at A. L. Thornton drug store. 50c.

LOUIS SHAW

Dealer in Real Estate

I have listed some of the best Ranches, Timber Lands and Town property in Northern California, a country that is bound to improve rapidly. Alturas, California.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

H. D. Clark

Contractor and Builder

Job Work a Specialty Estimates Furnished

Shop next door to Ahlstrom's Saddlery Shop

Lakeview, - - Oregon

Timber Land Notice

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, April, 17, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

JOHN W. REHART, of Lakeview, county of Lake, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 4085, for the purchase of the Lots 1, and 2, NE quarter, NW quarter, of Section No. 15, in Township No. 37 S., Range 20 E., W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Register and Receiver, at Lakeview, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July, 1908.

He names as witnesses: Eli Barnum, Charles Barnum, Nate Wilcox, Frank Wilson, all of Lakeview, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of July, 1908. J. N. Watson Register. 17-10

Timber Land Notice

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, April 17, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

WILLIAM SCHMIDT, of Lakeview, county of Lake, State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 4086, for the purchase of the S half, SW quarter, of Section 17, in Township 36 S., Range 20 E., W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Register and Receiver, at Lakeview, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, 1908.

He names as witnesses: Dan O'Shea, John Branch, D. Bryan, A. W. Bryan, all of Lakeview, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of July, 1908. J. N. Watson, Register. 17-110

Plenty of Trouble

is caused by stagnation of the liver and bowels. To get rid of it and headache and biliousness and the poison that brings jaundice, take Dr. King's New Life Pills, the reliable purifiers that do the work without grinding or griping. 25c at A. L. Thornton's drug store.