

A. L. LEAVITT TO THE VOTERS

To the taxpayers and voters of Klamath county.

True to the promise made in the announcement of my candidacy for county judge I shall now declare, briefly, the policy I shall pursue in the management of the affairs of Klamath county, should I be nominated and elected.

Before doing so, however, I desire to say that I have a record in this county as a steadfast loyal republican; I have no apologies to make to any living man on that score; I have never affiliated with any other party, and never wavered off after false goals. So far as my political record is concerned I can look every republican squarely in the face and ask his support. As to my qualifications for the office of County Judge, I am perfectly willing to submit to a comparison with any man mentioned and abide the result like a man.

I have always adhered to the principle, "that a public office is a public trust" and now I reaffirm my allegiance to that principle.

COUNTY ROADS.

I stand committed to a policy of good roads and bridges and to a judicious, economical expenditure of the road funds for that purpose under sections 36, 38, and 41 of the act approved February 21, 1903.

I believe the correct policy to be, that if you cannot permanently improve a whole line of road, at once, permanent, improve what you can of it and let the rest go until next year.

COUNTY BUSINESS.

I shall insist upon a literal compliance with the provisions of the statute applicable to the conduct of County business, believing that therein lies the only safety of the taxpayer.

My co-operation with the commission will be with the view of making the Board a unit in its action on all county business.

With the co-operation of the commissioners I shall make the Board the sole purchasing agent as well as the sole disbursing agent of the county, reducing to a minimum all opportunities for grafting the county in the matter of supplies, care and maintenance of the county poor, and construction work by contracting with the lowest responsible bidder after due advertisement.

I am now, and shall be hereafter, steadfastly opposed to the policy of making the expenditures eat up the revenue, but on the contrary it will be my policy to limit the estimates to the requirement of each fund for the year, levy a rate to meet it and then keep them within that limit.

I shall insist in the matter of tax levies, that before any rate of taxation shall be determined upon for any specific fund, that the Board determine in advance the amount required in each instance and that a rate be levied that

will produce the required amount and no more.

I am for building up and maintaining but I shall oppose extravagance whenever and wherever it shows its head.

I shall devote my best endeavors to bring every piece of taxable property on to the assessment roll and make it bear its just proportion of the burden of taxation.

I shall stand for a policy of permanent improvement along conservative lines, having in mind a full appreciation of the position Klamath county occupies before the country as a component part of the great commonwealth of Oregon.

I assume that the statute contemplates that the interests of the taxpayers should be consulted in any matter involving the expenditure of the county funds for any item outside the salaries authorized by the Legislature, and as a new Court house falls within the unauthorized expenditures and would involve the expenditure of a large sum of money, the Board would not be justified in proceeding in that matter without an expression of the taxpayers either by vote or petition.

A. L. LEAVITT.

CLOSE TO THE PRODUCER

Toose & Page have purchased 90 bales of 1904 and 93 bales of 1905 hops of Sam Howard of Eugene; terms private. They have also received and accepted the Tom Kennedy lot of 122 bales at 10 cents.—Woodburn Independent.

Mr. Toose of Woodburn has not only a record of devotion to the interests of the Republican party, but he is close to the producer.

The Republicans of the First congressional district will not turn down his candidacy, because where have they another man who has shouldered the burdens of their campaigns for the past twenty years as he has? They cannot match him on the record.

The Republican party has always stood for the interests of the producer, for good prices for farm products, for prosperity for the farmer. Where have they a candidate for congress who is as close to the men who till the soil as Walter L. Toose? They haven't any.

If the Republicans of Oregon will turn down a faithful, loyal republican worker like Walter Toose, who represents the producers, what encouragement do they hold out to the people that are sincere in resistance to the trusts.—Salem Journal.

Fair Play in Politics.

In the course of an editorial on the subject of "Fair Play" the Coos Bay Harbor, published at North Bend, Coos county, says:

The Harbor's attention has been called to certain misrepresentations

about Hon. W. C. Hawley who also seeks Congressional honors. Circulars are issued giving him the title of Reverend. Mr. Hawley is a professor in Willamette University and is in no wise connected with the ministry. While a man cannot have a higher title than that of reverend yet this is supposed to prejudice certain voters against Mr. Hawley.

What is a still more flagrant violation of all ethics and fair play is the story being circulated that Mr. Hawley was at one time insane and had to be confined in an insane asylum. The only foundation for this was an illness in which he was at times delirious with fever. Mr. Hawley was never insane.

Any candidate who is not willing to stand on his own merits but who depends for his votes upon injuring the character of another is not worthy to represent the great state of Oregon at the National Capital.

WILLIS C. HAWLEY



Candidate for the Republican Nomination for Congressman in the First Congressional District.

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 1893, 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 183,976 men who voted against it and 86,370 for it. Only a few women voted against it, but the most that

the suffragists could make 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?

WOMEN AS POLITICIANS.

Colorado Congressman Resigned Because He Owed His Election to Ballot Box Stuffing by Women.

Before giving ballots to women in our own state—or before imposing the duty of voting upon them, as others would put it—let's try to see how other states have fared which have woman suffrage.

Wyoming has had woman suffrage

for thirty-five years. Its area is 97,800 square miles, and its people are scattered thinly over that area. The principal sources of wealth are mining and ranching. The ranchmen naturally live far from their neighbors, and the mining camps have few women. Most of the women in the state are naturally in the towns.

Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming, has a population of less than 12,000. In Cheyenne there are twenty-five licensed gambling houses, and saloons are as numerous as any other kind of stores, and it has been officially stated that not a single act of legislation aimed at the betterment of the human race has been passed in Wyoming through woman's influence.

General Thompson, who managed the Democratic campaign in Wyoming in 1902, said, "The women's vote is the easiest thing in the world to get and the easiest thing to keep and the easiest thing to manipulate."

After six months' residence in Wyoming divorce may be obtained for eleven reasons! Can any one claim that Wyoming has been bettered by women's votes?

Has Utah's women's vote kept that state from electing men to represent it in Washington whom the good women of the country have asked the government to reject?

Massachusetts gives women the right to vote for school committee. This was demanded and granted on the plea that woman had an especial in-

terest in the education of her children. The school committee campaigns are frequently conducted as hotly as those for governor or mayor.

Their best record for voting in Boston, the capital of the state, was made in 1888, when 20,232 registered. The reason was because a religious issue had been raised—mostly by women: men try to avoid such issues—and both Protestant and Roman Catholic organizations were formed to get out the women to vote. The worth of candidates was lost sight of.

Next year there was no religious issue, and in 1901 the women who registered were only 3,000, of whom 1,000 did not vote. The number varies from year to year, but is so small that little attention is paid to it.

But there is one state where women have done something, and that is Colorado. Two years ago Mr. Shafroth of Denver resigned his seat in congress, stating that he was convinced that he had no right to it, that he had been fraudulently elected and that women were among the perpetrators of the fraud.

According to their own testimony, the women of Denver took an extremely active part in his election. In several Denver districts they helped to swell his vote to such extraordinary proportions that it amounted to 50 per cent of the total vote, and in some instances his majority exceeded the entire registered vote.

They stole official ballots and prepared them in advance. They padded the polling lists and stuffed the ballot boxes. They bought votes and set gangs of repeaters.

Lady Repeaters, in motion. Finally they arranged disturbances at the polls to frighten timid voters away and give opportunity to stuff the ballot boxes and "monkey" with the count.

These things they not only plotted, but they did, and when Mr. Shafroth was put in possession of the facts he refused to retain a seat in congress procured in that way.

As a sample of the purification of the ballot at the hands of woman read the testimony of Mrs. Beatrice Muhleman, formerly a clerk in the legislature. She says that she, Miss Alma Beeswick and a man named Granger procured (evidently a polite word for stole) 125 official ballots of precinct 1 of District F. They took these ballots to a hotel room, pulled down the shades, closed the blinds and locked the door.

Then Miss Beeswick took two of these ballots and marked them to indicate straight Republican votes and one for each of the minor parties. Having thus shown her impartiality, she made Democratic votes of all the rest. The ballots were then numbered to correspond with numbers on the poll list and so made ready to be

Dumped into the Ballot Boxes. Miss Beeswick receives the credit of the plan to create a disturbance at the polls so that these ballots could be put into the boxes.

It is only in Colorado that the women's vote has been much of a factor in any contest. Before passing a woman suffrage law in Oregon it is worth while to think of how the experiment worked in Colorado.

E. V. CARTER



Candidate for State Treasurer

SOCIETIES OF KLAMATH FALLS

A. O. U. W.—Linkville Lodge No. 119 meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every Tuesday evening. Visiting Brothers always welcome. W. O. Smith, M. W. J. W. Siemens, Recorder.

Evangeline Lodge No. 58 Degree of Honor Lodge meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every second and fourth Thursdays in the month. Nancy N. White, C. of H. Jesse Marple, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.—Klamath Lodge No. 137 meets every Saturday evening in the A. O. U. W. hall. E. E. Jamison, N. G. C. C. Brower, Secretary.

Ewauna Encampment No. 46, I. O. O. F. Encampment meets second and fourth Saturdays in the month in the A. O. U. W. hall. Jasper Bennett, C. P. Geo. L. Humphrey, Scribe.

Prosperity Rebekah Lodge No. 104 I. O. O. F. meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every first and third Thursdays in the month. Jennie Harn, N. G. Lorinda M. Sanbor, Secretary.

K. of P.—Klamath Lodge No. 99 meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every Monday evening. Bert Hamber, C. C. John Hamilton, K. of R. and S. M. W. of A.—Lodge meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every first and third Wednesdays in the month.

W. B. McLaughlin, Consul W. A. Phelps, Clerk. Foresters of America—Ewauna Camp, No. 61, meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every second and fourth Fridays in the month. C. D. Willson, C. R. E. E. Jamison, Rec. Sec.

KLAMATH LAKE RAILROAD CO.

IN EFFECT MAY 1st 1905.

Leave Thrall	6 A. M.
Arrive Bogus	8:25 A. M.
" Steel Bridge	8:45 "
" Fall Creek	9:05 "
" Klamath Springs	9:30 "
" Dixie	9:50 "
" Pokegama	10:10 "
Leave Pokegama	10:45 A. M.
Arrive Dixie	10:55 A. M.
" Klamath Springs	11:20 "
" Fall Creek	11:45 "
" Steel Bridge	12:00 "
" Bogus	12:20 P. M.
" Thrall	12:45 "



The Hot Springs Improvement Company

Is rapidly maturing its plans for

Improving its Property and Putting it upon the Market,
and will have Something of Interest to say Next Week.

Watch This Space.

