

FOR THE WOMEN

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR ON AMENDMENT FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

Association Has Filed the Necessary Petition to Bring Subject Before the Voters of Oregon at June Election.

Governor Chamberlain took the first step yesterday in bringing the woman suffrage amendment of the constitution of Oregon formally before the people of the state by issuing the following proclamation in accordance with section 5 of the act of the legislature of 1903, making effective the initiative and referendum provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution as amended. This proclamation is to be published four times in four consecutive weeks in one daily or weekly newspaper in each judicial district of the state:

Whereas, the secretary of state of the state of Oregon has notified me in writing that pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act making effective the initiative and referendum provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon, and regulating elections thereunder, and providing penalties for violations of provisions of this act," approved February 24, 1903, the Oregon Equal Suffrage Association duly filed in his office on December 13, 1905, an initiative petition containing 9904 signatures, properly attached to a copy of said measure, certified in accordance with law, demanding that a proposed amendment to section 2 of article II of the constitution of the state of Oregon shall be submitted to the legal voters of the state of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held in said state on the 4th day of June, 1906, which said proposed amendment is heretofore particularly set forth as follows:

Section 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately preceding such election, and every person of foreign birth of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law; it is expressly provided hereby that no one shall be denied the right to vote on account of sex. Additional qualifications of registration...

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BABY GIRL'S AWFUL HUMOR

Would Scab Over, Break Open, and Be Raw—Doctors and Medicines Failed to Help Her.

CURED BY CUTICURA AT COST OF 75 CENTS

Writing under date of Aug. 15, 1904, Mrs. L. C. Walker, of 5 Tremont St., Woodford, Mass., says: "My sister had a terrible humor on her shoulder when she was eighteen months old, causing intense suffering for two years. We had several doctors, and tried everything, but in spite of all we could not get it cured. One day it would scab over and then crack open and a watery matter ooze from it and the scabs would all fall off. It would be raw for a time, then scab over again. Some one recommended Cuticura, and we immediately procured a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a cake of Cuticura Soap. She was much better after the first bath with warm water and soap, and an application of the Ointment. Before it was half gone we saw a marked change for the better, and she was entirely cured, without a scar being left, by the use of one box of Ointment and one cake of Soap. Her skin is now entirely clear, and she has not had a sign of trouble since."

100,000 MOTHERS

Daily Tell Other Mothers That Cuticura Soap is the best baby soap in the world for cleansing and purifying the skin, and that Cuticura Ointment is of priceless value for soothing and healing itching, torturing, and disfiguring eruptions, itching, and chaps. A single application of Cuticura Ointment, preceded by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, gives instant relief, and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are sold throughout the world. Fuller Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, Sole Proprietors. Beware of cheap imitations.

WASHINGTON LETTER

A Maryland horticulturist has, after some years of experimenting, discovered a way to revive old fruit trees and keep them in bearing condition long after their supposed stage of usefulness has passed. As the cause of decay in a tree is its inability to carry the sap to all of its branches, heading the tree lessens the area to be traversed, the amount of top to be removed varying according to the farmer's judgment. Bone dust and ashes must then be administered as a fertilizer, the one in the autumn and the other in the spring. It is necessary to introduce the bone dust through holes in the ground near the roots of the tree, while the ashes may be sprinkled over the top surface of the earth. The ashes leach and will not wash down. A question naturally arises as to how far from the body of the tree the holes for the fertilizer must run. The scientist says you must tie a cord about the body of the tree so closely that it will turn freely, leaving one free end. With this loose end, describe a circle six or eight feet from the bole of the tree. Lengthen the line for each circle, continuing until the last circle is sixteen or eighteen feet from the tree. Make holes about four inches deep and a foot apart on each circle, and put about a gill of bone dust in each hole. The remedy is sure to revive old trees, increasing their bearing and lengthening their lives for many years.

From recent experiments it has been determined that fruit is not likely to keep if it is forced in growth. The people dealer has been instructed to watch the fruit he handles more carefully, and to sell it relatively earlier in the season if it has been grown in rank-growing young trees. Apple scab, one of the worst troubles with some of the varieties, may be practically controlled by letting the fruit reach the stage of early ripeness on the tree, and storing it quickly after picking in a temperature of not over 33 degrees Fahrenheit and by selling relatively earlier in the season than the varieties likely to scab. Fruit is injured by rough handling to a far greater extent than the grower or fruitmen suppose, nearly all rot starting with the broken skin or bruised spots on the fruit. Experimenters at the department of agriculture have demonstrated that the ripening process and the development of rots must be checked by cooling the fruit as soon as it is picked.

A study of soil best adapted to raising certain varieties of apples has been underway by the Department of agriculture for some time, and it has been proven that the earth the tree is planted in is quite as important to its perfect development as is the temperature and climate.

Some of the studies were carried on in New York, and a map showing the adaptability of apples to various soils has been supplemented by a comprehensive bulletin which discusses the question of varieties to be raised for commercial marketing, methods of culture, and the fertilizer to be employed, along with suggestions for storage and shipping facilities offered by the different domestic and foreign markets. Later the same line of study was applied to the great Pippin belt of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. It was found, for instance, that Pippins were confined to a single soil type—the Porters black loam—occurring in the coves and valleys of the eastern ranges of the Alleghany mountains. All told, the bulletins embraced in the last report of Secretary Wilson are about the most interesting and varied ever published by the government. The demand for the year book has grown almost beyond conception in the last few years.

The Cuban cattle industry, according to Henry L. James, secretary of the American legation at Havana, offers great inducements to investors. He points out many advantages which possess more natural advantages to attract the cattle raiser than Cuba. A wide expanse of perennial pasture devoid of poisonous plants and free from reptiles, a climate exceptionally mild and even, knowing nothing of the extremes of temperature, with no frosts or biting winds, no hot prostrating days and the absence of cyclones and earthquakes, are all the elements of an environment almost ideal for the successful and economical raising of cattle. The ravages of the last war destroyed almost the entire stock of cattle. The artificial restrictions tended to maintain the low point reached in the cattle supply, and to even further depress it. The prohibitive custom duties which virtually prohibit the importation of stock and the enormous tax on each head of cattle, postponed the restocking of the island until after the last war. Cuba has for the past few years been passing through a great period of cattle importation from Central and South America and from the United States. It is estimated that in 1904 there was 2,456,736 cattle in the pastures of the island, representing a value of \$74,572,980. Land may be rented by the acre or by the head for a term of months or years. Many importers have found it most profitable to turn over their stock to the proprietor of the land to fatten on grass. Pastured by the head, good grass may be obtained in close proximity to Havana for 50 cents per head. As the distance from the Havana market increases, so does the price of per head decrease. The typical Cuban ranch covers an area from 1000 to 1600 acres and the allowance of pasture per head always falls below that generally known in the United States.

Great interest was awakened among nurserymen and farmers over a paper read at the recent meeting in Washington of the agricultural colleges of the country on the subject of fumigating fruit trees before planting to avoid disease. Prof. C. L. Marlatt, entomologist in charge of field work for the department of agriculture, has made a continuous study of this work for years past and is regarded as an authority. He says that he considers it necessary to fumigate before planting trees and shrubs, not only to protect the trees planted, but those which already occupy a place in orchards. He says the hydrocyanic-acid gas fumigation is the one to use. This gas is generated by combining potassium cyanide, sulphuric acid,

and water. The proportions of the chemicals are as follows: Refined potassium cyanide, 1 ounce; commercial sulphuric acid, 1 ounce; water, three fluid ounces; this proportion to be allowed for every 100 cubic feet of space in the fumigating room or house. The latter should be as nearly air-tight as possible, and provided with means of ventilation above and at the sides, operated from without so that at the end of the treatment the poisonous gas may be allowed to escape without any one entering the room. The generator of the gas may be any glazed earthenware vessel of one or two gallons capacity, and should be placed on the floor of the fumigating room, and the water and acid necessary to generate the gas added to it. The cyanide should be added last, preferably in lumps the size of a walnut. Promptly after adding the cyanide, the room should be vacated and the door securely fastened. The treatment should be continued forty minutes. It must be borne in mind that this gas is extremely poisonous, and under no circumstances must be inhaled. This treatment has been found altogether effective for the San Jose scale, and other insect pests.

Consul Makin sends to the state department from Nottingham some excellent suggestions for increasing the apple crop in declining orchards. He says: Of five long rows of apple trees, four were left unrooted and the other four subjected to four different courses of manuring. The row left unmanured gave 104 pounds of apples per tree during the five years from 1900 to 1905, both inclusive, and in the fifth year, 1904, which was the maximum yield for the entire orchard, the weight of the apples per tree was 55 pounds and the number 294. The best results from manuring were obtained by a complete manure, consisting of one and one-half pounds of sulphate of ammonia, one and one-half pounds of muriate of potash, and three and one-half pounds of basic slag per tree per annum, applied at the roots in winter. During the five years the yield per tree from this dressing was 163 pounds of apples, while by the fifth year the bearing increased to 401 apples, weighing 105 pounds per tree; that is, the weight of the apples per tree increased by this manuring from 55 pounds on the unmanured tree to 105 pounds on the manured tree, or 90.9 per cent; while the number of apples increased from 294 to 401 per tree, or 36 per cent. The increase in the average size of apples is remarkable. Those from the unmanured trees averaged 2.28 ounces each, and those from the manured trees 4.19 ounces each. In a corresponding experiment with pears, similar results were obtained with a dressing consisting of three pounds of nitrate of soda, two and one-half pounds of muriate of potash, and five pounds of basic slag per tree.

White ants have become such a considerable nuisance in connection with the use of soft wood in buildings, that special studies have been made for preserving the wood from them. They at one time attacked the floor of one of the rooms in the national museum and utterly ruined it, causing entire replacement with new floorings. The mere loss of flooring of course is at least of the evils, as in this instance, the entire contents of a room might have been ruined by the floor entirely being eaten away. White ants are peculiar to the tropics, but common in parts of this country, and have been known to destroy the woodwork of the finest building within six months. The treachery of their work is best understood when it is known that they may completely undermine the woodwork of a building without there being any perceptible signs from without. Experiments have been carried on by the Powell Wood Syndicate in London, England, and after trial, are considered as successful. The value of this experiment to India, Australia, South Africa and other countries, where the furniture, interior finish, and all wooden parts of a building are equally attacked, may well be reckoned. The process is exceedingly simple and adds but little to the cost of the wood. To those who are technically interested in the new process it may be explained that it is one which rapidly seasons, toughens and preserves the wood. This is all accomplished by boiling the timber in a saccharine matter which extracts the air and coagulates the albumen in the sap. In cooling, the air chambers are filled with the saccharine matter, which in a large measure is analogous to the fiber of the timber. The timber is then dried in a fairly hot temperature and becomes a homogeneous, vegetable substance, which does not expand, warp or split like ordinary wood.

WILL REFUSE THE HONOR. MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—J. Henniker-Heaton, who introduced penny postage in Great Britain, when he arrived in Montreal today, was informed that King Edward has made him a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. He announced he would refuse the honor.

THEIR CAUSE IS HOPELESS

REPORT SAYS STRIKERS ARE LOSING GROUND AT MOSCOW.

INSURRECTION IS COLLAPSING.

Cowardly Attack From Windows and Roofs of Buildings Overcomes Disaffection Among Troops.

Governor General Doubassoff Enforces Rigid Martial Law in Stricken City—Many Strikers Killed by Non-Sympathizers Among Lower Classes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—Emperor Nicholas and Count Witte tonight received a report from General Doubassoff, the governor general of Moscow, saying that the revolt had failed; that the military situation was well in hand and that the disaffection among the troops was overcome by the attacks on them with bombs and revolvers to which they were subjected from the windows and roofs and which so enraged them that they could hardly be restrained. Although the rebellion may have spread elsewhere and although there are indications of an upheaval at Odessa, if the Moscow rebellion can be crushed the leaders will receive a blow from which they will not quickly recover. Among the developments here today, the most important was the capture of the leaders of the "fighting legions," which it is believed ends the danger of an attempt at armed uprising in St. Petersburg.

Tonight the correspondent of the Associated Press at Moscow telephoned that there seemed to be no doubt that the insurrection is collapsing, that the workmen's council is sitting, but only because the governor general was not ready to give the coup de grace. He said the firing continued intermittently throughout the day, and that at 5 o'clock the automatic guns were still being used in Stranetz square. But that the insurgents were becoming exhausted after the four days' efforts and that the fighting was rapidly degenerating into a guerilla warfare.

The correspondent says that the entire population is terror stricken and that the back streets present an uncanny appearance. General Dubassoff is enforcing the most rigid martial law and no person is allowed on the streets after 9 o'clock. Among the lower classes who do not sympathize with the desire to overthrow the emperor the feeling is becoming intense and in many cases strikers have been shot to death. The correspondent predicts that the crushing of the rebellion is likely to be followed by most horrible atrocities if the "black hands" let loose.

Realize Change of Mind.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—The revolutionary leaders who on Sunday decided it was absolutely necessary to precipitate an immediate conflict here as a diversion in favor of the revolutionaries at Moscow, reconsidered their decision last night on the ground that it would be sheer murder to send the proletariat to the streets. Nevertheless it was voted to continue the strike and use every means to force out all workmen, at the same time holding themselves in readiness to take advantage of the situation in the event of the success of their comrades at Moscow.

Only Partially Successful.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the news agency from Odessa states that the strike is only partially successful and will probably collapse. The strike committee is threatening to resort to arms and the governor general announces that he will deal with them in a drastic manner. It is stated that while the people are in a state of nervous tension, the city generally is tranquil.

Street Car Men Strike.

WARSAW, Dec. 26.—The street railway employes struck tonight and the railroad employes are expected to follow suit. The revolutionists are threatening an armed insurrection similar to the one at Moscow. The military authorities are preparing for an emergency and the authorities are making many arrests.

"Red Flag" Leaders Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—The workmen's council today decided to take the most energetic action toward the workmen who refuse to join the strike. Three hundred workmen who were organizing a "red flag" demonstration were arrested. Encounters between the workmen and troops occurred in different parts of the city.

Many Strikers Break Away.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—From the standpoint of the government there is slight improvement in the outlook this afternoon. Notwithstanding the decision of the workmen to continue the strike, many strikers broke away. From the standpoint of the strike

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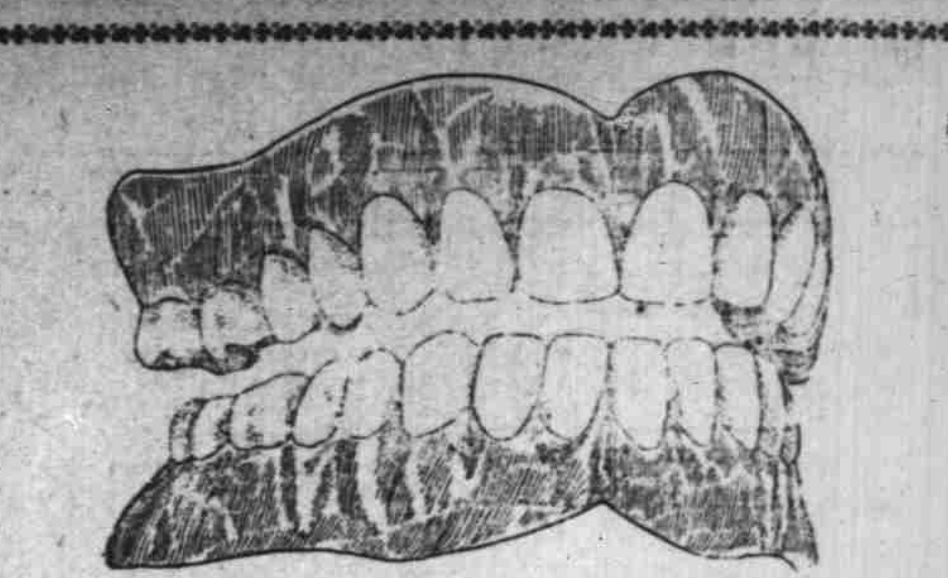
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A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

Do you neglect your teeth? If so you are guilty of criminal neglect.

DON'T DO IT

You never before had the same opportunity of getting fine work at such low prices and to put it off means several times the cost a few months later. Can you afford this? Remember, all of those who get work done at my place during the next three days have a chance at those two beautiful solid gold watches to be given away absolutely free.

DR. B. E. WRIGHT, THE PAINLESS DENTIST, Steusloff Building, Salem, Or.

THE PEOPLE'S SHOE MAKERS.

The Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., designated as such on account of the Great Variety of Shoes Manufactured—Its Product Held in High Esteem by the Public.

The Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., of Milwaukee, is designated as the "People's Shoe makers" because it provides shoes for each and every member of the family from the baby up. It makes shoes suitable for every conceivable use and supplies the proper thing for all purposes and conditions. Whether a working shoe for the farmer, mechanic or lumberman, or the most stylish and up-to-date shoe for Sunday wear and special occasions; whether it is shoes for boys and girls, misses or ladies, every day shoes or dress shoes, this big factory supplies them all. The Mayer establishment has a well earned reputation for making excellent goods and for using only the best materials in the production of footwear. Its trade mark, which is stamped on the sole of every Mayer shoe, is a safe guide to follow when looking for reliable shoes.

"Mayer School Shoes" are known everywhere as the "shoes that wear like iron." "Martina Washington" is the name of the company's most popular comfort shoe, made without buttons or laces and for which there is a big demand among ladies who seek extreme comfort. Mayer's "Western Lady" represents the most approved and up-to-date style in ladies' shoes and "Honor-bilt" for men is what best dressers everywhere are wearing. Mayer shoes are supplied by leading shoe dealers.

WOULD GO TO CONGRESS.

Baker City Attorney Says He Will Run For Republican Nomination.

BAKER CITY, Or., Dec. 28.—William J. Lachner, Republican, today announces his candidacy for nomination for congressman from the second district. He has been a member of the state tax commission, chairman of the county central committee four times, member of the congressional committee from Baker county, and is an old-time party worker. He was born in Canyon City, Grant county, thirty-five years ago, and has lived in Baker City since 1878. He is a graduate of the law school of Ann Arbor.

MANY TOPICS DISCUSSED.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 28.—An attractive and instructive program was carried out today by the Florida state teachers in annual session here. The discussions covered a wide range of subjects and were participated in by many leading educators. Prominent among the speakers of the day were State Superintendent W. M. Holloway, R. M. Evans of Tampa, Miss Ada F. Meritt of Lemon City, and L. B. Edward of Suwanee. The program was liberally interspersed with selections of music.

MAY BRING GAMBLING CHARGE.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Dec. 28.—Huber Harper, who stabbed City Electrician Lawrence, in a local saloon, two weeks ago, has failed to produce \$2000 bonds and is in jail awaiting trial in superior court. In this connection it is reported gambling is being carried on over one of the saloons in the city. It is probable arrests may follow.

Miss Alta Shank, teaching in Eagle Creek, and Miss Letta Shank, clerking in Portland, are visiting in the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shank. Mrs. F. R. Joy and daughter, Miss Hazel, of Beatrice, Nebraska, an aunt and cousin of Mr. Shank, and Mrs. Abbie Bliss of Red Oak, Iowa, mother of Mrs. Shank, are also guests at the Shank home.

Legal Blanks at Statesman Office.

Lest You Forget

During the holidays you may need something in the drug line. If you do, don't forget

The Red Cross Pharmacy

The place where you get pure drugs at a reasonable price. "Live and Let Live" is our motto.

RED CROSS PHARMACY, German & Ward, Props. Cor. State and Commercial Sts.

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