

**STATUTES OF THE STATE
OF OREGON RELATING
TO ELECTIONS, 1911**

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Statutes of the State of Oregon Relating to Elections, 1911 by Ben W. Olcott

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BEN W. OLCOTT

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OF OREGON RELATING
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STATUTES
of the
State of Oregon
Relating to
ELECTIONS
1911

Compiled from

Lord's Oregon Laws and the Laws of 1911

Also

**Such Provisions of the Constitution of Oregon, and Such
Statutes of the United States, as Pertain to
Elections in this State**

Compiled by
BEN W. OLCOTT
Secretary of State



SALEM, OREGON
WILLIS E. DUNIWAY, STATE PRINTER
1911

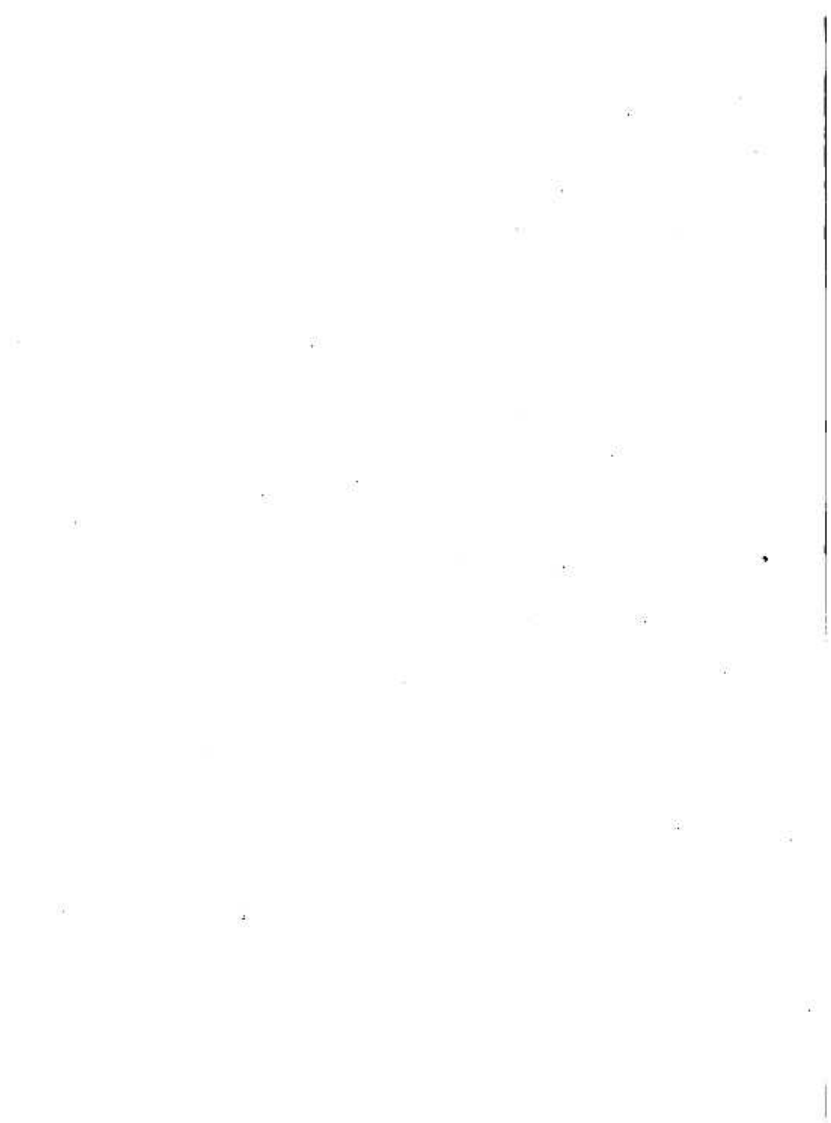
LAW AUTHORIZING THIS COMPILATION.

§ 3413. Lord's Oregon Laws. Election Supplies Furnished by Secretary of State.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, not less than six months before every biennial election in this State, to compile the election laws of the State and index the same and cause the same to be printed in suitable pamphlet form, for the use of the judges of election; also suitable poll books, required by and in accordance with Section 3324; also tally sheets, required by and in accordance with Section 3326; also "register of nominations" books, required by Section 3341; also receipts, required by and in accordance with Section 3400; needles for stringing ballots and stubs, as required by Sections 3325 and 3409, and indelible "copying" pencils, suitable for canceling the names of candidates not voted for, as required by Section 3404; and he shall forthwith proceed and distribute the same to the several county clerks in the State, in appropriate quantities. The bills for furnishing said pamphlet copies of the election laws, for ruling, printing, and binding such poll books, blanks, receipts, register of nominations, and tally sheets, and procuring said needles and pencils, and for preparing and delivering the same, as required by this act, shall be audited by the Secretary of State and paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NOTE.—This compilation of the statutes of this State relating to elections and the registration of voters contains only such statutes as relate to or in any manner affect the duties and authority of judges and clerks of election, and other officers directly con-

nected therewith. Those statutes which are purely local in their application are mostly omitted from this compilation and for such information reference should be made to Lord's Oregon Laws and the Session Laws of 1911.



CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE I.

§ 4. Election of Senators and Representatives—Sessions of Congress.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in each year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

ARTICLE II.

§ 1. Executive Power—Electors of President and Vice-President.

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States. [The balance of this section omitted, as it defines the qualifications of President, salary, etc.]

ARTICLE XIV.

§ 1. Citizenship, and Rights Thereof.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any

State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

ARTICLE XV.

§ 1. Right to Vote.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

UNITED STATES STATUTES DEFINING CITIZENSHIP.

[Revised United States Statutes, p. 351.]

§ 1992. Native-Born Persons.

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States.

§ 1993. Children Born Abroad.

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.

§ 1994. Married Women.

Any woman who is now or who may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen.

§ 1995. Persons Born in Former Territory of Oregon.

All persons born in the district of country formerly known as the Territory of Oregon, and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the eighteenth day of May, 1872, are citizens in the same manner as if born elsewhere in the United States.

§ 1996. Army Deserters Forfeit Right of Citizenship.

All persons who deserted the military or naval service of the United States and did not return thereto or report themselves

to a provost marshal within sixty days after the issuance of the proclamation of the President, dated the eleventh day of March, 1865, are deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, as well as their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof.

§ 1997. Certain Soldiers and Sailors Excepted.

No soldier or sailor, however, who faithfully served according to his enlistment until the nineteenth day of April, 1865, and who without proper authority or leave first obtained, quit his command or refused to serve after that date, shall be a deserter from the army or navy; but this section shall be construed solely as a removal of any disability such soldier or sailor may have incurred under the preceding section, by the loss of citizenship and of the right to hold office in consequence of his desertion.

§ 1998. Defining an Army Deserter.

Every person who hereafter deserts the military or naval service of the United States, or who, being duly enrolled, departs the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or goes beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service lawfully ordered, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures of Section 1996.

§ 1999. Right of Expatriation Declared.

Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas, in the recognition of this principle, this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the government thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disallowed: therefore, any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of the United States which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation is declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the republic.

§ 2000. Naturalized Citizens Protected in Foreign States.

All naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign

countries, are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens.

**UNITED STATES STATUTES RELATIVE TO THE ELECTIVE
FRANCHISE.**

[Revised United States Statutes, p. 353.]

§ 2003. Interference by Army or Naval Officers.

No officer of the army or navy of the United States shall prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any state, or in any manner interfere with the freedom of any election in any state, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any state.

§ 2004. Race, Color, or Previous Condition Not to Affect the Right to Vote.

All citizens of the United States, who are otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any state or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the designation of the Bureau of Immigration in the Department of Commerce and Labor is hereby changed to the "Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization," which said Bureau under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in addition to the duties now provided by law, shall have charge of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens. That it shall be the duty of the said Bureau to provide for use