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RESULT OF PRIMARIES.

**Friends of Mitchell Win Out in
Lakeview--Outside Precincts
Make Good Showing.**

After all that has been said about the so-called split in the Republican party in Lake county, the good feeling that was evidenced by the pleasant words, jestings from both factions and liberal manner in which the primary officers were selected, there being no contest for either chairman or secretary in the South Lakeview precinct and only the chairmanship was contested for in the North, goes to show that harmony in the ranks will be maintained throughout the coming campaign, and never a ripple of the apparently troubled waters will mar the smooth surface of Republican politics in Lake county.

The contest in the several precincts at the primary election was closely drawn and ardently contested between the supporters of R. A. Emmitt of Klamath county for the state senatorial nomination and the friends of W. A. Massingill, the opposing candidate for this position. In the north and south precincts it was very evident that a large majority of the Republicans of Lakeview favored Hon. R. A. Emmitt for state senator, for the reason that he is good senatorial timber, a firm supporter of John H. Mitchell and a legislator of proven ability. The issue was Massingill against Emmitt and this will be the principal contest in the county convention next Saturday.

In South Lakeview A. H. Hammersly was elected chairman and A. Y. Beach secretary. W. Bailey and Geo. Johnson were chosen tellers. The count showed that the five delegates receiving the greatest number of votes were on the Emmitt ticket and the other four had tied with four on the Massingill ticket. A compromise was effected, each ticket receiving two delegates.

In North Lakeview Geo. S. Nickerson and P. M. Curry were both placed in nomination for chairman, and Nickerson was elected by a big majority. W. B. Sudler was elected secretary. There the count showed a more decided vote, the Emmitt ticket winning the whole nine delegates in a walk. The result of the two Lakeview precincts gave Emmitt 16 and Massingill 2.

Full reports from the outside precincts indicate strongly that an Emmitt-Mitchell delegation to the state convention will be chosen. This being the paramount issue the convention can be depended upon to elect as state delegates, only men who are known to be favorable to Senator John H. Mitchell, and as Senator Mitchell has expressed a desire that R. A. Emmitt be the next Senator from this district, Mitchell's friends in Lake county can hardly be expected to ignore his preference in this matter.

There will be 61 delegates to the county convention to meet here next Saturday; April 2.

The lines are closely drawn, but so far as county officers are concerned, there will be no hard fight. It is believed that the only contest will be for delegates to the state convention.

Every man on the list of delegates is fully aware of the fact that Senator John H. Mitchell's nomination depends upon the legislature to be

elected this June and at the election two years hence and that the senators elected this June will have a vote for U. S. Senator, and our delegates are alive to the interests of Lake county and know that Mitchell is the man for us.

May Yet Loose Claims.

A great deal of anxiety is being felt by parties who took timber claims, some of whom made final proof and paid \$2.50 per acre for them, as a result of the report from the land department that the government will reject all proofs submitted since July 31, 1903, for timber lands in the limits of the large area then withdrawn from entry for the Warner mountain forest reserve in southern and central Oregon. Several hundred claims would be affected by such action and the loss to applicants would be heavy.

Land applicants have been proceeding on the theory that the filing of their applications before the date of the withdrawal for the reserve operated to hold the land. The district land offices have also been acting with that apparent understanding. This does not take into consideration the distinction between a homestead and a timber application. With the homestead application certain fees are paid, there is a formal entry and a receipt is issued. That is an entry that holds the land not only against other claimants but against other appropriation by the government.

Timber and stone claim is initiated by an application that requires no payment and entry is not complete until final proof is made and full payment is made for the land. Not until then does the applicant hold such a right as will prevent other appropriation of the land by the government. The filing of the applica-

tions will hold as against other applicants but not against the government. The matter was discussed in a decision by Secretary Noble in 1891 in a case which involved a reserve actually created, while in central Oregon it is only a withdrawal with a view to create a reserve. Whether the land department of the government will see any distinction between the two conditions remains to be seen. The point is as to the power of the government to withdraw from entry lands which have not been fully entered, though the timber and stone application for them has been filed.

If it shall be held that the government has the power in the Oregon cases it will greatly increase the area of forest land available for the Warner reserve.

Death of a Pioneer.

William T. Syron died at his home near Garfield Friday, March 18th, aged 81 years.

Mr. Syron was born in Ohio in 1823 and emigrated to Iowa in 1846, where he was married to Elizabeth E. Metzker in 1848. In 1853 they crossed the plains with ox teams, and during the six month journey, experienced their share of the trials and adventures of an overland trip in those days. Upon their arrival in Oregon they had a capital of 25 cents, one ox and the usual "prairie schooner" outfit. They took a claim in Polk county where they lived about twenty years. Following this period, they lived a short time in California and three years in Benton county, Oregon. They came to Whitman county in 1877 where they took up a homestead, on which they have lived ever since.

Mr. Syron freighted from Portland up the Willamette valley when Portland was a town of about 600 in-

habitants. Mr. Syron leaves his wife and three sons, Silas, William and Charles, and one daughter, Mrs. H. D. Irwin. He has three brothers living in Polk county, Oregon, and a sister in Seattle, Wash.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Roosevelt in Idaho.

In an interview with a Spokane Spokesman Review reporter, Ex-Senator Geo. L. Shoup, of Boise, Idaho, recently had the following to say concerning the political situation in his state:

"I believe that Idaho will give a solid and substantial republican majority. We will have the election of two congressmen, a governor and most of the other state officers. The people throughout the state are very friendly toward Theodore Roosevelt, and he is certain of the republican delegation to the national convention. William R. Hearst is developing considerable strength for the democratic support, and I think he will get the indorsement of the Idaho democratic delegation.

Took a Mud Bath.

Frank Lane tells an amusing story on a couple of gentlemen—though it won't do to laugh too loud, as the said gentlemen might hear—who were going down the road Monday evening in a hack. They were engaged in conversation and did not heed the big mud hole below town, so well known to those familiar with that road, and drove their team, into it. The horses both lunged out and when the front wheels of the rig dropped into it the team stopped throwing one of the men head first into the mud. Frank says that the fellow looked like he thought he was not worth cleaning when he emerged from the mud and water. We did not learn the names of the gentlemen, and would not venture to mention them if we had.

SURVEYS REFUSED.

**Secretary Hitchcock Gives Settler
First Chance Over Scripper
on Agricultural Lands.**

Secretary Hitchcock is determined to put a stop to land frauds, but has his hands full dealing with so many fraudulent speculators in land. He has repeatedly urged that congress remedy the land laws so as to minimize fraud. It is apparent now that there will be no legislation on land laws at this session of congress, and as frauds continue to come to light the secretary is doing everything in his power to head them off.

Under the present law timber entries as well as lieu selections can only be made on surveyed land. It appears that most of the valuable timber lands that are surveyed are now in the hands of private owners. The rules of the department forbid surveys only upon application of at least three bona fide settlers residing within the township which the government is asked to survey. Several petitions that have been forwarded to the government have proven to be of a fraudulent character. Upon investigation it was discovered that instead of being residents, the petitioners had erected only crude log pens upon the lands and were found to be residents of cities. The department has presumed that these surveys were asked for in the interest of scrip holders, and has declined to make the survey. Surveys will only be ordered where the request is made by bona fide settlers seeking homes. Further, to check the operations of the scrippers Secretary Hitchcock has sent to congress drafts of a bill providing that wherever lands have been temporarily withdrawn for forestry purposes and restored to public domain or where lands are eliminated from the reserve, they shall become immediately subject to settlement, but shall not become subject to entry, filing or lieu selection until 90 days after they are restored. At the expiration of the 90-day period the bill gives the pronounced right to the bona fide settlers on such land to make entry under the homestead law. The bill is to prevent scripping of agricultural lands that are restored to entry.

Administration Favors Settlers.

The public lands committee appointed by the president to investigate and report upon the reserves and their disposal, has seen fit to give bona fide homeseekers every opportunity for securing a home within forest reserves. In Pacific Coast states where timber abounds, can always be found good agricultural lands along the small streams which is in such shape that the present homestead law would preclude from entry by a homesteader without taking portions of timbered lands. The committee offers as a remedy, a proposition to allow homesteads to be taken within forest reserves, upon proper publication by what they term metes and bounds. Narrow strips of agricultural lands not exceeding 160 acres and not to exceed one and one-half miles in length may be taken under the homestead act, eliminating the commutation clause, bona fide settlers having the preference over parties holding scrip, as homeseekers are given 60 days in which to locate.



FRANCIS L. PATTON, PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON SEMINARY.

Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, who was recently installed as president of Princeton seminary, was for many years president of Princeton university. Dr. Patton is a native of Bermuda and is sixty years of age.