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ROOSEVELT TO IRRIGATIONISTS.

Message Read at Boise by Gifford Pinchot.

TWO QUESTIONS ARE INVOLVED.

No Money Available at Present For Irrigation Purposes from Reclamation Fund.

The following message from the President was read at the Fourteenth Irrigation Congress, held at Boise, Idaho from September 3 to 8, inclusive, by Gifford Pinchot, Forester:

To The Officers and Members of the Irrigation Congress.

Operations under the Reclamation act, which I signed on June 17, 1902, have been carried on energetically during the four years since that date.

The Reclamation Service, consisting of over 400 skilled engineers and experts in various lines, has been organized, and it is now handling the work with rapidity and effectiveness. Construction is already well advanced on twenty-three great enterprises in the arid States and Territories. Over 1,000,000 acres of land have been laid out for irrigation, and of this 281,000 acres are now under ditch; 800 miles of canals and ditches and 30,000 feet of tunnel have been completed; and 4,000,000 cubic yards of earth and 3,000,000 cubic yards of rock have been moved. Detailed topographic surveys have been extended over 10,000 square miles of country within which the reclamation work is located, and 20,000 miles of level lines have been run. Three hundred buildings, including offices and sleeping quarters for workmen, have been erected by the reclamation service, and about an equal number by the contractors. Over 10,000 men and about 5,000 horses are at present employed.

The period of general surveys and examinations for projects is past. Effort is now concentrated in getting the water upon a sufficient area of irrigable land in each project to put it on a revenue-producing basis. To bring all the projects to this point will require upwards of \$40,000,000, which amount, it is estimated, will be available from the receipts from the disposal of public lands for the years 1901-1908.

We may well congratulate ourselves upon the rapid progress already made, and rejoice that the infancy of the work has been safely passed. But we must not forget that there are dangers and difficulties still ahead, and that only unbroken vigilance, efficiency, integrity and good sense will suffice to prevent disaster. There is now no question as to where the work shall be done, how it shall be done, or the precise way in which the expenditures shall be made. All that is settled. There remains, however, the critical question of how best to utilize the reclaimed lands by putting them into the hands of actual cultivators and home-makers, who will return the original outlay in annual installments paid back into the reclamation fund; the question of seeing that the lands are used for homes, and not for purposes of speculation or for the building up of large fortunes.

This question is by no means simple. It is easy to make plans and spend money. During the time when the government is making a great investment like this, the men in charge are praised and the rapid progress is commended. But when the time comes for the government to demand the refund of the investment under the terms of the law, then the law itself will be put to the test, and the quality of its administration will appear.

The pressing danger just now springs from the desire of nearly every man to get and hold as much land as he can, whether he can handle it profitably or not, and whether or not it is for the interest of the community that he should have it.

The prosperity of the present irrigated areas came from the subdivision of the land and the consequent intensive cultivation. With an adequate supply of water, a farm of 5 acres in some parts of the arid West, or of 40 acres elsewhere, is as large as may be successfully filled by one family.

When, therefore, a man attempts to

hold 100 acres of land completely irrigated by Government work, he is preventing others from acquiring a home, and is actually keeping down the population of the State.

Speculation in lands reclaimed by the Government must be checked at whatever cost. The object of the Reclamation Act is not to make money but to make homes. Therefore the requirements of the Reclamation Act that the size of the farm unit shall be limited in each region to the area which will comfortably support one family must be enforced in letter and in spirit. This does not mean that the farm unit shall be sufficient for the present family with its future grown children and grandchildren, but rather that during the ten years of payment the area assigned for each family shall be sufficient to support it. When once the farms have been fully tilled by freeholders, little danger of land monopoly will remain.

This great meeting of practical irrigators should give particular attention to this problem and others of the same kind. You should, and I doubt not that you will, give your effectual support to the officers of the Government in making the Reclamation law successful in all respects, and particularly in getting back the original investment, so that the money may be used again and again in the completion of other projects and thus in the general extension of prosperity in the West.

Until it has been proved that this great investment of \$40,000,000 in irrigation made by the Government will be returning to the Treasury, it is useless to expect that the people of the country will consider direct appropriations for the work. Let us give the Reclamation Service a chance to utilize the present investment a second time before discussing such increase. I look forward with great confidence to the result.

By the side of the Reclamation Service there has grown up another service of not less interest and value to you of the West. This is the Forest Service which was created when the charge of the forest reserves was transferred from the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture. The forest policy of the administration, which the Forest Service is engaged in carrying out, is based, as I have often said, on the vigorous purpose to make every resource of the forest reserves contribute in the highest degree to the permanent prosperity of the people who depend upon them. If ever the time should come when the western forests are destroyed, there will disappear with them the prosperity of the stockman, the miner, the lumberman, and the railroads and, most important of all, the small ranchman who cultivates his own land. I know that you are with me in the intention to preserve the timber, the water, and the grass by using them fully, but wisely and conservatively.

We propose to do this through freest and most cordial co-operation between the Government and every man who is in sympathy with this policy, the wisdom of which no man who knows the facts can for a moment doubt.

It is now less than two years since the Forest Service was established. It had a great task before it—to create or reorganize the Service on a hundred forest reserves and to ascertain and meet the very different local conditions and local needs all over the West.

This task is not finished, and of course it could not have been finished in so short a time. But the work has been carried forward with energy and intelligence, and enough has been done to show how our forest policy is working out.

The result of first importance to you as irrigators is this: The Forest Service has proved that forest fires can be controlled, by controlling them.

Only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the area of the forest reserves was burned over in 1905. This achievement was due both to the forest Service and to the effective assistance of settlers and others in and near the reserves. Everything the Government has ever spent upon its forest work is a small price to pay for the knowledge that the streams which make your prosperity can be and are being freed from the ever-present threat of forest fires.

The longstanding and formerly bitter differences between the stockmen and the forest officers are nearly all settled. Those which remain are in process of settlement. Hearty co-operation exists almost everywhere between the officers of the forest Service and the local association of stockmen, who are appointing advisory committees which are systematically consulted by the

BEEF BUYERS ARE NOW IN THE FIELD.

Swanson, Akins and Foulke All Here to Buy Lake County Beef Cattle.

C. Swanson bought about 300 head of beef from W. T. Cressler Tuesday, at Big Valley. Included in the band were several head belonging to ranchers near Cedarville. The price paid was in the neighborhood of 5½ cents.

Mr. Akin, who is in this county to buy cattle, stated to an Examiner reporter a few days ago that he had purchased about 2000 head of beef on the Klamath Marsh and Silver Lake country. This lot of beef will probably go to the city to the Western Meat Co. of which Co., Mr. Akin is a stockholder, and he will buy about 1000 to put on his ranch at Tule Lake, the old Carr stock ranch. Mr. Akin says beef

are in good condition this year, and growers are hard to meet on prices. He says that cattle in Eastern Oregon and Northern California are much better grade, larger and in better condition than the southern cattle.

He stated that he had handled the XL beef every year for 15 years and the improvement in grade from year to year is marked.

E. L. Foulke of Gazelle, Calif., is registered at Hotel Lakeview.

C. Swanson has purchased 1500 head of beef cattle from the 7T cattle farm in Warner. Neither Mr. Swanson nor Mr. Miller would give out the price, but a good guesser put the figure close around 5½ cents.

Forest Service on all questions in which they are concerned.

This most satisfactory condition of mutual help will be as welcome to you as it is to the Administration and to the stockmen. To the stockman it means more, and more certain, grass; to you, because of the better protection and wiser use of the range, it means steadier stream-flow and more water.

The sales of forest-reserve timber to settlers, miners, lumbermen, and other users are increasing very rapidly, and in that way also the reserves are successfully meeting a growing need.

Lands in the forest reserves that are more valuable for agriculture than for forest purposes are being opened to settlement and entry as fast as their agricultural character can be ascertained. There is therefore no longer excuse for saying that the reserves retard the legitimate settlement and development of the country. On the contrary, they promote and sustain that development, and they will do so in no way more powerfully than through their direct contributions to the schools and roads. Ten per cent of all the money received from the forest reserves goes to the States for the use of the counties in which the reserves lie, to be used for schools and roads. The amount of this contribution is nearly \$70,000 for the first year.

It will grow steadily larger, and will form a certain and permanent source of income, which would not have been the case with the taxes whose place it takes.

Finally, a body of intelligent, practical, well-trained men, citizens of the West is being built up—men in whose hands the public interests, including your own, are and will be safe.

All these results are good: but they have not been achieved by the Forest Service alone. On the contrary, they represent also the needs and suggestions of the people of the West. They embody constant changes and adjustments to meet these suggestions and needs. The forest policy of the Government in the West, has now become what the West desired to be. It is a National policy—wider than the boundaries of any State, and larger than the interests of any single industry.

Of course it cannot give any set of men exactly what they would choose. Undoubtedly the irrigator would often like to have less stock on his watershed while the stockman wants more. The lumberman would like to cut more timber, the settler and the miner would often like him to cut less.

The county authorities want to see more money coming in for schools and roads, while the lumberman and stockman object to the rise in value of timber and grass.

But the interests of the people as a whole are, I repeat, safe in the hands of the Forest Service.

By keeping the public forests in the public hands our forest policy substitutes the good of the whole people for the profits of the privileged few. With that result none will quarrel except the men who are losing the chance of personal profit at the public expense.

Our western forest policy is based upon meeting the wishes of the best public sentiment of the whole West. It proposes to create new reserves wherever forest lands still vacant are found in the public domain, and to give the reserves already made the highest

possible usefulness to all the people. So far our promise to the people in regard to it have all been made good; and I have faith that this policy will be carried to successful completion, because I believe that the people of the West are behind it.

Sincerely, Yours,
Theodore Roosevelt.

Will Build to Lakeview.

The editor of the Klamath Falls Republican gleaned some important railroad news from prominent railroad men who visited Klamath Falls recently and regardless of the denial of an interested party, which denials are always forthcoming, all indications seem to substantiate what the Republican outlines as the future plans of railroad builders in Lake and Klamath counties, in Oregon, and Modoc county in California. In speaking of the proposed railroads into Klamath county, the Republican says:

"A prominent factor in this proposed line to this basin is the electric line that is contemplated to connect this city with White Lake, Merrill, and Bonanza, and which is being pushed by J. D. Carroll. Its entrance into the arena has been comparatively recent. So recent, that its proposed extension to Lakeview is not generally known and positively denied by Mr. Carroll. But the road is going to be built to Lakeview, and it is this proposed extension that let the cat out of the bag. When the Portland excursionists were here, among their number were several gentlemen from Portland, Everett, Seattle, and Tacoma. Ostensibly they availed themselves of the opportunity to visit this section with agreeable companions and under such circumstances. The real purpose of the visit, however, was to see Mr. Carroll examine his project, visit various points in the basin, Lakeview, Bly, and Alturas. Their actions aroused considerable speculation at the time, and investigation produced the following results:

The N. C. & O. which is a recognized Gould road, and which is now building to Alturas, will be extended to Lakeview, where connection will be made with the Carroll road and give entrance to the Klamath basin.

From Lakeview the road will be extended to Bly. From Bly it will be built to a low pass in the vicinity of Diamond Lake, thence down the Umpqua valley to Roseburg and on to Coos Bay. The reported control of Corvallis & Eastern, said to have passed to the Gould interests, appears to be erroneous. It is the Hill clique that has been figuring in this property. The road is to be built from Idanha to Ontario, with a branch to Lakeview via Harney, where it will make connections with the Western Pacific and the Carroll road. Connected with this proposed extension of the Northern Pacific is the present activity of the Weyerhaeuser lumber company in this section. The president and many of the principal stockholders of this great corporation are directors or stockholders in the Northern Pacific. The immense Walker holdings in the Northern part of this county and extending on to Prineville, have been either pooled with or purchased by the Weyerhaeuser company. A further plan is to extend the Klamath Lake road to this city, where, through the Carroll road it can secure an outlet to and connection with the Western Pacific and Northern Pacific.

Mr. Carroll was in the city Tuesday afternoon for a brief period and when questioned in regard to this proposed association of his enterprise with that of Gould, and Hill, he most emphatically denied it. He further denied that an extension of his line to Lakeview was contemplated. However, when it was pointed out to him that the movements of his recent visitors were well known and that it had been positively stated by those who ought to be in a position to know, that his line would be extended to Lakeview, he appeared somewhat embarrassed, and then hedged behind his old statement "I know absolutely nothing about it and have not a word to say".

In view of his determination to be silent, it was not possible to ascertain why Mr. Swartout of Everett made such a close examination of his proposed route and plans, and visited Bly, Lakeview, and Alturas. Why Mr. Hewitt, reputed to be Washington's richest resident, did nearly the same thing. Why that Washington engineer was here for the purpose of making an examination of the country and why that examination extended to Lakeview and the Diamond lake country.

These and many other questions of direct bearing on the question he declined to answer.

But notwithstanding his reticence, that before three years roll by this city will have connection with the Northern Pacific and the Western Pacific railroads.

Plush Plushery.

Plush is just foaming. Haying is in full blast yet, and will be in this vicinity until snow flies. Plenty of hay plenty of cattle, horses and sheep. Plenty of generosity and plenty of good prospects in gold from the mines, yet the Cedarville Record says there is nothing out here but wind. Now who or what is this Cedarville Record? If I am truly informed Cedarville is a one horse town over here across the Oregon line in Modoc County Cal., where the branching shadowy Cedarshakes not. Where no sweet tinnets sing, but the fierce eagle is king. It is a dreary spot. It has a one mule paper called the Record, and a very poor record at that, and by all accounts the Record is run by an uncle to a mule. Oh what a journalist and what a desecration on the grand field of Journalism. I should not wonder if the disgruntled spirit of Horace Greeley and C. A. Dana, and even the living Daisy Smith of Lakeview, would rise up in their wrath and each armed with a wet rag beat poor neighbor Stanley to death.

He criticizes our mines without knowing a thing about them, no more than he knows about Journalism; why don't he come and investigate? No, he is jealous and would like to keep all the blow and wind at his side of the mountain and besides, we are told, he is too lazy to investigate anything. That if the great fire of Frisco or the fire of Vesuvius was at his heels, he would scarcely move. Poor Stanley! R. I. P.

There is being a good deal of assessment work done at the mines and new finds have been made, that nothing has been reported, and the local solid men, that own good claims, want no wind, or anything said about them. Outsiders and Adventurers does all the talking, also malcontents of the tramp class who expects, when they come along, some one ought to have a bag full of nuggets ready for them to pack off. There are some men here from the East representing lots of capital, who want to buy several claims, and there are several people prospecting on the head of McDowell and Twelve mile Creeks, with good reports. There is strong talk of running and building an Electric road from Plush to the mines, and out as far as Juniper Mountain, to the Saltpetre discovery.

Most Obsequious McCarthy Come Down

Was a Saddle Horse.

The meager report of an accident which happened to Miss Mabel Wible of south Warner last week, caused the examiner to make a slight error. We stated, as the word came to us, that Miss Wible was driving a horse, which became unmanageable and ran away, when Miss Wible was riding the horse trying to head off another horse in a lane. Her horse stumbled and fell, throwing her. The horse regained his feet and started after the loose animal and ran into wire fence, cutting his windpipe and jugular vein. The horse was a favorite of the Wible family.

LAKEVIEW'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Will Open Next Monday, September the 27th.

BUILDING IS NOW IN FINE SHAPE

A Business College is a Direct Road to Success—Grasp the Opportunity.

The Lakeview Business College is established, as the name purports, for the purpose of affording a thorough education in business practice. The advantage of a commercial training is apparent to all and cannot be overestimated. It enables the young man or woman to secure easy, congenial and lucrative employment with numerous opportunities for promotion. The course of study necessary to fit one's self for such a position require little time, its cost is moderate and its results are a lifetime benefit.

Professors Bigley and Trodden, who are in charge of the college are recommended instructors of much experience in the teaching of commercial branches.

An invitation is extended to the parents of pupils and to other interested persons to call at any time for the inspection of equipment and observation of teachers methods.

The commodious college building is well lighted and ventilated and is modern in every respect. It is furnished with all the necessary paraphernalia.

The school year consists of two terms of five months. The first term commences the second Monday in September.

The course of studies includes the following subjects: Bookkeeping, Short hand, Typewriting, Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Rapid Calculation, English Grammar, and Composition, Commercial Law, Civil Government, Penmanship, Spelling and Elocution. While the last named is not essential to a business education, nevertheless it is so graceful an accomplishment that a knowledge of it is desirable. Its study is optional with the pupil.

Several Smith-Premier No. 2 Typewriters of the latest pattern, have been secured. This machine is one of the most reliable made. Its clearness of print, the noiselessness of operation and the absence of the troublesome "shift key" are reasons for its great popularity.

The Graham system of shorthand, the system taught at this college combines, in a marked degree the two requisites of speed and legibility, and is used by thousands of stenographers throughout the country.

Attendance during one school term guarantees proficiency in stenography. Bookkeeping both single and double entry, is taught along the lines laid down by the Williams and Rodger texts. The Budget system is used in conjunction. Business forms, such as checks, drafts, notes, bills, receipts, etc., are in actual use by the students, the work thus becoming simplified and the impression more lasting.

The other subjects are taught after the most improved methods and absolute satisfaction is guaranteed.

The terms for the complete course are ten dollars per month, payable in advance. Books, blanks and stationery sufficient for the entire course may be procured for a sum not exceeding fifteen dollars.

Evening School

An evening school will be opened for the convenience of those who are unable to attend during the day. The course and terms are the same as stated above.

Pupils are instructed individually. It has been frequently demonstrated that work in classes benefits only the mediocre.

The rapid learner is retarded, while the pupil who finds difficulty is, in a measure, neglected and becomes discouraged. In this college each pupil is advanced exactly as his capacity warrants. This method insures best results. Special attention is given to those who are deficient in the elementary branches.

Hours, Day, 9 to 11:45 A. M. 1 to 3:30 P. M. Evening, 7 to 9.