Timber Land Notice.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for publication. United States Land Office, Lakeview Oregon, Dec., 6, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber land in the states of California, Oregon and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, the following persons have filed in this office their sworn statements, to-wit:

Charlotte V. Dent of Lakeview, county of Lake, state of Oregon, Sworn statement No. 3423, for the purchase of the W½ SW¼ & N½ SW¼, Section 4, T. 37, S., R. 22, E., W. M.

Albert Dent of Lakeview, county of Lake, state of Oregon, Sworn statement No. 3424, for the purchase of the SE¼ SW¼ SW¼ SE¼ Section, 4 and NE¼ NW¼ NW¼ NE¼ section 9, T. 37, S., R. 22, E., W. M.

That they will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish their claim to said land before Register and Receiver at Lakeview Oregon, on Wednesday, the 20th, day of February, 1907.

They name as witnesses: H. L. Chandler, W. M. Paxton, F. D. Paxton, all of Lakeview, Oregon, and C. W. Dent, of Adel Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file thier claims in this office on or before said 20th, day of February, 1907.

50-10 J. N. Watson, Register.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Ore., Nov. 22, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all public land states by act of August 4, 1892, the following persons have filed in this office their sworn statements to-wit:

Margret Mason, of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 3439, for the purchase of the S½ SW¼ Sec. 4, tp. 35, S., R 17 E., W. M.

Archie W. Mason, of Klamath Falls, county of Klamath, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 3440, for the purchase of the S½, SE¼, NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Sec., 35, tp. 34 S., R. 17 E., W. M.

That they will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish their claim to said land before County Judge of Klamath County, Oregon, at his official place of business at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on Tuesday the 5th day of February, 1907. They name the following witnesses:—

Belle G. Steiner, Robert Horning, Chas. Dusenbery, R. O. Horning, all of Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of February, 1907.

48 J. N. Watson, Register.

A GREEDY MONSTER.

Capital Grinds the Life Out of Women and Children.

The People's Forum, which meets on Sunday afternoons in the New Rochelle theater, New Rochelle, N. Y., was addressed at its first meeting of the season by Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the Consumers' league of New York city. Mrs. Nathan discussed "Bible Ethics Versus Business Ethics." The Bible, she asserted, gave plain rules of conduct which should be carried into business life.

"The man who attends divine service and gives a contribution, however large it may be," said she, "is not religious if he fails to pay a fair wage or takes advantage of his associates in business."

The speaker reviewed the cotton spinning industry of the south in its relation to the employment of child labor, touched on the employment of children in New Jersey and Pennsylvania industries and said that the manufacturers in their desire to reduce the cost of labor were seriously hampering the productive capacity of the adult workers of the future.

"Everywhere," Mrs. Nathan continued, "the cruel, greedy monster capital is swallowing up our children, grinding them and casting them like worthless pulp into our prisons, our hospitals, our almshouses."

Investigators for the Consumers' league, she asserted, had found that the law that women should not be forced to labor at indoor employments longer than ten hours a day was being violated. In one case the managers of a bookbindery kept the girls at work from 8 o'clock on Saturday morning to 2 o'clock on Sunday morning to finish a piece of work. When they were remonstrated with they said they expected that the law would soon be declared unconstitutional.

A sweatshop worker once said to Mrs. Nathan, "If women's garments could have the power of speech women would never wear them."

"Think of a woman making children's dresses with yokes trimmed with nine rows of braid and made with tucks and shirring for 70 cents a dozen!" exclaimed Mrs. Nathan. "The woman I refer to worked fifteen or twenty hours a day. I would like to know what those dresses retailed for.

"Some employers are able to have yachts and palaces, but they are unable to give their employees a single week's vacation. The ancient Greeks compelled men to show how they made their living. It is quite important to call men now before the tribunal of public opinion and ask them whether they are making their living according to high standards or at the expense of the flesh and blood of their fellow men. Our youth must be taught that something more than a successful business career is requisite to establish a reputation as a prominent citizen. The time will come when every man must make his business ethics correspond with Bible ethics."

LABOR IN POLITICS.

Lines on Which the American Federation Will Fight.

The recent political activity of the American Federation of Labor gives peculiar interest to the report of the executive council to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the federation. While the report did not go into details, it defined clearly the attitude of organized labor toward politics.

The report says the federation proposes to suggest from time to time legislative measures of advantage to labor and to secure the nomination and election of representatives and senators favorable to the enactment of labor bills. The federation intends to give full publicity to the action taken on these bills, that all union men may know who are labor's friends.

"We have never opposed politics in our organization," says the report, "though we have always opposed partisan politics. Independent voting with an eye single to the interests of labor is urged upon all members of affiliated unions."

Mine Worker to Sit In Congress.

The most conspicuous of the successes of the trades union end of the recent campaign in Pennsylvania was won by T. D. Nichols of Scranton, an independent Republican, who will sit in the next congress as a representative from the Tenth district. Mr. Nichols is president of district No. 1 of the United Mine Workers, with headquarters at Scranton. He has occupied that position ever since the revival of the miners' organization in the anthracite field, just previous to the strike of 1900. A Welshman by birth, he was employed as an engineer in the mines at Nanticoke, below Wilkesbarre, when called to lead the miners of his district. He is a man of extremely quiet manners, with a record of clean, consistent trades unionism, and enjoys the confidence and respect alike of the operators and the miners. President Mitchell actively entered into the campaign for his election, making a number of speeches, as did also President Gompers.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Labor Unions the Pioneer.

Many of the newspapers are expressing surprise at the many referendum votes within laboring organizations. The public is beginning to realize that organized labor has developed self government far in advance of any other class.

The excellent results where the optional referendum is employed were among the first causes which led the laboring men to demand the direct vote system for public questions. Today the public system has made its own splendid record.

OUTCAST CHILDREN.

DREADFUL CONDITIONS THAT EXIST IN CHICAGO PACKINGTOWN.

Obstacles That Hinder the Enforcement of the Child Labor Law—The Unemployed Problem—Homes of the Toilers.

If a child labor law is enforced in Chicago, it can only be by the vigorous and determined efforts of a large number of people; it can only be because the women's clubs and the settlements and the labor unions are willing to organize and agitate and practice eternal vigilance. In that way you can have the children turned out of the packing houses. And then the question is, Where do they go?

In the first place, understand the labor conditions in the yards, understand that there is an enormous foreign population gathered there, hanging at the bare level of existence and willing to work for almost anything. The unemployed problem is chronic. You may go out any morning and see hundreds of men standing at every door where there is a chance for a job. The consequence of this is that there is a great deal of woman's labor. If the man cannot get a job and support the family, the woman has to go to work. You will find women working in the yards at all sorts of hideous, repulsive and exhausting occupations, not merely sewing hams and painting cans and wrapping packages, but tending sausage machines and boning meat and cleaning offal.

Most of the houses in Packingtown consist of two stories, with four small rooms upon a floor. This is a "flat," which costs about $9 a month. A family will rent one and then take in boarders. Frequently they will rent out the attic and the cellar. Single men will rent a flat co-operatively and will lodge as many as a dozen in a single small room, spreading their blankets and their mattresses upon the floor. Sometimes two men will own the same mattress, one sleeping on it by day and the other by night.

Such are the homes of the children. And, the mothers being ignorant, there is, of course, a great deal of underfeeding and disease and, needless to say, the amount of drunkenness which always goes with such conditions. Of course, while the mothers and sisters are away at work the smaller children have to keep house, so that you have an increased amount of different kind of child labor—child labor at home. That is common everywhere in tenements. You have read of the "little mothers" of the poor, but I have never seen any so small as those I saw in Packingtown.

It is no portion of any child labor programme of which I have ever heard that children should be provided with decent homes and a means of existence whenever their parents are unable to earn it, but you would think that at least the city when it turns the children out of the factories would provide schools to which they might go. In Packingtown, however, the public schools are inadequate, and the parochial schools, to which numbers of the ignorant foreigners send their children, are shamefully crowded.—Upton Sinclair in Success Magazine.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

A Manufacturer's Reasons For Unionizing His Factory.

On Oct. 29 the large musical instrument factory of C. G. Conn at Elkhart, Ind., was unionized from top to bottom. This was brought about by an agreement between Mr. Conn and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Silver Workers' union. Only union men will hereafter be employed in the factory, all disputes are to be settled by arbitration and a nine hour day is established at the wages formerly paid for ten hours' work.

When interviewed the other day Mr. Conn said in answer to the query of why he had made such a radical change in the labor conditions at his factory:

"I have several reasons for taking this step. First, I consider it a good business proposition; next, I favor union labor for the reason that it affords advantages to working people which cannot otherwise be obtained. The most important reason, however, for placing my factory in the union ranks is because the power and influence of organized labor have become essential both to public good and the maintenance of the American wage standard. A high wage standard is necessary to national prosperity."

Shortage In Laborers.

Railway construction work in all parts of the country, especially in the west, is being seriously retarded by the inability of the roads to get enough common laborers. It is estimated that in the west alone there is a demand for at least 50,000 men, this despite the fact that the roads give laborers transportation and that some of the roads are offering as high wages as $2.50 a day and board.

LABOR BRIEFS.

The sum of $300,000 was expended for strike benefits and aid to boycotted union men during the past three years by the unions of Sweden.

The French employers' liability act recently adopted is based upon an equal division between employer and employed of the pecuniary consequences of every accident.

Twelve hours in winter and fourteen in summer was an average day's work in the sixteenth century.

It is said that thousands of stonemasons and stonecutters have been thrown out of work by the use of concrete in building construction.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has retired from the conduct of the Mammoth Livery Stables, and desires to settle up all outstanding accounts. Those indebted to either Heryford & Smith, Heryford & Fuller, Heryford & Dykman, or W. R. Heryford will please call and settle at once.

W. R. Heryford.

DIRECTORY.

First Baptist church of Lrkeview PreachingServlicesa t 11:A.M., and 7:30 P. M. on each Sunday.

Sunday School 10: A. M.

Junior Society at 2:30 P. M.

Baptist Young People.s Union at 6:30 P. M. on each Sunday.

Prayer meeting 7.30, P. M. on Wednesday evening.

Everybody invited to attend all services. A. Frank Simmons, pastor

ate Fees to Build Roads.

Secretary of State Laylin of Ohio estimates that the new automobile registration law, which makes him the registering officer and authorizes him to collect a graded annual license, will produce a state revenue of $50,000. As this is given to the state highway commissioner's fund it will probably restore the amount to be available for the good roads movement for this year to the original figure of $200,000.

Cozy Homes.

The discovery of a new wick principle—so effective and yet so simple that it's a wonder no one thought of it before—has so revolutionized the manufacture of oil heaters and lamps that explosions, smoke and smell, caused by imperfect wick arrangement, may safely be regarded as things of the past.

This new wick attachment is to be found on the Perfection Oil Heater, advertised in the Examiner by the Standard Oil Co.

THE LAKE COUNTY EXAMINER

PRINTING IS AN ART IN which THE EXAMINER excells. We have all the late styles in type and keep in stock a large assortment of high grade stationery so that there is no delay in executing a large order. Our prices will be found to compare favorably with other prices.

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