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A LAND-SLIDE FOR TAFT

LAKE COUNTY AS SEEN BY A TRAVELER

Whatever that is contained within this article in regard to Lake County will have the following for its main objects: First to answer many inquiries which are being asked every day about this section of Oregon; second to call attention to the wonderful resources of the county and thereby assist, if possible in its development.

It is the intention of the writer to represent the county just as he has seen it. If what he writes seems an exaggeration to some, he has no apology to make. If on the other hand, his estimates are too low, he has no excuse to offer. He desires the people, who, if any, may be attracted either by this article, to be satisfied that his statements were founded on facts. The writer's information, and all that shall be contained hereafter, is obtained from a reliable source, and the same is recommended to the consideration of the public.

From the boundaries of Lake County it will be seen that its area is large, and those who understand the contour of the county will readily conclude that its resources though in a great measure yet undeveloped, are varied, and that its boundaries embrace nearly every variety of country. It has lovely valleys, soft mountains, rolling hills, deep canyons, trackless forests, and consequent varieties of climate, from the deep valley of Summer Lake, which may well be termed the "Italy of Lake County," to the bleak and lofty tops of mountains whose peaks are covered with perpetual snow.

On entering Lake County from the north the traveler leaves the Horse Ranch, which is the first station in the county, takes a southwardly direction, passes through a portion of the Ft. Rock country, better known as the Great Desert, containing an area of about three hundred thousand acres, including Christmas Lake valley, Sucker creek and Peter Creek sections, a wilderness of sage brush, dotted here and there with the homesteader's cabin, and which bids fair, in the near future, to be the greatest wheat producing section in the northwest. Leaving Ft. Rock, the road takes a southwardly course for a distance of some twelve or fifteen miles when suddenly the Silver Lake valley appears, beautiful, picturesque and tranquil, guarded, on all sides, by beautiful hills and high mountains. Rolling and rugged they stretch far away and as the sun sets at eve it throws its shadows over their summits and cools the air around areas upon acres of rich and fertile farm lands. This little valley may well be termed an ideal dairy country and the writer believes it best adapted for such. The land owner in this vicinity, here to fore, has given his entire attention to the raising of stock, the result of which is, the lands in Silver Lake valley are as wild today as when the Redman traversed them over one half century ago, and not only Silver Lake valley, but the entire county as well.

From Silver Lake, for eighteen miles, the way leads across a level stretch of farm lands, skirting the southern border of Silver Lake, ascending the divide, from whose crest the beautiful and fertile valley

of Summer Lake is seen, stretching out on either side of Summer Lake, tranquil and verdant as a savanna (On the north are gently rising hills; rolling and covered with sage brush, which are used entirely for grazing purposes; on its west and south are massive mountains whose peaks rise, almost perpendicular, to the height of five or six thousand feet, furnishing a natural protection from the winter storms. The lands along the west, south, and north side of the lake, are all taken and many of the settlers have well improved farms. The lands on the east, are as yet, largely open to settlement; water is plentiful, and wood is a small item. The soil is rich and deep, though gracely in a few places, and may all be irrigated. Farther south, from the south border of Summer Lake, the rich productive little valley of Chewaucan may be seen, nestling in a well sheltered basin, surrounded by high rolling hills, watered by the beautiful Chewaucan river, an ideal dairy and stock section and which, some day, will be noted for its diversified adaptabilities. There are still government lands in this valley that may be homesteaded. Forty miles south of Paisley, which is the only city in the Chewaucan valley, to the city of Lakeview, which is the metropolis of the Golden Goose Lake valley and the seat of Lake County, the road passes through a large belt of Yellow Pine timber and the Crooked creek valley, which is similar to the above mentioned sections, but much larger.

The writer, at this time, will not attempt to give a description of the Goose Lake valley as his knowledge of same is limited; but we regard the above described section will say: No section of Oregon, or of the North west, offers greater inducements to the homesteader than does Lake County. Here are still lands for the taking to the hardy and venturesome; here are cheap lands for the men of small means; timber lands, prairie lands, ranges for cattle men, grass lands for the dairymen, wheat, oat, and orchard lands, vegetable lands near the cities, all at comparatively low cost. Business opportunities for the ambitious are as good to day, or better than they were a half century ago. To the homesteader these lands, these opportunities, and the delightful surroundings in the midst of which they are to be found, offer a combination of magnets that only need to be seen and felt to make the overpersuading.

Where else in Uncle Sam's domain can cheap home sites be had, where the mountain streams furnish the purest water; where the soil and climate conspire to furnish a wealth of food products and a veritable surfeit of fruits and vegetables and where man may grow and thrive and develop a world of energy in the midst of a most delightful semi-tropical, never hot and never cold atmosphere.

To be sure Lake County has its drawbacks and to the homesteader the writer will say: That there are obstacles to overcome in Lake County just as there are in any new country and the man who is willing to face such conditions can find better opportunities to make a start with small means, in Lake County than any place else in the Northwest.

W. G. Trill.

Creamery Project Moving Forward

Jas. R. Holcomb, the gentleman interested in establishing a creamery in Lakeview, was in town Saturday in furtherance of the project.

He informs the Examiner that he is meeting with much encouragement and is confident of a successful outcome.

It is pretty evident from experience at Bonanza and other nearby towns that a creamery in Lakeview would be a money-maker from the start, and would surely grow with the development of the country.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that the Bonanza Bulletin says the price of butter fat at that creamery to Nov. 15 will be 23¢ cents and after that it will be 25¢, at which price it probably will remain all winter.

Little ranch butter is offered in Klamath, and what is on the market brings from 10 to 15 cents a pound less than creamery butter. In view of this fact, a condition prevailing everywhere when brought into competition with a creamery, makes it more profitable for farmers to sell their butter-fat, than to make butter. And, besides, it relieves their women folk of all of the drudgery incident to butter making.

We believe that a creamery would be a valuable acquisition to the industries of Lake County, and would

prove profitable alike to the farmers and business men.

The Examiner has been favored with the following notes bearing on this question by Mr. Holcomb:

The dairy sections are the most prosperous of any today. There is no failure in the butter and cheese crop. There is no creamery in the state that can supply the demand to day.

Dairying and farming works well together.

A good creamery will increase the valuation of every foot of land and every business surrounding it.

It would not take many cows to supply 500 pounds of butter per day. This would mean a pay roll of \$150 per day, \$4,500 per month, \$54,000 per year.

Lakeview with its surrounding country should double this amount the first year, as cream can be successfully handled for a distance of 15 to 18 miles.

The average dairy cow will pay from \$50 to \$60 per month. That is as much as a beef steer is worth, and you have your cow left.

One cent worth of oil meal added to your skim milk is just as beneficial to a calf as a pound of butter fat and a pound of butter fat is worth 35¢.

An average cow will give milk 10 months. Four months is long enough to feed a calf milk, this leaves you six months milk for fattening hogs.

REPUBLICANS SWEEP THE ENTIRE COUNTRY

The "Peerless One" is Downed Again

The wires connecting this town are working badly, so that The Examiner has been able only a meagre bit of election news.

It is certain that Taft will have 295 electoral votes, with possibly 26 more. In New York he had 210,000 plurality, and carried the city by 20,000—an unheard of victory. Hughes won by 75,000. Taft carried Indiana, but the democrats got the legislature and governor, which means another democrat in the Senate.

The other pluralities reported were: Ohio, 120,000; Wisconsin, 75,000; Delaware, 2,000; Maryland, 5,000; New Jersey, 30,000; Washing., 35,000; Oregon 25,000; Idaho, 20,000; Maine, 6,000.

County Election

The vote in Lake County was very light and fell far short of the number registered. The result is as follows: Silver Lake—Taft 64, Bryan 44, Debs 1.
Paisley—Taft 70, Bryan 30, Debs 1.
Summer Lake—Taft 12, Bryan 2, Debs 4.
Crooked Creek—Taft 17, Bryan 7, Debs 1.
North Lakeview—Taft 78, Bryan 36, Debs 12, Higen 1.
South Lakeview Taft 97, Bryan 34, Debs 10.

North Warner—Taft 26, Bryan 13, Debs 4.
South Warner—Taft 17, Bryan 16, Higen 1.
Drews Valley—Taft 22, Bryan 2, Debs 2, Chopin 1.
Cocose Lake—Taft 21, Bryan 9, Debs 4.
Cogswell Creek—Taft 40, Bryan 26, Debs 3.
The totals were: Taft 461, Bryan 223, Debs 50, Higen 3, Chafin 2.
The surprise is general that Debs had so many followers in the county.

Electric Light Plant Nearly Done

N. P. Jensen, the new owner of the electric lighting system was in town Tuesday.

He reports work on the new plant is progressing very slowly, on account of the bad weather he is encountering in the mountains above New Pine Creek, where the power plant is situated. It has stormed and frozen nearly every day for the past two weeks. The frost compelled him to tear out one cement foundation. And in order to get sufficient power, while awaiting the placing of his new steam plant, he had to build a new dam, and put in new flumes.

The new engine is now on its foundations, and so soon as the transform

ers and other supplies arrive, which are on the road somewhere between Lakeview and New Pine Creek, he will have means then at command to give the people adequate service probably by the middle of this month.

He will then be enabled to come to Lakeview, and get the wiring, of which the board of underwriters complained, in good shape, and will also then be ready to supply new lights and power to those desiring same, now impossible, because the old plant is already loaded beyond its capacity. Mr. Jensen regrets present conditions, and says that the patience of the people will be rewarded later by an improved service.

BANKS SHOWN AS INDEX OF TIMES

Treasury Department Reports Improvement in General Conditions

The abstract of reports of the condition of the 6853 national banks, under a call issued by the Controller of the Currency for statements of September 23, 1908, issued October 21st, furnishes evidence, in the opinion of the Treasury officials, of vastly improved business conditions. The five principal items in the returns show that since February 14, 1908, the loans and deposits in the national banks of the country have increased from \$4,222,353,647 to \$4,750,612,731, a difference in a little over seven months of about \$528,000,000, and during the same period in total resources national banks have increased \$631,000,000. The combined capital stock paid in has advanced nearly \$20,000,000, and the surplus about \$11,000,000. The most remarkable of the totals given is as to individual deposits, which have increased during the last seven months from \$4,105,814,481 to \$4,548,135,163, a difference of \$443,000,000.

Killed Off Sheep
SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 24.—Twenty thousand sheep grazing on the Cimabres mountain range are reported to have perished in the blizzard which has raged in that section for three days. The snow is from five to 10 feet deep. Six herders are missing and it is believed also they were frozen to death.

HISTORY WILL REPEAT ITSELF

The Oregon Valley Land company in their work of placing the upper end of Goose Lake valley under irrigation will work wonders here in the future. In this work history will repeat itself. A case in point is the following from a deMinville paper which says: "Why are thirteen acres bringing a better income than two hundred acres? Both tracts are well cultivated; both excellent soil; both are three miles from North Yamhill; both have been cropped for 13 years past. But the thirteen acres with less labor and less expense, in taxes average a better net income than 200 acres? Ten years 13 acres—prunes; 10 years, two hundred acres, grain. Any limit here for grain raisers? Go ask President Bushbee of North Yamhill, or call him up by phone. He owns 13 acres and the place is not for sale. When he desires, he takes his family to southern California for the winter. It is not recorded that the 200 acre owner can do so."

A Bad Socialist
Provolsky, a traveling peddler, was billed to speak on socialism at Solder hall Sunday night. But, after swindling the few with whom he did business, he left early Sunday morning for parts unknown. He was selling ladies dress goods, and upon opening the packages each was found to be a few yards short of stated pattern. He is a faker who should be forced to quit fleecing the people.

Miss Phelps, of Montague, Calif., began school on the West Side Wednesday.

LAKE COUNTY PRODUCES A NEW POTATO

D. M. Bryan, who lives at the stage station between here and Paisley was in town Monday and gave The Examiner an account.

Mr. Bryan reports that he and his sister, Miss Helen Bryan, have succeeded in originating a new potato that give great promise. Samples of the same may be seen at the office of Drunkel & Paine. The potato is large and fine-looking, something after the style of the old-fashioned peach-blow, except that the new variety has flush eyes, while in the former they were deep-set. The skin is light yellow in color and is very smooth. The eyes are a pretty pink. The inside is white and mealy. Mr. Bryan says they are very prolific and good keepers.

The variety was produced from a planting of the Red Bliss or Triumph potato. Three potatoes were noticed in a hill, which were different from the rest. These were saved and planted. The result was a motley

lot. The best of the type we planted the next year, and the process was repeated last year, with the result this year: a potato of the type is uniform and about 1,000 pounds were raised, all will be saved and planted next year, when it is expected that enough will be grown to supply neighbors or others with the seed. It will be noticed that it took four years to bring the new potato to perfection.

In all the experimenting with this potato no water was used for irrigation, so the new potato is wholly a dry land product. The potato is not named but probably will be called "The Lake County Beauty."

Mr. Bryan says he also produces the finest of fruits on his land, and all kinds of vegetables, including cucumbers, melons, corn and tomatoes, and never had trouble from frost. He is a stockman, but is willing to say a good word for the fruit and agricultural resources of the county and says he is glad to have settlers come into the county.

Railroad Situation Coming to A Head

The Klamath Daily Herald of the 27th ult, asks very pointedly for whom is the timber in the Bly country being purchased? This is the question that has been agitating a goodly portion of the population of this and Lake counties. For the past several weeks Albert Walker has been taking options on every acre of merchantable timber that he could secure in the Bly country and has been agreeing to pay a good price per claim, going as high, it is reported, on reliable authority as \$1.50 per thousand. He absolutely refuses to divulge the name of the parties for whom he is operating, confining himself to the mere statement that he has decided to become a "timber baron" himself.

Connected with these extensive purchases is the story that comes from Lakeview. It would seem that the same people for whom Mr. Walker is operating has an agent in Lakeview, but he is not quite as discreet as their Bly representative. He has expressed himself at times quite freely and if his statements are true, and there is no reason to believe otherwise, for they dovetail nicely with Mr. Walker's operations, there is going to be a lively railroad fight between the Harriman interests and the redoubtable Jim Hill. As the story goes, Mr. Hill is determined to get

into San Francisco. He is smarting over the drubbing Harriman gave him in the Seattle Tacoma fight and he is determined on revenge. For many months he has had crews of surveyors in the field selecting the most feasible route to Frisco and it would seem that he has selected the Pitt river route. It was this route that H. V. Gates picked out for Jay Gould some years ago. Hill's road is to come down the Deschutes, continue through Central Oregon, touch Lakeview and continue on south to San Francisco. From Lakeview a branch line is to tap the Klamath Basin, passing close to Bly timber and running spurs into the timber land owned by Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. It is a well known fact that wherever the Weyerhaeuser interests have gone, there Jim Hill has followed, and this adds no little amount of color to the truth of the story. It is stated that Mr. Walker is purchasing the timber for New York parties, who in turn will re-sell it to Weyerhaeuser, that concerns finding it cheaper to purchase through a third party than buying it direct.

It would be interesting to know for whom Mr. Walker is operating, whether his purchases are being made in the interest of the Weyerhaeuser, Jim Hill or some one else, and whether they mean that the Klamath Basin is going to have a second railroad.

U. S. WILL BOARD SHEEP CHEAPER

Reduction in Rates for Grazing in the National Forests

Following out a statement made a year ago at the meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake City, Gifford Pinchot, Forester, and A. F. Potter, Assistant Forester, in charge of the branch of grazing in the United States Forest Service, have just announced a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent in the rates for sheep grazing on the national forests of the West. This general reduction in the schedule of grazing rates will take effect in the coming season of 1909.

The changes in market conditions which have made the sheep business less profitable this past year, especially the greatly reduced prices offered for wool and the depreciation in the value of mutton, make the announcement of great interest not only to those interested in the sheep business but to the men of every allied industry.

In 1907, when the promises for a reduced schedule were made it was with the understanding between the stockmen and the Forest Service that the grazing rates would not be changed for minor fluctuations in the market which would naturally occur from year to year, but would apply only in case of radical or unusual changes.

The new schedule does not affect the cases where the minimum charge of 5 cents per head has already been allowed or a specially low rate has been fixed on account of some local condition. In most cases the revised fees will mean a reduction of about 1 cent per head.

In fixing the rates for grazing by

different kinds of stock, the local conditions, the effect of grazing by different kinds of stock on forest growth, the demand for the use of range by owners of different kinds of stock, the needs of the homesteader, and the profits of the business have been taken into consideration.

OREGON A FINE DAIRYING STATE

An Eminent Authority on Butter-Making Gives Us First Place

Hon. F. H. Scribner, President of the Wisconsin Buttermakers' Association, but more especially honored in the Pacific Northwest as the breeder of "Loretta D" (belonging to the W. S. Ladd Estate, Portland, Oregon), the cow that won first prize in the hundred and twenty day milking test at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, has said:

"There is no spot in our great United States that can excel Oregon and Washington in dairying. This is my conclusion after spending six weeks in the former state and thoroughly investigating several of her beautiful valleys, and after an extended trip through Washington, I wish to say to the dairymen and farmers of this section, relative to its dairy possibilities, that I fear they don't fully appreciate the wonderful opportunity here for lands best adapted to the dairy industry, and the excellent climatic conditions for the growth and development of stock. You should here reach the climax of productiveness."

J. F. Spaulding, the special agent for the General Land Office, started to Portland Sunday in response to a telegram from Washington D. C.