

The Future of Lakeview is Bright

Enterprises Headed this Way that Will Make Lakeview One of Oregon's Best Towns

A Beet Sugar Factory, Sanatorium, New People

Get Together, Stay Together, Pull!

At last a long needed organization has assumed definite proportions. Our Chamber of Commerce is now a certainty. The list drawn up and circulated has already netted a membership of over fifty and the proceeds now exceed \$1,300. We will easily reach \$1500 before the end of the week. M. B. Rice acting as temporary secretary, has issued a circular letter explaining the objects of the

organization and begs that all study carefully the list of the members and select from them the best material for the offices. There will be a President, six Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer which will constitute an executive committee. Each of the six Vice Presidents will be the Chairman of a certain committee which will be selected by the executive committee from the body as a whole. The Constitution and By Laws as drafted provide for six standing committees

Rules for Herding Stock on Fremont Forest Reserve

The Secretary of Agriculture has authorized the grazing of 25,000 head of horses and cattle and 110,000 head of sheep on the Fremont National Forest during the season of 1909.

The regular summer grazing period for sheep will be from June 15, to October 15, the charge for which will be 25 cents per head on cattle and 35 cents per head on horses. A year long grazing period, beginning April 15, may also be allowed at the rate of 4 cents per head on cattle and 5 cents per head on horses. The regular summer grazing period for sheep will be from June 15, to October 15, the charge for which will be 7 cents per head. A grazing period from April 15 to June 15, including the privilege of lambing, may be allowed at the rate of 5 cents per head. Extension of time may be allowed on either of the above periods at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per month. Animals under six months of age at the time of entry will not be counted or charged for.

It is deemed inadvisable to allow the stock to cross the Forest over regular established driveways without permit, as the Secretary of Agriculture desires to keep control of this in order to insure enforcement of any quarantine regulations which may be necessary for the eradication of disease.

The range known as "Antelope Flat" will be closed against the grazing of sheep during the season 1909. The protective limit for the Fremont National Forest will be 1,200 ewes and increase and in order to prevent monopoly in the use of the range, a maximum limit of 5,000 head of sheep will be established and no increase will be allowed any person, firm or corporation who held a permit for more than that number of stock for the last year; neither will they be allowed to increase their permits

by the purchase of stock and ranches of others. This does not mean, however, that persons who held permits for more than the maximum limit last year need be required to stand more than the regular sliding scale reduction in the renewal of their permits for this year.

Permits may be issued for the grazing of sheep upon the Forest during the season of 1909 subject to the following sliding scale reduction:

All permits for less than the protective limit of 1,200 grown sheep may be increased 20 per cent, provided they do not go over 1,200 head.

Permits held during the past season for from 1,200 to 2,400 sheep will be renewed without reduction.

Permits for from 2,400 to 3,600 sheep will be reduced 10 per cent, provided none are reduced below 2,400.

Permits for more than 3,600 will be reduced 15 percent, provided none are reduced below the highest number allowed in the next lower grade, or 3,240 head of sheep. This sliding scale may be varied from, in case it is found necessary, in order to bring the number within the allowances made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

No charge will be made at present in the maximum limit of 2,000 head of cattle already established for the Forest.

Blank forms to be used in making application and other information in regard to grazing will be furnished upon request. All applications for grazing permits must be filed in this office on or before March 1, 1909.

GILBERT D. BROWN,
Acting Supervisor,
Lakeview Oregon, February 1, 1909.

New Hotel at Alturas
The fine new hotel for Alturas is ready for business. The public will appreciate it.

An Omaha Man Who Got Very Cold Feet

An Omaha man, one whom must have been used to 25 below zero weather, if he lived there any length of time, read the mean annual temperature of Lakeview was 45 degrees above zero, and jumped to the conclusion that the mercury never got lower than that, and so he and his wife hiked out here to locate.

He found cold and storms all the way and got here in the midst of a heavy fall of snow, that only remained a day or so. But, he at once began to "holler" about misrepresentation, because our coldest point this winter was down to seven below zero, and hiked back to the Big Muddy town the next day.

That man, if he expects to find the mercury never below 45 degrees above zero, should go to the isthmus of Tehuantepec, or Heaven, as he will not find it any where in the United States, unless it may be at Key West, Florida!

Lake county is no paradise, no one ever claimed it to be such, but if you

want winter climate, milder than Omaha or any part of the Middle West, where there are splendid opportunities for new homes and where one can live off the fat of the land, with fruit and honey, none better any where than right here in this Great Inland Empire.

EASTERN PEOPLE WILD OVER OREGON

"I simply had to stop telling my friends where I was going", said a man from Kansas City recently, "for when I spoke of the Pacific Northwest everybody was so interested and wanted so much information that I wouldn't have had any time left for my own business had I undertaken to get it for them. You have no idea of how many people are looking in this direction."

and immediate vicinity; and properly handled should result in a new commercial era for our town. We have the resources; we have many of the things that are eagerly sought for by Eastern capitalists, and with proper encouragement and support should influence them to give us a part of their business.

WE WANT IT. HAVE A RIGHT TO GET IT. WITH CO-OPERATION WILL GET IT.

But we must have co-operation. A house divided against itself surely cannot stand; neither can a body of business men who do not work in unison. The best motto we have ever heard is adopted by the Pittsburg Commercial Club:

GET TOGETHER, STAY TOGETHER AND PULL.

That is precisely what we intend to do. We mean to tell facts exactly as they are without adding any rose color to any one thing. We feel and know that the truth about this

The Prospective Beet Sugar Factory Here Creates Big Interest

The article we published last week in The Examiner about the probable establishment of a beet sugar factory in Lakeview, created a great deal of local interest, and doubtless will also be good reading to the thousands who now contemplate locating in this section.

It has since been brought to the attention of The Examiner that experiments in the culture of sugar beets had already been made here by Dr. Daly, Dick Kingsley, Ed Tatro and others. All testify that sugar beets grow to a very large size and all contain a very high percentage of sugar.

The facts will all be brought out when President Martin, of the Oregon Valley Land Co. arrives here, some time within a fortnight. He will then go over the matter with any who possess such facts of local bearing, and will get them in shape to present to the capitalists who have signified their willingness to establish the factory in Lakeview.

In one particular we were mistaken and that, was in the inference that no such establishment had yet been located in Oregon. In the Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics for this year just at hand, we learn that La Grande Valley in Northeastern Oregon is the principal sugar beet section. At La Grande is located the plant of the Amalgamated Sugar Beet Company. The plant is valued at \$500,000. This year it paid \$5 per ton to the growers. About 17.4 tons per acre are grown. The income would then on the average be \$87 an acre. It will be seen that if the work of growing them is confined to ones family, the income from 10 acres from this source alone would keep a moderate sized family in good

country is sufficient to encourage settlement and our object is to let them know that we are here and will welcome any industries that will enable us to take care of the great influx of people that will unquestionably come.

All the above is nothing more than the recognition by our leading citi-

zans of a necessary evolution in handling community interests. The real benefit of the work of such an organization is in the furthering of all interests on an impartial basis. Heretofore the lack of any central organization representing mutual interests has fallen upon the shoulders of a few who at times were not in a position to properly care for prospective investors and incoming settlers.

This organization will be a great help in taking care of the thousands of immigrants who are surely coming. This is not a passing whim, but a real, actual necessity, to which each should contribute his best, willingly and at any time.

The first meeting for the election or installation of officers will be held in Post & King's Hall, Feb. 12, at 7:30 promptly.

The Chicago parties are still considering taking hold of the matter, and there also are people in Oakland California, Seattle, Washington, and San Antonio, Texas, who are very much interested, and are figuring and planning to sooner or later begin operations.

In this endeavor there is ample room for all, as there are three separate and distinct sets of hot springs situated along the foot hills above and below Lakeview. All of them have valuable medical properties, and each set would take care of one or more of the largest sanatoriums without detracting or inconveniencing the others as is the case at the famous Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The fact that our altitude and our ozone-filled and balsam-laden air, and climate are very favorable to people who would seek health here will no doubt be a very big factor toward the early erection of such a resort. These

circumstances until such time as an orchard should be brought into bearing. The La Grande company has a capacity of 350 tons per day, making 800 bags of sugar. It converted 20,000 tons of beets into sugar for the year ending November 1, 1907. We have no figures for 1908. During the summer months 75 teams were employed hauling beets to the factory, while at the latter place an average of 125 men were employed for 60 days, at an average daily wage of \$2.15 making the pay roll \$16,125. The farm lands that supply the beets are valued at \$175,000.

It will be seen from the above that even a small beet sugar factory is a means of money making for a number of people, besides the man who grows the beets, and it is especially desirable that such a plant be located in Lakeview.

CHEAP RATES FROM THE EAST

Various commercial bodies of Oregon and Washington are planning to get out leaflets to be used as a letter enclosure, emphasizing the wonderfully low colonist rates from the East—they are awaiting announcement of Atlantic Coast and other points not yet decided by the Passenger Association of the trans-continental roads. The \$25 fare from Missouri River points, \$30 from St. Louis, and \$33 from Chicago is the lowest named for three years.

North Dakota Millionaire Boosts Lakeview

The Examiner clips the following from the Michigan City News N. D., it being the opinion of a gentleman who recently paid this section a visit:

M. T. Scarff returned home on Monday from a month spent in investigation of Oregon lands held by local investors, by whom he was commissioned. The land in question is in a valley situated in southern Oregon, which has until recently been used for grazing purpose solely, and has heretofore never been exploited or offered for sale for fruit growing, a purpose to which it is claimed to be excellently adapted. At a banquet tendered in his honor at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday evening, which was largely attended by interested parties, Mr. Scarff made a favorable report upon the investment, stating his opinion that after a most comprehensive and careful survey from every point of view, the holdings were as represented; that irrigation was easy and feasible; and that in the ordinary course of time there should be no reason why the newly opened valley should not be as productive and valuable as any in the state.

His statements were reinforced by statistical data, samples of soil, and a lucid and entertaining discourse upon the nature of the country and its natural advantages.

Lakeview, county seat of the county wherein the land is located, he reports a thriving community of 1,500 citizens, possessing a \$70,000

court house, fine residences, exceptionally prosperous banks and commercial houses, a modern electric lighting plant operated by inexhaustible water power, a public water system supplied with the finest spring water from the mountains, mills, factories, etc.

The city is located upon Goose Lake, a fresh water lake of considerable extent and naturally stocked with an abundance of fine fish, including trout. Game of all varieties abounds, and makes the country a veritable sportsman's paradise.

Mr. Scarff's opinion and report, based upon a naturally excellent judgment of soil and climatic conditions, is highly valued by his fellow investors of this city.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS FOR MODOC

Our Southern neighbors, over the line are planning a system of electric railways covering all parts of Modoc county, including one from Alturas to New Pine Creek, on the state line. Lakeview should meet them at the state line.

R. T. Stripilla, foreman of the road crew at the Drews valley dam site, was in town Saturday after provisions for his crew.

Capitalists Still Considering a Sanatorium at Hot Springs

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The Examiner has not said anything regarding the Sanatorium of late, but it is by no means a forgotten project. The Chicago parties are still considering taking hold of the matter, and there also are people in Oakland California, Seattle, Washington, and San Antonio, Texas, who are very much interested, and are figuring and planning to sooner or later begin operations.

In this endeavor there is ample room for all, as there are three separate and distinct sets of hot springs situated along the foot hills above and below Lakeview. All of them have valuable medical properties, and each set would take care of one or more of the largest sanatoriums without detracting or inconveniencing the others as is the case at the famous Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The fact that our altitude and our ozone-filled and balsam-laden air, and climate are very favorable to people who would seek health here will no doubt be a very big factor toward the early erection of such a resort. These

conditions, coupled with the fact that here also is produced the finest fruit to be found any where and a spot where the honey bee secures a product only equaled by the white clover honey of the east, all conduce to make this an ideal spot for the establishment of a number of the great sanatoriums of the future.

The early construction of a railroad would, of course, largely assist in bringing these health resorts, and the travel to and from this beautiful valley from seekers for health alone would bring enormous revenue to the railroad companies that sooner or later will invade this favored land.

There is surely no better location for such establishments than right here in Lakeview.

Another Indian doctor was stabbed twenty times at Honey Lake, south of here, because of death of his patient. If white medicine men were put to death for failure to cure the diploma factories would soon be put out of business.

Fruit Growers are Warned Against Foreign Insects

Fruit growers of the Northwest are cautioned about importing young trees from France by Secretary Williamson, of the State Board of Horticulture, who says the gypsy moth and the brown tailed moth have been found in recent arrivals of young trees at the port of New York.

"Should these pests obtain a foothold west of the Rocky Mountains there would be no such thing as eradicating them, and it would be a question of time when the fruit and shade trees of the coast would be ruined." Mr. Williamson says.

"These moths have been ravaging the Atlantic states for about four years, and already the sum for \$10,000,000 has been spent by the various states in fighting them. A professor in a New York institute had a few of them brought from Paris for scientific investigation, and one of the windows in his laboratory being opened a moth escaped. This single insect started in to populate the trees of the city and from there the pests were wafted into Massachusetts, which alone has expended \$3,000,000 in trying to eradicate them since.

"The gypsy moth forms a caterpillar which chews up the leaves on the trees and soon kills them by stripping the foliage. In the winter the eggs rest in cocoons on the branches and in the spring the caterpillar appears, which afterwards develops into a moth, which proceeds to lay eggs by the thousands.

"Every shipment of foreign trees should be fumigated before planting. This is done by laying them in a box and turning the gas on. The department of agriculture of the state of New

York is now sending warnings to fruit growers all over the country, asking them to be on the lookout for the gypsy and brown tailed moth, which if let loose in the orchard will distance all competing pests in the destruction of trees, and make the coddling moth, woolly aphis and San Jose scale seem like blessings in comparison."

From the bulletin issued by the Trans-Missouri dry farming congress the following is taken:

Home Pease, near Rockland, Idaho, averaged 30 bushels of wheat, oats, rye and barley from 91 acres this year. Fifteen additional acres in Gold Coin wheat averaged 50 bushels. Many of his neighbors produced 30 to 45 bushels and the district averaged 25 bushels. As against the fine yields of the scientific farmer there are reports as low as 10 bushels from men who "farmed" without giving any attention to system. Some day the "Dry Farmer" of the west will begin to realize that there is no cry of "Wolf" in the warnings heralded by this congress that the salvation of the "Dry Farmer" is work and system.

The "Dry Farmer" will be more and more in evidence in Lake county within the next few years. Those who are already in the game are winners and others can profit by their experience.

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An Assessment Roll of \$4,300,000 for Only 3,500 People!

Following is a summary of the assessment roll of Lake County for 1908, as equalized by the Board of Equalization.

	Value
Acres of tillable land	45,229 \$297,401
Acres non-tillable	724,759 2,267,058
Improvements on deeded land	703,749
Town lots	41,565
Improvements on town lots	118,936
Improvements on land not deeded	15,110
Miles of telegraph and phone lines	390 5,070

Manufacturing machinery etc	16,020
Merchandise and Stock in Trade	88,972
Farming Implements etc.	55,245
Money	35,833
Notes and accounts	36,349
Shares and Stocks, 1908	19,620
Household Furniture etc.	28,750
Horses and Mules, 5,311	104,420
Cattle	27,115
Sheep and Goats 100,823	202,570
Swine	348 685
Gross value of all property	\$4,300,578