

Lake County Examiner

VOL. XXX

LAKEVIEW, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON, APRIL 15, 1909.

NO. 14

PLAY-GOERS ARE ENTERTAINED BY OUR HOME TALENT

Our Amateurs Do Some Very Good Histrionic Work

The play "Between the Acts" given Friday night in the Snider Opera House, by home talent, was well received by a large and appreciative audience, and was a credit to our townspeople who took parts therein.

The cast of the characters was well chosen, in fact it would be difficult to have secured any one better fitted for each of the parts.

The play was based on the attempt of an heir to deceive his uncle as to his marriage, single blessedness being one of the considerations for the present momentary allowance and future inheritance. The situation gave rise to much perplexity upon the part of uncle and aunt, and a young friend of the nephew, in which disagreements and recriminations found place, relieved now and then by a lot of rollicking railway by the Irish maid and the stolid faithfulness of the English butler whose thick comprehension failed to give him even a glimmer of the real state of affairs.

The play was given for the benefit of the Lakeview Library and Reading Room, and the laudable purpose brought out a big gathering, many of whom attended from a sense of duty and not at all expecting to be entertained so well as they really were by home talent, which certainly over shadowed the work done by some of the more pretensions traveling companies, who have occupied the boards in Lakeview.

The cast of characters was as follows:

Dick Comfort Mr. Guy M. Ingram
George Merrigale Mr. Sam Musben
Alexander Meander Mr. S. Leavitt
Harris Mr. W. F. Payne
Mrs. Clementina Meander

Mrs. J. N. Watson
Edith Comfort Mrs. W. R. Boyd
Sally Mrs. J. E. Norin

The leading part of Dick Comfort was taken by Guy Ingram, and in spite of the great length of his lines and the shortness of time for preparation, could not be excelled. He was "married yet single," and his desperate situation wherein he was guilty of repudiating his wife in order to placate his uncle, and crabbled, and the expedient he resorted to in order to carry out the deception of his wife, uncle and friend was very cleverly done.

Sam Musben, as George Merrigale, "an unfeeling friend" was very in manner, fitting the character, was very self possessed, and carried out his part all through with the finish of an artist. His mystification as to the identity of the housemaid, who was in reality Dick's wife, and his insistence that Dick not only was a married man, but also a bigamist if not a regular Turk or Mormon, was very natural under the circumstances.

Prof. Leavitt, as Alexander Meander, "blamed but blameless," was a fine piece of acting, and his mark in the characterization of a crabbled petulant, querulous old man, could not be excelled even by Mr. Wm. F. Mong, who makes a specialty of roles depicting irascible and exasperating old men. The Professor carried the difficult and exacting part through without a break, and won highest praise from all who saw him.

The part taken by F. W. Payne as Harris, Dick Comfort's man servant, lent the audience in a state of merryment when ever he appeared on the scene. His make up as an English butler was perfect, and with knee breeches, heavy eye brows, red nose, dark mutton chop whiskers, and his slow enunciation and clear understanding of the part, he kept the audience in a titter.

Mrs. J. N. Watson, in the character of Mrs. Clementina Meander, "blameless but blamed" was a surprise to all her friends. On her first appearance she was not on speaking terms with her husband, and because of her severity and tendency to find fault with the most trivial of her spouse's words or acts, he became so embittered against the marriage state that he desired to save his nephew a like fate, hence the edict forbidding marriage upon pain of disinheritance if his

wishes were not obeyed. But as the play progressed Mr. and Mrs. Meander gradually became more and more tender until the dove of peace finally settled and gave a truce to their mutual misunderstandings, only to be ended and hostilities renewed by a host, leaving poor Meander in a state of petulant wonder as to what started the last row. He surely was "blamed but blameless" in that instance.

The difficult part taken by Mrs. W. K. Boyd, as Edith Comfort, Dick's wife, "Unknown, unloved and unsung" was carried through with great credit to herself, and showed that she has talent in emotional characterizations that would win praise for her anywhere. It would surely be a trying position for any wife, to be repudiated by her own husband, married by an elderly woman, and jeered by an Irish maid. If Dick had taken her into his confidence all would have been well—but, in that case, there would have been no such interesting play.

The fun began in real earnest when Mrs. J. E. Norin, as Sally, Mrs. Meander's Irish maid, appeared on the stage. Her typical make up of a shock of red hair, with the rich Irish brogue, and her mannerisms, quick wit and repartees; her evident desire to flirt with the stolid and indifferent English butler, and her charming song of "O Bedalia," and with perfect dance time, caught the fancy of the house, and brought her encores enough to satisfy the most exacting of vaudeville artists. She took the cake—no, it was a bouquet of sagebrush, with enough lemon attached to make two good pies. She looked and acted as though she had just arrived from the Ould Sod of the Emerald Isle. Mrs. Norin is a great social favorite.

The sweet cultured singing of Mrs. C. E. Seager, a recent arrival from Milwaukee, was a pleasure to the audience, as evidenced by the hearty encores bestowed.

Mr. L. E. Seager was to have sung also, but was unexpectedly called out of town.

The music of Prof. Rice, in his instrumental selection and his accompaniments was of his usual high order. The duet played by Mrs. Cressler and Miss Mae Snider, also was a bit of artistic work that was exceedingly pleasing to all.

All in all, the rendition of "Between the Acts" was a pleasure to the audience, and as such has whetted the public appetite so that like Oliver Twist, "he actually calls for more, sir."

It is stated that the proceeds amounted to \$145 most of which will be devoted to the Library Association.

HANLEY LAND INDICTMENT

Six indictments charging fraudulent fencing of public lands in Oregon were returned by the federal grand jury, says the Portland Journal. The principal defendant is William Hanley, alleged to have "fenced" for his own use some 80,000 acres of government land in Harney county. The indictment further says that Hanley refused to give other persons access to the land for the purpose of settlement, and "that he even excluded them from crossing the tract to lands lying beyond."

Similar indictments charging possession of smaller tracts were found against O. G. Jennings, Joe Vey, Antonio Vey, John Boyd, and Fredric Phillips.

The Anti-Mail-Order Journal says: "Advertise extensively in your home paper if you would keep the trade of your people at home. Advertise all the time and let the people know what you have for sale." By the way, Mr. Business man, is your ad. in The Examiner, so that its 2,100 subscribers can know you are alive and on earth?

CROPS GROWN

Grain, Fruit, Alfalfa and Vegetables all Thrive Here

While fruit production will undoubtedly occupy a large place in the future of this county it must not be imagined that there are no other resources.

"Alfalfa, for instance thrives here, and when the water is placed on this land it will produce big crops. It is an absolutely sure 'crop, too, and makes a feed upon which horses, cattle and sheep and hogs make wonderful progress. It is no trouble, either. All one has to do is to out and market it. But in Lake and Klamath counties the buyer takes it in the stack, and all that is necessary for the rancher to do is to deposit his fat checks in the bank.

Another thing that grows here in profusion and of a quality unexcelled, is vegetables of all kinds, which in the course of time will require the establishment of canning factories.

In addition, there are thousands of acres of the county which will make fortunes for those who will engage in the production of celery and asparagus.

Some of the old timers do not realize these things, and pooh-pooh at such claims, but the new people coming realize the possibilities of such crops and will take advantage of them in a way that will open the eyes of those who can not see the opportunities here on every hand.

FRUIT LAND VALUABLE

Price is Advancing All The Time All Over The State of Oregon

Some Californians recently purchased a tract of 136 acres of orchard land near Medford for \$27,000. The same tract was sold last June for \$19,000. As most of the tract is in young orchard the new purchasers figure it will soon be worth \$1,000 or more per acre.

It is stated that through the central and eastern states land that will pay the investor a rental of \$6 per acre is selling for \$150. At that same ratio this fruit land yielding a royalty from \$500 to \$1000 per acre is worth at least

\$12,500 per acre. At present it is not selling near the price it is worth, according to its earning power. Now as soon as the eastern investor finds out the enormous dividends that his money will earn here, the price of land in Oregon will rise rapidly enough to surprise the present investor.

It is such sales and the conditions out here that are making Eastern people wild over Oregon and especially with regard to favored apple producing sections, of which Lake county is destined to occupy a very prominent place in the near future.

MANY COMING

Chicago Promises 1000 People At The Grand Opening

Chicago people, the city with the motto "I will," seems to be thoroughly aroused as to the possibilities of the Golden Goose Lake country.

The Lynch Wall Trunk Company, of that city have sold upwards of 1,000 trunk camping outfits to people who intend come here this fall at the opening of the lands of the Oregon Valley Land Company. The outfit consists of a trunk with a complete list of cooking utensils, 33 pieces, with lantern and a 7x7 tent. Besides this outfit the trunk has a tray for blankets and personal wearing apparel. It is sold for \$15.

In addition to this move on the part of Chicago people, an organization has been incorporated, "The Golden Goose Valley Development Association of Southern Oregon." The incorporators are Elijah G. Wood, President; N. O. Weston, Secretary, and W. R. Payne, R. H. Doederlein, John DeBruin, D. W. Ferguson, Frank D. Hensen, Dr. Charles W. Clark, Ed. S. Slocum, James C. Lynch, John Reich, C. V. Green, George R. Long, Herman Voight and George Habner, as directors of the company.

The company is incorporated under the laws of Oregon with a capital stock of \$75,000.

All the officers and directors will move to Lakeview, and make their home here, making in all 14 families.

Mr. Geo. Habner and Mr. Ed. S. Slocum will come out first to prepare the way for the others and to inaugurate the work of the company, which is the development of the lands to be held by the incorporators, and others, in way of planting fruit trees, and to cultivate the ground until the same comes into bearing, with garden truck, sugar beets, hops, or whatever seems best adapted to the land, and the needs of local or other markets.

The superintendent of the company is Mr. Geo. Habner, who is reputed to be one of the best horticulturists and agriculturists in the United States. He was educated in Germany, and is the recipient of many honors for his rare accomplishments as an orchardist, vineyardist and nurseryman. He is a recognized authority on plant life, and in his line is considered the equal of Prof. Luther Burbank, who is famous as a botanist and fruit grower.

The gentleman is expected to arrive here to begin his labors in a very few days.

It now looks as though Illinois would send as many settlers to locate Lakeview, if not more than any other state in the Union.

Will the Complete Mastery of the Air Be Attained?

By NIKOLA TESLA, Electrical Expert.

PROGRESS in aerial navigation is essentially dependent on the perfection of a process of producing great mechanical effort with light machinery.

Viewing the possibilities near and remote, motive power is obtained in FOUR ways—first, by transforming the heat energy of fuel in an internal combustion engine; second, by converting the electro-chemical energy of a primary or secondary battery in an electric motor; third, by harnessing on the moving vessel itself the energy of the surrounding medium, and, fourth, by transmitting to it without wires the electrical energy of a distant source.

The first two methods are based on the use of a STORE OF ENERGY, which must be carried and periodically refilled, thus limiting the speed and duration of flight. The last two imply a FLOW OF ENERGY to the flying machine from WITHOUT, the supply being continuous and inexhaustible. They are, therefore, immensely superior to the former.

Careful thought leads to the conclusion that the WIRELESS METHOD would be decidedly the best for the peace and welfare of men.

BUT, NO MATTER HOW PERFECT THE MEANS FOR OBTAINING MOTIVE POWER, IT WILL NEVER BE POSSIBLE TO GO BEYOND CERTAIN RATHER NARROW LIMITS IN AERIAL PERFORMANCE.

The atmospheric ocean is ideally adapted to travel, permitting, as it does, perfect freedom of movement in three directions, but the physical properties of the air make it rather unsuitable for navigation. It is a sticky or viscous substance, a hundred times more so than water, which means that it offers a relatively very great FRICTIONAL RESISTANCE to a body in motion. Its small density is for many reasons detrimental to high efficiency of propulsion. Its compressibility, turbulence and perpetual unrest all cause additional specific losses of motive power. THESE PROPERTIES FOREVER PRECLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF EXCESSIVE SPEED with reference to the surrounding air by the aeroplane as well as the dirigible balloon.

MAKING EVERY ALLOWANCE FOR FUTURE ACHIEVEMENT, IT IS IDLE TO EXPECT THAT THE RECORD ON LAND OR WATER WILL BE SURPASSED.

The Examiner has just received the March number of the University of Oregon Bulletin. It is handsomely prepared, a number of twenty pages showing a number of views of the University buildings and campus, and giving a large amount of condensed information in regard to the work of the University, entrance requirements, cost of living, student life, etc.

The Statesman is urging the capitalists of Salem toward putting up more liberally for the construction of a railway towards Stayton and the Little North Fork of the North Fork of the Santiam region where there are riches by the thousands of carloads awaiting to be dug from the earth and rocks.

WHY NOT BUILD AN ELECTRIC LINE TO KLAMATH FALLS

It Can Be Built Easily And At A Very Small Cost

There is an old adage that the Lord helps those who help themselves. Fred Douglass the noted black lecturer said he prayed for liberty for years, but did not get it until he made a run for freedom on his own good, stout legs.

The vast region, rich in possibilities of all sorts, lying within the confines of what is termed Southeastern Oregon, and has been for the last 30 years or more in the same condition as was Douglas before he concluded to make a run for liberty. This Great Inland Empire is isolated and its development retarded simply because a little Wall Street gnome, with glasses, says we shall not have railroad connection with the outside until he fences all the other parts of the earth.

The wise owl who hoots from the lower of the Oregonian Building in Portland, says we must not hurry poor Harriman, and we must not even think of such a thing as calling for state aid in railroad construction, but on the contrary we must sit patiently by and watch the progress of other localities not so unfortunately situated with unenvied, but supplanting eyes!

Some time, if we are real good and long after the present residents shall have passed to the Beyond, where wicked Harriman's and patient Scotts shall cease from troubling, that our children's children may probably then be given railroad connection with the busy outside world.

That is about the size of such twaddle!

But, shall we sit still?

Is it necessary for us to wait the dilatory action of unfeeling railroad magnates?

No! a thousand times, No!!

Fortunately, at least, so far as concerns Lake county there is plenty of opportunity to escape this bondage. We are in a position to evolve from this chrysalis condition and become what nature intended when she laid the foundations of this future great and prosperous portion of the Oregon Commonwealth.

Side by side with the broad acres that yet will yield greatly in grain and fruit; with the mines soon to pour out their golden treasures; she also planted the mountains, rearing their heads in perpetual snows, down whose wrinkled sides pour magnificent streams, that only need intelligent guidance to provide cheap and enduring power for supplying our needs of transportation.

At Klamath Falls there is said to be a water power sufficient for all demands that ever can be made upon it. Then, there is the Sprague river, the Chewaucan, and the big plant now being put into Dews and Cottonwood creeks, by the O. V. L. Co., that only need a harness to make them capable of providing a string of electric roads all over this section that could be constructed and operated forever in a most economical way, and which no competing line of steam roads, whether owned by Harriman or Hill, could ever displace. There is a fortune right here for men of purposeful and forceful nature.

The field for such roads is here. They can be cheaply built, and cheaply operated, and they would forever rid us of further begging for railroad facilities from such money-grabbers as now control the railroad situation here!

Don't say it can not be done, for it can be done, and that soon, if the people of this county go at it with a determination to succeed.

Don't say the cost is prohibitive for it is not. We have the men and the money to do this thing and to do it quickly. Begin at once! Throw petty jealousies and spite to the winds. Unite for this common purpose, and the thing is done!

No man is so poor that he can not help! The reduced cost of living, brought about by an electric line from this city to Klamath Falls, would soon pay for the road. Take the present price of sugar, for instance, as an illustration. We get 9 pounds for a dollar. Probably the cost of the article alone to each family is now, at least \$50 a year. A railroad would give us sugar at much less the present cost. Every head of a family could put his hand into his pocket and give \$25 toward the construction of the road, in the saving thus assured from sugar alone. But this is not all. We can go down the entire list of human necessities, not to mention luxuries, and the saving thus made would amount to some thing enormous, even with present population but which is soon to be augmented by hundreds! If we had time we could go into detailed statement to prove our position.

Another thing! Electric roads are the coming means of transportation. Already even Harriman is planning to move his passengers and freight by means of electrical power. In the east many of the steam roads have had their profits so cut by electric lines that they have found it necessary to put on electric trains, or buy out their rivals. It will be the same thing here.

Then, again electric lines can be built to climb grades that are impractical to steam lines, thereby making possible shorter cuts and cheaper construction.

Here is a chance for our Board of Trade to get busy. And, if our county authorities have the right, and they have, to construct and maintain a public highway from here to Klamath Falls, the same authorities have the right to build and operate an electric or motor line.

If there is any question as to that, the initiative and referendum is the remedy.

Let us build the electric road to Klamath Falls first and then we can go ahead and extend the lines to Silver Lake, New Pine Creek, Warner valley and many other points in this county later. This county is big enough and rich enough in all latent resources to warrant such enterprise.

Where there is a will there is a way, and this is the way to make this county a living force, and to open its vast resources to the use of ourselves and the world.

Wagon roads are not railroads, and an electric line can be financed and built in short order, if the people here get into earnest action in the matter.

In this endeavor for securing railroad transportation we are not alone.

Coos Bay people are moving in the endeavor to build their own railroads, and they do not need one as badly as Lakview does, having water communication. Ontario and Burns, east of us are awake and moving towards state or county owned roads and Lake county will be right in line with other counties in such an effort.

Klamath Herald, 3: Guy Merrill came up this morning from Merrill to attend the meeting of the Dairy Association. Mr. Merrill has just sold to E. Stewart of San Francisco 70 head of fine horses and mules. In the bunch were 26 head of two and three year old mules which averaged 1350 pounds each. Mr. Merrill says they were the finest bunch of mules shipped out of this county for some time.

C. C. Gott started out Monday with a crew to work on the main canal of the Oregon Valley Land Co. This good news for the contract holders.

L. E. Seager and Geo. H. Ayers made a business trip last week to Surprise Valley.

KILL A WILD BOAR

Forest Rangers Forced to Kill A Vicious Beast

Last Tuesday morning Rangers M. E. Musgrave and S. A. Brown were attacked by a wild boar while they were at work on the Dog Lake station. When the boar became aware of the men's presence he began his attack, running toward them like a bristling bull dog, foaming at the mouth, and clashing his heavy tusks.

The men had previously observed signs of the boar, but had not anticipated an attack from him. They were not left, however, to follow any plans they may have formulated previous to the meeting which came so unexpectedly. The animal soon changed circumstances and forced prompt action.

Both men were armed with Smith & Wesson revolvers and were not at all alarmed for their safety, but thinking that the boar would not pursue them far, and in order to more fully study the nature of the beast, the rangers endeavored to avoid an encounter by flight; but again their judgment was not in accord with that of their pursuer. At last when

the men were nearly out of wind, with the boar still pursuing, their inevitable guns were brought into action. At a distance of forty steps the first shot was fired by Musgrave, the ball taking effect in the boar's snout, but too low to kill. The beast was staggered by the force of the ball but soon regained himself and came on, when three more shots from Brown's revolver, all taking effect in the head, downed him, with Musgrave bringing in the finishing shot, killing the beast within six feet of his companion.

The boar was very large but extremely poor. It is supposed that hunger prompted the attack. Had the animal been fat he would have weighed probably six hundred pounds. The tusks or tushes were removed and saved by the boys who have them now to substantiate their story. The ones removed from the upper jaws were nearly four inches long while those from the lower were ten and a half inches from tip to tip and more than an inch in diameter.