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AN OLD SETTLER TESTIFIES AS TO COUNTRY'S WORTH

Raises the Finest of Fruit--His Trees Now in Bloom,

W. A. Carrier, of Summer Lake was in town Friday. Mr. Carrier is one of the old timers, who came here in 1875 and has made a fortune in the stock business. He now takes life easy and lives in Sunny California in the winter season and lives on his ranch during the summer. Mr. Carrier is a strong advocate of the advantages of Lake County, in all its diversity of interests, and from what he has learned abroad is satisfied that the next 3 or 4 years will work more of a change here than has occurred in all its previous history. While Mr. Carrier is a stockman, he is fully alive to the agricultural and fruit growing resources of the country, which only awaits the coming of railroads to grow into enormous proportions.

While there is no question as to the adaptation of all sections of the county to fruit growing, as yet no one has cared to go into the business on a commercial scale, owing to limited or no markets. Two years ago his trees of every variety were loaded with the finest quality of fruit. He used all he could, and neighbors for miles around were supplied, and still bushels of it fell to the ground, and all he could do was to turn the bogs in and let them eat and destroy to their fill. If there had been a local market, such as is now promised from the immigration he could have made a good thing from his orchard. The gentleman says that his apricot trees are now in full bloom, and that his cherry trees are ready to bloom with promise of the biggest crop he ever raised. In fact, all of his orchard gives promise now of producing a bumper crop, of a quality that can not be surpassed by California or any where else.

Mr. Carrier has plenty of water, if needed for irrigation. He has quite a large acreage of lands suitable for fruit production, and later, when railroad transportation is assured he will subdivide his ranch into small tracts and dispose of it to fruit growers.

The only trouble with the rapid

settlement of the country tributary to Paisley he says is the fact that the country up there is held by a Portland syndicate, who took out permits to the water and a large acreage under the Carey act. This was done a number of years ago and up to the present they have done nothing to improve their holdings or to induce settlement.

It would seem if they are not trying to improve their holdings that they should be jarred loose and thereby enable others to do something. It is surprising what a lot of patience the American people possess in allowing their interests to be possessed and disposed of by the man with the money. But there may come a change over the spirit of their dreams someday and then they will not be so tame as they appear to be now.

A LAKE COUNTY WOMAN AN ALIEN

Mrs. Nora Loat, said to have been a former resident of Lake county, went to Vancouver, B. C., married an Englishman, and shortly afterward left for California, where her husband had a contract to go to work. They were stopped by the U. S. immigration officers, on the boundary, but eluded them and finally reached their destination. So elated were they over escaping the officers that in a spirit of fun they wrote them telling them they had eluded their vigilance. This was more than the dignity of the guardians of the border could stand, and they gave chase to the pair, finally landing them in the federal jail at Alameda. The Department holds that Mrs. Loat expatriated herself in marrying Loat, and ordered her deported with her husband. The Examiner has failed to learn the identity of the lady, other than the above from a press report.

SMALL FARMS A SUCCESS

What a Hustler Can Do in Oregon On A Farm of Limited Acreage

The Portland Journal is doing yeoman's service in boosting for every portion of Oregon, and such effort could be emulated for the good of all by some of its contemporaries. Its editorial page glows with Oregon endorsement, bright and optimistic, and is an agreeable change from the pessimistic and fault finding so conspicuous in the pages of its only contemporary in the state.

In its issue of the 14th inst it cites what can be done on a small farm as follows:

A Columbia county man tells in the Pacific Homestead a story that should be of interest to many of the immigrant homeseekers who are doubtful whether a comfortable living can be made for a small family by general farming on a tract of from 15 to 40 acres. He says that "it has been abundantly demonstrated that raising poultry, onions, berries, etc., will make a good living for a family on a small farm, if situated near a good market"—and being near the Columbia river is such a location. He then tells what he did on a 20 acre farm in one year as follows:

On March 1 he had six Jersey cows, 10 head of young cattle for beef in the fall, 25 shoats and 40 hens. To avoid buying much will feed he raised one acre of kale, a very valuable fodder, one and a half acres of carrots and half an acre of sugar beets, turnips and sweet corn. The carrots furnished feed for a small team, the kale and

corn furnished fodder for the cows, and some of all these products with a patch of potatoes raised the pigs so that a few sacks of barley ground at home, fattened them for market. He sold beef, pork, veal, potatoes, garden truck, apples, plums, cherries, cream, milk, butter, poultry and eggs to the amount of over \$1000, though there were seven persons in the family, "all with very good appetites and no very frugal in the use of poultry and eggs, butter, cream and milk." Next year he will have 30 acres more in cultivation, and will raise proportionally more products, but this story shows what a family can do on only 20 acres of land such as can be bought in Columbia county for from \$50 to \$60 an acre. Besides this sort of farming, instead of exhausting the soil, makes it richer, under good management, every year.

This is no fairy story. Any farmer can do the same, if they work intelligently. With \$2000 or \$3000 a man with a family of children growing up can get a piece of land and all other essentials for a start, can keep even at least the first year, can make therefor perhaps \$1000 a year, as this man did, can get more land if he chooses, and within ten years can give all his children a small farm of their own to start life with. It takes work of course, and some prudence, but gold is not to be picked directly and without labor off bushes in Oregon any more than anywhere else. It is, however, more easily obtained from the soil, by labor and thrift, than in almost any other part of the country.

OUR OREGON

The good old air of "Heidelberg" has been transformed into an Oregon booster song that is very popular at smokers and dinners given under the auspices of the commercial organizations of the state. It is as follows: (Air "Heidelberg.") Better than riches or worldly wealth, is life in a clove that's royal, Teeming with happiness, hope and health, And warmed by a sun benign; Sweeter than puff that is won by stealth, Is bounding with citizens royal; So come, let us cling, but first let us drink, One toast with a brimming stein. Here's to the state that knows no death.

Here's to the hopes that rise; Here's to her sons, the best on earth, Here's to her smiling skies; Here's to her past so glorious, Here's to her future great, Here's to her ever victorious, Here's to our own dear state. Oh, Oregon, dear Oregon, The state we love so well, Where summer snows and beautiful seas, Deck mountain, hill and dell; Where shimmering sheen and ever-green, Blend into heav'n above; The thought of you, so old, so new, E'er fills our hearts with love; The thought of you, so staunch, so true, E'er fills our hearts with love.

CHEAP LANDS

Soon There Will be None Left In the United States

The Examiner has held all the time that the cheap lands of this section now being placed under irrigation by the Oregon Valley Land Co., are bound to increase enormously in value in the not distant future, and we still stand by the statement that this \$10 land will yet be worth \$200, even more per acre.

In this matter we have the history of the development of other sections as a criterion, and which is aptly set forth in the Portland Journal of the 14th, as follows:

Recently the Journal alluded to the great results that would soon appear in consequence of irrigation, fruit raising and intensive farming in Umatilla county. And that exaggeration was not indulged in is indicated by these statements of the Pendleton East Oregonian:

Up in the Milton country a 1200 acre ranch has just been sold for \$85,000. A few years ago that ranch was probably valued at about one tenth this price. Down in the West end of the county Umatilla's project land that was selling for \$50 per acre a few months ago is now going at \$125 an acre and upward.

Nearly all the property of the West end has more than doubled in value during the past year and the development has only commenced. Some improved land near Hermiston is

now held at \$400 per acre. Within a few years thousand dollar an acre land will be common in that section.

Over the Blue Mountains in the Grand Ronde valley a similar transformation and access of values of thousands of acres of land will take place when an irrigation project now being worked is carried through. Land now worth \$50 an acre will be increased in value ten fold. In the Powder river valley many thousands of acres, till recently practically desert, are now finely producing grain and alfalfa farms, and many of them will later be put to better uses. In the great Malheur valley large areas will in the not distant future be irrigated, with like results. Up in southern Oregon, both east and west of the mountains, in Klamath and Lake, and in Douglas, Jackson and Josephine counties, lands now sustaining say 100,000, people can be made to sustain 1,000,000 and the lands will be increased in value in proportion. And even in the Willamette valley irrigation can be made the means of an enormous increase of values, of production, of population, of wealth.

Geo. Wingfield, the Nevada millionaire, once a barefoot boy of Lakeview, now at 30 a man of millions, has just completed arrangements for a private wire from New York to Goldfield, Nevada.

N. F. Heath was in from Reno Monday.

HOMESTEADS

The New Regulations not In Force at Local Office

Many inquiries are being received at the Lakeview Land Office concerning the new 32-acre homestead law, recently passed by Congress. As yet the officials have received no instructions relative thereto, but they have been advised by the Commissioner that any applications under the act must be rejected and the parties notified that they will gain no rights by the filing of such applications or by

appeal from the rejection thereof. Until the lists designating the lands which are subject to entry under the act are received at the land office the entries be accepted, and as to whether notice of the selections will be made public through advertising the same the land office officials are not advised.

FRED P. CRONEMILLER, Receiver.

SOME NEW COMERS GIVE THEIR VIEW OF THIS SECTION

Satisfied that There are Plenty of Opportunities Here

Lakeview, Oregon, April 17, 1909.

Gentlemen: As some of the people who have come to look over your lands and country, we feel that we owe it to be many interested people, who cannot, for various reasons, make the trip themselves, a write-up of what we have seen.

In the first place, we doubt if the people of Lakeview and Lake County realize the general interest in you and yours over the entire country. The people of the Middle West, particularly, are interested and are coming to your country in great numbers this year. You have a wonderful country, good lands, good water and fine climate; but your one important thing that is lacking, and it will be a severe one, is lack of accommodations for these people when they do come to your town and county. This, you will find to be a very serious proposition when immigration actually starts. This is hardly a beginning. Through the summer months you will have hundreds and even thousands of visitors, in fact, to sum it up, you will have a maximum immigration and you have only minimum accommodations. We do not presume to advise you in regard to this but we are alive to the many benefits you will receive by having accommodations for these people when they come.

We have examined carefully, your valley, even taken spades and dug down to a great depth to determine the actual depth of the soil and we find it more than satisfactory from an agricultural view point. Your water is far above the average and your climate fine, and with all these advantages you should be able to greatly increase the population of your county. As soon as outside people know the value of your country, as soon as they have seen these places as we have seen them, it will be hard to keep them away. If you should go into a community in the East or Middle West and tell people that an acreage of this character existed without being over-run with people, you could simply not be believed. It is hard to realize.

Some of us have gone practically over the entire Pacific Northwest and we can therefore see the advantages you have. Of course you have drawbacks. We have never yet seen a country that didn't have, but yours can be easily overcome. Transportation is your greatest one and it will probably take time to get the one you want, but it is absurd to think that it will not come. When it does you will find really values far in excess of what it is now, for then its values will be determined by actual demonstration.

Now in closing, to our friends who sent us here we will say that we are more than satisfied and we have tested it thoroughly.

The soil of the valley is a rich allu-

via! loan with a cap of from eighteen to twentyfour inches of decomposed vegetable matter. Any farmer knows the value of such a formation for agricultural purposes.

The game in this county has not been in any way overestimated. In short, it is a sportsman's paradise. Wild duck, geese, swan, deer, antelope, and fish are plentiful.

We had been told of the remarkable timber in the county and confess we did not believe it until we got into the timber, and some of the trees it took three of us to reach around and they were up in the air too. This, it is true, is a little larger than the average, but the average is exceptionally large.

The only way we are dissatisfied with this country is that the people are so thoroughly satisfied that they won't sell out their business and we therefore cannot remain.

This year bids fair to be a banner crop and if it is, all that is necessary to convince an intelligent man is a look at this country in the right season.

Respectfully,
MOSE HARTLEY
C. A. TAYLOR
Harvard, Neb.
C. E. SHORT,
Fort Collins, Colo.

SAGE BRUSH GRUB-BING MACHINE

Klamath Herald, 14: J. F. Adams, who is in the city from Merrill, thinks he has one of the best sagebrush grubbing machines in the country. Mr. Adams recently purchased one of the Steel patent machines and has been operating it for about two weeks. Mr. Adams uses six horses on the machine and says he can grub from five to seven acres a day and leave it clean of brush. The brush is cut off at the roots about three to six inches under the ground. The machine can be adjusted to cut at different depths. With the small brush three inches is about right and for the larger about six. Besides cutting the larger brush the ground is left in a pulverized condition and could be planted in grain without further plowing. The loose brush is turned over by chains connected with the machine and as soon as the dirt dries from the roots, can be raked up with the ordinary rake.

Mr. Adams will grub about six hundred acres this year. He was late in receiving his machine, but he can do a good deal of work this fall. Then the brush will quickly dry and can be burned without hauling it from the

SETTLERS WIN

Supreme Court Decides The Warner Land Controversy

Salem Statesman, 14: Holding the land was dry agricultural land, unappropriated, unsurveyed and vacant, suitable for settlement and cultivation and not been selected or listed by the same as swamp land or by the secretary of the interior, when settled upon as homestead claims, in November, 1887, the supreme court yesterday morning in a separate opinion written by Justice Slater decided that the cases of J. L. Morrow, W. H. Cooper, John H. Greene, Jerry Harrington, D. L. Foskett and S. Dixon against the Warner Valley Stock company in favor of the settlers and perpetually enjoined the stock company from further proceedings in ejectment. In awarding title to the settlers, involving about 1500 acres of valuable land, situated in Warner Valley, Lake county, the supreme court reverses the decree entered by Former Circuit Judge H. L. Benson, of the district in which the cross bill in equity filed by the several defendant settlers was dismissed.

This contest has been in progress between the settlers and the stock company for the last five years, and has been carried through appeals to the United States Department of the Interior, the State Land Board, the state courts, and will now probably be appealed to the United States supreme court by the stock company. The supreme court holds that all the settlers are entitled to the land as homestead, with the exception of J. A. Morrow, embraced in the case of J. L. Morrow and Cooper, who occupies four lots in section 33, amounting to 154 acres, in which case the majority of the members of the supreme court hold that the records did not show final proof of settlement, and Justice King dissents from this finding, holding that the fact of J. A. Morrow having the receiver's final receipt in his possession is sufficient evidence that he had complied with all the requirements of

the homestead act, and that he also is entitled to the land.

The Warner Valley Stock Company claimed title to the land by direct mesne conveyance from the state as swamp land, granted to it by the act of congress of March 12, 1890, and the settlers contested the company's claim, alleging right of title to the land by settlement and filing of pre-emption claims in November, 1887. The company's applications to purchase were made under the provisions of the act of October 30, 1870, of this state, providing for selection and sale of swamp and overflowed land, but the supreme court finds that the land was not swamp or overflowed land within the meaning and intent of congress, and that the company's applications to purchase from the state were void. The principal opinion in the case, which was written by Justice Slater, is very elaborate and comprehensive in detail and covers 27 type written pages, while the dissenting opinion of Justice King covers eight pages.

NEW RULING AS TO HOMESTEADS

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In a decision by the General Land Office today it was held that in order to enable heirs of homestead entrymen to submit commutation proofs of his entry, they must show both residence on and cultivation of the land for fourteen months by said entryman or the heirs or partly or both. The same rule applies where commutation of proof is submitted by the widow of the entryman.

The Book Trust is to be doomed in Chicago, the teachers to write a new set, and the city will publish them for use in the schools.

BOARD OF TRADE

All Are Moving Earnestly to Improve Local Conditions.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade the rate question was thoroughly discussed and a delegation was appointed to go to Klamath Falls to be present at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce April 1. This delegation was in full co-operation with both the Board of Trade and county officers.

Klamath County realizes that this town is the natural gateway for Lake county traffic and met our delegation with enthusiasm. The results were very gratifying, as they have already commenced repairs on the old road to their county line and Lake county has done the same.

As soon as a new road can be surveyed, work on the cut-off of 19 miles will be commenced, leaving only a distance of 81 miles to Klamath Falls and the Southern Pacific Railway. On account of prohibitive freight rates from the south on San Francisco shipments, the merchants of Lakeview and Lake county were forced to provide some method of obtaining their goods at smaller rates. Then, too with true Oregon spirit

Lake county business men desire to keep within their own state the vast amount of trade that has formerly had to go to San Francisco on account of there being no freighting roads to the west.

With the assistance of Portland and Klamath Falls Lake county should be able to patronize her own.

They're coming, Mother Oregon, by thousands now a score, and yet this year, old Oregon, there'll be as many more. And next year, mighty Oregon, their number will increase; and for years to come, rich Oregon, the tide will never cease. They'll like you well, great Oregon; you offer them success; with health and wealth, fair Oregon, their efforts you will bless. Come to the best state, Oregon, homeseekers, millions strong. There's room for you in Oregon; she's waited for you long. Come spread out over Oregon; its great resources use, and you'll ne'er regret that Oregon for a new home you did choose.

The Examiner would like a regular correspondent at each postoffice in this county.