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LODGE DIRECTORY
A. O. U. W. LAKEVIEW LODGE NO. 111
Meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month in Masonic Hall, Lakeview, W.M.: Wm. Gumbert, F. Chas. Tompkins, W.M.: Wm. Gumbert, F.

DEGREE OF HONOR-LAKESHORE LODGE
No. 77, D. of H., A. O. U. W., Meets first and third Thursdays of each month in Masonic Hall, Lakeview, W.M.: Wm. Gumbert, F. Chas. Tompkins, W.M.: Wm. Gumbert, F.

I. O. O. F.-LAKEVIEW LODGE, No. 68, I. O. O. F., Meets every Saturday evening in Fellowship Hall, at 7:30 o'clock, from October 1 to April 1, and at 8 o'clock from April 1 to September 30, A. E. Cheney, N. G.; E. F. Cheney, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.-LAKEVIEW ESCAMPMENT NO. 1
I. O. O. F., Meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall, Lakeview, G. D. Arthur, G. P.; A. H. Hamersley, Sec'y.

REBEKAH LODGE-LAKEVIEW LODGE, NO. 22, I. O. O. F., Meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows Hall, Lakeview, W.M.: Wm. Gumbert, F. Chas. Tompkins, W.M.: Wm. Gumbert, F.

O. E. S. ORIENTAL CHAPTER, NO. 5, LAKEVIEW, OREGON.-Meets on Tuesday, on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter, in Masonic Hall, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited. COGNELLA, A. WATSON, W. M. IDA TERACH, Sec'y.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH-7th St. First Sunday in each month, preaching at 11 a. m. Aside from this, preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at Lakeview Sunday School at 10 a. m., Lecture at 12:30 p. m., Prayer Meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m., Ladies Aid Wednesday 1:30 p. m., Choir practice Friday 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to you. I. C. PARKER, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LAKEVIEW.-Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on 1st and 3rd Sun., Sunday School at 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 at 7:30 P. M. Wednesday evening. Everybody invited to attend all services. Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH-EVERY SUNDAY Mass and Benediction at 10 o'clock a. m., Sunday school after Benediction. Week day Mass at 6:30 a. m. L. A. VASTA, S. J.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF GOOSE LAKE at New Pine Creek, Oregon. Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. of each Sunday of every month. Sunday School at 10 A. M. Prayer Service at 7:30 on Wednesday evening of each week. All are cordially invited to attend the services. J. HAYDEN HOWARD, Pastor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS
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Lakeview, Oregon
OFFICE-Daly Building

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Attorney at Law,
Land Matters Specialist.
OFFICE-Daly Building.

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LAKEVIEW, OREGON

ROOSEVELT IN AFRICA
Hunting the Elephant
By Frederick R. Toombs
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'A' WILD bull elephant is the noblest work of God,' recently said a well known African hunter to the writer. Undoubtedly the sight of him lunging through a tropical forest, trunk upraised, tusks glistening, eyes gleaming, legs like monoliths crushing all opposition, is more than enough to fill with awe a man, no matter how steady his nerves, how true his rifle or how clear his conscience.

That Mr. Roosevelt should not be satisfied with the dangers of lion, hippopotamus and rhinoceros killing and desires to add to them the unquestioned perils of elephant tracking is cumulative proof of his ambition to experience every possible thrill that this little world affords. His chosen hunting field on the Uganda tableland affords probably the best elephant territory now remaining in all Africa. Remote from the coast, infrequently touched even on its edges by whites, growing luxuriantly the pachyderm's best liked foods, well watered and well shaded, central Uganda was apparently created by the gods of the elephant as the ideal breeding place and playground of their favorite children.

African elephant hunting is more hazardous than that of India, where the venturers have trained elephants on the backs of which large baskets or howdahs are placed to carry the riflemen comparatively out of harm's way. But no such trained pachyderms are had in Africa, and the tracking and attacking must be done on foot, an operation said by the renowned authority, Sir Samuel Baker, to be the most dangerous sport on earth, for, since many elephants are killed without any danger on foot, it is absolutely inevitable that the charge of a wounded animal will sooner or later have to be met successfully by the man who presses closely into combat with them, not successfully if the hunter would preserve his life from this onslaught combat that calls forth every ounce of unswerving, unhesitating, intuitive courage. Like the hunter of the jungle lion, the slayer of the tusked behemoth

calculated to instantly bring down the animal are those that penetrate the brain, and this, of course, cannot be penetrated unless a man knows just how it is situated inside the skull. When a herd takes alarm at a party of attackers and starts on a rampage across country the hunters must travel at a punishing rate if they desire to secure any of the specimens, and woe be unto whatever is in the path of the crashing monsters. Obstructing trees, torn up by the roots, are thrown aside like so much driftwood on an ocean shore, and they will go fifty miles at a stretch over country of a nature that men would cover only twenty miles in the same period. Frequently elephants of the same herd become angered at each other and indulge in forest duels that would make a bull-fight look like a kissing bee down on the old farm. The English authority, G. P. Sanderson, actually witnessed such an engagement and describes it and the subsequent hunt as follows:

'The elephants were separated from us by a deep ravine, and we saw them lunge ferociously at each other, cutting deep gashes with their sharp tusks. The cane tops bowed and trees shook as they bore each other backward and forward. The noise was terrific, when the beast nearest us, evidently having enough and losing large quantities of blood from his wounds, turned, uttered a deep roar of pain and fled across the ravine to near where we stood behind a clump of bushes. He began to destroy the foliage in sheer fury and grunted deeply. He was very large. It must have been a genuine monster that worsted him. Suddenly the animal backed away and stood stark still. Not a sound could be heard. He gazed straight in our direction, and I knew that he had winded us. His frenzy now sent his ears forward, his tail up, and straight at us he charged with incredible swiftness, considering his size. I stepped out into the open to clear my gun of the bushes and fired. I looked to see where the elephant lay.

'Good heavens! He had not even been checked. To my horror he was upon me. His tusks came through the smoke like the cowcatcher of a locomotive, and I had just time to fall flat before being impaled on them. His ponderous left foot came within a few inches of my left thigh, and I

was thrown his life in the balance, and if the balance swings against him only he himself is to blame. Another way of hunting the beasts in a safe way, unknown in Africa, is the Indian custom of organizing immense drives with from 300 to 500 men, encircling a herd of elephants and forcing it by noise and other demonstrations to enter a large, specially prepared inclosure, termed a kraal. There the tuskers can readily be killed, or the beasts can be taken out individually and trained to the various kinds of work they are capable of performing. While it is true that elephant drives somewhat similar in nature are at times resorted to in Africa, they are conducted on much smaller scales, and the beasts are driven in front of the hunters who kill them instead of into inclosures.

In elephant shooting it is vitally important that the hunter have a detailed knowledge of the makeup of the brain of the beast, as the shots best

would have been crushed had I not drawn my legs forward as, shrieking shrilly, he rushed directly over me. 'My companion escaped by leaping into the ravine. The beast kept straight on and disappeared, leaving me soaked and my hair matted with the blood that flowed from his wounds.'

When elephants fight each other one of their favorite tricks is to bite off each other's tail. Females are especially fond of doing this to rival females in the same herd. Elephants roam about and feed both during day and night, usually resting from 9 or 10 in the morning until the middle of the afternoon. In warmest weather they bathe frequently and roll around in the mud. At such times they are shot comparatively easy. They are expert swimmers, going through the water with only the tips of their trunks or the tops of their heads showing above the surface. An elephant shot in the water drowns, while a hippopotamus sinks. The best rate at which African elephants

have ever been known to travel is about fifteen miles an hour, the maximum length of their stride being from six and a half to seven feet. Stalking one or two particular animals from a herd (the herds in Uganda number from ten to fifty members) is a task requiring consummate hunting skill. The herds travel with the females in front and the bulls in the rear, and herds are usually attacked from either the side or the rear. Solitary bulls, called 'rogue' elephants, generally exhibit vicious even before attacked, also present interesting problems. The natives have devised great aptitude in following and interpreting the intentions (apart from the quarry, whether lions, elephants, antelopes or other game. If it is a lion, the chase may be cruel and they are killed, or partly so, with dried and bit of honey. Wounded elephants are also attacked by the blood stains on the elephant grass through which they pass, and by the height of the stains on the grass it can be estimated how dangerous the wound is.

In 'On Safari' Abel Chapman tells of an attack by a bull elephant that almost cost him his life. He says: 'Archer and I approached to within thirty yards of the animal (near the shore of Lake Haringo, British East Africa) and hoped to get a good shot without detection beforehand. Suddenly the wind shifted, and the elephant caught our scent. Instantaneously he was all alert. Suddenly he disappeared in the jungle brake, and while trying to spy him a heavy crashing heard directly before us told us he was coming. At once a big square forehead appeared directly above us in the tall grass ten or twelve feet high only a few yards away, resembling the hoary gray tower of some old village church. 'I placed a 303 bullet in his temple at the point directed by experts, half-way between the eye and the orifice of the ear, though his ear was as big as a barn door. Archer, in front, tried the effective forehead shot, aiming at the base of the trunk. The beast swerved from sight under these blows, but quickly reappeared again just as I had reloaded. He crashed at us evidently from our right, and we once again put bullets into his head from the side, his ear almost touching our rifle barrels. Archer hitting him with a 40 and I with two more 303, following with two lead slugs from a 45 black powder rifle. But these total seven shots in vital parts had no apparent effect, and the beast headed into a heavy thorn jungle. We followed but for miles he outsped us, and we reluctantly gave up the chase, marveling that any animal could live, much less travel, so far and so fast with seven ordinarily deadly bullets in his skull. Our natives continued the pursuit twenty miles and gave up. Later the beast was found dead at a point about forty miles distant, his great tusks, weighing ninety pounds apiece, having been taken by a native ivory trader.

'This elephant was estimated to weigh almost 12,000 pounds, the greatest weight known being 14,000 pounds, and this latter animal stood practically twelve feet high, the record height for the modern pachyderm.'

The elephant carcass is a choice prize for the natives. They climb upon its side and cut a large hole straight down into the interior, just as a mining shaft is sunk, and the natives climb down out of sight in the 'shaft' to hunt about for choice morsels. A coating of elephant fat and blood is a popular substitute for clothing among certain Uganda savages, who believe that no people should wear clothes until after marriage.

Elephant hunters in Uganda find ant hills a valuable aid as observatories. These hills tower to a considerable height, and many of them can be

easily climbed. Others rise sharply like smokestacks, and being hollow, holes are frequently dug in their sides and fires built for cooking. A perfect draft is produced by the hollow interior, and the smoke is carried off at the top. So numerous are these hills that they are a distinctive, a typical, feature of the country. Cases are known where hunters have saved their lives from charging elephants by dodging behind convenient ant hills.

The charge of an aroused elephant herd is, by the way, a sight never to be forgotten if the object of it escapes with his life. A writer in the Geographical Magazine describes such an assault by African elephants near Lake Rudolph, as follows:

'We entered a patch of dense African jungle. Huge perfectly smooth enormous cactuses with long sharp points and a tall feathery plant like privet made up a safe asylum from ordinary mortals. Very few minutes sufficed to turn hunters into hunted. No. 1, a cow, charged down on us. Jumping aside, I killed her as she rushed on my gun carrier not four feet from him. Hardly had we struck the spear of another lot when a young bull suddenly bore down on me. However, a lucky forehead shot laid him low. While skinning one of these heads the whole place seemed alive with elephants smashing toward us. Feeling my rifle. I ran ahead. Suddenly a line of over forty elephants broke cover, about twenty-five in the first line jammed together like a cavalry regiment charging. Being only twenty yards from me when they appeared, with the center bearing directly down on me, I own to feeling they had the best of me. I saw my only chance was killing the flank one. In a second I dropped the left hand one, which falling inwardly, inclined the whole troop a little to the right. Within ten yards I fired my remaining barrel, dropping another, causing still further deflection to the right. Another second the flank one on the left rushed past, almost knocking me down.

'I felt thankful for such a lucky escape and blessed my new 450 cordite rifle, which had done such good work.'

NEW SCALP BOUNTY LAW Will Go Into Effect On The Twenty-third Of This Month

The new scalp bounty law, which was passed by the last legislature, will go into effect on May 23. The counts that will be paid is as follows: For coyote or coyote pup, \$1.50; gray or black wolf, \$.50; gray or black wolf pup, timber wolf or pup, \$2.50; bobcat wild cat of lynx, \$.25; mountain lion, panther or cougar, \$10.

The entire skin of each of said animals must be presented to the county clerk within six months from the date of killing the animal. The skin includes and must have attached thereto all four of the paws or feet, the tail and the skin of the entire head, including both ears thereof, eye holes and skin to the tip of the nose. The skin will be examined by the clerk, who will mark it by cutting off the scalps of certain animals and the fore feet of others.

A plan is on foot to purchase the McCall residence, built from money stolen from the widows and orphans of the land by the life insurance graft—as a summer capital for the President.

Notice of Sheriff Sale in Foreclosure. Under and by virtue of an execution in foreclosure, issued out of the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon for the County of Lake, on the 22nd day of April, 1909, to me directed and delivered in a suit in said Court for said County and State, wherein George H. Arsen and Gus Schlagel, partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Arsen & Schlagel, as plaintiffs, recovered judgment against John Westlake, as defendant, for the sum of Eight Hundred Ninety eight and 76/100 Dollars (\$898.76) and costs and disbursements taxed at Twenty-eight Dollars (\$28.00) on the 23rd day of October, 1908 said judgment bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from said October 23rd, 1908, and also a decree of foreclosure and order of sale against said defendant, and by direction of said order of said Court and said execution, I am commanded to sell the following described real property, to wit:

The South-west Quarter of Section Thirty-four, in Township Thirtynine South, of Range Twenty-two East, of the Willamette Meridian, in Lake County, Oregon, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment of the plaintiffs and the costs and expenses of such sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on Friday, the 4th day of June, 1909, at the Court House door on the front and East side of the Court house of Lake County, in the State of Oregon, situated in the town of Lakeview, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, John Westlake had on the 2nd day of February, 1906, in and to the lands hereinbefore described or so much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy said judgment and the costs and expenses of making such sale. Dated this 22nd day of April, 1909.

ALBERT DENT, Sheriff, of Lake County, Oregon. By W. B. SNIDER, Deputy.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, April 19, 1909. Notice is hereby given that FRANK A. CALDERWOOD, of Adel, Oregon who on May 18, 1903, made a Homestead Entry No. 2998, (Serial No. 01132), for N half SE quarter, NE quarter SW quarter, SE quarter NW quarter, Section 14, Township 37 S., Range 25 E., Will Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 28th day of May, 1909. Claimant as es as witnesses: N. E. Calderwood, Harry Calderwood, of Adel, Oregon, James McKee, of Flah, Oregon, Oakley Clark, of Warner Lake, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. A2M26

A WISE PREDICTION. Business man—Mr. Robinson, I want you to draw up a list of all the living grandparents of the office boys and clerks. Manager—Certainly, sir. But why, sir? Business man—Now that the fall game season is on I want to know so that no one grandparent can be buried more than once—Baltimore American.

\$50 REWARD. A REWARD of fifty dollars is hereby offered for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person who has stolen wires or other property, from our Company; and the same reward is hereby offered for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of anyone destroying the property of the Company. Chas. Umbach, Secretary Lake Co. Tel. & Tel. Co. 167.



FACE TO FACE

has thrown his life in the balance, and if the balance swings against him only he himself is to blame. Another way of hunting the beasts in a safe way, unknown in Africa, is the Indian custom of organizing immense drives with from 300 to 500 men, encircling a herd of elephants and forcing it by noise and other demonstrations to enter a large, specially prepared inclosure, termed a kraal. There the tuskers can readily be killed, or the beasts can be taken out individually and trained to the various kinds of work they are capable of performing. While it is true that elephant drives somewhat similar in nature are at times resorted to in Africa, they are conducted on much smaller scales, and the beasts are driven in front of the hunters who kill them instead of into inclosures. In elephant shooting it is vitally important that the hunter have a detailed knowledge of the makeup of the brain of the beast, as the shots best

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