

Congressman Hawley Gives Our People a Talk

Gives this County His Heartiest Endorsement

Congressman Hawley, of this district, spoke to a fair sized audience in the court room last Friday evening.

He was introduced to the audience by L. E. Conn, whom it appears was his boyhood friend and classmate.

Mr. Conn's remarks were reminiscent and gave evidence that he looks upon Mr. Hawley in the light of an elder brother.

The Examiner took copious notes of the address, which was more in the nature of a talk of Mr. Hawley to his listeners.

We regret very much that we are unable, owing to lack of space, to give his remarks in full.

As it is we will have to content ourselves with a synopsis of that portion having a local bearing in the issue, and will give the political portion next week.

He spoke continuously for over two hours and throughout most of it seemed to be entirely in keeping with the views of those present.

It was not his first visit here, as he noted the change in our public building in contrast with the one in use when he paid Lakeview his previous visit.

He said it was a most beautiful monument to the enterprise and public spirit of a people far away from rail communication.

In speaking of the loyalty of people of Lake county for its institutions, its products, its opportunities for both men and capital, he said that in his travels of 110 miles north and south he had yet to meet a person who was not a "booster" if permitted to use a slang term.

Everyone he had met was brimful of enthusiasm over the future. He said he was glad to be able to meet the people, as no congressman could properly represent a district so large as this one unless he knew the people and their wishes.

For that reason he called for anyone who had suggestions or ideas to offer or plans for public good to let their wants be known to him and he would serve them to the best of his ability.

He spoke of the immensity of the district, and said that the population of Oregon was increasing so rapidly that the next census would give the state three and probably four members of congress.

The basis of representation is now 192,000, but it was likely that the next basis would be 232,000 people. If so the city of Portland with its population of 235,000 would be placed in a district by itself, and the other portion of the state would have congressional representation according to population.

He said that where ever he went, the people after hearing he was from Oregon piled him with questions as to what men could do, and what money could do here.

The advertising that our marvelous fruit production, and other matters of public interest, had centered the eyes of many home-seekers on this state.

But fruit, was not all, great as it is now, and greater as it will be as the years unfold. There are many things here to build up the greatest and richest Commonwealth in the whole Union.

For instance one-sixth of all the timber in the entire Union is in Oregon. And within its borders is confined one thirty-sixth of all the timber in the world.

When the great timber resources of California, Washington and British Columbia are considered, and their wealth of timber the figures are stupendous.

Besides the timber there are great and rich deposits of gold, silver, copper and coal. We have an unquenchable water supply capable of turning the wheels of industry that will make fabrics, to enable the sun to shine on the fruit and thereby give that rich coloring which the market demands and is willing to pay big prices for.

Thousands of homeseekers. All of which would add to the population and prosperity of the entire State of Oregon. That is what we need men and money. Men to reclaim the soil and money to carry out needed improvements that will be conducive to the well-being of both the old and the new settler.

It takes men first to go into a new country. Capital does not like to invest in a sparsely settled community because returns are too slow, but when there is an assurance of rapid development, such as is indicated here in the near future, then neither men nor money hesitate.

For that reason he should not hesitate to speak an encouraging word to an intending settler he might meet and he expressly desired that the people should extend the glad hand of welcome to all that should reach here through his efforts.

He said that he could honestly recommend both men and money to become interested in this country and so should everybody here.

There is room and opportunity for thousands. The census of 1900 showed that the population of Oregon was only five to the square mile. That if each of those five men were stretched out in a line they would not be within speaking distance of each other.

In view of the opening for homes and business here he looked for a stream of immigration in the future. He had noticed that immigration always moves in streams, first in one direction and then in another. Up to the present the population had been pouring into less favored states, but the tide had now turned Oregon-wards with a volume unprecedented and because of that he looked for a population of at least 3,000,000 within the next 10 years.

The spirit of "Back to the Farm" seemed to pervade the toiling millions. The desire to own a home, to secure a piece of land seemed never so strong in the minds of men and women as it is today.

And that is why Oregon appealed so strongly to the homeseeker. They feel and know that this state offers better and greater opportunity than any other portion of the United States.

That is why every available foot of good the value of which now no man can determine or prophesy. The state possesses every soil, and climate varying from humid and sub-humid to arid. The soil will produce everything grown outside the tropics and every portion of the state is perfectly adapted to growing fruit.

The Examiner was particularly pleased to note the enthusiasm with which the gentleman handled the fruit topic. He said when he was in Washington he wanted better apples than the market afforded, and knowing that at present Hood River apples were considered the best Oregon product, he wrote to New York for a supply.

The dealers wrote they had no fancy stock on hand, but did have a few of the second quality that they would be glad to ship at \$4.50 F. O. B. per box. Think of that! Second quality of Oregon apples at \$4.50 per box of 50 pounds, less than a bushel, when at the same time you could get apples from other states at \$2.50 per barrel of three bushels!

In speaking of our local conditions for fruit growing he emphasized that we have a climate and soil suited to the raising of fruit.

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When the great timber resources of California, Washington and British Columbia are considered, and their wealth of timber the figures are stupendous.

Besides the timber there are great and rich deposits of gold, silver, copper and coal. We have an unquenchable water supply capable of turning the wheels of industry that will make fabrics, to enable the sun to shine on the fruit and thereby give that rich coloring which the market demands and is willing to pay big prices for.

The extra price obtained by such methods was worth the extra trouble. He said he could see the day, not far distant, when these great holdings devoted to stock growing would be divided into small holdings, that would be eagerly sought after by thousands of homeseekers.

All of which would add to the population and prosperity of the entire State of Oregon. That is what we need men and money. Men to reclaim the soil and money to carry out needed improvements that will be conducive to the well-being of both the old and the new settler.

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able for raising the best of fruits. He mentioned the orchard of Mr. James Foster, of Summer Lake where he had seen Apples, Apricots, Plums, Peaches, Pears, Nectarines, Grapes, Berries, Almonds, Philberts, Pecans, and English Walnuts, all growing and producing side by side.

He had taken samples of all these and in flavor, and quality, they could not be excelled by the similar product grown anywhere.

The fruit section was not confined to that one locality, but in all the 110 miles he had traveled in this county he found the same conditions as to fruit production.

Under such conditions he could see that we had great need of a railroad; and that he was very sorry that he could not personally provide one for us; that present development warrants one, and that our great resources could not be fully developed without such aid.

He could not see why capital had been so backward in opening up a country of such splendid resources. And said the earlier the railroad came the sooner and greater would there be a traffic for such an enterprise.

He gave many instances of the great profit secured by men engaged in fruit growing, where the profits ran from \$500, to \$1,000, or more, per acre. But to secure such results our methods would have to be changed.

Our trees were set out too close together. There appeared to be no effort to prune or regulate the branch growth. They should be cut out and thinned so as land is being seized.

That is why there is a demand for the government to take back the land grant given the railroad in 1867 for its building under the condition of selling the same to the actual settler at \$2.50 per acre.

The grant is 60 miles wide in the Willamette valley and contains 2,250,000 acres. The company at first sold a small quantity at the prescribed price of \$2.50. Then it raised the price and finally refused to sell any at any price.

The people now demand that the terms of grant be complied with under pain of forfeiture. But the land is now worth many times the set price of \$2.50 per acre and the railroad does not want to lose the increased value.

The matter is now in the courts and it is Mr. Hawley's opinion that the people should and will win the case. He also thought that this consuming land hunger would compel the surveying of the forest reserves and the selection and elimination of strictly agricultural and mineral bearing land therefrom, which would ultimately be thrown open to settlement, and believed that such a result would in no way impair the conservation to the forests or the water powers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—Senator Aldrich's central bank plan does not meet with the approval of Senator La Follette, who left here today for Jamestown, S. D. Before riding the train for the West, LaFollette said:

"I sincerely hope the measure will not pass. I believe it is a general plan to center the country's financial power in banks controlled by Morgan Rockefeller interest, and that sentiment for the proposed institution is being manufactured."

"I see such similar articles in so many of the papers that I do not believe their appearances are accidental."

Portland paper commenting editorially upon the proposed changes in land laws, says: Announcement is made that Secretary Ballinger is anxious to bring about a revision of land laws on the basis of legalizing Roosevelt policy.

The common man understands that the principle chiefly involved in the policy is to secure public land to his use; that is to say, to promote home making, home owning without permitting the ubiquitous land speculator to profit by a preliminary raffleoff.

This announcement may be made on information that is reliable, and it is certainly in accord with what has been an acknowledged need for the past 15 years or longer. But recent developments have aroused well defined suspicions concerning the altruism of Secretary of the Interior. As commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Ballinger is not notable for enthusiasm of the Roosevelt type; while his action as Secretary of the Interior, denial to the contrary notwithstanding, has opened the stable door to the thivery power monopoly.

There is hope, of course, that President Taft will hold Mr. Ballinger to the spirit of the policy which bears the name of the last president. Professional associations of the Honorable Secretary have not been such to put him in sympathy with a restrictive land policy for the benefit of the common people's attitude of recent date denotes that regeneration is yet to begin. If we are to be assured of that regeneration, it is up to us of good news.

RENO Nev. October 12.—Information has been given out here on good authority that the Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, who visited Nevada a few days ago, contemplates a vast irrigation on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, in this State.

The plans would call for an immense dam that would raise the waters of the lake so that they could be conveyed by gravity to the lands to be brought under irrigation.

These plans were discussed by Secretary Ballinger with Superintendent Creel of the Pyramid Reservation when he was in town last week, it is stated.

There seems a likelihood that some of the lands of this reservation may shortly be thrown open to settlement.

The Yakima apple crop of 40,000 boxes has been sold to D. Cressley & sons, of New York. Most of them are for the Liverpool and Glasgow market. The price was not given.

Day by day the railroad situation unfolds and straws blowing here and there point to coming events; at least, so far as concerns the purposes of James J. Hill, the Empire Builder. Everything points to very big doings in these parts in the very near future.

One of the most potent things looking toward that consummation is the fact that the Western Pacific will be completed and in running operation from Salt Lake to San Francisco by the first of next month.

It is known that Hill is not at all kindly toward the Harriman interests. He has too vivid recollections of financial obstruction placed in his way in the money markets of the world by Harriman tactics. Gould also felt the force of such effort.

Neither of these men love the Harriman crowd and certainly expect no favors. But Hill and Gould can get together—and will!

The Examiner, for the reason above set forth, looks for active consummation of railroads by the Hill interests just as soon as Gould is in condition to haul and deliver material, engines and cars for such work.

Why? First, Hill will be free to act without being in the least beholden to Harriman.

Second, it has now developed that the Oregon Trunk is only a connecting link between the Hill lines already in operation in the north, and the transcontinental extension of the Burlington, now assured and soon to be under construction the entire distance from Wyoming to San Francisco.

Third, as previously stated by the Examiner, the relations between Hill and F. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, the holder of immense timber lands in Northern California are known to be intimate, if not identical. Walker sees the trend of the times to enforce taxation, commensurate with increasing values of timber, and is anxious for railroads whereby he may reach the markets available in the valley of California.

He was in San Francisco the 9th inst, and gave out an interview in the Chronicle, in which he said the Oregon Trunk would not particularly benefit him, while the coming of the Burlington would afford him not only a western market but would also provide an eastern market for his output.

THE BURLINGTON WILL BE EXTENDED TO THE COAST

When asked if a suitable outlet would not be provided if Hill built south to a connection with the Western Pacific, Walker said:

"That would undoubtedly be better, but I do not think this is what Mr. Hill has in contemplation. So far as I am concerned, what I want is a line that will take my timber to a market."

"When the time comes I believe the Burlington will be extended to the Coast, entering California in the northern part of the state, and coming down the Sacramento valley to San Francisco."

"The Oregon Trunk will be built to a connection with this through line in the northeastern part of California. This will give another line to the north and a more direct route to Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho

and Montana. It is also likely that another feeder will be built south through the San Joaquin valley.

"But the important part of the whole plan is the extension of the Burlington to the Coast, which has been so long talked of. This will give a direct outlet to the timber in the northern part of the State to the central and eastern parts of the country, where the market is."

The fact that Walker has control of the Freedonia Pass in this contemplated railroad invasion is significant. He said he could not control the pass for any one road, and was most interested in getting his timber to an early market. He said no obstacles would be placed by him in the path of any railroad.

Another indication that Hill's plans are being carried forward to construction operations in the immediate future has come to light recently in the presence of persons seeking to buy up holdings in the southern part of Oregon, north of Walker's holdings, which would also be reached by the extension of the Hill line into that part of Oregon and California.

While the main western terminus of the Burlington is at its point of junction with Northern Pacific at Billings, its main line terminates at Denver, while other branches extend west as far as Cheyenne and Guernsey, in Wyoming. It is from one of these terminals in the Middle West that the Burlington would be extended to San Francisco, giving it a direct line from that city to Chicago through Omaha and Burlington.

This would make a much shorter route to the coast than that through Billings, over which Hill now moves the cotton traffic from Texas to Puget sound.

SURVEYORS NOW AT WORK.

The Examiner is credibly informed that survey crews are already at work the interest of the Burlington. It is confidentially claimed that it is the preliminary survey for the transcontinental line between Wyoming and California. That it crosses Idaho in the fertile Twin Falls irrigated region and takes in the rich mining region bordering the dividing line between Oregon and Nevada, as nearly

as configuration of the country admits, through Long and Surprise Valleys, crossing the Pandango Pass and down Lassen creek to its mouth, thence down Goose Lake Valley and on through to the Freedonia Pass to the Golden Gate.

The Hill People are Making Moves that Mean Business

The Burlington Coming--- Wants 500,000 Ties!

There is a saw mill at the mouth of Lassen Creek. The owner has been approached by the Burlington people as to his ability to immediately provide 500,000 railroad ties. That means at least 200 miles of road.

THE N. C. O. COMES IN

Manager Dunaway has written a prominent member of the O. V. L. Co. that the N. C. O. railroad will be completed to Davis Creek by December 1st and will reach Lakeview as soon thereafter as the road can be built.

Does this mean that it has been absorbed by Jim Hill and that it is to be used in connection with the Western Pacific to hasten work of both the north and south Oregon Trunk and the east and west line of the Burlington? It certainly looks like it.

If so, just watch for a lively throwing of dirt in these parts within the next month or so!

GOOSE LAKE SOUTHERN SURVEY READY

S. P. Engineers Complete Survey from Lakeview To Sacramento

CHICO, Cal., Oct. 8.—Engineer E. E. Cooper, of the Southern Pacific company, and his corps of surveyors here, after several months work, brought the preliminary survey for the Goose Lake Southern railroad to a point near Vina, and headquarters have been established in that town for the completion of the work, which will take two weeks.

Cooper says the route surveyed from Lakeview, via Alturas, and down Deer Creek, is an open winter pass, offering no serious obstacles for construction or operation. It could be built on from Lakeview to connect with the Oregon Short Line with little difficult engineering work and without snowsheds.

The route for this road has been officially approved and located from Lakeview to Eagle Lake, in Lassen county.

AHLSTROM HAS A FINE TOWN GARDEN

Grows Everything in The Fruit and Vegetable Line of the Best

One of the best orchards and gardens in Lakeview, is that of F. O. Ahlstrom in the north end of town. His place contains probably about six 50 foot lots. Yet in that small space he has bearing Apples, Plums, Peaches, Prunes and Pears, all of the finest quality. Besides he has berries of all kinds.

So late as the second of October he had ripe raspberries. Seeing is believing for we then picked and ate them from the bushes.

He also has the finest of celery, asparagus, and all sorts of vegetables of great size and fine quality.

On that little patch he raises every thing he wants for his table or can use, besides is generous to his neighbors, who lack the forethought or desire to supply themselves.

Mr. Ahlstrom is an expert at grafting fruit trees, and on some trees he has several varieties of different apples in full bearing.

He has a tree of Austrian prunes of a size and quality we never saw excelled.

No fruit at our late Fair excelled his either in size, coloring or quality. He knew the quality of his fruit and produce, but did not like to compete with the farmer, hence did not take an exhibit to the Fair.

In addition to his fruit and garden Mr. Ahlstrom has a lot of fine chickens from which his table is bountifully supplied, and the excess brings in a good income.

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