

Lake County Examiner

Official Paper of Lake County, Oregon

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Lakeview, Oregon, Thursday, August 25, 1910

POPULAR GOVERNMENT

Mr. Taft in one of his speeches in the last campaign, indicated, in a passing allusion to a then minor issue that he looked with favor upon the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

It is an issue that every State in the Union must meet and it has such importance bearing upon popular government as a whole that it is decidedly national.

Many states, notably Democratic States at the South—there are few Democratic States elsewhere—choose their Senators and their State officials as well by primary election. No state that has given a fair test to an honest primary law would voluntarily return to the convention system, with the dishonest machine practices which it invites and involves.

One State, and one State only—the Republican State of Oregon—has attained a complete form of popular government that excludes corruption, has destroyed machine politics, and is immediately responsive to the people's will. Oregon, leading the way, occupies to-day a unique and enviable position in the family of States. The reform movement, begun some years ago was stubbornly resisted, called socialistic in the extreme, and jeered at as impractical and impossible of realization this side of the millennium. Now an accomplished fact, the state points to it with pride, and the country watches its successful operation with glowing admiration.

Free from partisan abuses, out of the grasp of selfish interests, Oregon goes prosperously and self-respectingly on her way. Given an opportunity to rule, the people out there are demonstrating that they can rule wisely and well.

What Oregon has done other States must do, if the Government of the United States is to be a popular government as its patriotic founders intended it to be.

Questions of the tariff, control of the trusts, railroad regulation, conservation, and the like—each and all of these are dwarfed into insignificance by the importance of the paramount problems of popular government—State and National. Once solve these as Oregon has solved them, by creating an honest electorate and giving the people power to rule parties instead of allowing parties to rule the people, and other questions will speedily and righteously adjust themselves.

Politicians may not see it—selfish interests may retard its progress—statesmen see and realize that this issue of popular government is the biggest issue before the country and must inevitably win, if the nation would survive and thrive.

Government of the people, for the people, and by the people is an essential now as in our earliest history as essential in our weakness—and no true patriot is blind to the fact.

What are the Democratic leaders of the hour doing in support of this increasing demand for popular government? We hear them talk of a return to early principles. Is there a principle more firmly grounded in the American conscience than this principle of popular government? Certainly not.

Marshall, of Indiana, of all Democrats in high council, displayed a keen and patriotic appreciation of the principle when he forced his party to nominate its candidate for United States senator and submit his claims to the people. Harmon, of Ohio, for temporary expediency's sake, with a Presidential bee buzzing in his ear, proved remiss in a similar emergency, to the regret of his far sighted countrymen who are wishing him well.

It is the utmost significance that of the many speeches on Cannonism, the tariff, conservation, and kindred "burning issues," so-called the one speech that commanded country wide attention was that plain matter-of-fact speech of Jonathan Bourne on popular government is exemplified in the Oregon plan. It was read by millions of people, and is still studied by thoughtful men and progressive communities everywhere; where a partisan keynote sounded from both sides of the chambers for political effect were forgotten with their utterances. The Oregon Senator spoke on an issue that appealed to the people. The people listened. There is a lesson in this which the party that is will surely heed.

WHAT WE NEEDED

Lake County is to have the best roads in the state and now that the movement is on, one thing that is needed and which will help the development of the country and its neighbors is the establishment of a Government Experimental farm under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A plant of this kind will mean more to the county as a whole than anything that can possibly happen to us except a railroad or two. People that are in the county and that have lived here all their lives have not as yet begun to realize that the lands that we have are capable of producing. Last year the Government imported from foreign countries over 2500 different varieties of grasses that might be suitable for different kinds of soil with various degrees of moisture. These were selected after careful examination of the different varieties by the experts that had traveled to the most remote places of the earth. Some of the grasses will multiply the average yield of range grasses now growing wild on the hills and valleys of this country but no one seems to have the grasp of that this will mean to the country as a whole. The fact of the matter is that with the antiquated methods that have been used in allowing live stock to denude the range and prevent the reseeding of the same is one of the most wasteful means of depleting and reducing the range area to be found. The lands that are classed as grazing by the Government can be made to produce at least four times the growth of fodder now grown and with the same degrees of moisture. Think what this will mean if the number of sheep and cattle that now roam the range could be doubled. There are many thousands of acres of land of the five million included in the country that are going to be fit for nothing more than grazing. Other lands are capable of the highest form of development along agricultural lines. There can be no conflict of the two if each produce what it is capable of producing. The farmer can grow grain and hay for the stockman and the stockman can grow the stock to consume the surplus products of the farm. If the range is developed to its highest point of efficiency there will be much more stock to feed and it will mean money to both stockman and farmer. Some of the best posted sheep and cattle men are going to buy hay this fall to insure their stock from the loss of last winter when they were caught without any feed other than the grasses on the range which were at times insufficient to carry the stock over the rough weather that we had for a time. This is a humane step and one that will be found very profitable at the same time. If all the stockmen did the same thing there would not be enough hay to go around. This means that we have to get people to do something for themselves and the best way is to show how easy this can be done in a portion of the country that combines so much in the matter of climate and soil is to get the Congressman and Senators that represent this state and district to see that this important step is made and at the earliest possible moment. It means a great deal to the stock interests of the county, just as much as to the agricultural interests to say nothing of the added income that would come to every merchant and business man in the state. There is no movement that will be productive of greater results than this and the quicker we get the Representative of this Congressional District to know what our needs are sooner we will attain the fullest development that the resources of the county indicate. Another feature of the introduction of an experiment station is the necessity of action on the part of the various interests that use the free range toward formulating movement looking toward reseeding the range. An individual cannot do this because of the conditions that surround the present use of the range where every man that runs stock attempts to get all he can from the feed and cannot help along the movement to reseed unless every other stock man will do the same and keep their stock from that portion of the reseeded area until the grass is sufficiently developed to make feed and take care of itself. The question of cost can be handled by the stock interests as

seeing a certain amount based upon the number of stock that a man has on the range, to each member of their organization. This if followed will mean more to the live stockmen of Lake county than anything that might be done toward the development of the industry in which they have so much invested and at stake. If half the land that is capable of cultivation is taken it really will mean much to the stock interests for it will mean that they will be able to feed their stock within the county instead of taking them to other places for the finishing process before going to the packer. Lets get together and see what can be done to make this the greatest stock country in the west.

TIME NOT YET RIPE

"There is no 'conservation policy,' declared Judge W. C. Loring, associate justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts. "It is certainly necessary to conserve our natural resources, as they are becoming used up, but no definite policy has been adopted. President Roosevelt saw that something must be done to conserve our natural resources, and he merely suggested an idea of conservation. The adoption of a policy of conservation will take time. It cannot be done all at once. President Roosevelt started other things, and President Taft is carrying them out. The necessity of conservation should be considered in its broadest sense. I think the conservation of the natural resources is to use them to the best advantage and the best policy to adopt remains to be seen.

"I believe the East views conservation in this light. I think the West misunderstands the East as much as the East misunderstands the West. If the Western Governors who are to hold a conference on conservation were to invite the Eastern Governors there is no doubt in my mind but they would gladly attend and discuss the matter. I think the Western Governors are chasing a shadow. The feeling in the East has been overated in the West. Like all other problems conservation of the natural resources will be solved, and in the best interests of all concerned."

SOON WON FAVOR

When President Taft issued his order that the troops of the regular army stationed throughout the country shall be available for call at any time to help fight forest fire which endanger valuable standing timber, he instantly won favor with the timber owners of the Northwest, and the thousands of others who gain their livelihood through the state's greatest resource, the lumber industry. The President's order has been declared by some as his greatest step toward practical conservation, inasmuch as it will aid in the preservation of many thousands, even millions of dollars worth of timber that are destroyed by fire each year in this country. Lack of facilities with which to fight fire have been the constant handicaps which the state fire wardens and their deputies in the Northwest and the Washington Forest Fire Association, have had to combat, and the new order, permitting the soldiers to assist in suppressing the flames, will be a material help to the forest fire defenses already available.

Out-of-State Companies to Stop Acting Governor Jay Bowerman has promulgated a rule to State Bank Examiner Will Wright that hereafter bankers in Oregon will not be allowed to promote outside companies and place the stock of such companies in their banks as a part of the assets.

"This, of course, will have no effect on the present stock in banks. I have no desire to cause a shake up in banking circles, but as long as I am in the executive office it will be my intention to see that depositors in Oregon banks are thoroughly protected against speculation of this nature. I have never believed in that style of banking. Where there is a stock that has a permanent and fixed value and pays a regular dividend, this rule will, of course, not be in effect.

"But where the banker is actively interested in promoting the affairs of some concern which has more or less shaky foundation and attempts to use the stocks of that concern as an asset, the state bank examiner has been instructed to require that banker to place money as the asset in lieu of the doubtful stock security.

"The depositor should have the privilege to invest his own funds in this class of investment. In my opinion a banker has no right to gamble his judgement against the judgement of the depositor and take any profits, if there is such and cause the depositor to be, loser if the stock proves to be an unsatisfactory investment."

That field peas should be grown on the big acreage of Summer fallow in Eastern Oregon each year is the opinion of experts. There is profit in the practice while the fertility of the soil is increasing and weeds kept down. 21. Grebe a wheat grow-

er of Condon, finds he makes more off his peas, acre for acre, than from his wheat, and wheat sown on the same land the following year produces one third more than land merely Summer fallowed and allowed to lie idle. Hogs grow fat on the peas, adding enormously to the wealth of the grain growing sections of the Northwest.

The men that are farming in the valley and that feel that they can learn something about the up to date methods advocated by some of the men that are specializing in dry farming can learn much from the book published by B. C. Buffman of Worland, Wyoming. Professor Buffman is the "Luther Burbank" of the wheat field and has been able to more than double the crop of his section of the state by proper methods of cultivation. On the experimental farm he has raised forty five bushels of wheat to the acre with less than half the rainfall that we have in Goose Lake Valley and has grown an entirely new variety of wheat that is specially adapted to growing where the moisture proposition is low at the harvest season. Men like Buffman, Burbank, Hollis and others are doing more good than any other men in the country.

Resolutions of Condolence

Hall of Lakeview Lodge No. 71 A. F. & A. M.

Our beloved brother Joseph Agnew Anderson on August 21st, 1910, answered the final roll-call. He passed to his final rest from us all. To us, his brethren of this Lodge and to the fraternity at large, it is a loss, which we must humbly accept as the decree of our father. To his stricken relatives, the loss is irreparable.



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Gotzian
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able and may the knowledge of the immortality of his living soul cheer them in their sorrow and grief. Brother Anderson has endeared himself to us all by his upright honest and genial life and long will his memory be cherished.

Be it resolved by this Lodge, that we tender our sincerest sympathy and condolence to the surviving relatives of our departed brother. That the foregoing be spread on the records of the Lodge, a copy be given to the relatives and that it be published in the local newspaper.

Fraternally,

J. Frankl
Chas. Umbach
W. B. Snider.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Not Coal Land.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Lands Office at Lakeview, Oregon, August 20, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that William Keppel Barry, of Plush, Lake County Oregon, who, on August 20, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 022322, for NW1/4, NE1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4 Section 26, Township 37S, Range 22E., Will. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, this office, at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 3d day of October, 1910.

Claimant names witnesses:
Dennis Douvan, of Plush, Oregon.
Michael Barry of Plush, Oregon.
Thomas Lynch, of Plush, Oregon.
Michael Lane, of Plush, Oregon.
ARTHUR W. ORTON, Register.

POLITICAL CARDS

For Clerk,

F. W. Payne

Present Incumbent.

F. O. Bunting
Of Lakeview

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff subject to the voice of the people at Republican Primary election.

For Sheriff,

A. B. Schroder
Of Silver Lake

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the nomination for sheriff, subject to the voice of the people at the Democratic Primary election.

For Sheriff,

W. B. Snider
of Lakeview.

Announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Sheriff, subject to the will of the people as expressed at the Primary Election.

For Clerk

F. W. Payne

Present Incumbent.

Respectfully announces himself a candidate for the nomination, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the people as expressed at the Primary Election to be held September 24th, 1910.

For County Treasurer,

F. O. Ahlstrom,

Present Incumbent

Announces himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination of County Treasurer subject to the decision of the people as expressed at the Republican Primary Election.

For County Surveyor

S. A. Mushen

of Lakeview

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the nomination of county surveyor, subject to the decision of the people at the Republican primary election.

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