

Lake County Exam

Official Paper of Lake County, Oregon

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Lakeview, Oregon, Thursday, September 15, 1910

UTILIZE THE ARMY

By George M. Cornwall, Editor of The Timberman.

I think there is scarcely a person who lives in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana or California who has to be aroused to the necessity for greater vigilance in the matter of forest fire protection and prevention, especially in the national forests. The experiences we are now passing through bring home the lesson clearly. The loss of life and property, both private and national.

The writer at Spokane, Wash., on August 4th at the semi-annual meeting of the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted with a view of eliciting the national government in the successful fight and prevention of forest fires in the national forests which have been doing heavy damage to Idaho and Montana and a lesser damage in Washington, Oregon and California.

Whereas, There exists a grave menace to the timber in the national forests on account of fire carrying with it great and irreparable damage to life and property and,

Whereas, There are stationed in different parts in the United States regular government troops who could be advantageously utilized to fire protection and extinguishment now therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a communication be addressed to the president of the United States as commander in chief of the army, asking that troops located in the different states be regularly instructed in the methods of forest fire fighting and patrol, and be it further

Resolved That said troops be placed under the direction of the Department of the Interior or other appropriate department of the government and assigned for patrol duty during the months of May, June, July, August and September of each year to the end that the timber resources of the United States be more carefully conserved.

The resolution was heartily endorsed and telegrams were sent by the association to President Taft and Henry S. Graves, Chief forester and also by President Kiewit of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association. President directed the secretary to lead the assistance of troops whenever available in combatting fire. The troops have done effective service. With training and preparation their efficiency would be increased.

The government should make it a policy to maintain a corps of soldiers in the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and California in the national forests during the months of May, June, July, August and September to cooperate with the forest service in patrol and fire fighting duties.

A systematic campaign of fire protection should be inaugurated and carried out by the troops. By placing sentries on the promontories overlooking the timbered area supplied with telephone communication, an informant of an incipient fire could be quickly transmitted. The troops could materially assist the forest service in cutting fire trails and making accessible every portion of the national forests and also maintaining a thorough and efficient patrol system. The greatest value of patrol is necessary along travelled routes, railroads, etc. There are at present about 25,000 soldiers at the different army posts. If half of the men were signed annually for forest duty it would practically mean the end of disastrous fires in the national forests. Lightning is one of the most serious fire menaces to be combated. There are in the states of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California 1800 forest service men. These are a mere handful covering the territory, and this force must be augmented if results are to be achieved. The forest service has performed its functions admirably, with the limited amount of money and men at its disposal, but its efforts should be supplemented by the regular army.

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES

Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture are of the opinion that the year 1910 will hold the record among many years for the severity of the

losses from forest fires. The summer fires followed a spring season believed to have been the worst, certainly in the Lake States, known for a long time. Nor is it wise to assume that the danger is over when the fierce conflagrations which have called forth in the Mountain States the efforts of three Federal Departments have been conquered. The forests will not be safe until the fall rains and snows have once more made a wet blanket of the dry forest floor. That the total losses of the year will run up to many millions of dollars is considered certain.

Has such loss may be prevented is a matter of general concern. To the National Forest timber burned must be added great amounts on State and private holdings, besides the immense damage done to towns, farms, and other property. Railroads have suffered from the interruption of traffic as well as from direct losses. A bulletin by Forester Henry S. Graves denounces forest fires and the proper method of preventing and fighting them, as follows:

"In some sections of the country forest fires have always been of such common occurrence that there is a popular notion that they cannot be prevented. The risk from fire can never entirely be eliminated, for in the forest there is always inflammable material which is very easily ignited. They may, however, be prevented, and under efficient organization their damage may be kept down to very small amount. The problem is like that in cities, where fires can never be entirely eliminated but where the risk of loss to property may be reduced almost to insignificance."

The importance of systematic provision for the early discovery of fires and for getting properly equipped force of fire fighters quickly to the scene of an outbreak is insisted upon by Forester Graves. "A careful supervision or patrol during the dry season," he says, "is one of the most important measures in organized forest protection. One of the fundamental principles in fire protection is to detect and attract the fires in their incipency." After pointing out the value of lookouts, telephones or all communication and various methods of patrol, the Forester tells how to fight fires, as follows:

The principles of fighting forest fires are essentially the same as those recognized in fighting fires in cities. The following are of first importance. (1) Quick arrival at the fire; (2) an adequate force; (3) proper equipment; (4) a thorough organization of the fighting crew; (5) and skill in attacking and fighting fire. Quick access to fires is accomplished through the work of supervision and patrol in discovering fires before they have gained much headway, and by a well developed system of communication through the forest by roads and trails.

"A small fire can be put out by one man, but in extensive forest several hours may pass before the fire can be reached. It is important to secure an adequate force of men and to get them to the fire quickly. In a well organized team of patrol the guard who discovers a fire communicates quickly to other guards and to headquarters by telephone, signal, or other means and indicates the number of men he needs.

"The efficiency of the fire fighting crew depends very largely on their skill and experience, and particularly on the skill and experience of the man directing the work. It is not only a question of knowledge of how to assign each man where his work will be most effective but there must be judgement exercised in determining the general method of attack. The character of the fire, the character of the forest, the condition of the atmosphere, the strength and direction of the wind, the rapidity with which the fire is running and many other points have to be taken into consideration."

After describing how surface fires may be put out by beating by throwing sand or earth and by other methods, the account goes on:

"Sometimes the front of the fire is so fierce that it is impossible to meet it directly. One method under such circumstances is to direct the course of the fire. The attack is made in the sides near the front, separating the forward portion of the fire from the main wings, and others

run down and extinguish the wing. The front of the fire, attacked from the sides, is forced gradually and constantly into a narrower path. Usually it can be directed toward some cleared space, road, pond, stream, swamp, or fire line, when it will be checked enough to admit of direct front attack. Sometimes by this plan the front may be rapidly narrowed by working from the sides until it is at last entirely extinguished. The plan of giving direction to the fire has often been successfully carried out when the fighting force is so small for a direct attack.

When fires in such headway it is impossible to stop them by direct attack, no matter how numerous and efficient the crew or complete the equipment for fighting back being becomes the only means of stopping the fire. It should, however, be used only when it is absolutely necessary. One of the commonest mistakes in fighting fires is to over estimate the rapidity of the fire and the difficulty of putting it out. A forest fire is always a frightening spectacle particularly if it is sweeping in the direction of one's own property. Men often become excited and start back fires when it is entirely unnecessary. Back firing necessarily involves a deliberately burrowing property. When this belongs to another person and one's own forest seems in danger, there is a great temptation to sacrifice it.

"If it is found that back firing is necessary, a favorable point is selected directly in front of the fire, from which to set the new fire. This must be a point where it is safe to start a back fire, such as a road, fire line stream or swamp. The leaves are ignited at points five feet to a rod apart for a distance not greater than the estimated width of the head of the fire. These small fires gradually meet and form a continuous line, eating back against the wind. A part of the crew is stationed across the road or other break from which the back fire is started and put out at once the small fire which may result from the spark blow over from the back fire.

"The meeting of the two fires stop at once the head of the main fire. It is usually possible then to attack the wings with ordinary methods of fighting. It is necessary to attack the wing at once particularly if there is a strong wind for otherwise each wing of the original fire will soon form an independent fire with a well developed head. It is necessary also that a number of men be stationed where the original fire and the back fire meet in order to extinguish smoldering fires in tops, logs, and other debris.

"A fire is never out," the bulletin concludes, "until the last spark is extinguished. Often a log or snag will smolder unnoticed after the flames have apparently been conquered, only to break out a fresh with a rising wind. After the fire fighters has left the ground it is always best to assign at least one man to patrol the edges of the burned area until it is certain that the fire is entirely out. This may not be for several days."

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—I have a few young full blooded, barred Plymouth Rock Cockerals, as good if not the best in Lake Co. Any one desiring such drop me a card, will bring them to Lakeview September 24. If not satisfied when you see them do not take them. \$1.25 each. 1 wk Florence Carey, Lakeview Oregon. Cheap flour at Bonanza. Quality guaranteed or money refunded. tf

REALTY BARGAINS

160 acre Wood Land, representing 1,000 cords.....	\$3,000
500 acre Partly Improved Farm	7,500
160 acre Choice Level land under canal.....	3,200
320 acres Agriculture and Stock Land.....	3,500
500 10-acre Tracts with water (each).....	300
2 10-acre Fruit Tracts with water (each).....	500
160 acre Homestead Relinquishment, 3,000 cords wood.....	500
4,000 acre Stock Farm, plenty of water (per acre).....	9
Business Lot on Water Street (per front foot).....	80
10 acre Farm with improvements, three miles out.....	600
Residence Lots in best district (each).....	200
10 acre Farm with small improvements.....	550
200 acre Improved Farm near Pine Creek.....	7,000
500 Choice Homesteads in Catlow Valley (location fees).....	100
1,600 acre Stock Farm, nicely improved.....	25,000
4-room Brand new Bungalow, furnished.....	1,350
7-room House and big lot, completely furnished.....	3,000
320 acres Timber and Grazing Land (per acre).....	9
640 acre Good Grazing Land (per acre).....	250

Southern Oregon Realty Co. Lakeview, Oregon

POLITICAL CARDS

For County Judge,

Dick J. Wilcox
of Lakeview.

At the earnest solicitation of numerous Republicans from all parts of the County, I have finally concluded to become a candidate for the nomination for the office of County Judge of Lake County, Oregon, on the Republican ticket, subject to the will of the Republican voters at the Primary nominating election to be held on September 24, 1910.

If I am nominated and elected at the general election in November, I shall advocate the constructing and maintaining of better roads and bridges in all sections of the County alike, and striving endeavor to secure a just and equitable assessment and apportionment of taxes.

I am in favor of an economical and business-like administration of all County affairs and believe in economy in all County expenditures.
Dick J. Wilcox.

For Sheriff,

M. S. Barnes
of Lakeview.

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff subject to the voice of the people at the Republican primary election, September 24, 1910.

For Sheriff,

F. O. Bunting
of Lakeview.

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

For County Commissioner,

Wm. H. Hayes
of Silver Lake.

I wish to inform the people of Lake County that I am a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic voters at the coming Primary election, September 24, 1910.

Don't forget that we carry in stock for sale all kinds of iron, bolts and chains, thimble sheels and iron and steel axes Artzer Bros. tf

The Watt Clear is a 5 cent leader to be found at the Post Office. Elmer C. Ahlstrom. 34

J. L. LYONS, D. D. S.
Dentist
Office in Watson's Block, Lakeview, Oregon
Eight Year's experience in Michigan. Graduate of University of Michigan.

\$20 REWARD

Tyree & Henderson offer the above reward for the return of the account book lost Thursday, Aug. 25, on Main street. It was a black book about 5x7 inches and contained the vegetable accounts of the firm.

Return to Hotel Lakeview and receive reward. No questions asked.
TYREE & HENDERSON.



Grand Fall OPENING

at
The PARISIAN
MILLINERY

Every Day and Evening
EVERYBODY INVITED

Watch windows
Friday Evening

PARISIAN MILLINERY
Main Street, West Court House

Neckties, Side Combs and Barrettes

We have a nice line of these on exhibition in our window at the extremely low price of
25cts. each

The Economy Store

Lakeview Meat Market

HAYES & GROB, PROP'RS

Choice Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Etc., Etc.

Try our Sausages and Cured Meats

Quality Unexcelled

Free Delivery

The Home of Good Values

Our Spring stock of Ladies' and Gent's furnishings are complete in every respect. We especially call your attention to our line of Ladies' Ideal shirt-waists, and our famous Idea shirts for Men.

Hanan Shoes

Stetson Hats

Bailey & Massingill.