

TOMORROW

and while they last, the entire accumulation of short lengths from our regular stock will be placed on sale at mere fractions of their regular worth. Many convenient lengths for Waists, Dresses and all other purposes will be found by early shoppers. In this collection are Gingham, Madras, Lawns, Dimities, Batistes and every sort of desirable wash goods that sell regularly from 15c to 40c a yard. Prices, in many cases, are less than half. Pay Cash and save on every purchase.



THE QUALITY STORE

GOVERNOR VISITS LAKE

Continued from first page

lieve that we will see many improvements and changes for the better when we visit with you again.

Governor West spoke as follows: "I came to your county because I felt that it was my duty to be here, and if circumstances permit I am going to visit every other county in the state in like manner. It is one of our duties to become familiar with the needs of each individual part of this state. The State Land Board has not been as well versed as it should have been with the various land cases under litigation in your county, otherwise it would have been able to settle in a very short time the Warner Valley case which has extended over a period of about 25 years. Other matters to be attended to are the various irrigation projects. The men at the head of some of these enterprises are trying to play big games, when by right they should try ten-cent ante. We are going to make them show their hand. They must do something or let the lands go back to the Government and be thrown open for settlement.

"One of the things which greatly surprised me here was the work being done by the Oregon Valley Land Company at their dam. I made a trip out there today, and the character of the work being done as well as the vastness of it was a matter which interested me greatly. The work is now very near completion and the company will soon have water running in the ditches, and no doubt we may then expect to see many more people here.

"One of this county's greatest needs is a railroad. You need this to ship out your various farm products as well as livestock. Your stock leave here fat and sleek, but on reaching the railroad after walking a distance of perhaps sixty miles or more are thin, poor and show little resemblance to what they were before starting on the journey. The price obtained for them is accordingly much smaller. A railroad would also bring in more immigration, which is another factor that would help greatly in bringing out the good qualities of your land.

"I will now take a few moments time to speak of Dr. Stiner, whom many of you know. You people of Lake County should be proud to say that you sent Dr. Stiner to Salem to take charge of the State Asylum. I will say right here that I approve of everything they roasted him for.

"One of the questions which has confronted me since becoming Governor was 'How to reduce costs of administration and bring about more co-operation.' At the penitentiary there were about five hundred men who were costing the state each month about \$13 per head. The money appropriated at the last session was not sufficient to take care of all these men, and the problem was 'what should be done?' I studied the matter over and finally came to the conclusion that there were many men in that institution who should be out, and that it should in time be made self-supporting. These men were formerly driven around in a bull ring for exercise. I finally decided to try out the proposition of putting these fellows, only those whom we call 'trusties,' in the various State buildings at Salem and at the present time there are one hundred and forty four of these working without guards. It gives them a chance to make men out of themselves, and saves that much money for the State, as these men receive only 25 cents per day whereas they occupy the positions of men who were receiving \$2.50 and upwards per day from the State.

"Many of these fellows are victims of circumstances. I will relate a little story about one of them, who had shot a bartender in a Southern Oregon saloon and was sent up. For nine

whole years he had been outside of the penitentiary only once, and then to be fitted for glasses. During that entire time he had fought the officials at every turn, and was what we sometimes term 'incorrigible.' One day I visited the 'pen,' saw this fellow, and something in his looks appealed to me. Several days after I telephoned from my office to have the man sent to me, without a guard, and it was not long before he arrived. I asked him to sit down and after finding out from him that he had formerly worked in a shoe shop asked him if there was any reason why the men in the 'pen' couldn't be organized and taught to make their own shoes. He didn't know of any good reason why the thing couldn't be done and I decided to think the matter over. I finally dismissed him after telling him to go down town, take a look around, see some of the sights, and then return to his cell. This he did without making the least attempt whatever at escape, although he had every chance to make a 'get-away.' Several days later I again sent for him and asked him if he would go to Portland, select the necessary machinery to equip a shoe plant and hire a man capable to take charge. He went on his mission, purchased the machinery, hired a capable man to run the plant and returned to his cell again without making the least effort at escape. He was gone for a period of ten days during which time he visited the various shoe plants throughout the city in search of ideas. He did so well that I finally turned him loose after obtaining employment for him in Portland. One day I asked him why it was that he had previously fought the officials of the 'pen' so hard and when given a chance to escape had not taken advantage of it. He said, 'Well, Governor, you're the first man who has taken an interest or had any confidence in me.' Some time after a convict named Hall escaped I found that the man previously mentioned had purchased a Winchester rifle and followed me, thinking that I would be the first one to come in contact with Hall and he wished to be near at hand to prevent any serious results to me in case I did.

"Many people told me that it was practically impossible to get one convict to work under another. I decided to try this out and the results so far have in every way been satisfactory. At one of the State buildings we now have fourteen convicts working under another member of the institution, and they are all getting along in fine shape without the least bit of trouble. Most of these fellows are not criminals in the sense that we take it and are desirous of becoming better men. They are willing workers and I believe that a few of them put at work on your roads with a rock crusher would save a big expense and be of much benefit to your country. If Doctor Daly is willing to try this out at any time I will try to send the necessary men here.

"In turning these fellows loose before the expiration of their sentence or after they have served a full term in the 'pen' it is my policy to find jobs for them all. For instance, if a man was sent up for stealing horses in Lake County the chances are he will return to his old haunts and indulge in the same old practice if he is simply turned loose at the prison gates, with practically no money in his pocket, no employment and chances for employment very small when it is known that he has served a term in the 'pen.' To avoid anything of this sort I am going to try to find employment for every man who is discharged, not in the county from which he was sent up, but in some other county where he will have a chance to forget his past career and where people will not regard him of it and be more likely to give him a better show to make a man of himself.

"Mr. Thompson has referred to the bills of his which I vetoed. I will say that they were all vetoed on consti-

tutional grounds. If Mr. Thompson comes to Salem again I believe that we can make a little news for the papers if nothing more. We are both good personal friends, have known each other for a long time, and he has treated me very courteously during my stay here.

"Doctor Daly is certainly a wonder when it comes to getting over the roads. Why, there wasn't a rock in the highway that could stop him.

"In conclusion I want to thank you all for the fine time you have shown me and my party, and I hope soon to pay you another visit. I have certainly had an excellent time."

Chairman Smith then introduced Doctor Daly as the next speaker, stating that he was "a man who had made money out of a profession that nobody else ever did," and that he had been a resident of these parts ever since "Lake county was recognized as a part of Oregon."

Doctor Daly's remarks were as follows: "So far as size goes Lake County occupies one-twelfth of the entire area of the State. It is larger than many states of the Union and five times larger than one in particular. It is estimated that the county contains 5,240,000 within its borders. Of this amount, 1,230,000 is timbered, there being on an average 12,000 feet to the acre. There is about the same amount of agricultural land, and the balance is excellent grazing land.

"The banks of our town contain nearly one and one-half million dollars of assets. Last year the value of livestock, produce, sheep, wool, etc., amounted per capita to \$26,000 in this county.

"However, we can't do much without a railroad to transport our goods to market. The only thing we can market now are animals which walk, livestock, with the exception of wool which is freighted out of here to the railroad.

"In the matter of good roads, which we have been advocating here for a long time now, I firmly believe that the state should help us out in this particular. The entire burden of building these roads rests now with the farmer. As an example of how various of the eastern states are helping out in this regard I would cite New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and others.

"Another thing which I am in favor of is not putting a tax on school bonds. We issue bonds here to raise the necessary money to build schools and find it almost impossible to dispose of them owing to the fact that they are subject to taxation. I believe this is a matter which the Governor will look into at some future time.

"I believe that Governor West is one of the greatest Governors that this state has ever had. Starting out as a messenger boy he has successfully occupied the positions of State Land Agent, Railroad Commissioner and his present one as chief executive of our State. I would not at all be surprised if the next National Democrat committee put forth the name of Wilson and West."

Attorney General Crawford followed Dr. Daly, and his remarks were as follows: "The prime object of our visit here at this time is to take up the matter of settling once and for all time the various tracts of lands which are in litigation, and to get information as to the segregated public lands in your county. Some of these latter lands should never have been with drawn. One of the projects which we are to look into is the one at Paisley. Many of the citizens of your county insist that the withdrawal of these lands under the Carey Act was entirely wrong, and that artesian water can be obtained in that locality at from \$500 to \$1000 per quarter section. If so, there is no doubt but what the artesian water would be cheaper in the long run.

"As regards the Warner Valley litigation, many people are fearful lest their titles be disturbed. This matter has now been in litigation about twenty years, but I feel safe in saying that the titles will rest as secure in this State as in any other.

"I have been informed on good authority that there are valuable salt deposits in your county, especially around Summer Lake, Alkali Lake and Abert Lake. In some places about Alkali it is stated that the analysis shows about ninety eight per cent pure soda and that in the neighborhood of the other two lakes there are valuable deposits of potash. If so, your county can compete with the world. Deposits of this kind would induce almost any railroad to build in here. The State of Oregon is entitled to six salt wells, but as yet has never selected any.

"There are many other resources in your county which can be developed, but what you do need to carry them through successfully are more genuine scientific farmers and fewer specu-

lators."

Wm. Hanley was the next speaker of the evening and in introducing him Chairman Smith remarked that he was "a man who often started out on a cat's paw and although some of the stock might die from drinking too much alkali water he always wound up at his destination with more stock than he had started with."

Mr. Hanley's remarks were as follows: "Several days ago I started out on an auto drive and this evening found myself in your city. It is pretty hard for a cowpuncher like myself to get up and address a big audience of this kind, but I will do my best.

"A few days ago at Prineville we organized what is known as the Central Oregon Development League. The prime object of this league is to organize the people and to develop the soil of this state. Your county is included in its membership. One of the things we are most in need of is water. Every drop of water and every bit of snow which makes water should be held until needed, and then distributed over the land for irrigation to make it more productive, and when we get it—plenty of it—we will have the finest country on earth.

"Another one of our needs is transportation. We need this in order to get people to our country and take out the products which we raise.

"In looking over our section of the State you see much sage brush. It has been my experience that sage brush land grows fine wheat and cereals, and in this regard will quote an expression often used in referring to whiskey, 'All land is good, but some is better than others.'

"One of the things we must depend on to a great extent is our agricultural college. I believe that the studies taught in one of these schools should be agriculture in every sense of the word. Six months of the year should be devoted to book work and six months to working with the soil, and if any cut is proposed I say cut down the bookwork.

"In conclusion I want to call your attention to the fact that geographically Oregon is on the square. This being the fact why shouldn't we be square. Gentlemen, we should all get organized, get other towns organized, and I believe we will win out in the long run."

State Engineer Lewis spoke briefly of the work being done by his office towards securing measurements of the various streams of water throughout the state. He remarked that the last Legislature had appropriated \$25,000 for this work, and that at the present time these measurements are being taken at 150 different points throughout the state. When this work will have finally completed, Mr. Lewis stated that it would then be very easy to turn down any company which desired to segregate lands without having sufficient water with which to irrigate them, as the measurements of all the streams would be on hand in his office, and a reference to the data would readily show just what could be done in the way of getting irrigation on the land.

Another matter being taken up by his department was the compilation of a water code. When completed this code will be divided up into three volumes as follows: 'Initiation of New Rights, Protection of Old Rights, and Determination of All Rights.' In the State Engineer's office there are over 1500 applications to divert water, all of which must be acted upon.

One of the streams now being worked on towards getting gauge measurements is Silver Creek, in the north end of this county.

In his remarks during the evening, State Land Agent T. A. Rinehart brought out several interesting points. He stated that he had known this country for a long time, and had spent a summer here some forty years ago and had lived in South Central Oregon for forty years of his life.

He stated that he had known the Willamette Valley well and there was more business there to every quarter of a mile than there was here to every mile. His point in bringing this out was to advise the local people not to depend on Western Oregon, especially Portland, but to go ahead with our own initiative and make our wants known, and when we had finally perfected a good strong organization the western part of this state would come to us instead of our being obliged to wait for them to help us out.

Mr. Rinehart was much pleased with the Warner country and stated that some day, in the near future we might expect to see a house every half mile instead of big ranches. One of the things he particularly mentioned during the evening was that in order to increase our population we must do everything possible to drive out the big corporations, to dislodge the big institutions, for it was homes that

made the country.

Among those in attendance in addition to the Governor's party and the other speakers mentioned, were J. N. Watson, George Harrow, F. P. Light, Guy Rice, W. I. Proudfoot, G. D. Brown, J. H. Bateholder, W. B. Snider, M. B. Rice, O. T. McKendree, Frank Bunting, A. Foster, Wm. Gunther, S. F. Ahlstrom, Eph Miller, C. H. McKendree, M. T. Wire, Dr. E. D. Everett, S. Mushen, S. V. Rehart, C. Fitch, A. Underwood, W. F. Grob, R. Roggers, H. W. Frain, Fred Ahlstrom, W. A. Massingill, J. B. Auten, Roy Shirk, W. A. Wilshire, George Whorton, Dan Malloy, C. E. Sherlock, M. Sanders, F. M. Miller, Lew McCulley, O. Dunbar, F. Fatsch, J. P. Mayfield, T. S. Farrell, Jonas Norin, H. W. Morgan, W. F. Paine, H. W. Drenkel, A. Florence, D. J. Wilcox, C. Henkle, E. E. Rinehart, T. E. Bernard, R. A. Hawkins, P. Post, Fred Reynolds, J. C. Oliver and Dan Brennan, all of Lakeview; H. M. Fleming, of New Pine Creek; F. E. Anderson, of Lake; C. C. Chitwood, and Judge Noland of Klamath Falls; F. P. Lane, of Plush; E. Casebeer, of Bly; P. A. Draper and Frank Green, of San Francisco.

The Governor and party left for

Paisley Sunday morning, accompanied by Dr. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Snelling, L. F. Conn and A. Foster. At that place the people fairly outdid themselves in the way of entertainment, the visitors from Lakeview stating that it was one of the most enjoyable affairs they ever experienced. The Governor stated that all possible means would be done to cancel the Carey act selection and that he would urge the establishment of an experimental station in that vicinity.

Late in the evening the Governor and party left for Silver Lake on their way to Bend.

Fun For the Boys

J. E. McCool, who superintended the erection of the vats and dipping of the ZX cattle at Silver Lake, returned home a few days ago. In connection with the work many amusing incidents occurred, not the least of which was the frequent spattering of spectators with the dip as an occasional cow would make a frantic effort to get out of the vat. It was not uncommon for an enraged animal to break out of the close pen or climb out of the chute, and the resultant effects were greatly enjoyed by the employees.

Half-Price Sale of Millinery

BIG SAVINGS FOR THE ECONOMICAL

We are closing our Season and want to clean out all Spring Goods so that when Fall comes we will have nothing but new goods to show you and lots of room to show them in.

The Bargains are too big for any economical woman to miss.

MRS. A. M. NEILON
WOMEN'S OUTFITTER

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between Phil S. Cummins, D. D. Baxter and C. V. L. Beebe, under the firm name and style of Phil S. Cummins & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said Phil S. Cummins and C. V. L. Beebe assuming control and management of the business heretofore conducted by the firm of Phil S. Cummins & Co. The said Phil S. Cummins and C. V. L. Beebe assume all debts due or owing, or to become due or owing by said partnership, and all debts in favor of said partnership will be collected by the said Phil S. Cummins and C. V. L. Beebe.

Dated, this 26th day of June, 1911.

PHIL S. CUMMINS
D. D. BAXTER
C. V. L. BEEBE

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