

Lake County Examiner

Official Paper of Lake County, Oregon

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Lakeview, Oregon, Thursday, December 28, 1911

GOOD-BYE OLD YEAR

Before another issue of the Examiner makes its appearance the present year of grace, 1911, will have gone into the past and joined the cycles of its predecessors, and a new one will have been ushered in to take its place on the calendar. This year will not be remembered for any very remarkable occurrence in the world at large, but withal that it has not been a bad year. Loosely it will be remembered as the year which brought Lakeview's first railroad train, and its citizens will all think kindly of it for that. It brought a winter of unusual severity, followed by a season of fairly good crops for the farmer, and fair progress has been made in the way of improved conditions. No one will quarrel much over the lack of opportunities of advancement it has afforded. The financial conditions have neither been very good nor very bad, in a general way.

The coming year, 1912, promises to be one of unusual turmoil in the politics of the country—a new presidential campaign being the main cause. The prospects are good for a substantial and rapid growth of this county, and one and all should help those prospects by doing everything possible to make that progress certain and as substantial as possible.

The Examiner hopes for the best, and wishes a Happy New Year for everybody.

Not later than the first of the year the Portland Taft committee of 18 will establish headquarters, probably in the Selling building. Simultaneously a systematic movement will be inaugurated for organizing Taft clubs in every county in the state. The purpose of these organizations will be to work for the renomination and reelection of President Taft, both in the primary and general elections.

In a case from Lincoln county Attorney-General Crawford has held the recall amendment invalid, inasmuch as no provision is made for meeting the expense of such election. The decision is most sweeping, and the advice proffered the County Clerk who submitted the question to him was that the recall petitions be not filed, and then the petitioners could not meet the matter before a higher court.

Charles A. Johns, of Baker, Oregon, has signified his willingness to accept the post of U. S. Senator, now occupied by Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr. Mr. Johns is a well known citizen of eastern Oregon, who has occupied important public trusts, and at one time was a candidate for governor. He does not feel like leaving the field of opposition to Mr. Bourne's reelection alone to Judge Lowell, and will make a fight in the primaries for preference at the hands of the people.

The house of representatives has passed the "Dollar a day" Sherwood pension bill, giving to veterans of the Civil War pensions of \$15 to \$30 a month, according to the time they served during the war of the rebellion. It is estimated that the bill will add \$75,000,000 a year to the cost of pension roll. It is claimed, on the other hand, that the increased cost of living makes it impossible for the old soldiers to live on pensions of \$15 a month, and that men who made the sacrifices which they did are well deserving of a living at the hands of the government which they saved.

At a meeting of the teachers' institute at Sacramento the last week in November, H. A. Adrian, ex-superintendent of public instruction of Santa Barbara county, in an address to the teachers declared that "Great Britain had not performed one tyrannical act to provoke the Revolutionary War; that the Boston massacre was not the slaughter it was supposed to be; that the stamp acts were justified, and the refusal of the colonies to obey them was actuated by a desire to evade a just proportion of their expenses in this country; that the Boston tea party consisted of irresponsible colonists bent upon malicious mischief, and operating under a cloak of patriotism." As might be imagined, this sort of doctrine was not acceptable to the great body of the people of the state, and has aroused the indignation of the press and public to a high degree. And it is not only in that state, but everywhere, that the unpopularity of such doctrine is at its height. In the United States, all Americans regard the conduct of the Revolutionary fathers with the same reverent

consideration, and their patriotism of the very highest order, and it is very hard to understand how any native born American can take any other view, or teach other doctrines that shatter every patriotic predilection. Such iconoclastic teachings are unfit to be heard in American schools. There should be none of it tolerated.

WOOL TARIFF TO BE REDUCED

President Taft it is reported, has concluded to recommend a revision downward of Schedule "K," which is the wool tariff by a substantial reduction.

Declaring that many schedules of the Payne tariff law are "prohibitive," the report of the tariff board on schedule K—the wool schedule—was submitted to congress by President Taft on the 20th.

Regarding the differences in cost of production at home and abroad, the report declares that in nearly every woolen product, from dirty fleeces to finished worsted cloth, it costs more to produce wool and woolen goods in the United States than in any other country on earth. It costs 19 cents to raise a pound of wool in Ohio, while in Australia it costs considerably under four cents.

These differences continue throughout the woolen industry. While American labor is much higher paid than the labor of Europe, the board finds it is not as efficient as that in the European mills.

About \$1 of every \$4 paid to the retailer of men's clothing goes to the manufacturer of the cloth. A suit retailing at \$23 is sold wholesale by the manufacturer for \$16.50. It costs him \$14.32. Thus, in general, the manufacturer of cloth clothing is absorbed by the board from the greater part of his share in the high cost of clothing, and it is attributed to the retailer. The board states, however, that the high duties on wool have not resulted in making retail prices as high as might be expected. Competition has held prices down. This competition was stimulated when the high duties made the manufacture of woollens very profitable. Then foreign capital came in and built mills.

For all woolen entries the board recommends specific duties instead of the present method of assessing at ad valorem rates. The ad valorem system makes the duties higher when prices are high and the consumer most needs relief although the producer at the same time in mind, to the end that an important and established industry may not be jeopardized. The tariff board reports no equitable method, but found a levy of purely specific duties on woolen and worsted fabrics and that, excepting for the compensatory duty, the rate must be ad valorem on such manufactures.

"It is important to realize, however, that no flat ad valorem rates on such fabrics can work fairly and effectively. Any single rate which would be high enough to equalize the difference in the manufacturing costs at home and abroad on highly finished goods, involving much labor, would be prohibitory on cheaper goods, in which the cost of labor is a smaller proportion of the total value. Conversely, a rate only adequate to equalize this difference on cheaper goods would remove protection from fine goods manufactured the striking feature of our trade development in recent years.

"I therefore, recommend that, in any revision, the importance of a graduated scale of ad valorem duties on cloth be carefully considered and applied.

"It is no part or function of the tariff board to propose rates of duty. Its function is merely to present findings of fact on which the rates may be fairly determined in the light of adequate knowledge and in accord with the policy to be followed. This is what the present report does.

"The findings of fact by the board show ample reason for revision downward of schedule K, in accordance with the protective principle, and present data regarding relative costs and prices from which may be determined what rates would fairly equalize the differences on production costs. I recommended that such revision be proceeded with at once."

In opening his message the president reviewed the history of the tariff board

WANTS TO ABOLISH STATE HANGINGS

Governor to Have Question Submitted to Voters of Oregon

The question of capital punishment is to be submitted to the voters of Oregon at the next election, and in the meantime such clemency as Governor West may extend capital criminals will be in the form of reprieves, staying execution of sentence until the verdict of the voters of the state is received. If that verdict be for hangings, the sentences of the courts will be promptly executed. In the bill to be submitted, and which will be recommended for passage by Governor West, there will be a provision for life imprisonment for murder, with no power of pardon by the executive except on recommendation of the supreme court. All this is announced in a statement by Governor West, in which he says:

"Capital punishment is either right or wrong. I believe it is wrong and I voice the sentiment of a majority of the people of the state when I say it is wrong and should be abolished. When I stated before leaving for the east, that there would be no hangings during my term of office, I did so because I had, as I now have, the firm belief that the people of this state would at the first opportunity vote to abolish it and it was my intention, to submit the voters of this state through the initiative a measure abolishing capital punishment, substituting life imprisonment and permitting the granting of pardons in murder cases only upon recommendation of the supreme court. In the meantime death sentences will not be committed but reprieves only vested for the purpose of postponing the executing until the people have declared their wishes.

"If they declare for hanging, their sentences will be carried out to the letter in each and every case, but I do not fear such a verdict, as I am firm in my belief that the people will abolish this relic of the dark ages and that there will be no more hangings in this state."

Wholesale Murder

Nathan B. Harvey, a man, of some prominence and wealth, has been arrested for the murder of the four members of the Hill family June 8th last. The arrest occurred at Oreg. City.

The crime created great excitement and was that of a degenerate.

Harvey lived near the cabin at Ardenwald, a suburb of Portland, in which the four members of the Hill family were battered to death with an axe on the night of June 8th.

The arrest was made on evidence supplied by a private detective, who had been working on the case six months. Harvey has been under suspicion, it is said, virtually since the time the murders were committed.

The arrest was made late on the night of the 19th by the sheriff. Harvey was taken to the jail at Oreg. City. He has been "sweated" several times the last few months but refused to make any statements.

The chief thing that cast suspicion upon him was the fact that last June he mortgaged his place for \$20,000 to a firm in Portland lawyer as a retainer fee in case he should be arrested for the commission of this crime—at the time not being under suspicion. This was the first clue.

Lingo Pete Is Called

Lingo Pete, a well known Indian character of Alturas, last week tussled on to the "Happy Hunting Grounds," owing to an over indulging in alcoholic stimulants. He broke into Lauer's cellar and stole four bottles of booze, and after emptying one of them decided to take a snooze. The weather being cold he was frozen to death while lying outside in a drunken stupor.

Concerning Road District

Non-residents of a road district cannot vote a special road tax election in that district by virtue of their being property owners of the district, according to an opinion handed down by Attorney General Crawford. "Where the law says the taxpayers of the district, it means the taxpayers who are legal voters in said district," says the attorney general. "Evidently it does not mean minor children, insane persons, persons who are inmates of the penitentiary, or any of those. Therefore, to be a legal voter at a special road district meeting, one must be a resident of a district at the time when such meeting is held. The other section of the statute which pertains upon this subject provides specifically that one must be a bona fide resident of the district."

Prineville young people enjoyed a skating carnival on the 16th which seems to have been a very pleasant affair.

and explained that he vetoed the wool tariff bill because he believed that such a report as he now transmits was necessary for intelligent action.

Paisley Pick-ups

(Chewaucan Press)

Mr. Martin Lauritzen left on Monday for Oakland, Cal., where he will visit relatives for a few months this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kelsav were Paisley visitors on Tuesday, having come in on business. Mr. Kelsav is now feeding a number of his cattle, his motto being "don't let 'em get poor in the first place, and you will have more cattle in the spring."

F. A. Remington, postmaster, storekeeper and farmer, of Lake, is one of the men who are making a name for Central Oregon, through his methods of cultivation. Mr. Remington says he does not want water, he wants tillage, and he acts results.

C. E. Robinson has leased his Summer Lake ranch, formerly known as the Newby place, to W. A. Tingley, lately of Oklahoma. The latter gentleman is a practical farmer and will no doubt bring the land to high state of cultivation.

sult of this conference I believe the bondholders will come to Oregon in the near future for the purpose of going over the ground with the Desert Land Board. I believe such a visit will result in relieving the financial needs of the company and so far to bring about the complete reclamation of this great property.

"I called the Secretary of the Interior's attention to the option-selling operations of some of our Carey act companies, and he assured me the state

GOVERNORS' TRIP EAST

Concluded from page 1

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

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" 3.00 " - 2.00
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" 2.00 " - 1.45
" 1.75 " - 1.25

We also have a number of Bargains in Ladies' High Shoes

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would have the hearty co-operation of his office in the matter of suppression of all illegal practices. I also took up with Secretary Fisher the matter of a speedy and final adjustment of all of Oregon's swamp claims, and proposed that the Federal Government appoint an agent to act with an agent appointed by the state, and investigate. The Secretary thought the suggestion a good one, and it is quite likely that we will be able to get together on the matter.

"With the Chief Forester I discussed my plan for the creation of state forest through the exchange of scattering

school sections in the Federal forest reserve for a compact body of timbered lands, and found him very much in favor of the plan. We were apart, however, in the matter of a basis upon which to make the exchange. The Chief Forester contended that the exchange should be made through a valued basis, while I contended that it should be upon an acre-for-acre basis. My idea if we get these lands is to withdraw them permanently from sale and create a state forest, to be turned over to one of our colleges. The mature timber can be marketed and the logged-off lands be reforested."

W E wish our many friends and patrons A Happy and Prosperous New Year. ❄ ❄

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100 Pair of Ladies' Low Cut Shoes at Over-Stock Reductions:

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" 3.50 " - 2.50
" 3.00 " - 2.00
" 2.75 " - 1.85

ALL \$2.50 VALUES, - \$1.65
" 2.25 " - 1.50
" 2.00 " - 1.45
" 1.75 " - 1.25

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