

Lake County Examiner

Official Paper of Lake County, Oregon

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Lakeview, Oregon, Thursday, January 9, 1913

THE 1913 TAX LEVY

The tax levy for all purposes for 1913 is eight and one-half mills, as against eleven and three-fourths mills last year.

While this levy is one of the lowest ever made by Lake County, yet the amount of money for the public schools has been increased from two and one-half mills for 1912, to two and seven-tenths mills for 1913.

The law only provides for a levy of \$3 per capita for children of school age for school purposes, but this year the amount raised for the public schools will be in excess of \$20 for every child of school age in the county. This very liberal provision should place the public schools of Lake County in the first rank for educational efficiency.

The tax for road purposes was reduced a half mill from the levy of 1912, but inasmuch as most of the metal culverts and road machinery necessary for the county, have been purchased, nearly all of the money raised this year can be used in actual road construction.

The tax levy for all special funds, such as the seap bounty fund, the High School fund and the County School Library funds, have been included in the levy for County purposes, and when the taxes are collected the amount required for each fund will be transferred from the general fund as provided by law.

By including all of these funds in one levy much expense in clerical work necessary to extend these funds on the assessment rolls by the county clerk, and also the segregation of the several amounts to the different funds by the sheriff is saved to the taxpayers.

It is safe to say that Lake County will continue to have the lowest tax levy of any county in Oregon, so long as the present business methods of efficiency and economy are followed.

OREGONIAN ANNUAL

As the old year gave place to the new the Portland Oregonian issued a most creditable annual edition. This year's number consisted of 78 pages and was filled with news of the development and progress of Oregon and its metropolis. The publication is of great value to the state as it will most likely find its way into every nook of the earth and serve the good purpose of heralding to the outside world the news, resources and possibilities of the entire state.

To give one a vague idea of the undertaking of printing such a mammoth issue the following bit of information is given:

If all the paper that was used in printing The Oregonian's annual edition last week were stretched in a straight line, the full width of the ordinary newspaper's page, it would reach from Portland to Omaha on the east, more than 250 miles beyond the Mexican border on the south and to the vicinity of Jimenez, Alaska on the north. The edition consisted of 120,000 papers. The paper weighed on pound and four ounces each, making the total weight of the edition 145,000 pounds, or nearly 72 1/2 tons.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT

The appropriation of large sums by the state governments to build trunk roads through the country ought to encourage every small community to improve its local communications, is the good advice given by the Oregonian. There ought not to be the slightest conflict between the promoters of the trunk lines of roads and the villages situated at a distance from their course. Cross roads are of little value until the main thoroughfares have been built. When that fundamental work has been done they become invaluable: Both tasks should proceed together. The state can not do everything. Much must be left to the public-spirited initiative of separate communities. One essential preliminary is to get rid of the feeling that work done for the public is wasted. It is not wasted. It is often the most profitable kind of work in direct money returns. A man who sends his team and hand to build a piece of road with no expectation of pay will receive returns in the increased value of his lands. Clubs should be formed in every village to

work for good roads, and they should be ready to spend money freely in addition to the regular road taxes.

We shall never have good roads in Oregon and Washington until individuals learn that the money spent upon them is a good investment. In no other way can it be made to return as heavy interest. This lesson has been learned in some places, but in many others it has still to be taught. Farmers are too apt to look upon funds spent on roads as so much dead loss. The truth is that nothing pays so well. There are many little things which public-spirited men in every community can do to help the cause. They can build and use the "split-log drag," which has proved so useful upon the roads wherever it has been tried. Instructions for making this simple implement are given in one of the Government bulletins, which may be obtained gratis by writing to the Department of Agriculture. Moreover, each man who wishes well to the cause of good roads ought to go out now and then and actually fill up some mudhole or drain some miserable slough. He will thus set a good example which neighbors may possibly follow in the course of time. This part of the world will never attract settlers as it should until we have solved the problem of good roads, and that problem will never be solved until every individual learns to do his part.

OREGON TRUNK COMING

Ancient possibilities of the Hill railroad building through Lakeview on the line between Portland and San Francisco the Oregon Journal gives the following editorial comment:

James J. Hill did not come to Oregon on a gamble. His whole railroad career has been one of consummate design.

The \$50,000,000 he spent on the North Bank as the finishing touch to his transcontinental line was not spent for a city but for an empire. He wants more than the business of Portland as sustenance from which to pay the interest on bonds and dividends on stocks in that great enterprise.

His railroad philosophy is a philosophy of breadth. Extensions and leaders for converting a line into a system is the policy synonymous with his name.

It is reported that their is to be an extension of the Oregon Trunk to Lakeview for a connection with the Reno road, and that the junction will afford access of the Gould lines to Portland and the extension of Hill operations far to the southward. It would also afford Hill access to San Francisco. That Hill has sought access to California is proven, first, by seven months of time spent by a corps of his engineers in surveying a line from Bend into the Sacramento Valley, and second, by the fact that such an arrangement would match the known Hill policy of aggressiveness and invasion.

It is asserted that at a point fifty miles beyond Bend there is a maximum altitude from which a boxcar started in either direction would roll from its own momentum into Portland or San Francisco, the maximum grade in the latter direction being six-tenths of one per cent.

Railroad rumors are often thin air. Whatever may be the fact in present reports there is one certain proposition that may be assumed as definite and incontestable.

Mr. Hill has yet a large program and a lot to do in the railroad world of Oregon and he will do it.

REMINISCENCES

The following interesting reminiscences of the Goose Lake Valley and Klamath County by C. B. Watson, now of Ashland, appears in the Klamath Herald.

Forty years ago—pole bridge, board shanty, called "tavern," little shack on the point of rocks, called "store"; blacksmith shop, where the horses were shod and ramshackle wagons toggled up; one shanty where people lived aside from the tavern; a shed where hay (wild hay) was stored, and jaded horses fed; then rocks, and toads, and snakes, and sagebrush. Sage, sage, sage brush every where—miles and miles of it—and alkali and "Injuns"—and the Applegates and Shooks and a few other "first families."

That was Lankville and the Klamath country forty years ago. Between here and Alkali Valley was only sage brush, alkali, jack rabbits, coyotes and "Injuns." Between Alkali Valley and Yanax, ditto, and so on to Goose Lake. A few hardy

pioneers had invaded Goose Lake Valley; a garrison of soldiers was stationed on the mountains bordering Warner Valley and a few stockmen in that valley. From Warner to Steles mountain were only coyotes, jack rabbits, antelopes (thousands of them), and occasionally a mountain sheep—plenty of them, perhaps, but they managed to keep out of sight, as a rule, and everywhere was sage, sage and the smell of it. Bunch grass there was in abundance—Indians, too, but they kept out of sight, for the great Modoc war was brewing, and broke a few months later. On and on and on we wandered. To the Owyhee, across Whiskey Hills, swam Snake River, and like Columbus, on, over the great plains, where are now cities and towns, and fields made great by the push and vigor that has carried water to the desert and made it to blossom like the rose.

I sit here now, on that point of rocks in a comfortable structure of brick and stone, and hammer out these recollections on a typewriter, and wonder what "Uncle George" Nurse would say if he could see it, and talk over the telephone, and turn a button when he wanted to light up his tavern. I remember the Modoc war and the terror of it. I saw Captain Jack and his confederates hanged at Fort Klamath in the fall of '73. I set up and published the first newspaper in Southern Oregon east of the Cascade mountains, and remember many frontier incidents that have made widows and orphans, and rich men and poor men; incidents that made outlaws of good men, and gave reputations to men who were not entitled to them. These thoughts almost sidetrack me into philosophizing, but I must leave philosophy to some other occasion.

Later, as a United States deputy surveyor, I set many a corner, where, since then, other corners have been established—i. e., corners in timber, corners in stock ranges, corners in eligible water sites, etc. etc. Queer world, this; but my philosophy tugs me to speculate on men and things. As I look back at it it seems like a moving picture show, and yet, moving pictures were not known then. In 1873 I visited Crater Lake. Its existence as an entity was then only admitted by the very few who had seen it. No road nor trail led to it, and to stand on its banks then and look into it gave the thrill that can only come to the discoverer of great things. People who see it now from the cushioned seats of an auto, who have traveled to it over smooth roads and regulated grades, have not seen it at its greatest. Neither will any one ever again see it so. Many things like these are the pegs upon which history can only truthfully be hung, and yet the real "seers" of things are seldom the historians of them, and the world gets them badly jumbled.

I was the first resident attorney licensed to practice law in Lake county, and Lake then embraced what is now Lake and Klamath. I mixed in politics in Jackson county when that county embraced what is now Jackson, Klamath and Lake, and remember how we fumed with impatience when waiting for the returns from Chewaucan to reach Jacksonville, the county seat. There was less than 1,000 votes then in that whole territory. There are people now living in Klamath county who have lived in three counties, and have never moved. But enough of this. I seem moved to fill in the picture of which I have only sketched the frame. I will leave this to the leisure moments of the "old timers."

Domestic Science Course

For the benefit of the ladies of Lakeview and vicinity who wish to take a short course in Domestic Science, the weeks beginning January 13th and ending January 24th will be given this special work. Two classes will be formed, the first in plain cookery and the second for more advanced work. No tuition will be charged but a fee to cover all cooking material used will be charged as follows: First class fee \$1.50 and the second or advanced class, \$2.50.

The classes will meet daily, making a course of ten lessons. Lectures on different Domestic Science subjects will be given throughout the course and the reference library will be free to all who take the work. All those desiring to take this course will please register at once, stating which class is desired, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Address or telephone, O. M. Gardner, Supt.

Free School Lectures

At the High School building in the sewing room there will be a given a course of lectures on following subjects: "Nutritive value of foods;" "Principles of cooking;" "Adaptation of foods to climate, occupation and age;" "Meats;" "Carbohydrates;" The lectures will be at 1.30 p. m., and will be on January 15, 17, 21, 22, and 24. All ladies interested in any of these subjects are urged to attend whether

POSSIBILITIES OF CENTRAL OREGON

Much Land Awaits the Hand of the Industrious Settler

With an area of public land almost 20,000,000 acres in extent, Oregon offers to the settler probably greater inducements than any other North western State—says the Oregonian.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres here that require only the efforts of the settler to render them highly productive. The homesteader or the irrigator who would take advantage of the land laws has a favorable opening here to make a home for himself and family.

It should not be understood, however, that there are lands in this state open to entry in fully settled districts or even the large communities. This idea is unwarranted. Much of the unappropriated land remaining in the public domain is probably equal to any in the state in quality, but it must be found in the newer and little developed sections. Naturally it is in a wild condition. Anyone who seeks public land in Oregon should not delude himself with the idea that he can acquire, free of charge, a quarter section convenient to transportation lines or ready for the plow. He will meet with disappointment if this is his plan when he comes here.

A great portion of the public lands in this state is naturally unutilized for agricultural purposes and has not been taken up for this reason. Much of it, however, is desirable for farming and remains Government property because it lies far from the railroads, with the construction of rail lines, however, now going forward in this state, these lands will become valuable. Thousands of acres have been filed upon during the past year in Central Oregon where the approach of the Hill and Harriman lines up the Deschutes Canyon is solving the great problem of transportation. This is a bugbear that has hitherto kept interior Oregon from developing. It has been virtually a wilderness since the beginning of things because Oregon railroads have been built almost wholly along the border of the state. On the north the Harriman lines followed the Columbia River, on the west the Southern Pacific traverses the state from north to south west of the Cascade mountains, the natural barrier that has fenced off the great mid-state region denied it an outlet.

Government land is scattered throughout the state, every county, with the probable exception of Multnomah, having some unclaimed areas. The only practical way for the intending settler to satisfy himself as to the value of these public lands is to inspect the records in the various land offices and then make a personal visit to the tract desired.

Another point should be borne in mind by the intending settler. Laxity in the administration of the land laws which formerly prevailed permitted an evasion of the strict letter of the law as regards homestead, but that time has passed. The settler if he hopes to secure a title, must occupy the land in good faith and make it his home.

Government lands in this state are devoted to agricultural, timber, desert and mineral claims, depending upon their character and the manner in which they may be obtained.

State lands include all of those classifications and are obtained by purchase, regardless of their character. Government lands are obtained through the land offices, of which there are six in this state, located at Roseburg, Portland, Lakeview, The Dalles, LaGrande and Burns. The records are open to the public in these offices, and the officials of each will give such information as they possess regarding vacant tracts.

Oregon has about 500,000 acres of school lands, the most of which lie east of the mountains, and it is sold at not less than \$7.50 per acre. A settler may purchase any amount of this land up to 320 acres, and

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they are members of the cooking class or not. Remember there is absolutely no charge for these lectures, so make it a point to come and get some good of the school.



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YOUR NEXT SUIT should be a Hart Schaffner & Marx—there are many reasons why. H. S. & M. Clothes are being worn by thousands of men. H. S. & M. Clothes are always the latest in style. H. S. & M. Clothes are made from the very best fabrics. H. S. & M. Clothes are made by the very best tailors. H. S. & M. Clothes give style, service and satisfaction. Unlike other makes of clothes, if you have a H. S. & M. Suit you know the truth of these statements; if you have not, the first suit you buy will convince you. A big variety of Tweeds, Cheviots and Casimeres in the latest shades, also plain blacks and blues. Prices

\$20.00 to \$30.00



"Everything to Use, Eat and Wear"

Basket Ball

Thursday evening the boys of the High School basket ball team will play the L. S. P. A. C. team in the gymnasium in the old school building. Admission 25cts.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

LOST—One bay roan horse, branded Y on left hip, some white on face. One small dark roan horse mule, brand O—O (bridle bit) on shoulder. One light bay mare mule, light nose. Brand M on left shoulder. One black horse 2/3 mule, left eye out, brand Crown 7 M on left shoulder. Liberal reward 2/3 will be given for information leading to their recovery. Manual Sanders, Lakeview, Oregon, January 9, 1913.

FOR SALE—Make Offer—16c acre N. E. 1/4 Sec. 1, T. 37, R. 22 East W. M. Lake Co.—Address Stockton, 3141 Parallel, Kansas City, Kas.

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 397 acres, within the Fremont National Forest, Oregon, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, on March 4, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned

some, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to March 4, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The E 1/2 of SE 1/4, Sec. 4 T. 34 S., R. 21 E., W. M., except a strip 33 feet wide described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at a point 16 1/2 feet east of the quarter corner between Secs 4 and 9, above townships, and range, extending thence 16 1/2 feet on each side of a line running north 29 chains, to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary of the tract; the net area being 79 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of Harry Morron, Valley Falls, Oregon; List 6-774.

The SE 1/4, Sec. 9, T. 36 S., R. 21 E., except a strip 33 feet wide off the west side of the tract; the net area being 158 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of William J. Thomas, Valley Falls, Oregon; List 6-789.

The SE 1/4 of NE 1/4, the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Sec. 19, the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, the E 1/2 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, and the W 1/2 of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4, Sec. 20, and the N 1/2 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4, Sec. 29, T. 33 S., R. 18 E., containing 160 acres, application of David James Jones, Paisley Oregon; List 6-822. Approved, December 10, 1912. S. V. PROUDFIT, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Loyalty In Piano Retailing

Forty-six years of piano selling in one family stands for something—

IT STANDS for Reliability
 IT STANDS for Satisfaction
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 IT STANDS also for Durable Pianos and Players at Fair Prices

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