

Lake County Examiner

HAS THE CIRCULATION—PRINTS THE NEWS—REACHES THE PEOPLE

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LAKEVIEW BENEFITTED

N.-C.-O. MAKES BIG REDUCTION ON CLASS RATES

New Rate Is 83 Cents From Reno Against \$1.31 Before--Effective March 20th--Nevada Jobbers After Business

That which comes as an important event to the people of this place as well as all places adjacent to the N.-C.-O. Railway is the following announcement in the Nevada State Journal regarding that company materially lowering class rates all along its line:

The Nevada California Oregon railroad voluntarily has made a reduction in class rates between all turnpoints on its lines and adjacent territory.

The reduction amounts to from 25 to 35 per cent of existing rates and goes into effect March 20.

The reduced rates are similar, in respect to those asked for by the Reno Commercial club, and which the interstate commerce commission refused to put into force.

The railroad believes that the time is ripe for a general reduction of freight rates, and voluntarily has taken the step which gives Reno an opportunity to compete with Sacramento and Portland in supplying the territory tapped by the N. C. O.

The lowered rates will be of enormous aid to wholesalers and jobbers in Reno. The rich Lakeview territory, which is tributary to this city, will be opened to local business men, and other territories will become markets for Reno shippers. These territories, heretofore, have been served by California and Oregon centers and Reno

was shut out owing to the high rates in force.

Mr. C. T. Stevenson, secretary of the Reno Commercial club, is elated over the reduction and, speaking for the club said:

"The reduction of rates announced by the N.-C.-O. will open up that vast territory which lies in the vicinity of Lakeview, which, owing to its geographical position, is tributary to Reno.

"Heretofore our shippers were unable to compete with California because the rates were against us, but now we are on an equal footing and I look to see Reno benefit enormously as a result.

"The N.-C.-O. taps our territory, a rich territory that is rapidly growing in population. The new rates will enable our shippers to supply this growing market and, as each local interest will have representatives covering the whole eastern slope of the Sierras, the annual volume of business will be increased materially.

"Firmly I believe that whatever loss the road may sustain through the reduction of rates will be more than counterbalanced by the larger business it will handle.

"At any rate, the Commercial club and the business men of Reno welcome the change and believe that the

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SAIN MEETS WITH MORE OPPOSITION

Resident Desires to Retain Old Name of Crooked Creek

Perhaps our friend Mr. Sain did not contemplate so much opposition and criticism when he suggested the change in the name of Crooked Creek valley. The latest communication protesting such an idea comes from H. A. Brattain of Paisley, Ex Representative from this district. Mr. Brattain says:

"Paisley, Oregon, Feb. 11th, 1913.

"Editor Lake County Examiner: In a recent issue is an article by C. M. Sain proposing, as he says, to change the name Crooked Creek to Chandler Valley. He says Crooked Creek is a misnomer; it signifies nothing. I have always understood this stream was named after General Crook, the noted Indian fighter, who had the reputation of civilizing more Indians than any other officer ever sent into this part of the Country by Uncle Sam. The correct name of this Valley and Stream is Crooks Valley and Crook Creek or at least that was the understanding of the earlier pioneers and why not let it ever remain so as to attribute to the memory of a gallant Indian fighter."

TARIFF ON WOOL HIGHLY FAVORED

Woolgrowers Association Argue Against Re-cinding Duty

What is regarded as one of the most comprehensive discussions of the wool tariff ever presented to Congress was filed by the National Woolgrowers' Association before the House Ways and Means committee. The brief was compiled by National Secretary McClure, and recites the history of all wool tariffs from 16 per cent duty imposed in 1816 to the present showing from Government statistics the appreciable effect of these various acts on the wool supply and the sheep industry. From 1816 to 1912, asserts brief, the wool schedule has been revised 18 times.

Some of the most noticeable effects of the tariff on wool production are cited as the decrease following Cleveland free wool, when the production of the United States decreased 89,500,000 pounds in four years; the restoration of the present duty witnessing a steady increase in production, amounting to over 50,000,000 up to 1912. Fear of a reduction of the wool tariff, the brief asserts, will show a decrease for the 1912 production.

Canada is cited as an example of what free wool will do for the United States. With a climate and general conditions far surpassing the United States as a sheep raising country, the sheep industry of the Dominion is insignificant five states in this country each having more sheep than the whole of Canada, which offers no protection to its wool. Germany once had 30,000,000 sheep, but now has less than 7,000,000 because of the free admission of wool from countries where it can be raised more cheaply. England, often cited as an example of a thriving sheep industry without protection, really extends to the sheepmen far greater protection than the United States, the brief avers, and has done so for more than 100 years by absolutely prohibiting the entry of a live sheep into that country. The result is that the English grower receives as much as the American and can take less for the wool.

Figures are quoted to show that there are sheep on 610,000 farms in this country; \$7,000,000 is annually expended for labor in this industry. \$23,000,000 is paid the farmer for forage and \$4,000,000 paid in taxes by sheepmen. The cost of maintaining the 52,000,000

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FIRST SHEEP OF SEASON SHIPPED

Ohandler Brothers Make Good Sale of Winter Fed Lambs

The first shipment of fat stock from this section during the Winter time was made yesterday by C. D. Arthur and consisted of 1600 lambs. They were purchased from S. B. and Dan Chandler and were consigned to the San Francisco market. Last Fall there was no satisfactory market for these lambs, and as a consequence they were held by their owners and prepared for the Winter market. The price paid was five and a half cents per pound, weighing being made at the feed yards. The average weight was about 75 pounds, thus netting the owners something over \$4 per head.

Later last Fall the lambs were placed on feed, and for some ten weeks they were given a ration of grain and hay.

An accurate account of the feed was kept, and it averaged 80 cents per head for the entire time. Inasmuch as the price for lambs last Fall did not exceed \$3 per head the experiment netted a very handsome profit.

HEARING FINISHED IN JOE FINE CASE

Defendant Is Discharged From Custody on \$6000 Bail

Joe Fine, who shot and wounded Cecil Dixon on the evening of February 4, in Warner valley, came over to Lakeview last Thursday in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Walter Dent and upon arrival was turned over to the local authorities.

The defendant the following morning was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2500 to appear for examination which was set for Tuesday afternoon, February 11, at two o'clock, before Justice of the Peace Chas. Umbach. On that day the testimony of the witnesses, Warren and Wilbur Laird, was heard and upon motion of L. F. Conn, attorney for the defendant, an adjournment was had until nine o'clock this morning. When the case was called at that time the defendant's attorney stated that no witnesses would be presented in his behalf whereupon the Court admitted the defendant to bail in the sum of \$6,000 which was furnished, and the defendant discharged from custody of the sheriff.

The substance of the testimony submitted in regard to the affair is practically in accordance with the statements made in last week's Examiner, other than the shooting was done by Fine, with a 32 20 calibre Colts revolver, when Dixon at the time was armed with a rifle.

The shooting was witnessed by Mage Fine, "Chico," A. G. Wortman and son, Frank, Warren Laird and Wilbur Laird. The testimony that was made Tuesday afternoon showed that Cecil Dixon stopped at the Warren Laird place and took supper there before going to the cabin, where the shooting occurred, which is located about a quarter of a mile from the Laird ranch. Dixon had a mule packed with bedding and a camp outfit which he was taking to the cabin. When Dixon, who was accompanied by Wilbur Laird, started for the cabin he was armed with a shot gun, but after getting near enough to the place to hear hammering, went back to Laird's and procured a rifle. "The mule was not taken to the house, Dixon leaving the animal, setting a rapid pace for the cabin. He was closely followed by Wilbur Laird and Warren Laird, the latter reaching the cabin just as the shooting was being done. The testimony further showed that Dixon was taking some board from a wagon in which they were being loaded, as they were being taken off the cabin, when Joe Fine came from the interior of the house and fired the shots. After the two shots were fired Joe Fine handed the gun over to Warren Laird who also took Dixon's rifle and gave both guns to Wilbur Laird.

GOOD PRICES EXPECTED

1913 WOOL CROP WILL BE BEST EVER MARKETING

No Crops Yet Contracted But Indications are Favorable For Good Opening--Winter Been Advantageous for Sheepmen

Relative to the wool market the opinion seems to be general that prices will be fully as good as a year ago. However, there is no disposition to contract for wool on the sheep's back, as was the case locally last year, but then there is no telling what Frank Rickey will do when he gets his neck bowed. Last year Mr. Rickey slipped in here with an auto, and before the general public was aware of the fact, he had purchased a large number of clips at what was considered above the market price. Before the season closed he had purchased nearly all of the Lake County wool, other buyers who had formerly been in the market making no effort to check his onslaught.

Last year's crop was considered far above the average for wools in this section, owing to favorable range and weather conditions, but this year it promises to be even better. The sheep went into the Winter in excellent condition, and everything has been favorable for them during the season that is now drawing to a close. A few weeks since some fear existed on account of heavy storms, but at the critical moment weather conditions changed and no ill effects whatever resulted. Manuel Sanders, the well known sheepman, a few days ago came in from the desert, and he reports the sheep to be in better condition than he ever saw

them before. He saw a great number of bands and in every instance the sheep were in fine shape, with plenty of good range to last them until shearing time. To an Examiner representative Mr. Sanders was positive in the statement that the crop of wool this coming Spring would be the best that was ever marketed in Lake county. Such being the case it is improbable that but one buyer will be in the local market when the buying season opens.

As to condition in the Northwest generally, The Oregonian publishes the following:

"Wool shorn from mutton sheep is beginning to make its appearance in the market. Early shearing has been under way for some time at Montana points, and has also started around Toppenish, Wash. Only small quantities have been offered so far, but in view of the lightness of spot stocks everywhere, dealers are interested in the offerings.

"The buyers have not altered their belief in a probable quiet opening of the coming market. No disposition to contract for wool on the sheep's back is shown. The dealers believe that wool will open on the same basis as last year, but they do not think there will be a repetition of the advancing market of 1912, unless the tariff action by Congress is more favorable than is now indicated."

NEW ARRIVAL IS WELL IMPRESSED

Praises Lakeview's Assets and Institutions; Future Predicted

Editor the Examiner: Will you kindly permit a stranger in your city to report to you a few impressions this far received? Coming so far out into "the wilderness," the size and up-to-date appearance of the town itself was an agreeable surprise. Its sheltered location—under the shadow of its eastern wall of hills, with its broad serene outlook across the fertile valley rimmed by the blue Sierras on the west—is sufficiently picturesque to awaken the admiration of any passing stranger. The N.-C.-O. Railroad station is a gem of substantial architecture; the Court House is admirably located, and worthy of the pride of the citizens of the town and county. The splendid Heryford building, approaching completion, would be considered an ornament to any town of more than twice the size of Lakeview; while the \$65,000 High School building—fully equipped, and under excellent management—gives a most favorable impression of the public interest in education.

But another valuable, the less conspicuous, evidence of the community's intelligence and public spirit, is the Free Library and Reading Room, which considering its rather obscure location, was a genuine surprise to the writer. It is certainly a model of neatness and tasteful care, as well as of comfort, and is already well stocked with a choice and valuable selection of books, periodicals and other literature. It speaks well for the enterprise and intelligent co-operation of the community to have thus generously provided for the intellectual demands of the town and vicinity—a wise provision often lamentably absent in larger and supposedly progressive communities.

The foregoing are all valuable and significant assets; and with the splendid natural resources of the surrounding districts—and the prospective railways, with their accompanying increase

JOHN M. DUKE IS VICTIM OF CANCER

Honored Citizen Passes Away at Age of 59 Years

John Madison Duke died Tuesday, February 11, at the home of his brother James P. Duke, down the valley. Death was caused from cancer of the stomach.

Deceased was born in Benton County, Mo., in October 1853, being 59 years of age at the time of death. In 1886 he was married to Lillian Allen in the state of Colorado. To them were born five children four of whom, James, Frank, Nellie and Harry, survive their father. His beloved wife preceded him to the grave several years. Beside the children left to mourn his death are four brothers, James P. and F. M., of this valley; Walter, of Fresno County, Cal.; and Sam, of Island County, Wash.; three sisters, Mrs. Cogburn, of this place, Mrs. Walter Sherlock and Mrs. Clarence Unlap, of Alturas; and one step brother, E. C. Thurston, of Lakeview.

John Duke came here last Summer from Goldfield, Nevada. He had followed the life of a miner for the past several years and consequently had endured the many hardships incident to such a career. It is thought that in this manner he contracted the dreaded disease that ended his life. Before death he expressed satisfaction of being prepared to go, and exhorted all to get ready to meet God.

Private funeral services, conducted by the Rev. A. F. Simmons were held yesterday at the James Duke home, and the body was brought to Lakeview and interred beside the remains of his father in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery.

The Alturas papers report a case of diphtheria in that town.

Of incoming settlers and capital—there would appear to be abundant incentive to continue to press forward untiringly for still better things than have as yet been realized.

Yours for progress and the public betterment. J. P. S.

URGE HARMONY IN ROADS PROGRAM

Thompson Proposes Conference Committee from Both Houses

In regard to the concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Thompson calling for the appointment of a conference committee, three members from each house, to work out a harmonious plan for road legislation in the state, the Oregon Journal gives the following editorial comment:

Senator Lair Thompson proposes a general conference committee as a means of harmonizing the two houses of the legislature on a roads program. It is an excellent plan. It is a way to avoid confusion and distraction. It is a method for preventing a drift into hopeless entanglement and division with the houses at war with each other.

If this legislature will present a reasonable roads program, it will be accepted by the people. There is no legislation more important. The mood of the citizenry is most favorable. There is a stronger sentiment for highway improvement than ever before. Harmony in the legislature will be the forerunner of harmony throughout the state.

It is a situation that casts heavy responsibility upon the legislative body. There is no use to complain about the drift of population to the cities if we do nothing to arrest it. The way to check it is to make life on the farm profitable and attractive.

You can preach your head off to the boy to remain on the farm, but if his labor there is not adequately rewarded, he will not stay in the country. You can gladden him with descriptions of the lure of the land, but if his way to the neighbors or to town is huddled in mud or dust, he will not be attracted. Good roads will remove the isolation. Good roads will help to make the farm profitable. Good roads and education along agricultural lines are potent factors by which to build up the country districts, and the country districts are the real wealth of the state. The legislature faces no higher duty

PRICES OF HAY ARE REPUDIATED

Somers & Company Quote Ten Dollars For Goose Lake Valley Hay

"Lakeview Examiner,

"Lakeview, Oregon. "Gentlemen: A clipping from your paper of Jan. 16th was handed us the other day wherein it was stated that we were offering \$27 and \$28 per ton for Hay f.o.b. Lakeview. We have read the item with some interest but do not believe that it is your policy to create any false impression, and it is for this reason we write you.

"Evidently some of the country papers have seen your article and have published brief items in regard to the price, which gives the farmers all over the country a false impression in regard to the value of hay. We did purchase 100 tons of Timothy hay which we are bringing to San Francisco as a sample shipment to see how timothy from your section will take on our market. Timothy Hay is seldom used here, our standard being Grain say, Wheat, Oats and Wheat and Oats. The price which we paid for the Hay was nothing like that mentioned in your article. We paid \$10 per ton f.o.b. Lakeview for the hay and the freight of \$7 per ton makes it cost us \$17 delivered at San Francisco. Many people have written us in regard to Hay and when we indicate its real value, they seem greatly surprised as they understand we are paying the prices which have been indicated in your paper. This condition naturally is not a healthy one; it misleads farmers and creates impressions which are bad for all concerned.

"We write therefore, believing it advisable for you to endeavor to correct if possible the false impression which your article has conveyed to not only people of your section, but to people in parts of California where your paper finds circulation. Yours very truly,

"Somers & Co.

"B. R. J. Somers, V. Pres."

than to provide a well balanced and constructive roads program.