

# THE SPOKANE INDIAN RESERVATION

THIS IS THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF THREE NEWS LETTERS ON THE OPENING TO SETTLEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THREE INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON, NORTHERN IDAHO AND WESTERN MONTANA.

Though the Spokane reservation in eastern Washington, to be open to registration of applicants for homestead entry July 15 to August 5, at the United States land office in this city, contains 155,000 acres, of which 66,000 have been allotted to the Indians, only 6,000 acres, classified as agricultural lands will be thrown open to settlement during the drawings at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, August 9. The remaining 83,000 acres are timber and mineral lands. The timbered lands cannot be entered. The reservation is 30 miles northwest of Spokane. As proximity to markets makes those lands desirable, it is expected that thousands of homeseekers will file applications.

The lands surrounding the reservation, which is served by the Columbia and the Spokane rivers, has been occupied for years. There are several towns at distances of from 14 to 20 miles to the south. These are Reardan, Davenport and Creston. Miles is on the reservation boundary, where the waters of the Spokane and Columbia rivers meet. The town was formerly Fort Spokane. Captain John McA. Webster is the Indian agent in charge. Springdale is three and one-half miles from the northeast corner of the reservation. At each of these towns there are general stores and hotel and livery accommodations, while Reardan, Davenport and Springdale have banks. These towns may be reached in a few hours' ride from Spokane, and from each is a good wagon road to the reservation.

The lands is level and is covered with a scattering growth of yellow pine trees, which will yield from 500,000 to 750,000 feet board measure, the quarter section. There is little undergrowth. There are two sawmills, each within a mile of the boundary of the reservation. The soil is sandy with a little white clay intermingled. It should probably be rated as agricultural land of the second class. The altitude is 1,800 feet above sea level, or a little lower than the city of Spokane. The climate is similar to that of other portions of the Inland Empire. There are no high winds, as the valley at that point is protected by mountain ranges on both sides.

The land is best adapted to fruit raising. Soil, climate and altitude render it especially available for apple growing and small fruit culture. To insure crops, irrigation should be provided. There is no water available to be supplied by gravity, but wells from 25 to 35 feet in depth should provide ample supply.

Much of the land allotted to the Indians has been and can be leased through the Indian agent. When an Indian dies his allotment, on application of the heirs, is sold by the Indian agent to the highest bidder and the proceeds distributed among the heirs. Lands belonging to Indians, who are unable to utilize them by reason of age, illness or disability, may be sold in like manner.

Many of these allotments are irrigated from springs and creeks crossing their own boundaries and are suitable for the production of all fruits grown in this climate. Peaches and pears equal to the choicest fruits exhibited in our expositions are grown on these lands.

Chamokane creek, which bounds the reservation on the east, is one of the best trout streams in the northwest. The reserve is a natural haunt for pheasants, grouse and quail, and there is some big game. Heretofore whites were not permitted to hunt on these lands without permission from the Indian agent, and as an Indian never carries a shot-gun, game birds are plentiful.

The mineral lands have never been opened to prospecting. The mineral belt, containing the great ledges of the Deer Trail country, crosses the reservation. The tungsten mines at Germania are on its border. Samples of copper, silver and tungsten ore of remarkable richness have been brought out by prospectors, who made secret excursions into the forbidden territory.

The Washington Water Power company of Spokane, is developing an immense power at the Little Falls, on the Spokane river, adjoining the lands to be opened. This will provide electric power for pumping and other purposes at a small cost, as the distance of transmission is short. Two lines of electric railways are projected from Spokane to Miles. One of these will be built by the Spokane & Inland Empire Electric railway system, headed by Jay P. Graves, who is backed by Chicago, New York and Boston capitalists. This company already has more than 220 miles of electric lines in operation in eastern Washington and northern Idaho. One of its lines is within a few miles of the Coeur d'Alene reservation.

The Indians on the Spokane reservation are generally intelligent and peaceable and all are self-supporting. In character, they are as far above the vagabond Siwash who frequent the alleys and backdoors of the city, as the white farmers are above the common hoboes. Chief Joseph, head of the once powerful Nez Perce tribe, who gave General O. O. Howard his hardest fight in the frontier days, lived there several years after his banishment from the Snake river country. He was the most intelligent Indian of his time, and his death was deplored by the whites and reds alike.

Antoine Sheela is the sole survivor of the old chiefs. He lives in the Antwoine valley, near the Okanogan river. In the early days there was only one great chief, but before his death he appointed three, one of whom is old Antoine, who is head of the tribe. Most of the Indians live in houses and cultivate small farms, while the squaws busy themselves with basket-making and bead work, at which they are adepts. They like to visit and they are never too busy to feast and talk of the days that were and of those to come.

## GIRLS' CHINESE MISSION ROUTED

### Chicago Police Find Six Young Women With Twenty of the Orientals.

Chicago, June 28.—Twenty Chinese students grouped about six young women teachers were routed by the police Sunday from a mission meeting conducted for several weeks in the basement of a south side apartment building by three sisters.

The police were roused to action by the complaints of persons living near the mission. The police informed the sisters after their raid that under the building laws the basement could not be used as a school and hinted that it might be well to close it up entirely. The teachers refused to do this and moved the school upstairs into some private rooms.

When the police entered the Chinese broke for the doors and windows. Only six returned for the adjourned session upstairs.

### No Trace of Leon Ling.

New York.—On the ninth day after the discovery of Elsie Sigel's body and presumably the 18th day after the crime was committed the New York police are obliged to admit that they are further than ever from a clue to the whereabouts of Leon Ling, the Chinese who is thought to have killed her.

### Ruled It a Trust.

Kansas City.—A jury in the circuit court here returned a verdict for \$19,000 in favor of the Co-operative Live Stock Commission company, which is backed by several livestock growers in the west and southwest, against 13 members of the Traders' Live Stock Exchange. The suit was brought under the anti-trust act, naming a penalty for organizing pools or combinations. The judgment was for \$58,500.

An editor of a western paper recently printed this rather ambiguous announcement:

"On account of lack of space a number of deaths have been postponed."

## DEY FARMING IN OREGON

### PROVES MORTGAGE-RAISER

Grain raised by dry farming methods in 1907 gave George Rodman of Culver, Ore., \$3,396 in cash, besides furnishing him with feed for his stock and seed for the coming year, and still he has enough to carry him over to another year. With this crop he has cleared his 920-acre ranch of indebtedness.

Oregon farmers are preparing to send large exhibits of the grains raised on so-called dry farm to be displayed at the Second International Exposition of Dry Farm Products, which will be held at Billings, Montana, next October 25-29, in connection with the Fourth Dry Farming Congress.

### Gets Shot for Her Sympathy.

Quincy, Ill., June 28.—George Gurney Sunday shot and killed his father, Dr. Seneca Gurney, aged 79 years; wounded his sister in law, Mrs. Seneca Gurney, Jr., aged 37, and then killed himself.

Breakfast had been announced when George Gurney called Mrs. Gurney to his room, saying that he was not well; she expressed sympathy, whereupon he fired at her. Dr. Gurney attempted to go to her aid and was shot down. Ill health and worry are supposed to have affected Gurney's mind.

### Heat in New York Kills 100.

Heat resulted in at least 10 deaths in New York City Saturday. The last five days of last week New York and New England were in the grip of the heat wave. In New York City the total death list will reach nearly 100. Horses drop on the streets at frequent intervals. Men are at work with hose and bucket to relieve the sufferings of animals.

### Sugar Planters Deny Raise.

Honolulu, June 28.—The sugar planters' association of Hawaii has denied the demand of the Japanese laborers for an increase in wages. On this island there is no change in the strike situation. The strikers and the planters both remain firm and there seems little prospect of an early termination to the trouble.

## LEGISLATURE HEARS

### ABOUT STATE INSTITUTIONS

#### Legislative Investigating Committee Report a Scathing Arrangement of Officials.

Olympia.—The report of the legislative investigating committee, transmitted to the legislature with the message of Governor Hay, finds:

That J. H. Schively, as deputy insurance commissioner under Secretary of State Sam H. Nichols, almost invariably represented to insurance companies asking admission into Washington that the entrance fees were \$235, when the legal entrance fee was but \$35, and that he collected in many cases the larger amount, in some cases \$335, in a few cases \$135, and that in no case did he transmit to the state treasury more than \$35 of said collections. That he had no legal authority to collect any such fee in excess of \$35. That the amounts collected for admission or for "verification and first report" in excess of \$35 were demanded and collected wrongfully and wholly without warrant of law.

That it is impossible accurately to determine the total amount of fees so collected wrongfully by J. H. Schively, but from the evidence received from about one-fourth of the insurance companies transacting business in this state the committee finds that the fees so collected will aggregate several thousand dollars and that Sam H. Nichols and J. H. Schively have been the beneficiaries of such fees.

### Need Reform in Treasurer's Office.

Regarding the state treasurer's office the committee finds:

That there is not now nor has there ever been any ledger account kept by the auditor or the treasurer of the securities belonging to the several school or other special funds; that the treasurer seems to realize the necessity for such a set of accounts, but deems it advisable to await the action of the accountability board before inaugurating one.

That all securities in these funds have been checked and the committee presents a list of all such securities as should be and are in the hands of the treasurer.

That proceedings should be instituted to cancel all tide-land contracts represented by tide-land notes in the hands of the treasurer, all of which notes are long past due.

### School Department O. K.

Regarding the office of superintendent of public instruction the committee finds:

That all vouchers for two years have been gone over and found regular in form and show economical management and a regard for the best interests of the state.

Regarding the deficiency appropriation of \$300 made by the 1909 legislature, the committee finds that without it the department would have been hampered and would have personally lost \$150, advanced by him for postage stamps.

### Faults in Medical Lake Asylum.

Regarding the eastern Washington hospital for the insane the committee finds:

That the cement floors in all parts of the new buildings are cracked and uneven, that in certain rooms the center of the floors has settled from one to two inches; that the settling undoubtedly occurred during the construction of the building; that other minor defects in finishing the building were noted; that the building is entirely safe, but that in accepting the building and paying the full contract price therefor the board of control did not exercise proper regard for the interests of the state and deserve censure for neglect of duty.

That in the north wing of the main building, erected in 1898, the walls are badly cracked and only a complete survey by competent builders can determine whether it is safe for occupancy. The committee recommends that such a board of survey be immediately employed.

That the fire escapes on all the buildings are inadequate and a fire in any of them must result in a large loss of life, and that it will be criminal for the state not to immediately provide for suitable fire escapes.

That the institution is at present in very competent hands.

### Discipline at State Penitentiary.

Regarding the state penitentiary the committee finds:

That the best of order and discipline are maintained; that Superintendent Reed is to be congratulated on the results obtained; that no land is needed, and that jute should be purchased direct from India.

### At State College.

The committee reports that its investigation of the Washington State college at Pullman was hurried and that a further investigation is necessary before a complete report can be made.

### State Fair Records Poorly Kept.

Regarding the state fair, the committee reports that the books and records have not been kept in the most approved manner; that owing to limited time it was unable to make an exhaustive examination and that further investigation is advisable; that the management is too expensive, and that a creditable fair can not be maintained without liberal appropriations from the state.

### Should Probe Auditor's Office.

Regarding the state auditor's office the committee reports that it spent two days and found that the time and

means at its disposal were entirely inadequate to make a complete and intelligent report. The committee is of the opinion that a full investigation should be made.

No recommendations are made in the report other than that the investigation should be continued and such incidental one related to different institutions already given. There is no suggestion as to what disposition should be made of the Schively case, and there is not the slightest reference in the report to the office of State Land Commissioner Ross. The committee reports that its expenses have been \$3,132.

## TAX ALL OF THE CORPORATIONS.

### The Taft Plan of Income Tax Will Be Presented to Senate.

President Taft's much heralded corporation tax plan has been presented to the senate by Senator Aldrich and was ordered printed as a committee amendment to the tariff bill.

The plan imposes a tax of 2 per cent upon the net earnings of every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company organized under the laws of the United States or of any state, territory or district, or organized under the laws of foreign countries and engaged in business within the United States.

Every latitude is given to concerns for exemption of expenses, cost of maintenance, depreciation of property, debts and the interest thereon, other forms of taxation and all expenditures usually taken from earnings accounts. Every corporation is also given an exemption of \$5,000 of earnings before the tax shall apply.

All machinery relating to the collection, remission and refund of internal revenue taxes is made applicable to the corporation tax and the responsibility for the enforcement of the proposed law rests with the commissioner of internal revenue in the same manner as other internal taxes.

### Corporations Subject to Tax.

Practically every character of incorporated institution organized for profit is brought within the provisions of the tax. The provision defining the concerns from which the tax will be collected follows:

"That every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company, now or hereafter organized under the laws of the United States or any state or territory of the United States or under the acts of congress applicable to Alaska or the District of Columbia or organized under the laws of any foreign country and engaged in business in any state or territory of the United States or in Alaska or in the District of Columbia, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business by such corporation, joint stock company, association or insurance company, equivalent to 2 per cent upon the entire net income, over and above \$5,000, received by it from all sources during such year, exclusive of amounts received by it as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations or insurance companies subject to the tax hereby imposed, or if organized under laws of any foreign country upon the amount of net income over and above \$5,000, received by it from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and its territories, Alaska and the District of Columbia, during such year, exclusive of amounts so received by it as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or in such companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed."

### Has Cook Reached the Pole?

Word is expected almost any day from E. A. Cook, arctic explorer, who is now believed to be awaiting transportation home at Etah, North Greenland. The Arctic club in New York, which sent him north, professes the earnest belief that he has reached the north pole, reviewing the journal he sent home from Cape Hubbard last year, from which point he made his final dash for the pole.

### Impeach F. J. Heney.

San Francisco, June 28.—Stanley Moore of counsel for Patrick Calhoun, whose trial on a charge of offering a bribe to a supervisor resulted in a disagreement of the jury, appeared in Judge Lawlor's court Monday and filed a motion in an effort to impeach Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney. He also alleges that Judge W. P. Lawlor was biased and prejudiced.

### Admiral Beresford Spoke.

London.—Admiral Lord Beresford was the principal speaker at the closing meeting of the Imperial Press conference, and gave his views on the question of the empire and the navy. "It is impossible," he declared, "to maintain a two-power standard unless the dominions come in and assist."

### Taft and Diaz to Meet.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mariscal of Mexico says that President Diaz had been in an informal way informed by Ambassador Dela Barra that President Taft had expressed a wish to meet him at the border the latter part of this year, and President Diaz had replied that it would give him much pleasure to see Mr. Taft.

### O'Brien Returning to U. S.

Tokio.—American Ambassador O'Brien has sailed for America.

## RESOLUTION TO

### IRRIGATION CONGRESS

#### Vast Sum for Improvement of Lands and Forests in the United States.

Arthur Hooker, secretary of the board of control at Spokane of the National Irrigation congress, will present a resolution for approval by that organization at its 17th session in Spokane, August 9 to 14; memorializing congress to issue 3 per cent gold bonds, running 100 years, to the amount of \$5,000,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the following specific purposes:

One billion dollars for drainage of overwatered and swamp lands, thus reclaiming an area equal to 100,000 square miles.

One billion dollars for the reclamation by irrigation of 40,000,000 acres of arid and semi-arid lands, now partly or wholly waste.

One billion dollars to construct and improve deep waterways, to develop thousands of miles of territory now without adequate transportation facilities.

One billion dollars for good roads and national highways, for the lack of which the loss to the farm area of the United States is approximately \$500,000,000 annually.

One billion dollars for forest protection, reforestation and conservation of the forest resources, thus assuring timber and lumber supplies for centuries to come.

"Five billions of dollars is an enormous sum, but it is no more than is actually required to carry out the gigantic scheme in developing millions of acres of lands in various parts of the United States now absolutely worthless," said Mr. Hooker in explaining the plan. "Congress will not be asked to appropriate a penny. The returns from the improvements would pay off the bonds. The government would simply act as a banker, as it does now for the various irrigation projects. The bond issue would provide ample funds as required to carry out the work in the several divisions, at the same time giving the best possible collateral to those investing in these securities.

"Government figures bear out the statement that there is enough good land overflowed in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi to make an area as large as the state of Missouri, or more than 44,000,000 acres, while in the eastern, central and western states there is more than as much more, or about 100,000,000 acres in all. At a conservative estimate of \$25 an acre, the sale of this reclaimed land would justify the expenditure of \$2,500,000,000, or 150 per cent more than is required to drain it. This land would support from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 population.

"Approximately 40,000,000 acres of lands in western and southwestern states are adapted to irrigation, which, if reclaimed at an average cost of \$25 an acre, would be worth not less than \$200 an acre, or a total of \$8,000,000,000, and provide homes for more than 8,000,000 persons. The economic value of irrigation cannot be measured in dollars and cents, but crops of from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre are not rare in the irrigated districts. There are already 14,000,000 acres under irrigation and the reclamation service estimates it will have reclaimed 2,000,000 acres, at a cost not exceeding \$70,000,000, before the close of 1911."

Mr. Hooker said it is likely that his resolution will be presented to the various interests of the irrigation congress for discussion and will afterward be incorporated in a memorial to the United States congress. It is also proposed to have a large delegation, composed of representatives of every state and territory in the union, push the measure for adoption. The work of enlisting the support of the people interest in the various projects will be taken up immediately after the close of the irrigation congress with the view to concerted action.

### Bishop Colter Dies at Winona.

Winona, Minn., June 28.—Bishop Joseph B. Colter, aged 65, of the Catholic diocese of Winona, died at his home here Sunday night. In the early '80s he was for several years president of the Catholic Total Abstinence union of America.

As a result of his lectures he secured about 60,000 pledges for total abstinence. He was one of the leading Catholic workers in the northwest.

### Meat Packers Defiant.

Chicago.—City inspectors have reported to the health commissioners the result of their investigations into conditions governing the supply of meat sold in Chicago and Illinois. At every packing house they were refused admission.

### Gompers Arrives at London.

London.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here Sunday. He was met by Davis J. Shackleton and James A. Seddon, both members of the house of commons, and other labor leaders.

### No Seniority Over Negroes.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgian railroad arbitrators have decided against seniority of white firemen over negroes.

Depositor—Is the cashier in? President—No; he's gone away. Depositor—Ah! Gone for a rest, I presume? President (sadly)—No; to avoid arrest.

The time to give most is when it hurts most to give.

# LATE NEWS SUMMARY

## SHORT ITEMS CLIPPED FROM DISPATCHES.

### NEARLY ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD REPRESENTED HEREBWITH.

The will of the late George Meredith, author, was offered for probate at London recently and showed that he left an estate said to be valued at \$161,500.

Five unidentified men were killed and one badly injured Saturday when a Canadian Pacific train was derailed at Notch hill.

The executive committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate workers recently refused the demand of the Republic Iron and Steel company in Ohio for an open shop. If the company remains firm the result is said to be that next week 5,000 men will walk out.

The democratic league of southern California declares ex-Governor Folk of Missouri the logical democratic candidate for president in 1912.

John R. Considine, formerly proprietor of the Hotel Metropole and widely known among sporting and theatrical men, died of pleural pneumonia in his home in New York City.

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the former president, sailed for Europe Saturday with her daughter, Ethel, and her two sons, Quentin and Archie.

Anticipating the effect of the present provisions of the Aldrich tariff bill, the prices of men's clothing has been sent sky high within a week.

F. G. Mausey, cashier of the Bank of Durbin, W. Va., was killed recently when his automobile became unmanageable and leaped over a precipice. The automobile and its occupant fell 100 feet.

At Fresno, Cal., Sylvester B. Breesee, 77 years old, secured a license Saturday to wed Mrs. Melinda Goodie of Santa Rosa. This is Breesee's seventh marriage and Mrs. Goodie's third. Mining through the ice off the Nome beach, which has yielded millions in gold dust, was tried with success last winter, returning passengers report.

In a stage runaway between El Capitan and the Cascades in the Yosemite national park recently two women, Mrs. J. F. Parkins and Mrs. H. Lee of Palo Alto, Cal., were seriously injured.

President Taft has issued a pardon to Abra Holts, a boy whose thirst for knowledge led him to take a book from the postoffice at Blue Ridge, Ga. Cardinal Stoll, who has been ill for the last week, is believed to be in a serious condition.

Earthquake disturbances in the vicinity of Dutch Harbor, Alaska, are reported recently.

## ERICSSON RELICS SHOWN

### Visitors to the A.-Y.-F. Exposition May See Interesting Historical Objects.

John Ericsson, inventor of the famous "cheese box" Monitor, used a large block of wood as a pillow on which to rest his tired head after spending days and nights in his study. The identical block has been kept as an historical object and is to be seen among other things in the "John Ericsson" room in the Swedish building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

The walls of the "John Ericsson" room are hung with pictures of the naval officers who commanded his first armor-clad, and there is also shown the engraved resolutions passed by the New York state general assembly, March 13, 1862, commending Ericsson and the naval officers of the Monitor for their work.

### John Drew, the Actor.

One of the most interesting engagements of the season at the Spokane theater will be that of John Drew in "Jack Straw" on Monday and Tuesday evenings, July 5 and 6.

Mr. Drew comes direct from a four months' engagement at the Empire theater, New York, where he scored one of the most notable successes of his career in the comedy, which is by W. Somerset Maugham, the newest of the British dramatists, who also wrote "Lady Frederick," the play in which Miss Ethel Barrymore is appearing this season.

"Jack Straw" is heralded as one of the best comedies of the year.

### Milwaukee Makes Own Rates.

When R. M. Calkins, traffic manager, announced in Spokane that the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway company will make its own freight rates, issuing tariffs from Seattle and Tacoma, which is not done by any other road in the United States, he precipitated a lively guessing contest amongst the officials of lines identified with the transcontinental freight bureau, of which his company is not a member. The outcome will be watched with keen interest by shippers throughout the northwest.

### Later Report.

The new tariff sheets of the Milwaukee road fails to show any reduction whatever in freight or passenger rates.

A man dictating a letter to another man with whom he quarreled, wrote thus: