YAKIMA FRUIT MAN TELLS WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING

Fred E. Thompson Writes of His Visits to Apple, Orange, Prune, Lemon and Pear Districts of Oregon and California.

Fred E. Thompson, president of the Thompson Fruit company, of this city and Clyde R. McKee, its secretary, are now in California studying the general fruit conditions in that state and all the numerous side issues that have been evolved or are under consideration. They are having an excellent time. They are members of the Puget Sound excursion to Oregon and California arranged by the O. W. R. & N. railway people. Writing to a friend in North Yakima Mr. Thompson has much to say that should interest, not only his numerous friends here, but all progressive people as well. His letter is as follows.

Our party was made up of 166 persons and we left Seattle by special train on January 28; made up of standard sleepers, two dining cars, one observation and one baggage. First stop was made at Portland and to be candid, Portland is one of the best towns on the coast and things in general looked very prosperous and but few "to let" signs in the windows.

Our next stop was at Medford, Oregon, and talk about a bunch of live boosters, they are there. They raised for publicity purposes $60,000 for this year's campaign, and by the way, they pay their secretary $4200 annually. They claim to have 68,000 acres planted in apples in their valley —some apples isn't it?

Oakland and Frisco

We reached the 16th Street depot in Oakland on the night of the 30th of January, where the sights were shown us under the direction of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. Oakland has improved wonderfully since the great fire in San Francisco and the improvement, no doubt, is at the expense of San Francisco.

'Frisco is very very slow and it is so noticeable to me owing to the fact that I have been in San Francisco every year or so for the past 20 years. They all seem to think, however, that it will greatly improve after the fair; there are hundreds of empty buildings, both business and residential.

California has been deluged with rain and our first four days in the Golden State was in a downpour nearly every minute of the time, but of late weather conditions have been all that could be desired. Between Oakland and San Jose hundreds of acres of orchards could be seen covered with water and torrents running through every ravine leading from the mountains to the sea.

Prunes at San Jose

We made a stop of 12 hours at San Jose and took a 30 mile ride through the orchards in that district. You will understand this is the great prune district of California; their crops sometimes reaching the enormous quantity of one hundred and twenty million pounds cured fruit per annum. They raise in addition a good many apricots and pears. The trees look pretty well run down and show exhaustion.

From San Jose our train continued to Del Monte, one of nature's greatest pleasure grounds. The Pacific Improvement Co., owns 7000 acres of land and the entire tract is used as a park. The hotel, which is a fine one, stands in the center of a very highly improved plot of 125 acres, all laid out most artistically and is very beautiful indeed. We had a 20-mile automobile ride out through Monterey and along the shores of the Pacific ocean. Monterey was the Mexican capital of California and was captured from the Mexicans in 1846, I believe, and the American flag was raised by Commodore Sloat of the United States navy. The old Mexican custom house, built in 1814, is still standing and in very good repair. The oldest wooden building on the Pacific Coast is in this place and is still inhabited. The lumber to build the building came from Australia, over 100 years ago.

Paso Robles Too Slow

A 5-hour stop at Paso Robles Hot Springs; this was the place that our late lamented Governor Cosgrove passed his last days. Paso Robles may be good for a sick man, but it would give me the "jimmies" if I had to stay there very long.

Santa Barbara is very fine and has one of the finest hotels on the Pacific coast, located in a beautiful park of 20 acres, washed by the breakers of the ocean. There has been a second hotel built at Santa Barbara of very fine proportions and cost upwards of $500,000, called the New Arlington. The oldest mission in California is at this point, having been built in 1774. The walls are as good as the day they were first put in place and the old Padre advised us the floors, etc., had been replaced three or four times since the structure was first erected.

Beautiful Redlands

Redlands was our next point of interest: It is in the center of the great orange industry of this state. The Southern Pacific Co. furnished us conveyances for a drive through and over Smiley Heights. Mr. Smiley, the owner, is a New York millionaire and he has laid out a park on the side of the mountain of 500 acres. The whole tract is set in orange trees and shrubbery and artistically planted and a part of this park lies 1300 feet above the City of Redlands, and from the highest point 7000 acres of bearing orange trees can be seen and probably no point on the Pacific coast offers a better panorama. There are planted in these gardens over 5000 different special of evergreen trees and shrubs, and Mr. Smiley offers $1000 reward for any evergreen plant or shrub of a variety different from what he possesses.

About Naval Oranges

Our train continued to Riverside from Redlands, the second best orange district in California, for a stop of four hours and we were quartered at the Glenwood Mission Inn one of the famous resorts of southern California. Thirty-six years ago the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., received from the Brazilian government six naval orange trees; two of them were alloted to California and all the naval orange trees sprang from these original two trees. One of these trees was transplanted by President Roosevelt in the park of the Glenwood Mission Inn and now stands there as a monument to this great industry.

Doubling back from Riverside to Los Angeles we passed through Colton. This is where the Southern Pacific company have one of their great pre-cooling stations, which has a capacity of 44 cars at a time.

Likes Los Angeles

Now we are in Los Angeles and I must admit it is absolutely the best city on the Pacific coast; vast improvement is seen on every hand; suburbs by the score, springing up in every direction. Such places as Pasadena, Long Beach, Hollywood and Ocean Park are all contiguous to the city and are growing like magic. I was here four years ago and a lot of these suburbs I have mentioned did not have 500 people and today there are over 10,000 in some of them. There is hardly a vacant building in the City of Los Angeles and the business men tell me that business is very good indeed.

The orange crop of California is estimated at 40,000 cars; lemon 5000, and about one-third of the whole has been shipped up to date. Wherever your eyes fall you see trees loaded with the golden fruit. Prices are not very satisfactory and the best Navals can be bought for $1.50 a case f. o. b. loading station. When picking and packing charges are taken into account, this is a very low price, and I cannot figure very much margin in it for the grower; when you take into consideration that a case of oranges weighs 72 lbs.

About Good Roads

I would like to have a bunch of representative men from Yakima come to this state and investigate the California system of road building and I believe it would do Yakima some good. There are hundreds and thousands of miles of roads here just as smooth as Naches avenue. They are not only contiguous to the large towns, but all through the country districts. It is true they have cheap oil here, but in the San Jose district the roads are not oiled—they are thoroughly macadamized and are sprinkled twice a week all through the summer months and it is not an uncommon sight to see an automobile pull up by the side of a Southern Pacific passenger train and keep pace with the train for a distance of five miles. The good roads here are one of the factors that is attracting immigration to this state. People come here for pleasure and a good road is what they want.

Looking up Packing Machinery

I have been looking up packing house machinery and something that we might be able to adopt in our business at Yakima, but so far the general line of appliances used in the citrus belt could not be used on our fruits up north, with the exception of some conveyors, fruit pressers, etc.

On my way home shall make a stop at Watsonville, the great apple district of this state and two or three stops in the Sacramento valley and look over a number of packing houses in that district, and will be home along about the 20th; after the Western Fruit Jobbers meeting at Sacramento.

Yours truly,
F. E. THOMPSON.

Tortured for 45 Years.

by a cure-defying stomach trouble that baffled doctors, and resisted all remedies he tried, John W. Modders, of Moddersville, Mich., seemed doomed. He had to sell his farm and give up work. His neighbors said, "he can't live much longer." "Whatever I ate distressed me," he wrote, "till I tried Electric Bitters, which worked such wonders for me that I can now eat things I could not take for years. Its surely a grand remedy for stomach trouble." Just as good for the liver and kidneys. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c at Clark's Pharmacy.

BOY SCOUTS ORGANIZING

Officers for City and County Composed of Leading Citizens Interested

A local organization of the world-wide movement known in this country as the Boy Scouts of America, has been effected in North Yakima. Those most interested with the boys in every phase of their life have been selected o head the organization, and a general committee has been selected with members from various towns throughout the valley, making it the more comprehensive.

The list of officers follows: W. L. Lemon, president; W. M. Nelson, vice president; Fred L. Janeck, secretary and treasurer. These with C. L. Twohy and W. B. Dudley comprise the executive committee.

The general county committee consists of James Courtright, Yakima City; P. U. Cornue, Lower Naches; H F. Burgess, Sunnyside; S. S. Busch, Zillah; Harold Spinner, Toppenish; John Monroe, Grandview; Chas. F. Bailey, Granger; L. F. Elliott, Wapato; H. H. Skinner, George Hagler, W M. Nelson, William McKinney, W. O. Bradbury, W. B. Dudley, W. B. Newcomb, W. L. Lemon, C. L. Twohy, F. L, Janeck, D. A. Gillette, L. O. Meigs, E. P. Cresap, W. W. Robertson and George Tuesley of North Yakima.

United States Senator W. L. Jones has been elected honorary president, with Judge E. B. Preble and Representative Walker Moren as honorary vice presidents.

The man who will come in more direct touch with the boys in the county is G. B. Frantz, secretary of the boys work at the Young Men's Christian Association, who has been appointed to the very important position of Scout Commissioner.

The headquarters of the boy scout movement in Yakima county will be at the Young Men's Christian Association building. There anybody desiring to get information will find it, and literature and books needed for the purpose may be purchased there at cost price.

POLK'S GAZETTEER

A Business Directory of each City, Town and Village in Oregon and Washington, giving a Descriptive Sketch of each place, Location, Shipping Facilities and a Classified Directory of each Business and Profession.

R. L. POLK & CO., Inc.
Seattle, Wash.

COMMENDS FRUIT LABEL.

Say That the Label of the Horticultural Union Here Has Made Itself Famous

Charles Wilson of C. & P. Wilson, of Leicester, England, and J. Smith of the Atlock company of London, England, fruit dealers, are in North Yakima and will make a stay of several days here. They are in the field for the purpose of making their own direct connections for apples for the next season. They have both handled the Yakima fruit, some of that which was sent over the past year by J. Nicholls having passed through their hands and they say that the label of the Horticultural union here is now known and recognized in the British market as standing for the best in packed apples. Both gentlemen were the guests, Friday of Manager C. R. Paddock of the Horticultural Union on an automobile trip over the Moxee and Selah districts.

WOMEN JUSTIFY USE OF THE BALLOT

Results of Seattle Election Provide Strongest of Arguments for Equal Suffrage

The most eloquent of arguments for woman suffrage was made Tuesday in Seattle when the women of the city won the election recalling Mayor Hi Gill. For years in the council, and now in the mayor's chair, Gill has been charged with graft and the most corrupt practices, but nothing has been done about it. His political machine was so strong that he proceeded upon his way quite undisturbed by the disapproval of the decent minority. Just about the first thing the women of Seattle did after Governor Hay proclaimed the suffrage amendment was to circulate a petition asking for a recall election. That election, held Tuesday of last week, resulted in the election of George Dilling, the women's candidate, by nearly 6,000 majority. The women didn't do it alone, of course. They had the law and order party with them, but even before the returns were known it was generally conceded that if Gill were defeated it would be the women who did it. It is as signal a victory for decency and as fine a justification for entrusting women with the ballot as need be sought. What is more, it gives women in the newly-enfranchised state of Washington a hint of their power in the management of their cities and their state and encouragement to believe that in great and little matters their protests can be made effective.

School Committee to Meet.

A meeting of the advisory committee of women appointed some time ago by City Superintendent of Schools D. C. Reed is to be held early in the week at the high school. The committee consists of one member each from the following organizations: the Woman's, Portia, Twentieth Century and Coterie clubs, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and the D. A. R. The idea is to bring about closer relations between the teachers and parents, to give mothers an active interest in the conduct of the schools, to offer opportunity for the discussion of practical questions pertaining to educational methods, and to permit of the exchange of views and ideas. It is possible that this committee will be asked to meet with the school board at its next session to talk over general matters of policy.

D. A. R. Prize.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, Narcissa Whitman chapter, have offered a prize of a set of books to the student doing the best work in American history in the high school this year.

One Colored Union.

A city federation of the four temperance unions of the city and vicinity is to be effected Monday afternoon at a meeting at the Christian church. Besides the North Yakima and the Frances Willard unions, there is the recently organized Fruitvale union, and the union of colored women organized a few days ago by Mrs. Myrtle D. Roberts, state organizer. A very prominent colored W. C. T. U. worker, Mrs. Peterson of Texas, is expected in North Yakima in March to direct the temperance work among people of her race. The North Yakima colored union is at present the only one in east Washington, but Mrs. Peterson intends to organize a number this side of the mountains.

Endorse Many Bills.

At the meetings of the woman's clubs last week a number of legislative measures introduced, or to be introduced, at the present session at Olympia, were endorsed. The bill providing for free kindergartens in the public schools has been generally endorsed. The teachers' retirement fund, the amendment to the child labor law, several pure food bills and a measure asking a fair appropriation for the state educational institutions were among those endorsed by North Yakima women, also a standard weights and measures bill.

FRUIT UNION STATISTICS.

Half a Million Packages Are Sent Over the United States and to Foreign Countries

Seventy-four cities in 30 states of the union took from the Yakima County Horticultural union, in the past year, 439 cars of fruit. Twenty-seven foreign cities took a total of 114 cars. The foreign countries to which the Yakima Valley fruit was shipped are Australia, Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Norway. In this business the union shipped out 475,205 packages and there remain some 25,000 packages, apples, yet to be marketed. For material the union paid out $60,000 for boxes; $17,000 for paper and $2,000 for arsenate of lead and $500 for lime and sulphur.

Details of the Crop

The union's was a fruit business purely and simply and the quantities of the various fruits handled were as follows, the figures being in packages: Tomatoes, 889; apricots, 1183; cherries, 548; berries, 1884; pears, 26,892; peaches, 142,405; apples, 251,818; grapes 27,777; prunes, 16,922. Total 475,205.

The foregoing figures were presented by Manager R. Paddock of the union at the annual meeting at the court house Saturday. He also said that the peaches, 142,405 packages, had brought an average of 30½ cents per box to the growers. Because of the fact that the books of the union are in the hands of an expert auditor, whose work is not completed, it was impossible to give a proper financial statement at the meeting and the figures on prices obtained for fruit were partial. They covered, however, over 80 per cent of the total apple.

Prices on Apples

These are the figures, the first column being for three and a half and four tier fruit and the second for four and a half tier fruit.

Jonathans	$1.40	$1-25
Ben Davis	1.00	1.00
Missouri Pippin	1.25	1.10
Ganos	1.25	1.10
Spitzenberg	2.00	1.75
Wagener	1.25	1.10
Winesap	1.75	1.60
Baldwin	1.15	1.00
Stayman	1.40	1.25
Delaware Red	1.15	1.00
Greenings	1.00	1.00
W. Pearmain	1.35	1.25
Black Twig	1.25	1.10
Rome Beauty	1.25	1.10

Proporitonate Waste Was Small

With reference to the above figures on peaches there remains to be said that this is an excellent showing owing in view of the fact that comparatively little of the North Yakima peach crop was not marketed while in other sections the proportion which was wasted was much larger. Wenatchee, according to a prominent grower there, had something in excess of 15 cars which never left the orchards.

APPROPRIATE WATER FROM THE AHTANUM

Yakima Orchard Land Company Files Intention With County Auditor Saturday

The Yakima Orchard Land company filed with the county auditor Friday, notice of the appropriation of 15 cubic feet of water a second from Ahtanum creek, to irrigate the following lands: The northeast quarter, the east half of the northweast quarter, the north half of the southeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and lots one, two, three and four of section 7, township 12 north, range 17 east; and the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of section 12, and the southeast quarter of section 11; the north half of the northwest quarter and lots 5 and 6 in section 12, all in township 12 north, range 16 east W. M.

The water is to be taken from the creek at the intake of the Lesh ditch and is for irrigation, stock and domestic use.

La Grippe Coughs

Strains and weaken the system and if not checked may develop into pneumonia. No danger of this when Foley's Honey and Tar is taken promptly. It is a reliable family medicine for all coughs and colds, and acts quickly and effectively in cases of croup. Remember the name Foley's Honey and Tar for all coughs and colds, for croup, bronchitis, hoarseness and for racking lagrippe coughs. No opiates. Refuse substitutes. For sale by North Yakima Drug Store.

POLAND CHINA HOGS HE SAYS ARE WORLD BEATERS

Fred Parker Would Rather Have Smaller Tract in Yakima Than Large Amount Elsewhere

"I wouldn't give" says Attorney Fred Parker, who has just returned home from a trip as far south as El Paso, Tex., 10 acres of Yakima land for the best section I saw while I was away."

But while Mr. Parker did not see, during his absence, any land that interested him he did get enthusiastic over a bunch of Poland China hogs whose home acres he inspected in Kansas. They are the property of a man named Gwynn, who has 300 acres of the original 2000 acres of the famous Younger Bros. This man Gwynn, who is perhaps the foremost breeder of Poland Chinas in the United States, showed to Mr. Parker and to L. H. Linbarger of this city, who accompanied him, a boar for which he said he had been offered and had declined $5000 for a half interest. This means that the owner considers the animal to be worth more than $10,000, and that Mr. Parker thinks, is going some for a boar, even though it did weigh something over 600 pounds.

. . . . Many Valuable Animals .

Not one of the several hundred animals on the place, big or little, was worth less than $25 and not an animal is kept that has in or about it the slightest deviation from type. Mr. Linbarger bought a seven months old boar for his Moxee ranch and the animal, crate and all, weighed 380 pounds. Mr. Parker guessed its weight at 240 pounds, allowing 40 pounds for the crate, and was astounded when the animal was placed on the scales. He says Mr. Linbarger has a splendid hog, in fact has a large number of them, having 30 or 40 of the same strain, purchased previously. At El Paso, Tex., Mr. Parker looked across in Juarez, where the insurgents were battling for success and on one occasion saw a detachment of the insurrectionists. "They did not appear very formidable" he says.

Yakimans in California

In California Mr. Parker met a large number of Yakima people, including D. E. Lesh, A. B. Reed, E. O. Beck, Dr. Kloeber, George Weikel, Frank Horsley, George Rankin, James Barnes, Elle Barnes, Fred Thompson, Clyde McKee and others. "The boys" said Mr. Parker, in speaking of them, "counted up a list of 112 Yakima people who have been in California this winter."

California orange growers, who may justly be compared with the apple men of this valley, are not making over $180 per acre. Lands which Mr. Parker enquired into, are selling at about $1,000 an acre and giving, perhaps, eight per cent. In some favored localities as high as $1500 per acre is being paid. One walnut man with 60 acres said he had gone over $200 per acre, taking year with year. Some seasons he didn't do anything. Raw land is at from $150 to $200 per acre but water is a scarce article.

LIKES VALLEY; TELLS WHY.

J. M Perry Comes Back Here Enthused Over Home Country After Long Trip

"I think just 100 per cent more of the Yakima valley today that I did six weeks ago."

That is the statement of J. M. Perry, who returned Wednesday from a five week business tour during which he visited all the important markets west of the Mississippi river and as far south as Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas. Mr. Perry is a sound business man, a good observer in no way inclined to be over enthusiastic. He makes his statement regarding Yakima after visiting various states, talking to their merchants and farmers and bankers and after seeing what there was to be seen.

Yakima Fruit Everywhere

"I was an the jump all the time and naturally was in many markets. Right here I want to say that I saw Yakima fruit in every one of them and the apples we sent from here were the best that I saw while I was away. And in the few instances where the best apples were not from the Yakima valley they were from Hood River, or Idaho or some other northwest point. In Chicago I saw 10 boxes of northwest fruit to one barrel of eastern apples. Whenever I saw a nice box of apples and couldn't see the label at the first glance I invariably found, on turning the box, that it was northwest fruit, usually Yakima.

Nation Wants Quality

"From what I saw and was told by the merchants I am convinced that the more the eastern fruit is pushed the better for the Yakima and north west apples. The nation is learning that we are producing the quality and it is characteristic of Americans to want the best. There has been a considerable sale of eastern barrel stuff but that is because our apples are expensive when they get to the east. The very best thing that can happen to us is to be able to put our apples on the eastern markets at a cheaper price.

"I don't know of an acre of land in the Yakima valley, sold within my knowledge, which does not better justify the price paid for it than any of the eastern land justifies the price paid for it. In production there is no comparison. We have demonstrated what we can do and we know that we do not have one failure to five they have back there. They can justify their prices on a four per cent basis but it is work at that. Our land prices have frightened the easterners who do not know the conditions here and I rather think that their bankers help to discourage movement this way.

Didn't Want to Fuss

At Bellevue, Kan., I talked with a woman farmer who cultivates 100 acres. "I can't go to your northwest" she said "because I could buy only about 10 acres there and I couldn't afford to fuss with 10 acres. I am a 100 acre farmer." I told her she would be able to get all the fussing she wanted with 10 acres out here but of course they don't know that."

The Mississippi river, Mr. Perry said he was told, is the lowest it has been in 50 years. Kansas and Oklahoma he found to be as dry as bones. At Dallas, Texas, the hotels would allow scarcely water enough for one to wash his face and hands and no one is permitted to draw as much water as he wants. The company doles it out. One branch of the Red River of Texas, the river bed being apparently half a mile wide, was as dry as a soda cracker. In view of all these things Mr. Perry likes the Yakima valley and the irrigation canals.

No Financial Uneasiness

Nowhere did the financial uneasiness which appears to prevade the people of the northwest. The rest of the country is going along smoothly and nicely and while many people are spending carefully all are hopeful and expect an excellent year.

Honest packing of the Yakima fruit is one of the things which Mr. Perry is more impressed with the need of than ever before. He found people who complained of misrepresentation, boxes marked four tier fruit containing five tier stuff, and such discrepancies. This, he says, will need to be looked after.

A scald, burn, or severe cut heals slowly if negelected. The family that keeps a bottle of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT on hand is always prepared for such accidents. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by D. H. Fry, 10 Yakima ave., and C W. Camp, West Side Druggist.

NOW TRYING TO FARM AGAINST GREAT ODDS

Louis Mann Tells About His People in the Early Days Before the White Man

Louis Mann, of Ahtanum, who is becoming the spokesman of his people, the Yakima Indians, has several times of late had communications in the Herald in which he has pointed out some of the causes of complaint held by his people against the manner in which they have been treated by the white men. Again today he sets forth the point of view of this people. In all his writings Louis Mann has taken the ground and made the plea that the Indian is trying to do what is right and is doing his best. He needs, however, the aid and support of honest white brothers who are anxious to arrive at the best solution of the Indian problem and who are not anxious to achieve personal honor or riches by exploiting him. What Mr. Mann has to say today is interesting as setting forth one phase of the Indian method of thought. His letter follows:

Louis Mann's Letter.

Ahtanum on the Reservation, Wash., Feb. 7, 1911.

Editor Yakima Herald: I must tell you the story of my race or tribes who are called Indians, by the mistaken impression of Christopher Columbus, who discovered this new world for the white men. When he landed he found some sort of people and he called them Indians because he thought he landed in India in Asia, and from that day who does know where our ancestors came from? The wihte man claims we are descendents of Chinamen, but it is not so; our fore parents were planted all over this America. We are not descendents of foreigners. Who can say where our parents came from? They were always here. They lived by hunting and fishing and were a healthy class of people; they owned all the waters and all the mountains everywhere. They were free people. They had plenty fish and plenty deer; plenty fowls to live on. God had planted for them here everything needed for life, many berries, many roots to make their feed from. But when white man discovered them he look at them. They lived on dry salmon; and white man don't like them, he lived on dirty salmon. Then the white man made up his schemes to learn him to live right, that is by farming, no more allow him hunting and fishing. So our parents ceased from hunting and fishing and he has taken up his lands and try to follow white man's way of living.

Red Man Does His Best.

Then thousands of Indians, but white man's food, fire-water and way of life has left few of my people. The poor red man is trying his best to run his living like his white brother, but he has been always deprived of his rights in every way. How can they go forward in civilization when they are Indians, without any rights; there is no water for them; white brother wants it all because he knows more and he is well educated and he has his men in national capital who are making laws to protect him. Indian brother, he has none of his men in there to make laws to protect his people and their rights. For instance, Mr. Indian wants to do his own rights on his own lands, but he is held by the government tight so he is left without rights to deal with. The United States passed law for Indians to sell his inherited lands, he is every time cheated like the dickens; why, because he does not know the valuation of his property, but when this land is bought by a white man, then it becomes valuable, such as $300 per acre, or one eighty-acre, ten thousand dollars, and this was sold by the nation for the Indian for two thousand dollars. Such is the deal where I see myself, Louis Mann, Indian, has no rights to deal in his own business. This is queer. I have tried to learn all I can to be a man in my living.

Grievance is Named.

Another object where Indians is deeply wronged is in the railroad right of way through his allotments. I am puzzled why such work is carried out by the railroad firm. He do not want to deal with Indians himself, as he has a fairer show to make his roads. "I will develop the Indian country in valuation and in business for the Indian," but why railroad men want to deal a blind business with the Indians? This will not work if a blind business is carried with the Indians, then it means sure trouble; something will fall short. Red brother loves his alloted lands. It is his property when it is alloted to him and no law has a right to take it away without his consent. The government wants the Indian, bye and bye, to be citizens; and why does not Uncle Sam do right with his Indians and not try to beat them out of their lands; and why does he stand by his men who cheat the Indians and help the railroad men to get right of way cheap as they damn please. This is robbing the Indians. It is all full of corrupt and shame; but the white man has not shame when he do the work for money. He want money the worst kind. I wish this matter of blind dealing would hereafter cease. Let all business come face to face in peace in peace and not take my race horses and cattle. This should be understood clearly by the railroad firms; we do not want trouble. Railroad men want their roads through the Indian reservation, and of course it means a betterment of the country for the Indians, and for all Indian lands.

Wants Honest Co-operation.

Just as well let my writing be understood. I write this for the good of the Indians and for the white man, to let no contract be made in blind way. We want to live right. I wish our white brother would lend a right hand to lead his red brother to civilization, to show him what is right and what is wrong, and not every time want to beat him out because he is ignorant. We can not hunt and fish; white man has got it all. He cans every fish he gets hold of. We want our land, we want our water, we need money just as well as a white brother does. The poor Indian wants his living right, so this, my writing be known by all concerned who reads it. I want my corn, my potatoes, my wheat, oats and hay for my living. Mika-kumtux? I drink water just same as white brother, and I want my property only. My children need food, need clothes, same as white child. White man so hungry for land and money he never think when he beat poor Indian that Indian woman and poor little child go hungry and cold. You got nearly all we have. It is not right to rob poor Indian of his last little home. This is all. I am your truly,

LOUS CHARLES MANN.

COMMISSIONERS TO PAY MAGPIE BOUNTY

Board Receives Petition to Open Road on Easy Grade to Tieton and Cowiche

The board of county commissioners adjourned Tuesday afternoon, until February 20, when the petition of the Pacific Power & Light company, asking for a right of way for its high tension wire line into the Moxee valley, will be heard.

Among the things which the board did just before adjourning was to appropriate $200 from the game protection fund to pay bounties on magpies. It was decided to pay a bounty of 7 1-2 cents each, the whole bird to be brought in. It seemed wise to provide that those shooting the magpies should first procure the usual license. The new game law will provide that everybody carrying a gun for hunting shall be compelled to take out a license, so this fact is stated in order that the public may know of the requirement. The magpie, by those who know the bird's habits, is looked upon as more destructive to game and song birds than the coyote.

A petition asking the county for a road running north one quarter of a mile, from the center of section 22, then due west on the half section line, to the section line between sections 20 and 21, a distance of one and a half miles. This was referred to the county engineer for examination and survey. The petitioners, headed by L. O. Janeck, have secured a grant of the right of way from abutting property holders. It is stated that another petition has been circulated to open the road east to the power house road. These two pieces of road would open up a line of communication over Lincoln avenue direct to town and make an easier grade into North Yakima, from the Tieton and Cowiche valleys.

A petition was also filed with the county commissioners, asking for a road on the section line between 23 and 24, in township 11 north, range 20 east W. M. This would necessitate the building of a bridge across the Sunnyside canal, which the petition asks for.

SACRAMENTO FRUIT MEN ARE ENTHUSED OVER YAKIMA APPLES

Yakima apples, according to the experts of the Sacramento Fruit Exchange have anything that California can at present do in the way of apple production just simply backed off the boards. This is the statement of a letter sent to J. H. Robbins, manager of the Yakima Valley Fruit Growers association, by the manager of the Sacramento exchange. In recognition of courtesies shown Yakima valley men while they were in the town Mr. Robbins sent through a couple of boxes of apples obtained from D. M. Grenache of the depot fruit stand. It was this fruit that the Sacramento men became enthusiastic over.

County Clerk Barr Restrained

An order was issued Saturday, restraining A. W. Barr, clerk of the superior court of Yakima county from issuing an execution in the suit brought by Frank McKellar, who secured a judgment of $150 and costs of $123.60 from William Yeackel. R. A. O'Brien brought the proceedings in behalf of Yeackel, who said the only property he owned was exempt from execution.

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Address all letters to

Tim Kelly

Wapato, Wash.