

completion of the San Carlos reservoir. Failing to get sufficient water supply, I see through the misty future, the outcome of my people as a tribe, doubtful and hopeless. For experiences of the past have shown that the only avenue of progress towards civilization and true citizenship for the Pimas, as a tribe, is water, water, and more water.

CLAIM LAND

COOS COUNTY INDIANS BASE CONTENTION ON TREATY OF 1855



RECENTLY there appeared in the Portland Oregonian a dispatch which will probably prove of interest to many of our readers. The article in question was dated Marshfield, Oregon, and was as follows:

George Wasson, a descendant of a former chief of the Coos Bay Indians, and Arthur P. Fenton, former examiner of inheritance for the Indian Service, are en route to Washington to lay before the President and Congress a claim to 1,792,000 acres of land embraced in a strip along this section of the coast, 40x70 miles in extent and including a number of flourishing cities and industries. This land the Coos Bay, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians claim as their own by original right of possession and by treaty made with Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Oregon, Joel Palmer, at Empire, in the year 1855.

There are today a number of Indians alive who were present when the treaty was signed at a big conclave following the Rogue River Indian War and disturbances on the Coquille River. Those who remember the great gathering of Indians and the signing of the treaty were children of from 8 to 14 years, and their knowledge of the conditions of the treaty is only that which was talked about by the fire-sides among their elders at that time.

There were present representing the several Indian tribes at Empire when the treaty of peace was signed and the agreements concluded and given into the hands of Superintendent Palmer, Chief Taylor, of the Lower Coos Bay tribe; Chief Jim Tyee and Chief Jack Rogers, of the other Coos Bay tribes; Chief Supina, Joe Scott and Umpqua Dick, of the Lower Umpqua tribes.

The oldest Indian now living who remembers the agreement and was in Empire during the council is Jeff Harney, now resident on the Siuslaw River. He tells many interesting things about the gathering and