

BIG RUSH WILL COME

Yakima Reservation Is Soon to Be Thrown Open.

NEAR 500,000 ACRES IN TRACT

Passage of Jones Bill Insures the Sale of Unallotted Lands Within Less Than a Year—Provisions for Indians.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 19.—As a result of the final passage of Representative Jones' bill opening to entry the unallotted lands of the Yakima Indian reservation in Eastern Washington, it is expected that there will be a grand rush for this large tract when the reservation is actually thrown open by proclamation of the President.

The reservation contains about 800,000 acres, of which nearly 700,000 have been allotted to the Indians. This bill proposes to recognize the validity of the claim to the tract of land adjoining the reservation to the extent of 298,857 acres, and of this land about 248,000 acres have been entered under the various land laws, and it is proposed that the rights of these settlers and purchasers shall not be interfered with by the bill.

Section 1 of the bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to sell or dispose of the unallotted lands in the Yakima Indian reservation, and recognizes the claim of the Indians to the tract adjoining their present reservation on the west.

Section 2 provides that allotments shall be made to any Indians entitled thereto, including children now living born since the completion of existing allotments and who have not already received allotments. The secretary also may reserve such lands as he may deem necessary or desirable in connection with irrigation systems for agricultural and religious purposes, and such grazing and timber lands as he deems best for the use of the Indians in common, provided he may dispose of such lands from time to time under the terms of the bill if he may deem best.

Section 3 provides for the classification of the lands of the reservation into timber, mineral and arid lands, and provides for their appraisal by legal subdivisions, except that the mineral lands need not be appraised. The bill also provides that the appraisal of the timber shall be the amount of standing merchantable timber thereon. When the classification and appraisal is completed the lands shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead laws of the United States, and shall be open to settlement and entry under the same.

It also is provided that the price of the lands when entered shall be that fixed by the appraiser or by the President, and the same shall be paid in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. One-fifth of the purchase price shall be paid in cash at the time of entry and the balance in five annual installments, and it is provided that upon failure to make annual payments, or any of them, promptly the rights in the land covered by the entry shall cease, and the land shall be forfeited, the entry canceled, and the lands shall be reoffered for sale and entry.

Lands embraced within the canceled entry shall be subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead law under the appraised price unless otherwise directed by the President. Upon compliance with the requirements and terms of the homestead law, the same shall be paid shall be the same as now provided by law where the price of the land is \$1.25 per acre.

the payment in cash to the Indians per capita, share and share alike, if the Secretary deems best, but not otherwise.

Section 5 provides that the entrymen and purchasers of lands now irrigated or that may hereafter be irrigated shall pay such annual proportionate payments as may be just and equitable for the maintenance of the systems, and that in appraising the value of irrigable lands such sum per acre as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper shall be added as the proportionate share of the cost of placing water upon such lands, and that when the entryman shall have paid the full appraised value of the land, including cost of providing water therefor, the Secretary of the Interior shall give him such evidence of title as he may desire, and such right as may be deemed suitable. It also is provided that the Secretary shall have power to determine and direct when, in his judgment, the operation of the irrigation works shall pass to the owners of the lands irrigated thereby, to be maintained at their expense under such forms of organization and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by him. It also provides that the title to and the management and operation of the reservation works necessary for their protection and operation shall remain in the Government until otherwise provided by Congress.

These latter provisions are substantially those of the general irrigation law. Section 6 vests the Secretary of the Interior with full power and authority to make all such rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, and gives him authority to reappraise and to reclassify these lands from time to time, if deemed necessary, and this work will require nearly if not quite a year. Because of the importance of the Jones bill, and the interest that will be taken in the opening of the Yakima reservation, the provisions of the bill are here explained somewhat in detail.

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value. Some of it, however, is not likely to be retained for many years, and this is of little worth. The land near the mountains is fairly good grazing land, and there is some tolerably good timber, rather remote, however, from transportation. Because of these varied conditions, it was deemed necessary to give the department considerable latitude in the disposition of the lands.

BEST OIL TO PRESERVE TIMBER

Bureau of Forestry Is Making the Exhaustive Tests Along This Line.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 19.—The Bureau of Forestry is making exhaustive tests to determine the best grade of creosote oil for use in wood preservative treatment. The majority of the kinds of timber which are naturally most resistant to decay is diminishing so rapidly that substitutes will have to be found within a few years at furthest. Already the railroads are face to face with the fact that the use of creosote oils of woods hitherto most used, especially white oak. There are plenty of substitutes, but they all decay so fast in their natural state that though their first cost is low their use is very expensive in Europe this difficulty was met long ago by devising methods of artificial preservation by which, for example, a beech tree, which if untreated will decay in from four to five years, is made to last 30 years or more. This result is obtained by impregnating it with creosote oil.

Other preservative materials are in experimental use in this country, but none gives more promising results in the increased length of service secured. At present most of the creosote oil for this purpose is obtained from the distillation of sources. Quantities sufficient for our use are produced in this country, but the grades are so many and, for the most part, so inferior that they are but little used.

About 1000 samples of this oil, both native and European, have been tested by the bureau to determine what grade gives the best results. This involves finding out the grade of oil which both most readily enters the wood and also stays in the longest time. The first will hasten and cheapen the process, the second will insure the greater permanence of the wood. The necessity for wood preservative treatment is beyond the theoretical stage. It is a question of recognized and vital importance, especially in the case of telegraph and telephone companies, whose bills for constant renewals of ties and poles are enormous. The oil tests the bureau is making are therefore of large and immediate practical value.

Immortality of Singing.

PORTLAND, Dec. 18.—(To the Editor.)—In a recent issue of The Oregonian was a picture of one Mrs. Clark, wife of Senator Clark of Montana. The picture represents the woman "first appearing at a private gathering of friends in Paris." Now, the writer of these lines is not very old, but he must be old-fashioned. He always thought that when a man and a woman got married they should live the same house, always be together for mutual assistance, etc.; that they had really an important mission to fill regarding themselves and society. But one is out singing, or otherwise absent, in Paris or anywhere else, can such couple be considered married, live a married life, in the correct meaning of the word? Is not such a life indecent both ways, and should not such a marriage be dissolved? Can there be reason for surprise when scandal comes from such living? The whole thing is immoral, and should be considered as such. If that woman in Paris, and those like her who go to home and do some cooking and washing for her family, or if she is too lazy or too "fine" to do these things, superintend the household necessary in a family, would she not be a better wife and a better woman for the community than when singing in Paris, at the women's clubs, bazaars, etc.? Certainly. Verily, the women need reform as well as men. A. L. S.

THE OVERWORKED EYE.

The faded Eye, the red and inflamed Eye, the Eye that needs care, relieved by Murine. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

SLAIN ON THE RAIL

Enormous Increase in Deaths From Accidents.

BLOCK SYSTEM IS URGED

Interstate Commerce Commission Has Made Its Annual Report—Need of Further Legislation to Regulate Rates of Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission was transmitted to Congress today. Reference is again made to the two principal objects of the act to regulate commerce, the publication and observance of tariff rates and the correction, on complaint, of established tariff rates. The commission says, in substance, that successful regulation of rates depends upon the effective operation of all branches of regulation. The act, as amended by the Elkins law of February 19, 1903, and which deals with the publication and invariable application of tariffs, appears to be operating successfully as applied to carriers subject to its provisions, but it is believed that these provisions might be made somewhat more definite and extended to apply to other agencies connected with transportation which may now be used as a means of affording concessions to shippers, which in effect reduce the cost of moving of their products.

The commission calls attention to the fact that there has been an amendatory legislation conferring power over rates, and making the orders of the commission effective. In the present state of the law, after careful and often extended investigation, especially the commission may be complained against to be unreasonable and order the carrier to desist from charging that rate for the future, but it cannot, though the evidence may be usually done, indicate it, find and order the reasonable rate to be substituted for that which has been found to be unlawful.

In two instances during the past year the commission has been asked by both shippers and carriers to adjudicate controversies between them concerning the adjustment of rates. The commission thinks it probable that the cases now pending before it directly and indirectly affect almost every locality and nearly all of the people in the United States.

Besides disposing of a large number of complaints through informal investigation, the commission has rendered 37 decisions in cases of complaint on contested cases or investigations made by the commission on its own motion. The report shows that in railway accidents there were 4226 employees injured and 387 killed in 1904, compared with 3771 injured and 256 killed in 1902, with which year comparison is made. There were 807 passengers injured and 490 killed. The increase in the number of deaths of passengers over 1904 is 64 per cent. There were an unusually large number of accidents during the year. The commission again urges the adoption of the block system.

For the year ending June 30, 1904, the preliminary report embraces returns for roads representing 209,002 miles of line, or about 99 per cent of the mileage that will be covered by the railroads for the year. On the mileage stated the gross earnings of the railway were \$1,966,632,821. The gross earnings for the previous year on 202,213 miles were \$1,900,246,907. The operating expense of the railway for the year amounted to \$1,322,382,948, being equivalent to \$6375 per mile of line, or \$250 more than for the year of 1903. The ratio of operating expenses to earnings was 67.25 per cent.

Actors and the Church.

There were no "dramatic critics" at "A Night's Play" at the church. We prefer to stufy our souls in music, comedy and drama, and the delicacies of beauties like "Bird Center." We either miss a good deal, or not enough. It is a mistake to suppose that the church exclusively favors religious plays, he said, "and discredits secular plays. She has always championed the good, and she holds that Nature is capable of natural good, and that man is not totally depraved since the fall. Original sin, according to her, has destroyed the natural integrity of man, or his capacity for natural virtue. She admits that the old pagans did many good things, which she accepts and assimilates, and that the modern age has done many good things, which she also accepts and assimilates. She denies that divine inspiration and revelation are confined to the Bible; and some of her great thinkers, like Dante, claim that many of the great lawgivers and poets of the world are pagans. She approves the good, the true and the beautiful wherever found, whether in the theater or in the pulpit."

To Discuss Forestry.

Prominent Men Will Attend Congress to Be Held Early Next Year.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 18.—From January 2 to 7 there will be in session in Washington the American Forest Congress, made up of representatives of the large lumber companies, forestry associations, stock and mining men of the United States. The congress is called to discuss all problems directly or indirectly bearing on the National forestry problem. Among the prominent lumbermen who will attend are: N. W. McLeod, president National Lumber Manufacturing Association; Fred Weyerhaeuser, of St. Paul; R. A. Long, president Southern Lumber Manufacturing Association; and the following presidents of leading lumber companies: Garret Schenck, of New York; Colonel George H. Emerson, of Hoquiam, Wash.; and John L. Kaul, of Birmingham, Ala. Most of the lumber trade journals will be represented by their editors. The grazing interests will be represented by a number of very influential men from the Western States, among them E. J. Hagenbach, president of the National Livestock Association; Jesse M. Smith, president of the Utah Woolgrowers Association; H. J. Jastro, president of the Kern County (Cal.) Cattlegrowers Association, and E. S. Gosney, president of the Arizona Woolgrowers Association. No less than eight supervisors of forest reserves will be present to participate in the discussion on the reserves. The mining interests will be represented by such men as John Hays Hammond and T. J. O'Grady.

Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia, Maine and Pennsylvania, have already appointed delegates. Delegates are promised from most of the remaining states. The interest of the Federal Government in the congress is evidenced by the fact that the President of the United States will deliver an address and receive the delegates, that the Secretary of Agriculture will preside, and that the different Government Bureaus especially concerned with the forests, irrigation, and the public lands, will be fully represented. Problems affecting the forests and forest lands, as well as the great enterprises of mining and grazing in the West, are now receiving National attention and the deliberations of the able men who will attend the meeting will doubtless help immensely toward their solution. In addition it is expected that valuable suggestions for the improvement of present regulations concerning lumbering and irrigation, which are interwoven so intimately with forestry, will be a result of the meeting. The American Lumberman, one of the leading trade journals of the United States, comments thus on this feature of the Congress:

"There will be born at this meeting, or

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS

STILL WONDERING WHAT TO BUY FOR XMAS? HERE ARE A FEW HINTS IN THE WAY OF HOLIDAY GIFT BUYING. LOTS OF OTHERS EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE—COME AND SEE THEM



Auto-Valets for Men

Here's a present for the man who likes to have "a place for everything and everything in its place." It's a combination of wardrobe, chiffonier and shaving cabinet. It has an ideal arrangement for men's wearables, everything gets-at-able in an instant. If you're a man in your mind you'd better see these "Auto-Valets."

Colonial Sewing Tables

A dozen dainty mahogany Sewing Tables, in the prettiest Colonial shapes, from the plain four-leg square table, with one drawer, to the handsome pedestal table shown above. They're fitted with all sorts of little conveniences for sewing in comfort, and any of them would be a welcome gift to a woman who sews. One design is an exact reproduction of the famous "Martha Washington Table."

\$12.75 to \$38

Chafing-Dish Cabinets

The Chafing Dish is now in such general use that a Chafing-Dish Cabinet would fit into almost any establishment. The ones we're showing are the latest designs in weathered oak, fumed oak and golden oak. We have drawers and racks for all the things that go with the Chafing Dish, and plenty of room for the Chafing Dish itself. Open the door, light the lamp, and you're ready for business.

\$17.50 to \$50

Advertisement for TULL & GIBBS, COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. Includes text: 'YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD', 'OPEN EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK', 'MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS', 'OPEN EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK'. Also includes a small advertisement for 'Pilo's Cure for Consumption'.

THE CHURCH AND THE DRAMA

Alan Dale Interviews Father Brann on His Views of the Theater of Today

THE setting was so absolutely unlike any that has hitherto greeted my attention that—well, it is no pretending that I felt easy and confident, for I did not. A mere passage separated me from St. Agnes' Church, picturesque and glowing with the warmth and comforting color of the Roman Catholic ritual. The church was filled with people—men and women, sitting in silent communion. Marble saints, aloof from the forty-second street region, stood in pale appeal by the altar. There was the always indescribable atmosphere of refined repose. My little theater thoughts were banished by the church's atmosphere.

"Then," he said, guardedly, "we might do it. As a rule, I have spent my stage from the pulpit. If, as happens occasionally, a man or a woman comes to the confessional to admit having seen a play, that has evoked immoral thoughts, or has tempted him or her to do things we naturally advise him or her to abstain from further episodes of that nature. But very often we of the church commend the theater when a man or woman is nervous or melancholy. It is a remedy for nervous disorders."

—Coquelin, Mounet-Sully, Delaunay, Priest, and in my young days I used to go to the theaters a good deal. A short time ago," he smiled, "I went to see Jinks in Clinton Hall. It was played in Greek, and—well, I don't know if the prohibition excluded me from that. Oh, I was able to follow it pretty thoroughly. I enjoyed it immensely."

But it was not in St. Agnes' Church that I stayed. Into the school hall I was led, up dim, uncarpeted stairs to the sanctuary of Father Henry Athanasius Brann, the rector. It was a large, reverberant room, furnished almost exclusively with books. They littered the tables, swarmed on shelves, crowded themselves upon stands and dominated the occasion. Here was a Dante collection that would have filled the bibliophile with acute joy, for the Rev. Mr. Brann is a Dante enthusiast, and he knows his "Vita Nuova" as you and I know our Gide's "Eve"; it was a riot of books, and there was nothing else. Otherwise it was bare.

"The outside world still clung to me as Father Brann came forward, a small, solid little man, with short gray hair and a face that strongly recalled the features of Coquelin the actor. Everything was there except the merry little twinkle in Coquelin's eye, but I intuitively felt—and it made me feel easier—that Father Brann's eyes could also twinkle, on occasions. As a rank outsider, I naturally looked at the clergyman for some point suggesting sympathy. I found it in his eyes. They seemed to indicate a subdued sense of humor, and I clung to that. I bowed myself up with it.

"I have known many," he said, "and have liked them. Billy Florence was a friend of mine, and he was buried from my church. The picture of 'The Dead Christ' in Agnes' was given to me by Mrs. Barney Williams, who is today as lively, and charming, and brilliant a lady as though she were 40. And you saw that beautiful statue of the saint by the altar? Well, the model of that statue was a little actress named Loreta Healy, who used to play for Proctor. And she was married in my church the other day."

"Before I talk to you about the theater," his soft, educated voice soothing any ruffled feeling, "I must tell you that there is a prohibition against the clergy attending the playhouse. It is a general prohibition. It is not interpreted very severely."

"I know Booth," he said, "and Mary Anderson slightly. The stage people I have known I have liked sincerely. These plays of religion should never be staged. They are certain to hurt somebody. They defeat themselves. People who see them tell other people, and these stay away from the theater. It is all that is necessary.—New York Journal."

"We read all the good plays," he answered simply, "those that make literature. Corneille, Racine, Moliere—do you know them all. Why, I appeared myself in 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme' at college. Then Father Brann did look like Coquelin. His eyes twinkled and it was borne in upon me that, as a refined comedian, he would not be lacking. Charles Frohman might go farther and sell out to influence our congregation."