# INDIAN LANDS TO BE THROWN OPEN

## Three Reservations, Comprising 700,000 Acres, Offered for Homestead Entry.

## SELECTIONS TO BE BY LOT

### Drawings for Claims in Flathead, Mont., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and Spokane, Wash., to Begin at Coeur d'Alene August 9.

**FACTS ABOUT INDIAN LAND DRAWING.**

Total acreage to be thrown open to entry, 700,000, as follows: Flathead lands, Montana, 451,437 acres; Coeur d'Alene lands, Idaho, 200,000 acres; Spokane lands, Washington, 50,000 acres.

The three reservations include timber, grazing and agricultaural lands.

Applications for registration must be presented in person between July 15 and August 5, 1909, at Spokane, for Spokane lands; at Coeur d'Alene for Coeur d'Alene lands; and at Missoula or Kalispell, for Flathead lands.

The drawing will begin at Coeur d'Alene on August 9, 1909, and continue daily until a number of sealed envelopes equal to the number of claims subject to entry have been selected.

Formal entries will be made at the proper land offices beginning April 10, 1910, in the order in which the applications were selected in the official drawing.

Seven hundred thousand acres of choice agricultural, timber and grazing lands, included in the Flathead, Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Indian reservations, are to be thrown open to settlement by the Government this Summer under the provisions of the homestead law. This acreage will provide over 4300 160-acre tracts, the successful applicants for which will be determined by a drawing which will precede the formal entry of the lands to be thrown open to settlement and development.

In order to participate in the drawing, which will take place at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, beginning August 9, next, applicants for these lands must present applications for registration either at Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Missoula or Kalispell, depending on the reservation in which they desire to obtain a quarter section. The land included in the Flathead reservation is adapted to agricultural and grazing pursuits, that in the Spokane reservation to agriculture exclusively while the Coeur d'Alene reservation includes choice agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

The lands of the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene reservations have not yet been classified or appraised in value. But, judging from contiguous lands in the same localities, they are equal to any in fertility and desirability. The Spokane lands lie north of Spokane just east of the greater Colville reservation which will also soon be opened to the public. The mean annual temperature is about 49 degrees, rainfall about 15 inches, climate mild and agreeable.

The Flathead lands are in the heart of the Rockies on Flathead Lake and comprise some of the most valuable lands in the Northwest. The climate is mild and healthful and the lands lie at an elevation of about 3000 feet above the sea. The mean annual temperature is about 43 degrees, rainfall 15 inches. The lands on all of these reservations are equally good for the growing of root and grain crops and fruit.

### Land Worth $100 an Acre.

The Coeur d'Alene reservation lies about 18 miles southeast of Spokane and includes some of the finest farm lands in Idaho, parts of it being worth $100 an acre. While the Coeur d'Alene Indians, an industrious and progressive people, will hold most of the good land in this reservation, it is estimated that there will be 1000 good farms for white settlers. Some valuable timber land is also found in this reservation. The mean annual temperature is about 48 degrees, rainfall 25 inches, elevation about 2200 feet.

Commissioners appointed by the Government have classified the lands subject to entry in the Flathead reservation as follows: 40,229 acres as agricultural lands of the first class; 75,019 acres as agricultural lands of the second class, and 336,189 acres as grazing lands. These lands have been appraised at from $1.25 to $7 an acre. Portions of the lands thus classified in the Flathead reservation have been withdrawn from entry under the reclamation act and will not be subject to entry under this opening. The Coeur d' Alene lands are now being classified into agricultural lands, grazing lands and timbered lands and the lands in the Spokane reservation, which will be subject to entry are being classified as agricultural lands. These lands will be appraised before they become subject to entry, but until that appraisement has been made James W. Witten, superintendent of the opening and sale of Indian reservation lands, will be unable to announce the valuation that will be placed on the lands in these two reservations. There are about 200,000 acres in the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation, including the timbered lands, all of which will be subject to entry under the homestead laws at their appraised value and there will probably be about 50,000 acres of the Spokane lands which will be classified as agricultural and be subject to entry. The timbered lands in the Spokane reservation cannot be entered.

### Drawing Widely Advertised.

Probably no other opening of public land to settlement has attracted the attention which President Taft's proclamation concerning these lands has aroused. Railroads are advertising the drawing extensively, with the result that thousands of Eastern homeseekers will make the trip to the Pacific Coast, in hope that they may share in the distribution of this immense acreage. Register Dresser and Receiver Bibee, of the Portland Land Office, are besieged daily by scores of prospective applicants in search of detailed information regarding the manner in which the drawing will be conducted and the lands allotted. Land offices are without this information and will have nothing to do with the land drawing until April, 1910, when formal entries will be made through these offices on the lands included in the distribution.

It is because of this widespread interest in the subject that The Oregonian this morning presents to its readers all the reliable and detailed information concerning the drawing and the settlement of these lands which could be obtained at this time.

The proclamation of President Taft, directing that these lands be thrown open to settlement, contains the following general information:

Applications for registration for lands in any or all of the reservations must be made between July 15 and August 5, this year. All such applications must be sent through the ordinary mail, not by registered letter, to James W. Witten, superintendent of the opening, at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. All such envelopes shall be sealed and shall contain only one application. No person can present more than one application for land in the same reservation. All applications for registration must be sworn to on forms furnished by the General Land Office, and they must show the name, postoffice address, age, height and weight of the applicant and be sworn to by him on or after July 15 and prior to and including August 5, before some notary public designated by Superintendent Witten. Applications for registration must be sworn to at the following places and not elsewhere: Applications for Flathead lands must be sworn to at either Kalispell or Missoula, Mont.; for Spokane lands at Spokane, Wash., and for Coeur d'Alene lands at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Persons who were honorably discharged after 90 days' service in the Army or Navy of the United States, during the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War or the Philippine Insurrection, or their widows or minor orphan children, may present their applications for registration either in person or through their duly appointed agents, but no person can act as agent for more than one such applicant, and all applications presented by agents must be signed, sworn to and presented by them at the same places and in the same manner in which other applicants are required to present their applications.

### Manner of Conducting Drawing.

The manner of conducting the drawing is provided in President Taft's proclamation, and is as follows:

Beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. on August 9, 1909, at the city of Coeur d'Alene in the State of Idaho and continuing thereafter from day to day, Sunday excepted, as long as may be necessary, the envelopes shall be impartially taken and selected indiscriminately from the whole number of envelopes so presented such number thereof as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this proclamation, and the applications for registration contained in the envelopes so selected shall, when correct in form and execution be numbered serially in the order in which they are selected, beginning with number one for the lands within each of said reservations and the numbers thus assigned shall fix and control the order in which the persons named therein may make entry after the lands shall become subject to entry.

A list of the successful applicants, showing the number assigned to each of them, will be promptly prepared and furnished to the press for publication as a matter of news, and a proper notice will be promptly mailed to each person to whom a number is assigned.

Beginning at 9 o'clock A. M. on April 1, 1910, and continuing thereafter on such dates as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, persons holding numbers assigned to them under this proclamation will be permitted to present their applications to enter (or file their declaratory statements in cases where they are entitled to file declaratory statements) at the land office for any land district in which their numbers entitle them to make entry, in the order in which their applications for registration were selected and numbered, but no person can present more than one application to enter or file more than one declaratory statement.

If any person fails to apply to enter, (or to file a declaratory statement if he is entitled to do so), on the day assigned him for that purpose, or if he presents more than one application in any other than his true name, he will forfeit his right to make entry or filing under this proclamation.

None of the lands opened to entry under this proclamation shall become subject to settlement or entry prior to the first day of September, 1910, except in the manner prescribed herein; and all persons are admonished not to make any settlement prior to that date on lands not covered by entries or filings made by them under this proclamation. On September 1, 1910, all of said lands which have not been entered under this proclamation will become subject to settlement and entry under the general provisions of the homestead laws and the said acts of Congress.

### First Circular Reaches Portland.

James W. Witten, superintendent of opening and sale of Indian reservations, has issued a circular detailing important information relative to the opening of the three reservations. John W. Draper, public land attorney, with offices in the Sherlock building, yesterday received from the Department of the Interior probably the first copy of this circular to reach this city following the President's proclamation. It includes the following information:

Registration for the opening of the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana, the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation in Idaho and the Spokane Indian reservation in Washington will begin on July 15 and end on August 5, 1909. Any person qualified to make either an original, a second or an additional homestead entry may register for lands in any or all of these reservations. All who desire to register must go in person to the following registration points to swear to their applications for registration; to either Kalispell or Missoula, Mont., to register for Flathead lands, to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to register for Coeur d'Alene lands and to Spokane, Wash., to register for Spokane lands.

Applications for registration may be sworn to before any notary public designated by me for that purpose, and should not be sworn to before any other officer. The notaries before whom applicants are sworn will furnish blank forms of application for registration and printed envelopes in which to mail the applications to me at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, which is the only place at which applications will be received, and they must be forwarded by ordinary mail and not by registered mail. No envelope will be received which bears a return card or any other words which indicate the name of the person who mailed it.

Soldiers or sailors who were honorably discharged after 90 days' service during the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War or the Philippine Insurrection, or their widows or minor orphan children, need go to either of the registration points for the purpose of registering, but may register through agents appointed by them for that purpose. All such agents must be appointed on blank powers of attorney, which will be furnished by me on application at Washington, D. C., at any time before July 5 and after that date at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Soldiers, sailors or their widows or minor orphan children may appoint the same or different persons to act for them in registering for different reservations, but no person can appoint more than one agent for the same reservation and no agent can register for more than one soldier for any one reservation. A different and separate power of attorney must be given for each reservation to the same or different persons.

### Powers of Attorney.

Powers of attorney must be sworn to by soldiers, sailors, their widows or minor orphan children before any notary public, or some officer having a seal and authorized to administer oaths at some place within the United States and the name of the agent must be written into the power of attorney before it is sworn to by the soldier. The application for registration presented by the agent must be sworn to by him at a registration point for the reservation for which he registers.

All applications for registration must reach me through ordinary mail at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, before August 9, and all of the envelopes received prior to that date which conform in all respects to the regulations will then be thoroughly mixed, and envelopes will be selected therefrom indiscriminately, one at a time, and the applications therein numbered in the order in which the numbers thus assigned will control the order in which the entries may be made: For instance, the person whose application is numbered one, will be given the first chance to make entry on all the lands subject to entry in the reservation for which the application was presented, the person to whom Number 2 is assigned will be given the second chance, and so on. As soon as numbers are assigned in this manner, notices giving the numbers assigned will be mailed to the addresses given in the applications for registration, and in cases where applications are presented by agents, notices will be mailed to both the agents and the persons by whom they were appointed.

Persons who register should be careful to give in their applications for registration the postoffice addresses (including street numbers) at which they desire their notices mailed, and if they change their addresses after registration, they should request the postmaster at the addresses given in their applications to forward their mail to their new addresses. Numbers will not be assigned to a greater number of persons than may be reasonably expected to induce the entry of all the tracts subject to entry, and no notice will be mailed to any person to whom a number has not been assigned. All envelopes not selected will be opened, and the applications therein carefully scrutinized, and if it is found that any person has presented more than one application, he will be denied the right to make entry under any number assigned to him.

### Prizewinners to Be Published.

A list of persons to whom numbers are assigned will be publicly posted and given to the press for publication, as a matter of news. It will be well for all persons who register to subscribe to some newspaper which will publish a list of the numbers assigned, in order that they may be more certain to ascertain the numbers assigned to them, as the notices mailed may not reach them.

No entries will be made before April 1, 1910, and all persons given the privilege of making entry will be notified of the exact date when they must appear and enter, and if they fail to appear on that date they will lose all rights under the numbers assigned them. The rights acquired under numbers assigned cannot be sold or transferred to other persons; but if any person holding a number dies before the day he is required to make entry, his widow or any one of his heirs may make entry in their own right on that day.

No charge will be made for the registration, but at the time of making entry, persons who apply for Flathead lands will be required to pay one-third of the appraised value, while those who make application for Coeur d'Alene or Spokane lands will be required to pay one-fifth of the purchase price. The remainder of the purchase money of all of these lands must be paid in five equal, annual installments, and failure to make any payment, when it becomes due, will result in the cancellation of the entry and the forfeiture of all former payments.

Residence must be begun within six months after the date on which the entry is made and continued, with cultivation, until a patent has been issued, except during five years' residence and cultivation and the payment of the installments annually, or by 14 months' actual and continuous residence and cultivation and the payment of all the unpaid purchase money, on all of the lands except the timbered lands in the Coeur d'Alene reservation, which can only be obtained by five years' actual and continuous residence and cultivation, and the payment of the annual installments, as commutation is not allowed for them.

A soldier, sailor, or his widow or minor orphan children, to whom a number is assigned, may file a declaratory statement, either in person or by agent, on the day assigned for that purpose, or may make entry at that time, if he prefers. If a declaratory statement is filed, a fee of $2 must be paid at that time; but the first payment of the purchase price will not be required then. Within six months from that day he must begin his actual residence on the land and make his first payment at the time a soldier's entry is made, the payments being the same as other entrymen must be paid. After soldiers, sailors, their widows or orphan children have actually resided on the land for 12 months, they can claim a credit on the remaining four years' residence required by the law for the period of the soldier's military service. For instance, if such service amounted to four years, only one year's residence will be required; if it amounted to three years, two years' residence will be required, and so on; but there must be one year's actual residence, regardless of the length of the military service. Persons who were soldiers or sailors in time of peace and did no service during any of the wars mentioned above, cannot register by agents or claim the rights given by the law to soldiers and sailors who served in time of war.

### These Are Not Qualified.

The following persons are not qualified to make homestead entry:

First—A married woman, unless she has been deserted or abandoned by her husband, or unless her husband is incapacitated by disease or otherwise from earning a support for his family, and she is the head and main support of the family.

Second—One not a citizen of the United States, and who has not declared his intention to become such.

Third—One under 21 years of age, not the head of a family.

Fourth—One who is the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory, and the ownership of 160 acres and a town lot disqualifies the owner from making entry.

Fifth—One who has acquired title to or is claiming under any of the non-mineral public land laws, through settlement or entry, since the 20th day of August, 1890, any other lands which, with the lands applied for, would amount in the aggregate to more than 320 acres.

Sixth—One who has previously made homestead entry, unless he is entitled to make second homestead entry, which second entry may be made by:

(a)—One who commuted a homestead entry prior to June 5, 1909, and has not since that date made another homestead entry.

(b)—One who, prior to May 17, 1909, paid for lands in a former Indian reservation, to which he would have been afterwards entitled to receive patent without payments under the "Free Homes" act.

(c)—One who for any cause lost, forfeited or abandoned his homestead entry prior to February 8, 1908, if the former entry was not canceled for fraud or relinquished for a valuable consideration. Where such entryman sold his improvements or sold the relinquishment of his entry, he is not entitled to make a second homestead entry, regardless of the fact that his improvements may have cost him more than the amount received for them.

(d)—One who has already made final proof on less than 160 acres may, if he is otherwise qualified, make an additional entry for such an amount of land as will, when added to the amount for which he has already made final proof, not exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

All of the registration points are located on railroads as follows: Following distances from St. Paul, Minn.: Kalispell, 1207 miles; Missoula, 1264 miles; Coeur d'Alene, 1462 miles, and Spokane, 1475 miles by one route and 1511 miles by the other. Spokane is located 32½ miles by rail from Coeur d'Alene, 257 miles from Missoula and 288 miles from Kalispell.

These are the only Indian lands to be opened this year, except the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock lands in North and South Dakota, which may be opened in October next.

The following rules have been adopted by the department for regulating the drawing and subsequent entry of the Indian lands:

### Applications for Registration.

1. Any person qualified to make a homestead entry may present application for registration for lands in any or all of said reservation, but his application must be sworn to at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, if he registers for Coeur d'Alene lands; at either Kalispell or Missoula, Mont., if he registers for Flathead lands, and at Spokane, Wash., if he registers for Spokane land.

2. Applications for registration and powers of attorney for the appointment of agents by soldiers or sailors, or their widows or minor orphan children, should be substantially in words and form, like those hereto attached.

3. All envelopes in which applications for registration are to be mailed should be 3¼ inches wide and 6 inches long, and they must be plainly addressed to "James W. Witten, Superintendent, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho," and the name of the reservation embracing the lands in which the applicant desires to enter must be plainly written or printed upon the front and at the left of the envelope. All envelopes should be securely sealed and have the requisite postage stamps attached thereto before they are placed in the mail.

4. No envelope should contain more than one application for registration or contain any other paper than the application and agent's authority. Proof of naturalization and of military servitude and other proof required (as in case of second homestead entries) will be exacted before the entry is allowed, but should not accompany the application for registration.

5. Blank forms of application for registration and addressed envelopes to be used in forwarding applications to the superintendent will be furnished to each applicant by the superintendent through the notaries public before whom the applicants are sworn. Blank powers of attorney to be used by soldiers or sailors or their widows or minor orphan children in the appointment of agents may be obtained from the superintendent, Washington, D. C., prior to July 5, 1909, and after that date from him at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

### Method of Handling Applications.

6. As soon as the superintendent of the opening receives an envelope addressed to him, with the name of any of the reservations indorsed thereon, he will (if such envelope bears no distinctive marks or words indicating the name of the person by whom it was presented) deposit it in a metal case set apart for the reception of all envelopes bearing a like indorsement. Cans used for this purpose must be so constructed as to prevent envelopes deposited therein from being removed therefrom, without detection and must be safely guarded by representatives of the Government until they are publicly opened on the day when the selections authorized by the proclamation are to be made. All envelopes which show the name of the person by whom they were mailed will be at once opened and the applications therein will be returned to the applicant.

### Method of Assigning Numbers.

7. On August 9, 1909, the can containing the applications for registration presented by persons who desire to enter Coeur d'Alene lands will be publicly opened and all envelopes contained therein will be thoroughly mixed and distributed preparatory to the selection and numbering thereof in the manner directed by said proclamation.

8. After selections of envelopes and assignments of numbers have been made from the applications presented by persons desiring to enter lands within the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, cans containing applications for registration presented by persons who desire to enter lands within the Flathead Indian Reservation will be opened and all envelopes contained therein will be thoroughly mixed and distributed preparatory to the selection and numbering thereof in the manner directed by said proclamation.

9. After selections of envelopes and assignments of numbers have been made from the applications deposted by persons desiring to enter lands within the Flathead Indian Reservation, the cans containing applications for registration presented by persons who desire to enter lands within the Spokane Indian Reservation will be opened, and all envelopes contained therein will be thoroughly mixed and distributed, preparatory to the selection and numbering thereof in the manner directed by said proclamation.

10. Numbers will not be assigned to a greater number of persons than will be reasonably necessary to induce the entry of all lands subject to entry in each of said reservations under said proclamation. In applications for registration presented by persons to whom numbers are not assigned will be carefully arranged and inspected, and if it is found that any person has presented more than one application for land in the same reservation, or presented his application in any other than his true name or in any other manner than that directed by said proclamation, he will be denied the right to make entry under any number assigned to him.

11. When an application for registration has been selected and numbered, as prescribed by said proclamation, the name and the address of the applicant and the number assigned to him will be publicly announced, and the application will be filed in the order in which it was numbered.

12. All selected applications which are not correct in form and execution will be stamped "Rejected—Imperfectly executed," and filed in the order in which they were rejected.

13. Notices of numbers assigned will be promptly mailed to all persons to whom they are assigned, and to their agents, in cases where numbers are assigned to soldiers who registered by agents, at the postoffice address given in their applications for registration. But no notice whatever will be sent to persons to whom numbers are not assigned. All persons who present applications for registration should, in their own behalf, employ such means as will insure their receiving prompt and accurate information as to the names of persons to whom numbers are assigned, by subscribing to some newspaper which will publish a list of successful applicants, otherwise as the notices sent by the superintendent may possibly not be received by them.

14. Notice of the time and place of making entry will be mailed to such number as persons holding numbers as may be reasonably necessary to induce the entering of all the lands desirable for entry, and if any person who receives such a notice fail to notifies the Register and Receiver that he does not intend to make entry, or fails to make entry on the day assigned him for that purpose, the person holding the lowest number to whom no date for entry has been assigned will be at once notified that he will be permitted to make entry on a date named in such notice, after all persons holding numbers lower than his have had opportunity to make entry.

### Notice of Intention Not to Make Entry.

15. If any person who receives a notice of the date on which he may make entry becomes satisfied at any time that he will not make entry under the number assigned to him, he should at once inform the Register and Receiver of that fact, in order that some other person holding a higher number may be given the right to make entry.

### Postoffice Address.

16. All persons who change their postoffice addresses from the addresses given in their applications for registration should request the postmaster at their former addresses to forward their mail to their new addresses and notify the Register and Receiver of such change of address.

### Method of Making Entry.

17. Persons who receive notice of their right to make entry for Coeur d'Alene lands must present their applications at the United States Land Office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; persons who receive notice of their right to make entry for Flathead lands must present their applications either at Kalispell for Flathead lands in the Kalispell District, or at Missoula for Flathead lands in the Missoula district, and persons who received notice of their right to make entry for Spokane lands must present their applications at Spokane. Persons holding numbers which entitled them to make entry in more than one reservation may, at their own election, make entry in any reservation.

18. Persons holding numbers from 1 to 50 inclusive must present their applications to make entry at the Land Office at which they are entitled to make entry between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. on April 1, 1910, in the numerical order in which their numbers were assigned to them; the applications of persons holding numbers from 51 to 100 must be similarly presented on April 2, 1910; the applications of persons holding numbers 101 to 200 must be similarly presented on April 4, 1910; the applications of persons holding numbers 201 to 300 must be presented on April 5, 1910; and so on from day to day at the rate of 100 per day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, until all persons who have been notified to appear and make entry have been given an opportunity to do so.

19. If any person who has been assigned a number entitling him to make entry fails to appear and present his application for entry when the number assigned him is reached, his right to enter will be passed until after all other applicants assigned for that day have been disposed of, when he will be afforded another opportunity to make entry on that day, failing in which he will be deemed to have abandoned his right to make entry prior to September 1, 1910.

If any person holding a number dies before the date on which he is required to make entry, his widow, or any of his heirs may appear and make entry under his number on that date, but not thereafter.

20. At the time of appearing to make entry, each applicant must by affidavit, show his qualifications to make a homestead entry. Any applicant files a soldier's declaratory statement for himself or by agent, he must furnish evidence of his military service and honorable discharge. All foreign-born persons must furnish either the original or copy of their declaration of intention to become citizens ("first papers") or copies of the order of the court admitting them to full citizenship ("second papers"). If persons who were born in the United States claim citizenship through their fathers' naturalization while they were under 21 years of age, they must furnish a copy of the order of the court admitting their fathers to full citizenship (or their fathers' "second papers").

21. The usual non-mineral and non-saline affidavits will not be required with the applications to enter made prior to September 1, 1910, but evidence of the non-mineral and non-saline character of the lands entered before that date must be furnished by the entrymen, before their final proofs are accepted.

### Contests and Rejected Applications.

22. When the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at which these lands will become subject to entry for any reason reject the application of any person claiming the right to make entry, under any number assigned to him, they will at once advise him of the rejection and of his right of appeal, and further action thereon shall be controlled by the following rules, and not otherwise:

(a). Applications either to file soldier's declaratory statement or to make homestead entry on these lands must, on presentation in accordance with these regulations, be at once accepted or rejected, but the local land officers may, in their discretion, permit amendment of defective applications during the day only on which they are presented. If properly amended on the same day entry may be permitted after the numbers for the day have been exhausted, in their numerical order.

(b). No appeal to the General Land Office will be allowed or considered unless taken within one day (Sundays excepted) after the rejection of the application.

(c). After the rejection of an application, whether an appeal be taken or not, the land will continue to be subject to entry, as before, excepting that any subsequent applicant for the same land must be informed of the prior rejected application and that his application, if allowed, will be subject to the disposition of the prior application, upon appeal, if any be taken, from the rejection thereof, which fact must be noted upon the receipt issued him and upon the application allowed.

(d). Where an appeal is taken, the papers will be immediately forwarded to the General Land Office, where they will at once be carefully examined and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior with appropriate recommendation, when the matter will be promptly decided and closed.

(e). Applications filed prior to September 1, 1910, to contest entries allowed for these lands, will also be immediately forwarded to the General Land Office, where they will be at once carefully examined and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, with proper recommendation, when the matter will be promptly decided.

(f). These regulations will supersede, during the period between April 1, 1910, and September 1, 1910, and Rule of Practice or other regulations governing the disposition of applications with which they may come in conflict, in so far as they relate to the lands affected by these regulations, and will apply to all appeals taken from actions of local officers during that period affecting any of these lands.

23. No notary public shall be designated for the purpose of administering oaths to applicants for registration who was not appointed prior to June 1, 1909, and on that date a resident of the county in which he shall act.

### Prescribed Form of Application.

Appended is the form of application for registration. These blanks will be furnished by the notaries before whom they are sworn to and copies must not be printed and furnished by others. The form of this blank follows:

I.....of.....postoffice, aged.....years, height.....feet.....inches, weight.....pounds, in support of this, my application for registration for.....lands, do solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States, or have declared my intention to become such; that I am not the owner of more than 160 acres of land, and have not heretofore made any entry or acquired any title to public lands which disqualifies me from making homestead entry; that I honestly desire to enter public lands for my own personal use as a home and for settlement and cultivation, and not for speculation or in the interest of some other person; that I present this application for that purpose only, and have not presented and will not present any other affidavit of this kind.

.....

The foregoing was subscribed and sworn to before me after it was read to or by affiant, this.....day of....., 19...., at.....

.....

.....

This application must be sworn to at the place named in the proclamation.

### Soldier's Power of Attorney.

I.....of.....postoffice, aged.....years, height.....feet.....inches, and weight.....pounds, do solemnly swear that I am the duly appointed agent of.....of.....postoffice, who desires to make entry of lands under Section 2304, Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 1, 1901, at the land opening authorized by the proclamation issued May 22, 1909; and that I have not presented and will not present an affidavit of this character for any other person.

This agent's application must be sworn to by him at one of the places mentioned in the proclamation.

### Soldiers' and Sailors' Affidavits.

I.....of.....postoffice, do solemnly swear that I am qualified to make homestead entry and entitled to the benefits of Section 2304, Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 1, 1901; that I hereby appoint.....my agent and attorney in fact to present my application for registration for the land opening authorized by the proclamation issued May 22, 1909, and to thereafter file a declaratory statement for me under Section 2309, Revised Statutes of the United States, for any lands embraced in said opening; that I make this affidavit in good faith for the sole purpose of securing public lands for a home for myself, and for the purposes of settlement and cultivation, and not for speculation; that I have not presented and will not personally present an affidavit under said proclamation nor authorize any other person than the one named above to present such an affidavit for me. The name of my agent was written into this affidavit before it was sworn to by me.

This may be sworn to before any officer using a seal in any state or territory.

Note.—Blank forms of this Power of Attorney will be furnished by the superintendent, or copies thereof which are exact reproductions, in spacing and size of type, may be printed and furnished by other persons, but they must be printed on heavy light blue paper, and be exactly three and one-quarter inches wide and five and three-quarters inches long. If an agent registers for more than one reservation he must present a power of attorney for each reservation registered for. If a soldier desires to register for two reservations he must give two powers of attorney, if for three reservations three powers of attorney to the same or different persons. He cannot be registered for more than on registration under one power of attorney.

GRADUATING CLASS OF EUGENE HIGH SCHOOL.

Rear Row (Reading From Left to Right)—Franklin Allen, Dugald Quiner, Adam Kreiger, Ralph O'Leary. Second Row—Edgar Balderree, Edward Campbell, Pearl Moffat, Wendell Sheridan, Russell Calkins, Philip Hammond, Edward Bailey, Beecher Sheridan, Charles Minturn, Walter McClure. Third Row—Maude Guthrie, Ruby Edwards, Ida Warnock, Mina Magness, Vesta Holt, Beulah Kinsey, Vera Edwards, Grace Tiffany, Pauline Potter, Maude Bonnett, Zella Burkhart, Louretta Archambeau, Susan Farnham, Esther U'Ren, Nellie Quimby, Emma Haroun, Ruth Davis, Doris Magness. Front Row—Ensel Barker, Vera Anten, Andrew Collier, Feuner Travis, Ernest Lamb, Harry Chase, Herbert Van Duyn.

EUGENE, Or., June 19.—(Special.)—The class just graduated by the Eugene High School is the largest in numbers and strongest in scholarship since the founding of the school 12 years ago. Under Superintendent Stockton and Principal Hug the standard of the school has been gradually raised until now it ranks as one of the best in the state. The majority of the class will enter the University of Oregon next Fall, while others will go East.

President Resaler, of the Monmouth Normal, founder of the Eugene High School, delivered the address to the class, and Dr. Waldo Cheshire, chairman of the board, presented the diplomas. Music was furnished by the High School Orchestra.

## BISHOP SCADDING'S REPORT

(Continued From Page 10.)

with reasonable local contributions, modest but not altogether unworthy and impracticable stipends for the clergy. I note with pleasure that in three parishes this year the vestry has increased its rector's salary. Dear brethren of the laity, rally round your parish priest, encourage him, pray for him. He is God's ambassador to you and to your children, sympathize with him, give him of your loyal support, and remember that in the ministry as in other fields of service, "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

Looking away from ourselves, and out upon the church at large, by far the greatest question of the day, and the most pressing is that of Christian unity. It looms large upon the horizon. It is being carefully considered by all Christian bodies. It held a foremost place in the last Pan-American Congress, and at the Lambeth conference. It, is coming in God's good time, and in his way. It is not to be brought about by any short cut, by an "open pulpit," or by any such compromise. Positive, dogmatic, scripture-attested truth, with the affirmation of the fathers and of the great councils, this is what the church in America—the church in this diocese—must offer; not with the shackles of coercion but with the strength of persuasive assurance; not with acts of uniformity, but with the offer of a basis for unity. As the Lambeth Encyclical says, "the path of efforts towards reunion should be not compromise for the sake of peace, but compression for the sake of truth, and the goal not uniformity but unity." Let us realize that every individual soul, which is brought into a covenant relation, both by the sacramental act of baptism, and personal faith in our blessed Lord is ipso facto a member of his body, the church, however inadequate his realization of the fellowship and unity of the body may be in thought and act. Our Lord said in St. John x:16: "One flock" not "one fold," and we miss the meaning of this parable when we use it, as it has often been used, to intrench around the holy catholic church by rigid and exclusive views of church membership. We must hold fast to the ideal of an outward organic unity of the church, as being the fulfillment of Christ's prayer, on the other hand, we must readily and thankfully recognize the immense amount of Christian faith and feeling and practice and missionary effort that is represented by religious bodies around us separated as they are from the main and continuous current of social life. Their very existence is a challenge to deepen among ourselves prayer and patience and charity. It is our duty to "consider seriously the dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions," to take pains to study the doctrines and appreciate the position of those who are separated from us, and to be careful to avoid in speech and act anything savoring of intolerance or arrogance. If we really believe in the communion of the Holy Ghost" our constant prayer will be "that we all may be one."

### Personal Consecration.

We have been thinking, in these various things I have tried to outline, how the church may become more effective through our ministrations. But God forbid that we should forget that the message must come primarily to ourselves, our own hearts and lives. What the church in Oregon needs primarily is deeper personal consecration on the part of her members. Discipleship comes before apostleship. Religion consists neither in loyal sentiment, nor in well-founded belief, although it includes these. It is the continual conviction of the nearness of the spiritual order, the sense that we are always surrounded by heavenly powers, guiding us this way and that into the paths wherein we shou'd walk; it is the practice of the presence of God. "Thus saith the Lord that created thee, and he that formed thee, I have called thee by thy name, thou art mine." God as he looks down upon us all is entitled to say, "Thou, and thou and thou are mine." He has set his mark upon us that we may be a "people of possession," "an habitation of God through the spirit." That is the truth which is written large over our Bibles and prayer books. Personal consecration is the absolute response to the absolute claim of God. What enormous possibilities there are in a self-surrendered life today. We have been too much "self-centered" as a church, when we ought to have been "Christ-centered." The circles of our thoughts, words and actions have been turned inward as we considered, "What can we get?" Henceforth may they be ever outward, and may we be ever asking, "What can we give?"

### Says Husband Left After Five Days.

Daniel J. Coghlan lived with Lulu F. Coghlan just five days after their marriage, she says, and then he left home. So she wishes a divorce, together with the custody of their 10-months-old child. Their marriage occurred November 23, 1907. He's a machinist employed at the Willamette Iron & Steel Works.

A Timely Suggestion

Now that Summer is close at hand, try

Grape-Nuts

The health food 365 days of the year, but particularly so in Summer.

"There's a Reason"