

# MANY ARE INVOLVED

## Carter, of Oklahoma, Tells of Big Indian Land Scandal

Liberal Offers Made to Congressmen to Push Crooked Deal—Thieves Fall Out.

McAlester, Oklahoma.—The "poor Indian" learned a few more things about the proposed sale of \$30,000,000 worth of his land in the hearing before the congressional investigating committee Thursday. Representative C. D. Carter, of the Fourth Oklahoma district, testified that in an interview at the home of Richard C. Adams, an attorney at Washington, Adams had said that he had an arrangement by which he was to secure 5 per cent of the "profits" to be derived from the McMurray certificates.

"He also told me," testified Mr. Carter, "that Congressman B. S. McGuire was in the deal and would get his share. He also told me that Dr. Wright, a delegate for the Choctaw Indians at Washington, with a salary of \$6,000, was in on the deal. He also said: 'We got some others,' but he did not mention any other names."

"Did Adams say he was going to get 5 per cent of all the money J. F. McMurray was to realize on the deal?" asked Chairman Charles N. Burke.

"Yes, he said he was going to make sure of it, as McMurray had 'double-crossed' him at other times, but this time he was going to fix it so he could not lose out, and when McMurray got his 10 per cent, or \$3,000,000, or whatever it amounted to, he (Adams) was going to get 5 per cent of the proceeds."

"I also met Jake L. Hamon at Washington. He told me to go to that old man Gore and get him to withdraw that fool bill of his against the McMurray contracts."

"Do you think a majority of the Indians are in favor of these contracts giving 10 per cent to McMurray?"

"There is no doubt that they are," he replied. "But there is also no doubt that in signing the contracts many were influenced to do so by persons who had an interest in them."

Adams was described as a Delaware Indian, who frequently has been mentioned as having called on President Taft in matters pertaining to Indian affairs. It was Adams to whom the Indians in this state were asked to address their telegrams urging President Taft to approve the sale of the lands.

Before Carter left the stand McMurray's attorneys obtained from him testimony tending to show that McGuire in previous Indian matters had supported measures in congress opposed to the interests of McMurray.

Carter's appearance on the stand followed another day of lively testimony.

## MAYOR GAYNOR IMPROVES; INDICATIONS FAVORABLE

New York, Aug. 10.—Mayor W. J. Gaynor, of New York, lies at St. Mary's hospital tonight with the segments of a split bullet fired yesterday by James Gallagher, who sought to assassinate him, still buried in his neck and mouth, but he has shown not one alarming symptom. It is beyond human power to say whether he will recover, for not even the most renowned specialist can say whether blood poisoning will be the aftermath, but as yet the mayor's temperature has given no cause for alarm. Every indication is that the wound is healing satisfactorily.

## Five Crushed to Death.

Cape May, N. J.—Five persons were crushed to death when an express train on the Pennsylvania railroad dashing into an automobile at Mill Lane crossing on the West Jersey & Seashore railroad. The express train was hidden from view by a cornfield. As the automobile bore down toward the train, Mrs. Thomas McNeill, who lives near the crossing, saw the approaching express and waved her hand for the auto driver to stop his car, but the man either did not see the danger signal or thought he could cross before the train.

## Postal Banks in Small Cities.

Beverly, Mass.—Postmaster General Hitchcock made a preliminary report to President Taft regarding the plans for the early institution of postal savings banks in different parts of the country. The experimental banks will be located in smaller cities in order to perfect the system. It is hoped that the experimental banks may be in operation by October 15. Mr. Hitchcock and the president, it is said, also talked of the political situation.

## Aviator Badly Hurt.

Johannistal, Germany.—Acroplane pilot Hiem was seriously hurt at the aviation meet here. While he was flying in a Wright machine, at the height of about 225 feet, one of the propellers broke. The other continued to run, causing the craft to turn over several times. It fell with a crash and was completely demolished. Hiem was carried off the field unconscious.

## Twelve Die in Wreck.

Ignacio, Cal.—Disobedience of orders, according to the railroad officials, on the part of a conductor was responsible for a head-on collision between a passenger and a work train on the Northwestern Pacific near here, that took a known toll of 12 lives and injured about 20.

## APPLES \$100,000,000 A YEAR.

Western Men Make Big Predictions for Northwest Country.

Chicago—"While apples are not yet the principal products of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, those who are familiar with the unrivaled climatic and soil and other conditions believe the time is near when the apple yields of the four states will be worth \$100,000,000 a year and the culture of the king of fruit will be the chief industry."

H. L. Moody, a member of the chamber of commerce and other organizations in Spokane, Wash., said this in an address on "Apple Culture and Irrigation in the Northwest," at the first meeting of the Chicago Irrigation association at the La Salle hotel in Chicago the evening of July 28. Judge Charles F. Fishback was toastmaster. Mr. Moody added, among other things: "Federal and state engineers say in reports to their respective departments there are approximately 200,000,000



H. L. MOODY.

acres of undeveloped arable lands in the United States west of the 98th meridian, and men versed in agriculture assert that under proper cultivation this area could be made to produce between 4,000,000,000 and 4,500,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly, or other crops in proportion. The settlement of these lands would mean homes for not less than 20,000,000 population and a source of added food supply, and, as a consequence, permanent prosperity.

"The four Northwestern states contain 253,894,760 acres. Less than 5 per cent of this land is occupied by farms and the total population is not more than 3,000,000, in an area of 397,700 square miles. More than 50,000,000 acres of this land is adapted to irrigation. Planted to apples and properly watered the minimum crop at maturity would be a matter of 20,000,000 bushels, or about 40 per cent of the total crop of the United States in 1909, when less than 23,000,000 barrels of apples were harvested.

"I mention these facts merely to show the possibilities of the country as proof that, as gold was the strong magnet which sent the first American across the continent to the California coast in 1849, so today the apple is attracting thousands upon thousands more people from Eastern, Middle Western and Southern states to the great orchard belts of the Northwest. "The apple is king throughout the vast Northwestern domain, and it is conceded by pomological experts that no district in America stands higher in fruit production. With increased transportation facilities and the steady influx of settlers, the early attempts in the valleys and uplands have become more pretentious and systematic. Irrigation plants have been established by private individuals and corporations, and the United States government is expending enormous sums in reclaiming the volcanic wastes which are so wonderfully rich and fertile and so peculiarly adapted to raising unblemished fruits.

Apples grown in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana are in demand in the Eastern and Middle Western states and in Europe and Australia, and the markets are being extended year by year. Experts in the East who have studied conditions in the Northwest frequently refer to these states as 'the world's fruit basket,' adding there has been established in a comparatively short time a domain where the first foot of soil, properly cultivated and irrigated, is worth more than all the mines from Alaska to Mexico and all the forests from the United States boundary to the Arctic sea."

## Italy is After Charlton.

New York—Porter Charlton will not escape returning to Italy to answer for the confessed murder of his wife, Mary Scott Castle Charlton, at Lake Como, without a legal battle. This was made plain by Gustav Dirosa, the Italian vice consul, who told Prosecutor Garvin in Jersey City, where Charlton is in prison, that his government was "going to get Charlton." "He shall not escape trial in Italy if we can help it." The vice consul inquired whether the prosecutor intended to have alienists examine Charlton.

## Death Comes With Riches.

Salmon City, Idaho—Crushed to death by a fall of rock, the body of John Doyle was found by a party of prospectors northwest of this city. Doyle was working alone and the fall of rock show that he had just struck a rich lead of gold-copper ore. It is not known how long he had been lying dead among his newly discovered riches, as it was by chance that his body was found. Doyle had been prospecting in this district for many years.

# GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

## MADRIZ IS WARNED.

Property Must Be Protected, Declares United States.

Washington—Invasion of American property in Nicaragua by soldiers of Madriz has called forth a formal protest from the United States. The State department has repeated its ultimatum to both factions in Nicaragua that American property must be protected.

Extended reports to the State department would seem to indicate that the situation of the Madriz government is precarious. Monetary exchange has risen to 1.520 per cent.

The Madriz soldiers have again been invading the property of Americans, impressing laborers and appropriating provisions according to the State department advice from consular agent W. H. de Savigny, at Matagalpa. On July 27 they invaded the home of Alfred Scott, impressed his laborers as soldiers and carried off supplies. The same depredations were also committed on a large American estate on Chontales.

Consular agent Olivares, at Managua made formal protest to Madriz and repeated the ultimatum of this government that both factions in Nicaragua would be held strictly to account for the protection of Americans and property in the territory under their de facto control.

## RATES ARE SUSPENDED.

Commission Annuls for Time Northern Pacific Act.

Washington—What are known as the back haul tariffs from Seattle and Tacoma to points in the state of Washington have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission pending an inquiry into their reasonableness.

The tariffs were to have become effective August 1, on the Northern Pacific road, but action of the commission restrained the line from putting them into effect.

The proposed advances in the back haul rates were made by the Northern Pacific in the face of a decision of the commission that the rates ought to be reduced 20 per cent. In the hearing of the back haul case last autumn by the full commission, it was agreed by the railroad that the reduction of 16.2-3 per cent probably would be fair. In spite of this statement, however, the advance of 25 per cent was made. It was the advance that the commission suspended.

The hearing will take place in Chicago August 29, by George N. Brown, chief examiner for the commission.

## NORMAL LIFE IMPOSSIBLE.

Committee Reports Deplorable Conditions in Coal Regions.

Washington—After an investigation of more than 50,000 individual cases among the miners of the Western Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields, the senate committee on immigration, headed by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, has reported that conditions prevailing among the miners are not conducive to normal family life.

Seventy-five per cent of the mine workers are foreigners who are unable to read the English language and many of them are unable to speak English intelligently. Criticism is made of the custom of the companies in virtually compelling these foreigners to trade at the store owned by the corporations.

## Sunken Treasure in Lakes.

Washington—Captain Ellis J. Holland, a submarine wrecker from San Francisco, has expressed the opinion that more than \$12,000,000 of treasure lies at the bottom of the Great Lakes in the hulls of wrecked vessels. From 1878 to 1898 alone 6,000 ships went down in the inland seas, many of them loaded with bullion, copper and machinery. Captain Holland is exploiting a company for the recovery of some of the sunken wealth.

## Oregon Crops Are Good.

Washington—Crop growth throughout the United States was unfavorable during July, according to the statement of the bureau of statistics issued Wednesday. Conditions average lowest in North Dakota. By states, the aggregate of crop conditions on August 1, (100 representing the average on August 1 of the last 10 years) follows: Montana, 83; Wyoming, 74; Arizona, 100; Utah, 94; Nevada, 102; Idaho, 91; Washington, 88; Oregon, 106; California, 111.

## Roosevelt to Visit China.

Peking—According to Prince Tsai Tao, who met Colonel Roosevelt while in London, the colonel has promised to visit the Chinese empire next year. The prince, who has just returned from an American and European trip, was much impressed by the cordiality with which he was greeted in the United States.

## Cruisers Off for South America.

Seattle—The cruisers Pennsylvania and Colorado, which have been undergoing repairs at the Puget Sound navy yard, sailed Wednesday for Valparaiso. They will stop at San Francisco to pick up the cruisers Washington and California.

## Montana Express Rates Out.

Helena, Mont.—The State Railroad commission issued an order which in effect reduces express rates in Montana about 25 per cent. The action was taken after a hearing and rehearing on the subject, the latter having been sought by the carriers.

## HINDU INFUX TO BE HALTED

Government Announces Policy of Restriction—Want Exclusion Law.

Washington.—Assistant Secretary Benjamin S. Cable, speaking for the Department of Commerce and Labor, announced a policy of increased restrictions as regards the immigration of Hindus, and so emphatic was his attitude that he seemed to regret that he had not the power to enact an absolute exclusion law forthwith.

The report from Calcutta of an influx to the Pacific Coast, occasioned by widespread reports that America was the "good land" and that there every husky lad had a chance to get on the police force, prompted the Assistant Secretary to declare that it was about time the country awakened to the import of such a threatened invasion.

Cable feels himself on safe ground so far as international relations are concerned, for he needs but point to the attitude of the Canadian government toward the fellow subjects of the British Empire. He expresses concern about the requirements of migratory labor for the various harvests in the West, but the problem of the farmers and the railroads as well, he declares, must be solved by other means than a resort to immigration of the very undesirable East Indians.

The department can but enforce laws on the statute books and cannot stop immigration. It can, however, apply measures of restriction with a broader construction of the law than generally obtains, and if a Hindu flood comes it will, in a large part, be halted.

## TWENTY MILLIONS FIRST YEAR

That's Size of Excess of Receipts Over Expenditures from New Tariff.

Washington.—A surplus of \$20,214,000 in government receipts over expenditures is shown in official reports of the first year's operation of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, ending August 6. The surplus is nearly \$15,000,000 more than that of 1907, which was a record year. The total receipts for the year ending August 6 were \$678,650,816.

Except for the year 1907, the surplus this year is greater by \$75,000,000 than that of any other year in the history of the country.

Corporation tax receipts amounted to \$207,000 less than the amount assessed. Disbursements for the Panama Canal during the year are given as \$33,000,000. If the Treasury is later reimbursed for this item by the sale of bonds authorized by Congress, the working balance for the government will reach \$150,000,000.

## TARIFF CHECK TO TRADE.

United States Seriously Concerned With New Japanese Laws.

Washington.—American trade with Japan may be seriously affected, in part at least, after July 17 next, when the duties in the new Japanese tariff law will go into effect. This was the fear expressed in a statement by the State Department, in which are detailed the most important charges made by the new tariff law.

Although the treaty between Japan and the United States does not expire until July, 1912, it contains no conventional tariff arrangements, whereas those between Japan and other countries do; and for this reason the United States, on July 17, 1911, when the treaties other than its own expire, must pay the duties insofar as they are enforced upon imports into Japan and other countries.

## SHIP'S TRIAL TEST BEST.

New Battleship Delaware Makes Great Showing on Trip.

Newport, R. I.—The new battleship Delaware returned from her trial trip along the coast to the Bradford Coal Station with one of the happiest crews in the service over the showing made by the big fighter. In addition to the records reported from Washington it was learned the "Dreadnought" held one satisfactory test of steaming 20 knots an hour for 24 hours.

Captain Charles A. Gove expressed his keen pleasure, not only over the cruising ability of his ship, but over her fighting qualities. All her turret guns were discharged simultaneously and then the whole battery of 10 and 12-inch guns was fired at once.

## Chinese Students Coming.

Washington.—The United States Minister to China has informed the State Department that 78 Chinese students, who are to enter American schools to be educated at the expense of their government, will reach San Francisco September 10. They are part of the students that China intends to educate in this country out of the Boxer indemnity money which the United States returned to the Chinese government several years ago.

## Battleship to Make Cruise.

Washington.—Following the course taken by the battleship Oregon on her famous cruise around the Horn at the time of the Spanish-American war, the cruiser Washington will leave San Francisco this week for New York. As far as Valparaiso the cruiser will be accompanied by the Colorado, the California and the Pennsylvania. The warships will participate in the Chilean centennial celebration. On the Atlantic Coast the Washington will join the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet.

## Joint Tribunal Urged.

New York.—The suggestion of a new treaty between the United States and Canada and the establishment of a joint tribunal in the nature of an international traffic commission as the means of effective control of through railroad traffic between the two countries, was adopted at a conference between M. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and J. P. Mabee, chief of the Railway Commission of Canada.

## BIG DEMAND FOR DAIRY COWS.

Dairymen Report It Impossible to Purchase First Class Animal For Less Than \$80 Per Head.

By J. E. PAYNE, Colorado Agricultural College.

The great demand for dairy products has caused the price of good dairy cows to be very high. Reports from associations of dairymen show that it is impossible to buy first-class dairy cows at even \$80 a head. With such a demand for cows in old dairy districts, there will be few good cows moved into new dairy territory. So, the only way new districts can be supplied must be by breeding up the common stock by the use of good dairy bred bulls.

If good dairy cows could be sold for \$40 to \$50, at least 5,000 could be sold in Colorado within the next year. But the prices as above quoted are prohibitive. So, only the culls from the old dairy districts are likely to be sent here for sale.

When bringing cows into the country, tuberculosis and other diseases may also be introduced. The cows now in Colorado, especially the range cows, are free from tuberculosis. If good dairy bred bulls are mated with selected range cows, the heifers of the first cross will be good milk cows. Future crosses will still further improve the dairy herd, if accompanied by careful selection.

If this plan is carried out for a few generations of cattle, Colorado can not only produce all the dairy cows needed, but a supply can be sent to the eastern states.

With cheap feed which is available, the raising of dairy cows may become profitable here. Colorado should be able to successfully compete with Connecticut and other eastern states, where it costs \$60 to \$80 to raise a dairy heifer, and feed her until she is two years old.

## NEW LAW PROTECTS GROWERS

Measure Enacted by Wisconsin, If Generally Observed, Will Greatly Benefit Nurserymen.

The provisions of the Wisconsin state nursery law, which was passed in June, 1909, if generally observed, will greatly benefit the fruitgrowers of the state, according to Prof. J. G. Sanders, state nursery inspector of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. The law prohibits the sale of uninspected plants or trees, or any other kind of nursery stock by an unlicensed person, whether the original owner or an agent. Shipments of uninspected stock into the state are prohibited, the law requiring that all such shipments be officially inspected.

All growers of trees and plants who desire to offer them for sale must secure a certificate-license good for one year, at a cost of \$10. Tags are furnished by the state inspector, and must be attached to each package of trees or plants sold. All agents selling trees within the state must obtain and carry at all times a duplicate agent's license like the original issued to the firm which they represent. These agent's licenses cost \$1.

The purpose of the law is to protect the farmer from unscrupulous persons who would sell diseased or insect-infested trees or plants. Any person having nursery stock for inspection should write to the state nursery inspector, Agricultural Experiment station, Madison.

## Use of Drugs.

Do not be constantly drugging your live stock with the idea that something is wrong with their health. When convinced that the animal is out of condition and that medicines are needed have a veterinarian prescribe the medicine and give it under his direction. Much harm can be done by the constant use of condition powders, as they usually contain drugs having diuretic properties. As a consequence the kidneys become accustomed to stimulation, and when the medicine is stopped the kidneys, not having the accustomed stimulant, become sluggish and inactive, and consequent ill condition of the animal follows.

## Sand For Ducks.

Some people have a notion that ducks and geese do not need grit because they are not seen picking up large particles of stone. They do not need as large a size of grit as hens do, for they get sand when puddling in the bottom of the creek and streams where they forage for weeds and fish. Ducklings should be provided with plenty of sand, which takes the place of grit. So thoroughly do some duck raisers believe in grit that they mix sand in the feed that they give their young ducks.

## Milking.

Milking with wet hands is a filthy practice. The clean milker uses clean hands and is sure before he begins that the cow's udder is clean and that no falling dirt can get into the milk. Using lard on the hands to make milking easy will aid in making hard milkers. It will also help to keep the cow's teat very tender. Dampening the teats with milk also has the same effect.

## Food For Chickens.

A handful of grain dug into an ant hill will bring the chickens to it, and then good-by to the insects. A plant of Swiss chard sown adjoining the poultry yard will supply greens all summer provided the fowls are not allowed to eat it more than an hour a day.

# PLAY ON APE'S FEAR

HOW SHREWD KEEPERS MANAGE UNRULY ANIMAL.

Cowardice and Curiosity, Its Two Weak Points, Are Utilized When Force and Persuasion Alike Have No Effect.

The superintendent of a western zoological institution has taught his employes to manage animals by indirect methods, akin to those by which nervous children are controlled by wise parents. A rhinoceros had an abcess in its face. The question was: Did it come from a bad tooth, or did it only need lancing? The superintendent simply said to the keeper: "Give him a new birch broom." The rhinoceros at once ate it, grinding up the bits with great gusto. "Ah! You see his teeth are all right," said the superintendent, and the next day the abcess was lanced with a sharp bill hook.

The diagnosis was as ingenious as his method of managing Billy, a refractory chimpanzee. The big ape needed exercise. This he obtained by being allowed the run of the large monkey house, instead of remaining in a side room, before the visitors came. As he knew he would be caught and put back into his own compartment at this hour, the ape used to climb to the top of the other monkeys' cages and refuse to come down.

As he could not be tempted with food, the superintendent appealed to his mind by working on what he had noted to be his weak points, curiosity and cowardice.

The superintendent went to the keeper and, touching him gently on the shoulder, directed his attention in a mysterious manner to the dark passage underneath the gas pipe that traverses the house, pretending to point out some horrible unknown creature, using an energetic manner, but saying nothing except words to this effect: "Look out! There he is! There he is!" At the same time the two men would peer into the dark place under the gas pipe.

The monkey, on such occasions, would come down to see what the subject of fear and interest was, and just then the superintendent and the keeper in unison would shout: "He's coming out! He's coming out!" and would rush away in the direction of Billy's cage. The monkey would dash for the same place of safety, which happened to be the door of his own house, and sometimes enter it before then.

The monkey has never learned the deception; but is taken in by it whenever the time comes to finish his morning's airing.—The Sunday Magazine.

## Couldn't Come Back.

"Servant girls must all look pretty much alike to men," said the woman with the twinkly eyes. "At least they do to my husband."

"I had been without one for nearly two weeks, and I couldn't seem to convince my husband of the difficulty of getting one worth having. Finally he got very cross about it one evening, and picking up the paper he pointed to the 'Situation Wanted' column and announced that there were scores of girls advertising for places. 'I'll get one for you this very evening,' he announced.

"He copied off several addresses and went out. Did he come back with one? Indeed, he did, in about half an hour. And who do you think he had in tow?"

"That impudent, nasty Della, the girl I discharged only two weeks ago. Of course he hadn't recognized her, and she came in as impudent as you please, with all her bundles, prepared to stay. But you can gamble she didn't, and my husband has decided to leave those matters to me in the future."

## His Inspiration.

"Isn't inspiration a queer thing?" "I suppose so. What about it?"

"Why, a few weeks ago I had a red-hot squabble with my wife over a dressmaker's bill, and when I came down to the office I was mad enough to chew spikes. Then I sat down at my desk and wrote a little poem on 'Help the Erring Brother With a Single Kindly Word!' And say, those verses, born of bitterness and nourished by anger, have been copied in the leading newspapers all over the country! How's that?"

"Fine. Why don't you improve on the idea?"

"How?"

"Why, get mad enough to beat up your wife, set fire to the house, shoot a policeman—and then write an epic that will go thundering down the ages."

## Too Much for One Ear.

The young man had talked for ten or fifteen minutes without a break, when the girl at the other end of the wire interrupted.

"Just a moment, Guy!" she said.

"What is it, Fieda?"

"I want to change the receiver to the other ear. This one's tired."—Chicago Tribune.

## The Wary Vestryman.

Mr. Church—Whew! how it's raining, lend me your umbrella, dear? I've got to run over to the vestry meeting.

Mrs. Church—But why not use that umbrella you've been carrying all week?

Mr. Church—What! to the vestry meeting? Why, that's where I got it.—Catholic Standard and Times.