

Clarence Darrow the Man

Labor's Foremost Champion Faces Los Angeles Jury in Second Trial

As an aftermath of the trial and conviction of the McNamara brothers and the subsequent conviction of 33 alleged conspirators comes the second trial of Clarence S. Darrow for bribing a juror in the McNamara case. Darrow was acquitted on the former charge shortly after the termination of that memorable trial, and the opening of the second marks another chapter in that dark story.

Much of Mr. Darrow's life has been spent in the interest of the laboring man. Time and again he has come to the defense of some poor unfortunate who was without the means to defend himself properly. His connection with the defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in the Coeur d'Alene country in Idaho brought out every resource of the man and demonstrated his fitness as a criminal lawyer. It was some time before he would consent to take charge of the McNamara defense, but once in the game he fought every inch, and when he found that acquittal was impossible secured confessions from the principals in this great crime. In the bitterness of this trial, charges and counter-charges were hurled at each other by opposing counsel, and among these

Darrow became involved in the alleged bribing of jurors. January 20th the first venire was drawn and the process of making up a jury begun.

It is a trying moment in the life of Mr. Darrow. Guilty or not, he comes to the bar of justice after a long and successful career before that self-same bar and must submit to the grueling tactics of the prosecution as he has often applied those same tactics to the defendant. Past the prime of life, with the hardest of life's battles fought and with the prospect of passing his remaining years in quiet retirement, he is called out to face charges that, whether they are proven or not, will leave a scar on his name forever. For there will be some who will refuse to believe him innocent, regardless of the outcome. The means he has accumulated during the years of toil will go, much of it, to clear his name of the taint, and where seemed to be the hope of ease for the balance of his allotment of years, there may be want, loneliness and toil. Without considering at all the question of his guilt or innocence, the circumstance calls for sympathy, for the accused can not escape a certain amount of contamination.

On the Flathead Reservation

Passing of the Indian in Western Montana Marks Epoch in Northwest History

The story of the inroads of settlement into the Flathead Indian reservation in Western Montana forms one of the most interesting, if one of the saddest, chapters in the conquest of the West. Had because it marks the gradual crowding out of a peaceable tribe of native Americans from the homes their fathers have claimed for generations, and the consequent thrusting upon them of a civilization they did not invite yet welcomed. For years the Flathead, or Selish Indians, shared the Bitter Root valley with the white men, even going so far as to protect them against the attacks of outside tribes. It was they who sent four expeditions to St. Louis to induce the missionaries to come and tell them of the white man's medicine after Ignace La Mousse had come at the head of a band of Iroquois with the mysterious faith. Three of these expeditions were never heard of again. Brave and fearless warriors, they yet treated the whites with more consideration than the average tribes.

Joeko valley. Envoys of the government came with the documents for the chief's signature, but Charlot was obdurate. His protecting arm had often been bared to keep the whites within his valley from danger. The Bitter Root valley had been the home of his ancestors for ages and he would not sign any papers renouncing forever the rights of his tribe to these lands. The pension offered him and the freedom of roaming at will were scorned. But Arlee, war chief, elected by the full vote of the people, found the mercenary motive in his heart and accepted the terms thus offered him, supplanted Charlot as chief and moved with a large part of the tribe into the Joeko valley. Charlot made a trip to Washington and entered his protest, begging for the privilege of staying in the land of his fathers. But his request was unheeded. A few years later all trace of the Indian's possessions in this valley has disappeared.

Now the Joeko valley is filling up rapidly with whites. Now the Indian

system of canals and laterals directly from the Joeko River. Almost no reservoirs are needed for this division and the work has so far progressed that several thousand acres are now under the ditch. Water was turned into the canals and laterals in 1910 and was distributed to as many of the Indians as desired it. The result is apparent from the luxuriant growth to be found where water has been applied. Several thousand acres in the Mission valley were also brought under the ditch during the same year. Since 1910 additional acreage has been added each year.

In the Mission valley 113,000 acres will eventually be supplied with water, which will be assembled from all the streams in the vicinity. A series of reservoirs and a connecting feeder canal will store up the supply, which pumping plant will be developed at Newell dam and will be conveyed into the several divisions by high-power lines. Fifteen thousand acres will be irrigated from the Little Bitter Root

In the Joeko Valley of the Flathead Reservation



The country in which they grew up is rich in the grandeur of scenery, with a wealth of tradition and historical incident. The valleys and hills abound in retreats, each with its own myth and story. Wonderful waterfalls and lakes are to be found everywhere, adding charm and mystery to the one-time haunts of primitive man. Now the Indians are passing and the footprints of their outward path are being obliterated by the vineyard, the orchard and the field of grain. Thus the ambition of the white man is gradually encroaching upon the Indian lands, and a peaceable coercion is being used to induce him to retreat farther back.

For years the Indian and the white man lived in peace together in the Bitter Root valley. Gradually it filled up with immigrants from the East, and the Garfield treaty was drawn up to induce the Indian to retire into the

is asked again to make way for the white man in return for the bribe of a small patch of land that is already his own. For though the Flathead Indian is still a part of the Flathead reservation, he is not the Indian of old. The younger generation care little for the encroachments of civilization, but those of the old days who are still alive view with regret the passing of the days of their youth. As time goes on the young men offer less resistance to the white man's ways and even welcome his teachings.

The Flathead irrigation project is one of the many efforts of Uncle Sam to bring the rose out of the hungry soil. It contemplates the irrigation of 152,000 acres in the Joeko, Mission, Little Bitter Root and Camas valleys on the west side of Flathead Lake. Of this amount 16,000 acres of the Joeko valley will be watered by means of a

River and Sullivan Creek, and in the southwest part of the reservation the flow of Camas and Cottonwood creeks will supply 5000 acres.

The soil of the Flathead reservation is clay, forest loam and gravelly loam, and responds quickly to the application of water. The rainfall in this district is often ample for the production of most forms of vegetation, and the demands on canals and reservoirs will be inconsiderable in those seasons. Where irrigation has been applied, however, the results have surpassed even the hopes of the most sanguine. The valleys have been coming to the front steadily during the past few years in the variety and quality of their agricultural products. Complete and intensive development is only awaiting the completion of the system of canals that will distribute water over the 152,000 acres.

Milwaukee Road Open Into Moses Lake Country

Branch Line Now Taps District Which Is Rapidly Coming to the Front. Much Activity Manifested in Lands, and Glowing Reports of Immense Fruit Crops Are Received

R. H. Williams, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway, has just received in his Seattle office several samples of apples and grapes grown on a twenty-acre orchard in the new Moses Lake district east of Wenatchee. The owner secured 10,000 boxes of apples alone from his ranch during the season just past.

The Milwaukee road has completed a branch line into the Moses Lake district, which is now in operation into the town of Neppel, and several projects are under way for the reclamation of large areas of land. Recent developments in this new fruit-growing section have resulted in considerable activity on the part of the railroads, who recognize the district as a future feeder of considerable importance. The Great Northern Railway has surveyed a cut-off from its main line which passes through the center of this region.

Reports of the large crops raised by those who have already settled in the Moses Lake country have aroused much interest here, and a large number of Seattle people have become financially interested in the district. One firm is just now placing on the market four entire sections of these lands, which are irrigated by means of pumping plants. The entire district is underlaid with sheet water, and in fact it was the recent discovery of this water which caused the great activity in the district. Now settlers are going in by the

hundreds. Regarding this new country and its prospects Ira D. Edwards of Wenatchee was recently quoted as follows:

"I have never seen any orchard in the Wenatchee valley superior to the one I have just visited in the Moses Lake region. The orchard referred to is the Tichacek homestead. I simply marvel at the magnificent fruit they have grown there. The trees are now six and seven years old and they average 12 to 15 boxes to the tree. Last season there was harvested on this place 16,000 boxes of fancy apples, which brought \$1.45 per box net through the Wenatchee Fruit Growers' Association. The orchard produced about 6000 boxes of Jonathans alone. They ran fully 60 per cent extra fair. The size was better than four tier on the average.

"People in other districts have no conception of what they are doing in the Moses Lake district. Canadians from across the border seem to be appreciating the district more than those of us who live nearer to it. Between 15 and 20 sections of Moses Lake orchard land have been sold to Canadians in the last few months.

"First thing we know we folks in Wenatchee and other parts of the Northwest are going to wake up to the fact that we must pay about twice as much for acreage around Moses Lake as it is selling for today. There is a great opportunity in this country."

It is alleged that Owen Johnson, who is so fond of describing the mishap tricks of his schoolmates at Lawrenceville and Yale, was not any too good a youngster himself.

Anyway, the other day the alumni of the Morse School, which Johnson once attended, held a dinner, and Johnson spoke. Said he: "I suppose that I was the worst boy that ever went through Morse." He expected to hear the customary "Aw—I was twice as bad," from everyone. But to a man, old pupils and former masters, they shouted: "You were!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

President Taft is a busy man these days, getting ready to turn over the keys to the White House.

Champion McCarty will not fight Jack Johnson unless the public demands it. No danger. The public is too much interested in keeping the title in white hands.

Mr. Henry Clay Frick has begun the construction of a \$3,000,000 residence in New York City. Mr. Frick could doubtless live as easily in a \$200,000 house and let the poor have the benefit of the balance.

Neck to Neck for Possession of Eastern Oregon Territory

The fight between Hill and Harriman lines for possession of Eastern Oregon presented many interesting situations. Entering the coveted territory by the Deschutes river canyon, the rival railroads pushed their lines of construction down either side of the river, one camp being ahead one day and the other the next. The above illustration shows the two crews running



In the Deschutes River Canyon

neck and neck, the Harriman line on the east side of the river and the Oregon Trunk on the west. Many difficulties in construction were encountered and considerable litigation resulted because of the narrowness of the canyon at several points. The lines now extend several miles into the fertile empire and construction is still being pushed.

Shaw Explains Water's Value

Irrigation Expert Tells the Western Agriculturists of Best Methods to Bring Results

In singing the praises of irrigation one must not lose sight of the fact that oftentimes the greatest returns from a piece of irrigated land result from feeding the entire farm product and taking it off in the form of dairy products and meat. This commands particular attention at present in view of the high price of beef and the acknowledged scarcity of it in the entire country. Western irrigation has demonstrated its effectiveness and is still in its infancy. It remains for farmers and fruit growers to find how the best returns may be realized from its application. Professor Thomas Shaw, a prominent railroad agriculturist, emphasized the value of dairying and stock raising on irrigated lands in a recent address before the Oregon Irrigation Congress. While his remarks are applied to Oregon in particular, they cover the subject in its application to every irrigated district in the West, for the general principle prevails that where water is brought on to land its best returns may be realized from an intensive application of the profit arising therefrom. Professor Shaw says in part:

"In no line of production can irrigation render a better return than in furnishing food that will be turned into milk and other dairy products, meat and wool. For the growing of these products the door of development stands open. In no line of agricultural production is the chance to make good money better or even as good.

"The reasons for the stability of the livestock business in the future are many. The increase in the number of consumers for meat and dairy products is proceeding at a much faster rate than the animals which produce these products. The same line of reasoning

may be applied to wool and poultry and the products of poultry. The statistics published by the United States Department of Agriculture make this claim absolutely certain.

"On the irrigated lands the opportunities for growing swine are superlatively good. This is more especially true when the swine are grown in connection with dairying. It follows from the abundance of food that can be grown which is exactly adapted to the needs of the swine. No pasture has ever been produced that will meet their needs in better form than alfalfa or that will produce so much food per acre, and where can alfalfa be grown better than on the irrigated lands of Oregon? It follows from the further facts that the grain that produces the pork of the highest quality, such as barley and field peas, may be grown in the first form on these lands. The climate also favors such production. Its equable and mild character favors the production of two litters per year from the same dam should this be desired. In areas with cold winters it is scarcely practicable to grow profitably two litters in one season.

"Pork thus grown should not cost the producer more than three cents per pound. It cannot be grown more cheaply in the best sections of the corn belt, nor can the corn belt produce bacon of equal quality with Oregon. The conditions for growing pork of the highest quality on the irrigated lands of Oregon are at least as good as they are in Denmark, and Oregon has a great lead in the natural richness of the soil and in the equable character of the climate. Why should not Oregon soon become an exporter of high class bacon?

"The irrigated and irrigable lands

have special adaptation for the production at low cost of dairy products, whether milk, butter, cheese or the by-products of the dairy, as skim milk and buttermilk.

"Good water, so essential in dairy husbandry, is abundant in all sections where irrigation is practicable in Oregon. This follows from the fact that the water comes from living streams that in nearly all instances are cradled in the mountains. The relation between pure water, abundant in supply, and high quality in the dairy product is so close as to be inseparable.

"The Oregon dairymen has a great advantage over dairymen, for instance, who live in climates that are less equable. He is not handicapped by such heat in summer that comes to the South nor by the cold in the winter that comes to the North east of the Rocky Mountains. To the Oregon dairymen the equable climate brings much advantage. It enables him to prolong the grazing season and it calls for less expensive shelter. Some persons cherish the view that the man living on irrigated lands, whose holding is usually limited, has not room on which to graze his cattle, but they fail to consider that the production of irrigated lands in pasture is quite as large, relatively, as the production of the same in hay.

"With the price for dairy products as they are and as has been shown, it is not probable that they will be less in the near future. The dairymen on irrigated land should reap a very profitable return. With such possibilities within reach of the Oregon dairymen it will be greatly to the discredit of Oregon farmers if the state continues for any considerable period to be a purchaser of dairy products."

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