

WILL CALL AN ELECTION

Land to Be Chosen Has Been Donated by Moore Bros., and Deed Is in the Bank.

At a meeting of the board of directors of school district No. 1 last week a resolution was passed authorizing Clerk J. W. Siemens to call an election on October 9th of the property holders to decide on a school house site. The site to be voted upon is located on blocks 11 and 12, Elverside addition, on the west side of Link river. The land for the school house is to be donated by Moore Bros. in case the voters choose by their ballots this site. To that end they have deposited in the Klamath County bank a deed to this property, which is to be turned over to the board of directors free of charge providing this site is selected at the election.

The calling of this election is on a petition recommending the Moore site, signed by 140 voters, and on a letter received from Attorney General Crawford, under date of July 15th, 1909, in which, among other things, it stated, in referring to the election held June 5th: "In my opinion, the district is just about in the same position it would be if no vote whatever had been taken and no election called, and I would advise that the board enter into some agreement and then call an election to vote upon the agreement. If it is desirable to take what is termed in your letter as the Moore site, which is offered as a gift, and recommended by 140 voters, let a deed be made and delivered to the trustees for said site. The transaction then would be ratified at an election properly called for that purpose, and I think you will secure a site in that manner which the law will hold valid and the title be held good, and the officers of the district will not be laying themselves liable in any manner by such proceedings."

LAND DRAWING AT LAKEVIEW

Oregon Valley Land Company Will Reclaim About 50,000 Acres of Land

Judge Henry L. Benson returned from Lakeview Thursday, where he has been for some time past on business matters connected with the recent land drawing held there by the Oregon Valley Land company.

Judge Benson, in speaking of the drawing, stated: "The land drawing has created a boom in Lake county, and a legitimate boom, too. It would not surprise me at all to see 1,000 people come to Lake county next spring and settle there. The fruit and grain products exhibited at the fair in Lakeview made a great impression on the visitors, and many of them will return after seeing for themselves the showing made by Lake county. The display made was one of the finest I ever looked at. I saw apricots there from Goose Lake valley that were as fine as any ever produced in California; immense peaches that were grown right in Lakeview, and all sorts of produce of the very highest order.

"That man Rehfield, who published the articles censuring the Oregon Valley Land company, must have been suffering from a mental delusion. His actions in Lakeview were entirely different from what he reported here.

"The Oregon Valley Land company is making splendid progress on their ditches, and are doing first-class work. Three dams will be constructed, one at Drews creek canyon, one at Cottonwood and one at Thomas creek, the waters of which will irrigate about 50,000 acres in Goose lake valley. Then there will be located another reservoir in the Chewaucan country to irrigate the lands there. The company has a force of between 300 and 400 men at work on the ditches and are working night and day, and the way they move dirt is a caution.

"The business men of Lakeview are in full sympathy with this land movement, and the majority of them are contract holders."

Chas. Flackus, W. L. Welch and C. C. Pearson of Dairy were in the city Saturday, attending as witnesses in the case of the United States vs. Jessie Wight.

LETTER TO THE INDIANS

Good Advice and Many Bouquets Are Handed to the Reservation Population.

Superintendent H. G. Wilson of the Klamath Reservation has been fully exonerated of all charges made in the petition that emanated from the Kirk Sergeant-Brown and Barclay factions last spring, and addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, which petition also called for his removal or transfer. The following letter from Chas. L. Davis, supervisor, addressed to the Indians, who made a personal examination of the complaints mentioned in the petition, covers the ground completely, and if the advice given herein is followed by the Indians, the gain will be theirs. Klamath Agency, Ore., Aug. 14, 1909. To the Indians of the Klamath Reservation:

My Friends—During the early spring of this year a petition was gotten up by a portion of the tribe, asking for the transfer or removal of Superintendent Wilson, which petition contained certain complaints. This petition, the letters of certain members of the tribe to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, answer to these letters by the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and letters from other parties, have been sent to me, for investigation.

The members of the tribe getting up this petition have demanded a public investigation, which I decline to permit, and for that, and maybe other reasons, they have declined to discuss the petition and complaints with me. I have, however, carefully investigated all questions raised, and my report will be sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The man in charge of this petition allowed it to be published, thus sending broadcast over the country the complaints before the government had any chance to investigate, or before Superintendent Wilson had any opportunity to answer. Such course cannot be justified, and the act shows disrespect of the complainants for the government and its officers.

When complaints are made to the government against any of its officers or employes, it is the right of the government to make inquiry or investigation in such manner as may seem most wise, and the Indians, nor any one else, has a right to demand or dictate how such shall be done. The refusal of the complainants to discuss these matters unless I conceded their demands, is another example of disrespect to the government, and the behavior of a few individuals in charge of the affair was such as I have never before met with. I desire to say on behalf of the very large majority of the Indians with whom I conferred that I was treated with the same courtesy and high regard that Indians usually extend to the government and its officers.

In my judgment the complaints set forth did not justify calling together the Indians for public discussion, and I was fully convinced the petition did not represent the sentiment of the tribe at large, nor did the signers represent nearly a majority of the adult male members. It was further very apparent if a public discussion was attempted some of the instigators of the petition would probably so far forget themselves as to create trouble, and in all such cases it is my duty to prevent the Indians being brought together by a few discontented ones.

By reason of the things set forth above, and that the Indians not identified with the petition may be informed of the facts and of my action, this letter is addressed to you. It is due to Indians that some expression be given as to what is found to be the facts in connection with some of the complaints.

The first complaint set out is "that the Reservation as a whole has been going downward, creating trouble among the Indians." It is due the Indians as a whole to say that I find more work going on among them, particularly in the matter of home building, improvements to farms, putting up feed for winter, etc., than any reservation I now know where such undertakings must be so exclusively the product of Indian labor.

Another complaint is that law and

order is not being enforced. It is remarked by some of the complainants, and a few workers who have been among you but a short time, that some years ago the Indians were compelled to build houses, attend church each Sunday, obtain permission before leaving the reservation, etc., and on failure to do so punishment followed—maybe in form of lashings. Whether such was one time true matters not now; but all reasonable people would readily admit such practices can not be justified today, and to attempt it would mean a step backward in preparing the Indians to assume the desired station among their white neighbors we hope some day you will attain. That there will be some drinking, quarreling and fighting and other offenses in the transition from the tribal life and military surveillances to that of coming under the laws, civil and criminal, of the State, we must all expect; and such is true of every other Indian tribe in similar status. This must be controlled as best the government can with its limited powers and facilities. Whether such is done here to the satisfaction of all, I find conditions better than with most other tribes in the Coast States.

The complaints intimate that Superintendent Wilson has co-operated in the exchange or disposition of tribal lands to the end that the Indians have not received justice. It is presumed that this refers to the exchange of the lands with the California and Oregon Land company, recovering to the Indians the road grants lands within the reservation. The record shows Superintendent Wilson claimed a much larger indemnity than was allowed by congress, but that congress declined to allow you the full claim made. This was not the fault of the Superintendent. Neither was it due to him that the annuity shares heretofore paid to heirs of deceased members were cut off the last payment. This is in accord with a rule of the department, and the same has been done on many other reservations.

Many members of the tribe, in no way connected with the petition, have asked about the money received from permits issued to white men for grazing privileges on the reservation. The impression seems to have been that the money should be paid over to the Indians as some of the other tribal funds. All these moneys are sent to Washington to the credit of the tribe, and a portion has been used to make purchases for the tribe or reservation, and the remainder is still here. The commissioner has a right to use such moneys for the benefit of the tribe instead of paying it to you in cash. If the tribe desires, Superintendent Wilson will render you a statement of what he has collected and used, and he can get from Washington a statement of what was left by former agents. This does not mean that he will be expected to make such statements for every individual who

may ask it, but for the tribe. For the benefit of all the tribe the following information and advice is offered:

No one member, nor several members working together, have a right to represent to Washington or to the public that they are acting for the tribe until they have been duly authorized to do so in council before the Superintendent or some government official sent here to confer with you; and, in consequence, the petition sent to Washington could not be recognized as being a tribal request. When a few members get offended or dissatisfied, they should not attempt to speak for the tribe, and all members having no complaint to make should refuse to let their names be used. Any member may present his own grievance, but he should do so for himself only.

The Indians should keep on building houses, barns and fencing their lands as they are now doing, until your homes are as good as those of the white people off the reservation. You should also keep your cattle and your best horses until you have large herds of stock just as good as those of any other people of the State. Some of you now have fine stock, and others can have the same. You should keep the schools filled with pupils and have in your homes for your children to read good books and papers that you may know for yourselves what is going on.

That your children may grow up strong they should be kept away from the sick; especially persons having consumption and old sores; and only grown people should take care of the sick and the dead, or stay in rooms with the sick or dead.

If you want to be happy and do well, have as little as possible to do with those who quarrel or say bad things of their neighbors. You have a right to be proud of the work you are doing, but there should be more friendly relations and less quarreling on the reservation.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. L. DAVIS, Supervisor.

L. J. Bauman returned Friday evening from Boonville, Mo., where he had been on a visit with relatives. It had been twenty-three years since he visited his old home. He returns to Klamath county filled with the belief that there is no other section of the country quite as good as this. He states that he would not exchange one county in Oregon for all of Missouri, and looks back on the heat of that section with fear and trembling. Like all parts of the middle west, the residents of his old home have their eyes turned towards the Pacific Coast, and next spring will see a large number of people from that neighborhood in Klamath county.

If the soil needs under draining now is an excellent time to lay tiles. They should be at least 2 1/2 feet deep.

TO ESTABLISH POWER SITES

Probable That Plants Will Be Used to Raise Water and Drain the Marsh Lands.

The Reclamation Service is figuring on the establishment of power sites on Link river in this city. If this program is carried through, one plant is to be located on the Moore canal, on the west side of Link river, opposite A. L. Leavitt's place on Conger avenue. The other plant is to be located on the southern portion of A. L. Leavitt's lot on Conger avenue.

The government has secured from Judge Leavitt a ninety-day option on 66 feet on Conger avenue running to the river, where this land has a frontage of 74 feet. The price agreed upon in the option for this land is \$2,000. It is the intention of the Reclamation Service to put up handsome granite power house on Leavitt's land, and the power taken from the waters of the Ankeny ditch. The foregoing information was given this morning by Attorney Wiley of the Reclamation Service this morning.

While no information could be obtained as to what use would be made of this power by the Reclamation Service, it is probable that both plants will be used to pump water to the high plateaus, which are now above the present ditch, between here and Olene, and also for the purpose of pumping water out of the marsh lands after being dyked. The plant on Judge Leavitt's land will doubtless be used as an auxiliary to the one directly across the river.

If the foregoing arrangements are carried out as an auxiliary to the one directly across the river, the menace will have been solved, for this ditch from Wilson's barn on Conger avenue on east would doubtless be abandoned by the government.

AFTER NOV. 1 REGISTERED MAIL COSTS TEN CENTS

On and after November 1st all persons registering a letter in the United States mail will have to pay for the service 10 cents. Beginning with the same date the United States will assume a maximum liability for registered matter of \$50, instead of \$25. Orders to this effect have been received. Announcement had been made earlier of the proposed change, but the first official notification has just been sent. The change will involve no additional work in the office, except to explain to patrons who have not yet been acquainted with registry rates proposed.

KEEPING CABBAGES

(From October Farm Journal)

Select a dry place in the patch, pull up the cabbages and stand closely together, heads down. Cover with soil from five to ten inches, thinly at first so they will not heat, covering only enough to prevent freezing as the season advances. The burying beds may be made from four to six feet wide.

MORE EVIDENCE

Proof Like This Will Convince Even the Missouri Man.

One of the convincing exhibits of the value of Klamath Basin land can be seen at G. Heitkemper Jr.'s jewelry store. It consists of three varieties of potatoes—Burbank, Early Rose and Blue Davis—grown on his place six miles from this city. Mr. Heitkemper says his crop will average more than 100 sacks to the acre. These potatoes were raised by dry farming. Of the 2,000 apple trees planted last spring all are doing fine, with a loss of not more than 10 per cent, which was due to delay in getting the trees in the ground after they were received from the nursery. The varieties planted are Red McIntosh and Winter Banana with 200 Transparent crab apple trees on the outer edge of the tract. This fall the entire tract will be surrounded with a double row of poplars on the south and east, and three rows on the north and west. These are intended to serve the double purpose of windbreak and to make an enclosing wall about the orchard to retain the warm air in the tract should smudging ever become necessary in blossoming time. Mr. Heitkemper is applying scientific methods to his farming operations, and the results he obtains will undoubtedly prove an incentive to induce others to make similar endeavor.

W. H. Mason arrived in the city Thursday from Lakeview, where he has a grading contract with the Oregon Valley Land company.

DR. A. A. DEPUY
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT
With Dr. F. M. White, over First National Bank

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