

# INDIAN RICHEST OF AMERICANS

## Three Hundred Thousand Red Brothers Own \$130,000,000 of Forests and Woodlands.

## ANNUAL INCOME TWO MILLIONS

Forests Conducted by Indian Forestry Service According to Advanced Principles—Administration Costs Indian Only 10 Per Cent.

Do you think Uncle Sam is making up for the past wrongs done the red brother? This story gives an interesting insight into what a paternal government now is doing for him.

Washington.—Sentimentally considered, it is generally conceded that Lo, the poor Indian, is right in the midst of the pauper class; but when his material assets are considered he becomes the richest of Americans, potentially and perceptually speaking; indeed, the richest of all humans. If the individual Indian could cash in on an equal distribution basis his share of the lands, live stock, minerals and forests at their present valuation he would be immeasurably better off than the average white American, says the forest and lumber information service of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, which has been making a study of the Indian forests, and incidentally reports that as against the average white man's \$1,800, the red man would possess about \$2,400; for the total Indian estate is \$727,000,000 and there are but about 300,000 Indians.

One of the richest of the Indian assets is not often brought to public attention, viz., the Indian forests. As a lumberman, the Indian is collectively an exceptional magnate. The 300,000-odd Indians own 35,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber—an important factor in the American supply of forest products—worth today at least \$100,000,000; and the young growth in these forests and the land they stand on represent \$30,000,000 more. If this forest wealth were divided equally, every Indian in the country would have about \$430 of forest wealth.

**Awake to Value of Timber.**  
The Indians began to realize about 25 years ago that trees represented real wealth, and the last clash of any consequence between the military and Indians was in northern Minnesota in 1898 when the Leech Lake Chippewas literally took to the tall timber in full fighting strength when they concluded that loggers who had been allowed the privilege of removing dead and down timber from the reservation were not finding anything in the woods that wasn't dead and down, at least when they got through with it. It cost the lives of eight soldiers of the Third regular regiment and the wounding of about 25 others for the Indians to impress on the government that they were right on the job of looking after their timber. This was not an Indian uprising in a proper sense but was just a resort to arms, as the Indians saw fit, to protect their established property rights. Whether this demonstration of force had anything to do with it or not, it is a fact that the systematic forestry and business management of the Indian timber lands began at about that time.

The Indian bureau of the Department of Interior asserts that during the last quarter of the Nineteenth century many millions of feet of timber were removed from Indian reservations in the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota without proper supervision of the cutting and without adequate protection of the interests of the Indians. Congress provided no funds for protection or for the development of a system of merchandising timber.

The first general act of congress dealing with the timber on Indian reservations was in 1889 and authorized the sale of dead and down timber by the Indians of any reservation, and one of 1897 specially authorized the sale of such timber on the lands of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. The Indian service considers now that both were unsound in principle as they encouraged deliberate injury of the timber by fire, to make it "dead and down," and surreptitious cutting. It was not until 1909 that congress gave authority for the development within the Indian service of a regular organization for the efficient administration of Indian timber lands. At that time \$100,000 was appropriated for forestry work on the reservations. In the meantime there is no doubt that a large part of the forest wealth of the Indians was dissipated. Since 1909, however, the forestry branch of the Indian service has been building up an efficient system of administering timber lands in accordance with the basic principles of the science of forestry. In 1910 congress authorized the sale of mature green timber for the first time. It then became possible not only to protect the Indian timber lands from fire and trespass, but also to derive from the forests an income that has financed much of the recent general industrial development on Indian reservations.

The Indians own altogether 7,000,000 acres of commercial forests in ad-

dition to large adjacent areas of woodland; the two classes of land including an area larger than the combined areas of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The mature timber standing on these lands is estimated at 35,000,000,000 feet with a value of about \$100,000,000. The Indians own forests of commercial importance in fifteen states, but the most extensive holdings are in the far western states, Oregon, at the top of the list of Indian timber states, followed in relative order by Washington, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Wisconsin, California, Idaho and Minnesota.

The handful of Klamath Indians in southern Oregon, who are the great timber lords of the aborigines, own about 8,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber standing in one of the finest tracts of virgin timber, largely western yellow pine, in the whole of the United States. At present stumpage prices this timber is worth at least \$25,000,000. As there are only 1,178 Indians, including a few Putes and Modocs associated with the Klamaths in the ownership of this timber, a Klamath is worth in timber alone nearly \$25,000 and is entitled to rank with the Osages and other plutocratic Indians of the old land reservations. Down in the southwestern corner of the United States the Indians of the Fort Apache reservation have probably the finest body of timber in that state; and back in Wisconsin the Menominee reservation Chippewas still own a billion feet of hard and soft timber, which is recognized as the finest timber remaining in that state. The Indians of Minnesota own some of the finest stands remaining of eastern white pine, which is now nearing commercial extinction and is proportionately valuable.

Since the establishment of the Indian forestry service in 1910 the Indian lands have been administered according to a policy of reconciling forestry principles with the present economic interests of the Indians. The reservation forestry problem is not just the same as that of the national forests, for it must be remembered that the Indian forests are private property of the Indians held in trust for them by the United States government. Many of the Indians, too, own their lands in individual allotments; and in such cases their timber is held for them from much the same point of view as an individual white settler would take. If the land is adaptable to agriculture the cutting is clean and without a view to reforestation. On the other hand in the case of the tribal forests the idea is to reconcile the need of immediate revenue for the owners with assurance of future value of the property, and here the principle is one of perpetual lumbering. Only mature trees are cut, and provision is made for protecting young trees from injury during logging operations and for the cleaning up and burning of debris of logging. The timber is generally disposed of by contractors through competitive bids, the contractor removing the timber himself under the supervision of and according to the regulations of the Indian forestry service.

**Most Advanced Forestry Practice.**  
It is the boast of the Indian forestry service that its regulations governing logging operations, promulgated in 1920, represent as advanced a state as has yet been made in American forestry practice anywhere.

An illustration of the public or what might be called the white man's interest in the Indian forests, is found in general regulation No. 10, which provides that in the discretion of the officer of the Indian forestry service, in charge, "a strip not exceeding 200 feet in width on each side of streams, roads and trails and in the vicinity of camping places and recreation grounds, may be reserved, in which little or no cutting will be allowed." This provision assures the maintenance of scenic values on the Indian reservations.

Notwithstanding forestry regulations, some of the largest timber sales ever made by the United States government and at the highest prices have been made of Indian reservation timber in the last ten or twelve years. Five sales have amounted to approximately 500,000,000 feet each and a dozen others have exceeded 100,000,000 feet each. Large units of yellow pine have been sold on the Klamath reservation at \$5.50 per thousand feet, and on the Flathead reservation in Montana at \$6.50 a thousand. White and Norway pine of inferior quality on the Nett Lake reservation in Minnesota have sold at \$16 and \$13.05 respectively, and in a recent sale of nearly half a billion feet on the Quinalt reservation in Washington, western hemlock brought the unprecedented price of \$3.00, and cedar, spruce, Douglas fir and other species were sold at \$3.00 a thousand. The timber of three units of this reservation sold during 1922 totaled more than 1,000,000,000 feet. From the Klamath reservation alone more than 100,000,000 feet are being cut each year. The latest sale of Indian timber was that of the Valley Creek unit in the Flathead reservation in Montana, 130,000,000 feet, at \$5.12 a thousand for the western yellow pine and \$3.01 for the other timber. During the past decade the value of the timber removed from lands under the jurisdiction of the Indian service has exceeded \$1,500,000 annually, and this income will presently exceed \$2,000,000. The cost to the Indians of the commercial and forestry administration of their lands, including the protection of the timber from fire, insect infestation and trespass, has been less than \$150,000 annually.

Indians Get 90 Per Cent. The Indian forestry service is very proud of the fact that more than 90

per cent of the gross income from the Indian forest has been placed to the credit of individual Indians or tribes for use in their support or industrial advancement.

A striking illustration of the economic salvation prudent administration of their forests has meant to the Indian in many cases is found in the Jicarilla Apache reservation in New Mexico. In 1910 the Jicarillas, exceedingly poor, broken by disease and wretched beyond belief, were apparently nearing extinction. By means of funds realized from sales of their timber they have been rehabilitated morally and physically and are now far on the road to industrial independence.

The regulations make it imperative for loggers in the Indian forests to employ Indians preferably wherever they are available and fitted for the work. Many hundred Indians thus have lucrative employment by themselves, so to speak.

Extensive valuation surveys have been made on a number of reservations and the work is going ahead as fast as funds become available. This survey, besides furnishing data for a topographic map, gives the amount, kind and quality of timber, the soil classification and its adaptability to irrigation and farm crop production.

### Importance of Surveys.

The surveys are also very important in protecting the forests from fire. On all the reservations containing timber of any importance telephone lines have been constructed from central headquarters to various strategic points such as ranger cabins in the mountains and the fire lookouts. The latter are located on high mountain points, which afford a panoramic view of the timber below. Men are stationed in these lookouts throughout the fire season, constantly scanning the forests with binoculars. If such an observer discovers a fire he immediately determines its location with an instrument known as a fire-finder and promptly telephones the information to the forester in charge, who immediately dispatches a crew with tools and supplies to fight the fire. The Indian service co-operates with the forest service (national forests) of the Department of Agriculture and other agencies in fire detection and suppression. This, with a systematic patrol of experienced rangers and guards, affords insurance against heavy losses from fire. The average cost of this insurance has never exceeded half a cent an acre.

The proceeds from the administration of the Indian forests in the last twenty-five years have amounted to about \$25,000,000 and it is likely that the Indian forests will bring in around \$2,000,000 a year for the next twenty years, and a smaller sum indefinitely. Moreover, the permanent Indian forests will contribute in a considerable measure to the maintenance of a certain though limited supply of timber in the future.

### DOG HAS WONDERFUL RECORD

Alredale's Deeds of Valor Being Recorded in Book for Benefit of British Anti-Cruelty Society.

London.—Brother Yelverstone, Victoria medal, General Service medal, four naval service chevrons, Life Subscriber, Jewel of the R. A. O. B., two silver collars, British navy veteran and African adventurer. This is the way the career of one of the most unusual dogs in England might read in a dog's Who's Who if one is ever published. Brother Yelverstone, as he is known to thousands of British navy men, is a magnificent Alredale terrier, belonging to Commander Davenport, R. N. (retired).

Yelverstone is now living quietly in London after seven years of adventurous existence in various parts of the world. He is a full-fledged member of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes and attends all meetings. Joining the navy at the early age of six weeks, he went with his master on a warship bound for German East Africa, but the ship was diverted to the Cameroons.

Later Yelverstone saved the life of a servant, rescued a fellow dog from drowning and climbed one of the highest mountains in the Cameroons.

After serving throughout most of the war on various ships, Yelverstone took up charity work in London and raised sufficient funds for a navy orphanage cot. The cot now bears his name.

### Woman Lighthouse Keeper Figures in Heroic Role

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—Mrs. Harry Greenwood, wife of the lighthouse keeper on Bon Portage Island, remained at the lighthouse for five weeks while her husband was ill on the mainland, unable to get any word from him.

At last, unable to stand the suspense longer, she hoisted distress signals. They were seen by residents of Shag Harbor, who sent word here, and the government steamer Aberdeen went to the island. After a two-days' fight with the ice the steamer got a boat ashore with Mrs. Greenwood, who found her husband in a critical condition.

The story of the brave woman's experiences was brought here by Captain Keeney of the Aberdeen.

### Jane Thomas



Although she started out to master the artist's brush, pretty Jane Thomas, the "movie" star, received a flattering offer to go into pictures and proved so successful that she is likely to entertain the public for some time to come. Miss Thomas weighs about 125 pounds, has dark eyes and is equally successful in emotional and comedy parts.

### THE RIGHT THING at the RIGHT TIME

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

### TABLE DECORATIONS

It is a bad plan that admits of no modifications.—Publius Syrus.

IT HAS been said that decorative flowers are even more important in the arrangement of the dinner table than the knives and forks; and true it is that the wise hostess takes as much thought in arranging her centerpieces as in seeing that the silver is freshly polished and properly arranged.

A fat pocketbook is not the only thing needed to make a tasteful floral arrangement on the dinner table. In fact one need have very little money to spend in order to make an attractive and tasteful arrangement. An overelaborate arrangement is no longer in good taste. Towering floral structures that really look like nothing so much as the "set pieces" that the florists prepare for far less joyous occasions are really quite bad, and the careful hostess does not leave the matter to the florist, but makes sure that something very simple in arrangement is selected. Except for a child's party or a dinner that is to be given in a spirit of extreme informality, paper decorations are not in good taste either. A cluster of roses or any other hothouse or garden flowers attractively arranged in a glass or silver vase is a charming selection. The addition of ferns or smilax adds to the effectiveness. The vase may be placed either on a bit of embroidered or lace-trimmed linen or on a mirror that reflects the flowers and candles so as to add to the general effectiveness of the arrangement.

A short time ago some of the shops offered for sale rather splendid-looking centerpiece devices that combined a vase placed at the center of a silver standard and little bonbon or salted nut baskets that were hung up on the silver brackets that came out from the standard on all sides. This was rather a clever arrangement, but it was not in the best taste, for nowadays we do not use food as part of the centerpiece decoration, as was the case when wonderful centerpieces were made of spun sugar and pastry. The only exception to this rule is in favor of choice fruits occasionally combined with the flowers.

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**Earliest Known Machine.**  
The earliest known machine is an Egyptian crank drill, invented before 3000 B. C.

**Raisin Butter Sandwiches.**  
Soften butter by working it with a spatula or wooden spoon until creamy. To one-half cupful of butter add one-half cupful of finely chopped raisins and two tablespoonfuls of finely-minced candied ginger. Mix, and when of the right consistency spread on buttered bread. Serve with afternoon tea.

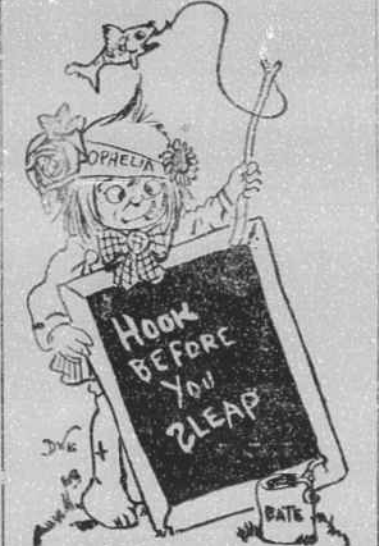
Accept No Substitutes for **Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT** Purely Vegetable **Liver Medicine**

### MONEY IN THE HAND

INHERITANCE of money being always interesting, especially to those who look forward to receiving a legacy, it is well to note what the hand has to say on the subject. Note whether the top phalanx of the finger of Jupiter (the forefinger) bears on the inside toward the other fingers, a deep vertical line. If the same finger has a number of short, horizontal lines crossing the bottom phalanx, it is also the sign of the inheritance of money. Next, inspect the rascette, or bracelet, at the wrist. If there is a well-marked, small cross there, money will come to the fortunate possessor of the cross, through inheritance.

Of all the signs of the inheritance of money, however, the strongest is a line running from a star on the mount of Venus (the ball of the thumb) to the middle of the plain of Mars, the "hollow" of the hand. This indicates a large inheritance.

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### NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by J. G. Norris, Jr. and wife Florence Norris, to J. W. McGehee and W. Hardin Brown, dated September 9, 1922 to secure the payment of a certain note of ten dollars for the sum of \$292.31 with interest on the same from said date, and the note being past due we will sell to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in Boone on the 7th day of April 1923, to satisfy the note with interest and costs the following described lands, to wit: Beginning on a stone in the line of H. J. Hardin and running a west course with the public road 15 poles and 5 links to a stone at the forks of the road; thence south 8 degrees west about 10 poles to a stone at the forks of the road where the road fork to go to the New River Power Plant; thence southeast with the old Hardin and Council line (now Dougherty's line) with the fence and road to a big chestnut, the Hartley and Council corner; thence 18 poles and 10 links with the H. J. Hardin line to be beginning, containing 2 1-4 acres more or less.

Sale to be between the hours of 12 M and 1 p. m.  
J. W. McGHEE  
W. HARDIN BROWN  
Mortgagees.

### SORE MUSCLES

Vacations are often spoiled by soreness resulting from outdoor games. A good massage with Vicks often gives surprising relief.



### AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF \$14000.00 STREET IMPROVEMENT FUNDING BONDS OF THE TOWN OF BOONE AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL THEREOF AND INTEREST THEREON.

Whereas, there was outstanding, on the sixth day of December 1921, an indebtedness of the town of Boone, in the amount of \$15,000 which indebtedness had theretofore been incurred pursuant to the authority of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Boone for necessary expenses of said town, to wit: the improvement of the streets in said town by macadamizing, constructing concrete sidewalks, and by building bridges and which indebtedness is still outstanding and of which \$3,000 will be paid shortly and the remaining \$12,000 will be cancelled prior to its maturity and simultaneously with the issuance of bonds to fund such debt; and,

Whereas it is, in the opinion of the Board of Commissioners, advisable and proper and for the best interests of the town that the said indebtedness be funded.

Now therefore, be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Boone:

Section 1. That the town of Boone, pursuant to the "Municipal Finance Act, 1921," issue its bonds to be known as fundin bonds, for the purpose of funding and paying the outstanding indebtedness of said city incurred for the necessary expenses thereof, referred to in the preambles herein.

Section 2. That the maximum aggregate principal amount of said bond issue shall be Fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,000.)

Section 3. That a tax sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the bonds shall be annually levied and collected.

Section 4. That a statement of the debt of the Town of Boone has been filed with the Clerk and is open to public inspection.

Section 5. That this ordinance shall take effect upon its passage and shall not be submitted to the voters of the Town of Boone.

C. M. YATES, Mayor

A. E. SOUTH, Clerk.

The foregoing ordinance was passed on the 9th day of November 1922, and was first published on the 8th day of March 1923.

Any action or proceeding questioning the validity of said ordinance must be commenced within thirty days after its first publication.

A. E. SOUTH, Clerk.

## Start Th t Account TODAY

and when you think of a bank, think of our Bank—then come in and get acquainted.

The man with five dollars is treated with the same courtesy as the man with thousands

YOU NEED US WE NEED YOU

As business friends we are both made stronger

# The Peoples Bank & Trust Company