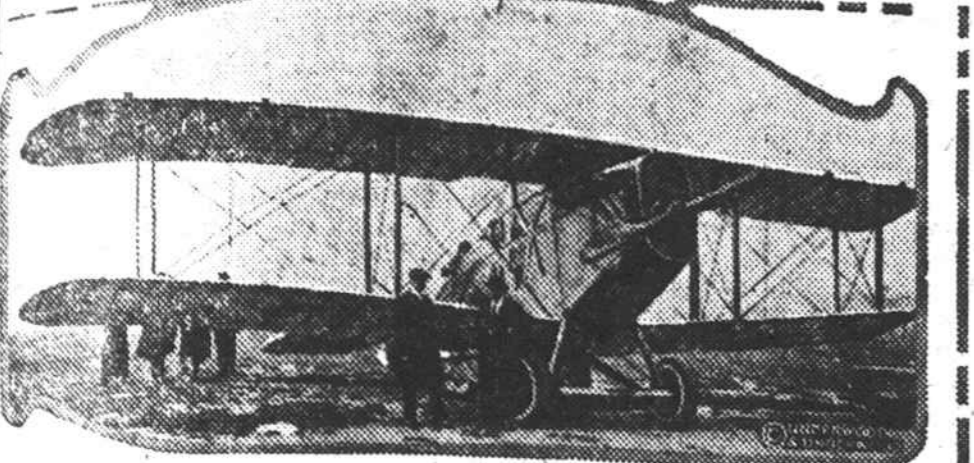


Built in America and Carries Six



This is the first six-passenger airplane to be built in the United States, and is now in Chicago ready for service as a transcontinental passenger and mail carrier. It was constructed in Indiana.

Indian Richest of Americans

Three Hundred Thousand Red Brothers Own \$130,000,000 of Forests and Woodlands.
ANNUAL INCOME TWO MILLIONS

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 paper 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 would be immeasurably better off than the average white American, who owns 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 \$180,000 the red man would possess about \$2,000; for the total Indian assets is \$727,000,000 and there are about 300,000 Indians.

Awake to Value of Timber.

The Indians began to realize about 25 years ago that trees represented wealth, and the last clash of any consequence between the military and Indians was in northern Minnesota in 1857 when the Leech Lake Chippewas 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 doing anything in the woods that would lead to their being killed.

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 the protection or for the development of a system of merchandising timber.

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 conifer forests in addition 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 is 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 oil 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 to 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 300 feet wide on each side of streams, in width on each side of streams, roads and trails and in the vicinity

Saves 8,140 Buffalo Nickels for Bank Deposit.

North English, Ia.—A consignment of 8,140 buffalo nickels, amounting to \$407 and hauled to the bank on an express wagon, was the unusual deposit made by Mrs. Rosa Miller of this city. Mrs. Miller had hoarded the nickels ever since the pieces were coined.

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 \$13.65 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 \$5.00 a thousand. The timber of three units of this reservation sold during 1921 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 forest 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 Indians 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.

SUPREME COURT FILES OPINIONS

FINDS NO ERROR IN TRIAL OF FOUR MEN CONVICTED OF MURDER.

FIFTH SAVED AS WITNESS

Four Who Lose Fight For New Trial Are George Williams, Frank and Fred Dove and Jim Miller.

Raleigh. Supreme Court opinions in State cases, paved the way for five more men to meet death in the electric chair of the State Prison. The five are:

George Williams, Frank Dove and Fred Dove, and Willie Hardison of Onslow county, sentenced to death for the murder of Cyrus Jones, Onslow county mail carrier, and Jim Miller of Lenoir county, sentenced to do for the murder of John Sutton. The Supreme Court found no error in the trial of Williams and the two Doves, and Jim Miller. Willie Hardison, who took an appeal, has been reviewed by the Governor from time to time on recommendations of the solicitor of the district who declared that in the event the other three defendants were granted a new trial, the State would be embarrassed without the testimony of Hardison, the witness upon whose testimony largely they were convicted.

Williams, the two Doves and Hardison were tried at the October, 1922, term of Onslow court before Judge Cranmer. The first three were tried jointly after Hardison had been convicted.

Other opinions filed by the court were:

- Causey v. Davis, Dir. Gen., Lee, no error.
- State v. Williams and Dove, Onslow, no error.
- State v. Miller, Lenoir, no error.
- Nobles v. Davenport, Lenoir, no error.
- Vann et al v. Comms. Sampson, affirmed.
- State v. Wheeler, Wake, no error.
- State v. Foster, Franklin, no error.
- Leavister v. Piatno Co., Wake, no error.
- Roberts v. Massey, Franklin, no error.
- Newsom v. Cothran, and McKimmon, Wake, no error.

Women Students to Get Dormitory.

Asserting that the controversy between girl and boy students at the University of North Carolina over the construction of a girl's dormitory apparently has been settled, W. N. Everett, Secretary of State, and a member of the building committee of the institution, stated, a special committee has been appointed to consider plans for the proposed building.

Mr. Everett, who attended the meeting of the building committee in Chapel Hill, also said a "careful checking of accounts has been made and it has been found that the building program of the University will be carried out without exceeding the appropriation and absorbing a debt of \$45,000 brought over from the building commission."

Following the appeal of girl students at the institution for a new dormitory, the boys took action in opposition to the movement. Mr. Everett said there "evidently had been a misunderstanding of the position taken by the women, as they are not asking for an elaborate building with swimming pool, gymnasium and other extensive accommodations." They only desire a building suitable for use as a dormitory, he said, adding that there was not much "difference in the position of the girls and that of the committee."

Governor Paroles Three Prisoners.

Will Washington, serving a four-year sentence in the State Prison for murder in the second degree committed in Pitt county, was paroled by Governor Morrison upon recommendation of Solicitor Jesse H. Davis who stated that he considers one year's imprisonment "sufficient punishment in view of the fact that the killing of his wife was very likely accidental."

The prisoner has already served about eighteen months on the roads. T. H. Brown and W. A. L. Smith convicted in June in Mecklenburg county of manufacturing whiskey were paroled by Governor Morrison upon recommendation of Solicitor George Wilson and the fact that the discovery of new evidence in the case indicates the innocence of the defendants.

Nobles Given Respite.

Owing to the continued illness of Warden Sam Busbee's wife, Governor Morrison authorized thirty day respite for Milton Nobles, white, sentenced to be electrocuted at the state's prison Friday, and for Willie Hardison, sentenced to die March 28. The executive ordered an electrocution postponed last week because of illness in the warden's family.

No appeal for Nobles, alleged slayer of Henry Nobles, in Columbus county, was made to the supreme court nor to the governor.

February Fire Loss \$669,928.

Although a short month, the fire loss for February, as announced by Insurance Commissioner Wade, aggregated \$669,928, against \$829,579 for January, but nearly double that of February 1922—354,885.

While there were 221 fires during the month, the bulk of the loss came from 20 fires in the \$5,000 and over class of single fires at 17 points, totaling \$443,218, and of this amount \$212,518 represented saw mill, planing mill and lumber fires. Two other unusual features stand out in the statistical table for February. One, the big aggregate of 6,927,353 in value of property at risk, and of \$5,195,477 in the amount of insurance involved. Another feature is the greatly increased loss in dwellings, for while the loss for January was only \$92,395 or about 1-9 of the whole for February it had mounted to 229,232 or about 1-3 of the total loss for the month. There were 151 dwelling fires, 22 of stores and 13 of factories and industrial plants, all other classes being unusually small. In causes of fires, the regular lead is sustained by shingle roofs and defective flues, 117, followed by unknown, 35, overhot stove or furnace, 14, carelessness, 11, and oil stove explosion 7.

The Insurance Department is bending every energy towards making Clean-up Week, March 24-31 the outstanding spring event all over the State, and points to the mounting losses by fire in dwellings as a special reason for a complete and prompt overhauling of all domiciles and premises in both town and country homes.

The following towns having reported that there was no fire or no damage from fire during last month are placed on the department's honor roll for February: Graham, Clinton, Pinehurst, Mt. Olive, Mr. Airy, Huntersville, Spring Hope, Ayden, Randleman, Nashville, Carthage, Farmville and Wake Forest.

Classes of property damaged or destroyed include: dwellings, 151; stores, 22; industrial plants, 13. Four each of garages, unstowed autos, warehouses and barns. Three each of schools, railroad property, lumber plants, repair shops. Two each of out-houses, cafes, business blocks, hotels, movie theatres, and car barns. One each of lodge room, church, barber shop, packhouse, office building, pressing club, ice plants.

Causes of fires as listed follow: Defective flues and shingle roofs, 117; unknown, 35; overhot stove and furnace, 14; carelessness, 11; oil stove explosion, 7; five each of short circuit, machine friction and defective wiring; burning trash, 4; three each of electric iron, suspicious, incendiary, gasoline ignition, smoking adjoining building. Two each of engine sparks, open fire and live coal, accidental, spontaneous combustion. One each of lamp explosion, hot box, rates and match, child and match, match in waste.

State May Establish Cement Factory.

Confronted with a cement famine that may cut in half the proposed road construction in the State this year, and seriously handicap hundreds of private building enterprises, the State Highway Commission took the initiative in the erection of a great cement mill somewhere in the mountains of Western North Carolina in an effort to relieve the congestion.

With the expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars the Commission could erect a plant that would greatly relieve the situation and eventually take care of the entire demand for cement for road construction in the State with resultant savings not only in the cost price of cement and in freight charges, but would also enable the prosecution of construction without interruption.

Just now the Commission has outstanding contracts with manufacturers for upwards of 2,000,000 barrels of cement and is in the market for 300,000 barrels to be used in the construction of roads scheduled for being put out on contract April 3rd. Difficulty is being met in maintaining deliveries on present contracts, and in extending contracts to meet new construction.

Commissioners Hill, Cox and Hanes have been named on a committee to investigate the advisability of the immediate erection of a mill, and to look over available sources of raw material. Limestone is the base from which cement is made, requiring only coal with which to burn it. Inexhaustible deposits of stone are found throughout the mountains, and coal is available over the C. C. and O. railroad from West Virginia on a short haul.

In the meantime Chairman Page is investigating the advisability of importing cement from Norway, Denmark, and Belgium. Tentative arrangements were made for importation during a less serious crisis last year, but abandoned temporarily because of transportation obstacles. Several thousand tons of cement have been brought into the State by the Southern Power Co., from that source and found well adapted and somewhat cheaper.

Governor Paroles Five Men.

Five paroles were granted by Governor Morrison, all of the prisoners serving terms on county roads in the State.

Those paroled were Harvey Bunting and Fred Owen, serving two years on the roads in Alamance for assault of a female; Byrd Wicker and Frank Hoke, serving eighteen months each on the roads of Lee county for manufacturing whiskey; and C. W. Grishaw, serving a term in Forsyth county for operating an automobile while under the influence of whiskey.

CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE

SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

Winston-Salem.—State Highway Commissioner Hanes has notified the people of Stokes county that a hard-surfaced highway will be built from the Forsyth line to Danbury via Walnut Cove as soon as it can be reached.

Winston-Salem.—News received here announces the death in Abbot's Creek, this county, of Mrs. Sarah R. Weevil, aged 99 years. She was the widow of Walter Weevil, and daughter of David Phillips, one of the earlier Moravian settlers in this section.

Greensboro.—Mrs. G. J. Shepherd, of this city, aged 28, a widow, was pulled from a pond at the White Oak Mill here, where she had thrown herself in an unsuccessful effort to end her life.

Oxford.—The Tobacco Board of Trade of Oxford has issued a strong appeal to the farmers of Granville county to fight the insects so destructive to tobacco. They are urged to clean thoroughly all tobacco warehouses and store houses where tobacco trash is kept.

Greensboro.—Ill-luck which has pursued the family of J. D. Bryson since 1911 reached its tragic end here when Mrs. Bryson, aged 70, was run over by an automobile on West Lee street, this city and killed. J. C. Rice, driver of the car, is being held at police headquarters for investigation.

Winston-Salem.—The officials of Calvary Moravian church have awarded the contract to J. L. Crouse of Greensboro to construct a \$100,000 house of worship. It will be erected near the site of the present church which will be used until the new one is completed.

Durham.—Declaring faith in the managerial form of municipal government, W. J. Brogden, former Durham mayor and prosecuting attorney announced acceptance of the chairmanship of the campaign launched to combat a movement for the adoption of a commission for the city.

Salisbury.—Salisbury sharpshooters of the Country Club have reorganized for the season and will hold regular meets with teams representing Alameda, Concord and Charlotte. The team also will participate in the state meet at Durham May 15.

Winston-Salem.—While resisting arrest on the charge of stealing coal from a freight train at the Wilkesboro-Cockville junction, Lewis Durham, colored, was accidentally shot by Deputy Sheriff W. R. Pendry and the wounded man died in a few minutes.

Lexington.—Lexington's new water system, constructed at a cost of \$225,000 to \$250,000, is now being broken in. Actual operations at the plant in a limited way have already begun but it will be some days yet before water will be flowing into the homes of the city from the big reservoir on Abbott's creek, over three miles from the city.

Asheville.—The coldest 19th of March experienced in Asheville in 25 years was recorded Monday. While no fear is entertained for the apple crop, it is believed the peach and grapes crops in the immediate section surrounding Asheville from which reports have been obtained will be damaged to some extent.

New Bern.—A report from Jacksonville, Onslow county, is to the effect that Arthur Henderson, white youth was instantly killed at a point between Jacksonville and Richlands when he pitched headlong out of an automobile in which he was riding with friends and sustained a broken neck in the fall.

Kinston.—Mrs. Herbert Harrison, 27, is dead here of smallpox. The Health Department announced that the woman had refused to allow herself and three small children to be vaccinated, though a physician had insisted upon it.

Winston-Salem.—Oscar Burton Poin-dexter, aged 34 years, an employee of the Southern Public Utilities company, was instantly killed at the power plant at Idols when he came in contact with a heavy voltage wire while cleaning transformers in the plant.

Carthage.—H. A. Page, Jr., has bought the Jackson Springs property from the Page interests and George Ross, and will at once begin the improvement of the place. Frank Buchan has been engaged to look after the development of the new purchase.

High Point.—The Tomlinson Chair Company, manufacturers of chairs and dining room suites, has completed plans for the enlarging of their plant here. The contract calls for the completion of their addition by July 1st.

Winston-Salem.—Major General Henry T. Allen, formerly commander of the American occupation troops in Germany, accepted an invitation from the local post, American legion, to address that body here May 30.

Asheville.—All officers were re-elected, and Statesville selected as the next meeting place at the concluding session of the convention of the Western North Carolina Weekly Press association held here. R. E. Price, of Rutherford Sun, Rutherfordton, remains president for the third term.

Rockingham.—Some weeks ago the Parent-Teachers' association of the Rockingham city schools began serving hot lunches at the new school building—a hot bowl of soup 5 cents, milk 5 cents, etc. One hundred and seventy-five high school pupils are taking advantage of this service.