

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, OCT 21-(AP)-"GOLD!"

THE MAGIC CRY AND MAGIC WORD THAT BROUGHT PROSPECTORS, DANCE HALL GIRLS AND CONFIDENCE MEN TO THE KLONDIKE IN 1898, THEN SENT THEM STORMING ACROSS ALASKA TO NOME AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, WAS HEARD IN FAIRBANKS AGAIN TODAY.

NUGGETS "THE SIZE OF PEAS" WERE REPORTED FOUND EARLIER THIS WEEK ALONG THE YUKON RIVER IN THE FORT YUKON-CIRCLE AREA WHICH HITHERTO HAS NOT BEEN PROSPECTED. FORT YUKON IS JUST NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

THE DISCOVERY WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY CLIFTON CARROL (CQ), A FISHERMAN, WHO WENT TO THE YUKON RIVER SPOT TO PULL HIS FISHWHEEL FROM THE WATER FOR THE WINTER. HE RELATED THAT HE NOTICED SEVERAL BRIGHT OBJECTS IN THE FROZEN SAND AND GRAVEL ON THE AXLE WHEEL. CLOSER EXAMINATION REVEALED THEM TO BE NUGGETS.

THE NEWS WAS BROUGHT HERE BY GILBERT LORD, ROADHOUSE OPERATOR; JIM MAGOFFIN, BUSH PILOT, AND THE REV. EDWARD BADTEN, A FLYING MISSIONARY FOR THE ASSEMBLIES OF GOD CHURCH.

THE REV. BADTEN HAPPENED TO FLY INTO THE STRIKE AREA A FEW DAYS AFTER THE CARROL DISCOVERY. HE, TOO, CAUGHT THE GOLD FEVER AND FILED A CLAIM.

"GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND FOR TWO MILES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ORIGINAL STRIKE," THE REV. BADTEN SAID, "AND FROM ALL APPEARANCES IT'S A BIG STRIKE."

HE DISCLOSED THAT GOLD PANNED FROM THE YUKON SHORE HAD BEEN TAKEN SOUTH TO CIRCLE FOR ASSAY AND THERE WAS PRONOUNCED "GOOD GOLD" BY OLD-TIMERS. THE MISSIONARY ASSERTED THESE OLD TIMERS OPINED THAT THERE'S "USUALLY A BIG STRIKE WHERE NUGGETS THIS SIZE ARE FOUND."

THE DISCOVERY, ALTHOUGH TAKEN QUIETLY ENOUGH HERE, HAS ALL THE ELEMENTS OF A REX BEACH THRILLER.

ACCORDING TO BADTEN, CARROL KEPT HIS FIND A SECRET FOR SEVERAL DAYS, TELLING ONLY HIS IMMEDIATE FAMILY AND CLOSE FRIENDS, WHO FILED THE FIRST CLAIMS. THE TIP-OFF FINALLY CAME, HOWEVER, WHEN SAMPLES WERE TAKEN TO CIRCLE FOR ASSAY.

SINCE THEN A MINIATURE RUSH HAS SPRUNG UP FOR MILES ALONG THE RIVER. A CAMP OF MORE THAN A DOZEN TENTS MUSHROOMED INTO BEING SINCE MID-WEEK.

NATIVES FROM BOTH CIRCLE AND FORT YUKON ARE REPORTED DESERTING THEIR FISHING AND TRAPLINES AND FLOCKING TO THE BOOM CAMP.

MAGOFFIN, OPERATOR-OWNER OF INTERIOR AIRWAYS, WITH HEADQUARTERS HERE, IS ENJOYING "UNPRECEDENTED RUSH BUSINESS."

HE NOW HAS BEGUN REGULAR FLIGHTS TO THE GOLD STRIKE AREA, CARRYING PROSPECTORS WHO DIFFER FROM THEIR COUNTERPARTS OF A HALF A CENTURY AGO ONLY IN THAT THEIR DOG TEAMS ARE SUPPLANTED BY THE AIRPLANE.

AGENTS AT THE FAIRBANKS LAND OFFICE SAID CLAIMS ARE BEING FILED AT THE LAND OFFICE IN CIRCLE, SO THE LOCATION CAN NOT BE PIN-POINTED HERE.

TEMPERATURES IN THE STRIKE AREA ARE REPORTED AROUND 10 TO 15 DEGREES

RICHLAND, Wash. -- The Wahluke Slope, a 100,000 acre area near the Hanford Atomic Plant, would produce 18 million dollars worth of farm products a year if opened to irrigation, it was claimed Wednesday.

Statistics to that effect prepared by Washington State College were introduced as testimony at a hearing on a proposal to include the Wahluke in the Columbia Basin Irrigation project.

An industrial committee of the Atomic Energy Commission heard witnesses contend that 14,000 people would move onto Wahluke land if the AEC will reverse its decision and permit farm development. The AEC removed the land from the basin project because of possible danger from Hanford.

Axel E. Strem, representing the Grant County Public Utility District, said the 14,000 would pay \$400,000 a year in county taxes, 30 million on farm development and that the area would have an annual farm payroll of more than two million.

H. A. Parker, manager of the irrigation project, said the Wahluke represents 12 per cent of the total irrigable land in the basin. He said failure to include it in the project would add \$40 to the cost of irrigation for every other acre in the basin.

He said 14,000 acres of land on the slope could be irrigated by 1956, the remainder by 1958.

Other witnesses said prospective farmers are willing to move onto Wahluke land and take the risks

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MOBRIDGE, S. D. —The long-
fought-over bones of Sitting Bull
rested today in a new grave along
the Grand River here, encased in
an estimated 20 tons of steel and
concrete.

"It will take an A-bomb to move
him now," said Walter Tuntland
of Mobridge, chairman of the
South Dakota Memorial Associa-
tion.

Remains of the ancient Indian
leader, dead for 63 years, were
moved here Wednesday in the cli-
max of a long-simmering feud be-
tween North and South Dakota
groups.

Hereabouts, it was claimed
North Dakotans weren't taking
care of Sitting Bull's old burial
place at Ft. Yates, headquarters
of the Standing Rock Sioux Indian
Reservation.

After many, but futile, interstate
verbal exchanges, a party of
South Dakotans took matters—and
shovels—into their own hands.
They dug up and moved the bones
here by truck. The new grave is
about 30 miles south of Sitting
Bull's old resting place.

"I was tired of the white man's
red tape and delays," said Clar-
ence Grey Eagle of Bullhead, S.D.,
who headed the party. Its mem-
bers claimed to represent Sitting
Bull's heirs.

North Dakota was shouting
"foul," because no official disin-
terment permit was obtained. Dr.
R. O. Saxvik, the state's health
officer, said: "A law has been
violated and we are taking steps."
But South Dakota was quick to
point out that the bones still are
on the reservation, which straddles
the borders of the two states.
Charles Spencer, reservation su-
perintendent, watched the disin-
terment.

"I think Indians have the right
to say where their relatives shall
be buried," he commented. The
Department of the Interior, in a
telegram, agreed that the matter
was one for decision by the heirs.

Two Indians stood guard over
the new grave site Wednesday
night—"until the concrete hard-
ens," it was explained.

Tuntland said the bones were
encased in an 8 by 10-foot steel
crypt. Concrete then was poured
into the ground below, at the sides
and then atop the steel rectangle.

RICHLAND - An Industrial Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission completed hearings Wednesday on a proposal to re-open the Wahluke Slope to irrigation. And a committee member said:

"It may be possible to take a chance when we get all the facts,"

R. L. Doane, an official of the Phillips Petroleum Company project at the AEC reactor area near Arco, Idaho, said the comment was his own and that he wasn't speaking for other committee members.

The hundred thousand acres of land on the slope are near the Hanford Atomic plant here and the AEC has made them "off limits" to Columbia basin irrigation as a safety measure.

Strong efforts to re-open the land resulted in committee hearings.

Testimony Wednesday included statements that the Wahluke represents 12 per cent of the entire irrigable basin land, that irrigation there would add 14,000 persons to the state's population and that the farms could produce 18 million dollars worth of farm products every year.

"I'd like to assure you," Doane said, "that the AEC has had excellent reason for the position it has taken in the past."

David Shaw, manager of the Hanford plant, said the AEC wants to open Wahluke land to settlement as soon as it is convinced possible danger is past.

The State Highway Commission, he said, might be permitted to construct a highway the length of the

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SPOKANE, AUG. 9-(AP)-THE SPOKANE CHRONICLE SAID TODAY THAT A MAJOR EXPANSION PROGRAM PLANNED FOR THE HANFORD ENGINEER WORKS, ATOMIC ENERGY PLANT AT RICHLAND, WASH., WOULD REQUIRE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONSTRUCTION CAMP FOR 10,000 WORKERS AND A BOOSTING OF THE POPULATION OF RICHLAND FROM 15,000 TO 25,000.

QUOTING HANFORD OFFICIALS, THE PAPER SAID ONLY THAT THE EXPANSION OF THE PLANT ITSELF WOULD INCLUDE "NEW PROCESSING UNITS AND RESEARCH LABORATORIES."

THE NEWSPAPER LISTED THESE FEATURES OF THE EXPANSION PROGRAM IN THE TOWN AND IMMEDIATE AREA:

A CONSTRUCTION CAMP NEAR RICHLAND CONSISTING PRIMARILY OF AN ANTICIPATED 6,000 HOUSE TRAILERS AT THE PEAK AND CAPABLE OF HOUSING 18,000, INCLUDING FAMILIES OF WORKERS. SINGLE MEN WILL LIVE IN BARRACKS-TYPE BUILDINGS. WORK ON THE CAMP WILL BE STARTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND OFFICIALS HOPE TO REACH THE PEAK OF 10,000 WORKERS WITHIN A YEAR.

CONSTRUCTION OF 1,500 TO 2,000 NEW HOMES AND DWELLING UNITS FOR PERMANENT WORKERS IN RICHLAND ITSELF. FIVE HUNDRED OF THE HOMES WOULD BE STARTED IMMEDIATELY.

A NUMBER OF NEW TOWN FACILITIES, INCLUDING A NEW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, DEPARTMENT STORE, THEATERS, EXPANSION OF HOSPITAL, CLINIC AND BANKING FACILITIES AND EXTENSION OF ALL PUBLIC UTILITIES AND THE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM.

THE CHRONICLE SAID THE CONSTRUCTION CAMP AND THE EXPANSION IN TOWN WILL BOOST THE POPULATION OF THE RICHLAND AREA TO MORE THAN 40,000.

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230 ADD HANFORD EXPANSION

A62WX (350)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY FRIDAY JULY 20)
CHAPMAN-NORTH

BY VERN HAUGLAND

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JULY 20-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR CHAPMAN CALLED TODAY FOR JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAR NORTH BY THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

HE SAID THAT:

1. ALASKA ALONE, GIVEN A BOOST BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, HAS A MULTI-BILLION-DOLLAR FUTURE AND COULD PRODUCE 50,000,000,000 (B) KILOWATT-HOURS OF HYDROELECTRIC ENERGY ANNUALLY.

2. THINLY-SETTLED NORTHWESTERN CANADA, PROPERLY DEVELOPED, COULD SUPPORT A POPULATION OF 6,000,000.

IN A REPORT TO CONGRESS ON A RECENTLY-COMPLETED \$150,000 FIELD STUDY OF THE ENGINEERING AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE NORTHERN REGIONS, CHAPMAN SAID:

"ULTIMATELY, ALASKA WILL CONTRIBUTE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR TO NATIONAL INCOME.

"THIS WILL ONLY BE POSSIBLE WHEN THE NATURAL RESOURCES ARE FULLY DEVELOPED AND UTILIZED.

"IT IS A TASK TOO GREAT FOR SMALL GROUPS OF INDIVIDUALS, OR EVEN FOR ALASKA.

"IT IS A RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO CONSERVE AND DEVELOP THESE RESOURCES SO THAT PEOPLE CAN UTILIZE THEM FOR THE CREATION OF WEALTH AND THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND."

CHAPMAN'S REPORT WAS SUBMITTED WITH THE APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, BUT WITHOUT SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE OR FISCAL ACTION. IT HAS BEEN REVIEWED BY THE BUDGET BUREAU, THE AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS, AND OTHER AGENCIES.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCALE, THE REPORT HAD THIS TO SAY:

"IN CONTEMPLATING FULL UTILIZATION OF ALASKA'S RESOURCES, THE ADJOINING NORTHWESTERN REGIONS OF CANADA--THE YUKON TERRITORY AND NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA--SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.

"A RECENT DOMINION GOVERNMENT SURVEY SHOWS THIS AREA IS CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING AS MANY AS 6,000,000 PERSONS.

A63WX

"LIKE ALASKA, IT, TOO, IS RICH IN NATURAL WEALTH.

"IT IS POSSIBLE THAT A LARGE PORTION OF ITS MINERAL RESOURCES COULD BE SHIPPED TO TIDEWATER ALASKAN PLANTS FOR SMELTING, PROCESSING, MANUFACTURING OR MARKETING.

"MOREOVER, THIS CANADIAN REGION WOULD PROVIDE A NEARBY MARKET FOR ALASKAN PRODUCTS.

8:-7439THE, NORTHERN REGION OF THE NBA (DEVELOPMENT DURING THE NEXT CENTURY, IT APPEARS IMPERATIVE THE TWO NATIONS COOPERATE TO THE UTMOST IN EXPLORING THE ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES OF THIS VAST REGION FOR THE

BY MAX HALL

(FOR JAMES MARLOW)

WASHINGTON, OCT. 2-(AP)-UNTIL RECENTLY, IT WAS WIDELY ACCEPTED THAT THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD REACH ITS PEAK DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY AND THEN START SLOWLY DOWNWARD.

THAT CONCEPTION HAS BEEN JOLTED ALMOST OUT OF EXISTENCE.

SOME EXPERTS NOW PUT THE PEAK IN THE EARLY 21 ST CENTURY. OTHERS CHALLENGE THE IDEA THAT WE WILL NECESSARILY REACH A PEAK AT ANY TIME. ALL ARE APPROACHING THE SUBJECT WITH NEW CAUTION AND HUMILITY.

THE THING THAT DID THE JOLTING WAS THE ASTONISHING UPSURGE OF THE POPULATION DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS--A DECADE THAT SURELY DESERVES TO BE CALLED THE FERTILE FORTIES.

"ASTONISHING" IS NOT TOO STRONG A WORD FOR WHAT HAPPENED.

SINCE 1860 OUR RATE OF GROWTH HAD BEEN GRADUALLY DROPPING. WE GREW VASTLY--31 MILLION IN 1860, 76 MILLION IN 1900, 122 MILLION IN 1930--BUT THE PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE WENT DOWN AND DOWN. UNTIL 1860 THE POPULATION HAD SWELLED BY MORE THAN 30 PER CENT EVERY DECADE. BY THE 1920'S THIS HAD FALLEN TO 16 PER CENT. THE BIRTH RATE STEADILY DECLINED. FAMILIES GOT SMALLER. IMMIGRATION WAS CHOKED OFF.

ANYBODY COULD SEE WHERE THE SLOWING RATE OF GROWTH WOULD EVENTUALLY LEAD US, IF IT CONTINUED.

IN THE STERILE THIRTIES THE POPULATION GAINED ONLY 7 PER CENT. THIS WAS BY FAR THE SLOWEST RATE OF INCREASE FOR A TEN-YEAR PERIOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY. THE NUMERICAL RISE WAS ONLY 9 MILLION, THE SMALLEST SINCE THE 1860'S WHEN THE TOTAL POPULATION WAS ONLY ONE-FOURTH AS BIG.

THEN CAME THOSE FERTILE FORTIES.

THE POPULATION GAINED 19 MILLION, SURPASSING 150,000,000 IN THE 1950 CENSUS. NUMERICALLY THE RISE BEAT ALL PREVIOUS DECADES.

THE RATE OF INCREASE WAS 14 PER CENT, NOT MUCH IN THE LIGHT OF THE COUNTRY'S PRE-1930 HISTORY, BUT TWICE AS HIGH AS THE RATE OF THE 1930'S.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST SURPRISES HAD TO DO WITH THE WAR. IN MOST PREVIOUS WARS, THE BIRTH RATE HAD GONE DOWN (THE FRENCH-PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1870 WAS ONE EXCEPTION). BUT IN WORLD WAR II, THE BIRTH RATE SOARED.

59WX (AGENCIES OUT)

WAR PSYCHOLOGY MAY HAVE HELPED THIS TREND (FOR EXAMPLE, MANY COUPLES HAD BABIES SOONER THAN THEY MIGHT HAVE, BECAUSE THE FATHER WAS GOING AWAY TO WAR). BUT THE WAR APPARENTLY WASN'T THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE RISING BIRTH RATE, BECAUSE IT HAD STARTED TO GO UP EVEN IN THE THIRTIES, AND IT STAYED HIGH AFTER THE WAR ENDED.

THE MAIN CAUSE PROBABLY WAS ECONOMIC PROSPERITY. MORE PEOPLE GOT MARRIED. THEY GOT MARRIED YOUNGER. THEY HAD CHILDREN SOONER, AND THEY COULD AFFORD TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN.

SX2NW

SPOKANE, APRIL 28-(AP)-DR. WILSON COMPTON, PRESIDENT OF WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE FOR SIX YEARS, ANNOUNCED HIS RESIGNATION HERE LAST NIGHT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, COMING AT THE END OF A COLLEGE BOARD OF REGENTS MEETING, GAVE NO REASON FOR THE MOVE. BUT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD DOCTOR COMPTON HAD SUBMITTED A WRITTEN RESIGNATION SHORTLY AFTER HE TOOK OVER THE POST IN 1945, SO THAT THE REGENTS COULD FREELY RELEASE HIM ANY TIME THEY WISHED.

SHORTLY AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT THE BOARD OF REGENTS ISSUED A STATEMENT IN PRAISE OF THE RESIGNED PRESIDENT.

"DR. COMPTON HAS CONTRIBUTED MATERIALLY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF

THE STATE COLLEGE AS WELL AS TO THE STATE ITSELF," THE BOARD SAID.

THE REGENTS EXPRESSED "DEEPEST REGRET" OVER THE RESIGNATION.

DOCTOR COMPTON LEFT SPOKANE FOR THE STATE COLLEGE AT PULLMAN, WASH., SHORTLY AFTER HE ANNOUNCED THE RESIGNATION. HE WAS STILL UNAVAILABLE FOR COMMENT BY MID-MORNING TODAY.

MEANWHILE, THE REACTION OF THE WSC STUDENT BODY WAS THAT OF SURPRISE.

"IT'S A GREAT SHOCK," SAID PHIL PATTERSON, EDITOR IN CHIEF OF

THE COLLEGE PAPER. FIRST VICE PRESIDENT CLAUDE IRWIN OF THE COLLEGE

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION SAID HE "REGRETS SEEING COMPTON TAKE THIS STEP."

DOCTOR COMPTON IS WIDELY KNOWN AS AN EDUCATOR AND STATESMAN.

HE HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE FACULTIES OF PRINCETON AND DARTMOUTH

COLLEGES AND OF GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

HE WAS ALSO A MEMBER OF NUMEROUS GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS AND ADVISORY

BODIES. IN 1946, HE SERVED ON THE U.S. EDUCATION MISSION TO

JAPAN. HE WAS NAMED ALTERNATE DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1949.

DOCTOR COMPTON WAS GENERAL MANAGER OF THE NATIONAL LUMBER MAN-

UFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION BEFORE STEPPING INTO THE WSC PRESIDENTIAL

POST.

ANNOUNCEMENT WAS ALSO MADE AT THE REGENTS' MEETING OF AN 11.6

PER CENT REDUCTION IN THE STATE COLLEGE STAFF. THE SWEEPING ECONOMY

PROGRAM, APPROVED IN AN EFFORT TO CUT DOWN COSTS IN LINE WITH A

SMALLER LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION, INCLUDES ABOLISHMENT OF THE WSC

YAKIMA VALLEY CENTER AND OF THE COLLEGE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE,

NOW HELD BY E.H. HOPKINS.

PS1037APS NM

ALIAx

(PMS BUDGET--CASEY JONES) (260)

(JACKSON, TENN., APRIL 29--(AP)--ONE MILLION, SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND PICTURE
OF THE HERO OF AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS RAILROAD WRECK WENT ON SALE HERE
TODAY.

FOR THIS IS CASEY JONES DAY IN TENNESSEE. AND CASEY, THAT FABULOUS
ENGINEER, IS ON A NEW THREE-CENT STAMP.

THE STAMP, SOLD HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME ANYWHERE, IS ONE OF 12

SPECIAL ISSUES AUTHORIZED THIS YEAR BY THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. IT
HONORS THE NATION'S RAILROAD ENGINEERS--WITH CASEY AS THEIR SYMBOL.

(YOU'VE HEARD OF CASEY--EVERYONE HAS. HE WAS THE HOTSHOT ENGINEER OF
HIS DAY. HE DIED IN THE WRECK OF THE "CANNONBALL EXPRESS" NEAR VAUGHN,
MISS., 50 YEARS AGO MONDAY.

YOU PROBABLY THOUGHT HE WAS A LEGEND--LIKE PAUL BUNYAN, THE GIANT
LOGGER WHO COULD KILL A POND OF BULLFROGS WITH A SINGLE SHOUT, OR
SMOTHER A FOREST FIRE WITH A SPURT OF TOBACCO JUICE. BUT CASEY WAS
REAL.

THE WRECK THAT KILLED CASEY WAS A PIDDLING AFFAIR, HOWEVER, BY
BUNYAN STANDARDS. CASEY WAS THE ONLY VICTIM AND DIED BECAUSE HE STUCK
TO HIS ENGINE IN A VAIN EFFORT TO BRAKE IT BEFORE THE CRASH.

ORDINARILY, SUCH A MINOR WRECK IS WORTH MAYBE A COUPLE INCHES OF
TYPE IN YOUR NEWSPAPER. BUT SOMETHING ABOUT THIS ONE CAUGHT THE PUBLIC
FANCY.

FORGETTING ABOUT IT GREW. A NEGRO FIREMAN SET IN
HEAVENS CHANT AND THE SONG WAS BORN THAT SWEEP CASEY TO IMMORTALITY.
THAT FIREMAN IS ABOUT THE ONLY MAN CONNECTED WITH THE CASEY STORY
THAT WASN'T ON HAND TODAY. NO ONE KNOWS EXACTLY WHO HE WAS.

BUT THE FIREMAN WHO MADE THAT FINAL RUN WITH CASEY, SIM WEBB OF
MEMPHIS, WAS AN HONOR GUEST, ALONG WITH CASEY'S WIDOW, STILL LIVING
HERE IN HIS HOMETOWN.

CITY FATHERS PLANNED HARD TO MAKE THE CASEY JONES DAY CELEBRATION A
MEMORABLE OCCASION. BUT IT'S THE POSTOFFICE CREW THAT'LL REMEMBER THE
LONGEST. AND ALL BECAUSE OF THOSE STAMP COLLECTORS.

POSTMASTER ROY GILBERT REPORTED THAT 300,000 PHILATELISTS IN THE
UNITED STATES AND MORE THAN 50 FOREIGN NATIONS WROTE ASKING "FIRST DAY
COVERS"--POSTMARKED ENVELOPES BEARING A NEW FIRST-ISSUE CASEY JONES
STAMP.

RY309ATS

DOLLARS. IT'S A CINCH THAT IT WAS OVER \$10,000,000. BUT THERE WERE INNUMERABLE CASES OF BROKEN CHIMNEYS, DAMAGED WATER SYSTEMS AND OTHER LOSSES THAT FAIL TO SHOW ON ANY RECORDS.

SCHOOL DAMAGE WAS ESTIMATED BY STATE OFFICIALS AT AROUND \$5,500,000. THAT WAS THE HEAVIEST JOLT. ON THE BASIS OF REPLACEMENT COSTS, THEY PLACED THE FIGURE EVEN HIGHER. SOME SCHOOLS STILL STAND ABANDONED; SOME WERE TORN DOWN. THE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL AND WEST SIDE GRADE SCHOOL AT CHEHALIS WERE AMONG THE ABANDONED.

THREE ALSO ARE CLOSED AT TACOMA.

THE HEAVIEST DAMAGE CENTERED IN CHEHALIS AND OLYMPIA. CHEHALIS

SCHOOL DAMAGE WAS ESTIMATED AROUND \$2,000,000 AND BUSINESS AND

RESIDENTIAL REPAIRS THERE AROUND \$1,000,000. OLYMPIA'S DAMAGE ESTIMATES

RAN AROUND \$2,500,000 TO \$3,000,000. REPAIR COSTS FOR STATE

BUILDINGS IN OLYMPIA HAVE EXCEEDED \$900,000.

TOTAL DAMAGE IN TACOMA AND PUYALLUP IN PIERCE COUNTY HAS BEEN

ESTIMATED AT \$2,000,000 TO \$3,000,000. BUILDING PERMITS FOR SEATTLE

EARTHQUAKE REPAIRS RAN AROUND \$650,000, NOT COUNTING A

SCHOOL THAT WAS RAZED. LONGVIEW'S BUILDING INSPECTOR ESTIMATED DAMAGE

THERE AT \$200,000.

IN OLYMPIA, THE WOODEN TRAM TO THE TOP OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

DOVE STILL IS IN PLACE. IT WAS BUILT FOR REMOVAL OF THE

WEAKENED MASONRY CUPOLA, WHICH HASN'T BEEN REPLACED. SCAFFOLDING

HAS JUST BEEN REMOVED FROM THE STATE INSURANCE BUILDING. STONES

THAT FELL FROM THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE STILL REMAIN ON THE LAWN. CRACKS ARE

STILL APPARENT IN THE INTERIOR WALLS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING,

THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE AND DOWNTOWN OLYMPIA BUILDINGS. REPAIR OF

THE OLD CAPITOL BUILDING IN DOWNTOWN OLYMPIA HAS BEEN FINISHED AT A COST

OF \$314,192.

THE CENTER OF THE QUAKE WAS PLACED BY GEOLOGISTS NEAR THE

SPOT WHERE LEWIS, THURSTON AND GRAYS HARBOR COUNTIES MEET. GEOLOGISTS

CALL IT THE "BORDEAUX FAULT."

IS THE REGION IN DANGER OF REPETITIONS OF THE QUAKE?

GEOLOGISTS DECLINE TO MAKE FLAT PREDICTIONS. BUT IT'S STILL A

SUSCEPTIBLE REGION; THE FAULTS ARE STILL THERE, DEEP IN THE EARTH.

TECHNICAL MEN WHO MADE A BROAD STUDY OF THE QUAKE

DAMAGE CAME UP RECENTLY WITH A RECOMMENDATION THAT ALL BUILDINGS IN THE

FUTURE SHOULD INCLUDE QUAKE-RESISTANT FEATURES. THEY RECOMMENDED A

MINIMUM OF THE ORNAMENTATIONS THAT BECOME DANGERS WHEN A

BUILDING GETS THE QUIVERS.

"ALL EARTHQUAKE DANGERS ARE MAN-MADE," COMMENTED PROF.

ALFRED L. MILLER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON CIVIL ENGINEERING

STAFF, "BUT EARTHQUAKES ARE NOTHING TO BE AFRAID OF IF WE PREPARE

BY ELIMINATING HAZARDS CAUSED BY FAULTY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION."

WASHINGTON STATE SPLIT ITS POPULATION SEAMS ALONG AN IRREGULAR GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERN DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS, A CENSUS BUREAU REPORT SHOWED TODAY, BUT THE GROWTH FOLLOWED A DEFINITE ECONOMIC TREND.

THE PUGET SOUND REGION ABSORBED MOST OF THE 631,751 PERSONS WHO HELPED SWELL THE STATE'S POPULATION TO 2,367,942 ON APRIL 1, 1950. THE CENSUS BUREAU REPORTED.

RG246PPD

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY MAY 6, SENT MAY 5)

SEE WHAT I'M DOING."

"YOU SEE, I MIX HIGHBALLS BY THE SOUND OF THE GURGLES. WHEN THE JUKEBOX IS GOING, IT'S HARD TO HEAR THE GURGLES. THAT'S WHY I HATE THE JUKEBOX," BLIND BOB GRINNED. "IT GETS ME SO MIXED UP I CAN'T

BILL AND TELLS ME IT'S A FIVE," HE SAID. "AND OF COURSE THE JUKEBOX DOESN'T HAMPER HIM MUCH BEHIND THE BAR. "MY ONLY WORRY IS AN OCCASIONAL STRANGER WHO HANDS ME A ONE DOLLAR

MONTANA'S TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. HE SAYS THAT LACK OF EYESIGHT ITEMS HE STOCKS IN HIS TAVERN STORE, A BUILDING THAT ONCE HOUSED BLIND BOB KNOWS BY MEMORY THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE HUNDREDS OF

SUMMER PROSPERITY.

MEANWHILE, THE TOURISTS ARE HELPING TO GIVE THE TOWN AN INDIAN RICHEST PLACE ON EARTH."

MORE WEALTH THAN VIRGINIA CITY EVER KNEW IN ITS heyday AS "THE A LEGENDARY DEEP LYING PARENT RIFT OF METAL THEY FEEL MAY SPILL OUT THAT IS THE GOAL STILL OF MANY OLD TIME MINERS HERE--THE MOTHER LODGE--MOTHER LODGE, YOU'LL SEE THIS TOWN COME TO LIFE AGAIN."

OF MINES, BUT ONLY TWO ARE WORKING NOW. BUT IF THEY EVER FIND THE "MOST OF THEM STILL LIVE BY MINING," HE SAID. "THE HILLS ARE FULL THEM ALL BY THEIR VOICES AND MANY BY THE SOUND OF THEIR FOOTSTEPS. THERE ARE ONLY ABOUT 315 PERMANENT RESIDENTS LEFT AND BOB CAN TELL AND HIGHWAY TRAFFIC CASES."

HAVE TO DEAL WITH--AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE ARE FISH AND GAME VIOLATIONS "IT'S MUCH QUIETER AROUND HERE NOW," SAID BLIND BOB. "ABOUT ALL I VIGILANTES BACK IN 1864 STILL LIE ON NEARBY CEMETERY HILL.

SOME FOURTEEN MURDERING ROAD AGENTS WHO WERE HANGED BY THE ORDER INTO MONTANA TERRITORY AT THE END OF A ROPE.

MEMBER OF THE ORIGINAL COMMITTEE OF VIGILANTES WHO BROUGHT LAW AND GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN 1863. HIS PIONEER GRANDFATHER WAS A HE IS THE GRANDSON OF GEORGE GOHN, WHO CAME HERE A FEW DAYS AFTER "LAST YEAR WE HAD ABOUT 100,000 TOURISTS," SAID BLIND BOB.

THE OLD WEST, COMING THE AREA FOR AUTHENTIC HISTORICAL RELICS. BOVEY HAS BEEN GRADUALLY REBUILDING THE TOWN INTO A SHOWCASE OF FLAVOR.

A WEALTHY RANCHER, CHARLES BOVEY, DECIDED TO RESTORE ITS VANISHED QUIETLY ROTTING INTO JUST ANOTHER GHOST TOWN OF A FABULOUS PAST UNTIL VIRGINIA CITY, ONCE BOB'S HOME.

By JOHN KAMPS

WASHINGTON - Indians of the Northwest liked the black-robed missionaries who worked among them, even though the chiefs had to get rid of some of their wives.

So says a history of the Coeur D'Alene Indian Tribe, which was written by a chief and is being studied by the Indian Claims Commission.

The manuscript is part of the evidence submitted last week in a hearing on the tribe's claim for "just payment," for four million acres of land taken by the government in the 1880's. The land is in Idaho, Washington and Montana.

The history was written by Chief Joseph Seltise, who died in 1949 at the age of 63. Details were told to Joseph by aged members of the tribe, including his father, Chief Andrew Seltise, who was 92 when he died in 1902.

The Rev. Pierre Desmet, the famed missionary, arrived in the Coeur D'Alen country in 1842, Joseph's hand-written history relates. His arrival date, the first Friday in December, remains a day of celebration for the tribe to this day.

"Father Desmet's teachings said that all Christians were allowed just one wife," the history continues.

"Twisted Earth chief of the tribe did not hesitate a minute, but promptly conferred with his four wives and left them to decide among themselves which one should remain, and which three should go.

"In a short time the four wives

WHAT IT MEANS: BEING AN INDIAN
by CLARKE BEACH

WASHINGTON-Tens of thousands of persons in states along the Atlantic seaboard are trying to get the federal government to recognize them as Indians. This is the estimate of W.H. Gilbert of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, who has made a study of the subject. The current census, he says, probably will produce the names of many tribes seldom heard of before. One new question to be asked in communities where there is mixed blood concerns what Indian tribe, if any, a person belongs to..

The Western Indian tribes are well known. Nearly all of them were investigated and cataloged many years ago when the government enrolled the Indian population. All Indians so enrolled, and their descendents, have been entitled to various forms of federal assistance - education, medical care, farm guidance and so forth. That's what the Eastern Indians now would like to get.

They have been largely ignored up to now because they had never had any formal dealings with the federal government. Most of the Western Indians gained certain rights through treaties. But the Eastern redmen had dealt with the colonial governments, and their status had been pretty well settled by the time the federal government was established.

One little lost tribe is soon to have its day in Congress. Companion bills have been introduced by Rep. Poulson (R-Calif.) and Rep. Bosone (D-Utah) to grant recognition, in effect, to the Waccamaw Indians of North Carolina. They have introduced their bills at the request of James Evan Alexander, a Los Angeles banker and scholar who has made a study of the tribe. The move is sponsored also by the Association on American Indian Affairs.

The Waccamaws comprise 70 families who have remained pretty well hidden throughout American history in the Green Swamp. This is a practically impenetrable wilderness about 37 miles from Wilmington, N.C. It is sub-tropical, filled with black bear, deer, alligators, rattlesnakes and water moccasins. Alexander says it's the only area in North America where you find a flesh-eating plant. This is the Venus-flytrap, which is insectivorous.

The Waccamaws for decades have been stoically resisting the efforts of surrounding citizens to classify them as Negro. The fight has centered mainly on the question of school facilities. County officials have been trying to force them to accept Negro teachers and a Negro designation. At present, however, they do have a four-room school, giving instruction through the eighth grade, which is classified as Indian.

One scrap occurred during the war, when a Selective Service Board tried to induct six Waccamaw youths under the classification of Negroes. They refused to be inducted as anything but Indians, and they won their case in court.

The Interior Department's Office of Indian Affairs has taken no part in the move to grant recognition to the Waccamaws. Its policy now is to get all self-supporting Indians off the hands of the federal government as soon as feasible. They want the states to assume responsibility for the care of Indians where rehabilitation and other assistance is needed.

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OLYMPIA AP -All Washington Indian tribes should be allowed full participation in a proposed conference on Indian treaty rights and problems of game and fish conservation, Gov. Rosellini said Thursday.

The governor made the statement in proposing June 5-7 as the dates for a meeting in Seattle of state game and fish agency officials with representatives of the U.S. Interior Department.

Rosellini proposed the meeting to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall March 8 "for the purpose of discussing the impact of Indian fishing and hunting practices on conservation programs."

He said the conference should aim at developing amicable and equitable solutions to the problems.

Rosellini invited Govs. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon and Robert E. Smylie of Idaho to send representatives of their game and fish agencies to the meeting.

"Any eventual solution can only be achieved by a coordination of effort between the federal government, the states and the responsible Indian groups themselves," Rosellini said.

In a letter to a representative of the Yakima Indian tribe, the chief executive said:

"I have been very insistent...that the Indians be given...an opportunity of equal time."

He said Indians should not be unduly apprehensive about the conference.

"The serious problems do not involve responsible tribes," Rosellini said, "but are to a very great degree limited to smaller...tribal organizations and particularly individuals who claim a small percentage of Indian blood and a large degree of privilege."

Rosellini said the state has been faced with an increasing problem as a result of the impact of Indian fishing and hunting rights on state conservation and management programs.

"I have been advised by well-informed people that the present usage of the state's hunting and fishing resources cannot long continue without a severe detrimental impact as to their future survival," the governor told Udall.

"Many knowledgeable people already feel that these resources are in a state of extreme jeopardy."

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NEW YORK - A check for \$160,907,027.78 was presented by underwriters Monday to the Public Utility District of Grant County, Wash., to start construction of the Priest Rapids Dam on the Columbia River, third largest hydroelectric project in the nation's history.

The check was accepted by Frederick W. Arlt, president of the public utility district, at a ceremony in the Chemical Corn Exchange Bank in downtown Manhattan. It was tendered by E. Barron Rockwell of Halsey, Stuart & Co., manager of a nationwide syndicate of 228 underwriters, which on June 20 successfully floated a 166-million-dollar issue of revenue bonds for the project.

Arlt and a second commissioner, William Schempp, then signed and awarded a \$91,878,625 contract to Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp. of New York, for construction of the dam and hydroelectric plant. Merritt-Chapman was the lowest of five bidders for construction of the project when bids were submitted last March 12.

The 91 1/2-million-dollar contract was signed by William Denny, executive vice president of Merritt-Chapman & Scott. It represents about 93 per cent of the total cost of construction and equipment.

~~THE OTHER 7 PER CENT WILL BE CONTRACTED FOR AT A LATER DATE.~~

~~Merritt - Chapman already has established a field office at Ephrata, Wash., and is prepared to start work immediately, Denny said.~~

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~~THE OTHER 7 PER CENT WILL BE CONTRACTED FOR AT A LATER DATE.~~

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of construction and equipment.

the other 7 per cent will be contracted for at a later date.

Merritt - Chapman already has established a field office at Ephrata, Wash., and is prepared to start work immediately, Denny said.

The entire project is expected to require about four years to complete with from 2,500 to 3,000 workers employed at the peak of construction.

The contract signed Monday is believed to be one of the largest construction awards ever made in the Pacific Northwest. It calls for erection of an 8,142-foot long dam of reinforced concrete and earth-fill, with an installed generator capacity of 630,000 kilowatts. It will be located on the Columbia River 24 miles below Vantage, Wash.

The Priest Rapids development is unique in that it is being financed by sale of 49-year revenue bonds to be retired through sale of power. No tax money or government appropriations are to be used in its construction.

In addition to this project, the Grant County Public Utility District has been licensed by the Federal Power Commission to build a second hydroelectric installation of equivalent size 18 miles upstream. This second project, known as Wanapum Dam, is expected to start in about two years under a separate contract. Wanapum will have a rated generating capacity of 570,000 kilowatts.

Within the United States, the combined 1,200,000-kw capacity of Priest Rapids and Wanapum will be exceeded only by the Grand Coulee and Hoover Dams.

An even dozen public and private utilities in Washington and three other Pacific Northwest states have signed 50-year contracts with the Grant County district for purchase of 63 1/2 per cent of the power developed by the Priest Rapids development.

Under the allocation plan, the Grant County district will retain 36 1/2 per cent of the total power, or about 230,000 kw, for its own use. Other Washington utilities will receive 28 1/2 per cent about 180,000 kw and purchasers in Oregon, Idaho and Montana will take the remainder, about 220,000 kw.

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We have held up NL politix whilst awaiting an interview with int. sec. fred seaton. considerable delay but believe be forthcoming shortly.

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SEATTLE, Oct. 2 - Secretary of the Interior Seaton came to Seattle tonight with the announced objective of setting the state right on the power question while, not incidentally, giving Gov. Langlie "and other fine Republican candidates" a hand.

Seaton, recent successor to Douglas McKay who is stumping for the U. S. Senate in Oregon, told interviewers vice presidential candidate Estes Kefauver is "too busy campaigning to look at the record" in the power debate.

"Members of the opposing party," he said, "are attempting to substitute hot air for electrical energy."

He said the present Republican administration has been marked by the start of power projects which will produce 2,697,000 kilowatts, compared with 1,110,500 kilowatts licensed and started in the Pacific Northwest in the preceding four years of Democratic power.

He also pledged his department would carefully consider all arguments pro and con on the "Mission 66" program for reorganization of the national park system.

He defended the program, however, as one which would spend millions of dollars to build more accommodations in the national parks. He said the expenditures contemplated would be "the greatest amount of federal money spent in a like project period."

But, he promised, no orders to go ahead on Mission 66 will be given "until everyone has been heard from."

A busy program has been laid out for Seaton, including meetings in Pasco and Richland Wednesday and Moses Lake and Wenatchee Thursday.

In other phases of the state's political picture tonight, Sen. Magnuson, candidate for reelection and opposed by Langlie, said in Davenport that the American farmers have lost 10 billion dollars in "three and a half Benson years."

He said the secretary of agriculture has practiced a "consistent," stubborn refusal to accept the facts of farm life today."

In addition to the large loss in farm income he said Benson's policies had caused, Magnuson charged Benson with:

Forcing farmers to increase mortgages on their farms by \$2,-400,000,000;

Darkening the farm future through the Presidential veto of the farm bill passed by the Democratic 84th Congress;

Causing farm surpluses to rise 600 per cent since January, 1952, and

Failing to help the wheat industry in the Pacific Northwest.

The 600 per cent increase in surplus farm commodities, Magnuson said, "showed the absurdity of the Benson theory that lower prices reduce surpluses. In fact," he said, "lower prices tend to induce farmers to grow more to make ends meet."

Earlier, he met with representatives of seven Eastern Washington Indian groups in the "Long House" of the Colville Indian reservation.

To them he said "you have the historic, legal and moral right to handle your own affairs" and said Glenn L. Emmons, commissioner of Indian affairs, "is the wrong man for the job."

Tribes represented included the Yakima Palouse, Lake, Colville, San Poil, Nespelem and Moses-Columbia, which have 4,300 members living on the Colville Reservation.

By FRANK W. VAILLE

WASHINGTON - The Cayuse and Umatilla Indians of Eastern Oregon and Washington were described Friday as basically "pacificistic" but with an enmity for their souther neighbors, the Northern Paiutes.

Dr. Verne Ray, University of Washington anthropologist, said this "enmity" - which he called a "blind spot" - was the basic cause of a southern movement by the two tribes against the Paiutes in the last half of the 18th century.

Ray is the principal witness for the Umatilla Confederation - consisting of the Umatillas, Cayuse and Walla Wallas - in its action before the commission on two claims seeking a total of some 12½ million dollars from the government.

One of the claims is for some \$8,000,000 for a 6,000,000 acre area in Oregon and Washington ceded by the tribes to the government in 1855 in return for \$200,000 in money and materials. The other involves approximately 4,000,000 acres lying west and south of the ceded area in Oregon. For this, the Indians seek some \$4,800,000.

Ray said his studies of the southern movement, covering roughly the area involved in the second claim, indicate that the Umatillas and Cayuse had firm control of this region in 1810.

He said the two tribes considered the Paiutes as "savages not to be treated like their civilized neighbors," but that their aggression was "probably provoked" by periodic trespassing of the Paiutes into southern portions of Cayuse and Umatilla territory.

While other anthropologists have described the Cayuse as quick-tempered and aggressive, Ray said he does not believe they were as bad as described. One possible reason for this reputation, he said, was the Cayuse part in the massacre of Marcus Whitman at Wailatpu, Wash.

The hearing, aimed only at proving the Indians' aboriginal title to the area claimed, is expected to end Monday. If their title is upheld, a later hearing will be held to determine the 1855 value of the lands involved.

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DRESDEN, East Germany
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Huettnner. 450

"Perhaps someone can even tell us what the inscription on the gravestone means," Huettnner added. The inscription, besides Two-Two's name and the dates 1851-1914, says: "Wahan Lanka Ka il Ogi i ieiarpaiu."

Huettnner, a 54-year-old drug-gist, said his club was founded in 1929 and now has about 30 members.

"I became fascinated with the story of the American Indian when, as a little boy, I read James Fenimore Cooper's 'Leatherstocking Tales' and 'The Last of the Mohicans,'" he said, proudly showing off a leather-bound first German edition dated 1827.

"When I returned from a Russian prison camp after the war," Huettnner revealed, "I wanted to get the club started again but it took me six years of fighting with Communist officials before permission was granted."

"Since then, they have pressured us to associate ourselves with an official organization but we have resisted."

Huettnner and his friends periodically put on shows of Indian dances, lasso tricks, knife throwing and from time to time they perform plays based on Cooper's tales.

The Dresden Indians stress authenticity in their dress and activities, using anthropological books on Indians as guides. They make their own feather head-dress, buckskin pants and jackets which they ornately decoare with colored beads.

The Dresden Indians meet nearly every weekend at the estate of the Karl May publishing company at nearly Radebeul. Although he never left Germany, May wrote fiction about the American Indian. By the end of the 19th century May had sold more than 5 million books.

In the spacious garden are two log cabins as authentic as anything in the American West.

Elk antlers adorn the outside. A U.S. flag hangs just inside the door of one cabin. A corner next to the "Silver Dollar Bar," has been designated the "7th Cavalry Honor Corner."

Many of the relics owned by Huettnner and his "Indian" friends were gifts from Patty Frank, one of the founders of the Radebeul Karl May Museum.

There is talk that Communist officials have from time to time attempted to close up the museum but never dared to go through with it since it is extremely popular not only with the local people but also with tourists from Russia and Czechoslovakia, where May's books are still popular.

There also have been rumors in West Germany that the state, which took over the museum, has sold many items to Western collectors.

Huettnner said he could not confirm the rumors but thought that perhaps the missing items would be used to fill up space in the Dresden Museum of Anthropology.

"In any case, we don't care what they do. All we want to do is run our club to our liking without any interference and so far we are doing all right."

"I think the authorities realize by now that we are not out to undermine the republic even if they have tried to infiltrate us with informers," Huettnner said.

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FROM AP NEWSFEATURES

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Mailed Illustrations

EDITOR'S NOTE—Would you believe Indians in East Germany? Some 30 East Germans dress in authentic American Indian style and put on shows to perpetuate the folklore of the Old West. They have battled Communist party pressures to keep the club going.

By JOHN O. KOEHLER

Associated Press Writer

DRESDEN, East Germany
AP — In the heart of Communist East Germany lies a grave of an American that receives better care than the surrounding thousands of other graves. The inscription on the weathered headstone identifies it as the final hunting ground of Sioux Chief Edward Two-Two, Sungila Cigala, who died in 1914 at the age of 63.

At least twice a month a group of men and women dressed in colorful Indian garb visit the grave at the old Catholic cemetery here and in a solemn ceremony decorate it with fresh flowers.

They are members of the Indian club "Manitou," dedicated to the study and perpetuation of American Indian lore, despite much opposition from local Communist party functionaries.

"An important function of our club is to care for Edward Two-Two's grave," said Johannes Huettner, leader of the group to whom he is known as "Mita Hasa," or "Power Face."

Who was Edward Two-Two?

A yellowed clipping from a Dresden newspaper says:

"In the spring of 1913, 22 American Indians headed by Edward Two-Two were brought to Dresden by the Hans Stosch-Sarrasani circus as performers.

"Kings and emperors could not have had a more grandiose reception than the Indians had when they arrived at the main station. Schools were closed and workers had the morning off. After a brief ceremony at the stations, the Indians mounted white stallions and galloped through the city to the circus building."

A year later, the newspaper story went on, Edward Two-Two became ill and told his fellow Indians that he would die. The night before he died, he asked that he be buried in Dresden.

According to the story, this request seemed impossible to fulfill since Sarrasani's agreement with the U.S. government said "every Indian must be returned to his home dead or alive."

But Two-Two insisted and, the story goes, the American Consul in Dresden decided to make an exception.

"The next day, July 29, 1914, Two-Two asked to be carried outside. He mumbled some Indian prayers and died," the story said. "He had been called to the eternal hunting grounds."

The story did not say where Two-Two came from or what happened to the other Indians.

"We often tried to find out whether he had any relatives or even where he came from but perhaps if America reads about this some oldtimer might remember," said Huettner.

MORE

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By CLICK RELANDER

Yakima Daily Republic

YAKIMA - One hundred

years of weathering have been gentle to old Ft. Simcoe. It was necessary however for a restoration project to smooth away the wrinkles of age and blow back the dust for Sunday's dedication of the state's most recently developed historic park.

It was an even 100 years ago Aug. 8 that blue coated troops, mostly Irishmen, marched into Simcoe Valley, deep on the Yakima Indian Reservation and began building the military frontier post 35 miles southwest of present Yakima.

Its dual purpose was to protect the settlers from the Indians and the Indians from the intruding white men.

The dedication of the site developed since 1933 by the State Parks and Recreation Commission at a cost of \$38,000 is being observed as a centennial at which Brig. Gen. Paul Freeman, commander of the 2nd Infantry Division and of Ft. Lewis and Gov. Arthur B. Langlie will speak.

The two and one-half hour dedication and centennial program will include tribesmen from the Yakima Reservation. And there will be an Indian village and dancers.

Besides there will be a tableau by Yakima Valley Methodist churches in recognition of the Methodist missionary, the Rev. James H. Wilbur who was an Indian agent there for 18 years.

Members of the State Parks and Recreation Commission, of which Dr. Frank Warren of Spokane is chairman and John R. Vanderzicht, Olympia, is director; U.S. Rep. Hal Holmes, commissioners and mayors from Yakima Valley counties and cities, and a delegation from The Dalles, Ore. will participate.

Holmes, with the permission and aid of the Yakima tribe introduced legislation that granted a 99 year lease to the state, permitting it to proceed with restoration of the 200 acre site.

A 32 starred flag, the number at the time Ft. Simcoe was occupied by the soldiers, will be raised, the 21st Army band will play and a 32 volley salute will be fired by an Army honor guard.

The ceremonies will be held on the 420 foot square parade ground, now landscaped but where the bugle regiment commanded by Maj. Robert Selden Garnett and later Capt. James J. Archer turned out for reveille in the early morning and tattoo at dusk.

The first troops, men of companies F and G of the Ninth Infantry, who the year before had sailed from Fortress Monroe, Va., crossed at Panama and were ordered into the interior from Ft. Vancouver, had enlisted to fight Indians. They labored at building a fort instead.

The commanding officer's home, built the first winter, is one of the long-enduring houses. It has been furnished with 368 hand made articles of that period. Two block-houses have been restored, since there is but one of the four original remaining.

In May, 1859, when Capt. Archer turned over the 31 buildings to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and marched away to the U.S. Boundary Survey and Ft. Colville, Simcoe became the Yakima Indian Agency.

The Indian Agency and boarding school existed there until 1923. After the school was closed, the agency was transferred to Toppenish and the fort buildings were left to bleach with the slow decay of the sun, rain, snow and the wind.