

INDIANS CLAIM BIG AREA IN TENNESSEE

Start Suit in Court for Five Million Acres.

Charlotte, N. C.—Claims to recover 5,000,000 acres of land embracing much of east Tennessee, and including the city of Chattanooga, has been filed by John M. Taylor, an attorney, who is a fullblood Cherokee Indian, before the Department of the Interior, for the Eastern Immigrant Cherokees of Oklahoma and North Carolina, basing his claims upon ancient treaties and the code of North Carolina, relating to the Indians, several thousand of whom are still domiciled in this state. The suits have been filed at Murphy, in Cherokee county, and in Tennessee.

In support of his claim the attorney has filed certified copies of various treaties negotiated with the Indians by the state of North Carolina. The claims are filed in behalf of Taylor and over 400 other "redskins." He has caused to be put into the record in both places where he filed claims a collection of papers on the contents of which he expects to establish his case. His admission to the bar as an attorney has also been filed.

Taylor, according to Representative Weaver of the Tenth North Carolina district, at one time resided in Cherokee county, later removing to Oklahoma, in which state the main portion of the Cherokee nation resides. Weaver asserts that Taylor has been in Washington on numerous occasions as a representative of the Cherokee Indians. The attorney insists that the Indians are entitled to interest amounting to \$100,000,000.

Copy of Code Filed.

Among the voluminous papers filed in the case is a certified copy of an act from the code of North Carolina of 1788, in which it is recited that "the Cherokee Indians shall have and enjoy that tract of land bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the Tennessee river, where the southern boundary of the state intersects the same nearest the Chickamauga towns; thence up the middle of the Tennessee and Holston rivers to the middle of the French Broad river; thence up the French Broad river (which lines are not to include any islands in said river) to the mouth of the Big Pigeon river; thence up the same to the head thereof; thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of the Pigeon and Tuckashaw rivers to the southern boundary of the state, and the lands contained in the aforesaid bounds shall be reserved to the said Cherokee Indians and their nation forever, anything hereinbefore to the contrary notwithstanding."

Includes Chattanooga.

The "Chickamauga towns" referred to in the act were in the vicinity of what is now the city of Chattanooga, and the territory involved will include practically all of the area of that Tennessee metropolis. Taylor also sets up claim to 640 acres which he asserts lie in the Moccasin bend.

The attorney states further that under the act passed by the recent congress, Indians are allowed to bring suit in the Court of Claims for the recovery of Indian reserves. It is understood that Taylor, under this provision, intends bringing suit for the entire reservation as set out in the North Carolina act, which granted the 5,000,000-acre tract to the Cherokees, the establishment of whose claims thereto were fixed by later treaties.

The state of Tennessee was at one time a part of North Carolina, and Taylor will attempt to show that the original act, granting territory embraced in the bounds of that commonwealth, was never repealed. There is also on record a memorandum to this effect: "Say to our full-blood people that they must raise plenty of expense money."

Shed Moose Horns Afford Hunter Living

Seattle, Wash.—A strange consignment arrived here from Seward. It was a shipment of moose antlers billed to a knife handle and bone novelty factory in Tacoma. The shipment represented two months' work of Moss Harris, who for years has tramped over the moose meadows of Kenai peninsula gathering the old horns dropped by the moose during the shedding process in February.

Harris says the antlers, although of the hardest bone material, must be gathered from the damp forests soon after they are left by the animals. In less than a year they would return to dust, so rapid is the decay in the swampy country. Once safely in a dry factory the bone is indestructible. From the broad smooth antlers, combs, handles and dice are cut. There is a growing market for the bone articles while scrap bone is shipped to China and Japan.

New Verdi Opera Found in Opera House Library

Budapest.—The library of the Budapest opera house has unexpectedly yielded a hitherto unknown opera by Giuseppe Verdi, entitled "The Robbers." The libretto is none other than Friedrich Schiller's famous drama of the same name.

It appears that Verdi composed a cycle of operas which have Schiller dramas for their texts. The cycle included "Don Carlos," "The Maid of Orleans," "The Robbers" and "Cabal and Love." The discovery of "The Robbers" musical, it is believed, lead to the musical production of the whole cycle in the near future.

U. S. CITIZENS IN PALESTINE FAVORED

Status to Remain Until Ratification of Mandate.

Jerusalem.—Citizens of the United States living in Palestine are accorded privileges over and above those of citizens and subjects of states who are members of the League of Nations.

This is true now pending American ratification of the British mandate for Palestine, but will probably cease to be the case after the United States government will have signed the convention recognizing the mandate.

The convention, it is believed, will secure for Americans in Palestine the same rights as fall to subjects of states who are league members, but no more.

The status of Americans in Palestine will then probably be the same as in Syria, to the French mandate for which United States was reported recently to have agreed.

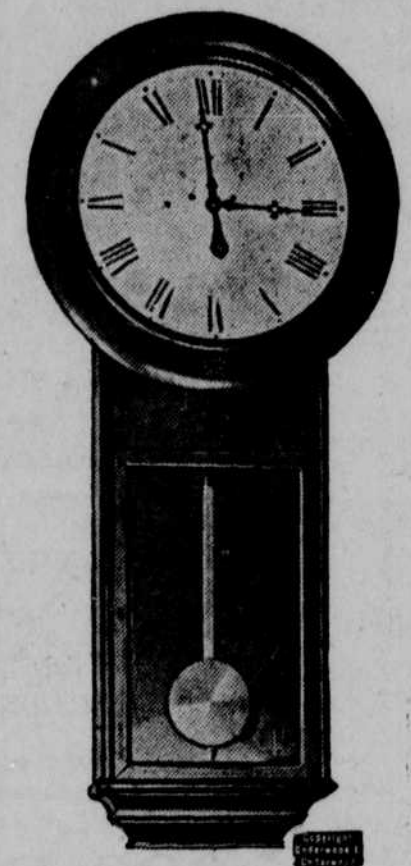
For the present Americans here enjoy the rights of capitulations which, before the dismemberment of the Turkish empire, all great powers insisted on maintaining for their citizens. America has not renounced its capitulatory rights in Palestine, and the American consul is the only one holding court and trying cases between American residents.

The position of the American consular court in Jerusalem is a little vague, because it runs parallel with the British system of justice now in force.

The British government, however, is not known to have raised any objection to the existence of the consular court. The Palestine authorities have even gone out of their way to effect judgments made by the consular court. An American sentenced to prison by the consular court may be locked up in a Palestine jail.

United States Consul Oscar S. Heiser, having received no instructions to the contrary, continues to sit in judgment over American residents who get into trouble, but he is not sure how long this condition will continue.

Old Clock Used by Grant Is Found in Warehouse



This clock used by General U. S. Grant at his headquarters in Washington during the Civil war was found in the old quartermaster warehouse. The clock has been hung in the office of the adjutant general of the army and keeps perfect time.

Swiss Will Attempt to Scale Mount Everest

Geneva.—Switzerland is preparing its national expedition, which will attempt to ascend Mount Everest where the English failed.

The leader of the Swiss team, scheduled to start in spring, 1925, is a well-known Swiss alpinist who already has had experience in the Himalaya mountains. His assistants will be some of Switzerland's best climbers, none over thirty-five years old.

The Swiss intend omitting the heavy oxygen apparatus carried by the English expedition. Instead, they will carry small phials of compressed and liquid oxygen to be injected by syringe and needle into the arteries, if overcome by breathing difficulties.

Wind Robs Man of Three \$100 Bills

San Francisco.—The mischievous wind that sprang up recently to swoop down on Market street, flapping the skirts of the flappers cost William Wilson of No. 1145 Howard street \$300.

As Wilson was taking out his wallet to buy a Sunday paper the rapacious, predatory seephyr caught three \$100 bills and carried them down the street. Wilson leaped to catch his flying money, but the gust carried them around a corner and, although he spent most of his morning searching the streets, aided by a good-sized crowd, he was unable to recover the bills.

GEORGIA BALKS AT CONTROL BY SOVIET

Melville Chater Gives Vivid Picture of Country.

Washington.—With nearly all of the republic of Georgia in the hands of the insurgents seeking to throw off Soviet Russian control, that country, save in the capital, Tiflis, and the Black sea port, Batumi, is in much the condition that it was in its independent days following the World war. What the country was like before it succumbed to soviet influence is told in a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society, quoting a communication from Melville Chater.

"Though one has penetrated fairly far into the East at Tiflis," says the bulletin, "if one expects vistas of caravans, camels and Rebekehah-at-the-well, he will suffer disillusionment in his first impressions. The Golovinsky Prospekt, which runs through the heart of the Georgian capital, is as handsome a bit of modern metropolitanism as can be found anywhere. With its restaurants and cafes, its jewelers, art shops and opera, its vice regal palace, the Prospekt, especially when seen in the lounging hour, is undeniably chic.

Wasp-Waisted Males.

"Here stroll Russians, Georgians, Armenians and the representatives of a score of mountain tribes who have business in the new capital. There is a splendor of uniforms and of side-arms, the Caucasian national costume dominating the picture. A very long, swagger overgarment of brown or gray, padded square at the shoulders, with wasplike waist, and descending as a smartly flared skirt—this, together with high, heeled boots, a square astrakhan cap, a clanking sword, two magnificently chased daggers, a brace of pistols and sixteen fountain pens strung across his chest represents what I would term the picturesque scenery worn by your typical Georgian in war, in peace, and in the bosom of his countrymen.

"What I have called fountain pens turned out to be more weapons—holow tubes, anciently designed to contain powder and shot.

"One looks at these magnificently accoutered swaggers, with their stiff mustaches and close-shaven skulls, and thinks of comic opera and of the dear old kingdom of Zenda; also one trembles for the League of Nations, fearing that the Georgian will never consent to a reduction of his armament.

"Mere militarism has no mortgage on uniforms at Tiflis. Everybody wears one, including school children and their teachers, according to Russian custom; and hundreds upon hundreds of civilians are thus attired because, clothes being scarce and expensive, they prefer buying some officer's cast-off outfit.

"The 'lounging hour' is important in Georgia. In fact, there are some sixteen of these to the Georgian's day, and perhaps it would be simpler to speak of the working hour. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, down go the steel lattices which guard the shop windows—then Tiflis resumes its national pastime of jole de vivre until six o'clock of the following morning; for that is the hour when the Georgians' all-night parties break up—break up, I mean, with shots exchanged across the table.

"The Georgian is renowned for his hospitality. His customary greeting is, 'While in Tiflis you will consider my home yours,—an offer which was tendered so regularly that we suffered, I may almost say, from an embarrassment of homes.

"Dinner Parties All-Night Affairs. "The Georgian dinner party, a mighty matter of courses and wines, begins at 2:30 in the afternoon and lasts until 5. Then there will be a dance in the evening, refreshments commencing at 9 o'clock and continuing between dance-numbers until the company reels homeward in the dawn.

"Occasionally the floor is cleared for a dagger-dance, a picturesque and barbaric business performed to a rhythmic accompaniment of hand-clapping by some tall, beskirted native, who prances merrily about with from five to seven daggers held between his teeth.

"The Georgian public function is a superb affair of uniforms, healths drunk, huzzahs, and festivities carried shoulder-high about the room, and a chorus of liveried trumpeters who sound fanfares at the close of every toast. Once again one realizes that, though the Georgians have gone red republican, Zenda's dear old comic-opera kingdom still lies deep in their hearts."

Prehistoric Animal Remains Excavated

Buenos Aires.—Laborers doing excavating work in the suburbs of Vicente Lopez, just outside the city limits of Buenos Aires, have discovered a rich deposit of fossil remains of the beasts who used to inhabit this part of South America in prehistoric ages. The head of a glyptodon, the predecessor of the armadillo, together with dorsal and thigh bones, were among the finds, which include also bones of a prehistoric tiger.

The glyptodon skull is not of the giant species, but the paleontologists of the National Museum of Natural History, who are conducting the excavation work, consider it as one of the finest examples yet discovered, being almost completely preserved, including nearly all the teeth.

ROYALTY IS SPARED BY LONDON CROOKS

Convention Is Strictly Observed by Underworld.

New York.—Officials in America who are charged with the protection of visiting royalty—for instance, the prince of Wales—would be saved considerable worry if American thieves would accept a convention observed by their colleagues in the United Kingdom. British thieves will not rob any member of the royal family.

There are laws of the underworld that exist chiefly in the minds of outsiders, such as "honor among thieves," but the exemption of royalty seems to have a somewhat firmer basis, if the police records show anything at all. Robbing royalty isn't considered "clubby."

London's crookdom believes there's a divinity that hedges round a king, even if New York's thieves are strong for democracy in such professional matters.

It is said that in things of this sort the personal popularity of a royal individual is a factor. Yet even so popular a figure as the prince of Wales, who became King Edward, was robbed of a gold watch in 1905. It was at the Chelsea steeplechase. And he never got the watch back. That, however, is one of the few exceptions, which include also the theft of a dressing case from the duke of Edinburgh 50 years or so ago.

Little affairs of that kind are regarded as showing a want to tact. A king's messenger would be fair game, but not a king himself.

This attitude came to light in a practical form only a few months ago, after want of tact had been displayed by some one undetermined. The victim was Prince George. The king's youngest son left some trinkets in his motor in the West End, and they disappeared. There were a set of diamond cuff links that Queen Alexandra had given him, a stickpin and some other links, one set bearing a "G" in diamonds and another of different fashion.

The loss became known to the public in a day or two a reticent man visited a police official and left a little package. Everything was there.

Farm Hand Falls Heir to Estate of \$854,500



Robert J. Drake, Geneva, N. Y., farmland for whom Dallas (Texas) attorneys had been conducting a search throughout the country to turn over to him the \$854,500 estate left him by his uncle, Charles E. Drake of Dallas, Texas, a wealthy oil operator. Robert J. Drake has been working on a farm near Geneva, N. Y., for the past four years.

Breaks Sidewalk

Leavenworth, Kan.—Dale Dunkin, a youth weighing 320 pounds, plunged eight feet into the basement of a store when the stone flagging over which he was walking broke in the center. The slab of stone was eight feet long and three inches thick. Dunkin was injured severely.

Stings Horse to Death

Randolph, Kan.—A horse ridden to work and tied to a tree while its owner, Andy Homan, was at work, was stung to death by a swarm of bees. Homan tried to release the horse, but the bees stung him so severely that he was compelled to flee.

Lost Golf Ball Found by Dying Rattlesnake

Augusta, Ga.—Local golfers have killed wild birds and pigeons with their mighty drives, and it is even said that innocent bystanders have been knocked silly by ill-gidded balls, but it remained for Morton Jones, automobile dealer, to set a new record in this line. Playing golf with Judge J. C. C. Black, Hugh H. Saxon and Miltedge Lockhart, Mr. Jones sliced his ball on the twelfth tee and when the elusive pill was found behind a shallow declivity it was lying close beside a diamond-back rattlesnake which was in the throes of death. The snake measured three feet and had two rattles.

COURSES OFFERED IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Correspondence School Conducted by Institutions.

Washington.—Correspondence and reading courses in public health have been conducted by seven state departments of health and by six universities in this country in the last two years, according to the United States public health service, which for more than a year has been collecting data on the subject from the executive officers of state departments of health and from the universities with which Class A medical schools are affiliated.

Of the courses given by departments of health, five are for sanitarians—those conducted in Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, New Mexico and Pennsylvania. In addition, the Virginia state health department offers a correspondence course for teachers; in both Virginia and Minnesota a course is given in the hygiene of maternity and infancy for mothers, and a second course is offered in Pennsylvania, one for persons connected with industries, schools and with civic and religious organizations.

"In no case is tuition charged for the courses conducted by state departments of health," says a summary of the survey. "Mimeographed or printed lessons are distributed in several instances, and in two cases, textbooks are used. Those taking the courses are required to answer questions by mail from time to time, in four or five instances in connection with each lesson. The number enrolled varies a great deal, so also does the length of course.

Some Courses for Laymen.

"The correspondence courses offered by universities are in five instances conducted by the extension division of the university and in one case by the department of hygiene. One university conducts only one course, two conduct two courses, two, four courses, and one conducts seven courses. Most courses appeared to be offered primarily for those who are now or intend to be engaged in public health work, although a few courses apparently are for laymen.

"In all cases tuition is charged, textbooks are used and examinations given. Academic credit is granted for all courses, except in one university, where credit is given when the student is enrolled in the school of medicine. The length of courses varies from 20 to 40 lessons. While the courses offered by universities may have a more dignified status than those offered by state departments of health, the number of students enrolled is not large.

"The Ohio state department of health has prepared a course, with the assistance of the International Health board, for persons employed in public health work on a full-time or part-time basis, not including, however, nurses. The work requires one year, but no definite time is set for completing it. The Kansas state board of health, which also received assistance from the International Health board, established in January, 1923, a correspondence course for sanitarians (mostly part-time county health officers). Of the 105 who enrolled the entire number completed the course. The course was repeated in 1924.

"The bureau of public health of the department of public welfare of New Mexico organized for city and county health officers a correspondence course in 1920, consisting of 40 lessons given at weekly intervals. The course was taken by 50 persons. The work has not been conducted in a systematic way since 1920. The Virginia state board of health operates two correspondence courses, one for teachers and one for mothers.

Free Courses for Mothers.

"The Minnesota state board of health, through its division of child hygiene, conducts a correspondence course in the hygiene of maternity and infancy.

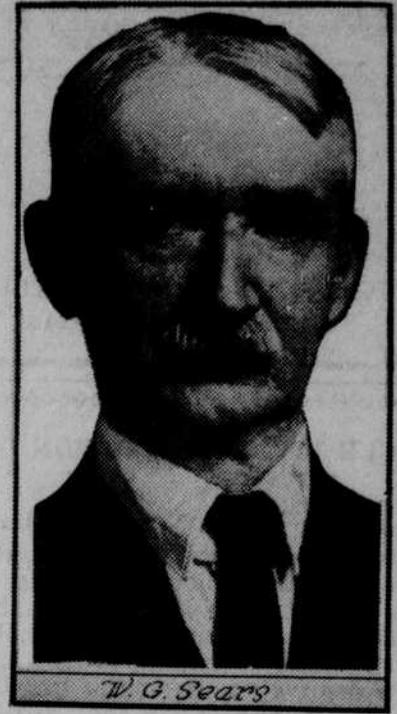
"The Pennsylvania department of health, through its division of public health education, has conducted two courses which it designated as correspondence courses.

"The University of Chicago maintains a large home study department. Seven courses are given in the department of hygiene and bacteriology.

"The University of Wisconsin at present offers through its extension division approximately four courses—two for mothers and women generally, one for nurses and one for health officers. The University of Arkansas announces through its general extension divisions, courses in the following subjects: School hygiene, sewerage, water works, and illuminating engineering. The University of Kansas announces through its correspondence study bureau a non-credit course in home health and home nursing, which is taken by many women over the state. The University of Tennessee, through its department of hygiene, offered in January, 1923, a correspondence course in personal and community hygiene.

Valuable Jewels Sifted From Ashes of Ruins

York Harbor, Me.—Part of the \$75,000 worth of jewelry in the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Smith of Rochester, N. Y., which was destroyed by fire, has been recovered from the ruins by sifting. Among the articles recovered are a pearl necklace, valued at \$40,000, and a diamond brooch. Another brooch, a diamond bar pin and three emeralds still are missing. Since the fire the ruins about the Smith cottage have been roped off and guards maintained.



WILLIS G. SEARS

For CONGRESS

CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION REPUBLICAN

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WILLIS G. SEARS.



Arthur C. Thomsen

For District Judge HISTORY

Born at Pierce, Neb., 1886. Resident of Omaha 35 years. Educated in Omaha Public Schools.

Graduated Omaha High School, Omaha Law School and University of Omaha. Second Lieut. Balloon Division, Aviation Section, 1917-1918. 15 years' active, wide general law practice in Omaha.

5 years Instructor in Law, University of Omaha. Senior member law firm—Thomsen, Mossman and Standeven. Married—Family—Home Owner. Inquire of Omaha lawyers regarding temperament and reputation for fair dealing.

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CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION

Judge of the Municipal Court

41 years a lawyer—39 years a resident of Omaha.

"His past record has established his reputation for honesty, efficiency and impartiality in the administration of justice."

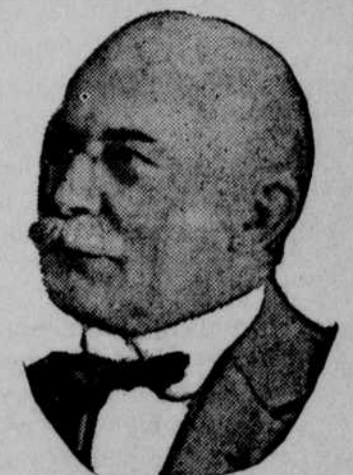
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