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**CATO SELLS FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.**

There are two candidates for the vacancy on the national committee created by the recent resignation of Charles A. Walsh. One is Hon. Cato Sells of Vinton, and other W. W. Marsh of Waterloo. Between the political views of these two men there is a gulf as wide as ever divided two political parties.

Mr. Sells is a leader, who leads in the direction of the people's interests. Mr. Marsh politically is a corporation asset.

In 1896 Mr. Sells was United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, and in that campaign he openly supported Mr. Bryan, notwithstanding the fact that President Cleveland was removing men from office at that time for supporting the candidates of their party and the party that elected him to office. In 1896 Mr. Marsh was flocking with Mark Hanna and helping to celebrate the victory purchased that year with corporation contributions.

Mr. Sells was accompanied to our recent state convention at Waterloo by a Bryan Club from his county more than 500 strong, and was elected permanent chairman of that great convention, and presided over its deliberations to the satisfaction of every delegate. Mr. Marsh was there also, and helped cast the first vote of his county for governor against his townsman, Mr. Boies, which act was roundly hissed by the convention.

Mr. Sells' political experience has been wide and varied, yet always true to real democracy. He has taken an active part in behalf of his party in every campaign since he attained his majority. Not alone in his own state, but from ocean to ocean his eloquent voice has been raised for a score of years in support of truly democratic doctrines. In 1900 Mr. Sells was a delegate at large to the Kansas City Convention, and was chairman of the Iowa delegation that year. Mr. Sells is a gifted orator, and as a compliment to his many qualifications he was selected as one of the speakers at the recent reception banquet tendered to Mr. Bryan at Chicago. Mr. Sells served as a member and officer of the Iowa democratic state committee for many years, and has demonstrated that he possesses rare ability as an organizer and leader. In business as well as in politics Mr. Sells is a success, and better than all he is a high-minded, genial gentleman, who can be implicitly relied upon at all times to do the right thing in both public and private life. And what can Mr. Marsh's friends say about his political experience or qualifications for the position? It is true that he is a successful manufacturer and an agreeable gentleman, but what has he ever done to endear him to the democrats of Iowa? The trend of his mind is undemocratic. If he had his way he would rest our government on wealth and shift the control of public affairs as much as possible from the less wealthy to the more wealthy. In other words place the dollar before the man. His presence at the recent "rump" rate convention, which was held in Chicago to devise means to defeat the will of the people, was in line with his personal feelings and political leanings. Mr. Marsh has a right, of course, to advocate and do what he can to promote his own views on public questions, but he has no right to represent a quarter of a million real democrats, and his attempt to do so is raising a storm of protests from every county in the state, and from no county more than Mr. Marsh's own county where his political views are best understood.—Manchester Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D.

Appeared also

at

the

Hotel

Clinton

WASHINGTON, D. C., TIMES. -12/26/13

### DOING THINGS FOR THE INDIANS.

Commissioner Sells of the Indian Bureau proposes a thorough investigation of the relations of the Government and the spoilers to the Indians of the country. It is promised that the study will go far enough into the past to develop the truth about the administration of the national trusteeship for the aborigines.

There will be found very grave difficulties in reopening old Indian affairs. The despoilers of the Indians for many years conducted their most important operations in Washington. Moral or otherwise—and their performances were largely otherwise—they enjoyed all too generally the sanction and countenance of law. The laws were very frequently such as should not have been passed. Many were in violation of treaties with the Indians. Many were, in effect, legalizations of outrageous projects in loot. But they were made the law of the land, and in a day of quickened conscience it will be impossible to put affairs back in the status they occupied before the wrongs were done. The Indian eggs have been scrambled, and all the king's horses and all the king's men will not unscramble them.

This is not by way of discouragement to the good intentions and high hopes of Commissioner Sells. He will get done a very great deal of good. He is one of the best administrative officers brought into the Government's business under the present Administration. He was a long time one of the most successful United States district attorneys in the country, and knows Government procedure, as well as the law, very thoroughly. He is not undertaking in blind enthusiasm a task of which he knows nothing.

The greatest service to the Indians will be done, in the wide swing of events, in helping them to free themselves from Government supervision; in making them good citizens exactly like other good citizens. People who know the West, as too few enthusiasts in behalf of Indian reform do, know that there are many thousands of splendid citizens of full and part Indian blood, who operate good farms, live in excellent houses, maintain and patronize public schools, and are leading people in their communities. There never has been any race prejudice against the Indian. He rather readily assimilates with the rest of the population.

To care well for what the Indian yet has left of his wonderful estate, to help him to adjust himself to the new relationship in which he will be most useful to both himself and the community at large, is the thing that will best serve the Indian. Commissioner Sells makes clear that he has all this in mind, and if he succeeds as well as his experience and abilities should forecast, he will make his administration a bright spot in Indian history.

Appeared also in:

Washington, D.C., Post.

Muskogee (Okla.) Times-Democrat, 1/3/14.

Houston (Tex.) Chronicle, 1/10/14.

Carlisle Arrow (Carlisle, Pa.) 1/2/14.

RENTON COUNTY TIMES (Winton, Iowa) - 12/30/13.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER

VISITS VA

WILL BRING GOOD

REGISTER AND LEADER  
DES MOINES, IOWA.  
Dec. 29, 1913.

CATO SELLS AND THE INDIANS.

It is to be said for Cato Sells as Indian commissioner that he is doing something besides give the people pleasing assurances that the Indians are well treated.

When Mr. Lane was taken from the interstate commerce commission and put in the cabinet as secretary of the interior one of his first declarations was of interest in the welfare of the Indian. He selected Mr. Sells.

Mr. Sells has already uncovered in his short service enormous frauds in the handling of Indian coal and mineral lands in Oklahoma. The farther he digs into the matter the more he is likely to discover. For everybody who knows anything about it knows that the Indian has been robbed shamelessly.

During the coming week Mr. Sells is to meet with some thirty special officers of the government in Denver to plan a stricter prohibition of bootlegging on the reservations, liquor being looked upon as the main cause of Indian troubles. Immediately after he will go to Muscovia, Okla., where he will confer with county judges, tribal attorneys, field clerks and the probate attorneys he will appoint under a recent act of congress, and who will devote their entire time to safeguarding Indian estates.

Mr. Sells has the energy and ambition to make a record for himself and to revolutionize the Indian department. Certainly no department was ever more in need.



## INDIAN COMMISSIONER VISITS VINTON FRIENDS

### COULDNT VOTE FOR BILL, THOUGH GOOD

Congressman From This District  
Makes Startling Confession  
Before Banqueters.

The close attentive listeners, those with discerning minds, were shocked at the Cedar Rapids Commercial Club banquet last night when Congressman James Good said, "The new currency law is a great improvement over the old but fate, whether for my good fortune or otherwise, so willed it that I did not support the measure."

It was a frank statement of a rank partisan. It was the confession of a weak man, a confession made in public, before the representative business and professional men of that city.

#### Both Great.

Senator Reed of Missouri, the speaker of the evening, paid a strong tribute to the new tariff law which Mr. Good said he was hardly prepared to endorse, and told the banqueters that within the next decade "America's foreign out-going trade will be so great that it will dominate the commerce of the world."

Senator Reed spoke in detail of the new currency law. He was followed by Cato Sells, who kept the banqueters keyed up to a high point of interest despite the fact that they had listened to more than three hours of speaking. Mr. Sells acquitted himself in a highly creditable manner and he was given round after round of applause.

Head of Great Government Bureau  
Spends Day in Vinton. One of  
the Hardest Worked Men  
in Washington.

Cato Sells, the hardest working man at the nation's Capitol was in Vinton yesterday paying his compliments to old friends and acquaintances. As the reader knows Cato is boss of the Indians; during his term of office the Texas statesman has uncovered many frauds in this much neglected department and has been intimately associated with many innovations which have been beneficial to the red man. It is common talk at Washington that Mr. Sells is the hardest working man in the nation's hub and that he may be found at his office at any hour of the day or night. Cato says that the hard work is making him fat and that he never felt better in his life. He is very enthusiastic over Wilson's administration and declares that even skeptical Washington has repeatedly asserted that Wilson is without doubt the greatest president that this country has had during the past decade. Cato stopped off at Vinton on his way to Colorado where he has some matters of business to look after in the near future.

It is such energetic men as Mr. Sells that are making the present administration cut a notch in the history of the United States that will be studied with pride and interest by coming generations. In speaking of Mr. Sells and his work the Register and Leader says:

#### Cato Sells and the Indians

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ing something besides to give the people pleasing assurances that the Indians are well treated.

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#### CARRIES HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY AND STENO

Indian Commissioner Cato Sells when traveling is accompanied by his private secretary, C. D. Monroe, and his stenographer, Paul Hoffman.

## SELLS TO BACK INDIAN PAGEANT IF IT SHOWS REDMAN'S PROGRESS

**Must Emphasize Effect of Government to Make Good Citizens of Wards, Says Commissioner.**

BY LILLIAN GREEN.

United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells is a government official who refuses to be interviewed in the ordinary way.

Judge Sells is thoroughly business-like, though ever pleasant and courteous and eager to accommodate. A little man, with a well-shaped head, a keenly intelligent face and shrewd eyes, he looks the typical executive. It's impossible to make him say anything he doesn't want to.

While the reporter got out a pencil and roll of copy paper and prepared to take down copious notes and create an assurance that the official would be quoted accurately, Judge Sells suavely led her into his room in the Kaiserhof hotel and indicated a stenographer sitting at a desk and ready to take down the commissioner's sentiments without any chance of mistake.

### Not a Word Skipped.

And throughout the interview it was the same. Without a word of distrust as to the reporter's memory or disapproval as to the customary way of doing things, Judge Sells quietly but nevertheless forcefully talked on the subjects he wished and in the way he wanted to, and every word was taken down by the hard working stenographer.

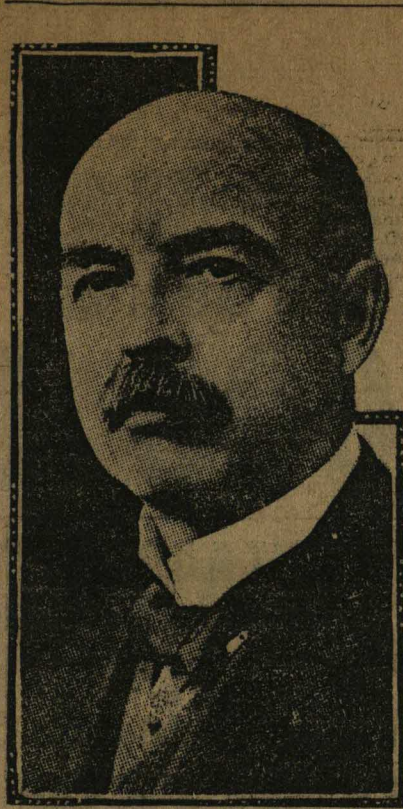
Judge Sells outlined the plan of the liquor suppression department, now in convention at the headquarters in the Kittredge building. He expressed himself forcefully on the liquor evil as one of the greatest influences retarding the development of the Indian race.

### Forecasts Racial Equality.

In the chances for the development of the race he is a strong believer and looks to the ultimate citizenship of all its members and the raising of them to a point of equality with the whites.

He expressed a lively interest in Denver's 1915 Indian pageant and anticipates his department will be justified in active participation therein, provided the affair emphasizes the efforts of the government to make of the red man a citizen on an equality with his white brother.

The commissioner then touched on a convention to be held in Muskogee, Okla., to which he goes from here, and which is to take up the matter of guardianship of Indian minors on the reservations and the administration of their estates. He declared that conditions were lamentable in this regard, most of the minors being cheated out of their holdings by irresponsible guard-



GATO SELLS  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

**Liquor Chief Foe of 300,000 Charges; Reform in Probate Methods Sought.**

cial effect of this work has become so apparent that \$100,000 was appropriated for the last fiscal year.

"The liquor evil is recognized as one of the greatest confronting the Indian today, not only because of its demoralizing influence, but for the further and very important reason that it makes him an easy prey to the unscrupulous. There are many instances where, when under the influence of liquor, the Indian has been induced to convey his property without consideration. My coming to Denver for this conference is that we may more perfectly organize and systematize this work, for it is my firm purpose, with the use of good judgment, to aggressively undertake to carry out in good faith our treaty relationships in this respect, and so effectively use the funds appropriated by the congress as to insure the best results obtainable. It is my desire to cooperate with the state and local authorities, and I am sure that the evil result of the liquor traffic among the Indians is a matter of grave concern to the white citizens of the country, both for the reason that they are properly interested in the uplift of the red man, and for the further reason that the impoverishment of the Indian means that he will ultimately become a charge upon the tax payers of the several states.

### To Meet Tribal Attorneys.

"I will leave Denver tomorrow morning for Muskogee, where I have arranged for a conference with the tribal attorneys, probate attorneys, field clerks and county judges. This conference will have wholly to do with probate matters as they affect the Indian minors of the five civilized tribes.

"The Indian children of Oklahoma are the richest average children in the United States; however, it is a lamentable fact that they have less statutory protection there than in any other state. In the forty counties in eastern Oklahoma there are now pending from 800 to 1,500 probate estates, about 85 per cent of which are Indian children's estates.

"I have recently discovered that it costs about 3 per cent to settle a white child's estate, and that it costs more than 20 per cent to settle the estate of an Indian boy or girl. This is the result of guardians having been appointed without regard to their equipment and the acceptance of bondsmen many times wholly insolvent.

"Enormous fees have been charged by attorneys, and unconscionable fees by guardians, together with indefensible expenditures of their funds which has frequently resulted in the dissipation of their entire property.

ians, and stated that measures would be taken at once to remedy the condition.

"I am always particular as to what I say for publication," explained Judge Sells at the close. "It is so necessary that the statements of a government official be absolutely accurate."

### What Judge Sells Said.

This is what Judge Sells said:

"The service for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians is composed of one chief special officer, one assistant chief special officer and fifteen assistant special officers; whose work is supplemented by 151 deputies, consisting of service employes, United States deputy marshals, and other individuals assigned to particular cases or localities.

"There are now more than 300,000 Indians distributed throughout twenty-four states of the Union. Wherever Indians are located upon reservations which have not been opened to settlement, the jurisdiction of the federal government is complete. Upon others, which have been opened to settlement, the government continues limited authority by reason of provisions of treaties or agreements, or through special acts of congress. This service commenced in 1907 with an appropriation of \$25,000; since that time the benefi-

#### Guardians Often Abscond.

"It is not an uncommon thing when an Indian child reaches his majority to find that his guardian has absconded, and that his bondsmen are wholly financially irresponsible. It is my determined intention to reform this indefensible condition, and to this end I have recently appointed a number of probate attorneys who will give their whole time under my direction to this work. I am now submitting a number of cases to the grand juries in Oklahoma looking towards the indictment and criminal prosecution of those who have embezzled their funds.

"Last week we secured a ruling from one of the courts of Oklahoma, holding a guardian and his bondsmen responsible where the Indian children's lands have been sold for a grossly inadequate consideration. It is my great desire to co-operate with the state authorities and particularly with the county judges in effecting these results, and I have every reason to believe that this co-operation will be perfectly arranged and carried out.

#### Interested in Pageant.

"I am interested in your 1915 Indian pageant, and of course hope it will be a great success, but the extent to which the Indian bureau will be able to take part in it is at this time undetermined. The degree of interest I would take in this enterprise would largely depend upon the character of the exhibit. If it is to be educational and calculated to give the country a better understanding of the accomplishments of the Indian; if it is the chief purpose to indicate his progress industrially and in an educational way; if it emphasizes the efforts of the government towards his civilization and the making of him a citizen on an equality with the white man, then I anticipate that I would be justified in active participation, but action in this respect will have to be determined after more extended information than I now possess.

"I know of the magnificent way of doing things in Denver, and I have confidence to believe that in this, as in all their other undertakings, it will be on the highest possible plane, and thus certain to be helpful in the best sense of the word."

DALLAS (Tex) MORNING  
NEWS--Jan. 2, 1914.

THE NATION'S DEALINGS WITH  
ITS INDIAN WARDS.

Judge Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has promised the country a most comprehensive investigation of the Nation's dealings with its Indian wards. This investigation, we are assured, is to have its starting point many years in the past.

It is altogether questionable whether this prospect gives the country occasion for gratulation or regret. In so far as it is meant to supply data needed to safeguard the Indians from further spoliation it is, of course, altogether a commendable enterprise. But the country has reason for begging to be spared from any further revelation than may be needed to serve that end. The country's nostrils have been well trained to withstand the stench of graft and corruption, but it is doubtful if even the training it has received in this respect has been such as to enable it to withstand such a stench as must result from a delving into the cesspool of our Indian record.

It is probable that no other record we have made is so exquisitely malodorous. The crimes of the land thieves, the timber thieves and the mineral thieves combined will amount to only a venial sin when compared with the crimes that have been committed against the Indians, often with the cognizance of authorities whose duty it was to protect them, and always by reason of the Government's neglect of their interest. Merely in point of the sums stolen these crimes against the Indians are classic ones, but what makes them revolting is that they have been committed against a people who, because of their admitted incompetence, were the wards of the Government. The Government, their guardian, has often closed its eyes to facilitate the crimes of their despoilers, and when it has not been particeps criminis to that high degree, it has been guilty of flagrant neglect of its duty as guardian.

Such an investigation as Judge Sells promises would make a shocking scandal, truly; but a scandal that we would fain be spared beyond the limit that may be necessary to make a continuance of such crimes impossible.

ODANAH STAR  
Odanah, Wisconsin  
Jan. 2, 1914

## INTERIOR DEP'T IN ACCORD

With the Indians Welfare  
In Every Respect

COMMISSIONER CATO SELLS WORKING

Hard For Solution of Indian Problem  
All Along Line.

Commissioner Cato Sells undoubtedly is following that old phrase "work before pleasure" in the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs and is a man that a person once meets is not easily forgotten and we predict that before his term expires as Commissioner he will have solved the Indian problem which has been a vexatious one to

all former occupants of this office. In the appointing of Mr. Sells to the office President Wilson made no mistake as he has nothing but the welfare of the Indian at heart and his one aim is to see that the Indian gets a "square deal" as long as he is Commissioner.

Mr. Sells is not a crank on time as he is found working in his office from early morning till late at night. In years past, it seems, that all that have occupied this office have considered it as a political plum and one given them as a reward for services well performed in the political field. Not so, in the present case as Mr. Sells considers it an office of trust and one of most important in the government, outside of the president and the best that is in him he considers none to good service to render the Indian and the Indians throughout the entire country are to be congratulated on having secured the services of such a valuable man as Mr. Sells as Commissioner of Indian Affairs and a man that will safeguard their interests in all matters pertaining to their welfare. He is a man that stands head and shoulders above board and one that the Indians can safely tie too.

We take much pride in recommending the man to our many readers and to let them know and feel safe in the knowing what kind of a man they have as Commissioner. He is a man that is safe in every respect and one you can all feel proud of. Before many months have passed he will have the the interior department on a footing that it has never before been and as before stated he will solve the Indian problem. Do not let your confidence in the Commissioner be shaken he is the right man.

MUSKOGEE DAILY PHOENIX--Muskogee, Oklahoma--1/3/14.

## INDIANS LYING IN AMBUSH TO WELCOME CATO SELLS

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Cato Sells, Who Comes Here Today



### TOMAHAWKS FLASH AS MEDICINE MEN AWAIT HIS ARRIVAL

Redman's Politicians Gather in  
War-Paint For Great  
Pow-Wow.

### KNIVES FOR ALL REPUBLICANS

Political Aspect Overshadows  
Other Matters On Eve of Big  
Chief's Coming—Many  
Warricks Are Here.

Politicians of all three breeds; oil operators and Indians, departmental and field officials, worried job-holders otherwise, and eager job-hunters galore were massing here yesterday, last night and this morning, to accord to Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, a greeting which will prove to him most emphatically that he is in

the heart of his largest province and also in the heart of tumultuous troubles of which all his past experience wots but little.

The commissioner is due to arrive on the "Katy" from Kansas City about 6 o'clock this morning.

Ostensibly, he comes down to meet personally in a kind of heart-to-heart convention the officials of the Indian service in Oklahoma, probate attorneys, field agents, tribal chiefs, etc. The convention is to be held on the seventh floor of the Union Agency building at the corner of Fourth and Okmulgee.

Those on hand to meet him already include Chief Rogers of the Cherokees, Congressman Jim Davenport, Chief Dick Locke of the Choctaws, Democratic National Committeeman Bob Galbraith of Tulsa, and many others of political prestige or importance, as well as a horde of the Indian officials. Even the Osage nation is contributing a quota, though the conference was primarily intended for the officials of the Five Civilized tribes; P. A. Shinn, Osage tribal attorney and others from Pawhuska are here.

United States Senator Gore is expected in today.

That the trip of the Indian commissioner will have more political than departmental results appears to be the general opinion of many of those coming into Muskogee last night. Fully one-half of those whom

his coming has brought to Muskogee are here either after jobs for themselves or friends, or with sharp, velvet knives and tomahawks, for various Indian service officials, usually republicans.

In fact, there seems almost a concerted movement among a number of the visitors in this direction of a tempting to tomahawk any remaining republican officials under the department in Oklahoma. Those especially marked for slaughter, if Mr. Sells can be persuaded to sign the decree of execution, are Chief Dick Locke of the Choctaws; Tribal Attorney Pat Hurley of the Choctaws, Tribal Attorney M. L. Mott of the Creeks and number of lesser lights.

The suppositious political importance of Mr. Sells' visit has so completely overshadowed the departmental conference that plans for the latter appear to be known to no one, and but little interest is found in this direction.

The remaining probate attorneyships are the chief spoils some think Mr. Sells may distribute while here, and a number of the out-of-town visitors

are here open and avowed applicants. That the favors may be distributed, at least the successful applicants selected, in a "proper" manner accounted for the presence of some of the eminent democratic statesmen. In fact, as one of them stated, he was here to see that Sells did not appoint "some blankety-blank fellows to jobs they don't deserve."

The oil men in town are quiet but hope to get Mr. Sells' ear while he is here on various questions. Regulations for Osage leases is one of the subjects to be mentioned to him, and it is hoped that he will have time for

a general survey of the oil fields and Mid-Continent problems generally.

Other prominent Oklahomans circulating around the hotel lobbies last night—they much resembled hotel lobbies during a political convention—were the following: Former Mayor McDaniels of Bartlesville, State Representative Tom Hunter of Hugo, who, with equal fervor the scalp and place of Chief Dick Locke of the Choctaws; State Representative Archibald Bonds of Claremore, mentioned for a probate attorneyship; State Representative Houston B. Teehee of Tahlequah, who must now resign that honor as he has already been named probate attorney for Cherokee county; United States District Attorney Hayden Linebaugh, who seems to be a mysterious power in much demand among the applicants; S. L. Johnson of Okmulgee, who plays politics and the oil game with equal equanimity; W. J. Maroney of the Okmulgee Democrat; Sam Stone of Muskogee, oil man, etc.

There were probably two hundred others; these are mentioned to give an idea of the heterogeneous array which will face the commissioner when he jaunts into Muskogee this morning.

What was interpreted as a sign of willingness on Mr. Baker's part to give up such connections was the recent sale by the First Security company, controlled by First National bank interests of a large block of stock in the Chase National bank, one of the largest financial institutions in New York.

Frank A. Vanderlip, head of the National City bank, some time ago said he hoped to retire from directorships of outside corporations as soon as possible and devote himself to the banking business exclusively.

Still another indication of the course of events in Wall Street is the announcement today that the voting trust of the Guaranty Trust company, consisting of Mr. Baker and Messrs. Porter and Davison of the Morgan firm, would be dissolved January 30.

# SELLS SPURNS POLITICIANS WHO DEMAND MOTT'S HEAD

## SELLS WAVES OFF POLITICAL HORDES WHO SEEK HIS EAR

"Indians First" Commissioner Tells Medicine Men and Oil Magnates.

## TAKES FANCY TO JUDGE ALLEN

Methods of Probate Procedures Day's Discussion—Sells a Foe to Liquor in the Red Man's Land.

A first class politician with a job in which he has become genuinely interested—such appears Cato Sells, national commissioner of Indian affairs, who is the star attraction in Eastern Oklahoma for the next few days.

Bearing a message of splendid intentions for the Indians, Mr. Sells arrived in Muskogee yesterday morning, and immediately plunged into a complicated mass of politicians, departmental officials and prominent members of the Five Civilized tribes.

At the onset, Mr. Sells announced that his present trip would be confined to probate matters and that on subsequent trips he would take up in succession the questions of oil, Indian schools and federal agricultural work. "Mine will be no long distance government," he said, "I will be with you often."

"I am here now," he said "to listen and act on matters of interest to Indian minors, probate matters; on all other questions I will listen, but save action and plans for their proper time."

His first day's work included two conventions with practically every man in the employ of the Indian bureau and department of the interior in Eastern Oklahoma, in which probate matters were the only topic discussed, and in which extensive plans for the future handling of probate matters in the Indian counties were made. One of the most important things done was the appointment of a committee to draw up a tentative uniform set of rules and regulations for the probate courts of the Indian counties.

Work on these proposed rules of probate procedure took up all of Saturday afternoon. When finally completed, they will be offered to a convention of the county judges of the eastern counties who are to meet here Monday. These rules not only include a tentative districting of the east side for the work of the probate attorneys, but incorporate such matters as schedules of fees to be allowed guardians, procedure for court sales and rules for administration of minor estates.

These rules in many respects follow the outlines of bills presented to the last legislature, especially by Representative Teehee, who has recently been appointed one of the probate attorneys.

In his interview with all who met him, officials, politicians, Indians and newspapermen Mr. Sells was emphatic in showing that his trip here now was for the purpose of properly starting off the new probate procedure, and that during his administration, he proposed to make the Indian minors, as well as the Indians generally, a paramount item for consideration.

Not only this, but he strongly intimated he would push to a speedy conclusion certain investigations into alleged guardianship frauds, and promised to strike the guilty whenever and wherever found, "let the chips fall," as he said, "where they may."

Of peculiar significance in this direction was the marked attention he gave to District Judge R. C. Allen, and the emphatic manner in which he frequently and studiously referred to Judge Allen as a man who, in Wagoner county, had recently done work of a kind he especially approved of, and of which he would like to see much more.

It is understood that he sent for Judge Allen as soon as he reached Muskogee, kept him with him during most of the day, and has invited him to accompany him on to McAlester, Oklahoma City and Ardmore.

He referred to the grand jury indictments against guardians and guardianship attorneys at Wagoner both in public, and in the conventions of the Indian service officials, as "work of which all good Oklahomans should approve." To the newspapermen, when they interviewed him in a body, he again repeated these encomiums. "I wish to say he said, "that I am well pleased with the classy action of District Judge Allen in Wagoner county."

### Referring to Indian guardianships.

Mr. Sells said: "I am not here to make charges, wholesale charges, but I am going to look into some matters, and I will act promptly and aggressively if occasion demands.

"There are from 1500 to 1800 minor guardianship cases in the counties of the five civilized tribes. Of these, approximately 85 percent are Indian minor cases. A summary of these cases show that the guardianships of white minors cost about 3 percent of the estate. In the Indian cases, the cost is about 24 percent. I don't understand why this should be, but we hope to remedy such conditions. If there must be some keen work done, we will do it. Wrong shall be righted, no matter where the chips may fall."

Mr. Sells said he would take up oil matters on his next trip, probably the last of this month. Asked as to new Osage regulations, he said there would probably be some changes made in the Osage regulations before any new leases were sold in that country, but this might not be for some time, and what these changes were he could not say; such had not been determined.

Mr. Sells showed considerable enthusiasm when discussing a recent meeting of the officials of the Indian prohibition enforcement forces which he attended at Denver just before coming here. There had been \$100,000 appropriated by the recent congress, he attended at Denver just before coming with Indians of the United States. He intended to give this work the utmost serious attention. "I regard liquor as an absolute menace to the health, wealth and happiness of the Indian race," said Mr. Sells. "I shall regard it my affirmative duty to wage an unremitting warfare upon the sale of intoxicants to Indians. We are organized for action in this direction, sharp action if necessary."

A point upon which Mr. Sells put special emphasis, both in statements to individuals and to the convention of officials of the department of the interior and justice, was his aim, first and always, to co-operate with the state authorities, and to ask their hearty co-operation in return. "We must work together with the state authorities," he said to the probate attorneys. "There must be no friction, but the readiest co-operation on our part."

Cato Sells, Muskogee's Guest of Honor Today



## EFFORTS TO SMOKE COMMISSIONER OUT PROVED A FAILURE

Despite Strong Hints, Sells Talks His Work and Avoided Patronage.

It was a sadly puzzled and depressed bunch of democratic politicians and a happily puzzled and half-adoring throng of Indians and Indian bureau officials who parted from Commissioner Cato Sells at midnight last night, after an active day which culminated in a democratic banquet at the Hotel Severs.

What had begun to appear early in the day grew into a strong impression last night, that Mr. Sells seems to have taken the affairs of the Indian commissionership with complete seriousness, and appeared determined that duty should not be hampered by petty political exigency, or good men taken out of the Indian service merely because they happened to be republicans to make place for democratic job hunters.

One hundred plates at \$1.00 per were laid for the banquet, and the dining room was jammed. Senator Gore and Mr. Sells, flanked by Congressman Jim Davenport, National Democratic Committeeman Bob Galbraith, and State Chairman Jim Harris were figuratively speaking, at the head of the table, and most of the active democrats of Muskogee and contiguous counties were on hand.

Sam Stone was toastmaster and the speakers in their order were as follows: State Chairman Harris, National Committeeman Galbraith, Congressman Davenport, Commissioner Sells, Senator Gore and Joe Watts of Wagoner.

The speeches were largely political, and some of the gentlemen took pains to emphasize in one way or the other the adage, "To the victor belong the spoils." Mr. Galbraith referred to the large undeveloped mineral resources of the state and the need of more security for titles with less loss of time in perfecting them.

In all contrast Commissioner Sells' talk was about his work and duties as Indian commissioner. He studiously avoided any reference to patronage and passed over without comment the remarks of the other speakers on this subject.

His mission here on this trip he reiterated and summarized as follows: "We are going to reform probate conditions, we are determined to see that the Indians have absolute justice, I am here to work out a safe and sane solution of property matters of the Indian minors and incompetent Indians."

Chairman Tom Harrill struck the keynote from the democratic standpoint, when he concluded his few remarks by jocularly remarking he hoped the commissioner would spare enough time to see that every good democrat in Eastern Oklahoma get a good office.

Congressman Davenport emphasized this. It used to be, he said, that even to become a court bailiff a man had to join the republican party. It was not good principle to take politics out of government. To the victor belongs the spoils. Don't talk to me about republicans holding office during a democratic administration, he concluded.

Senator Gore's remarks were in his usual happy and witty vein, and evoked frequent sharp applause, with the best humor he referred to the commissioner's visit, general conditions, his own candidacy and the recent democratic achievements in congress.

## DEMOCRATIC RING CORNERS SELLS AT SEVERS LUNCHEON

But Got Very Little Satisfaction, Looks Like Mott Will Stay.

## INDIAN'S GOOD ABOVE POLITICS

"I Am a Good Democrat" Sells Told Them, "And I Appreciate the Value of Party Reward, But—"

The first political incident of any great importance in connection with the trip of Commissioner Sells through Oklahoma was a luncheon at the Severs Saturday noon, at which the "Muskogee bunch," as the local democratic machine leaders are called, played hosts, and at which almost a formal demand was made for the official head of M. L. Mott, Creek national attorney.

Mott is a republican. His contract with the Creek nation soon expires. Chief Mety Tiger will unquestionably reappoint him, and the matter goes to Mr. Sells for confirmation.

Both in accordance with the local democratic demand that the spoils be distributed to the victors, and because of some deeper motive, Mott was selected as the first victor to be demanded of the commissioner of Indian affairs.

It is understood upon the best authority, though it was the intention of all who attended the luncheon that nothing said there should be made public, that Mr. Sells practically refused the request on the spot and later took pointed means to show that he strongly approved of the recent work in Wagoner county when, upon charges presented by Mr. Mott some thirty indictments were returned against guardians and probate attorneys for frauds upon Creek minor estates.

No one heard Mr. Sells express appreciation of Mr. Mott personally, but he time and again referred to the Wagoner county indictments as having his heartiest approval, and took particular pains to express his commendation of District Judge Allen who presided over the grand jury there.

Mr. Sells is understood to have replied that he is a good democrat, that he recognized the justice back of democratic demands, and the necessity of party rewards. But there are peculiar conditions in Oklahoma, some of which are too deep rooted to be quickly changed. Then too the civil service has taken many of these places entirely out of politics; placed them where nothing but actual corruption or incompetence in office could affect the incumbents.

One of the diners, a particularly well known democrat, is said to have bluntly put the matter thus: "The local situation demands that Mott be not reappointed."

What Mr. Sells said to this is not known, but the luncheon broke up with a distinct damper over the spirits of most of those attending.

Those present at the luncheon were Commissioner Sells, United States Senator Gore, Democratic National Committeeman Bob Galbraith, Frank Gillaspie, president of the Independent Oil Producers association, and the following Muskogeeans: Thomas H. Owen, Eugene M. Kerr, Sam O'Hare, Judge Farrar L. McCain, United States District Attorney Hayden Linebaugh.

Senator Gore is understood to have taken no part in the tacit demand upon Mr. Sells for Mott's head; neither were Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Gillaspie nor Mr. Linebaugh particularly interested.

Democratic State Chairman Tom C. Harrill and Congressman Jim Davenport were both at the Severs but not at the luncheon.

From a democratic standpoint, Mr. Sells' visit is already proving disappointing to the politicians. About the second thing he announced Saturday was that he would name only five or six more probate attorneys and that he had practically already settled these, though he would make no announcements until he got back to Washington. He said this so plainly that there could be no misunderstanding that he meant it would be a waste of time for applicants for these places to approach him.

A good word that he had to say for Pat G. Hurley, republican tribal attorney for the Choctaws, knocked out a few more hopes, and by this time, the two or three hundred gentlemen who rushed in here to see him about jobs and beheading detested republicans, are feeling decidedly depressed.



TULSA WORLD  
TULSA, OKLA.  
Jan. 4, 1914.

## SELLS DECLINED TO 'CAN' MOTT

TOLD DEMOCRATS HE WAS HERE  
TO LAND JOBS FOR DEMO-  
CRATS.

### MET PROBATE ATTORNEY

Said He Would Not Express Any  
Opinion on the Oil Business at  
This Time.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Jan. 3.—(Special.)—The official head of M. L. Mott, attorney for the Creek Tribe of Indians was demanded by prominent democratic politicians at a luncheon given today to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells and the "request" was emphatically refused by the commissioner.

The "request" was served upon Mr. Sells almost in the form of a demand. Eugene M. Kerr, editor of the Times-Democrat was spokesman for the politicians. Those present at the luncheon were United States Senator Gore, National Committeeman Thomas Galbreath, Frank Gillespie, president of the Independent Oil Producers association, Thomas H. Owen, Eugene M. Kerr, Sam O'Hare, superior Court Judge Farrar L. McCain and United States District Attorney Hayden Linebaugh.

Mott is a republican. His contract with the Creek nation soon expires and Chief Mott Tiger will undoubtedly reappoint him.

Both in accordance with the democratic demand that the spoils be distributed to the victors and because of some deeper motive, Mott was selected as the first victim to be demanded of the commissioner of Indian affairs. It is understood upon the best authority, though it was the intention of all who attended the luncheon that nothing said there should be made public. That Mr. Sells practically refused the demand on the spot and later took pointed means to show that he strongly approved of the recent work in Wagoner county, when upon charges preferred by Mr. Mott some thirty indictments were returned against guardians and probate attorneys for frauds upon Creek minor estates.

Mr. Sells is understood to have replied that he is a good democrat, that he recognized the justice back of the democratic demands and the necessity of party rewards. But there are peculiar conditions in Oklahoma, some

of which are too deeply rooted to be quickly changed. Then, too, the civil service has taken many of these places entirely out of politics and placed them where nothing short of actual corruption or incompetence in office could affect the incumbents.

One of the diners, a particularly well known democrat, is said to have bluntly put the matter thus: "The local situation demands that Mott be not reappointed." What Mr. Sells said to this is not known, but the luncheon broke up with a distinct damper over the spirits of most of those attending.

His first day's work included two conventions with practically every man in the employ of the Indian bureau and department of the interior in eastern Oklahoma in which probate matters were the only topic discussed, and in which extensive plans for the future handling of probate matters in the Indian counties were made. One of the most important things done was the appointment of a committee to draw up a tentative uniform set of rules and regulations for the probate courts of the Indian counties. Work on these proposed rules of probate procedure took up all of Saturday afternoon. When finally completed, they will be offered to a convention of the county judges of the eastern counties who are to meet here Monday. These rules not only include a tentative districting of the east side for the work of the probate attorneys, but incorporate such matters as schedules of fees to be allowed guardians, procedure for court sales and rules for the administration of minor estates. These rules in many respects follow the outlines of bills presented to the last legislature especially by Representative Teehee, who has recently been appointed one of the probate attorneys. He strongly intimated he would push to a speedy conclusion certain investigations into alleged guardianship frauds and promised to strike the guilty whenever and wherever found. "Let the chips fall," as he said, "where they may."

Sells said to a representative of the World: "I am not in Oklahoma at this time on oil business, but I expect to come out here often and will take up not only the oil situation but the school and agricultural matters as well. There will be some changes in the Osage leasing regulations, but these will not be made public for some time, as no additional land will be leased in the near future."

In commenting upon the proposed visit of William Stryker and others of Tulsa tomorrow, who evidently intend telling Commissioner Sells all about the oil business, the commissioner said the appointment was of their making and they, like any one else, could always see him.

"I will be glad to hear what they have to say," said the commissioner, "but, as I have said before, I am not here on oil business and certainly will express no opinion."

TULSA (OKLA) DAILY  
DEMOCRAT -- 1/5/14

MUSKOGEE TIMES-DEMOCRAT  
MUSKOGEE, OKLA.  
Jan. 5, 1914.

### MINISTERS LIKE GORE AND SELLS

To show their appreciation of the splendid services rendered the state and nation by United States Senator Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, and Indian Commissioner Cato Sells, local ministers this noon gave an informal luncheon in the parlors of the Severs hotel in honor of Muskogee's two distinguished visitors.

Practically every minister in the city attended the luncheon. Rev. E. D. Cameron, president of the Ministers' Alliance, which held its regular meeting prior to the reception, presided and extended a warm greeting to the guests. "I think," he said, "that every citizen of Muskogee appreciates their visit and that the people generally are in sympathy with their magnificent efforts to secure better government for the nation. Certainly Oklahoma has no more distinguished son than Senator Gore and surely the Indians of this great country have no more genuine friend than Commissioner Sells."

Among those who were on the program to speak were the Reverend J. K. Thompson, W. S. Wiley and Dr. Peterson. It was denied that any political significance attached to the meeting but it was whispered, nevertheless, that this was only a way taken by the ministers to show their confidence in Senator Gore and Commissioner Sells.

Senator Gore will leave tonight for McAlester where further conferences concerning Indian affairs are scheduled for the commissioner. The senator spent most of today greeting old friends. He is greatly pleased at the political outlook in this county.

TULSA (Okla) DAILY  
DEMOCRAT -- 1/5/14

CATO SELLS.

A delegation consisting of J. J. Maroney and M. C. French of Okmulgee, H. L. Wood, W. H. Peck, A. E. Watts, and Wm. Stryker of Tulsa, held a conference by appointment with Cato Sells at Muskogee yesterday.

He impresses every one of the large number who have gone to see him, either to secure appointments or of the officials who have gone on his invitation, as one very much in earnest to learn the needs of the people and wholly devoted to doing everything possible to make his office serve their best interests.

He is a man of pleasing personality, vigorous and alert in mind and body, capable, apparently, of continuing his 16 hours per day given to straightening out the affairs of his office.

On every hand, from the numerous officials who were there on his invitation, as well as from others, from republicans as well as democrats, was heard the expression: "If there had been men like Sells in this office all these years, Indian affairs and conditions generally in Oklahoma would be in a very much more satisfactory condition than they are."

In answer to inquiries, he said: "When any person or any newspaper quotes me as saying that Mr. Mott or any one else will or will not be retained, or as outlining any policy or telling what I shall or shall not do in advance, you may brand the statements as unauthorized and false." I have adhered strictly to the policy of saying nothing in advance as to what I shall do. I am here to formulate plans concerning probate matters, later I shall take up other of the duties devolving upon me."

When told that the purpose of our delegation was to acquaint him with oil matters as related to his department, he said: "I shall be pleased to listen to all you have to say and shall give it careful consideration when the time comes, as it will soon."

He said farther: "I am a democrat of the Wilson-Bryan-Lane stripe or I would not have been appointed. The policy of this office will be such as a democrat of that kind would adopt and carry out."

On the whole the impression made upon the party by Mr. Sells was very

favorable indeed as it seems to be upon all who have met him. An earnest, well-balanced, careful man who is well equipped for his work and who will give the people of Oklahoma what they have been wishing for and have been entitled to at the hands of this department all these years.

M. L. MOTT.

The worst of the carpetbag republican officeholders in Oklahoma and that is saying much is M.L. Mott, a man who has done the state incalculable harm and so far as can be learned very little or no good.

It is Mott who instigated the 30,000 land suits and never brought one of them to trial. It was Mott who brought the town lot suits against Haskell and others and accomplished nothing but to vent personal spite, and made a lot of trouble. It is Mott who spent a \$20,000 appropriation to get a lot of information, mostly false, which he has industriously used as he has everything else to blacken the fair name of Oklahoma by starting suits and making charges that he never tries to back up and make good.

Mott has never tried a case in court for the Creek nation. He is a grandstander, a degenerate son of a good family, who has nothing in common with the people of Oklahoma, and who should be put out of his job at the very earliest opportunity.

The Creek nation lays claim to what is worth millions of dollars under the river beds in its territory. Mott has done nothing along this line to protect the Creek nation. Whenever an opportunity has offered to blacken the name of Oklahoma by a lot of fake suits or a lot of talk about the raciality of state officials, Mott is on the job with both feet.

Mott is out of tune with everything in Oklahoma. He has been a troublemaker and a grandstander and should be fired from his job not for political reasons, but because he is not a fit man for the place.

Bet a nickel the state republican convention in Tulsa does not indorse the work of the Hon. Cato Sells or the work of any grand jury in eastern Oklahoma.

WINTON COUNTY TIMES

Winton, Iowa.

Jan 6, 1914.

WINTON COUNTY TIMES  
OF WINTON IOWA

NEWS-CAPITAL  
McALESTER, OKLA.  
Jan 6, 1914.

**BANQUET FOR SELLS  
COMES THIS EVENING**

**BUSINESS MEN OF McALESTER  
TO GIVE FEAST AT THE  
BUSBY HOTEL FOR HILL.**

\* The banquet to be given to \*  
\* Cato Sells, commissioner of In- \*  
\* dian affairs, by the business \*  
\* men of McAlester will begin at \*  
\* 8:30 o'clock this evening. Bus- \*  
\* by hotel. \*

\* Judge J. H. Gordon is to be \*  
\* toastmaster and the following \*  
\* men will respond to toasts: \*  
\* Melven Cornish, Dr. LeRoy \*  
\* Long, Judge B. P. Hammond \*  
\* George Chaney and Mr. Sells. \*

\* Those who have not obtained \*  
\* tickets may yet get them at the \*  
\* hotel or from Fred Struble. \*  
\* Two hundred plates will proba- \*  
\* bly be laid. \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

BENTON COUNTY TIMES  
Vinton, Iowa.  
Jan. 6, 1914.

## HER IMPRESSION OF OUR CATO SELLS

Denver Lady Reporter Interviews  
Head of Indian Bureau. Writes  
Entertainingly.

What do they think of Cato? That is one of the first questions that enters the mind of the average man or woman of Benton county who has watched the meteoric rise of the former Vintonian, now chief of the Indian department at Washington with the destiny of 300,000 people in his keeping.

What does the great wide world about us think of Cato Sells? Just this, that he is the liveliest wire that ever came out of Washington.

### A Lady Reporter

The impressions of a lady reporter in the Denver, Colo., Times, was published in that paper and made a decided hit and the Times here-with reproduces the article for the benefit of its readers and the many friends of Mr. Sells. With the article was published a late photo of Mr. Sells and the whole was made up in an attractive manner, leading news style. The article follows:

### By Lillian Green

United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells is a government official who refuses to be interviewed in the ordinary way.

Judge Sells is thoroughly businesslike, though ever pleasant and courteous and eager to accommodate. A little man, with a well-shaped head, a keenly intelligent face and shrewd eyes, he looks the typical executive. It's impossible to make him say anything he doesn't want to.

While the reporter got out a pencil and roll of copy paper and prepared to take down copious notes and create an assurance that the official would be quoted accurately, Judge Sells suavely led her into his room in the Kaiserhof hotel and indicated a stenographer sitting at a desk and ready to take down the commissioner's sentiments without any chance of mistake.

### Not a Word Skipped

And throughout the interview it was the same. Without a word of distrust as to the reporter's memory or disapproval as to the customary way of doing things, Judge Sells quietly but nevertheless forcefully talked on the subjects he wished and in the way he wanted to, and every word was taken down by the hard working stenographer.

Judge Sells outlined the plan of the liquor suppression department, now in convention at the headquarters in the Kittredge building. He expressed himself forcefully on the liquor evil as one of the greatest influences in retarding the development of the Indian race.

### Forecasts Racial Equality

In the chances for the development of the race he is a strong believer and looks to the ultimate citizenship of all its members and the raising of them to a point of equality with the whites.

He expressed a lively interest in Denver's 1915 Indian pageant and anticipates his department will be justified in active participation therein, provided the affair emphasizes the efforts of the government to make of the red man a citizen on an equality with his white brother.

The commissioner then touched on a convention to be held in Muskogee, Okla., to which he goes from here, and which is to take up the matter of guardianship of Indian minors on the reservations and the administration of their estates. He declared that conditions were lamentable in this regard, most of the minors being cheated out of their holdings by irresponsible guardians, and stated that measures would be taken at once to remedy the condition.

"I am always particular as to what I say for publication," explained Judge Sells at the close. "It is so necessary that the statements of a government official be absolutely accurate."

### What Judge Sells Said.

This is what Judge Sells said:

"The service for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians is composed of one chief special officer, one assistant chief special officer and fifteen assistant special officers, whose work is supplemented by 151 employes, United States deputy marshals, and other individuals assigned to particular cases or localities.

States deputy marshals, and other individuals assigned to particular cases or localities.

"There are now more than 300,000 Indians distributed throughout twenty-four states of the Union. Wherever Indians are located upon reservations which have not been opened to settlement, the jurisdiction of the federal government is complete. Upon others, which have been opened to settlement, the government continues limited authority by reason of provisions of treaties or agreements, or through special acts of congress. This service commenced in 1907 with an appropriation of \$25,000; since that time the beneficial effect of this work has become so apparent that \$100,000 was appropriated for the last fiscal year.

"The liquor evil is recognized as one of the greatest confronting the Indian today, not only because of its demoralizing influence, but for the further and very important reason that it makes him an easy prey to the unscrupulous. There are many instances where, when under the influence of liquor, the Indian

has been induced to convey his property without consideration. My coming to Denver for this conference is that we may more perfectly organize and systematize this work, for it is my firm purpose, with the use of good judgment, to aggressively undertake to carry out in good faith our treaty relationships in this respect, and so effectively use the funds appropriated by the congress as to insure the best results obtainable. It is my desire to cooperate with the state and local authorities, and I am sure that the evil result of the liquor traffic among the Indians is a matter of grave concern to the white citizens of the country, both for the reason

that they are properly interested in the uplift of the red man, and for the further reason that the impoverishment of the Indian means that he will ultimately become a charge upon the tax payers of the several states.

### To Meet Tribal Attorneys

"I will leave Denver tomorrow morning for Muskogee, where I have arranged for a conference with the tribal attorneys, probate attorneys, field clerks and county judges. This conference will have wholly to do with probate matters as they af-

fect the Indian minors of the five civilized tribes.

"The Indian children of Oklahoma are the richest average children in the United States; however, it is a lamentable fact that they have less statutory protection there than in any other state. In the forty counties in eastern Oklahoma there are now pending from 800 to 1,500 probate estates, about 85 per cent of which are Indian children's estates.

"I have recently discovered that it costs about 3 per cent to settle a white child's estate, and that it costs more than 20 per cent to settle the estate of an Indian boy, or girl. This is the result of guardians having been appointed without regard to their equipment and the acceptance of bondsmen many times wholly insolvent.

"Enormous fees have been charged by attorneys, and unconscionable fees by guardians, together with indefensible expenditures of their funds which has frequently resulted in the dissipation of their entire property.

#### Guardians Often Abscond

"It is not an uncommon thing when an Indian child reaches his majority to find that his guardian has absconded, and that his bondsmen are wholly financially irresponsible. It is my determined intention to reform this indefensible condition, and to this end I have recently appointed a number of probate attorneys who will give their whole time under my direction to this work. I am now submitting a number of cases to the grand juries in Oklahoma looking towards the indictment and criminal prosecution of those who have embezzled their funds.

"Last week we secured a ruling from one of the courts of Oklahoma, holding a guardian and his bondsmen responsible where the Indian children's lands have been sold for a grossly inadequate consideration. It is my great desire to cooperate with the state authorities and particularly with the county judges in effecting these results, and I have every reason to believe that this co-operation will be perfectly arranged and carried out.

#### Interested in Pageant

"I am interested in your 1915 Indian pageant, and of course hope it will be a great success, but the extent to which the Indian bureau will be able to take part in it is at this time undetermined. The degree of interest I would take in this enterprise would largely depend upon the character of the exhibit. If it is to be educational and calculated to give the country a better understanding of the accomplishments of the Indian; if it is the chief purpose to indicate his progress industrially and in an educational way; if it emphasizes the efforts of the government towards his civilization and the making of him a citizen on an equality with the white man, then I anticipate that I would be justified in active participation, but action in this respect will have to be determined after more extended information that I now possess.

"I know of the magnificent way of doing things in Denver, and I have confidence to believe that in this, as in all their other undertakings, it will be on the highest possible plane, and thus certain to be helpful in the best sense of the word."

# NEW ERA IN MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS NOW

## COMMISSIONER IS HERE TO COLLECT FIRST HAND FACTS

SELLS AND PARTY ARRIVED  
THIS MORNING FROM  
MUSKOGEE.

## INSPECT SEGREGATED LAND HERE

In Special Interurban Car Operators  
and Business Men Take Him  
Over Mining District.

A new era in the management of the affairs of the Indians of Oklahoma is promised under the supervision of Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs in the Wilson administration, who is in Oklahoma now collecting first hand information relative to the needs of the Indians and who is inviting the cooperation of state officials in looking after the business of the red men, especially the business relating to minor Indians.

Commissioner Sells and party arrived from Muskogee at 9 o'clock this morning and they have been busy since the landed on the union depot platform, the morning being occupied by an interurban trip over the segregated coal land district nearest to McAlester, the several hours following luncheon by various and sundry official conferences, and the later afternoon to a conference with district and county judges, probate attorneys and Indian officials of the area comprised in the Choctaw nation.

In the Sells party from Muskogee, beside the committee from McAlester, were: J. George Wright, commissioner to the Five Tribes, Dana H. Kelsey, superintendent of the Union agency at Muskogee; D. H. Linebaugh, district attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma; Pat Hurley, tribal attorney for the Choctaws; W. W. Hastings, Cherokee attorney; M. L. Mott, attorney for the Creeks; James E. Gresham, assist-

ant attorney general for the Seminoles, and C. D. Monroe, Mr. Sells' private secretary. United States Senator Thos. P. Gore also accompanied the party. Reford Bond, attorney for the Chickashaws, has been ill and unable to attend the conferences thus far, but is expected in McAlester this evening.

A three-day conference at Muskogee, with officials of the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole nations, has just been concluded.

### Visited Coal District.

Among other things, Mr. Sells, on his visit to McAlester, was anxious to gain some first hand information about the coal mines which are operated on Indian leases and, shortly after he arrived this morning, a special interurban car, furnished free of cost by the Choctaw, Railway and Lighting company, carried the commissioner, about twenty-five coal operators and a number of McAlester business men on a trip to Alderson, where they inspected coal mines and looked over lands scheduled for sale.

Immediately following the return from Alderson, a conference with the coal operators was held in the Busby hotel, Mr. W. E. Beaty presiding, in which the disposal of the segregated coal land surface and the Oklahoma crop of coal was discussed.

### One Phase At a Time.

Mr. Sells, told those in conference with him today that so far as the general affairs of the Indians are concerned, he is giving attention during this visit to nothing that is not related to probate matters and that on other trips to Oklahoma he will take up one feature of the department supervision at a time. The commissioner said he hoped to get here often and thought it best to concentrate upon a given subject to the end of bringing out all there is to it. With from 800 to 1,500 probate cases pending in each of the counties comprising former Indian Territory, and representing an aggregate of millions of dollars' worth of property, the commissioner said it was the department's full purpose to bring about a proper attention and management of the estates. He said he could not understand why the administration of a white child's estate should only cost 3 per cent and that of some Indians should cost an average of 24 per cent.

"I am here to develop a co-operative spirit, said Commissioner Sells to the newspaper representatives, "and I might add that the proper

spirit is quite apparent. We feel that the county courts, having probate jurisdiction as well as civil and criminal, have much to do, and we want to help them and at the same time set their help. I am not here making charges, but where they are found necessary the government is prepared to act vigorously, and let the fault rest where it should. It might be necessary to institute some criminal proceedings. In this the department will not shirk its responsibility."

### Other Questions on Slate.

On another of his visits, Commissioner Sells said that he would take up the federal school question and pay a visit to each institution. At another time he would review the oil situation, and at still another time take up agricultural matters.

Many of the matters concerning probate procedure were gone over in detail at Muskogee, resulting in a committee being appointed to draft rules and regulations governing the handling of estates. In the main the tentative draft embodies features of the guardianship bill and the bill governing the handling of allotments of deceased Indians, both of which passed in the house of the fourth legislature and were defeated in the senate. One rule provides that upon the filing of the report by the guardian and the fixing of the date for hearing, the guardian shall immediately serve notice of such date upon the person having custody of the ward, and said date shall be at least ten days before the date of hearing, and any person may appear and offer objections to approval of the report.

### Fees of Attorneys.

The rules propose to limit the amount of fees to be paid attorneys under the will of real estates by guardians. On the first \$1,000 it is 5 per cent, from \$1,000 to \$5,000 2 per cent, and all above \$5,000 1 per cent, the maximum aggregate fee being \$300 and the minimum \$25, unless the court in granting the petition shall stipulate that the fees and costs incident thereto shall be borne by the purchaser.

Oil and gas leases covering lands of minors or incompetents will only be approved after being awarded in open court to the highest and best responsible bidder, and petitions for approval of such leases shall be filed at least five days before they are to be sold and notice of such sale must be given by posting and by publication. Where the latter is practicable, sales of oil and gas leases shall be on Friday of each week at 2 p. m.

Commissioner Sells announced that the department not only wanted but proposed to get effective results, and that it was asking state officials to do team work with the department's representatives. There has been general satisfaction expressed over the selections of probate attorneys and in making them it is known that Commissioner Sells paid close attention to the qualification and integrity of the applicants. In doing this he applied what he today termed "the acid test" with satisfactory results. As a condition of their appointment, the commissioner demanded of all that they would devote their full time to the work. Five more attorneys are to be named after the commissioner returns to Washington. As explained today, the special attorneys will be expected to closely scrutinize all details of guardian management of the estates of minors and incompetents, having in view the bringing about of economical and honest administration. No guardian who indulges in practices which would be equal to a disregard of his fiduciary obligations to the minor or incompetent surety bonds it is Mr. Sells intention that a high standard be exacted and maintained. Cash accounts and expenditures are to be closely looked into by the attorneys assigned to this work, and they will be expected to vigorously question any delinquency which might be apparent.

#### **Probably Will Visit Texas.**

On Wednesday conferences will be held in Ardmore. The commissioner probably will then go to Texas for a few days. He is being accompanied through Oklahoma by W. W. Hastings of Tahlequah, attorney for the Cherokees; District Judge R. C. Allen of Wagoner; D. H. Linebaugh, United States district attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma; Commissioner J. George Wright and Dana H. Kelsey, United States Indian superintendent.

#### **To Stop Liquor Sales.**

Commissioner Sells said that his visit in Denver was for a conference with officers charged with suppression of the liquor traffic in Indian country, for which congress appropriated \$100,000. The treaty relations with Indians impose upon the commissioner, he said, as an act of good faith, use of the funds to secure the most effective results.

"I regard liquor as an absolute menace to the health, wealth and happiness of the Indian," said the commissioner. "My purpose it to pursue what I regard as my official duty in an unrelenting warfare against this evil."

Mr. Sells said that he hoped the white people would realize the necessity of giving the Indian this protection, for if it was not done many members of that race would become impoverished and become charges upon the tax-payers.



THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.  
Jan. 8, 1914.

# LONG RANGE RULE OF RED MEN OVER, SAYS CATO SELLS

## Frequent Trips to Oklahoma In Future Promised By Commissioner.

### TO REVOLUTIONIZE SYSTEM OF CONTROL

#### Chickasaw Nation Attor- neys and Judges Assem- ble At Ardmore.

ARDMORE, Okla., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—That the manner of dealing with the Indians in the twenty-four states of the union which have Indian reservations will be revolutionized before his term of office expires was the belief expressed by Commissioner Cato Sells of the department of the interior, who completed his trip to the five civilized tribes here Wednesday. The commissioner stated that he felt his responsibility when he was made sponsor of the lives, religion, health, education, wealth and the destiny of a human race.

He stated that long range government in Oklahoma is at an end; that he will make frequent trips to the state and will appoint under him only such men as reside here and who are acquainted with conditions. While this trip has been confined to probate matters, others will be made to look into the educational affairs, industrial interests, oil interests and other matters that affect the welfare of the five civilized tribes.

Accompanying him were the officials of the Union agency at Muskogee, Senator

T. P. Gore, United States District Attorney Hayden Linebaugh and the tribal and probate attorneys of each of the Indian nations. Governor Johnston of the Chickasaws, Congressman Murray and many other prominent Indians were here for the conference. Every county judge of the Chickasaw nation, with one exception, was present and only slight and unimportant changes were made in the probate rules from those promulgated at Muskogee.

Senator Gore departed Wednesday afternoon by way of St. Louis, where he will make a Jackson day address Thursday night, and Commissioner Sells will return to Oklahoma City Thursday for a second conference with Governor Cruce. The commissioner and his party were banqueted Wednesday night.

#### SELLS INDORSED.

##### Gov. Cruce Warmly Approves Plan of Commissioner to Protect Minors.

Unqualified approval of the plans and policies of Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, in dealing with Indian problems in Oklahoma, is given by Governor Cruce in a statement issued Wednesday, following a conference with the commissioner, at which matters of importance pertaining to Indian affairs were discussed.

Commissioner Sells arrived in Oklahoma City at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning on his tour of the state in a close range study of Indian affairs. Practically his entire time while in Oklahoma City was taken up in his conference with the governor at the Skirvin hotel.

"I want to give my unqualified indorsement and approval of the work he is doing," said Governor Cruce, in commenting on his conference with Mr. Sells. Continuing he said:

"The role of this state will certainly appreciate the attitude taken by Commissioner Sells in confining his appointments to residents of the state. It is his expressed purpose, in dealing with the subject of Indian affairs in Oklahoma, to as far as possible divorce the matter from long range government and to work out these problems through the instrumentality of appointees from among the best citizenship of the state. He believes, and I think rightly, that ample protection can be afforded the Indian children of the state through the Oklahoma state courts and will give ample opportunity for these courts to meet the test that will be applied to them.

#### Unnecessary Waste.

"I believe that every man who has studied carefully the Indian problem in eastern Oklahoma is thoroughly convinced that in the administration of the estates of minor Indians there has been unnecessary waste and extravagance,

which, in many instances, has amounted to crime. Mr. Sells is determined that this condition of affairs shall cease. He is an affable gentleman and wants in the most comprehensive way to co-operate with county officials in eastern Oklahoma in bringing about substantial protection to the Indian citizenship there, but he is decidedly a positive character and if, after a fair trial of the plan he has outlined he does not meet with the response and co-operation from county officials that he anticipates and deserves, I am sure that he will not hesitate to adopt other methods that will give the relief sought and needed.

"I trust that not only the officials in the counties where these estates are being administered, but that the good citizenship of the entire state will show its appreciation of the work being done by Mr. Sells by lending all the aid it is possible to do, either as officials or as individuals, in furthering and bringing to a successful conclusion the work he has in hand.

#### Entitled to Protection.

"These children are citizens of Oklahoma and as such are entitled to the complete protection that our law affords.

Of course, those who undertake to correct the wrongs that have heretofore been practiced will be met by the opposition of that small body of people who have been profiting at the expense of these Indian estates and who, in exorbitant fees and unlawful charges, have been reaping a rich harvest, but it is the duty of every good citizen to lend all the aid possible in the protection of these children.

"They will continue to be citizens of Oklahoma, and if we permit them to be robbed of their estates, many of them will become charges upon the public, to the consequent injury of the counties that will be thus burdened. There will probably be found instances in which guardians have been guilty of embezzlement, and if such be the case, I trust that the courts of this state will take immediate steps to see that all guilty persons are brought to speedy trial and that adequate punishment is meted out to them. We have the opportunity to convince the world that the laws and courts of Oklahoma are sufficient to afford ample and proper protection to every citizen of the state, and that the question of nationality enters not into the consideration of our public officials."

## COMMISSIONER'S VIEW of INDIAN AFFAIRS

"No specific announcement will be made regarding the policy of the Department of the Interior as to the leasing of additional Indian lands for oil and gas in Oklahoma, on my present trip," was the emphatic statement made to The Journal by Hon. Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in Muskogee, Okla., Saturday.

"I do not believe in dividing my energies," continued the commissioner. "My whole attention, during my present visit, will be devoted to probate matters as affecting the administering of the estates of Indian minors. Of course, I have had my attention called to existing conditions in the oil industry in Oklahoma, during my present trip, and am willing to receive suggestions at all times regarding the same, but it is not my intention to give out any definite information on the questions at issue at this particular time.

"I will say this much, however: no additional Indian lands will be offered for leasing in the immediate future. In the near future, I contemplate several visits to Oklahoma. Indeed, it is my intention to be with you often to study questions affecting my department at first hand.

"On one trip, I purpose making a personal investigation of agricultural conditions, as affecting the Indians, when nothing else will be considered officially. Another trip will be devoted to inquiries into the condition of Indian schools. On still another trip, I will take up the oil question to the exclusion of other subjects."

Commissioner Sells named the trips in the order given. If he adheres to this program, it will be a number of months before any definite action will be taken toward offering additional Indian lands for leasing. By that time, conditions may have changed to such an extent that the menace of overproduction will have corrected itself. Regarding contemplated changes in lease regulations, Commissioner Sells said:

### Will Make Some Changes.

"Some changes from former regulations have been decided upon and other changes are being considered. The department is not ready to state what these changes will be. I have received many suggestions on the subject, both oral and written, and all will be given due consideration at the proper time. Personally, I am thoroughly Democratic and anyone with an intelligent suggestion will be accorded a courteous hearing."

Asked whether he had made any appointments with any oil producers, representatives of oil companies or oil producers' associations, to discuss the oil situation in Oklahoma, while on this trip, Commissioner Sells stated:

"No, sir, I have not made any appointments of my own seeking. The question has been mentioned to me incidentally by several. I have just received a message from the editor of a Tulsa newspaper, asking for an audience for himself and others, and I expect to grant them a hearing tomorrow. I understand they wish to go into certain phases of the oil situation. As I stated before, I am ready to listen to views from all sources regarding the oil question, but am not ready to announce any policy which the Government may have in view until I have made a trip to the State for that specific purpose and discussed the question in all of its bearings with men interested in all branches of the industry, and this may not be for some time."

The hearing referred to was granted by Commis-

sioner Sells, Sunday afternoon. Among some of those present at the conference, it is reported, were William Stryker, J. J. Maroney, A. E. Watts, W. H. Peck and H. L. Wood.

The occasion of Commissioner Sells' visit to Oklahoma, at this time, is to make a personal investigation of alleged graft in connection with the administering of the estates of minor Indian wards in the Probate courts of Oklahoma.

Saturday forenoon, Commissioner Sells met with Indian agents, tribal chiefs of the Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles, tribal attorneys, and probate and district judges of a number of counties. At this meeting a committee was appointed to draft rules and regulations for procedure in prosecuting dishonest guardians of Indian minors. It is not expected this committee will be ready to report before at least ten days. A session was also held in the afternoon and continued over in Muskogee, Monday.

On Tuesday, a similar meeting, as affecting the Choctaws, was held in McAlester, Okla. On Wednesday, a similar meeting, as affecting the Chickasaws, was held in Ardmore, Okla. On Tuesday, Commissioner Sells stopped off in Oklahoma City and paid his respect to Governor Cruce. Senator Gore and Congressman Davenport were also present at some of the meetings. Commissioner Sells expressed himself as well pleased with the spirit manifested at the meetings. He said:

"I am very much gratified with the support promised me. I feel that I am going to have the hearty co-operation of the State and County officials in clearing up all irregularities connected with this probate matter. I am not coming to Oklahoma in a spirit of resentment, but in a spirit of co-operation. While we shall enter upon the work in a spirit of mercy, we shall not hesitate to use firmness in the most flagrant cases. If it becomes necessary to institute criminal proceedings, we shall do so; let the chips fall where they may. If it becomes necessary to send some to the penitentiary, we shall do so—not in a spirit of revenge, but as a warning for the future good of the Indian."

### Strong Temperance Advocate.

Commissioner Sells came to Oklahoma direct from Denver, Colo., where he had been attending a conference of liquor enforcement officers of the Indian Bureau.

"I would like to tell you something of my Denver trip," said Commissioner Sells. "We had a splendid meeting. Nearly two hundred enforcement officials were present. The Government has set aside \$100,000 to be used at the discretion of the commissioner to prevent and punish illegal traffic in liquors with the Indians. I regard intemperance as one of the chief causes of the impoverishment of the Indians. If allowed to continue, it will mean that in time the Indians will become charges upon the Government. Every effort in my power will be put forth to stop this illegal traffic. In this connection, I am glad to state that I will have the hearty support of all the officials in this branch of the department."

Anyone meeting the commissioner and hearing him give earnest expression to his views, cannot fail but be favorably impressed with the seriousness of the man. The responsibilities of his position seem to weigh heavily upon his conscience and he impresses one as having a determination to do what is right. His training as a banker and a farmer, and a man of large business affairs, gives

# Both Have M

Think a moment about the motor truck. Have you noticed how many big companies—transfer companies, for example—have sold their horses, and adopted the motor truck absolutely?

Because it was more economical and more efficient. First cost was greater, but in the end

him a peculiar fitness for the important position he occupies. He also impresses one as a man of broad common-sense—as one who has the courage to back up his convictions with acts.

His courage and independence were shown at the Democratic banquet, given in his honor in Muskogee, Saturday night, when politicians in their speeches sought to draw some expressions from him as to the policy of the department regarding the displacement of present employes by Democratic office-seekers. In his address, he ignored the question and talked about what had been accomplished by the department and told of some of the questions that were pressing for solution.

During his stay in Muskogee, he was constantly beset by politicians for patronage. Great pressure was brought for the removal of such men as M. L. Mott and P. J. Hurley, two prominent tribal attorneys. To M. L. Mott, tribal attorney for the Creeks, belongs the credit for putting the probe into probate graft. He has a clean record for fighting graft from the time he first entered upon the duties of the office—10 years ago—down to the present time.

If the commissioner will stand for the removal of such men for political reasons, all of his protestations of high resolve will be discredited. On the other hand, there is said to be plenty of room to improve the service by the weeding out of incompetents. If the commissioner will pursue the policy of dismissing incompetents and filling their places with good men of his own political faith, at the same time retaining officials who have been faithful to their trusts, he will demonstrate to the world that, for once, the destinies of 300,000 Indians are being ruled by a man big enough for the job and not by a petty politician.

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

CHICKASHA (Okla) DAILY EXPRESS -- Jan. 9, 1914.

# SELLS ADDS TO LIST OF ADMIRERS

**Indian Commissioner Takes Chickasha Contingent into Camp — Big Enough for a Cabinet Job Says Lowe**

## IS GETTING IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH INDIANS

**Declares Long Distance Method of Dealing with Red Man is Over — Bond and Williams Speak at Ardmore**

Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, who has been making a tour of the eastern part of the state, holding conferences at Muskogee, McAlester and Ardmore, added to his list of admirers the entire Chickasha contingent who went to Ardmore to meet him. Reford Bond, attorney for the Chickasaws, had already joined the Sells "admiration club," having been initiated on his first trip to Washington after assuming the duties of his office, but it was the first time that Judge N. M. Williams and Eldon Lowe, district Indian agent, had met the commissioner.

Since his return from Ardmore, Judge Williams uses nothing but superlatives in speaking of the big Texan who is throwing himself so earnestly into the work of looking after the welfare of the Indian. "The president said he wanted a man of cabinet size for Indian commissioner," remarked Mr. Lowe, "and after seeing Mr. Sells it is my opinion that he got the right man."

Judge Williams said, "The commissioner manifested a marked familiarity with conditions as they exist in Oklahoma, and the thorough intelligent and earnest manner in which he analyzed and discussed Indian problems evoked the enthusiasm and hearty approval of the county judges."

Judge Williams further stated that he admired the splendid energy and zeal of the commissioner and that his visit to Oklahoma has brought about complete harmony between federal and state authorities in the administration of Indian probate matters. "His visit has established a cordial and friendly co-operation between state and federal authorities which will add greatly to the solution of Indian questions and the protection of Indian minors," added Judge Williams, who is president of the state association of county judges.

Ardmore, Jan. 9.—In the conference of county judges and tribal authorities with Indian Commissioner Cato Sells here, Reford Bond of Chickasha, national attorney for the Chickasaws, was introduced as the first speaker.

Attorney Bond said the days of department rule and of departmental domination was at an end in Oklahoma. The end came when Cato Sells was made commissioner and would not return while he was in office. He said the commissioner was not here for the purpose of fixing iron bound rules that judges must comply with, but he was here to advise with them, to learn of the rules they had been applying and to assist them in promulgating rules that would make the procedure uniform and that would give

the tribal attorneys the best opportunity to assist the county judges.

Attorney Bond introduced Commissioner Sells. The large assembly of Indians and whites, the hospitality of the people, the warm hearted handshakes which greeted him, the proximity of Ardmore to Texas, the beautiful court house, the progress of the people all conspired to touch the heart of the commissioner and his speech was one of sentiment, of good fellowship and of affection for Indians and whites. He said he had made up his mind to revolutionize the manner of dealing with the Indians in the twenty-four states of the Union which have Indian reservations. He said he had no patience with the word "try," but the word "do" was a better one.

Commissioner Sells said he would make frequent trips to Oklahoma, he would become acquainted with the people and their customs and laws, he would eliminate long range govern-

and who has been on the bench since statehood, made an interesting talk and his suggestions were listened to intently.

At the close of the business session the visitors repaired to the Gem Cafe, where a banquet was spread. Covers were laid for about one hundred guests and much speechmaking was indulged in.

J. S. Mullen of this city acted as toastmaster and speakers were H. A. Ledbetter, Hayden Linebaugh, United States district attorney, Congressman H. H. Murray, Judge N. M. Williams and Commissioner Sells.

Judge Williams, as one of the county judges, said that he is in strict accord, though some of the county judges were not, of the proposed program. His talk, though brief, was good, and his recital of some of his personal experiences in handling the affairs of minor Indians made a profound impression. When he had finished Mr. Sells and Dana H. Kelsay stepped to his side to congratulate him.

## SELLS PARTY ARE ENTERTAINED IN OKLAHOMA CITY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 8.—Commissioner Sells and party returned from Ardmore this afternoon, and left tonight for Muskogee, where the Commissioner will spend Friday and Saturday. Beyond that his itinerary is not settled. He will conduct no meetings in Muskogee, but will spend his time examining conditions with officials of the Indian Department.

The party was entertained at dinner tonight by friends at the Lee Huckins Hotel, at which Gov. Cruce presided. Speeches were made by Commissioner Sells, D. H. Linebaugh United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, and W. W. Hastings, National attorney for the Cherokees, all dealing with the Indian questions and their possible solutions.

In introducing Commissioner Sells Gov. Cruce complimented him upon the manner in which he had taken hold of the Indian affairs in Oklahoma, and pointed with emphasis to the Commissioner's announced policy that there should be no long range government of affairs here while he was in office. He assured the Commissioner that the good citizens of the State would be found earnestly working for righteous reforms, and to show his faith, he ventured the assertion that the President's selec-

tion of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the person of Mr. Sells was the best made in the last quarter of a century.

In introducing Mr. Sells, Gov. Cruce said that if the Oklahoma law did not afford protection to the Indian as well as to every other class of citizenship, it would follow that the Federal law would be extended to cover the situation.

Commissioner Sells did not touch upon this point, but went to the heart of the Indian question as he found it upon assuming the office he holds. The question was large, he said, and a very small part of the people, and he added, of Congress, could appreciate its magnitude and ramifications. As in his McAlester speech the Commissioner said the human side of the question appealed to him first.

He explained that in other States it was believed that Oklahoma lived off the Indians and that the policy was condoned here to an extent that is indefensible. The Commissioner told of impressions gained of Texas when a boy, that they were so bad nothing could have induced him to cross Red River. A lawsuit took him to Texas some years ago, he said, and "the atmosphere and the people captivated me." Since then, he became a resident of Texas and told the diners that Texas had its high percentage of law-abiding, Christian, righteous-living people, the same as other States, and in many instances a greater percentage.

### "Not All Crooks."

"I mention these things to show the changing of my impression of Texas after going there and becoming acquainted with its people," said Mr. Sells, "and after visiting Oklahoma I am prepared to say that you

are not all crooks. After having met practically all of the County Judges of Eastern Oklahoma, I am convinced that they are in the greatest part honest men, and that they measure up to the standard of County Judges of any State. Also, in my honest opinion, am I convinced that the conditions here are not only all I expected to find, but more. County Judges and Attorneys are not all to blame, but in some instances their conduct has been exceedingly questionable. Your bar is equal to that of Texas or Iowa, but in all States there are those who call themselves lawyers who ought to be disbarred."

The Commissioner said he did not come to Oklahoma in a captious spirit, but to confer with those in authority to work out a new condition and secure co-operation, so it could

go to the world that the charges about Oklahoma are false. The statement appearing in the morning papers from Gov. Cruce, he said, would have its good effect from one end of the Nation to the other.

The Commissioner enumerated instances of where the Indians' property had been secured by questionable methods. The spirit of co-operation, he said, was so well established that he had found the grafter now saying the Indian minor ought to be protected.

"That is well enough, but when we work out the situation as to the minor," he said, "we will protect the adult as well."

He announced that he would compromise with any man who had a righteous cause, but to all others there would be an unrelenting warfare to the finish.

Mr. Sells thanked the newspapers for space and reports devoted to the movement.

Galveston (Tex) Eagle  
1914--Jan 3, 1914

MUSKOGEE (OKLA) PHOENIX.

Jan. 10, 1914.

# GREAT WORK, OLD MAN, LANE WIRES HIS DEPUTY SELLS

Secretary of Interior Greatly  
Pleased With Commis-  
sioner's Trip.

Washington, D. C., January 9.  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
Cato Sells,  
Muskogee, Okla.  
I have been reading the news-  
papers and just want to say:  
Fine work, old man.  
LANE, Secretary.

Whether Commissioner Cato Sells, having rounded up the herd, is back in Muskogee to cut out the mavericks, or is back to look over the possible sites for a new Indian bureau which shall supercede the old Union Agency and "Dawes" commission, or what other "inside" business he has, the commissioner, who is back at the Hotel Severs and will be in town until this evening, merely smiles and says, "taboo."

He has quite an accumulation of mail, he said last night, which had arrived here and should be attended to, and beyond this had neither word nor hint of other matters which he might have on hand to even partially cause his return to Muskogee.

Some quiet rumors are around that the commissioner may really be making plans while here for the contingency which would arrive if congress should consolidate the two divisions of the Indian bureau here, and these rumors go so far as to say the commissioner might be selecting the

head of the proposed new bureau. But no verification of these matters can be found.

So far as Mr. Sells is concerned, these subjects are really taboo. Upon neither oil, nor politics nor departmental business outside of probate business has he expressed himself, so far as can be learned.

The commissioner is well pleased, both with Oklahoma and with the reception given him in the various Oklahoma cities, and with the hearty sympathy which his plans for a reform of probate matters have met with. At McAlester, he was banqueted by the business and official leaders of the Choctaw country; at Ardmore, his reception was equally sympathetic and hearty; at Oklahoma City, especially Thursday night, the entire state government and high courts, as well as hundreds of the leaders of the city, turned out to do him honor.

The more concrete results, the practically unanimous adoption by the county judges of the old Indian Territory of a complete set of rules and regulations, fee limits and safeguards for the conduct of Indian minor cases and estates in the probate courts, Mr. Sells also confesses pleases him.

That his trip down here as well as the work done by Mr. Sells, has been given serious attention from Washington, as well as from Oklahoma, is indicated by a congratulatory telegram received from Secretary Lane of the department of the interior, in which he says to Mr. Sells, "fine work, old man."

Mr. Sells was asked last night if his several days' hard work in this state, in which he has met probably two or three thousand of Oklahoma's most prominent men, had changed his ideas or plans so far as this part of his official domain is concerned.

"My plans, no, they have not been changed," he said; "some impressions

that I had have been strengthened. I am confining myself absolutely to probate matters on this trip, and though of course I have listened to many other matters, am expressing myself only on this one subject. I am more strongly than ever impressed with the necessity of remedial measures, so far as the handling of Indian estates is concerned."

The commissioner wanted it made plain, too, that he had a high regard for the county judges of Eastern Oklahoma, most of whom he had met at Muskogee, McAlester and Ardmore, and indicated that he blamed general conditions, possibly a little carelessness in the attitude toward such matters, for such dissipations of Indians' estates that he so emphatically says must stop.

GALVESTON (Tex) DAILY  
NEWS--June 2, 1914.

*This Prominent Texan Visits  
the Great Port of the State*



HON CATO SELLS.

## OIL INVESTIGATION; GALVESTON'S CLAIMS

FEDERAL COMMISSIONERS HEAR  
PROMINENT CITIZENS AND VIEW  
THE HARBOR.

## PIPE LINE TO THE GULF COAST

May Also Mean a Naval Base—Hon. Cato  
Sells and Lieutenant J. O. Richardson  
the Inquisitors.

Galveston—Greater Galveston harbor—made a favorable impression on members of the federal commission appointed to conduct an inquiry as to the expense and feasibility of the government's constructing, operating and maintaining an oil pipe line from the midcontinent fields of Oklahoma to a point on the gulf coast. The claims and advantages of Galveston were presented to the commission by leading business men of the city—presented in a wholesome, patriotic way that won immediate attention and respect from the commissioners because it was free from the bias of personal opinion or prejudice.

Hon. Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, reached the city early in the morning from Cleburne, joining Lieutenant J. O. Richardson, United States navy, who, with F. L. Sample, an expert oil engineer from New York, Robert Hall of the Indian department and Paul Hoffman, official stenographer, had registered at the Galvez the previous day. The body at once got down to work and heard, in closed session, I. H. Kempner, city commissioner; Colonel Walter Gresham, representative of the Deep Water Committee, and Morris Stern, president of the Galveston Commercial Association, during the morning. Later in the day, H. B. Moore of Texas City and Charles Fowler of Galveston also were heard.

The hearing went into all the questions pertaining to the senate resolution under which it is being held. Some difference of opinion was found on the general principle of the government's owning and operating a public utility but that was obscured by the unanimously favorable opinion for every other phase of the resolution, since its chief purpose is the procurement of oil for the navy and other features necessarily incident thereto.

### Provide for Growth.

The entire ground and manner of procuring oil and the question of transportation of the same was covered in a general way. It was based on the theory that if any oil pipe line be established by the government it will be an eight-inch line; and since such a line will have a capacity of 20,000 barrels per day, while the present needs of the government are but 4,000 barrels, there would be a surplus carrying power of 16,000 barrels, which would, under these circumstances, become a common carrier.

The reason for constructing an eight-inch line, it is stated, is that the officials consider it wise when building to provide for the future; and it is considered that in ten years the navy will require as much oil as an eight-inch line will transport. At the present time, statistics show, there is but a small percentage of naval vessels burning oil for fuel, but additions to this list are being made constantly, as new ships are placed in service or old ones equipped with new engines, provided with oil-burning equipment.

At this time, it is said, the great powers of the earth are actually engaged in securing oil supplies, and it now becomes an apparent necessity that this government make a diligent pursuit in acquiring oil for fuel and making provision for a permanent supply for use of the navy. This should be done in times of peace, it is believed, in order that the government may not be handicapped in times of war.

It is also apparent that the commissioners believe that this government at no time should be in a position where it is dependent for its oil supply upon a foreign government, but that it should fully protect itself in this respect within the confines of its own territory.

### A Broad-Minded View.

"We had the gratifying experience today," said Commissioner Sells, "of finding that all those making statements were taking a broad-minded view and looking toward the accomplishment of the purpose of the government and serving the best interests of the public, re-

gardless of individual personal interests or private opinions regarding details of accomplishing the object."

While those who testified gave evidences of possessing much information on the question of advantages from a commercial point of view, there was a patriotic sentiment about all which tended strongly to develop a unanimity of opinion, regardless of personal interests. While some sites were proposed, none was insisted on; and after the matter had been thrashed out thoroughly, those who first were warmest advocates of a site on Pelican Spit began to agree that a proposed site on the mainland, near Texas City Junction, several miles from tidewater, with a pipe line running through Texas City and along the Texas City dike, with loading racks at the end of the dike for supplying fuel to the warships and vessels which would carry it to ships at sea, might be the most practical. It is considered possible that if the station be built in Galveston harbor, this latter plan will be followed.

### Plenty of Water Available.

The question most prominently involved locally bore directly upon the matter of the gulf coast terminal location, which Galveston is seeking. The commissioners were particularly inter-

ested in the fresh water question—and it was stated that a minimum of 20,000,000 gallons per day will be required, with a possibility of needing twice that amount for refining the full capacity of an eight-inch line. This feature was dwelt upon at length and facts sufficient to satisfy the commissioners fully in this respect were presented, it being shown that plenty of never-failing water is obtainable from deep wells sunk into the water-bearing strata underlying the mainland prairies.

In addition to the tank farm there is proposed a refinery to prepare the oil for burning. This plant will be one of the important adjuncts of the pipe line and the question of locating it was discussed at length in connection with the water question. The necessity for this plant was one of the factors that lent strength to the mainland site; it is considered probable that the refinery and tank farm would be located near each other while the actual loading racks might be several miles away.

### Oil to Foreign Markets.

The question as to the desirability of the pipe line from the standpoint of sea-coast opportunity to seek the markets of the world for fuel oil and by-products as against the inland markets also was discussed, this feature being given considerable attention. A strong showing was made in favor of world markets.

The witnesses went into the question of comparative opportunity for reaching inland and world markets as between Baton Rouge, La., and Galveston or Texas City, and many facts and figures were introduced calculated to establish a preference in favor of the latter gulf coast cities.

This question of serving the world markets and providing illimitable outlets for any products of the pipe line or refinery is one on which Galveston can show more strongly than any other aspirant, because of the fact that she ranks second in the list of ports of the United States. Foreign shipping and the relations in foreign countries established through that shipping, place this port in better position to deal with the other countries of the world than any other port on the gulf coast. Her proximity to the Panama Canal and the easy accessibility from all parts of the Atlantic are other features that were stressed by the witnesses in this connection.

### Would Develop Country.

Possibilities of development of new country also came to the fore in this hearing. Much interest was developed because of the fact which crept out during the examination of witnesses that the territory from the Kansas line to the gulf coast largely is underlain with oil-bearing sands; and the building of such a pipe line might become the means of great commercial development throughout the several hundred miles between the coast and the Kansas border, because of the opportunity it would

afford of purchasing cheap fuel oil for manufacturing plants as well as opening up large opportunities for oil field development through all the territory.

It was proposed and favorably considered that, in the event new pools be developed within striking distance of the pipe line, that the government construct arms, extending to such points of production and carry such oil in its pipe line in the same manner that oil is brought from the Oklahoma fields.

"Altogether," said Commissioner Sells, "the hearing in Galveston seems to have been a field day, involving large substantial encouragement for the government project being investigated by the commission."

**May Mean Naval Base.**

It was commonly talked about by those interested in the proposition that, if the government does establish the pipe line and refinery and terminal plant as proposed, it will mean the eventual establishment of a naval station at the gulf coast terminal, where the plant is located. This means additional advantages to be gained by the port securing the proposed terminal plant.

The cost of the pipe line, tank farm and refining station, with necessary provision for supplying ships, will be between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000, according to estimates that have been roughly made by the men back of the movement. This sum would be required to bring the pipe line from the midcontinent field, probably from near Tulsa, Ok., to the gulf coast point selected.

Such a move, it is believed, might relieve conditions in all the Oklahoma fields, where production of late has been greater than existing pipe lines could handle, as a result of the development of the Cushing and Headleston fields. Prices for crude oil have been lowered in that district, the big purchasers alleging overproduction; but it is believed in some quarters that the establishment of another pipe line would take care of this surplus and assist in restoring prices to former levels.

**Hearings Are Executive.**

All the hearings have been private. It has been the policy of Commissioner Sells to have them conducted in this manner, that there might be full freedom of expression and that the greatest amount of dependable information and facts might be obtained. It is said that the system followed has been peculiarly successful in this respect and that the methods of examination conducted by Commissioner Sells have brought out every phase of the question and the commission has gathered a great volume of evidence on which to base its report.

The report of the commission will be full, covering every point involved and its recommendations to congress will be positive. The report will not be submitted until the December session of the congress. In the event of favorable report and of harmony of action on the part of congress, it probably will require a year or two to get definite results from

the legislative body and will require a strenuous campaign to secure the appropriation of the sums needed for the construction of the line with its equipment of pumping stations and terminal plant.

**Trip About Harbor.**

Assembling at Pier 23 early in the afternoon, the commission, together with a party of representative citizens, board-

ed the United States engineering department launch Colonel, as guests of Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Riche, and made a trip about the harbor.

In the party were Hon. Cato Sells, Lieutenant J. O. Richardson, Robert Hall, F. L. Sample, C. Hoffman, H. B. Moore of Texas City, William Moore of Texas City, Ralph W. Carroll, Colonel Walter Gresham, Dr. H. O. Sappington, Fred C. Pabst, John Sealy, Charles Fowler, Morris Stern, H. H. Haines, E. P. Swenson, J. F. Lubben, R. J. Hall, George Waverley Briggs, Colonel C. S. Riche and press representatives.

First of all the launch was steered along the line of wharves, where the many army transports and ships of foreign commerce were reviewed. Cutting across toward Pelican Spit, the immigration station and life-saving station were looked at and a proposed site at the seaward end of the spit was pointed out to the visitors. Then the party moved out to the end of the jetties, viewing the quarantine station at Fort Point and the dredge Galveston working at the bar.

Over to Bolivar was but a short run and there the party viewed the activities at the docks, where sailing vessels call for cargoes of lumber.

Texas City also came in for a visit. The new Texas City dike, under construction, was pointed out and it was noted that considerable progress has been made in the short time elapsed since it was started. At Texas City the launch was run into the north slip and the party inspected the machinery there for unloading oil from the tankers that bring crude oil from the Mexican fields. The operation of the apparatus and location and activities of the refinery were explained to the visitors.

**Courtesies Shown Commission.**

The arrival of Commissioner Sells from Cleburne in the morning was the signal for the assembling of representative Galvestonians. A committee headed by Fred C. Pabst met the distinguished visitor as he stepped from the train and escorted him to the Galvez, where quarters had been retained for him.

At noon, the party were guests of Charles Fowler for luncheon; and in the evening they were entertained at dinner by Fred C. Pabst, Colonel Walter Gresham, Colonel C. S. Riche, H. H. Haines and George Waverley Briggs also being present.

Today the party will take a rest, the hearing scheduled for Texas City having been declared off because of the fact that Mr. Moore was heard during the Galveston hearing and a trip was made there. The day will be spent in Galveston and in the morning the commission members will be guests of Mr. Pabst on an auto ride about the city.

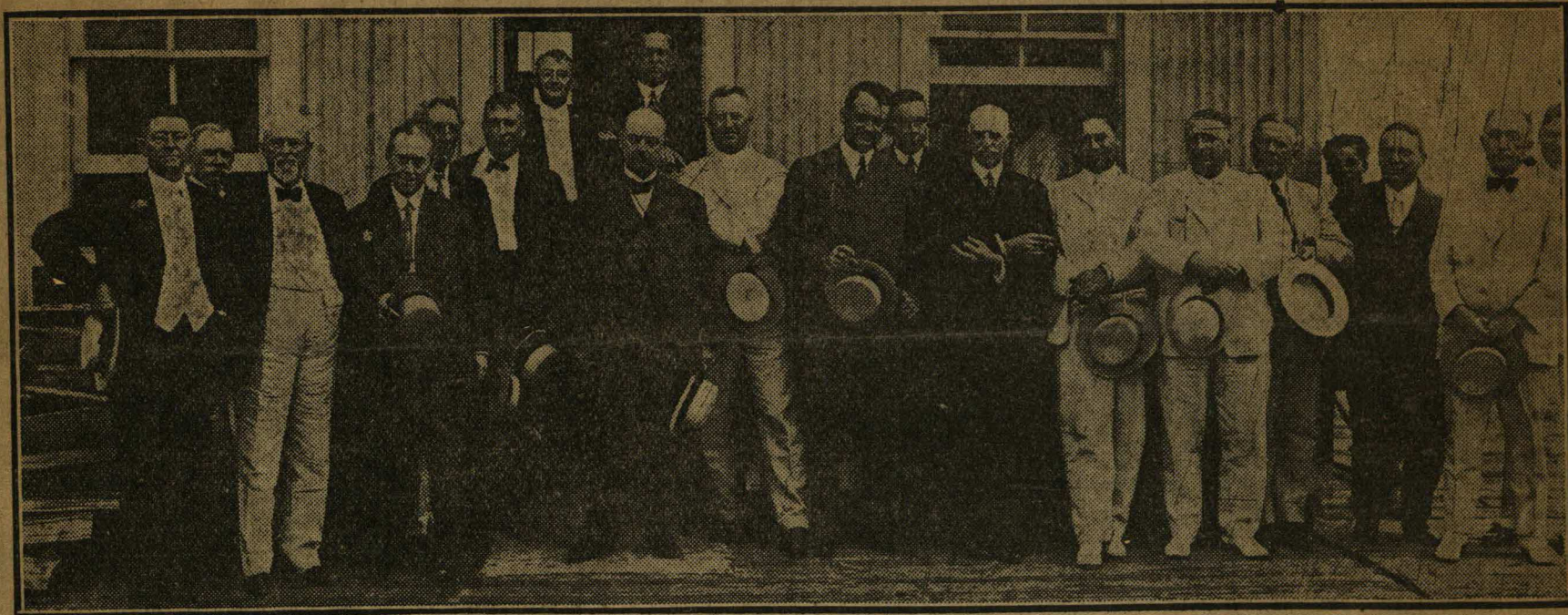
The following day the work again will be taken up, this time at Houston, where the Bayou City people will present their claims to the station.

A telegram was received Monday from Aransas Pass, asking for a hearing, and arrangements have been made to hear delegates at Houston.

The following day the work will be taken up at Beaumont. The commission there will board a boat which is to carry it to Port Arthur and Orange and hearings will be had aboard the craft during Thursday and Friday, when the representatives of cities along the route will be given opportunity to present facts regarding their towns. Then the commission will proceed to its final stop at Baton Rouge, La., where the hearings will close.



## THIS PARTY INSPECTED SITE FOR OIL STATION



GATHERING OF FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES AND GALVESTONIANS.

—Photo by Maurer.

THE POSSIBILITIES of Galveston as a terminal site for the proposed naval fuel station were looked into Monday by members of the federal commission investigating the matter. They were accompanied by a party of representative Galveston citizens. In the picture they are shown, left to right: Fred C. Pabst, collector of the port; Dr. H. O. Sappington, city commissioner; Colonel Walter Gresham of the Deep Water Committee, Ralph W. Carroll, William Moore, Texas City; H. B. Moore, Texas City; R. J. Hall, Lieutenant J. O. Richardson, member of the commission; Hon. Cato Sells, member of the commission; John F. Lubben, F. F. Sample of New York, expert engineer accompanying the commission; Paul Hoffman, official stenographer; E. P. Swenson, H. H. Haines, traffic manager of the Galveston Commercial Association; Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Riche, United States engineer in charge of the Galveston district; Charles Fowler of the Deep Water Committee, John Sealy, and Morris Stern, president of the Galveston Commercial Association.

# IN THE LOOKOUT CHAIR; CATO SELLS AND HIS WORK

BY HUGH NUGENT FITZGERALD.

Hon. Cato Sells is commissioner of Indian affairs. He is the Democratic national committeeman for Texas. He is a good Indian as well as the federal guardian of poor Lo.

Poor Lo had been robbed for 400 years by the arrogant paleface until the coming of Cato, the good Samaritan.

This Indian commissioner was a member of the proud Hawkeye tribe up to fifteen years ago. Then he came to Texas and was adopted by the Democratic Comanches, kings of the commonwealth and hereditary chieftains of the ancient tribe.

Cato is as smooth as split silk, as wise as a fox, and some scalp hunter himself. With the flight of time he became the big chief when he found himself the national representative of the Democratic Comanches, as well as commissioner of all the real Indians in the United States.

Now he is down here in Texas. He has been dined but not wined by the palefaces of Fort Worth and Dallas. Many affairs have been given in his honor, and he has sat at the head of the table on the occasion of many functions.

Fire water was tabooed. Grape juice was substituted. Hon. Cato is a water wagon passenger. But he never evinces a disposition to apply a torch to a friendly brave who loves the juice of the corn, the sop of the hop or the exhilarating vintage of the grape after it has been duly fermented and made a fit drink for those who have cobwebs in their throats and ice water in their veins.

Commissioner Sells is on his way to the Pacific coast. There are many Indian reservations in the territory between Fort Worth and the Golden Gate.

He has two strings to his bow. Local gas sellers say that their stock is diminishing in the petroleum fields. They say they have 35,000 consumers in Fort Worth and Dallas. They say that unless they can secure a lease on Indian lands in Oklahoma, something calamitous may befall the 35,000 gas consumers in the aforesaid cities and the smaller towns of North Texas.

The keeper of the record does not deal in gas.

Commissioner Sells is here to protect the Indians. He must O. K. their leases. As a Texas big Indian, he feels solicitous concerning the fate, or the probable fate of the 35,000 consumers in the cities of Fort Worth and Dallas, as well as the smaller cities of the North.

He summoned here a noted expert on gas, and this expert will make a thorough investigation of the gas fields un-



developed, the gas fields developed and the surface condition of things. This gas expert, like the lone fisherman, is alone in his glory. None of the speakers at the various functions professed to know much about gas. His true several admitted that when it came to hot air they were willing to qualify as experts.

This distinguished gentleman who carried Texas for Woodrow Wilson and did so much to bring about the nomination of the Princeton educator at Baltimore, promises to give the Indians a square deal, to give the gas sellers a square deal and the consumers of gas a square deal.

Among the Indians he is known as the Little Father of the Big Father at Washington. He has won their confidence, and he has demonstrated his capacity as an administrator of the right sort.

People are clamoring for cheap gas. In the oil fields there has been sufficient gas wasted in recent years to have lit up the world and its inhabitants for ten centuries to come. All the oil lands of Texas have passed under the control of the wise gentleman who talk little and think a lot. Now the people are awakened to the importance of the conservation of the forces of nature which are so vital to the comfort and the health and the happiness of the people who inhabit this earth.

Commissioner Sells is pulling for the national convention in 1916. A Bryan Indian, State Senator James Clayton McNealus, launched this movement. McNealus, before he became a Bryan Indian, was a member of the tribe Ilbernius. His wigwam is at Dallas.

Big Chief Sells is for the Texas scheme heart and soul. He is plugging for it strong, and his friends are pushing it along. His argument is that Texas nominated Wilson at Baltimore; that two Texans are members of the cabinet; that Colonel Edward M. House, immortal Warwick of the Democratic Comanches, is a Texan, and that it is fitting that Woodrow Wilson should be renominated at a convention held in Texas and re-elected by the votes of the American people.

Mayor Lindsley of Dallas has organized his committees. He is working hand-in-hand with Commissioner Sells. It is said that the promoters of this plan to capture the convention, or to have-it-in-Texas, are ready to fill the coin bag of the national Democracy and to give all Democrats who come to Texas what Senator McNealus calls ahelluvatime.

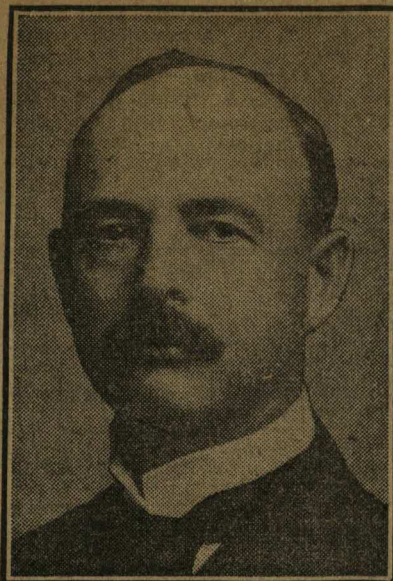
To be brief, this former chief of the Hawkeye tribe is here to guard against a gas famine and to do his best to give the people of Texas a Democratic hot air frolic, with Patricius O'Keefe as chief jig dancer and Cyclone Davis as chaplain on opening morn.

He departed for Cleburne Saturday afternoon, where the townsmen of the Indian commissioner gave him a welcome which smacked of the ante-bellum days variety.

There are no winged insects flitting about Cato Sells. He is bald-headed, but a fly is too cunning to light on his dome of thought. He has won a national reputation in his management of the high office which he fills, and there has been very little criticism of this man from Texas since he assumed command of this department of government which deals with the Indian wards of the nation and their property rights.

**GALVESTON (Tex) DAILY  
NEWS--July 6, 1915**

*National Committeeman Who  
Wants Convention for Texas*



**CATO SELLS.**

## CATO SELLS PULLING FOR 1916 CONVENTION

**COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
PASSES BUSY DAY AMONG DEMO-  
CRATS OF HOUSTON.**

## VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN URGED

**Cleburne's Distinguished Citizen Is En-  
thusiastic in His Hopes of Texas En-  
tertaining National Gathering.**

Staff Special to The News.

Houston, Tex., July 5.—Cato Sells of Cleburne, Tex., commissioner of Indian affairs of the United States government and member of the national democratic committee, is enthusiastically in favor of holding the next democratic national convention in Texas, and for that reason he is supporting with his whole heart and soul the movement that has been started to hold the next convention in Dallas.

Mr. Sells spent Monday in Houston talking with his friends among the local democratic leaders. In conversation with a representative of The News, he stated that the Texas idea seems to have spread over the state like wildfire, and that he had no doubt but that every city and county in the state would indorse the movement. He said that he felt certain that other members of the national committee would listen to Texas' claim to the convention, and that he proposed to give all of them a chance to listen, because he proposed to talk Texas and Dallas to the other members on every appropriate occasion.

### In Touch With Committee.

As Mr. Sells is the only member of the national committee who stays in Washington much of the time, he is in frequent conference with the other members of the committee when they visit the national capital. As he is also a member of the executive committee of the national committee, it becomes his duty to discuss the next convention city with the other committeemen. As he proposes to discuss Dallas, and nothing but Dallas, it would appear that Texas has a friend where it will do the most good.

"The movement to bring the big convention to Texas is a worthy one and should have the utmost consideration," said Mr. Sells. "It deserves the active co-operation of all good Texans. It is entirely possible that some city in Texas can get it, and the movement should be carefully organized.

"Dallas initiated the movement, but had Galveston or Houston been the first to take steps for it I would have given that city just as earnest support. There are many reasons why Texas may properly ask for this great national convention. First and foremost, the Wilson administration might properly be said to have been made in Texas."

### Campaign Idea Conceived.

"The committee in charge should procure convention bulletins and spread them broadcast over the state, with some appropriate picture and wording, such as a picture of President Wilson and "Made in Texas" under it. There has not been a democratic convention held in the South since the one of 1860 in Charleston, S. C.

"Texas came into the Wilson column just after Illinois, Georgia, Iowa and other states had announced their preference for Speaker Clark. A wave was on in his direction when Texas turned the tide and made the change possible.

"As a result of the Houston convention the Texas delegation, the "faithful forty," stood like the rock of Gibraltar at Baltimore. Then, after his nomination was accomplished as a result of the staunch fidelity of the Texas delegation, Texas sent a larger campaign donation than was given by any other state in the union of like population.

"It would seem well worth our while that Texas as a state should systematically join hands for a longer pull and a pull together, as they say at sea, for a united effort to cause the democratic national committee to locate the next national convention in Texas.

### Should Seize Every Opportunity.

"I sincerely hope there may be, as I have reason to believe there will be, an effort to present the claims of Texas. It is certain of consideration and no stone should be left unturned to induce the committee to give the convention to Texas. Texas should have the honor of renominating Woodrow Wilson for the presidency of the United States.

"It would seem that the place where his nomination was born would be entirely appropriate to present him with a renomination. He will be renamed by acclamation and with greater enthusiasm than witnessed the nomination of a president of the United States. Within the last few months conditions have developed which make his re-election as certain.

"Altogether there seems to be glorious days ahead for democracy, and why shouldn't Texas take part in its fullest? She has won her spurs and has admirably sustained herself. Texas should be proud of the part she has taken not only in the ascendancy of democracy, but in the part she has played since Woodrow Wilson entered the White House."

### Social Honors for Sells.

Mr. Sells has been given an ovation that has been practically continuous ever since he returned to Texas about a week ago. Dallas and Fort Worth have dined him. As an honor guest he was the center of a big banquet given by the mayor of Dallas. He slipped off to Houston for a quiet conference with friends.

Mr. Sells left tonight for Cleburne, his home town. In a day or two he will start for some of the Indian reservations in the far West. He will visit the expositions on the Pacific coast and on his return to Washington will see the reservations of the Northwest. He will reach Washington early in September. The selection of the next convention city will be made sometime in December or January.

"The Case of Cato."

It is the esteemed Waco Times-Herald—always interesting as to editorial utterances, always alert, sometimes jumping to conclusions—that we quote from in the matter following. Says the Times-Herald, in its issue of last Sunday:

Having said that "Cato Sells will have the fight of his life if he aspires to be National Committeeman another four years," and having further said that "it will not surprise us at all to see Colonel Jacob F. Wolters proposed by the militant Democracy that will be dominant in Texas in the campaign of 1916, as the next National Committeeman—and get the place; why not?"; having said all that, the esteemed Waco Tribune now comes forward and says:

Indian Commissioner Cato Sells is in Texas. He has visited Dallas and Fort Worth and is now enjoying the welcome that former neighbors and friends at Cleburne (the city he still claims as home) universally accord him. As National Committeeman and head of the Indian Bureau Judge Sells has reflected credit on his State and party. We doubt if looking after his political fences—as has been suggested by an esteemed contemporary—had aught to do with this visit of the Indian Commissioner. His fences do not need any attention at this time. The need he is looking after is that of Ft. Worth and Dallas for more natural gas.

It was the Waco Tribune, in its issue of June 9, that started the war on Cato Sells. But here in its issue of July 3, we find the esteemed Tribune somewhat resentful that it should be intimated that Cato Sells should be in Texas looking after his political fences, adding: "His fences do not need any attention at this time." Is this a confession that the Tribune's bolt fell short of its mark? Or is it saying that the "militant Democracy" won't be dominant next year and therefore it's all up with Brother Wolters?

Wide of the mark in both queries, most esteemed contemporary. But it is realized that perhaps it is up to The Tribune to enter into this matter in spirit of entire candor, seeking to be explicit and comprehensive as to all statements, so there may be no misunderstanding. It is a matter that the Texas Democracy must face and deal with next year, and The Tribune has desired and desires now to speak out openly in spirit of friendly solicitude to find the right solution.

To commence with, and as to National Committeeman Cato Sells. The editor of The Tribune had some part, as many know (even if of modest nature) in bringing about the elevation of Cato Sells to a place on the National Committee. It was a procedure and culmination that has not evoked any regret. It seems to be logical and right when it was accomplished, so why feel regretful or ashamed? We do not. So far as we know and believe, Judge Sells has measured up to the duties of the honorable place. So far as we know or believe, he would continue, for another four years, to fill the place with fidelity, ability and credit to himself; and if some things had not occurred; if some things that seem to us to impend were not impending, it is probable that next year, when the Texas Democracy assembles to select forty delegates to the National Convention of 1916, the party would hand Committeeman Sells a bouquet and say: "Remain another four years on the National Committee, if you care to do so."

The party will hand him the bouquet and in appropriate manner, for the party will not forget the amenities of politics and the recognition due for duty performed—but as to the injunction: "Persevere and abide as our committeeman"—well, that depends. For, as said above, some things have happened, some things are likely to happen.

The question of Prohibition, and especially of the Nation-wide sort, did not divide the Democrats who met at Houston in 1912 to instruct as to a presidential nominee and select delegates to Baltimore. There were pros and antis, truly, in the Houston convention—far apart as to that issue, but united as to Woodrow Wilson. They put the distracting question out of mind, subordinated it to the end in view, and it was their unanimity and loyalty that ultimately made Wilson's nomination sure. It was those men, so far apart individually as to prohibition, who sent Cato Sells to the National Committee.

But can they meet again in 1916 and be as unified and harmonious as they were in 1912? We should be glad to believe that possible, but we doubt it. All Texas Democrats will unite in 1916 in the demand and move for the

renomination of Woodrow Wilson. No other man will be thought of or named, but the harmony of 1912 has gone. That wing or faction of the party that believes in and demands a declaration for Nation-wide prohibition, for State-wide prohibition (and perhaps for woman suffrage, too) has served notice through the Anti-Saloon League and leaders of the prohibition wing as to its attitude and the demands it will make next year. The anti wing pays no heed to the attitude or demands of the Anti-Saloon League. The pro wing does. There could be peace and harmony if the pro wing were willing. It is not the antis who are calling for Nation-wide or State-wide prohibition. They stand with Governor Ferguson in desire and demand for elimination of the disturbing question. They want constructive, remedial and helpful legislation along practical and helpful lines. But will the pro brethren be complaisant? If the Anti-Saloon League has its way they will not. Right earnestly do we wish that this menacing attitude of our pro friends did not exist, but it does, and why ignore it?

Now as to Cato Sells. The Tribune is not making war on him. He is our personal friend and will be our National Committeeman as long as he holds that place. We have paid cheerful tribute to his fidelity, ability and worth. But where will he be next year? He will have to cast his lot with one or the other of the two elements that will strive to dominate the convention in 1916—the convention that will instruct for delegates to the National gathering, that will call for the remonination of Woodrow Wilson—for no matter which element captures the delegates and writes the platform and resolutions at the State convention, each will declare for four more years for Wilson. Which wing will Committeeman Sells be with, the pro or the anti? If the Anti-Saloon League succeeds in carrying out its purpose we know what it will demand. Cato Sells will go with one wing or the other. His affiliations, his utterances since 1912 lead to the conclusion that he will go with the pro wing. If that be so, he will have, as The Tribune said, "the fight of his life," to stay on the National Committee, that is, if he desires to stay there. So would any other man in his place, and Cato Sells knows it. Which wing will triumph? We think it will be the anti wing. But we may not foresee the result. The pro element may win. In that event, Cato Sells—if he decides to stay on the National Commit-

tee—may win the fight of his life. And there you have, esteemed Times-Herald, the thoughts that were in mind when The Tribune said what it did about Cato Sells.

It is regrettable, almost deplorable. The Texas Democrats ought to keep prohibition, State or National, out of mind next year (and for many years) and unite with and on Jim Ferguson for policies and measures helpful to State and people, to promote prosperity and industry, for helpful legislation. But greatly do we fear that the man who expects such an outcome will be disappointed. If the Anti-Saloon League holds its power (and thus far it has been all-powerful with the pro wing), the issue will be forced on the Democrats of Texas.

Wilson will get the endorsement of the Texas Democracy and Ferguson will be renominated and elected. No combination or developments can prevent that result. But mark our words: there *will* be a battle royal for control of the first (on federal affairs) convention and the delegation to the National Convention, the selection of a National Committeeman. There are many reasons for such desire. Cato Sells or some other pro, or Jacob Wolters or some other anti, may be made National Committeeman. We do not know. We only know what we anticipate. If the anti wing is dominant, Jim Ferguson (as gubernatorial candidate and logical leader of the Wilson element—for Wilson and Ferguson are in unity as to propohibition)—and the men who stand with and for him will be the spokesmen in National politics for Texas Democracy. If the pros can dominate, Colonel Thos. H. Ball, Dr. S. P. Brooks, Dr. A. J. Barton or Cullen Thomas will be the spokesman at the National gathering. We write of these matters according to the lights now before us. Before another year has passed we shall all know.

CATO SELLS  
WIT RECALLED  
Iowa Governor to Be  
Says He Refrained From  
Accepting

CENTERVILLE (Iowa)  
JOURNAL--July 8, 1915.

Say, Hek, we just can't help feeling a little bit puffed up over the way our former Iowan is making good at the head of the government Indian department. We mean Cato Sells, who used to be one of the big smokes in Iowa Democracy, and who is now one of the big noises in Texas Democratic affairs, being nothin' less in that regard than member of the National Committee. We remember darned well, Hek, when the gubernatorial nomination was offered to Cato on a silver plater and he refrained from accepting. We remember being in the room at the Savery the night before the convention while the big guns of the party, including General Weaver, tried to argufy Cato into accepting the undisputed leadership of Iowa democracy. Those were the good old days when there was no pie to divide, but the boys kept on working just the same. Cato was a plum good orator and would have made an ideal candidate for Governor, but it was ordered otherwise, while Cato later went to Texas where everybody gets rich and gets to be "Judge" and things of that sort and he hopped to the front, just like we knowed he would. Doc Wilson put him in charge of the government wards, the dusky red men, and Cato is makin' good on the job. Incidentally Cato is one of the members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, and naturally we are a little proud of Cato. Ain't we got a right to be?

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## CATO SELLS TO VISIT MESCALERO

### Indian Commissioner to Be Shown Beautifies of Pro- posed National Park

Cato Sells, Texan, commissioner of indian affairs and the "white father" of the American aborigines, will be the guest of El Paso tonight and Wednesday.

The indian commissioner will arrive over the Texas & Pacific this evening from east Texas where he has been on a brief visit and he is also making an official trip through the southwest to visit the indian tribes on their reservations and study the problems of his proteges at first hand. Commissioner Sells will probably go to the Mescalero indian reservation in the Sacramento mountains to talk with chiefs of the tribe and confer with his agents at Mescalero.

While here friends of Mr. Sells will explain to him the details of the proposed Mescalero National park to include the Mescalero indian reservation and have a total acreage of 500,000 acres. A bill is now pending before congress to set aside this tract in the Sacramento mountains as a national park for the entire southwest.

#### To Visit Proposed Park.

The indian commissioner will be taken over this reservation and shown the wonderful attractions of the proposed park with its Sierra Blanca, the crystal mountain stream and its miles of virgin forest. The bill now pending in congress to make this a national park proposes to allot all lands suitable for agriculture to the indians severally and to provide a fund from the revenues to be derived from the park to be paid to the indians for their support and assistance in becoming self supporting. The local men who are most deeply interested in this project declare that almost every other section of the country has a national park set aside for the benefit of the people of the section, except the southwest, which has none but wishes one to be established at the Mescalero reservation.

#### National Committeeman.

Commissioner Sells is one of the leading citizens of Texas. He is national committeeman from this state, was engaged in the banking business at Cleburne, Tex., and has taken an active part in state affairs for many years. He was appointed as indian commissioner soon after president Wilson took office and has made the betterment of the living conditions of the American indian his aim during his administration of the indian affairs. After visiting El Paso and the Mescalero reservation Mr. Sells will probably go to Arizona and other parts of New Mexico to visit the reservations of the southwestern tribes.

He is a personal friend of assistant United States attorney R. E. Crawford, Judge J. M. Goggin, R. F. Burges and others of El Paso who will assist in entertaining the commissioner while he is in El Paso.

#### Democratic Club as Host.

The County and City Democratic club will meet commissioner Sells at the union station this evening and he will be driven to his hotel by an escort of the Democratic club. He will also be entertained at luncheon at noon Wednesday by the members of the club and will be taken for a ride down the valley and to the Country club, where he will again be entertained at dinner. Judge Goggin, former president of the club, vice president J. U. Sweeney and A. P. Coles are arranging for his entertainment in the absence of president J. M. Wyatt, who is out of the city.

# INDIAN COMMISSIONER HOPES TO SEE DEMOCRATS MEET IN TEXAS

**Cato Sells Arrived in El Paso Last Night and Will Spend Day Here—Will Visit Several of the Indian Reservations.**

That Texas has the finest crops he has seen in ten years, which means prosperity this fall; that Texas has a splendid chance of capturing the Democratic national convention in 1916, and that the Indians are making such remarkable progress that within a few years their advance will render them self-supporting, epitomizes a few of the optimistic utterances of Judge Cato Sells, United States Indian commissioner, who reached El Paso last evening to spend today with his old friends before proceeding to the Mescalero Indian reservation of New Mexico.

Judge Sells, who is one of the foremost citizens of the Lone Star state and who in addition to being the Indian commissioner is the Democratic national committeeman from Texas, has many warm personal friends in El Paso as well as elsewhere over the state.

Arriving last evening at 8:50 o'clock over the Texas & Pacific railway, Judge Sells was met at the Union depot by a delegation of citizens, including Judge J. M. Goggin, Mayor Tom Lea, R. B. Orndorff, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Zach Lamar Cobb, collector of customs; Judge Dan M. Jackson and Richard Dudley. He was escorted to the Hotel Paso del Norte and this morning he will be taken for a ride over the city and over the El Paso valleys, while an informal luncheon will be held in his honor today either at the West Ysleta Country club at noon or at the Hotel Paso del Norte this evening, the arrangement in this regard not having been definitely consummated last evening.

#### To Spend Day Here.

"I will spend today in El Paso," said Judge Sells, "and then proceed to the Mescalero Indian reservation of New Mexico to investigate conditions among the several hundred Indians there." When asked concerning the bill pending in congress, introduced by Senator Fall of New Mexico, providing for making a great national park out of this reservation, subject to the protection of all the rights of the Indians, Judge Sells said that he did not consider that it would be proper for him to express an opinion anent the subject while the matter was pending in congress.

Judge Sells is making an extended tour to inform himself thoroughly as to actual conditions obtaining among the wards of the nation. He will visit the Fort Sill and Mescalero Indians, the Apache reservation of Arizona and visit the great industrial school for Indians at Phoenix, Ariz. He will then visit the Pima country, while one of the primary objects of his trip is to look into conditions among the 6,000 or more Papago Indians of southern Arizona. He will then proceed to the Colorado section and southern California; thence will go to the San Francisco exposition and re-

turn through Texas to Washington early in September.

#### Progress of Indians.

"The Indians are making such remarkable progress," declared Judge Sells, "especially as stock raisers and farmers, that with a few more years of continuous progress they will become self-supporting. This is naturally of interest to our white race, as it means that the Indians will become less and less a burden, and that the Indian appropriations will be accordingly lowered."

One of the important duties devolving upon the Indian commissioner is to purchase cattle, horses and sheep to restock the Indian reservation and for breeding purposes. Last year cattle and livestock to the value of more than a million and a half dollars were purchased in behalf of the Indian department, and en route to El Paso Judge Sells looked into conditions in the San Angelo country with a view to prospective purchases in the future.

While at Dallas Judge Sells spent some time investigating the application of the Lone Star Gas company to lease the natural gas rights of certain Indian lands of Oklahoma to open a new source of supply for the cities of Dallas, Fort Worth and other points now supplied from the gas region near Wichita Falls. No definite determination as yet has been reached as to whether the government will make the leases in question.

#### Price of Wool.

"I am glad to say that the price of wool is the best in ten years," said Judge Sells, and this despite the hue and cry that we heard several years ago that this great industry would be ruined through the Democratic tariff ideas."

Speaking of national issues, Judge Sells admits that he has two strong desires, the consummation of which would make him very happy. He would like to see President Wilson nominated next year to succeed himself and he would like to see the 1916 Democratic convention brought to Texas. Dallas has started a vigorous boom to land the big Democratic gathering and has sent word to the Democratic national convention pledging \$100,000 and the guarantee of ample housing accommodations.

Judge Sells said: "The movement to bring the convention to Texas is a worthy one and should have the utmost consideration. I am glad to be able to say that Texas cities have a splendid spirit of co-operation. I believe we should bury all local jealousies and unite in a state-wide invitation to hold it in some Texas city. There has not been a Democratic convention in the south since that at Charleston, S. C., in 1860. It is time we were having

in our midst once more this great national council of our party.

#### "Made in Texas" Administration.

"In one sense of the word the Wilson administration may be said to have been 'Made in Texas.' Had not Texas declared for Wilson just at the time it did in the preliminary selection of delegates to the Baltimore convention, Wilson would have been out of the running.

"At Baltimore Texas came into the Wilson column just after Illinois, Georgia, Iowa and other states had announced a preference for Speaker Clark. A wave was running strongly towards Clark when Texas turned the tide and made possible the nomination of our president. Again, Texas deserves consideration at the hands of the national Democracy, for she raised a campaign donation of \$50,000, larger in proportion to population than any other state of the union. If we all get together and stay together we can win this fight and bring this great convention to Texas."



COMMISSIONER  
CATO SELLS MARKED  
AT THE

**EL PASO (Tex) HERALD  
July 17, 1915**

**CATO SELLS GIVEN CHICKEN  
DINNER BY EL PASO FRIENDS**

Cato Sells, indian commissioner who has been visiting friends in El Paso, left Thursday morning for the Mescalero indian reservation to inspect the reservation and study the condition of the indian wards of the government at first hand.

Commissioner Sells was entertained at the Valley Inn Wednesday evening with a chicken dinner which was given by a large number of his friends in El Paso. The party motored down to the Valley Inn and spent the evening there.

Talks were made by commissioner Sells, who expressed his appreciation of the entertainment which had been given him in El Paso and of the friends he had made here. R. F. Burges spoke of the plan for making the Mescalero reservation a national park and the fact that the southwest had no national park as has other sections of the country. He told of the beauties of the reservation and of the need for such a national park in this section.

Judge Dan M. Jackson also spoke and proposed a toast to president Wilson which was drunk by the party standing. Judge Jackson made a touching reference to the president and his cares of state. W. B. Ware, J. P. O'Connor and C. L. Vowell also spoke. Those present were: Cato Sells, Richard F. Burges, A. P. Coles, Zach Lamar Cobb, R. E. Crawford, judge Dan M. Jackson, W. H. Fryer, W. B. Ware, Frank M. Murchison, J. M. Goggin, C. L. Vowell, Paul Thomas, C. A. Kinne, J. P. O'Connor, John Fisher, W. G. Jolly and A. Hoffman.

The Tucson  
Citizen, Tucson,  
Arizona

INA

AUGUST 5, 1915

# COMMISSIONER CATO SELLS MARVELS AT THE PAPAGO

Much impressed with the economy of the Papago, Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, this morning declared that they furnished the best example of the genius of necessity that he has ever seen. The commissioner and his party left for the Sacaton reservation, intending to stop at the honor convict camp on the Oracle highway. Governor G. W. P. Hunt is along to do the honors.

Others in the party, which is traveling in the official white Franklin and one other machine, are: W. M. Reed, chief engineer of Indian projects, Washington; C. R. Oldberg, district engineer, Indian projects, Los Angeles; John R. Reeves, Brookland, D. C.; Paul T. Hoffman, the commissioner's secretary, Washington; John B. Brown, superintendent Indian school, Phoenix; Frank A. Thackery, superintendent U. S. Indian agency, Sacaton; Seth Moyle, New York city; Jose X. Pablo, guide and interpreter, Casa Grande; W. W. Irsfeld, Tucson; and Charles R. Osburn, of Phoenix, citizen member of the board of control.

Governor Hunt has been traveling with Commissioner Sells since Saturday. They have just returned from Indian Oasis, where the Commissioner held a conference with the Indians on Tuesday. The governor said that he also held a conference with the tribesmen.

The commissioner sees in the ability of the 5,000 Papagos to exist in the desert southwest of Tucson, the evolution of 300 years. He found them a clean people in their persons and their houses. They are remarkable, he said, for their utilization of the flood waters by means of charcos or shallow ponds and their use of every growing thing, even the cactus.

"When I hold a conference with the Indians," said Mr. Sells, "I exclude from the room every white man except myself and stenographer—all superintendents and agents

and employes of the reservations. It is just 'We Indians.' Then they tell me all about their affairs, everything that they have on their mind, and when they are through I make a talk to them. The government has never done anything for the Papagos until the present time. It is now drilling a few wells and building some day schools.

"The white man as well as the Indian should be interested in his making good because it would be a severe burden on the state if the 40,000 Indians became dependent. As the various tribes gradually become well supporting, small government

appropriations will be necessary for their support."

Governor Hunt mentioned sewing machines, window curtains and baby carriages in the village

DALLAS, TEX., MORNING NEWS. -- 8/8/15.

# FIVE COMMITTEEMEN PLEDGED TO DALLAS

## TEN OTHERS BELIEVED TO BE LINED UP FOR CONVENTION.

### First Month's Work of Committee Regarded as Very Favorable Toward Getting Democrats Here.

Outright pledges from five national committeemen and promises of very favorable consideration from ten others, besides a deluge of mail from others pledging assistance to Dallas in its efforts to secure the 1916 National Democratic convention are the results of the first month's work of the local committee.

Practically all committeemen who have replied to communications write very favorably of Dallas and the tenor of the letters of the ten mentioned, together with the five pledged, leads the committee to feel sure that it has lined up fifteen committeemen for Dallas.

The committee feels more than encouraged over the first month's work and over the prospects for Dallas to get the convention. Wide publicity has been given the Dallas campaign and it is believed that the next sixty days will witness a tremendous amount of discussion in the newspapers of the country. With Texas papers and organizations backing Dallas with full force it is believed that an extremely valuable sentiment for Dallas will result from this expected discussion.

The following are extracts from letters received by the Honorable Cato Sells United States Indian Commissioner and a member of the National Democratic Committee. The letters were turned over to Mayor Lindsley as chairman of the local convention committee.

Clark Howell, from Georgia: "I am very favorably impressed with Dallas as the place for the next meeting of the Democratic convention, but the best I can say just now is that some other city will have to beat Dallas in the way of its offer to get my vote. The time has come when we could very appropriately hold the convention in the South. My vote will be governed very largely by the offers made the committee in the way of facilities, cash, etc."

Cordell Hall of Tennessee writes: "Personally I am very much impressed with Dallas, her people, and her claims. I

may be constrained to give consideration to St. Louis, but shall not commit myself."

Edward F. Goltra from Missouri writes, "St. Louis is in the market for the convention, and I shall be compelled to work for this city. Your offer is certainly very attractive."

William F. McCombs, chairman national committee, writes: "We shall thresh this matter out at the next meeting of our committee, which I shall probably call about January. I shall discuss this personally with you in Washington."

### Should Go South.

P. L. Hall, from Nebraska, writes: "I think it would be a good thing for one of these conventions to go South of the Mason-Dixon line, and I hope the Democratic party will be the first to lead in this matter. If Omaha gets in the race naturally I will have to be for that city. However, I will hold myself in position so that if I possibly can consistently I shall vote for Dallas."

Robert H. Elder of Idaho writes: "I have not yet made up my mind what city I will vote for. I will at least vote against the convention going to the extreme East. I believe it should be located somewhere in the Central States. I have no doubt that Dallas can, and, if selected, will take care of the National Democratic Convention admirably, and I assure you that I will not pledge my vote to any other city until full investigation and consideration of the claims of Dallas have been made."

Tom Taggart of Indiana writes: "You offer many good arguments why the convention should be held in Dallas. Of course some question will be raised in regard to the distance of Dallas. I will do nothing prejudicial to Dallas or pledge myself to any other city until our National committee meets."

J. Taylor Ellyson, from Virginia, writes: "I always recall with pleasure the great interest manifested by Texas in the nomination of Mr. Wilson, who has done so splendidly as the leader, not only of the Democracy, but of the entire country. I think it too early yet to determine our next place of meeting. As the time draws nearer I will consider the claims of Texas with a great deal of interest."

J. Bruce Kremer of Montana writes: "I assure you I shall seriously consider the claims of Dallas and the Lone Star State."

Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut writes: "I am glad to know Dallas is in the field for the next Democratic National convention. I have promised myself, however, that I will not commit myself until the claims of all the various cities are presented fairly and fully to the committee."

### Seems Little Early.

Edwin O. Wood of Michigan, writes, "It seems to me a little early to make pledges. At the proper time I shall be very glad to give fair consideration to Dallas, in which you are so interested. With kind regards. Cordially yours."

Eugene E. Reed of New Hampshire, writes: "I can only say at this writing that I am not committed to any definite proposition, and at the proper time shall be glad to consider Dallas as the objective point and to cast my vote for that place if I consistently can."

John Pattison of Washington writes: "I think I had better not make any promises for a little while yet and will take the matter up with you a little later on."

Ben Tillman, Jr., writes from South Carolina that his father is in Alaska and will not be home for several weeks.

John Bruegger of North Dakota writes: "Remembering the hot weather that was encountered at Baltimore at the last convention I am inclined to think that it would be very hard on the Northern people to go south as far as Texas for a meeting of this kind. In any case I want to assure you I would be pleased to give your favor every possible consideration."

Charles F. Johnson of Maine writes: "I assure you that I will be very glad to give your letter my most careful consideration with a view of casting my vote in the matter of selecting a convention city. I have no interest in any section which I shall not be able to subordinate."

Thomas H. Brown of Vermont writes: "I do not feel that I can at present promise to vote for any city. I have no choice at present except that I feel that the convenience of the delegates should be taken into consideration and the travel for the greatest number be as nearly as possible about the same."

John F. Barnett of Colorado writes: "Relative to the bid of Dallas, Texas, for the next Democratic national convention, I deeply appreciate the force of your suggestions, and will give them my earnest consideration."

### Letters to Mayor.

Mayor Lindsley is in receipt of the following letters, also from national committeemen:

Vincent M. Miles of Little Rock, Ark., writes: "While recently in St. Louis I pledged my support to that city to some personal friends on their convention committee. However, Dallas is unquestionably my second choice, and if at the meeting of the committee it becomes apparent that the convention will be held in Dallas, or some city other than St. Louis you can count upon my support in favor of Dallas."

William D. Jelks, National Committeeman, writes from Birmingham, Ala.: "I have written Mr. Cato Sells and others that I was not prepared just now to say what city I would vote for as a member of the national committee."

P. L. Hall, Nebraska committeeman, writes from Lincoln: "If Omaha enters the race naturally I will have to vote for that city. If there is any one thing that would influence me in going to Dallas, Texas, with my vote it would be my friendship for your distinguished

citizen, Cato Sells, who is an old-time friend of mine, and who has already written me regarding this matter. I would do almost anything to please Cato Sells. Texas ought to be proud of him."

Governor George W. P. Hunt of Arizona wrote Mr. Sells: "I wish you to be wholly assured of any support which I can give to the plan advanced by you relative to the next convention of the Democratic party. I am highly in accord with your belief that the next convention should be held in the Southwest, and that Dallas would be highly suitable in every way."

Senator J. C. McNealus has received a letter of cordial endorsement from Carlos Bee of San Antonio, Texas.

Fred Z. Mills of Dallas has furnished Mayor Lindsley with copies of letters written to his personal friends, Senator John Sharp Williams and Congressman Percy Quin of Mississippi.

## CATO SELLS MARVELS AT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PAPAGO INDIANS

United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs Returns to Phoenix After Visit to Two Tribes of Southern Arizona

"It is perfectly wonderful what the Papagoes have accomplished in their struggle for existence under the most adverse conditions," said Hon. Cato Sells, United States commissioner of Indian Affairs, on his return to Phoenix yesterday after a week spent in visiting the Papago and Pima reservations. "In their fight to sustain life these people have during the last two hundred years developed every possible resource available, and they are now beginning to get out of that existence an increasing measure of progress. They are a moral people, exceedingly industrious and intelligent."

Commissioner Sells started on his trip July 31. Accompanied by Governor Hunt and a number of officials of the Indian service, he went from here to Sacaton, and thence directly south by way of Tucson and San Xavier. From the historic mission the party went to the Papago reservation, visiting many of the villages, and studying the conditions under which the people are living. At Indian Oasis Commissioner Sells held a pow-wow or conference with the Indians, the meeting lasting all of one afternoon.

"Living conditions among the Papagoes are different from any other tribe," said Commissioner Sells last evening. "They are different because of the nature of the country in which they live. I never have seen a more absolute desert, and yet for hundreds of years they have succeeded in wresting a living where there appeared to be none whatever. I am sure that there is no branch of the Caucasian race which could have managed to exist under such conditions, and I doubt if there is another Indian tribe that could have done so. There is nothing these industrious people have not utilized in their struggle against the inhospitable desert. Even the cactus is used.

"The remarkable thing is not the degree or standard of civilization the Papagoes have attained, but that they have been able in their



Cato Sells.

United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs

ingenuity to evolve living conditions in the face of such great obstacles," said the commissioner. "It is hard to understand how any people could exist in such a desert, where there is no water supply save from the very scanty rains and what flood water could be stored. But the very necessity has led them to utilize every possible resource of nature and man, so that nothing is wasted. There is no animal or plant from which any conceivable support for life may be obtained that is not used.

"All the Papagoes ask from the government is an opportunity," declared Commissioner Sells. "They are disposed to co-operate with the government in every way. They have aroused my sympathy and my deep interest."

Commissioner Sells is the first commissioner of Indian affairs to visit the Papagoes, who in the past have received practically no attention from the government. In the past nothing whatever was done for them, but very recently some schools have been built, and wells drilled at certain points. The Indians have made their living in a land which probably no white man would consider for a moment as habitable, and they have succeeded in existing there for over two hundred years.

On his return from the south, Commissioner Sells spent three days at Sacaton on the Pima reservation. He was greatly pleased with the showing made by the Pimas and found conditions satisfactory from an administrative point of view.

"The Pimas are industrious and anxious to help themselves," he said. "They are doing very well. I

found them very anxious about their water rights, and the protection of these are of great concern to them."

Commissioner Sells held a conference with the Pimas similar to that with the Papagoes, and on Saturday night spoke to the employes at Sacaton. Early yesterday morning he left the agency, and fording the Gila traveled to the north line of the reservation, visiting the Pimas at their homes, and getting a first hand knowledge of conditions. He reached the city about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and last evening addressed the summer pupils at the Indian school. Tomorrow he will go to Camp McDowell, returning in the evening.

Wednesday and Thursday will be spent at the school, where the commissioner is studying conditions

with a view to suggesting improvements along certain lines.

"Superintendent Brown is a new man here. He has been here only four months," he said last night, "but he is making good. We regard this as one of the best schools in the service."

On Thursday evening Commissioner Sells will leave for San Francisco, where he is scheduled to address the convention of Indian associations which meets there this week. The Society of American Indians will convene at the exposition next Sunday, and the day will be celebrated as "Indian day" in a number of the San Francisco churches. On his return from San Francisco the commissioner will visit the Colorado river reservation and at Yuma, after which he will return to Washington.

**TUCSON (Ariz.) CITIZEN.****IS CATO SELLS HIDING OUT?**

**C**ATO SELLS, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, does not seem very anxious to meet the people of Pima county, nor do we blame him for not wanting to be confronted with the citizens of a community of 25,000 from whom he took 300,000 acres of land for the benefit of 5,000 nomadic Indians, to whom large tracts from the public domain had already been allotted.

Mr. Sells was in Tucson for an hour or more the other day, but he did not venture from the Southern Pacific station and it was only by chance that the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce learned of his presence in the old pueblo and sought an interview with him.

Having seized half the county with an area larger than the state of Connecticut and turned it over to Indians untaxed, the citizens of Pima county, who have built a road to the edge of the reservation, would like to know what Mr. Sells is going to do about extending it across the reserve.

After the Indian commissioner had passed Tucson by, the Chamber of Commerce caught him on the telephone in Phoenix and he said that he would be glad to visit Tucson again "if time permitted."

The commissioner left a convenient loophole in this "if" and we shall be surprised if he returns here to face the music.

On behalf of the citizens of Tucson, we assure the commissioner of a cordial welcome. We know when we are whipped. We carried the fight against his reservation to the president and lost. We must accept the situation and in doing so only ask the Indian office to bear their share of the highway expense as they are now half owners with the citizens in the lands of Pima county.

# COTTON PROBLEM AND WAR

Sulphur Springs, Tex. Aug. 9, 1915.

Hon. J. H. Davis, City.

Dear Sir and Friend:—

We understand that Germany and Austria are offering forty cents a pound for cotton, yet our market is paralyzed and thousands of farmers wives and children are in distress.

We see that some of the great bankers who live in the great centers are sending out soothing interviews to tell the country that the farmer is all right.

These sweet scented pets of the government have grown rich standing between the people and the people's mint while it ground out millions of money to them at cost, and they passed it on to the people in doleful dribs at exorbitant and usurious rates.

They sit in luxury in front of an electric fan or steam radiator in season, drink cherry wine and ice water out of a golden mug from a marble fountain, and care but little about the five million cotton farmers who live in shacks without screens, their milk cow and team mortgaged to make this crop, their wives and children half fed and poorly clad.

We can't reach the ear of presidents. We are down in the common walks of life, but we can appeal to you, our neighbor, whose history and acquaintance of thirty years tells us you have been a friend of the people and always had the courage to stand for their rights.

Is England going to be allowed to crush the South with her blockade while Northern factories and money lords gather millions out of the war?

Is our president, after failing to give the farmers a rural credit system and leaving them at the mercy of the shylocks, now going to write diplomatic correspondence until the Southern cotton farmer's crop is utterly exhausted for less than the cost of production in the face of the remunerative profit offered by Germany and after our last crop was sold at a blighting loss.

Is there no power to make England stand aside and let us trade with Germany.

The people remember that cotton went to five cents when Cleveland was president and that the South went into almost universal bankruptcy. They now see the same sad fate staring them in the face under Wilson if quick action is not taken. All this gives the Democratic party a bad taste to the "Solid South," and we will most sincerely thank you for a public reply to this letter. Respectfully,

F. W. BETTS, Pres.

Hopkins County Union,

J. T. SEALE, Ex-Pres.

A. P. LANDERS, Ex-Sec.

M. J. RAPALIE,

Ex-Demonstration Agent.

Sulphur Springs, Texas,

August 11, 1915.

J. T. SEALE, et. al.,

Sulphur Springs, Texas.

My Dear Friends:—I am glad to get your letter and take pleasure in making public reply to questions of such serious moment to the South.

About two thirds of the States and all the outside world are purchasers of cotton and therefore selfishly interested in keeping the price down. Then all central agencies make larger profits on a low price to the producer. Then all the big money syndicates work to the same end, that a smaller amount of money will handle the crop. The transportation companies, compress companies, etc., handle it by the bale, hence are not interested with reference to price.

The merchant, the small country banker and the farmer, are the men who are burdened with a low price, and these have but little influence either in the commercial world, or around our State and National capitals. A few ring leaders in the large city banks have slated every program

of the Bankers Association for years and invariably stage themselves and a few Eastern agencies of predatory wealth to preach economy and self reliance to the farmers.

Under normal conditions the cotton farmer has hard enough time. About one-third of his crop is raised under a chattel mortgage and over two thirds are tenant farmers. Ordinarily helpless, he easily becomes a victim under environments such as the present war have heaped upon him. He is literally being held up and robbed by an international band of business buccaneers, who in their sordid avarice, take advantage of his helplessness.

The Northwestern wheat raisers have reaped a great harvest and the war condition has paid them well for it. The Northern factories are making millions out of munitions. The Morgan syndicate alone making hundreds of millions a year, is understood to be general war agents for England and the allies. They are said to have an organization that permeates every part of our country.

Their bankers club in New York represents over two billions of dollars. They have an invisible government over our whole country. If they can deliver the South's cotton crop to England at half price, thus preventing Germany and Austria from getting it, they will count it shrewd business, though millions of Southern homes are put in penury, poverty and distress by such conduct. While the daughters of the South drag cotton sacks underneath the rays of a noon-day sun, their daughters dazzle in diamonds with the "Duke of Delmonico," in the radiance of an electric chandelier at a health resort and spend more on their poodle dogs than the average cotton farmer has to spend on his wife and children.

You say you have no way of reaching the ear of presidents. That is sadly true. The crowd that plunders the farmers have him isolated and alienated and the man who makes bold to speak in behalf of the farmer, finds organized plutocracy standing him at once as a demagogue and a dangerous leader. Most of the daily press either boycott his utterance or distort them in such a ridiculous way as to misconvey the authors real meaning.

I have great faith in President Wilson. He is laboring under strenuous conditions using all honorable means to keep us out of war and I honor him for it but if the "American plunderbund" and England rob the South of another cotton crop it may mean a serious disruption of political conditions in the South.

It was the American plunderbund that made the "buy-a-bale" program abortive last year. They quietly passed out the word to Northern cities to let the South's cotton rot in the fields and put the Southern farmer to cursing a Democratic administration. If they can crush the South, save England, kill President Wilson as an aspirant for a second term, in a grandizement of themselves, their cup of joy will be filled.

I think the President should forthwith demand that England raise her blockade, especially in so far as cotton is concerned. Upon England's refusal, should follow the example set when he found a few thousand of our people in distress in Europe when the war broke out. He should hoist the American flag over a lot of these German ships that are now <sup>interested</sup> in our ports, load them with cotton, and send a squadron of our navy to guard them enroute to Germany with the cotton. We have as much right to trade with Germany, as we have to trade with England. If the plunderbund remains unwilling for us to trade with Germany, then I would lay an embargo on all traffic with the nations at war.

After England had invaded our country, burned our capital, ransacked and ravaged our land in many ways in the war of 1812, General Jackson made her throw up the white flag in New Orleans and agree to let us have our rights on the seas. The first paragraph in the treaty of peace she signed, stated that cotton was not to be contraband of war. For twelve months she has trampled on that treaty, ruined the price of cotton and with her brazen affrontery, tells us, notwithstanding the fact that Germany is offering us forty cents a pound for cotton, and the South facing bankruptcy, that we shall not sell cotton to Germany. Again; in 1846 England tried to steal Oregon and the Pacific slope. Another Southern son,

Jas. K. Polk was president, and told her to move back to the Canadian line or fight. Remembering the prowess of this country in two wars with her, she moved back, leaving us what territory is now five states.

It is now time President Wilson were remembering all these insolent aggressions and attacks upon us, and that he make known to her once for all, that we belong neither to her nor the plunderbund and they cannot league with England to hand-cuff, hog-tie or manacle American commerce and pass us over to her as an asset.

With every good wish and many thanks for your compliment, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. H. DAVIS.

Sulphur Springs, Aug. 12, 1915

Hon. A. S. Burlason,

Washington, D. C.,

President Wilson has said to Germany that "we stand for a principle sacred to ourselves and to humanity." If this Republic allows Morgan and his "plunderbund" to belie that declaration and league with England to sell that principle and take British gold and vacate our rights on the seas then Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold were patriots.

If this so-called cotton deal goes through and we admit that the United States and the neutral nations have no right to the seas of earth except when we get a permit and a pass from England, we then become an allie of England. Allow big bond syndicates to barter away our own liberties and make us basely betray the rights of the neutral nations who look to us for example and a just solution of the problem. To seriously consider such a deal is monstrous; to make it is a base betrayal of all Wilson has contended for. Would justify Germany declaring war on us as an allie of England. If this deal goes through, when I get to Washington, "the flesh ——— and the devil" can't keep me from introducing a resolution to raise a monument to Benedict Arnold.

I still believe "the God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time."

Please show this to Lansing.

Respectfully,

J. H. DAVIS.



# "FRIEND OF INDIAN" HERE TELLS PLANS FOR REDMAN

## Commissioner Sells Working to Convert Tribes to Be- come Self-Sustaining

Working on plans that have for their purpose the establishment of the American Indian on a self-supporting basis, Cato Sells, United States commissioner of Indian affairs, arrived in Los Angeles today.

Commissioner Sells, known proverbially as the busiest man in Washington, is engaged in making a tour to every Indian reservation in the United States. He left Washington July 1 and has traveled many thousands of miles by rail, auto, horseback and afoot and during that time has personally acquainted himself with the life of the Indian as he is to be found on his reservation.

As a result of what he had observed and the progress noted during the two years that he has been commissioner of the Indian bureau, Sells said today that if the same policy is pursued the American Indians within another ten years will be practically self-supporting.

### Buys Stock for Indians

Working toward this end now he is endeavoring to first convert them into producers rather than altogether consumers.

Realizing that the Indians themselves cannot make much progress, Sells is studying how his department may best help them. As one of the

first steps he has purchased \$1,500,000 worth of cattle, sheep and horses, which will be turned over to the Indians, who in turn will be taught how to enter profitably into the stock-raising business.

Branching out into the farming industry, Sells says that much progress already has been made in this line, the Indians last year receiving and using six times as much grain for planting as in any previous year.

After investigating the schools, mode of living, and reservations of the Apaches, Papagos and other Indians, Sells declared that the Indians are keenly alive to their opportunities and if given encouragement by the American people undoubtedly will make much progress in the next few years.

Praising the school system worked out for the benefit of the Indians as the best possible he showed how they are appreciated by the fact that out of 60,000 Indian children fully 40,000 are attending one or the other of the schools. And incidentally Commissioner Sells said that the Sherman school at Riverside is regarded as one of the best in the country.

### Schools in Three Classes

The Indian schools are grouped into three classes. The day schools corresponding to grammar schools, the reservation boarding schools similar to high schools and the nonreservation institutions, which rank with colleges. In addition there are numerous mission schools maintained by religious organizations.

At present there are some 350,000 Indians on reservations in the United States. The total land owned by them is about 60,000,000 acres, but the greater portion of this is unfit either for agricultural or residential purposes.

Besides several million dollars taken from the Indians' funds from lands sold congress each year, approximates large sums for the maintenance of the Indians. It is to see this congressional appropriation necessary materially and rapidly reduced that Sells now is engaged in studying plans for making the Indians producers and more independent.

During the day the commissioner was taken on an automobile trip by a delegation of prominent Angelenos headed by Timothy Spellacy. Tomorrow he will visit Pasadena and probably Riverside, Wednesday.

U. S. NEWSPAPER

## INDIANS' BIG CHIEFTAIN HERE.

*Father of Nation's Red Men  
Tells of Work.*

*Nine Hundred Millions of  
Dollars a Year.*

*Guides Three Hundred and  
Fifty Thousand.*

America's greatest school superintendent, oil operator, sheep herder, cattle grazer and financier, who handles \$900,000,000 a year—Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the United States, who almost rules the destinies of 350,000 Red Men in twenty-four States—is here. He declared yesterday on his arrival at the Rosslyn that within ten years, if present policies are continued, the Indian will be self-supporting and have little need for close government attention.

Humanizing the Indian service, getting right close to the stoic nature of the nation's aboriginal charges, is the great theme along which Commissioner Sells works. For more than two months, accompanied only by his secretary, Paul T. Hoffman, and the chauffeur driving his car, he has been visiting the most remote and almost inaccessible reservations of the Oklahoma, Arizona and Nevada tribes. He intended to investigate affairs in California, where the Indians have received the least attention in any part of the country, but owing to the limit of his time, he announced that next spring he will return for an extended stay among them.

"There are about 20,000 Indians in the State, who at one time possessed some of the most fertile lands on the continent, but were dispossessed by the white man and the government has been slow in appropriating grants or moneys for acquiring lands for them," he said. "As a consequence they have largely been thrown on their own resources and are only laborers in the villages and fields near their small reservations."

### HELD BACK.

Lack of understanding of Indian character and of human sympathy have been the reasons why the Indians have not developed as fast as they should have in years gone by. With these things in the constant background of developments for the Indians by the department of which Commissioner Sells is the head, the Indians during the next decade will be able to take care of themselves.

"My idea," said the commissioner, "is to make them adapt their energies

to the pursuits, which are easiest for them, according to the climate, topography and other conditions. Last year I distributed three times as much seed for agricultural purposes as has ever been turned out in any previous year. In the Dakotas, where wheat growing is the greatest industry, the Indians grow wheat. In other places they learn even the scientific side of grading corn, of breeding sheep, developing the finest strain of horses or cattle.

"We have even gone so far as to reduce grazing leases where this is possible and turn the ground over to the Indians. Last year \$1,500,000 was taken from the 'Reimbursal Fund,' that fund which the individual Indians must pay back for whatever they get, for blooded stallions, rams, boars and other stock. The Navajos, about 30,000 of them, today own more than 1,600,000 head of sheep. It is the intention of the department to make them the premier farmers.

"When I talk to the children in the schools, 40,000 of them, I impress them with the fact that on their shoulders lies a responsibility greater than ever placed on any other boys and girls for the reason that if they fail to live up to their instructions, which are all along industrial, manual and domestic sciences, they will become a charge on their white brothers, who can really sneer at them and call them inferior. I ask them to get out of the class of government wards. And if the Indians live up to the promises of their recent successes, Congress can gradually reduce the great appropriations for their maintenance and ultimately abolish them."

### PROGRESS.

Commissioner Sells declared the Papago Indians, living on the desert wastes near Tucson, the best example known in the history of a race development of genius by necessity. For 300 years this tribe has lived in a territory in which no white man could have survived. They are America's original irrigation experts. Their narrow drains, running across several thousand acres, arrive at small tillable areas where the meager grain crops are raised. These are harvested in almost primeval fashion, being cut with hand sickles, flailed by pony power, winnowed in the same way and ground for meal between stones.

They use the cactus and every plant that can exist in this weird area for some useful purpose. Their villages are remarkable for cleanliness; their adobe huts are well ventilated and their methods of conservation could have been copied with much advantage by European belligerents. They save seed for three years' planting and consumption, living in constant fear of drouth. According to Commissioner Sells, they are industrious, have a high moral sense and so progressive that with assistance of the right kind from the government, they will assume a high rank among the agriculturists of the country.

On arrival, the distinguished visitor was met by a group of well-known local residents, headed by Indian Commissioner Isidore Dockweiler, who yesterday evening presided over a banquet tendered in Commissioner Sells's honor at the Sierra Madre Club. Today, the visitor will be taken to Pasadena and from there go to the Sherman Indian School near Riverside. He will probably also visit the Fort reservation before leaving for Washington.

# 'MAKE INDIANS SELF-SUPPORTING,' URGES U. S. EXPERT SELLS

Working on plans that have for their purpose the establishment of the American Indian on a self-supporting basis, Cato Sells, United States commissioner of Indian affairs, arrived in Los Angeles today.

Commissioner Sells, known proverbially as the busiest man in Washington, is engaged in making a tour to every Indian reservation in the United States. He left Washington July 1 and has traveled many thousands of miles by rail, auto, horseback and afoot and during that time has personally acquainted himself with the life of the Indian as he is to be found on his reservation.

As a result of what he had observed and the progress noted during the two years that he has been commissioner of the Indian bureau, Sells said today that if the same policy is pursued the American Indians within another ten years will be practically self-supporting.

Working toward this end now he is endeavoring to first convert them into producers rather than altogether consumers.

Realizing that the Indians themselves cannot make much progress, Sells is studying how his department may best help them. As one of the first steps he has purchased \$1,500,000 worth of cattle, sheep and horses, which will be turned over to the Indians, who in turn will be taught how to enter profitably into the stock-raising business.

Branching out into the farming industry, Sells says that much progress already has been made in this line, the Indians last year receiving and using six times as much grain for planting as in any previous year.

After investigating the schools, mode of living, and reservations of

*Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, who is visiting city.*



the Apaches, Papagos and other Indians, Sells declared that the Indians are keenly alive to their opportunities and if given encouragement by the American people undoubtedly will make much progress in the next few years.

Praising the school system worked out for the benefit of the Indians as the best possible he showed how they are appreciated by the fact that out of 60,000 Indian children fully 40,000 are attending one or the other of the schools. And incidentally Commissioner Sells said that the Sherman school at Riverside is regarded as one of the best in the country.

**Schools in Three Classes**

The Indian schools are grouped into three classes. The day schools corresponding to grammar schools, the reservation boarding schools similar to high schools and the nonreservation institutions, which rank with colleges. In addition there are numerous mission schools maintained by religious organizations.

At present there are some 350,000

Indians on reservations in the United States. The total land owned by them is about 60,000,000 acres, but the greater portion of this is unfit either for agricultural or residential purposes.

Besides several million dollars taken from the Indians' funds from lands sold congress each year, appropriates large sums for the maintenance of the Indians. It is to see this congressional appropriation necessary materially and rapidly reduced that Sells now is engaged in studying plans for making the Indians producers and more independent.

During the day the commissioner was taken on an automobile trip by a delegation of prominent Angelenos headed by Timothy Spellacy. Tomorrow he will visit Pasadena and probably Riverside, Wednesday.

## WAR AND COMMERCE; WORLD NEEDS COTTON

War comes high. It has cost Great Britain to date \$6,310,000,000. A fifth of this sum represents loans to the allies of England. The daily cost to Great Britain is \$17,500,000, or \$730,000 per hour or at the rate of \$12,000 every minute.

Great Britain has gone back to the protective policy with a vengeance. New import taxes of 33 1-3 per cent are to be placed upon many articles. Then there is the income tax. A man with an income of \$50,000 pays a yearly tax of over \$12,000, while the man with an income of \$100,000 must pay one-third of it to the government.

And why not? Why shouldn't the rich man pay. Why shouldn't he fight for his possessions as well as pay? The poor devil is expected to fight the battles of his country, and he has no property to protect.

The war debt of Great Britain has been increased \$6,000,000,000; France, \$3,500,000,000; Russia, \$2,420,000,000; Italy, \$400,000,000; Japan, \$50,000,000; Belgium, \$50,000,000; Serbia, \$25,000,000; Germany, \$3,330,000,000; Austro-Hungary \$1,700,000,000; Turkey, \$250,000,000. In fourteen months these belligerent nations have piled up a war debt of \$17,250,000,000. To the extent of this vast sum the capital of the world has been cut down and destroyed.

The Napoleonic war cost Great Britain \$4,150,000,000.

New York financiers take a very hopeful view of the situation.

They say that another billion dollars will be invested in American foodstuffs and American manufactured products.

Germany has not elected to meet expenses by added taxation. German statesmen are financing the war altogether with borrowed money. They issue war bonds. They sell these bonds to the subjects of the kaiser and paper money has the call everywhere throughout the Germanic countries. A German dollar is a promise to pay backed by the fiat of the imperial government.

Our country has an enormous export trade. In September, October and November, 1914, when the great slump came, caused by the European war, American exports actually fell off \$200,000,000. Then came a reawakening. On Sept. 1, 1915, the government report shows the total of exports to have been \$3,035,000,000. The excess over imports approximated \$1,365,335,000.

This is the business which has kept the United States in excellent humor. This is the reason why the financiers of the United States say they are willing to arrange a large credit for foreign buyers.

There is an extraordinary demand for foodstuffs. There is an extraordinary demand for munitions of war. These demands come from the allied nations.

All the neutral countries of Europe would pay fancy prices for raw cotton, copper and other American products of field and mines but these allies who are borrowers in this country, have made these products contraband.

Germany would take 4,000,000 bales of raw cotton at 15 to 18 cents a pound if it were possible to escape the British order in council and British ships of war which arrogate to England the right to seize the ships of neutral nations and confiscate their cargoes.

Conditions will not be normal anywhere until peace comes on the other side of the ocean. If the seas were free and Americans were free to sell their products to the nations of the world, the subjects of Uncle Sam would be fairly reveling in prosperity.

As it is the neutral nations of Europe are being impoverished by this war. They are being harassed and bullied and the rights of neutrals denied them. Great Britain, as mistress of the sea, tells the United States where she may sell and where she may not sell.

W. P. G. Harding of the federal reserve board is a southerner. He is a banker and a farmer. He knows all about cotton and cotton growers. He has been making a fight for a low rate of interest for farmers. Mr. Harding is optimistic. In his Raleigh speech he said:

"It is no longer a secret that there is a broad foreign demand for cotton. Estimates on the crop now range from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales, and a price of 12 cents looks less improbable tonight than 10 cents did a month ago. For the first time the crop movement has begun with an abundance of cheap money available for southern bankers, and upon their judgment, advice and co-operation depends to a great degree the question of whether or not farmers shall receive intrinsic values for cotton this season. My friends, the financial emancipation of the rural South is no longer an iridescent dream. It can be made a glorious reality, and surely you of North Carolina, whose forefathers at Mecklenburg framed the original

declaration of political independence, will not be laggards in this movement for a 'new freedom.'"

The speech was made ten days ago. Cotton has continued to advance in price. It moved from 8 to 9 cents. Then it moved from 9 to 10 cents. Finally it jumped to 11 cents and last week there were wagon sales at 12 cents in the territory within 100 miles of Fort Worth.

There are conservative men who believe that cotton will sell at 14 cents before Christmas. Theodore H. Price is regarded as high authority on cotton and its consumption. His view is that whatever may be the facts in regard to the size of the yield this year, no theory of scarcity is tenable, with the surplus of last year's supply taken into consideration and the claim that this surplus has been disposed of because it has been financed is misleading. Mr. Price says that this surplus withheld because prices were unreasonably low and will be for sale when they are reasonably high.

All the world needs cotton. All the world must buy cotton. There is a short supply.

Then, why shouldn't cotton sell for a fancy price and why shouldn't its producers be the winners of the profits?

Hold your cotton for 12 cents. Make 12 cents the minimum price.

As to cotton seed, the Cotton and Cotton Oil News reports seed selling at \$31 per ton at one place in West Texas. A year ago it was selling at \$11 per ton throughout the cotton section.

Farmers are wiser now.

They look to The Record for their information. They are reading and thinking. They are holding cotton for the price that they know must come.

THE MORNING TELEGRAPH, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1915.

## "WORK" THE MOTTO OF GUARDIAN OF WARDS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Commissioner of Indian Affairs a  
Sterling Product of State  
of Iowa.

WAS TRANSPLANTED IN TEXAS

There He Was Found, Appreciated  
and Promoted by the Famous  
"Tama Jim."

By MADAME ON DIT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.

There are less than three lines in the Congressional Directory devoted to the official responsibilities of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, yet the bureau itself is the largest in the Government, with 6,000 people in its service, and in its scope is the destiny of a race.

Those few comprehensive words, however, give an idea of the magnitude of the affairs of 325,000 Indians, because they specify "their education, lands, schools, purchase of supplies and general welfare"—general welfare alone being a large undertaking.

"And the commissioner is just a man," the Honorable Cato Sells said once, "whereas, he really ought to be 'a lawyer, doctor, merchant, chief,' a teacher, farmer, stockman, lumberman, oil expert and mining engineer—there are some other things he ought to be, but for the moment they've escaped me."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs began being "just a man" named Cato Sells, in Vinton, Iowa. "And the name, Cato," at another time he explained, anticipating the question which he has learned to expect, "was given me by my father because he admired extravagantly the character of that sterling, stern old Cato Censorius, who stands out in the faraway beginning of history, with the three fresh figs and his solemn pronouncement about Carthage, as picturesquely as does Washington and his cherry tree."

The boyhood of Cato Sells was like that of many another man who, when he attains a conspicuous place in public affairs, looks back upon the early struggle not unwillingly, but always wonderingly, to find certain high lights in the retrospect that never fade.

Identified with Mr. Sells's earliest recollections was the conviction that he was a Democrat, and, although boys would hoot and shriek "Seymour and Blair, catch him by the hair," and roll him in the dust, he got up a Democrat still, standing his ground and fighting for it.



HON. CATO SELLS.

He Is the Commissioner of Indian  
Affairs at Washington.

His father died when he was only a lad, not yet in long trousers, and he went to work in a hardware shop and studied nights, Sundays and every odd minute he could find. At the end of three years, he had saved \$408. With the \$8 he bought a trunk and started for Cornell College of Iowa. Still sharing the responsibility of the care of his mother and two brothers, he worked his way through the university, until his junior year. He was admitted to the bar the day he was of age and was at the same time taken into a partnership that lasted through many successful years.

Not very long ago some one asked Mr. Sells when he was going to take a vacation. The Commissioner looked at the man with a puzzled expression, as though the very word itself were as strange as Sanskrit.

"Vacation?" he repeated, "why I never saw a vacation in my life to take!"

"Oh, come on," the facetious friend wheedled, "a vacation is a cheerful and harmless occupation sometimes by train and sometimes by boat, but it means a space of time or a condition in which there is an intermission of a stated em-

Director of Destinies of 325,000 De-  
pendents Has Never Taken  
a Vacation.

HAS LIVED UP TO NAME "CATO"

His One Ambition to Travel, See  
and Learn, That He May Be  
More Useful.

ployment or procedure; a stated interval in a round of duties; a holiday—freedom from duty, leisure time, etc."

The Commissioner shook his head. "Never saw one," he smiled, "not from that time when I entered the hardware shop!"

"Well, if you did happen to see one," another interrupted, "just what would you do with it?"

"Why, I'd work, I'd study!"

"Where, what?"

"Well—" and this was the nearest approach to something personal that ever escaped the Commissioner's lips unawares, "well—sometimes I've dreamed about going to Europe, to a great university, where Mrs. Sells and I could delve into things to our hearts' content—things sociological, governmental, historical—all sorts of things, by the knowledge of which one can help one's fellow man, one's country."

In the meantime, the Honorable Cato Sells, who has lived the greater part of his life in Iowa, not far from Cedar Rapids, but who was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the State of Texas, is working night and day in the two high-ceilinged rooms set apart in the Pension Office Building for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, under the Department of the Interior. The walls are festooned with yellow and white posters, announcing the fairs of different Indian tribes to be held at certain specified times on various reservations, and setting forth, in large type, all of the things to be displayed.

Each individual poster meant something personal to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"Why," he said one day to an intimate friend, and the furrows of care stood between his eyes, "I've got 60,000 children in schools out there."

"You really love these people, don't you?" some one asked—some one who could not but recognize his interest, all-absorbing interest, in the destiny and general welfare of all the Indian tribes in the United States (exclusive of Alaska)—"you really seem to care about them."

"Who wouldn't?" he said simply. "Who wouldn't? They are human, brave, with a primitive honesty, struggling—who wouldn't want to help them in the uplifting of themselves; in the practical

knowledge of how to make themselves instead of consumers only, the intelligent producers of what they have to live upon?"

"And citizens?" one ventured with the acid test, even upon the traditional spirit of the one who sings "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" under any and all circumstances. "And citizens?" one repeated.

"It is simply incomprehensible to me," said the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, "how any intelligent human being can ask such a question."

"Oh, but this Bureau of Indian Affairs is all so quiet and entirely different," exclaimed the Commissioner, when some one ventured to say that all the departments of the Government must become, after a time, each a thing only of personal and individual importance—that is, if the chiefs of such departments were in earnest.

"Why," he laughed, and it is a curious and strange characteristic of the man who never has known a vacation, that he is always cheerful, "why, the work for those people is so perfectly tremendous, that I don't dare stop to

say what I've said about them in any one particular, because they are so receptive in their primitive condition, so human in their wants and aspirations and dreams, if they have any, that I have to work day and night to keep up with those Indians of the United States."

Cato Sells, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, does not in the least convey the idea, personally, that he is belligerent. As a matter of fact, he is not. He carries out, however, in his earnest, stern attitude, the direct conviction of the celebrated soul in ancient history for whom he was named, and is ready to lay down upon the forum table the three fresh fig leaves, and announce that Carthage must be destroyed.

"Now, just look at this," he said, out in San Francisco not long ago, "just look at the wonderful scope of this work in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. That is what holds me above and beyond every other activity."

It was quite possible to understand the earnest enthusiasm of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, when one recalled certain utterances which his intimate friends had caught unawares in their daily intercourse with him.

"I've got 60,000 children in school out there," is, perhaps, the most significant utterance the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has ever made. Born and reared in the State of Iowa, brought back to Texas by what he is pleased to mention as "the call of the blood," the man who was recognized as an agricultural authority by Tama Jim of Iowa and put upon the board of an Iowa agricultural college, he rose to his present prestige only by working day and night.

"But oh, the tremendous adventure," he exclaimed, "the tremendous adventure of showing approximately 325,000 Indians how to become self-supporting,

contributing citizens of a great republic! After all, that is a career!"

Incidentally, one looked up the career. It means in vulgar numbers the salary of a man who works hard and untiringly, something like \$5,000 a year—that is, of course, if he had served his country in many other noteworthy and publicly recognized ways.

"I've looked you up," said the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner, when he was casting about for a banker, a level-headed business man, an agriculturist, a humanitarian, "come on, now," he said, or words to that effect, "come on, now, you're It!"

"And there I was—and am," Cato Sells laughed. "As to how I went down to Texas from Iowa, I went down there on some legal affair from Iowa; I won out in a contest that was at once legal and sentimental, and when I went back to Iowa I was longing for 'my old Kentucky home!' I can explain it in no other way. In the early days of my youth, I had been brought up upon those Kentucky melodies and traditions and songs, which I had never forgotten, and when I struck them again in Texas, well, that's what you identify as 'the call of the blood,' don't you? Anyway, in that town of Cleburn, Texas, I found the great opportunity, the results of the great adventure that began away back in Iowa in the hardware shop!"

That sounded like a boy, but it was really the one great adventure of Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, with age and the national responsibility only weighing upon him, leaned back in his official chair and laughed.

When one considers the ambitions of a man's life, the goal toward which he has struggled through all sorts of adversities, it means a great deal, in the summing up of values, to find his saying to his helpers in his appointed field, at the very height of his public career, something as domestic and simple as:

"I am exceedingly anxious that we make our boarding schools all they were intended to be—industrial as well as educational—and that every pupil attending an Indian school shall have as a constant object lesson industry, economy, production and all else that goes to make a high-minded and self-supporting citizen."

Incidentally, it was a sort of perversion of type and training that the man who was throwing out the best efforts of his life from the State of Texas, should have received his earliest training in Iowa.

According to Mr. Sells, his rise and promotion came to pass in the natural course of human events, but, according to those who know him best, there is a long and interesting story behind his present official achievement—which concerns his life in Texas, his instant recognition as a man of affairs, banking and political—and a thwarting of his own dreams of "something or other, away off on the quiet, where Mrs. Sells and I can study things out and help in the advancement of mankind."

Incidentally, Cato Sells is what so many people who write dramatically call a "live wire" in the present administration. Just meeting Mr. Sells, in the most casual manner possible, one is impressed by this man of magnetic personality, who has worked every minute of his life toward high ideals, and who has no idea of lowering his standard.

FORT WORTH (Texas) RECORD--Nov. 5, 1915.

WAR GODS AND GOLD GODS  
MURKIN MERRY AMERICANS

CLEBURNE (Texas) DAILY ENTERPRISE--11/2/15.

In an interview given out in Washington Judge Cato Sells says he believes the next national Democratic convention will be held in Dallas, and the next Democratic platform will be known as the Dallas platform. If this is brought to pass, no one man will be more responsible for its accomplishment than Judge Sells, who has a close personal acquaintance with every member of the national committee. When Judge Sells espouses a cause no man is more active and more effective than he. One has but to refer back to his conduct of the Wilson campaign in Texas in 1912, when he carried Texas for the great President, and the Texas delegation, by standing fast and firm made his nomination in Baltimore possible.

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## WAR GODS AND GOLD GODS MAKETH MERRY AMERICANS

Hon. Cato Sells is a Texas Democrat and commissioner of Indian affairs.

His friends call him Cato the Just.

Some newspaper correspondents call him Cato the Wise.

There are politicians in this land who call him Cato the Foxy.

He has just reminded wool growers that they are receiving magnificent prices for the clip of 1915, and all due to the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, given to the nation by the Democratic party.

This should place him in the picture gallery of public men as Cato the Humorist.

Why shouldn't we Democrats be honest about it?

American wool growers should thank the war lords of Europe for the high price of wool. If conditions had been normal in Europe American wool growers would be growling on account of low prices.

American wheat growers would be despondent on account of low prices.

American packers would be telling livestock raisers that there was no demand for beef or porkstuffs on account of low prices and the competition of foreign nations.

American powder makers would be idle and grumpy.

American shell makers would be an unknown factor in the industries of the country.

American gun makers would be doing business on the side streets.

American floaters of war bonds would be picking fleece from lean lambs. There would be no American war stocks to make millionaires overnight and financiers out of bellhops.

There would be no demand for cotton to enter into the manufacture of explosives. This would have created a 6,000,000 or 7,000,000-bale surplus.

In fifteen months agents of foreign governments have planted \$100,000,000

in American horse and mule markets.

The South and the West have been stripped of their surplus stock of these animals. It is estimated that more than \$2,500,000 has been distributed in the Fort Worth horse and mule market by the remount service agents of foreign governments.

All the American steel companies are running their plants overtime on account of war orders. One million additional workmen have been given employment and all on account of these European demands.

All the automobile plants in the United States have been turning out trucks and motor cars for the European war lords and their soldiers.

All the locomotive and car shops have been kept busy supplying the demands of Russia, and other European nations with rolling stock for their railways.

There has been an extraordinary demand for the petroleum products of American fields.

All American manufacturers of sad-

dles and harness have been running to full capacity on account of fat contracts received from abroad.

These are facts.

Now what would have happened to this country of ours if that Serbian lunatic had missed the crown prince and his consort on that fated day early in the year 1914?

This war of wars on the other side of the Atlantic ocean brought prosperity to steel and iron kings, to gun-makers and powder makers, to bond floaters and financiers, to the northern wheat and corn growers, to the livestock raisers, to the owners of horses and mules, to the sugar kings of America, to the producers of iron ore, to all Americans interested in copper mines, to all Americans interested in sheep raising, to all skilled

mechanics and artisans, to all people who had foodstuffs to sell and to all manufacturers who were in a position to accept contracts from the financial agents of these war ridden countries of Europe.

Cotton growers alone were dealt a body blow.

In 1914 80 per cent of the crop of that year passed from the hands of the growers into the hands of the speculators and spinners before the price had advanced beyond the 7-cent figure.

These are some more facts.

Democratic politicians should not delude themselves or seek to delude their fellow Democrats. This war is the salvation of their party and the national administration. Should this war continue until 1917 the prospects are that the Democratic party will retain power.

It is unwise to underestimate the strength of the enemy. The Bull Moose party is dead, and a large majority of the Bull Moosers are returning to their first love, the Republican party.

Should peace come tomorrow, there is every reason to believe that with the short crop of cotton, the price would advance to 15 cents.

There is the best of reasons for the belief that the price of wheat would tumble, the corn market would slump, the demand from abroad for horses and mules would cease, the powder makers and gun makers would make preparations to retire from business, the floaters of war bonds would turn their attention to other money-making schemes, and should stagnation of business come, with a large army of idle workmen facing soup-houses in factory centers, the party in power would be held responsible by millions and thoroughly damned by all men who never investigate hard times or the causes which produce financial or industrial depression.

Democratic office holders should not pray for peace earlier than 1917 in order that a presidential campaign may be fought to a finish before its coming to the crimson-soaked countries of Europe.

CLEBURNE (Texas) DAILY ENTERPRISE--11/8/15.

#### CONSTRUCTIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Judge Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner, has put a hope in the heart of the Indians that they are capable of being self-sustaining, and by providing them with the wherewithal to make a living he has shown them that they can do so. Judge Sells has been very active while Indian Commissioner. He has not remained in his office taking the words of former commissioners for Indian conditions but he has visited every tribe in every corner of the United States, studied their habits, their mentality, and their peculiarities. This close personal touch with his wards has given him a hold upon them that no other Commissioner has been able to secure, and it has convinced him that by a continuation of the self-help instilled into them under his guidance will enable them to become self-sustaining in ten years, thus relieving the government of a very large tax. Judge Sells is a man who does things, who dreams dreams and awakes to make the dreams come true. He is a big arm of the great Democratic administration, and yet in the prime of his life, ready for greater usefulness in larger fields of endeavor when the call comes.

WACO (Tex) DAILY  
TIMES-HERALD--11/10/15

**Constructive Administration.**

(Cleburne Enterprise.)

Judge Cato Sells, Indian commissioner, has put a hope in the heart of the Indians that they are capable of being self-sustaining, and by providing them with the wherewithal to make a living he has shown them that they can do so. Judge Sells has been very active while Indian commissioner. He has not remained in his office taking the words of former commissioners for Indian conditions but he has visited every tribe in every corner of the United States, studied their habits, their mentality, and their peculiarities. This close personal touch with his wards has given him a hold upon them that no other commissioner has been able to secure, and it has convinced him that by a continuation of the self-help instilled into them under his guidance will enable them to become self-sustaining in ten years, thus relieving the government of a very large tax. Judge Sells is a man who does things, who dreams dreams and awakes to make the dreams come true. He is a big arm of the great Democratic administration, and yet in the prime of his life, ready for greater usefulness in larger fields of endeavor when the call comes.

HOUSTON, TEX., CHRONICLE.  
November 11, 1915.

# DALLAS IN LINE FOR CONVENTION, SAYS MR. SELLS

## National Committeeman Believes the Efforts of Texas to Secure National Convention Will Succeed.

In a letter to A. L. Blanchard, secretary of the Young Men's Business League of Hillsboro, Hon. Cato Sells, national committeeman from Texas, writes interestingly of the efforts that are being made to secure the national democratic convention for Dallas. The writer expresses the view that the only serious rival to Dallas for the convention is Chicago.

In view of the likelihood of Chicago getting the republican convention, Mr. Sells thinks it would be a political error for the democrats to go there. One objection he touches upon is that platforms usually carry the name of the city where they are adopted. If the republicans have a Chicago platform, he thinks the democrats could hardly afford to have their declaration of principles named for the same city.

Mr. Sells says:  
You may be sure that I am greatly interested in the success of Dallas and that as the Texas member of the democratic national committee I am continually exerting myself in this behalf, not only because of my interest in the candidacy of Dallas per se but for the further reason that I regard the location of the national convention there as of great advantage to our state and its citizens as a whole. I firmly believe the holding of this convention in Texas would do more to widely distribute dependable information concerning our wealth production and business opportunities than through any other means within our reach for many years.

It would be a rare opportunity for the "folks back home" in the old South to come to Texas for a visit with their friends and relatives who have migrated to our state, and would certainly bring a vast number of them to Texas who only know of its incomparable agricultural and business possibilities as they get it from the letters and conversations of those who have participated in our accomplishments, but which no one can portray

as satisfactorily as first-hand information would insure.

There are thousands of people throughout the North and East who do not fully appreciate Texas or Texans. If they should come among us, see for themselves the actual conditions as they exist, come in contact with our splendid people and enjoy their chivalrous hospitality, I am certain it would be largely to the interest of the entire state and result not only in a better understanding and a closer relationship but induce investment in Texas loans and property much more extensively than ever before. Cheap money always follows security of investment and confidence. A low rate of interest is the most dependable barometer of general prosperity. The chief thing needed for rapid and substantial growth of Texas is more money and a lower rate of interest. Truly, we are immensely rich in resources and capacity for development. We are doing more than any other state to increase values but we have not enough available money to satisfactorily provide for the needs of those who are producing our wealth. The interest of farmers, laborers, skilled or unskilled, and business men are identical in this respect, but it is especially true of those who till the soil. More money with reduced interest rates is not only our greatest need but it is the thing we must have if we are to advance in generally distributed prosperity as conditions otherwise justify.



### No Party Advantage in Doubtful State

There are numerous reasons why the national committee should select Dallas and I know of no good argument to the contrary. The democratic national convention has not been held in the Southland since 1860 and never in the great Southwest, although it has been on wheels for half a century; there is absolutely no party advantage to be gained by holding a national convention in a doubtful state and the records of election returns prove this literally true.

But for the action of Texas democrats in the preliminary campaign emphatically declaring for Woodrow Wilson at the time when the tide was strongly for another he could not have continued in the contest. It would have been "all over." The announcement that the Texas delegation, 40 strong, would certainly be solid for him so strengthened his candidacy from that time on that the nomination of Wilson was not only probable but practically assured. This condition, together with the fact that the Texas delegation stood like "the Rock of Gibraltar" at Baltimore, made Texas the determining factor in overcoming for the first time in our political history the powerful influence of a majority candidate who did not possess the two-thirds vote required under the rule and precedent followed in democratic national conventions.



### Place to Hold Love Feast.

The re-election of President Wilson is generally conceded to be as certain

as anything in the future of politics can be. This being true, and particularly since there is nothing to be gained by locating the convention elsewhere, I am sure I reflect the feelings of true and tried democrats from all sections of the country when I say that "if the convention is to be a love feast it should be held around the hearthstone of rock-ribbed democracy and that we should not write our platform by the light of the enemy's campfire."

I am constantly talking with and writing to leading democrats and aggressively seeking through interviews and correspondence the support of my associate members of the national committee. There is now every indication that Dallas will be successful—in fact, there are but two seriously considered candidates, Dallas and Chicago. St. Louis is more active recently, but for many reasons can not win. Omaha and St. Paul have practically dropped out. It is generally believed that the republicans will select Chicago. If this is apparent when members of the democratic committee meet they will undoubtedly choose Dallas. This is particularly true for the reason that the two great parties have never held their national conventions in the same city during the year previous to a pending presidential campaign, and they will not do so this time if for no other reason than that it would be seriously confusing and bad politics to have two platforms named after the same city. The declaration of principles of more than one party can not satisfactorily be known as the "Chicago platform." As it now looks the republicans will call theirs the "Chicago platform" and the democrats will stand upon the "Dallas platform."

After all, the important factor in this convention contest will be the money donation. It is generally understood that both political parties will be greatly in need of funds for the 1916 campaign and I am sure the \$100,000 contribution proposed by Texas to be given to the democratic national committee is of first importance. The national committee is called to meet in Washington on December 7, and while our folks have made a splendid preliminary campaign it is absolutely necessary, if we are to succeed, that during the remaining several weeks before the location of the convention is determined an even better organized and more aggressive effort shall be made to insure the raising of \$100,000 for the committee and \$30,000 for the entertainment, and that the candidacy of Texas and Dallas shall from every point of view be most forcefully presented to the committee.

The Young Men's Business League of Hillsboro and its associate leagues throughout the state can do nothing more effective and certain to advance the material interest of Texas than to vigorously press the candidacy of Dallas and to do everything in their power to accomplish the purpose of the resolution about which you have written me. Sincerely yours,

Cato Sells,  
National Committeeman.

*Appeared also in Denton (Texas) Record-Chronicle of Nov. 11, 1915.*

MESURINE (Tex) DAILY ENTERPRISE--11/18/15.

WHY NOT COMPLIMENT A TEXAN?

FT. WORTH (Tex) RECORD--11/20/15

"He's a Devil in His Own Home Town."  
(Cleburne Review.)

While the Democrats are casting about for a candidate for Vice President, why not, in addition to bringing the convention to Dallas, pay a further compliment to Texas, and nominate a Texan for Vice President? There is a Texan high in the councils of the party, holding a responsible position, who was as much responsible as any man in the party for the nomination of President Wilson, who is thoroughly capable and qualified to make this nation an acceptable Vice President. He is an executive of high order of ability, can preside with impartiality and dignity over the senate, and at all times can properly represent the true spirit of Democracy as set forth in platforms. He is a big man in any capacity. He is big enough for Vice President of the United States. Why not nominate the Hon. Cato Sells, Indian commissioner, for Vice President of the United States?

CLEBURNE (Tex) DAILY ENTERPRISE--11/18/15.

### WHY NOT COMPLIMENT A TEXAN?

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Why not nominate the Hon. Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner, for vice president of the United States?

## PAPAGO INDIANS SHOW THRIFT IN U.S. DESERT HOME

Commissioner Cato Sells, Who  
Made the Tribe an Official  
Visit, Commends Their Hardi-  
hood and Content

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from  
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Down in southern Arizona, near the Mexican border, lives a tribe of native aborigines about whom the average American citizen knows practically nothing.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells, who recently made an extended inspecting tour of Indian schools and reservations in the Southwest, is the first Indian commissioner to have visited the Papago Indians. He spent more than a week with them, traveling several hundred miles through the sands that he might acquire first-hand information, and he brings back a fascinating story of a primitive but progressive Indian tribe, battling manfully and successfully against unusually adverse conditions under which any branch of the Caucasian race doubtless would have given up in despair.

Commissioner Sells gave The Christian Science Monitor the following statement of facts concerning these people and their needs:

Locally the territory occupied by these Indians is known as "Papageria," the Papago country. It embraces that part of Arizona lying between the Southern Pacific railroad on the north, the Mexican boundary on the south, the 110th meridian on the east, and the 113th meridian on the west. This is perhaps the driest and most treeless desert in the United States, the habitat of the cacti and the Papago Indians almost exclusively.



*Papago Indian family outside their home*

These Indians are a happy tribe, numbering between 6000 and 7000, living in bands or villages scattered over an area about 120 miles long (east and west) by about 90 miles broad. Their villages vary in size from a few to as high as 130 houses, many of the larger settlements housing over 500 inhabitants. Their houses are usually built of adobe, plastered over a framework of ochatillo stalks or ribs of the sahuaro cactus, the roof being of the same material, but quite thick.

Some of the more progressive Indians are beginning to use modern home equipment. Limited means, however, have denied such "luxuries" to most of these people, who today still cut their grain with a hand sickle, thresh it by tramping, winnow by tossing in the air on a windy day and grind by hand, rubbing one stone upon another—primitive methods in vogue among the ancient Egyptians thousands of years ago.

When asked how long these Indians had lived in that country, Commissioner Sells stated in effect that he did not know, and probably no man living does know. Certainly they have lived there more than 200 years. The first authentic record of them appears in the diary of Father Eusebio Kino, who made several trips through their country in 1698-1699. He found them to be a docile, industrious, peaceful tribe of Indians, which manly attributes they retain to this day. It is a boast of the Papago Indian that he has never injured a white man.

The Papagoes have battled with adverse conditions and won. They have forced a repelling desert to yield a sustenance, and they have thrived. One cannot help but feel imbued with deep respect for a people who can progress under conditions as they are found in the Papago country. Mile after mile of virgin desert can be traversed without a sign of an animal.

After traveling 25 or 30 miles through "barren stillness" one runs into a Papago village of say 30 or 40 houses, built reasonably close together on two or three acres of ground. In close proximity will be found a small cultivated patch, usually devoted to the growing of squashes and other vegetables during the summer, the same ground being planted in grain, generally wheat or oats, during the winter.

The annual rainfall is not sufficient to mature grain, but the Indians have evolved an ingenious method of augmenting the moisture. They throw out dykes or wings frequently many miles long. These dykes converge, thus gathering the rainfall from an immense area into a pocket of a few acres only. The waters thus gathered are sometimes sufficient to mature a small crop, which is garnered most carefully and hoarded. Dry years frequently occur, during which grain is not matured. The Indians then fall back on their stored grain supply

and the "native products" of the desert. They save seed for three or four years and always have a small supply. These people have even developed a hardy variety of bean which matures from one irrigation only. The department of agriculture has mentioned this bean (the tepary) in a number of its bulletins, as being especially adapted to desert countries.

The Indians seem to thrive on the natural products of the desert and even use the fruit of the cactus in various ways, for making jams, syrups and potables. Their houses are usually furnished with such articles as can be manufactured on the spot. Fibers from desert plants are woven into mats and baskets, and each woman is the potter for her own household. The men hew bowls and spoons out of wood and make their ropes and harness out of rawhide. Most of them never saw a nail.

Adjacent to each village will also be found "a stock corral," generally fenced with mesquite brush, and a "charco," or pond, into which rainfall is diverted and stored for domestic and stock watering purposes. Each band or village has practically two homes, one in the valley and one in the hills. The Indians occupy their valley home as long as water is available for domestic use (including stock watering) but as soon as this becomes exhausted, which occurs every year, they are compelled to retreat to their mountain home, where wells have been dug by hand, frequently several hundred feet deep. The necessity of shifting in search of water from the valley to their mountain village has given to these people the name of "Nomadic Papago," but this is a misnomer, as wherever an assured water supply for domestic use in the valleys can be obtained, there one finds a permanent abode.

The "genius of necessity" has developed a tribe of industrious, independent, law-abiding, self-respecting people. In the past they have received practically no aid from the government—in fact

they have never asked for any, for in no sense are they beggars, yet they are grateful for kindness shown and are quick to perceive and adopt improved methods. The two chief things needed by the Papagos are to be protected, and to be let alone. Seven thousand people are extracting a living from an area which, owing to its aridity, would not support any other race. But the Papago needs protection from the more aggressive whites, and especially from the Mexicans who come across the border, and needs it greatly. Already Mexican cattlemen and a few white men are beginning to cast longing eyes on this, to them, unappropriated domain of the United States.

The Papago Indians have occupied this inhospitable country from time immemorial, have wrested a living from a barren soil, and every right of justice and equity demands that the Indians be protected in the continued use and occupancy of their ancestral home. If thus protected, they are capable of working out their own destiny. Past experience has shown that they are industrially able to take care of themselves. Too much supervision and injudicious interference may result in irreparable harm. You cannot teach the Papagos anything about farming or irrigation in their own country, if their peculiar system of collecting storm waters can be called "irrigation." Rather should we go to them to be taught, and truly can we learn from these primitive people many valuable lessons in thrift and, aye, even manhood, for the Papago is a manly fellow, every inch of him, and they are all six footers.

A little well-directed instruction, a little kindly guidance, and above all friendly and firm protection in the possession of their native soil will make intensely happy a tribe of people who, through past efforts and self-sacrificing industry, deserve every good thing that can be bestowed upon them.



TEXAS ORGANIZATIONAL  
CLUB BY DISTRICT

VINTON (Iowa) EAGLE--12/10/15

**Sells for Senator.**

Cherokee Times: Cato Sells was a big man in Vinton several years ago, before he went down to Texas and engaged in the banking business and then in farming. But even his best friends appear not to have fully appreciated his abilities. As head of the Indian department of the government service he has made one of the most conspicuous successes of the administration. His old home friends paid him the honor of renaming the leading hotel of the town the Cato Sells hotel. As a resident of Texas, where democratic fortunes are more promising than in Iowa, Sells is sure to continue to receive substantial recognition in public life. He would make a good representative of Texas in the United States senate.

## TEXANS ORGANIZE CLUB IN DISTRICT

### Indian Commissioner Sells Elected President — Big Membership Expected.

Residents of the Lone Star State in Washington completed the organization of the Texas Club at a meeting held at the residence of Maj. William C. Harlee, United States marine corps, last night.

Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, was elected president; Ben L. Prince, tax collector for the District, was elected treasurer, and Mary Kouncilor Brookes, secretary.

Chesley W. Jurney, private secretary to Senator Charles A. Culberson, was elected chairman of the board of governors, the other members of which are Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thomas B. Love, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence Ousley, Ben L. Prince, Frank P. Lockhart, Chester Harrison, Walter S. Gard, Mrs. William C. Harlee, Mrs. Frederick E. Farrington, Mrs. Alvin B. Barber, Mrs. Morris Sheppard and Mrs. Joe H. Eagle.

Because of the fact that there are more Texans in Washington than residents of any other State, Cato Sells, president, declared that he believes the society will be the biggest State organization in Washington.

# STUDIES CONDITIONS OF EAST TEXAS INDIANS

## CATO SELLS SEEKS IMPROVEMENT FOR GROUP OF 35 FAMILIES.

**Indian Commissioner, Visiting Dallas, Says Hughes Will Be Nominee of Republicans.**

What would be the best step to take to better the conditions of thirty-five families of civilized, industrious Indians, who now make their homes on 1,280 acres of land donated by the State of Texas more than fifty years ago, is the problem that is engaging the attention of the Hon. Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs. While in Dallas yesterday Mr. Sells told of this unique group of Indians in Polk County, eighteen miles from Livingston.

Mr. Sells also discussed national politics, predicting that Justice Hughes will be nominated for the presidency by the Republicans and that President Wilson will be easily re-elected. He said the most that Roosevelt could do would be to defeat the nomination of Hughes—that he could not secure the nomination for himself, but if he should, Wilson would have an even more sweeping victory than over Hughes.

It is an interesting and practically unknown group of Indians doing truck gardening and other similar farming on their impoverished and practically barren land down in East Texas, Mr. Sells said. But they are also respectable and highly respected. Were it not for work they have done in the sawmills in that district, furnishing them wages to help out with the small proceeds of gardening on barren land, their condition would have been far more serious.

### Land Is Exhausted.

This group of Indians is peculiar in many respects. For nearly one hundred years they have been in this section of East Texas and more than a half century ago Texas set aside a little reservation of 1,280 acres. The land was originally poor, largely clearings from timber lands. Today, however, the soil is virtually exhausted and their livelihood is more than precarious.

They are hardy, in spite of the difficulties under which they have lived, and their number is practically the same as fifty years ago. They dress like white people, live like them and have abandoned their tribal customs, yet they retain their language. But few of them talk English and those brokenly. Many of the white people of the neighborhood understand their language and are sympathetic friends and advisers of the little community.

A few years ago their "chief" died, at the age of 102 years. Since then the Indians have been chiefless, never having elected a successor.

A more peaceful, industrious, honest and honorable set of men it would be hard to find, Mr. Sells declared. Never in all their history have these Indians been guilty of depredations. They are highly esteemed by the white people who know them and those whites who have been most closely associated with the Indians are held in the highest affection and trust by the Indians. He mentioned particularly a missionary and his wife who have worked among them for many years.

### Called "Alabama Indians."

The group of Indians is made up of descendants of Choctaws and Creeks. They are known as "Alabama Indians." The men are neatly dressed and the women are dressed much as American farm women, although they do not present the neat appearance of their husbands. Many of them have good homes, comparatively speaking.

What is best to be done for them, in view of the impoverished condition of their land, it is hard to determine, Commissioner Sells said. He did not wish to suggest it in an official way, but he expressed a wish that the people of Texas might in some way make provision for placing these "good Indians" on better land. Incidentally, Mr. Sells, who is a Texan, is the first Indian Commissioner, apparently, to recognize the existence of these Indians or to investigate their condition, so far as he could find in the records.

### Better Land and School.

If they could be placed on really fertile land and provided with an industrial school, he said, they would undoubtedly progress rapidly and prove to be valuable citizens.

During his trip to Texas, Mr. Sells has visited this group of Indians. He also attended the State Democratic convention at San Antonio last week. He was not a candidate for re-election as National Democratic Committeeman from Texas, he explained, because he felt that as an appointee of the administration he should not take too active part in the party government. For the same reason, his part in Texas politics this year has been modest and quiet and he did not enter the discussions or deliberations at San Antonio. He has also visited Cleburne, his former home, during the last few days, coming from that city to Dallas to spend yesterday with some of his close friends.

### Talks of Politics.

As to national politics, Mr. Sells is most confident that Wilson will be re-elected, no matter who his opponent may be. He said, so far as his personal wishes are concerned, he would like to see Roosevelt opposed to Wilson in the campaign, because that would assure the President of such a sweeping victory. He said in the event Roosevelt should be able to block the nomination of Justice Hughes, Cummins, Borah or some other might be chosen, but not the Colonel himself.

There is a growing feeling in the North and, in fact, all over the country, he said, that it would be a mistake for a Justice on the United States Supreme bench to be considered or nominated for the presidency. It would throw temptation in the way of future Supreme Court Justices to consider popular impressions and political expediency for the sake of their own aspirations, rather than the seeking of justice for its own sake. This idea is growing so rapidly that it is likely to affect the nomination of Mr. Hughes and to greatly influence the result if he should be nominated, he said.

CEDAR FALLS (Iowa)  
GAZETTE--JAN. 26, 1916

**BROADVIEW (Mont)  
BULLETIN--1/21/16**

We have recently received a lengthy communication from our friend, Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which will appear in a future issue of the Bulletin. We have known Cato Sells a long, long time before he reached manhood; knew him when at the age of 21 he was unanimously elected mayor of La Porte City, Iowa; was well acquainted with him when he ran for secretary of state; knew him later as U. S. district attorney for the Northern District of Iowa; saw him in Chicago as a delegate to the democratic national convention, and know that he is one among many democrats who believe that a public office is a public trust. As Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Sells has put his office in the front rank among the various branches of the interior department, and it is our belief that in the near future President Wilson will recognize in him a man possessing qualities which fit him for greater service to his country. He is absolutely fearless and honest to the core. H.

CEDAR FALLS (Iowa)  
GAZETTE--Jan.26,1916.

Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., is a former Black Hawk Co. man who has made rapid progress in his journey of ambition, starting as a country lawyer he has steadily climbed the ladder of success until today he is on the top round as a prominent attorney and banker of Texas, and was honored by President Wilson by being selected as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a position that requires the brains of a big man. How he is conducting the affairs of his office in which not only the matter of millions of dollars is under his direct care but the welfare of the Indian is better illustrated by the high esteem in which he is held by the Indians, and the big men of the United States, independent of party. In an address at San Francisco last fall, Mr. Sells said in part "We must guarantee to the Indian the first inalienable rights—the right to live. No race was ever created for utter extinction. The chief concern of all ethics and all science and all philosophies is life. The Indian has demonstrated his humanity and his capacity for intellectual and moral progress amid conditions not always propitious and I am eager to participate with all the favoring forces that contribute to his racial triumph believing as I do, that when he comes to himself as a factor in the modern world his achievements will enrich and brighten the civilization of his native land."

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CEDAR VALLEY TIMES  
Vinton, Iowa-2/25/16

## SELLS BOOSTED FOR CABINET PORTFOLIO

A Nation Wide Suggestion That Vinton's Gifted Son be Made Secretary of Interior.

Few men in national official life have made as deep and lasting an impression on the people of the entire country as has Cato Sells, Indian commissioner. In all parts of the United States are to be found newspapers suggesting the appointment of Mr. Sells as cabinet officer. Because of Mr. Sells' splendid work as commissioner of Indian affairs, many people feel that he would make a most admirable cabinet official.

One among the noteworthy comments on the desired appointment of Mr. Sells to a cabinet position was published in the Cedar Rapids Gazette of last night, which prefers to see him remain at the head of the Indian affairs because of the noble work he has been doing. The Gazette's editorial follows:

Cedar Rapids Gazette: There is nearly always a tendency when a man has made a good record in one official position to seek to change him to another place, supposed to be higher in the scale of honors and emoluments, but which may be unlike, in duties and opportunities, the place in which fame was gained through understanding and good works. This reflection is caused by the anxiety of various persons to have Hon. Cato Sells promoted from commissioner of Indian affairs to a cabinet position, if, in the filling of the vacancy in the department of war, either Secretary Lane or Secre-

tary Houston should be changed.

That Cato Sells might become an excellent secretary of the interior or secretary of agriculture is admitted. He is able, conscientious and industrious. As secretary he would have a larger salary and take somewhat higher rank in politics and society. This is not the question. All these years the Indians have waited for a Cato Sells and they need him. It is a far cry from the border cry of only thirty years ago, "kill the nits; they make lice," when Indian woman and children were slaughtered in the wars that were in most cases atrocities, to the pleadings of Cato Sells for the life of the papoose and for humane attention for the Indian mother. Cato Sells stands like Saul among other commissioners of Indian affairs,—above their heads from his shoulders up. Better that he should be the savior of a race than the holder of an office. His appointment appears to have been an inspiration. In every fiber he feels himself the brother of the red man—his responsible keeper. His solicitude is not assumed. In his belief the humblest tepee is a home to be improved—the pagan child a being to be carefully reared and trained as a citizen. As commissioner of Indian affairs at this time Cato Sells will be remembered when hundreds of cabinet members have been forgotten. His is a noble work. The cabinet position is only, at usual times, an honorable position. Cato Sells in his place is a builder, a creator. In the cabinet he would be only a conservator. Do not take from the Indians the truest brother and the greatest friend they have ever had—truer and greater than their own Philip or Tecumseh—more efficient than any member of their race who has served in the senate or house.

WICHITA DAILY TIMES

Hon. Cato Sells, U. S. Indian Commissioner, has announced that he will not be a candidate for Congress in the Fort Worth district as he believes his duty lies with the Indian wards of the government. Under the direction of Mr. Sells as commissioner and Congressman John H. Stephens, as chairman of the House committee on Indian affairs, this bureau has been administered in a manner that has won high praise, and less complaint of imposition on the Indians, and fewer instances of graft have been reported than in any similar period in the history of the bureau. There has been an insistent demand in his district that Mr. Sells consent to the use of his name as a candidate for the congressional nomination. Mr. Sells is in thorough sympathy with the national administration while on the other hand Congressman Galloway has been displeased with almost everything that the administration and the Democratic party has done or stood for, and wherever there has been an opportunity to hinder or obstruct he has done so. The importance of having a man like Mr. Sells as commissioner of Indian affairs probably outweighs the importance of the removal of an obstructionist like Calloway who, while disagreeable enough to have in Congress is comparatively harmless under present conditions.

WACO (Tex) TIMES-HERALD.

WACO (Texas) MORNING NEWS-3/30/16

Indian Commissioner Sells is the only Indian commissioner whose influence extended beyond the confines of Washington, whose labors in behalf of the Indians accomplished any marked reforms. As Indian commissioner he has encouraged his wards to be self-sustaining, introduced cattle raising on a better scale and farming by improved methods. He has spoken in behalf of the Indian babies, and introduced reforms looking to the conservation of their lives, and in many cases where the property of Indian tribes had been wasted by careless handling he has recovered much of it and secured it against future wastefulness.



7/18/16.

WACO (Tex) TIMES-HERALD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916.

CATO SELLS.

There is nearly always a tendency when a man has made a good record in one official position to seek to change him to another place, supposed to be higher in the scale of honors and emoluments, but which may be unlike, in duties and opportunities, the place in which fame was gained through understanding and good works. This reflection is caused by the anxiety of various persons to have Hon. Cato Sells promoted from Commissioner of Indian Affairs to a cabinet position, if, in the filling of the vacancy in the Department of War, either Secretary Lane or Secretary Houston should be changed. That Cato Sells might become an excellent Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Agriculture is admitted. He is able, conscientious, and industrious. As secretary he would have a larger salary and take somewhat higher rank in politics and society. This is not the question. All these years the Indians have waited for a Cato Sells and they need him. It is a far cry from the border ruffian yell of only thirty years ago, "kill the nits; they make lice," when Indian women and children were slaughtered in the wars that were in most cases atrocities, to the pleadings of Cato Sells for the life of the

papoose and for humane attention for the Indian mother. Cato Sells stands like Saul among other Commissioners of Indian Affairs,—above their heads from his shoulders up. Better that he should be the savior of a race than the holder of an office. His appointment appears to have been an inspiration. In every fiber he feels himself the brother of the red man—his responsible keeper. His solicitude is not assumed. In his belief the humblest tepee is a home to be improved—the pagan child is being carefully reared and trained as a citizen. As Commissioner of Indian Affairs at this time Cato Sells will be remembered when hundreds of cabinet members have been forgotten. His is a noble work. The cabinet position is only, at usual times, an honorable position. Cato Sells in his place is a builder, a creator. In the place is a builder, a creator. In the tor. Do not take from the Indians the truest brother and the greatest friend they have ever had.—Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette.

Cato Sells has indeed made good as Indian Commissioner. This fact has received recognition in all directions. Recently an effort has been made to induce Mr. Sells to offer for Congress. It is gratifying to know that he has declined to enter into the scramble. He is needed right where he is. As the unquestioned friend of the red man, he is doing a noble work, and as a faithful public servant, he is serving his country well.

FT. WORTH (Tex) RECORD-4/18/16.

**Seek Change for Sells**

(Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette.)

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CLEBURNE (Tex) MORNING REVIEW  
May 9, 1916.

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COMMENDS MR. SELLS.

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The following is an excerpt from a notable contribution to the Yale Review for April "President Wilson's Administration" by Moorfield Storey, Dean of the Boston Bar and distinguished publicist:

"It is pleasant to say in this connection that Mr. Wilson's Indian Commissioner, Cato Sells, has been the best Commissioner for years. He has been quick to see abuses and prompt to remedy them. He has protected the Indians from spoliation and secured them justice, and every friend not only of the Indian but of his country's honor should be grateful to him."

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CLEBURNE, (Texas) ENTERPRISE -- 5-10-16.

The democratic county convention was perfectly harmonious Tuesday. The resolutions committee made a report endorsing the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, endorsing Judge William Poindexter for Democratic Executive Committeeman from Texas and commending Judge Cato Sells for his efficient labors in the conduct of the office of Indian Commissioner. Judge Poindexter would be a fitting successor to Judge Sells as National Executive Committeeman. He is a man of great wisdom, and has served his party in many ways during his active life. No man in Texas is better qualified for the position of honor, and the unanimous endorsement of the entire resolution shows that the people are of one opinion as to their regard for the three distinguished citizens, Woodrow Wilson, Wm. Poindexter and Cato Sells.

CLEBURNE (Tex) ENTERPRISE--May 2, 1916.

THE BEST INDIAN COMMISSIONER

**VINTON (Iowa) REVIEW**  
**May, 1916.****CATO SELLS DECLINES**  
**TO RUN FOR CONGRESS.**

Washington Bureau of The Waterloo Courier—Washington, D. C., May 5.—Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, is valiantly resisting the efforts of politicians to make him a candidate for congress. Sells has been much too good an Indian commissioner to suit the politicians. They would like to promote him out of his Indian job into the presidency or any other fine job, so long as they can get him where he won't keep on protecting the property rights of the Indians. He has fought the Hastings bill to turn over the property of the five civilized tribes to a one-man administrator located in Okiahoma and subject to political control. Sells has issued a statement in which he absolutely declines to run for congress, explaining that the duties of his present office are much too insistent and important to permit him to quit.

VINTON (IOWA) EAGLE

MAY 5, 1916.

CLEBURNE (Tex) ENTERPRISE--May 2, 1916.

THE BEST INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

It is always a pleasure for The Enterprise to comment favorably upon the services of any Cleburne citizen, and when a Cleburne citizen peculiarly distinguishes himself by extraordinary efficient service, it becomes doubly a pleasure to reproduce the commendations of others, who, seeing and recognizing the superior quality of the service, place a high standard upon it, and tell about it. The following is an excerpt from a notable contribution to the Yale Review for April "President Wilson's Administration" by Moorefield Story, Dean of the Boston Bar and distinguished publicist:

"It is pleasant to say in this connection that Mr. Wilson's Indian Commissioner, Cato Sells, has been the best commissioner for years. He has been quick to see abuse and prompt to remedy it. He has protected the Indians from spoliation and secured them justice, and every friend not only of the Indian, but of the country's honor should be grateful to him."

VINTON (IOWA) EAGLE

MAY 5, 1916.

**MR. SELLS' SAGACITY.**

Both democrats and republicans will be compelled to accord Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a goodly degree of personal and political sagacity.

Down in his district in Texas is a congressman (democrat, of course), who is distasteful to the Wilson administration. The Wilsonites picked upon a candidate to beat him at the primaries. The man picked was the Hon. Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner. The "old-liners" and "old-timers" protested and loud was the wail which went up. It was even intimated that Mr. Sells was a carpet-bagger.

Mr. Sells gave the matter thoughtful consideration and the Eagle wants to congratulate him upon his personal and political sagacity. He declined to make the "run." A dispatch sent out from Ft. Worth under date of April 22 on the situation in Mr. Sells' district is quite interesting. This dispatch goes on to say that Mr. Calloway, the present congressman, "is a thorough and sopping wet and is also fighting against the administration proposals of President Wilson. It is well known that Cato Sells would make the stoutest kind of a champion, not only of the administration but of the whole dry national proposition. For a time, Commissioner Sells lent ear to this demand and considered it. But those especially interested in the welfare of the Indians got busy and brought pressure on the Commissioner to stay where he is and where he could effectively continue his present warfare against liquor among the Indians and continue to protect the Indians generally."

The Eagle gives Mr. Sells credit for a modicum of sagacity. He undoubtedly feels, that even if administrations change next March it will take

months, and perhaps longer, to find a man who is peculiarly fitted to take up the Indian question. Mr. Sells is in love with his work and would loth to give it up. There is nothing contrary to the fact that pressure might be brought on the next administration, whether democrat or republican, to have Mr. Sells retained.

After due consideration Mr. Sells, according to the Ft. Worth dispatch has given out the following statement:

"I am confronted with a situation which, so far as I am personally concerned, I have been seeking to solve for several weeks and having arrived at a conclusion I am making it known so that those who are urging me to become a candidate for congress may have ample time to select someone else to represent their views at the July primary.

"The numerous and urgent appeals for me to stand for congress have been supplemented by strong protests against my retiring from the Indian Commissioner-ship.

"I am not unmindful of the confidence and compliment of the suggested congressional preferment but I am so seriously impressed with the responsibility now imposed on me that I am constrained to deny myself the possibility of national legislative opportunity.

"Choosing between the two situations as they are presented to me, I have concluded not to be a candidate for congress.

"Certainly there is occasion for righteous and unselfish service in an earnest effort to accomplish protection and progress for the Indian race and this is particularly true right now."



**MANCHESTER (Iowa) DEMOCRAT \*\*\* May 10, 1916.**

**CATO SELLS NOT A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.**

Cato Sells has been too watchful, as a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to suit the purpose of some of the politicians. According to a Washington dispatch there is a scheme on foot to give Mr. Sells a seat in the House of Representatives, and in that way get him out of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is quite safe to say that Cato will remain where he is and continue to perform the duties of his office in a manner that will safeguard Indian rights and disappoint those who are trying to disregard them.

HOUSTON (Texas) CHRONICLE--May 20, 1916.

Sells Sees Sure Success for  
Wilson Plans Houston to  
Portend St. Louis Honor Plans

WACO (Tex) SEMI-  
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
May 10, 1916.

Judge Cato Sells is not an aspirant for continuance as Texas member of the Democratic National Committee. He has said he will not seek re-election. But one thing is certain, to-wit: that as National Committeeman Judge Sells made a record that is to his lasting credit. By his energy and efforts he so aroused Democratic sentiment in Texas that the state put \$50,000 in the Woodrow Wilson campaign fund in 1912—and that money helped out, too. We do not know who will succeed Judge Sells. It is a place of honor that any Texas Democrat would be proud to hold. The Tribune said, long ago, that if Colonel J. F. Wolters wants the honor, The Tribune will be glad to see him get it. That view has not been in any wise modified.

## Sells Sees Sure Success for Wilson; Visits Houston to Perfect St. Louis Hotel Plans

Hon. Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs and who will retire as national committeeman for the democratic party from Texas at St. Louis next month, was in Houston Friday.

Mr. Sells stated that he went to the San Antonio convention more to meet the men of the democratic party in Texas socially than to actively participate in the convention.

"This is not because I am taking less interest in affairs in Texas than I have heretofore," explained Mr. Sells, "nor will I take less interest hereafter, but for the same reason that I declined to be a candidate for re-election as national committeeman, I thought it proper that I should not be active in the work of the convention.

"I feel that in my connections at Washington I am so close to the administration that it is best that I should not engage in the party machinery."

As national committeeman, Mr. Sells met with the delegates elected to the St. Louis convention to discuss provisions for hotel accommodations and other like details. During his stay in Houston Friday he also took these matters up with C. J. Kirk, secretary of the delegation.

"More generally speaking," said Mr. Sells, "it is gratifying that Texas is still in the Wilson column and that its citizens are so unanimous in their support of the president's policies.

"It should be especially gratifying

to democrats everywhere that President Wilson has proven so successful in inspiring the confidence not only of every right thinking American, but of citizens of the world in general.

"The president has not only demonstrated his capacity for successful party leadership, but it has come to be recognized everywhere that he is the most masterful mind and potential factor in shaping and accomplishing constructive legislation that this government has ever known since the days of the formative period of the republic.

"It is pleasing to say that the outlook for his re-election is most favorable and that it now seems probable that it will come about as the result of a vote of approval from a majority of our entire voting citizenship as against a united opposition.

"The republican leaders are showing every indication of desperation. In their great desire for restoration to power they seem willing to sacrifice every principle. To me it is inconceivable that the betrayer of their party four years ago should have even received the slightest consideration as presidential candidate, but even though he shall not be nominated, he will unquestionably be the most potent single factor in the Chicago convention.

"At this time it does not look to me as though Roosevelt will be nominated. I am rather inclined to believe that Hughes will receive the nomination. In my judgment, however, if Roosevelt were nominated, President Wilson would be re-elected by an overwhelming vote. With Hughes as the republican nominee I can not see it otherwise than that President Wilson will again be triumphantly elected.

"The extreme views of Roosevelt would make him impossible as a presidential candidate at this time, and the fact that the republicans in their desperation are willing to drag the official ermine of the Supreme Court into party politics should invite such resentment as would destroy forever the possibilities of such an unfortunate precedent.

"To my mind, no greater menace to our institutions could be invited than the invitation for a judge holding the almost sacred responsibility of being a member of the highest tribunal of our land to do any act in his judicial capacity calculated to advance his political ambitions.

"I have faith in the patriotism and the understanding of the citizenship of this great republic and I confidently expect them to reflect all of these necessary elements of citizenship in an expression of approval of the great man who is now so marvelously avoiding the complications of the world's warfare and steering the ship of state into the harbor of peace and safety."

Mr. Sells leaves this evening for his home at Cleburne, where he will visit with friends for a few days, and after stopping off at a few other Texas points will go back to Washington next week.

WACO (Tex) SEMI-  
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
June 17, 1916.

Good words for Cato Sells, for his four years of service as a National Commiteeman from Texas, were in order, and we are glad that the Texas delegation to St. Louis spoke out as it did. Your work was highly creditable, Cato Sells, and will be remembered in right spirit by Texas Democrats.

LAWRENCE (Kans.) DEMO-  
CRAT -- 6/29/1916.

**Spoke to a Large Audience.**

Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, spoke in the chapel at Haskell Institute to a large audience of Indian teachers and other employees as well as many students of Haskell last Saturday evening. Quite a few people from town were also in the audience. H. B. Peairs introduced the distinguished speaker in a few well chosen words.

Mr. Sells brought out some of the salient points involved in the Indian question. He said that the service had undergone a radical change within recent years. The old reservation grafts had been abolished and while some instances might be quoted where the Indian was still being robbed, they are few as compared with former years. The average American citizen had become the friend of the Red man and owed him an obligation he can never repay. He was severe on the political trickster who would despoil the Indian of his patrimony. The Indian today has forgotten the blanket and Tepee and follows the plow rather than the chase.

Mr. Sells characterized the Indian race of today as a noble, sturdy race worthy of the best this Government can give him. He made a strong plea to the 6000 employees in the Indian service to save the lives of the Indian babies. Three out of five Indian babies die before they reach their third year. The service spent \$300,000 last year for hospitals and would spend as much again this year. The spea-

ker then stated that the greatest foe of the Indian was the Whiskey of the White Man. Mr. Sells thereupon showed himself a most bitter foe of Whiskey. The school system next received the praise of the speaker. There were 60,000 children of school age. The schools were divided into day schools, boarding schools and schools like Haskell for advanced students. There were 235 of the first, 73 of the second class and 34 of the higher grade in the country. Mr. Sells outlined a new system of vocational training now about to be introduced. The fifty years of iniquity inherited by the Indian service were being weeded out and the service placed on a sound practical basis. Mr. Sells thereupon made the remarkable statement that there were more Indians today in the Republic than there were five years ago. He said it was the duty of the Government to restore the Indian his constitution of which civilization had robbed him. He paid his respects to some vicious legislation now pending in Congress but failed to say just what such legislation was. Mr. Sells threatened to expose some members of Congress who were in the business of exploiting the Red Man. Some of them had Indian blood in them but Mr. Sells wished it known that it wasn't Senator Curtis of this state, whom he praised highly. Mr. Sells spoke for over two hours and most of his hearers were teachers of the Indian schools. They had come from a dozen states, some 400 of them, to attend the institute here.

## **SELLS ELECTRIFIES AUDIENCE WITH TALK REGARDING INDIANS**

**OPENS EYES OF PEOPLE HEAR-  
ING HIM AT INDIAN SCHOOL  
HERE LAST EVENING**

### **INDIANS NOT VANISHING RACE**

**Relates History of His Fight Against  
Liquor Evil in Connection  
With The Indian**

Not a person who heard Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, speak at the Indian school last evening but came away thrilled, enthused, and one might say electrified by his earnest words in behalf of the Indian.

The writer's first thought was "How did a man with such strong convictions for righteousness ever get the job," with so much political pulling going on, and whatever President Wilson has or has not done for the Mexicans he certainly did his best for the Indians when he persuaded Cato Sells to take the Indian Commissionership.

He opened by saying that the average man outside the reservation has no idea of what the Indian really is, and thinks what he has may be taken away from him with impunity. Not so thinks Mr. Sells. He is determined that the Indian shall have his civil rights before the law.

The idea that the Indian race is a vanishing race, which some people believe, is a mistaken one. It is not a vanishing race as figures will show, for last year there were 315 more births than deaths reported in the pine reservations. This is a state of

affairs very gratifying to the Commissioner for it marks a change from the conditions which made three out of five of all Indian children die. No, not a vanishing race, but a coming one. If this were not realized by the government then why these fine school buildings, hospitals, large appropriations? The Indians are a people to be reckoned with, and to do so they must be educated. There are 350,000 Indians in twenty four of the United States, of whom 60,000 are of school age.

Commissioner Sells then touched upon the new course of study which was evolved by the Indian department last year. He is proud of it, and declared that it is the best ever formulated for a settled purpose. He referred to the Indian department being the government department having the greatest opportunity for righteousness. It has the development of a people in its hands, responsible for its well being and future national life. There is one head to the department, with 6,000 people in co-operation, and the government behind them. It is the greatest opportunity ever known to make citizens, and the intent should be to make citizens with strong moral fibre—character should come first. The aim should be to make the Indian people independent. Teach them the dignity of labor. For this reason he believes in the vocational course of study. He is proud of it and its adoption is a red letter day in Indian life. These six institutes are being held to bring the course before the schools, and he impressed it upon the minds of the superintendents that they should learn all about it so they may know what they instructors are doing.

In the past fifty years the Red man has made a progress unequalled by any other people or nation in the same time. In this Mr. Sells is perfectly right for the writer well remembers—and it wasn't fifty years ago either—in the early days of South Dakota when the Indians with their tepees, blankets, tent poles and ponies would go from Yankton agency to the Jim River near Sioux City after kinnikinnic. Scarcely a word of English could they speak, and the squaws with their papposes on their backs would do the work

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while their noble lords would stride on ahead. But in that stride there was a nobility that proclaimed the real man of the future.

While the writer is digressing it might be apropos to mention the great change for the better present methods are from the time when the Indians were given rations, when it would take some of them who lived a long distance nearly all the time from one issue day to the next to go back and forth. It is true that yet there are some Indians—and they are not far from the French creek line—who go hungry in the winter. Some of them are old and they cannot take up with new ways, but on the whole the new regime is better, and time is showing it more and more.

To resume backward, as Samantha says, Mr. Sells closed by paying his respects to the liquor traffic—and he showed very plainly that he had no respect whatever for it. He has been a fighter from the first day of his term in office and a worker to keep whisky from the Indians for he says it is their worst enemy, and he is proud of the present laws against the introduction of liquor on Indian reservations.

Commissioner Sells is a strong speaker, a magnetic speaker, and as he asked for the co-operation of all from the superintendents to the boss farmers and janitor, he felt the assurance that he had it. These institutes have been a great success if for no other reason than that the Commissioner has been able to come in direct contact with the Indian educator and the Indians themselves, so that they may know what an enthusiast in their behalf he really is. He believes his job is the greatest one in the world, and he is going to work at it for all he is worth. Go to it, Commissioner. You've got the "pep" you advocate and may your efforts be crowned with success.

Commissioner Sells took occasion at the banquet Thursday to pay a well deserved compliment to John R. Brennan, who has been superintendent at Pine Ridge for almost sixteen years. He could not say enough for the conscientious way in which affairs had been administered under his regime.

Express  
 San Antonio, Tex  
 SEP 9 - 1916

#### WAIT A LITTLE WHILE.

We gather from the remarks of Cato Sells, sometime of Texas, but now one of the official family at Washington, that the re-election of President Wilson is now assured beyond the peradventure of a doubt and that it is practically all over except the shouting.

Mr. Sells advises that the Wilson sentiment in States usually Republican in former years is absolutely surprising; that everywhere, on the trains, in hotel lobbies, on the streets and wherever two or more persons are gathered together, in the East or in the West, there is unqualified endorsement of Wilson and prediction of his election.

Mr. Sells has been traveling over the Northern and Western section of the country and taking notes and he is very optimistic. Even more than that, he is enthusiastic. If he has laid any wagers on the result of the election he is already counting his profits and feeling the jingle of the coin in his pockets. It is not to be doubted that he is sincere, though possibly misguided as to the extent of the Wilson wave that is sweeping over the country, for there is corroborative evidence of optimism among the leaders of the Administration party, but there is such a thing as an enthusiast being

a little too previous. An astute politician who has some part in the direction of the National campaign for the election of Mr. Wilson told some of the party workers at headquarters a few days ago that it is not well to be too confident. Like Mr. Sells, they were claiming everything and were only seeing the bright side. Many an election, he told them, has been won in September and lost in November.

It is a peculiarity of political campaigns that conditions vary and public opinion fluctuates as the campaign proceeds. Soon after the nomination

of Mr. Hughes by the Republicans it was said that bets were being offered in the metropolis at odds of two to one that he would be elected. Shortly afterwards it was said that the odds had dropped to a 5-to-6 basis and then that they had disappeared altogether. That was very encouraging to the supporters of the President, but what has happened once may happen again. The pendulum that swings in one direction is apt to swing just as far in the other, if something does not happen to check its momentum. On the face of things as they appear at present, there is some warrant for Democratic optimism, but none whatever for overconfidence. The battle is yet to be won, or lost, for the battle has only just begun.

It is some time yet before the polls will open and no one can foretell what may happen between now and the fateful day in November. It is never well to be too sure of anything that is in the future.

SIOUX CITY (Iowa)  
TRIBUNE--8/29/16

# HON. CATO SELLS VISITS SIOUX CITY

Former Iowan, Now U. S. Indian Commissioner, Tells of Interesting Government Work For Red Men.

Quite unexpectedly and wholly unannounced, Hon. Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, dropped into Sioux City this morning on his way back from an official visit to the Dakota Indians. Last Sunday he addressed an audience of 7,000 Indians and Monday, before he left, a new baby was named after him.

Mr. Sells says he has traveled approximately 10,000 this spring, visiting Indian reservations, getting acquainted with the Indians and particularly studying their condition, needs and a way to supply those needs so as to do the most for the nation's wards.

He is enjoying his work immensely. It is a great philanthropic work by the government and he is carrying it out strictly in that spirit. He has gained 30 pounds in weight since he visited Sioux City as United States district attorney, and he looks in the pink of health and condition. It is about 10 years since he went to Texas and he went there expecting to drop entirely out of politics. And he did hide his light successfully for about five years. But when the Wilson campaign came on he was interested and now he is national committeeman from Texas, and a power in that great state.

Immediately upon his arrival he got busy hunting up old friends. His visits were necessarily short because he has to leave on the Northwestern train tonight for the east.

### Texas Good to Him.

That time fits, said Mr. Sells, is emphasized on my return to Sioux City, after more than 15 years since my activities here in the federal court in connection with my duties as United States district attorney for northern Iowa. The friendships formed in those days are among the warmest in my life, and along with other Iowans, will have a fixed place in my affections forever, although my new friends in

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 5.)



FORT WORTH (Texas)  
 STAR-TELEGRAM-----  
 Sept. 19, 1916.

GRAM

## FORT WORTH IS URGED AS CITY FOR FARM BANK BY CATO SELLS

BY LEO SACK,  
 Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—That Fort Worth is on the inside track, running several laps ahead of all other entries, for designation as the Southwestern headquarters of the Federal farm loan bank, is the opinion held here by Texans, who are watching the candidacies of Southwestern cities for this Federal recognition.

A factor that is regarded as being of tremendous help to Fort Worth is Judge Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, who, although his official residence is at Cleburne, has long identified himself with Fort Worth interests and is regarded as a resident of that city in the discussion of matters pertaining to its material development.

### Sells Is Active.

From the inception of Fort Worth's candidacy, Commissioner Sells has been exerting every influence at his command to boost that city's claims. During his recent trip West in connection with the office of Indian affairs, of which he is the head, he learned that the farm loan board was conducting a

hearing at Sioux City, Iowa, and although he was in the far northwestern corner of South Dakota, journeyed across that state and into Iowa in order that he could personally present Fort Worth's reasons to the members of the board.

Fort Worth is regarded as being particularly fortunate in having Commissioner Sells' active co-operation because of the fact that as a former Iowan, he is a life-long and intimate friend of Herbert Quick, for years a resident of that state, who is a member of the board. In addition, the commissioner has for years been on the most friendly terms with Capt. W. S. A. Smith of Sioux City, Iowa, another member of the board.

### Attends Hearing.

Following the hearing at Sioux City a few weeks ago, Commissioner Sells and the two former Iowans were the guests of honor at the banquet. Out of fear that their remarks on the occasion would be misinterpreted, Commissioners Quick and Smith suggested that Sells respond for them. This he did, and following the banquet had a long talk with his friends, in which he urgently suggested that Fort Worth's claims for the Southwestern headquarters be given the most careful consideration. He presented a mass of facts and figures to show that Fort Worth is the logical center.

Naturally the commissioners could make no promise to the Texan, but they assured him that Fort Worth's reasons would have the most careful and serious attention. In addition to using his personal influence with the two commissioners mentioned, Sells is bringing pressure to bear from other sources, through mutual friends, in behalf of Fort Worth.

### Confident of Success.

So hearty has been the response to his efforts that he feels that when the time comes to decide, the board members will be inclined to give Fort Worth preference over other contestants.

Upon the return of the farm loan board from their present trip through the West and Middle West, and before the itinerary for the Southern trip is determined, Commissioner Sells will again press Fort Worth's claims and in addition will urge that one of the hearings in Texas be conducted at that city. Because of the new policy of the board in holding more than one hearing in a state, if its size and agricultural importance suggests its advisability, he is certain that one of the Texas meetings will be staged at Fort Worth.

## FORT WORTH RECORD

OCTOBER 1, 1916.

**A Texas Electrifier**

Cato Sells of Texas is United States commissioner of Indian affairs. He has made a round of the reservations and has given it as his opinion that the American Indian is no longer a dependent, but Poor Lo is rapidly becoming a producer.

A Democratic administration made this possible.

Three years ago the United States inaugurated a big health movement among the Indians, and as a result of this Cato says the births are increasing rapidly.

Poor Lo isn't a pauper.

The wealth of the red men is about \$900,000,000, and includes 60,000,000 acres of land. There are 350,000 Indians in twenty-four states settled on eighty-four reservations. The Rapid City Journal makes this mention of the visit of Mr. Sells to a South Dakota Indian reservation:

Not a person who heard Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, speak at the Indian school last evening, but came away thrilled, enthused, and one might say electrified by his earnest words in behalf of the Indian. The writer's first thought was "How did a man with such strong convictions for righteousness ever get the job," with so much political pulling going on, and whatever President Wilson has or has not done for the Mexicans he certainly did his best for the Indians when he persuaded Cato Sells to take the Indian commissionership.

As Indian commissioner this Texan has shown administrative ability of a high order. He is a humanitarian as well as an administrator. He has won the confidence of the Indians and there has been no scandal connected with the department since Cato Sells was appointed to the office by President Wilson.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, AMERICAN.  
Oct. 1, 1916.

### Wilson Wise in Choice of Men.

One thing that will go far toward the re-election of President Wilson is the fact that he has been most fortunate in the selection of the men he called to his aid in the administration of the complicated affairs of government. There have been most regrettable cases of a president, desiring to reward his friends, or through the behests of party extremists, bosses and others, insisting upon the appointment to office of persons unfit for the place they desired, as, for instance, back to the days of the whisky ring during General Grant's administration, when honest men had to suffer by reason of the appointment of the wrong men to office, and, sad to relate, in some administrations coming later has this condition appeared, but during the four years of President Wilson's conduct of the high office there has been no cause for complaint from this source.

He has drawn about him a most excellent body of able, competent and honest men and among the large number so chosen none stands out today before the people as more honest, capable, and as one who has endeared himself to the people with whom he has to deal, than does Hon Cato Sells of Texas, commissioner of Indian affairs.

The Indian has been long suffering. In his original state he knew not what were his rights or how he was being abused or robbed, but with the coming of his education, the slow assistance of the government, too many times hampered by

designing officials, he at last reached the point when he knew if he was being rightly or wrongly treated and when this situation did dawn upon him, his acumen passed the point of belief. He was quick to see and as quick to appreciate or condemn. The following from the Rapid City (S. D.) Journal, printed up in Indian reservation country of the north, will show in what esteem Mr. Sells is held by those most directly interested. The Journal says:

Not a person who heard Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, speak at the Indian school last evening, but came away thrilled, enthused, and one might say electrified by his earnest words in behalf of the Indian.

The writer's first thought was "How did a man with such strong convictions for righteousness ever get the job," with so much political pulling going on, and whatever President Wilson has or has not done for the Mexicans he certainly did his best for the Indians when he persuaded Cato Sells to take the Indian commissioner-ship.

This little item was reprinted in the Carlisle Arrow, the paper printed at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., from which place have come forth the best educated Indians of the country. It was appreciated there among the educated and enlightened Indians who have studied their own problems and who know best of all what Commissioner Sells has been doing for the Indian.

Texas has been honored in the selection of several of its favored sons for important places in government, a fact of which the people of Texas feel proud, and particularly so inasmuch as all of these appointees have taken the most prominent stand by reason of their signal ability, and all will receive this commendation of Commissioner Sells with the greatest degree of pleasure.

# IND. COMMISSIONER CATO SELLS GIVES VERY ENCOURAGING VIEW AS TO THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The following letter just received from Hon. Cato Sells is not only a deeply interesting and comprehensive view of the present political situation, but is a fair and impartial outlook of the future, which, according to other competent judges as well as Mr. Sells gives the encouragement that the balance is surely turning in favor of President Wilson. This thought is giving Democrats daily more hope of victory at the polls in the coming election. The letter will bear close analysis and is as follows:

Department of the Interior,  
Office Commissioner Indian Affairs,  
Washington, Oct. 3, 1916.  
Mr. J. R. Ransone, Jr.,  
Cleburne, Texas.

My Dear Ransone:

Complying with your request for my view of the political outlook.

The developing situation has rarely been so interesting as in this presidential campaign. This is true because of its uniqueness, growing out of many unusual conditions.

President Wilson has surpassed the expectations of his most ardent friends in constructive accomplishments, and has justified the support of all right-minded citizens. This is so apparent that I cannot believe otherwise than that there will be such a response as will for all time encourage true interpretation of the genius of American institutions and its exemplification in legislative enactments.

In view of the numerical strength of the Democrats, Republicans and Progressives at the last presidential election and the tendency of the latter two to reunite, the strength of the president in theretofore Republican states is very remarkable.

That there is widespread sentiment in favor of his re-election is certain and generally conceded by our opponents, but that they are making a tremendous effort with the support of some powerful factors is apparent.

Altogether, I am confident of success. However, frankness compels me to say that this optimism is based somewhat upon my confidence in the intelligence and genuine Americanism of our people. I believe the president will carry practically all of the trans-Mississippi states; that he will make large inroads into the Middle West, and get some surprising results in the East.

More specifically: Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada

and Montana are certainly Democratic, with a probability of carrying New Mexico, Washington, Nebraska and South Dakota, and a possibility of success in California, Oregon, Wyoming, Idaho and North Dakota. Indiana will undoubtedly give Wilson its electoral vote, and it is practically sure that Wisconsin will do likewise. Michigan and Ohio are within our reach. Kentucky and Tennessee are sure. West Virginia looks good. Maryland and New Jersey are regarded Democratic. Connecticut and Massachusetts are showing Wilson strength beyond all expectations and are considered at least doubtful. I will not be surprised if New York City gives our electoral ticket approaching 200,000 majority, which would insure the State for Wilson. This may seem big, but there are conditions in New York which justify hopeful results. As it looks now, having the labor vote and Tammany enthusiastically with us, New York is almost certain.

To this must be added the always dependable old South.

When there has been a close contest, I have never before felt so confident.

Sincerely yours,  
CATO SELLS.

WACO, TEXAS, SEMI-  
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
Oct. 11, 1916.

AMONG THE INDIANS.

Cato Sells Their Best Friend in Many  
a Year.

The oldest citizens of the Lower Brule Reservation say that Commissioner Sells is the second Commissioner of Indian Affairs to set foot on the reservation. A long time ago Commissioner Brown visited this agency for a few hours.

Commissioner Sells made a close inspection of the agency and school, and drove more than a hundred miles visiting from house to house on the reservation. He shook hands with practically every Indian, man, woman and child, on the reservation and came back the second time and met and talked and walked with nearly 3000 Sioux Indians from all parts of North and South Dakota.

He covered more ground, met more people, went straight to the base of more business, and made more friends for the Indians among white people, and more friends for himself among the Sioux Indians than any man who has visited South Dakota in many years. We most worked ourselves to death trying to keep up with him. We failed to keep up, and recommend any one desiring to practice the strenuous life to follow him for just one week. He is a human dynamo and his visit to this reservation has been an inspiration to each person here, be he Indian, employe or school student.—Brule (S. D.) Farmer and Stockman.

The news item we print from Brule, South Dakota, is just one of the many evidences of the useful work that Cato Sells, of Texas, is achieving as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It was indeed happy fortune for the Indians when the Secretary of the Interior called Judge Sells to be the head of the Indian Bureau. No predecessor in that office has given to its work the faithful, intelligent, personal attention that has characterized the administration of this Texan. As a result the Indian is now an increasing, instead of a decreasing, race.

CLEBURNE, TEX., MORNING  
REVIEW \*\* 10/15/16.

COMMISSIONER SELLS  
MAKES FINE IMPRESSION

The oldest citizens of the Lower Brule Reservation say that Commissioner Sells is the second Commissioner of Indian Affairs to set foot on this reservation. A long time ago Commissioner Brown visited this agency for a few hours.

Commissioner Sells made a close inspection of the agency and school, and drove more than a hundred miles visiting from house to house on the reservation. He shook hands with practically every Indian man, woman and child on the reservation, and came back the second time and met and talked and walked with nearly 3,000 Sioux Indians from all parts of North and South Dakota.

He covered more ground, met more people, went straight to the base of more business, and made more friends for the Indians among white people, and more friends for himself among the Sioux Indians than any man who has visited South Dakota in many years. We most worked ourselves to death trying to keep up with him. We failed to keep up and recommend any one desiring to practice the strenuous life to follow him for just one week. He is a human dynamo and his visit to this reservation has been an inspiration to each person here, be he Indian, employe, or school student.—Brule (S. D.) Farmer and Stockman.

# NATION'S FUTURE DECLARED SAFE IN HANDS OF WILSON

Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner,  
Addresses the Wilson  
Club, Showing Constructive  
Work Done.

IOWA TO SUPPORT WILSON

Dollar Campaign Fund to Be  
Raised to Secure Re-election  
of President — Tom  
Steele Praised.

Cato Sells, Indian commissioner, speaking last night at the Wilson for President club dinner at the West hotel, prophesied that the democratic party has entered upon a long period of activity; that with the continued ascendancy of another term of four years democracy will stay in power for another quarter of a century.

Mr. Sells also asserted that, as a result of his observations, it was his firm belief that President Wilson would be given big majorities in Illinois, New York and Ohio, the strategical states in the presidential election. He said that indications were that New York state would roll up a majority for the president of close to 35,000.

#### To Carry West.

"The swing toward President Wilson during the last two weeks will serve to give his candidacy a big majority in the states of Oklahoma, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Montana, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Wisconsin, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut, New York and Illinois," Mr. Sells said, "with the probability that Minnesota and South Dakota will bring his electoral vote up to 328.

"There has been a marvelous upheaval in Illinois. Reports from Minnesota are almost unbelievable. And Michigan is almost a counterpart of Minnesota."

"How about Iowa?" Mr. Sells was asked.

#### Iowa for Wilson.

"There is an unusual, remarkable condition in Iowa," Mr. Sells replied. "Iowa will be found in the democratic column if sentiment over the state remains as it is today. Thanks to Mr. Jno. C. Kelly and the Sioux City Tribune, Iowa is on the right path. Great credit is due The Tribune for its patriotic work in this territory."

Someone asked: "How about the women in Illinois, where do they stand on the presidential question?"

"The women of Illinois are for President Wilson," Mr. Sells answered. "When I tell you that Jane Addams, the greatest woman on earth since Frances Willard, is for Wilson, that should be enough. Without a question the Illinois women are strong supporters of the president."

#### Not Political Address.

Mr. Sells said that he had not made a political speech this year and was not anticipating one. He praised speeches delivered during the evening by State Sen. E. P. Farr, William Mulvaney, of Cherokee, and W. B. Palmer, who spoke before him.

"I am glad that there are republicans and progressives here tonight, not as such, but here to serve a greater cause, here as Americans, loving their country and seeking to do honor to President Wilson, the greatest man that this country has produced in a century," said Mr. Sells.

#### Confident of Success.

"I have traveled 10,000 miles during the last few months, over the country three times and up and down the Pacific coast. Recently I was in the east

to consult with Secretary Lane. I also talked with members of the national committee in New York. Last Saturday I was in Chicago at the western democratic headquarters where I had a talk with Senator Walsh. As a result of my observations in my travels I firmly believe that President Wilson will get at least 328 electoral votes.

"Never have I been so confident of success. In every crisis the American people always rise to the occasion. It is beyond my comprehension that patriotic citizens should fail to support the Wilson administration. The president is the living exponent of all that is good in Americanism.

#### Chicago Indorsement.

"The upheaval of the last 10 days will grow and a verdict of righteousness will be registered. It will be an approval of red blood and brains as exemplified by Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Sells read two sentences from an editorial in yesterday's Chicago Examiner, a Hearst publication, which has opposed the president ever since he has been in office. The speaker said that he was never more astonished than when he read the editorial which indorses President Wilson.

"The Chicago Examiner, which has been unable to agree with the foreign policies of President Wilson," Mr. Sells read, "indorses his Adamson act, the rural credits measure and the child labor law and his other pieces of constructive legislation. People should find in these measures plenty of reasons to vote for Woodrow Wilson."

#### Members Applaud.

Mr. Sells termed this unexpected change on the part of one of Hearst's publications as most remarkable. He said that the editorial probably would appear in all of the Hearst newspapers and magazines.

The enthusiastic members of the club applauded Mr. Sells vigorously at the close of his speech. He was given a rising vote of thanks for attending the dinner and delivering the address.

#### Dollar Campaign On.

J. G. Gotch, chairman of the Wilson club, presided at the dinner. At the close of the speeches a motion was unanimously passed to launch a campaign for \$1 contributions to be given to the national democratic committee. Postmaster Kerberg made a motion that The Tribune conduct the campaign and the motion carried by a unanimous vote.

John H. Kelly suggested that a "dollar club" be organized and asked for opinions from men present as to a method of starting the work. Homer Johnson indorsed Mr. Kelly's suggestion and urged that The Tribune take it up. Mr. Kerberg's motion came after a general discussion of the suggestions, and first contributions were made by those at the dinner.

#### No Hughes Remedy.

Mr. Mulvaney, in his speech, declared that Hughes was offering criticism of Wilson without one syllable of constructive legislation as a remedy for the matters of which he complains. He said that there isn't a man in the public eye today who is so well equipped to handle the future of this country as President Wilson.

"President Wilson has been a man who has kept us out of the war," said Mr. Mulvaney. "He kept us at peace because he knew of the enormous cost war would have meant."

#### Wilson Curbed Wall Street.

"There never has been an administration since Andrew Jackson's time that has not played to Wall street. Your president is the first who has had the nerve to say to Wall street, 'Be careful.' He is the first man who has had enacted measures which take the power out of Wall street. He is largely responsible for the prosperity we now enjoy."

Mr. Mulvaney predicted that Iowa will roll up an overwhelming majority for President Wilson, who, he declared, has "maintained an honorable peace with all of the nations of the world."

#### Unequaled Prosperity.

"We are enjoying a prosperity never equaled before," Mr. Mulvaney declared. "The United States never looked so good as it does today. The country is the biggest in the world. In order to continue in this light we must re-elect Woodrow Wilson. There are not half as many republicans and democrats as there used to be, but the woods are full of Americans who are going to vote for President Wilson."

Mr. Palmer predicted that Iowa will go democratic. He urged the democrats to pull together and said that the Wilson club here is doing much toward the success of Wilson in Iowa.

#### Patriotic Duty.

"It is the patriotic duty of every American to vote for President Wilson and Tom Steele," Mr. Palmer said. "Mr. Steele has accomplished more during his one term as congressman from this district than any other man who ever represented the district in Washington." He declared that the independent voter will be a big factor in the election. He said that he expected to see the election swung by them.

#### Constructive Legislation.

Mr. Palmer praised the president's legislative achievements, including the income tax, the rural credits act, the child labor law, the good roads bill, the federal reserve act, the army and navy development and the Adamson eight-hour act. He said that the greatest act of all is that the president kept the United States out of war.

Senator Farr referred to the Adamson act and the president's Mexican policy which, he declared, were the only two things which Hughes dared to attack in his campaign tours of the country in his own behalf. The speaker criticized Hughes for not expressing his opinion, if he had one, when the country was on the verge of a railroad strike.

#### Hughes Eloquently Silent.

"When the railroad crisis came, Mr. Hughes was the leader of a great party, but he failed to express a policy he would pursue in case of the crisis," the senator said. "Why didn't he proclaim his ideas? If he had any, did he have any better ones than President Wilson? Did you hear a word out of him? Not a word."

Mr. Farr said that 90 per cent of the men that he has talked to have declared that the president's Mexican policy has been right. He said that the United States should offer Mexico bread, instead of the sword. He said that it has been no dishonor in not going to war, especially when it would have been easy to whip poor little Mexico, and that when anyone criticizes the president's policy toward Mexico he has failed to look fairly into the situation.



**GUARDING THE RED INDIANS' INTERESTS.**

The United States Department of the Interior and its bureau for service to be rendered to American Indians deserve more appreciation than they are likely to get, for the way in which an end is being put to the long-continued exploitation of the aborigines by unscrupulous Indians and whites. Secretary Lane and Commissioner Sells, working under an inherited defective administrative system, and enforcing far from up to date legislation, have saved millions of dollars for their wards during the years they have had them in charge. They have supervised the collection of royalties owed to the Indians by renters of their lands, and in such a manner as to reduce losses to a minimum. They have induced the holding of lands in severalty as a way to protect the Indian from himself and from his covetous neighbors, and at the same time to add greatly to the taxable area on which states of the Southwest and Northwest can levy.

Steadily and surely individuals are being trained and aided for civic duties and for social contacts that, in the not distant future, will take them and their children up into the full stream of the national life. Tribal residence and loyalty, collective ownership of lands, and the old nomadic habits are passing. At the same time, where the nation is under obligation to execute laws that conserve such tribal and collective interests as remain, it does so; and never has there been more official vigilance than now in thwarting the covetousness of the men, Indian, half-breed or white, who, as lawyers, land agents, promoters of mining enterprises, and claim collectors, so long have preyed on the descendants of the original dwellers.

Secretary Lane's thorough study of the entire land problem of the West unquestionably has aided him in shaping the department's attitude toward the Indian landowners. What has been done has been, as far as possible, consistent with the general policy of the nation. The aim, as with the white man, is to get the Indian on to the land as a producer, as a self-controlled, intelligent citizen, and not to let him drift along as a pampered member of a tribal group. In short, the effort is to Americanize him, much after the manner that the white emigrant from Europe is being influenced in communities that are awake to the duty of breaking up the racial colonies to be found in all large towns. To this end the Indian is being helped to become a distinct owner of his own land in regions where he will be obliged to stand on his own feet. And while the process of adjustment is under way, the nation is finding ways to serve the Indian's interests by being his lawyer, banker, collector of royalties, practical teacher and friend.

The above editorial was published in The Christian Science Monitor of October 19, which issue has just reached The Enterprise. It is reproduced as reflecting the appreciation of the general public for the splendid work of our townsman Cato Sells.



GREAT FALLS, MONT.,  
DAILY TRIBUNE,  
Oct. 31, 1916.

## COMMISSIONER SELLS IN CITY

Head of Bureau of Indian Affairs Here From Washington for a Brief Visit.

Hon. Cato Sells, Indian commissioner of the United States, arrived in Great Falls yesterday, and is registered at the Rainbow. Commissioner Sells is on one of his frequent journeys of investigation into the affairs of the Indians in these parts. He has been visiting agencies that never saw an Indian commissioner before; and this is no new experience for him, for Cato Sells is a tremendous worker and sifts things in his department to the bottom himself, instead of turning the work over to a subordinate. He has created a revolution in his department and accomplished vast improvements in the condition of the Indians of the United States. The Sioux City Journal, a strong republican newspaper, recently paid Cato Sells this high compliment:

"One of the most effective exhibits of the Wilson administration is Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs. With his zeal, his enthusiasm and his comprehension of the problem he has in hand,

Mr. Sells would be an asset for any administration. Mr. Sells is now a Texan when he is at home, but he once was an Iowan, and strong ties of affection still bind him to the old state. It is his delight to return to Iowa on occasion and renew old friendships. He is as unconventional and effervescent as he was in the days of the Cleveland administration, when he came to Sioux City as United States district attorney to transact business of the federal court. He has reached middle age possessed of vigorous health and a passion for work. Since he became commissioner of Indian affairs he has consecrated his splendid vigor and his liking for work to an absorbing aspiration to make something of the Indian. As he speaks of his task and the possibilities of it, he infects his hearers with some of his own enthusiasm. He is greatly impressed by the humanitarian aspects of the Indian problem. He has a vision of a race of people raised from degradation and dependence to full qualification for American citizenship. The vision is to be realized, Mr. Sells believes, through a liberal and practical education, which will teach the Indian how to be both self-respecting and self-sustaining. Through the federal Indian schools and otherwise a good start already has been made in this direction, and practical results already have been secured. Mr. Sells has great admiration for Indian character and unbounded faith in the Indian's future. He feels that in his present place he is able to be of real service to humanity. Mr. Sells' friends in Iowa rejoice that he is so happy in his official relation and that his present task is so congenial to him. There is no politics in the friendliness which Iowa feels toward Cato Sells, and none in the friendships which he retains in this state. Good luck to him, and Godspeed."

CLEBURNE, TEX., MORNING  
REVIEW -- 10/10/16.

**JUDGE CATO SELLS MAKES  
LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.**

Judge Cato Sells, Indian commissioner, has sent to National Democratic Executive Committeeman Wm. Poindexter a contribution of \$250 to be credited to the Johnson County campaign fund for expenses of the national campaign. Judge Sells is always loyal and active in all Democratic affairs, willing to give his time and his money to the cause.

CLATSOP (Texas) ENTERPRISE--Nov. 17, 1916.

WILL NOT CATO SELLS TO SUCCEED HOUSTON?

There is talk that David K. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, is a good man and has given the department a high reputation. It is understood he will resign. Inasmuch as the department is practically accredited, it would be our duty to hope that the mantle fall upon another Texas. The man who has been mentioned for Texas the last year is Cato Sells. He is a man of high character and has been a member of the...

CEDAR VALLEY TIMES, VINTON, IOWA.

Nov. 13, 1916.

There was talk all over this country of petitioning Hughes to retain Cato Sells, as Indian commissioner should the republican nominee be elected. What a tribute to the efforts of our brilliant townsman!

Cato Sells has given a great deal of study to the subject of Indian affairs and he has a large fund of information on all subjects connected with them. He has a high reputation for his work in this line and his energy and executive ability in public affairs, more friends among the people of the country, his own employees, and with his ability and energy he would be a worthy successor to Secretary Houston. It is to be desired to give up the position he has so long held.

CLEBURNE (Texas) ENTERPRISE--Nov.17,1916.

### WHY NOT CATO SELLS TO SUCCEED HOUSTON?

Texas claims David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture. He is a good man and has given the department able administration. It is understood he will resign. Inasmuch as this department is practically accredited, it would be eminently fitting that the mantle fall upon another Texan. The Enterprise suggests as that Texan the Hon. Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner. He is eminently capable of handling this department in the same efficient, high-class manner he has handled the Indian department. The whole country is aware of the splendid management of this department that heretofore has been merely a sinecure. Judge Sells has put the Indian Department on the map, has placed Texas in the limelight, and he has been a credit to the Democratic administration.

Of course there will be pressure brought to bear upon Judge Sells to keep him in the present department, but when a man has so signally succeeded in one department, it seems but right to advance him when occasion arises.

Judge Sells has given a great deal of study to agriculture, and he has a large fund of information on all subjects of interest to farmers and those kindred subjects. No man of our acquaintance has more energy than Judge Sells, greater executive ability in public affairs, more friends among the public and among his own employes, and with his ability and his energy he would be a worthy successor to Secretary Houston, in case he decides to give up the position he has so signally honored.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS  
Nov. 18, 1916.

**M'ADOO AFTER FATHER-IN-LAW?**

**Cato Sells, Here from the West,  
Talks of 1920 Presidency.**

Here's the first of the 1920 presidential booms. It was released in Chicago today by Cato Sells, United States commissioner of Indian affairs, who is returning to Washington from an official tour of the two Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana and Wyoming.

It's democratic and it's McAdoo, son-in-law of President Wilson and secretary of the treasury.

"During the last six months I have visited all of the trans-Mississippi, Pacific coast and northwestern states," said Mr. Sells. "While the popularity of President Wilson greatly overshadows everybody everywhere, I constantly met enthusiastic admirers of Secretary of the Interior Lane and of the secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo. The western people love both of them.

"Secretary Lane could have anything he wants from the new and probably determining political power of the future, but, since he is not eligible to the presidency, they are hoping that President Wilson will appoint him to the Supreme court of the United States."

And here comes the McAdoo boom:

"The McAdoo sentiment is so apparent and universal," declared Commissioner Sells, "that if the next democratic candidate for president were to be chosen now it is my opinion that he would certainly be the present secretary of the treasury. Throughout the entire west Secretary McAdoo is given credit for much of the progressive legislation enacted during the last four years. He is regarded as a constructive statesman of exceptional ability, courage and human sympathy. The west wants him for president."

Mr. Sells stopped over in Chicago to visit his son and two daughters, who are students at the University of Chicago.

FT. WORTH, TEX., STAR-  
TELEGRAM -- 11/20/16

**CATO SELLS RETURNS  
TO CAPITAL BRINGING  
1920 McADOO BOOM**

**BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Although 1920 is a long time off and the road to the Democratic convention is a long one, Cato Sells of Cleburne, commissioner of Indian affairs, returned to Washington today with a boom for Secretary McAdoo as President Wilson's successor.

Because of the enthusiasm which greeted McAdoo in Texas last week, Sells believes that state will look favorably upon his candidacy.

"Throughout the entire West," he said, "the McAdoo sentiment is so apparent and so universal that if the next Democratic presidential candidate were to be chosen now it is my opinion that McAdoo would be named. He is given much credit for the progressive legislation enacted in the last four years and is regarded as a constructive statesman of exceptional ability, courage and human sympathy."

FT. WORTH, TEX., STAR-  
TELEGRAM - 11/19/16.

# WASHINGTON IS EXCITED OVER PERSONNEL OF NEW CABINET

BY LEO SACK,  
Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Washington is exciting itself a great deal now over the personnel of President Wilson's new cabinet.

Although there is still four months for the present cabinet to serve, speculation is rife as to which ones of the present members will be in office after March 4. Rumor has it that several changes are pending, but only President Wilson knows this.

Reports have been freely circulated that Secretary Baker will give up the war portfolio, but the secretary denies this. Whether this be true or not, it is a fact the secretary's alleged utterances comparing the soldiers of Villa "got him in bad" and patriotic organizations here and elsewhere united in demanding his resignation. The secretary denied that he had made any such comparison and took no notice of the demands for his resignation.

To offset this so-called "break," however, generous credit is being given Baker for the result in Ohio. Cleveland is his home and the Ohio metropolises gave the President such a splendid lead that it more than overcame the hostile vote in Cincinnati and influenced a Wilson plurality in other parts of the state. Without Ohio's twenty-four votes the President would have lost. And politics count for something.

### Daniels May Go.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels is also being mentioned as one of those who may leave the President's family circle. But of this nothing can be learned other than administration critics have constantly and continually ridiculed the navy boss. The Raleigh editor has been the target for many dangerous Republican shots at the administration.

That Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will retain his high place, none doubt. Secretary McAdoo is regarded as one of the strongest, if not the strongest, member of the cabinet. In addition to being a splendid and efficient executive, he is regarded as a capable politician, and also—he is the President's son-in-law. This combination, brains and family ties, is cal-

culated to keep him in the treasury.

All indications are that the two Texas members of the cabinet will be on the job after March 4. Attorney General Gregory has proved to be a capable officer and a wise counselor and under his direction the department of justice has come into closer touch with the people.

Postmaster General Burleson, for one thing, because of patronage matters and the big political machine which he controls, is not one of the most popular members of the cabinet; at least he is so regarded in Washington, but even his worst enemies see him directing the postoffice department for another four years.

### Texas Members Safe.

Most Washington observers believe the President can greatly strengthen his cabinet and by so doing strengthen his administration, but who will be eliminated and who will be substituted none can say.

Unless something unexpected develops the places of the Texas members of the cabinet are regarded as safe. And should, perchance, they or any other of the President's advisers be replaced provision surely will be made for them in some other quarter. Chances are they would be assigned to some high diplomatic post or named to some important commission.

Another factor to be considered in connection with the two Texans in the cabinet is their relations with Colonel House. This astute Texan is generally credited for the Burleson and Gregory selections and as the friendship between the President and his Texas-New York friend appears to be as warm and as cordial as ever there is no reason for believing that either Burleson or Gregory will be found missing when the new cabinet is announced.

Of course, the cabinet members, near the end of this administration, will as

a formality submit their resignations. Then it will be up to the President to accept them or reject them as he sees fit.

This procedure will also apply, it is thought, in the cases of other officials occupying less important executive position. With the exception of Solicitor Cone Johnson of the state department, it is believed all Texans here occupying government positions will be retained. Johnson several months ago announced that he would retire towards the close of the year regardless of whether Wilson or Hughes is elected. Since the President's re-election, he has made no announcement to the contrary.

### Cato Sells Strong.

In the case of Cato Sells of Cleburne, commissioner of Indian affairs, it is thought he will remain in his present place—or be given a better place—regardless of what happens to the other Texans. Sells has undoubtedly administered his department with wisdom and benefit to the government and its Indian wards. In addition to this he has proved to be of political worth to the administration. This is demonstrated in the case, particularly, of North Dakota, where the Indian vote is large, and in the case of a close race—as was the contest in that state—of sufficient importance to swing the state and its five electoral votes. The Indians supported the President and he carried North Dakota. Prior to the election, Commissioner Sells made two trips to that state.

FT. WORTH, TEX., RECORD.  
Nov. 20, 1916.

The Cleburne Enterprise is booming Cato Sells of Texas for secretary of agriculture. It is expected that David F. Houston, present secretary of agriculture, will resign. Judge Cato Sells is commissioner of Indian affairs. He has done more for the Indians than any man in America and, according to the Enterprise, which is correct, "Judge Sells has put the Indian department on the map, has placed Texas in the limelight and has been a credit to the Democratic administration." There would be a howl should Cato Sells be separated from the Indians. But he is said to be eminently qualified to fill the office of secretary of agriculture.

PINK NORTH RECORD

Nov. 22, 1916

CLEBURNE (Tex) MORNING REVIEW  
November 22, 1916

In the discussions preceding the formation of the new cabinet and other official changes at Washington it is a matter of congratulation to Cleburne and Texas people that whenever the name of Hon. Cato Sells of Cleburne, Texas, is mentioned it is complimentary and with it goes the acknowledgement that he has been a faithful, honest and efficient official. There is considerable talk that he may be promoted to some place in the cabinet. Mr. Sells is a big man and will fill any place which he accepts with honor and distinction. He is a credit to the administration and he has been recognized as a very effective worker during the heated campaign just closed. That he will be rewarded is certain.



RECEIVED (1916) 11/30/16  
AN APPRECIATIVE  
LETTER FROM  
CATO SELLS

FORT WORTH RECORD

Nov. 25, 1916.

President Wilson has declared for a simple inauguration and it is accepted as certain by government officials that there will be no inaugural ball. Officials point to the recent death of his sister, Mrs. Anne Howe, the fact that March 4 falls on Sunday next year and the prospect that the European war will still be in progress, as reasons why the next inaugural exercises will be as simple as possible. William McAdoo is said to be the finest dancer in Washington. Cato Sells isn't, but Cato knows where to find his hat.

Faint, illegible text from the original newspaper clipping, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

CLEBURNE (Tex) DAILY  
ENTERPRISE--11/30/16

# AN APPRECIATIVE LETTER FROM CATO SELLS

FT. WORTH (Tex) RECORD  
Dec. 3, 1916.  
CATO SELLS IS ONE  
DEMOCRAT WHO  
WORK FOR HIS P...

Editor The Enterprise.

Dear Sir: I have read your editorial "Why Not Cato Sells to Succeed Houston," and want to thank you heartily for your further evidence of interest in my welfare. I would be less than human if I did not appreciate the numerous similar expressions coming to me, not only from Texas, but elsewhere throughout the United States.

However I realize that Texas now has at least her full share of cabinet recognition, and that unless there should be some unexpected change, no Texan could properly hope for such preferment. Anyway, these commendations and suggestions are significant of good will and deeply move me, particularly when they come from home folks.

I have long since adopted a philosophy in life, the chief thought of which is the giving of the best service of which I am capable to immediate opportunity, thinking always that such a performance of duty not only gives to one's self the greatest possible satisfaction, but that it is the proper conception of official responsibility.

To me there is unbounded happiness in the triumph of good government as exemplified in the administration of Woodrow Wilson, and it is magnified many times since it comes about through the fidelity to a true interpretation of our institutions by a pronouncement of the electorate of the South and West who have made certain the perpetuation of Democratic ascendancy without the aid or consent of New York or its allied influences.

Be assured now and always, that every evidence of confidence in me coming from those I have learned to love inspires me to greater effort that I may merit their continued approval.

Sincerely yours,  
CATO SELLS.

FT. WORTH (Tex) RECORD  
Dec. 3, 1916.

# CATO SELLS IS ONE DEMOCRAT WHO CAN WORK FOR HIS PARTY

Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
Writes Editor of Record  
Thanks for Story About Getting  
a Cabinet Job.

Cato Sells is a genuine Democrat. He knows that some of his Texas friends believe he would make a good man in Wilson's cabinet, but he is satisfied to work for the party as commissioner of Indian affairs and has so stated in a letter to Hugh Nugent Fitzgerald.

The letter explains itself, and follows:  
"WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Mr. Hugh N. Fitzgerald, Fort Worth, Texas—My Dear Hugh: I desire to express appreciation of your recent editorial mention of me in connection with the reorganization of President Wilson's cabinet. Distinguished preferment may properly be the ambition of every American, and I have little faith in the declaration of any man in denial. "However, in view of the fact that Texas has been so signally honored in this respect, it would be unwarranted to anticipate that our state should receive further cabinet consideration, and this is particularly true so long as these distinguished gentlemen consent to a continuance of their valuable service to the President.

"Altogether and in any event there is glory enough for us all if not otherwise than participating in the re-established forward march of Democracy toward the goal of equality before the law, thus vouchsafed to every citizen in a manner glorious to contemplate, freed from the political bondage of those who have and would dominate the legislative policies of the government for the perpetuation of their selfish oligarchy, the genius of which is self and power.

"The inevitable and new alignment of the South and West is significant of a future fraught with harmonious conception reflecting the genius of our institutions and contemplates a development and prosperity heretofore unknown south of the Ohio and west of the Missouri rivers.

"This new situation is the legitimate outgrowth of the constructive legislation of the Wilson administration, with particular reference to the federal reserve bank law, the farm loan bank act, the shipping bill and the prospective growth of pan-American trade.

"While these legislative enactments are now only basically established, their workout is certain to create and perpetuate a sympathetic and co-operative political and commercial alignment between the South and the West.

"The conspicuous aftermath election indication is that New York and its allied influences will not hereafter be the dominating and determining factor in Democratic national convention or presidential election results. Peace and prosperity for the whole people, directed and effected by this new political power, seems to be the inevitable watchword of the future; its accomplishment guaranteeing opportunity to every liberty-loving, home-building and wealth-producing citizen of the republic.

"We have secured a freedom which refuses longer to pay tributes to Caesar.

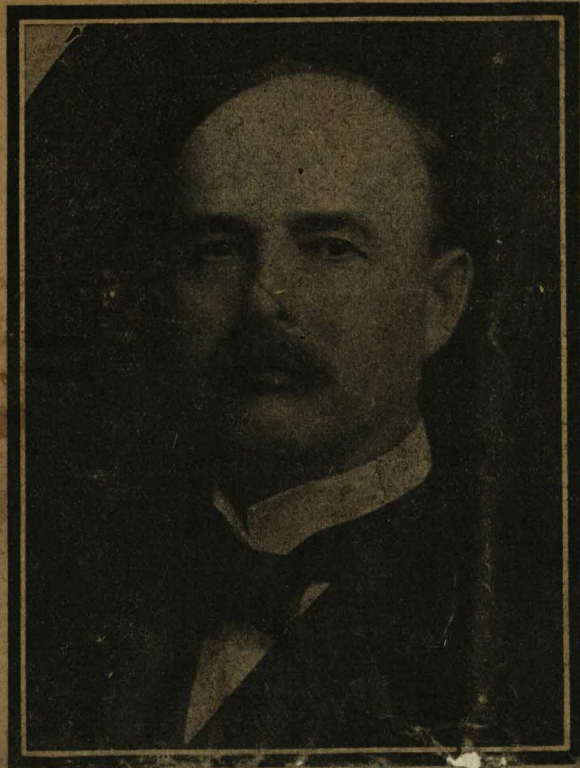
"The tide of trade of the largest wealth-producing section of the United States is destined to travel the shorter and less expensive route by way of the Texas gulf coast, on rail and water, to the consuming millions of the world, with corresponding growth of population and increased prosperity, including the enhancement of real estate and industrial values, the chief beneficiary of which will be Texas. Participating in and contributing to its consummation will be the large part of the country lying west of the Mississippi river.

"Isn't it worth while for Texans to justify our proclamation that the Lone Star state is the Gibraltar of the Democratic party, and to participate so largely in this glorious achievement?"

"I am proud that I am a Texan and a Democrat. Sincerely yours,  
"CATO SELLS."

CLEBURNE (Tex) ENTERPRISE--12/5/16.

# JUDGE SELLS GLORIES IN DEMOCRATIC VICTORY



Judge Cato Sells.

November 25, 1916.

My Dear Otis:

I am overwhelmed with gratitude to those friends like yourself who are so generously commending my public service and suggesting me for further preferment. I am sure it is hardly probable that you fully realize the depth of my appreciation and the degree to which I am encouraged for greater effort that I may justify these splendid expressions of good will.

After all, the best thing in life is the confidence and friendship of those who know you best and thus have opportunity to measure your purpose and comprehend your vision. To me the pronouncement of duty well done is the greatest possible compensation.

A denial of ambition as associated with devotion to duty would be a contradiction of human experience, and I make no such pretention. However, there is no probability of Cabinet preferment being conferred upon me if for no other reason than because of the recognition heretofore given distinguished and worthy Texans, each of whom during the present administration has been an honor to our State in the performance of his respective functions in the immediate council of the President.

In any event, I am content that the future shall take care of itself.

How glorious it is to realize that the South and West have been the de-

termining factors in the triumphant re-election of President Wilson, and this is emphasized when we contemplate the fact that the manner of it all is prophetic of the future. New York and her allied influences reaching into the Middle West are at last, and I trust finally, dethroned.

Defeat would have been a sad blow to the democracies of the world. It would have approached a denial of the wisdom of government as expressed in our formative institutions. The re-election of President Wilson over the

combined opposition of all factions of the Republican party, carrying with it not only a majority of the electoral vote but a substantial plurality of the popular vote, should give renewed inspiration to every citizen who loves our country and desires that the government at Washington shall stand for equality before the law.

My several months' trip through the trans Mississippi, Pacific Coast and Northwest country brought me in contact with inspiring conditions. The atmosphere of the Rocky Mountain sections was surcharged with devotion to the President and I was delighted with the opportunity to mingle with patriots and perhaps be somewhat helpful in contributing to the result secured on election day.

Sincerely yours,  
CATO SELLS.

Also published in Cleburne (Tex) Morning Review - 12/5/16

DALLAS (Tex) MORNING NEWS -- 12/14/16.

# RIDGWAY ISSUES CALL FOR CAMPAIGN MONEY

## EACH SENATOR'S DISTRICT ASKED TO HELP LOWER DEFICIT.

**Suggests Applicants Who Fail to Aid Cause Be Not Indorsed for Appointments.**

Special to The News.

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 13.—R. Bonna Ridgway, chairman of the Central Texas finance committee, who had charge of the funds contributed in Texas to the Wilson campaign, has just returned from Washington, where at a conference with the national campaign committee it was decided about \$500 additional should be contributed by each senatorial district of this State to aid in covering the deficit found to exist at the close of the campaign. In order to awaken interest among Democrats and supporters of the administration that the necessary additional funds may be subscribed as soon as possible, Mr. Ridgway today issued the following call:

"To the Democrats of Texas: I have just returned from Washington, where I had a conference with the national campaign committee, and it was decided that about \$500 for each senatorial district in Texas would constitute Texas' share in making up the deficit which the national campaign committee is facing.

"These gentlemen have given their time for several months without pay in winning the battle for national democracy and they are very much in need of money during October. They personally obligated themselves for nearly \$300,000 more than was collected, and it would not be right for these men to have to pay this personally. This \$500 will be raised by the senatorial chairmen co-operating with the county chairmen or local committees and each county in the senatorial district is expected to raise its pro rata part of the \$500, which will be small, and it can be done in a week's time if a few loyal Democrats in each county will just give a little time to the work.

### Visited Members of Cabinet.

"In Washington I visited the Postmaster General's Department, which controls every postoffice in the land and which under the efficient administration of the Hon. Albert Burlison of Texas, many improvements have been made in the service, and the Postoffice Department, instead of having an actual loss of several millions a year, as formerly, shows instead a profit of several millions a year.

"From this office I went to the office of the Attorney General of the United States, where all legal matters pertaining to the Federal Government are controlled, and there I found the Hon. T. W. Gregory of Texas head of this great department, who has very satisfactorily performed the duties of that high office. From there I went to the State Department, where I found the Hon. Cone Johnson of Texas laboring faithfully with the problems which confront us in our relations with foreign nations, and then to the Department of the Interior, to the office of the Hon. Cato Sells, also of Texas, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has in charge over \$900,000,000 worth of property, millions of acres of land and the destinies of a race, and I found that the Indians under his wise administration are happier and have prospered as never before, and this year for the first time in fifty years the birth rate exceeded the death rate and so well pleased are they that they voted the Democratic ticket Nov. 7 in North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota and other States for the first time. Also the great Department of Agriculture, which has done more for the actual farmer the last four years than ever before in its history, is presided over by Mr. Houston, a former Texan.

"All these men are Texans and Democrats, and why shouldn't Texas be proud of this recognition given Texas democracy by President Wilson, because these men have made good and fill the most important positions in the Nation?

### What Wilson Did for Texas.

"Texas never had a Cabinet officer until President Wilson was elected, and this recognition makes possible a greater future for the State we all love so well.

"I am sure the administration and the national committee appreciate the assistance heretofore given by the loyal Democrats of Texas. There are many who have done much, but many who have had, and others who expect to have, direct personal benefit from the administration, have contributed little or nothing.

"When asked to indorse an applicant it would be well to inquire what such applicant contributed to aid in bringing about this great Democratic victory.

"Let's get busy and raise our share of the deficit before Christmas. The national campaign committee appreciates what the Democratic papers of Texas have done and ask for a little further co-operation.  
R. BONNA RIDGWAY."

*Appeared also in the Morning News of Dec. 24, 1916.*

VINTON (Iowa) EAGLE\*\*12/29/16.

**CATO SELLS ENDORSED.**

Des Moines Register: The prevailing impression that Cato Sells is doing something to get the American Indian into a workable relation with the rest of the American community is confirmed by the Indian Rights association, which in its thirty-fourth annual report says:

"A review of Indian affairs under President Wilson's first administration makes it evident that substantial results have been gained. Commissioner Sells is a man of high ideals, and he has proved on more than one occasion that his position is not a job, but an opportunity. He declined the offer of an important position with the interstate commerce commission at a much higher salary, and he refused to become a candidate for congress under conditions where the nomination was practically equivalent to an election, because of his interest in the Indian and a desire to advance his welfare."

The Indian Rights association, be it said, is a non-partisan, nonsectarian organization of men and women who are interested in the Indian and are trying to secure for him his natural and political rights, largely through collecting and disseminating information about what he is doing and what is being done for him.

Commissioner Sells has not been free from criticism. He has been blamed for the failure of so many well intended government activities to really reach the Indian. But nobody who has not investigated can possibly know how complete the conspiracy against the Indian is. No one administration will ever right all the injustices.

It is greatly to the credit of our former Iowan that he is earning the commendation of those who know most about the situation.

*Appeared also in Des Moines (Iowa) Register - Leader  
of Dec. 26, 1916.*

CLUBBING (Tex) MORNING  
REVIEW--Dec. 31, 1916.

INDIAN WARDHOOD  
WITH NO RIGHT ON WARDHOOD

FT. WORTH (Tex) RECORD  
Dec. 30, 1916.

Hon. Cato Sells says 20,000 Indians have learned to read and write since 1912. They are not Tammany Indians. The Tammany tribe is looked upon by President Wilson as a hostile tribe. Hence the New York Indians are not regarded as wards of the nation. They are out in the cold and, if unable to subsist upon husks they are permitted to starve. All the good Indians are the redskins who look upon Cato Sells as their Little Father and Woodrow Wilson as their Big Father.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, DEMO-  
CRAT. - Jan. 17, 1917

CLEBURNE (Tex) MORNING  
REVIEW--Dec.31,1916.

**"HICKMAN, BONO BOOSTER"  
WITH US, RIGHT OR WRONG**



**"BILL" HICKMAN**

The management of the Review noticed recently a most complimentary write-up in the Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter and takes pleasure in reproducing it herewith. The original write-up contained a life-size drawing of Mr. Hickman by the able cartoonist, Mr. Hep Blackman, but the drawing did not do justice to the fine looks and physique of this big and popular livestock man from Johnson county. A likeness is reproduced herewith which is much more like the subject of the article. Mr. Hickman has made a distinct success and the Review congratulates him and also the county for hav-

ing such progressive, successful men. Here is the article as it appeared in the Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter:

The Cleburne neighborhood, or rather, to be more explicit, the Bono community, furnishes the Fort Worth market with a live, wide-awake shipper every week or so in the shipping season in the person of "Bill" Hickman, who has been patronizing the market for the greater part of the last-past nineteen years.

The other day Bill was a caller on the yards in charge of a load of cattle, and when he left Fort Worth with a man's-sized check tucked away in his vest pocket, he was heard to remark:

"This is a plumb good market for us shippers, and every time I journey here I go home with a finer feeling toward it and a larger check in evidence of my contention."

Bill was born in Tennessee, and has been a settler in Johnson county since he was a yearling, which makes him pretty nearly a "native son;" anyway, he considers himself a native Texan, and is mighty proud of it.

He is in the hog-raising business as well as engaged in the cattle end of the livestock game, and he brings all the stuff he markets to Fort Worth; he farms too on the side, and says "the rural life is THE life for him."

Up home all the silos are full of feed, Bill said, and cotton made 1-3 of a bale, corn 35 bushels to the acre, and "that's all I want," Bill asserted. Besides which there's plenty of money in the banks at home, and the depositories have never been in better shape.

Bill was elected constable when he was 21, county commissioner in 1908, served four years, and "only got beat a few votes for sheriff."

He's an "original Wilson man," and a Cato Sells adherent from the drop of the hat, not to mention always supporting his fellow countryman Bill Poindexter, the present National Democratic committeeman.

Bill says he's so strong for Pantherville that it's a hobby with him to be for us from A to Z. We're glad to know it, Bill, and hope you'll never change your mind.



MANCHESTER, IOWA, DEMOCRAT. - Jan. 17, 1917

**CATO SELLS.**

Springfield Republican: The Indian question in this country has been less at the front of late than in former years, and many reasons have no doubt contributed to this. It is manifest that one of them has been the commissioner of Indian affairs, Cato Sells, whose knowledge of the Indians and interest in their welfare has been apparent during his term of service. He has taken hold of the problem of adjusting the relation of the Indians to citizenship and modern life in a way that is more than perfunctory. He has been a student of his problem not only in Washington but among the reservations to an extent that must have attracted the attention of people interested in that particular national problem. In confirmation of a general impression comes the Indian rights association which says in its 34th annual report:

A review of the Indian affairs under President Wilson's first administration makes it evident that substantial results have been gained. Commissioner Sells is a man of high ideals, and he has proved on more than one occasion that his position is not a job, but an opportunity. He declined the offer of an important position with the interstate commerce commission at a much higher salary and he refused to become a candidate for congress under conditions where the nomination was practically equivalent to an election, because of his interest in the Indian and a desire to advance his welfare.

The men and women who have constituted the Indian rights association for so many years are entitled to speak as experts and with authority. They have done more than any other agency to secure justice and have been nonpartisan and nonsectarian in their point of view. Commissioner Sells is to be congratulated upon such recognition of his work as comes from the Indian rights association.

ARIZONA GAZETTE  
Jan. 19, 1917

PENN AND S  
A COMPARE  
OF METHOD

Published also in

ARIZONA GAZETTE  
Jan. 19, 1917

# PENN AND SELLS A COMPARISON OF METHODS

(Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Gazette)

The majority of Americans if asked to name the work that most upholds the work of William Penn, would reply that "he dealt fairly with the Indians." The Indians themselves, if asked why they to this day respect his memory and even honor the garb he wore, would reply that he was the only man of his time who treated the Indians fairly.

And yet the fairness displayed by William Penn consisted solely in diplomacy, in satisfying the Indians and at the same time salving his own conscience. He denied the right of the British sovereign to sell to him the lands on which he desired to establish his colony, and paid more for a quit claim deed from the King than he paid for the warranty deed from the Indian chiefs.

The goods paid by William Penn in exchange for a large part of the territory of the state of Pennsylvania and for the territory comprising the state of Delaware, represented only a few dollars, and consisted largely of trinkets. With the title to the land he secured immunity for his colonists. It is a matter of record that, in those early days, but two Quakers were killed by Indians and they had broken faith and denied their belief by going armed.

Iowa boasts of a former citizen, now

a Texan, more fair in his dealings with the Indians than was William Penn. Cato Sells insists that the Indian be paid in full for his lands and goods and that he be taught to use for his advantage all the facilities that white men afford for their own dealings.

Having obtained the land he desired, William Penn gave no particular thought to its former owners. For this he was hardly to blame. The men of his time were rapacious. Buccaneers were reputable and the pagan was supposed to have no rights. Penn would have found no support for an effort to civilize and develop the aborigine.

Cato Sells reflects the beneficial modification of American character since colonial days. There is now applause for fair dealing and an upright man is not singular in public life.

There were those who commiserated Mr. Sells when he was made Commissioner of Indian Affairs instead of being given a "higher office"—a place that would afford a larger salary, less work, and more notoriety—but less honest fame.

If the appointment of Mr. Sells was made without searching investigation of his capabilities and characteristics the selection was a brilliant example of good fortune.

The office of Mr. Sells is not political. He distributes no perquisites to the hungry and therefore he arouses no partisan jealousies. Newspapers of all shades of opinion applaud his efforts and concede his notable successes.

Mr. Sells is the first man of constructive ability to occupy the office, the first who has determined to treat the Indian neither as a child nor outlaw, but who affirms that he is a man in whom inheres all the natural rights pertaining to any man. This principle had been recognized when the Indian was granted citizenship, but Mr. Sells would make its application general and inclusive. The work he has inaugurated must be developed consistently with the methods he has pursued.

When the future student is asked what claim Cato Sells had on fame the answer will be simply that he believed not only that "a man's a man," but that a red man is a man.

Published also in: Carlisle Arrow (Carlisle, Pa.) 1/12/17  
Houston (Texas) Chronicle 2/7/17

FORT WORTH (Tex) HERALD--Feb 28, 1917

# CATO SELLS SENDS MESSAGE TO TEXANS THROUGH THE NEWS

CATO SELLS



WACO (Tex) DAILY  
TIMES-HERALD--1/30/17

### THE INDIAN'S FRIEND.

While several live European races are trying to extinguish each other, Cato Sells, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been working hard to save a dying race from extinction, and in 1916 for the first time since they came to know their white brothers the birth-rate of the Indians in the United States exceeded the death-rate.—Everybody's Magazine.

Mr. Sells has made for himself enduring fame in his treatment of the red man. His successors in office will find that he has set up a standard that will call for their best endeavors.

# CATO SELLS SENDS MESSAGE TO TEXANS THROUGH THE RECORD

Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
Says Lone Star State Sur-  
passes Any Other Section of  
American Commonwealth.

Department of the Interior, Office  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Wash-  
ington, Feb. 3.—W. H. Bagley, Vice  
President and General Manager Rec-  
ord, Fort Worth, Texas. My Dear Mr.  
Bagley: I have your letter requesting  
me to write a "brief message to the  
people of Texas" for your Legislative  
Development edition.

During my nearly four years' expe-  
rience as commissioner of Indian af-  
fairs I have had occasion to travel  
widely throughout the Pacific coast,  
western, northwestern and southwest-  
ern states. This experience has brought  
me into close contact with the vast re-  
sources of the sections of the country  
out of which must largely come our fu-  
ture material growth.

My association with agricultural and  
stock raising conditions, together with  
coal, oil, gas and timber properties, as  
well as educational and social relation-  
ships, has given me a keen appreciation  
of Texas.

#### Texas Surpasses All.

Altogether, its location, climate, soil,  
minerals and timber surpass those of  
any other state or group of states. Na-  
ture gave to Texas a superior endow-  
ment, the development and proper use  
of which is our responsibility.

Brains, energy and unselfish devotion  
to Texas and Texans is quite as impor-  
tant an element for the fulfillment of  
our possibilities as the basic favorable  
conditions.

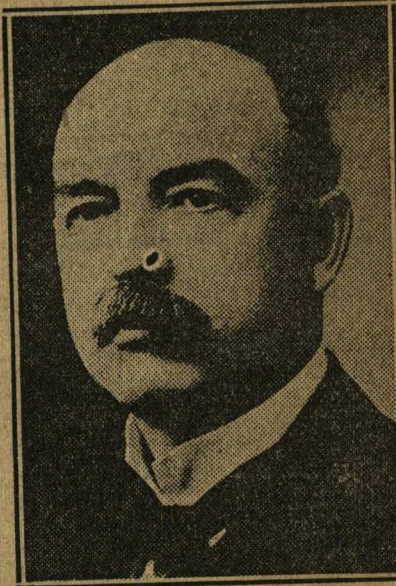
We have within our reach a future  
of power, wealth and exemplary citi-  
zenship.

#### Harmony Is Necessary.

The bringing about of this greatly-  
to-be-desired result necessarily in-  
volves harmonious combination of ef-  
fort. An essential element is the moral  
fiber, sobriety and intelligence of the  
people. We must have the equipment  
of education and the incentive of oppor-  
tunity.

Betterments in these respects come  
more or less through the functions of  
government—for the United States

## CATO SELLS.



Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

from Washington, for Texas from Aus-  
tin.

All legislative enactments should be  
upon the fundamental principle of  
equality before the law. There is no  
such thing as a satisfactory lop-sided  
civilization.

#### Administration a Success.

The Wilson administration has done  
more for the whole people in four years  
than previous administrations in fifty  
years. Texas will be a chief beneficiary  
of these wholesome enactments, provid-  
ed always that the governor, the legis-  
lature and our people rise to the occa-  
sion, meet the situation and take ad-  
vantage of apparent possibilities.

It would be a transgression upon  
your space for me at this time to spe-  
cifically indulge in suggestions of con-  
structive legislation by enactment or  
repeal. If we are to derive the full  
benefit of our capabilities we must  
broaden our vision, banish factional-  
ism, intensify our activities and accept  
only the leadership of courage, ability,  
red blood and the things which certain-  
ly make for our universal and perman-  
ent uplift.

There is a goal awaiting us worthy  
the united effort, determined purpose  
and unselfish devotion of us all, just-  
ifying the personal sacrifice involved in  
being a factor in its accomplishment.  
Sincerely yours, CATO SELLS.

#### The Proverbs of a Husband.

First be sure you're right and then  
go ahead and agree with your wife.  
Where there's a bill there's a fray.  
Neat are her uses of Perversity.  
Jaws show which way the din goes.  
Her Spend is mightier than my Hoard.

CLEBURNE (Texas) ENTERPRISE--Mar. 26, 1917.

Railroad Commissioner Earl B. Mayfield is the first candidate to fling his hat into the ring as a candidate for Governor of Texas. Mr. Mayfield is making the main issue of his platform a bone dry plank. So far he has been a very successful politician, having risen from the position of state senator to be Railroad Commissioner, and at all times has been prominent, showing executive ability. He would, no doubt, be able to administer the affairs of state to the satisfaction of a large part of Texas. No man can satisfy them all. However, before we make up our mind we should wait until the entries are all in. A number of good men have signified their intention or their willingness to offer for this high position, and the additional salary makes it a little more attractive. The Enterprise has contended for some time that Cleburne has a candidate to offer who would make an ideal governor. Texas needs a sound business man to sit at the head of the government at Austin, one thoroughly qualified by education and accomplishment to handle big business matters. That man is William Poindexter, National Executive Committeeman from Texas. Besides Judge Poindexter, Cleburne has other men who are capable of giving Texas a sound, business administration, such men as Judge Cato Sells, W. M. Odell or Judge W. F. Ramsey, who is now a member of the Federal Reserve Bank. These last named men have been called to positions which they are filling capably, and could hardly be induced to enter the race, but Judge Poindexter has recently severed his connection with his most exacting business interest, and is in a position to yield to his friends, who are many, not only at home but all over the great state of Texas.

April 12, 1917.

EVERYMAN'S PLEDGE.

America shall win this war! Therefore, I will work, I will save, I will sacrifice, I will endure, I will fight—cheerfully, and to my utmost—as if the whole outcome of the struggle depended upon me alone.

Fort Worth (Texas)  
Star-Telegram  
Texas and the Chamberlain Bill

Everyone who is familiar with the question will agree with J. A. Kemp of Wichita Falls when he says that there is more reason why the congressmen and senators from Texas should work for the passage of the Chamberlain reclamation bill than can be urged in the case of those of almost any other state in the Union.

The reasons are convincing. First of all, Texas never has received any benefits from the national reclamation fund, in spite of the fact that it has been in existence for sixteen years. The Chamberlain bill provides a way by which Texas will receive great benefits immediately.

Second, the recent drouth in West Texas and its disastrous consequences for many of our citizens has served to demonstrate strikingly the need of such legislation.

Third, by constitutional amendment and by enactment at the special session of the legislature, obstacles that have stood in the way of development of this character in Texas have been removed, and all that is necessary to bring about widespread development is just such national legislation as is proposed by the Chamberlain bill.

The bill provides for the underwriting of the bonds of irrigation and reclamation districts by the Federal government. Stated briefly, what is proposed is that after a full investigation of such projects by the department of the interior, the government shall take the bonds issued by the districts against them and then shall in turn issue United States government bonds against the district bonds. This will provide a ready market for such bonds at a lower rate of interest than could be otherwise obtained, and thereby speed up development and benefit the farmers on the land directly.

As we have said, Texas never has received any benefit from the national reclamation fund created in 1902. Texas comes under the provisions of the law, to be sure, but because the officials have very properly held that United States government lands should be first developed Texas

has been excluded in practice. There are no government lands in Texas, and consequently the provisions of the act have never been applied to the state. The Chamberlain bill would change this immediately, for the irrigation and drainage districts of Texas would be on a parity with all others under the law.

The second point—that of the drouth—should bring the matter directly home to the Texas delegation in congress. There would be no dearth of water in West Texas if the flood waters of the streams could be stored for just such emergencies as has been experienced during the past year. There probably are a million acres of land in West Texas which could be made the most productive in the state—and constantly productive—if projects for the storage of flood waters could be developed. The Chamberlain bill would provide the most practical way of insuring such development.

The third point is one which all Texans interested in this matter are facing at present. Development in Texas was kept back for years by the limit placed upon the amount of bonds that might be issued by such districts and the inhibition against districts overlapping county lines. Both of these obstacles have been removed as the result of years of agitation. But the state of the bond market is such and is likely to be such for a long time, that reclamation district bonds can be marketed only under great difficulties, where they can be marketed at all. For the present the United States government overshadows the bond market. By having the government take over the bonds of all legitimate projects it would have the dual effect of insuring development and driving the wild cat projects from the market altogether. In spite of the legislation which was recently passed in Texas, therefore, no benefits will come to the state unless something like the Chamberlain bill is enacted by the Federal government. As things stand, Texas is excluded from the benefits of both national and state legislation, a condition which does not exist to the same degree in any other state, and for that reason the entire Texas delegation should get to work for this bill.

We pointed out in a recent editorial the importance of this legislation in connection with the conditions which are bound to follow the war. This, taken together with the reasons urged above, should be sufficient to insure the passage of the Chamberlain bill. In any event, we certainly expect to hear that the Texas delegation has lined up behind the bill in both houses, not only with their votes, but by their active support in bringing about its passage.



CEDAR VALLEY TIMES  
Vinton, Iowa--5/4/17

## CATO WILL NOT BE CANDIDATE

Vinton's Famous Son Declines the  
Governorship Nomination for  
State of Texas

Decatur, Texas, April 28—At a meeting of a number of friends of Hon. Cato Sells the following letter was read:

Washington, April 23—Mr. Dick Collins, Decatur, Texas: My Dear Mr. Collins—I am sure you will pardon my belated answer to your very welcome letter when I tell you that I have received a number of letters similar to yours and greatly appreciate the confidence indicated in your suggestion. However, I am conscious of the fact that I would perhaps be doing those who are interesting themselves in my behalf an injustice should I give encouragement; since, while, of course, I would like to be governor of Texas, I am apprehensive that I could not bring myself to the conclusion of becoming a candidate. In fact I have always shrunk from the idea of an avowed candidacy for public preferment.

The governorship of Texas is a goal worthy the ambition of any man. To be the successor of Sam Houston is in itself a glorious heritage, and when one contemplates the tremendous possibilities of our state it is difficult to withstand such importunities.

"I have no doubt that with well directed and constructive effort, coupled with moral uplift, Texas will enter

upon a degree of prosperity and potential relationships greater than that enjoyed by any other commonwealth in the United States.

"The Federal reserve bank law, the farm loan bank act, the shipping bill, the Panama canal, and the prospective trade relations with the Latin republics, open up a field for growth unprecedented in the history of our country. As I view this development, the west, particularly Texas, can be made its chief beneficiary; but these results cannot come without comprehensive vision and forceful leadership. So much for the material side.

"I believe the time has come for those who think as we do to unitedly urge the nomination of a candidate for governor who stands four-square upon moral issues, a man who is not afraid of the cars, who has deep-seated convictions and the courage to announce them without hesitation or compromise.

"To my mind, prohibition of the liquor traffic is an essential element for the betterment of society, its accomplishment fraught with more of good than any other proposed social legislative enactment. The sale and use of liquor is a curse to mankind.

"There is no reason why these things should not be brought about through the efforts of the same body of men, and it is my conviction that the chief obligation to our fellow Texans is to so develop the political outlook as to insure their consummation.

"I am ready to join you and our other friends in an earnest effort to secure such a leader and such results, but for the present at least I cannot give my consent to the suggestion that I become a candidate for governor.

"With kindest regards and best wishes, I am Sincerely yours,

"Cato Sells."



CEDAR VALLEY TIMES  
VINTON, IOWA--7/5/17

# "THE OUTLOOK" ON CATO SELLS

Influential Eastern Magazine Gives  
interesting Account of Indian Commissioner's  
Activities. The Story in Brief of a Mighty  
Active Man. Once a Vintonian.

It is with a feeling of mingled pride and joy that one reads the following published in a recent number of the Outlook, an influential magazine with which Theodore Roosevelt is editorially associated:

(From the Outlook).

The Outlook of New York has some good words to say of the way in which Hon. Cato Sells is conducting the affairs of the Indian office of which important governmental function he is the the head as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Sells, by the way, is the head of the largest bureau in the government. Under him are 6,000 employes and he is the custodian of property to the value of \$900,000,000. This property consists of land, timber, coal, oil, and live stock. In the past three years he has invested in stock some \$2,000,000. This stock consists of bulls, heifers, stallions, mares, mules and rams, used largely for upbuilding purposes. Mr. Sells has under his control as Indian commissioner, 3,000,000 acres of oil lands. He is at present negotiating for the sale in a single transaction of 630,000,000 feet of pine stumpage. He has under him the largest school system with the best vocational facilities in the world. There are 84,000 children of school age in this system.

Mr. Sells sits as a court to try more large suits than any other tribunal in the world. He has recently executed a lease for oil lands on the best terms ever made, the transaction involving \$2,000,000.

The physical strain of all this work is telling on Mr. Sells and he is free to say that he doesn't know how long he will be able to stand up under it.

Mr. Sells for a long time was a resi-

dent of Iowa, his home being at Vinton, and his numerous friends in the state will be interested in the above facts concerning the large interests intrusted to his care. He is making a success of his work and feels he is rendering a service to his country, and he is rendering a fine service. One of the things he has eliminated from the Indian service is graft. He has even made it impossible for graft to creep into the service in the future. In this he deserves the thanks of the country.

The Outlook has this to say of one feature of his distinguished service:

The present Indian commissioner, Cato Sells, has adopted a policy the object of which is to hasten the disappearance of the Indian as a special problem by enlarging the legal rights of the Indian and putting upon him greater responsibility.

It proposes "to grant entire freedom from departmental restraints to all those having a preponderance of white blood, unless they are manifestly so incompetent that they would be entirely unequal to caring for their property or earning a livelihood. It asserts intention to give exactly the same measure of liberty to those of one-half or more Indian blood who are shown to be prepared to handle their own affairs with reasonable ability. It promises the incompetent of all classes even more effectual protection, care and training than have obtained in the past, that all permanently incapacitated for self-support and self-regulation may have the care their cases demand, while those who need also training—the young and the strong—are being hastened on their way to complete independence of governmental aid."

In pursuance of this policy it is proposed to give all able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood, as far as the law allows, full and complete control of all their property, and to extend the legal rights and privileges of other adult Indians who may, after careful investigation, be found competent. One of the tests of this competency will be the completion of the full course of instruction in a Government school and a certification of competency by the teacher or principal.

YUMA (Arizona) EXAMINER -- Sept. 25, 1917.

# BIG CHIEF CATO SELLS VISITS YUMA WARDS

United States Indian Commissioner Cato Sells, who rules more departments than any other government official and has almost supreme power in Indian matters, is making Yuma county and the Yuma Project Indians an extended visit.

With the commissioner are M. M. Reid, chief engineer of the Indian service; A. F. Duclos, superintendent of the Parker reservation; Frank A. Thackery, chief superintendent of the Indian service; J. P. T. Reeves, legal advisor of the Indian bureau, and C. A. Engle, irrigation engineer of the Parker reservation.

Sunday and yesterday was spent among the tribesmen of the Yuma reservation across the river and a number of meetings were held, good work being done, clearing up many subjects of interest among the Indians. The commissioner is greatly pleased with the work of Superintendent Odle and his able assistants in advancing the Indians along agricultural and industrial lines and is warm in his praise of the splendid system at the school.

The commissioner will meet many of the leading Indians at the superintendent's office this evening for a final conference and leaves for the west tomorrow, then to Tucson, where the good people are awaiting him. The Star recently said under the caption, "Cato Sells' Faith":

It was unfortunate that Indian Commissioner Cato Sells found himself unable to stop in Tucson on his trip to the Pacific coast, but that it has been

intimated that he may visit Tucson for a day on his return to Washington gives Tucson time in which to prepare a reception worthy of the city's best traditions. Such a reception should have as its primary purpose the honoring of the distinguished Indian commissioner, who as a high official of the government is deserving of any token of respect which Tucson might wish to show.

At the same time opportunity might be found to take up with the commissioner the matter of roads across Indian reservations in this section and other matters affecting the public interest and the interest of the government's wards.

Mr. Sell's administration as Indian commissioner will always stand out from the traditional routine, lifeless, sympathyless administrations of the Indian bureau.

So far as we know, he is the first commissioner to adopt and publicly declare a definite continuing policy as regards the Indians of the United States, which is to put them upon a footing of citizenship as fast as they are prepared for it.

This is the definite, publicly-stated policy of the Indian commissioner, and he is the first who has had vision enough and sympathy enough to look forward to a definite time when the Indians shall have been absorbed into the American body politic, and there shall be no administration of Indian affairs. His interest in the welfare of

the Indians has been keener and more active than that of any commissioner within the memory of the present generation, and there is none who better knows whether the Indians are nearing the racial majority of citizenship than Mr. Sells.

He is administering Indian affairs not from the point of view of the guardian of a group of people who constitute an insoluble problem, but from the point of view of a guardian who works to fit his charge for definite obligations of citizenship. He has not been merely a keeper, but a hopeful, helpful friend. He has been the first practical benefactor of the Indian who has had the faith to say that the millions which the United States has spent on the Indian tribes are yielding assessable returns in preparation of the tribesmen for citizenship. He is the first who has had the faith to say that the Indian is not a problem, but an asset.

Laboring for the welfare of the Indians, Mr. Sells has indirectly labored for the welfare of the states where the Indians are resident, and it would be fitting if Tucson should arrange a reception for him and invite him to visit Tucson on his return trip to Washington.

**YUMA (Ariz) EXAMINER**  
**Sept. 25, 1917**

Hon. Cato Sells and party, in two automobiles, were visitors at the Examiner office late this evening on their return from Hanlon heading and the Mexican side. The party continued to the mesa and the Yuma valley for a further inspection of our wonderful cotton and alfalfa crops. Mr. Sells will leave for Imperial Valley in the morning and then returning, will go east, making Tucson on October 5.

ARIZONA SENTINEL (Yuma, Ariz.)-Sep. 27, 1917.

### COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CATO SELLS MAKES HIS FIRST VISIT TO YUMA.

Hon. Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, reached Yuma Monday morning just before daylight after a strenuous trip by auto from the Parker Reservation by way of Blythe and the California side of the Colorado. He was accompanied by Supervisor of Indian Affairs F. A. Thacker; W. M. Reed, chief engineer of the Indian service; R. A. Reeves, general counsel; A. F. Duclos, superintendent of Parker reservation; and C. A. Engle, supervising engineer, all of whom spent Monday and Tuesday sight-seeing all over Yuma Project, devoting most of their time to matters pertaining to the advancement of the Yuma reservation and its nine or ten hundred Yuma Indians.

They were a tired lot of travelers when they reached the Yuma reservation early Monday morning, but that did not deter Commissioner Sells from starting out just after breakfast for a complete tour of the reservation. It was my great honor to be a member of the party from early morning until sunset. Superintendent L. L. Odle was the guide. We made a bee-line for Laguna dam, for not one of the five distinguished visitors had ever seen that wonderful structure. We ate our lunch while the visitors were watching the operation of the ponderous steel gates that open the sluice ways, and they all marveled at the simplicity and precision with which the gates are opened. Having gone to Laguna dam by way of the roadway on the top of the main siphon canal we returned down through the central part of San Pasqual valley, stopping at the Government Experiment Farm, where Superintendent Blair showed the visitors all over the place, pointing out the various crops now undergoing experiment culture, chief among which were a dozen or more different varieties of cotton, all of which will produce upwards of a bale of the fleecy staple per acre.

When we struck the Indian lands, Mr. Odle drove from one Indian place to another all over the reservation, and a

every place Mr. Sells would get out of the auto, shake hands with every member of the Indian family, pat the owner on the back and congratulate him on his fine crop of cotton, alfalfa or maize and otherwise show his great interest in the progress the Yuma's are making. Every one of the Indians seemed to know his name and expressed more outward friendship for him than I have ever seen them exhibit towards the white race. They seemed to realize that he was doing all in his power for their general betterment and in not a single instance were any of them backward in showing their appreciation. All of them were told that Commissioner Sells would make them a speech at the reservation hall that night, and as a result the hall was filled.

Among other things that the commissioner is very anxious to see the Yumas do is to engage in the hog business, for he realizes that with an abundance of alfalfa and maize, such as he saw growing on each Indian farm visited, that the hog business is bound to prove a very profitable undertaking for his wards. He also wants them to raise mules as well as horses and a milch cow at least for each family. Indeed, Mr. Sells' ambition is to see the Indians prosperous by their own efforts.

Tuesday morning Capt. O. F. Townsend accompanied the visitors down the valley and across the river to Algodones so the commissioner could see for himself what effect the sale of liquor has on the Cocopahs. It is unnecessary to say that he would like to see the saloons abolished, but inasmuch as they are in Mexico it will be a rather hard thing to accomplish.

At noon, "the Merchant Prince," Mr. E. F. Sanguinetti, gave an informal though sumptuous dinner to the entire party, with Mayor George Michelsen, Senator Garvin, Captain Townsend and myself put in for good measure. We sat at the table for upwards of two hours, and then made a hasty trip to Somerton, stopping at the Indian homestead a couple of miles this side of Somerton, where for an hour or more Mr. Sells held a pow-wow with the Yumas who own that magnificent body of land. About thirty Yuma Indians attended the meeting, all of whom promised to at once send their children to school.

Then we went down to Somerton, the entire party constantly remarking that the fields of cotton, alfalfa, and

maize were just about the best they had ever seen anywhere. When it is remembered that there are upwards of 100 reservations in the 24 states that have reservations, it means a great deal for Yuma Project.

It was after sundown when Commissioner Sells held his last pow pow-wow. This was with the big chief of the Cocopahs, whose children Mr. Sells is very anxious to see educated, even though they belong on the Mexican side of the line. He left that entire matter in the hands of Superintendent Odle.

It was getting dark when we got back to a point where you turn off to go to the famous Sanguinetti Santa Ana ranch, but dark or no dark, Mr. Sells wanted to see it and see it we did. The hundreds of head of fine hogs were rooted out of bed, the famous jack was led out for inspection and all the other fine stock kept on this model farm were examined as best they could be at that hour, greatly to the delight of Mr. Sells and his fellow visitors. We had intended visiting "our beloved Yuma mesa," but Mr. Sells put that pleasure off until his return trip ten days hence on his way back from San Diego.

I violate no confidence when I say that Commissioner Sells was more than delighted with his trip to Yuma. Nor am I exaggerating it in the least when I say that he looked upon the greatest irrigation project in the United States when he was being whisked from point to point over Yuma Project. He was loud in his praise of and admiration for Mr. Odle at what he has accomplished during his superintendency of the Yuma Indian reservation. Mr. Sells is real human. He is the only commissioned the Indians have ever had who really cared anything about their happiness and prosperity. His visit will mean much to Yuma.

FORT WORTH (Tex) STAR-TELEGRAM  
Oct. 24, 1917.

### **Secretary McAdoo's Message**

One of the most striking passages in the address which Secretary McAdoo delivered in Fort Worth last Saturday, it seems to us, ought to find response in the heart of every American. This is the passage to which we refer:

"I know that every man and woman in this country has to suffer when they see one of their boys go to the front because I have three sons myself who are now in the navy of the United States. I expect nothing more of them and nothing less of them than what ever gallant boy intends to do in this conflict—die, if need be, that liberty may be safe, that democracy may be secured, that the lives of all the women and men of this country who cannot go out to fight may be safeguarded and their property preserved and their liberties eternally secured.

"What is the least you can do for them? The least you can do for them is to give them the means of defending themselves so that when they meet a German soldier in the deadly grapple of war when the battle is raging and life is hanging in the balance, every brave boy at that front will know that in his hands, put there by American love and American skill, is a weapon, the best that can be devised, that will give him a possible superiority over his foe so that he may strike sufficiently well to save his own life and be able to strike again for America and for liberty. I want them to know, too, that the line of communication between them and home will be protected. It is 3,000 miles wide, imperiled by the deadly submarine and the tempests and storms of the waters. I want them to know that you women of America and you men of America are going to put back of them the entire resources of this country; that if need be we will surrender every dollar of property we have got to the government. We must be just as willing to sacrifice all our money for them as we know they are willing to sacrifice their lives for us."

If you think of Secretary McAdoo, not in his official capacity, but as the father of three boys who are staking their lives in defense of the nation—in defense of all of us and each of us, that is—you will get the force of this appeal. If you will then add to that the thought of the hundreds of thousands of mothers and fathers of the boys who are going to serve the country stretching out their hands in appeal to you to see to it that disaster does not overtake them because of the need of more money. Those boys are giving all they are and have to the nation. It is little enough for us to do to equip them properly and back them up to the limit.

FT. WORTH (Tex) RECORD  
Nov. 4, 1917.

# CATO SELLS PRAISES PROVEN LOYALTY OF FORT WORTH PEOPLE

W. M. Massie, chairman of the Tarrant county Liberty loan campaign committee, has received a letter from Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, congratulating the committee and the people of Tarrant county for the way they responded to the call of the government for funds during the second Liberty loan campaign. The letter follows:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—My Dear Mr. Massie: I have just read reports in the local newspapers of the wonderful climax in the purchase of Liberty loan bonds at Fort Worth, and am impelled to express my gratification, and to extend to you, and through you, my hearty congratulations to those who have so patriotically participated in this magnificent accomplishment. To have reached your quota would have been splendid; that Fort Worth over-subscribed approximately \$2,000,000 is truly wonderful.

### Texas People Patriotic.

When recently there and elsewhere in Texas, I readily discovered an atmospheric condition surcharged with patriotism. It was everywhere apparent, but I could hardly hope that after contributing so liberally to the first bond issue, Fort Worth would reach its allotment in the second bond issue. Your citizens have outdone themselves, and the most enthusiastic expectations of their friends.

It was notably patriotic in the soldiers at the Camp Bowie cantonment to purchase one and a quarter million dollars of Liberty bonds, when they are offering their lives upon the altar of a perpetuated and enlarged freedom for mankind—a double exhibition of devotion to their country, of which their children and their children's children will be proud, and for which the nation will sing anthems of praise long after they have passed to the great beyond.

You may be interested to know that the Indian bureau employees bought Liberty bonds in the sum of \$391,300, surpassing every other bureau, and that the Indians established for all time the patriotic devotion to our country of the native American in the purchase from the second issue of Liberty loan bonds to the amount of \$4,439,850.

### Many Indians in Army.

The very large part of Indians are non-citizens, and consequently not subject to conscription. Remarkably few Indians within the age limit and physically fit, sought exemption, while numerous non-citizen Indians have volunteered, many such being at Camp Bowie. I confidently hope and believe they will acquit themselves with credit to the noble ancestry of their race.

It is my firm conviction that the duration of the war will be measured by the preparation we make, and to the extent we buy bonds we are saving the lives of our boys.

The United States government is now foremost in furnishing men and money, while our great President, as commander in chief of our armies, directs their movements and formulates the constructive policies of the allied forces.

War conditions are fast becoming so intensely serious that every good citizen is stirred to the depths. Texans have again, as in the past, and as they will in the future, given unmistakable evidence of their fidelity to the institutions of our country and their continuing determination to uphold their inherited and unparalleled standards.

### Bond Purchases Teach Saving.

May I not digress from our duties as American citizens for the expression of a conviction that has been with me since a boy to emphasize another feature of the Liberty loan bond purchase which I am persuaded will be of lasting benefit to our people.

It is the business side, the money-saving habit. To my mind, the best barometer of a boy's future may be found in his disposition to accumulate. The youth who has established a savings bank account is apt to have a good character. Ordinarily he will be anxious to increase his deposit, and if so will make an effort to create and sustain such a reputation as will invite promotion. He will save rather than spend his earnings foolishly. The manliness of his attitudes and the inspiration from accomplishment will insure his advancement. As a boy, this is apparent; as a man it becomes an inheritance which stays with him through life.

### Splendid Lessons Taught.

Americans have become rich so rapidly and so powerful as a nation that we were in danger of being over-fat and contented. The war has necessitated the conservation of our food supply; but we have yet to learn the lesson of universal saving, economy in conduct. Man has no stronger element, when developed, than the disposition to acquire property, own a home, and be a substantial factor in society. It stabilizes his life and makes him a better citizen, provided always that he is neither miserly nor a worshiper of the Almighty dollar.

Thousands of men and women, boys and girls have invested in Liberty bonds who never before realized the satisfaction of property ownership. Others have introduced themselves to their first effort to restrain the spending habit. Altogether this epoch-making experience and its probabilities foretell a basic revolution which will immeasurably benefit present and future generations.

Again extending hearty congratulations, I am, sincerely yours,

CATO SELLS,



CLEBURNE, TEX. MORNING NEWS -- 12/7/17.

DALLAS, TEX., MORNING  
NEWS -- Dec. 2, 1917.**COMMISSIONER SELLS ON TOUR  
OF TEXAS; SEES FRIENDS HERE.**

The Hon. Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was in Dallas yesterday on official business, and aside from the transaction of business spent considerable time in shaking hands with old friends. Mr. Sells' home is at Cleburne, Texas, and whenever opportunity presents he comes to this State to be with his people for a time.

It was through his efforts that Dallas is today enjoying an increased supply of gas, which possesses greater virtues for heating than the old supply from the Henrietta fields. The gas comes from Oklahoma and it is admitted by those well informed that had it not been for the disposition Mr. Sells displayed to disregard precedent and rules for the sake of public welfare, Dallas and other North Texas cities now would be confronted with a short fuel supply. It is pointed out that one of the principal reasons which moved him to make an exception to the well-established rules of his department covering gas leases, was the great public necessity in Texas for furnishing fuel gas in order that the supply of coal might be conserved for use in industries vital to the successful prosecution of the war. The contention was made that if Dallas did not get the Oklahoma gas its people would be compelled to depend on a limited supply of coal, for which high prices would have to be charged and the transportation of which would handicap the railroads in the discharge of their war service duties.

The Oklahoma gas is much richer in heat units than is the Texas gas. Therefore, it is said, that if this gas be furnished at the same price as the Texas gas, which is the case, it in effect means a reduction in the cost of this fuel supply. Being richer in heat units, the Oklahoma gas should go further and therefore be cheaper.

Mr. Sells is in Texas at this time particularly to look after the welfare of his Indian wards, some thousands of whom now are in the cantonments of the Southwest preparing for participation as soldiers in the great world war. On the occasion of his last visit to the State, which was about a month or six weeks ago, he went to Camp Bowie at Fort Worth where, as the guest of General Hoffman, he mingled with the Indian soldiers there, explaining to them the causes of the war, of America's entry into it and of the necessity for their doing their full duty as soldiers, in order that the principles upon which the Government of the United States is founded might not only survive, but triumph.

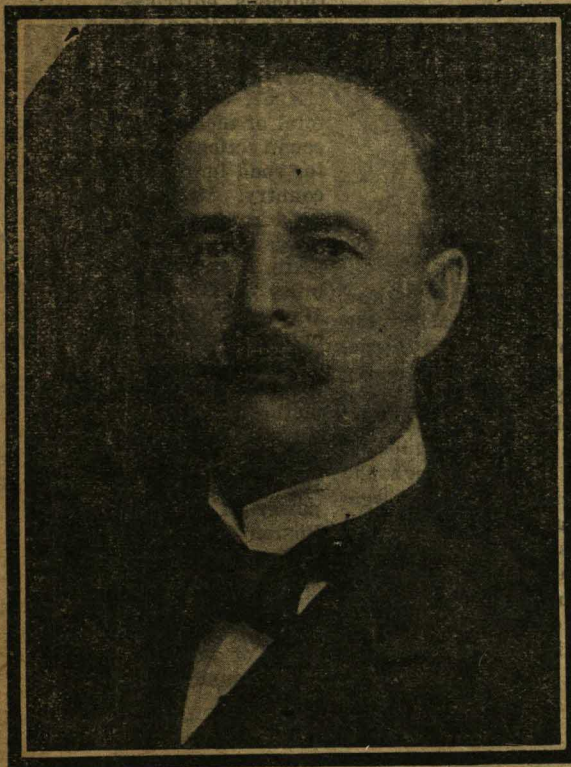
Mr. Sells will leave tonight for Camp MacArthur at Waco, where he will spend Monday. Tuesday he will be in Houston and Wednesday in San Antonio.

## HON. CATO SELLS GIVES NORTH TEXAS GAS SUPPLY

Hon. Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, who has been through this part of Texas for the last few days in a flying trip to the army cantonments in the state, is receiving the heartiest praise wherever he goes for his successful efforts in making it possible for the towns of North Texas, including Dallas, Fort Worth, Sherman, Denson, Denton, Wichita Falls, Bowie and other towns, to have an abundant and practically inexhaustible supply of the finest grade of natural gas. This was made possible through the granting of certain leases in Oklahoma by Judge Sells to the Lone Star Gas Co. The Dallas News has

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the following to say about this matter:

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furnished at the same price as the Texas gas, which is the case, it in effect means a reduction in the cost of this fuel supply. Being richer in heat units the Oklahoma gas should go further and therefore be cheaper."

Judge Sells is just back from a visit to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth; MacArthur, Waco; Logan, Houston; and Travis, San Antonio, where he spoke to the Indian soldier boys and met them personally. He was accompanied to the camps by the mayors and prominent citizens in the cities visited and a number of luncheons were held for him, notably in Waco, Houston and San Antonio. He arrived in Cleburne Thursday morning and was a guest of the Rotary Club yesterday at noon luncheon where he made a most splendid talk. The Review hopes later to be able to give an extended account of this talk. Every man, woman and child would be benefitted by hearing the Commissioner's speech.

He left last night for Washington and thence to a trip through the northwest.



January  
1.9, 1918.

THE WACO DAILY TRIBUNE

Texas.

CATO SELLS AND THE INDIAN.

It is an interesting letter from Cato Sells, at Washington, that is printed on this page. Judge Cato Sells, of Cleburne, Texas, is Commissioner of Indian Affairs—a bureau that is connected with the Department of the Interior. He has held this important post nearly five years, and, according to our judgment, with more of value to the Indian race and of credit to the white man than any of his predecessors. That latter remark is not meant to discredit or reflect on any man who has headed the Indian Bureau. The predecessors simply lack the concepts that are held by Judge Sells. Temperament, convictions, clear apprehension of duty and opportunity are among some of the qualities that especially fit Judge Sells for wise understanding of his duty in the place he holds.

This writer can recall, in the years of his boyhood, hearing the statement so frequently that "the Indian race in this country is doomed to extinction." In those days we heard men, credited with possessing prescience in remarkable degree, predict the disappearance of the Aborigines within a century. By that token there would not be even one Indian in this country by 1960, or about four decades hence. What is the present situation and outlook? Instead of a vanishing race, as the Indian was believed to be, say a half-century ago, we find that the race is today actually increasing numerically—the birth rate well in excess of mortality. There are nearly a half million Indians in the United States. They own property worth a half billion dollars. Indians have bought \$7,500,000 worth of Liberty bonds, and 5,000 Indians, most of them volunteers, are serving in the United States army. Indian children are in schools today in far greater number than ever before. That is the status, that is the outlook of the Indian race today—and the re-

sults are in large measure due to the work and influence of the Indian Bureau during the past five years, Cato Sells, the Texan, at its head, supplementing and improving on wise and beneficent work and efforts put forth by his immediate predecessors.

It is indeed fortunate for the Indian, it is fortunate for the white man and the country, that Indian affairs have come into the hands of such men as this earnest and capable Texan called to Washington for this especial mission. Judge Sells was in Texas only a few weeks ago, looking after Indian soldiers in the military camps, and he found many of his wards wearing the khaki. Our meeting with him when he came to Camp MacArthur, at Waco, was very brief—a fact that we regretted—but it was easy to understand the interest and pride he felt in realizing how admirably the Indian is getting on as a soldier, for it is in line with the civilian and home status of the Indian in general. Cato Sells grows enthusiastic when he talks about the Indian, for he is a believer in the destiny and possibilities of the Aborigine race. He believes that the Indian, instead of perishing from the race of the earth, an extinct race—to be remembered in history and tradition, as were other earlier races—is fated to live on, to increase in number and to develop opportunities and fitness for usefulness and happiness, as a feature of the coming social system. Surely it is a thought or aim to challenge the best aspirations of an earnest man, to have part in thus aiding the continuity of the original race, the people who once owned this country. And if the Indian does come into the full light of the vision Cato Sells sees for the red race, it will be an achievement fit to have place as one of the noblest chapters in the history of this country—and above all, a tribute to the sense of justice and the conscience of the white man.

## The Tampa Morning Tribune

*January 29-1918*

Enclosed Clipping from THE TRIBUNE of above date may interest you

### CARING FOR THE SEMINOLES

Cato Sells, Indian commissioner, has written a most appreciative letter to Mrs. Minnie Moore-Willson thanking her for the information and pleasure he has derived from a reading of her attractive work, "Snap Shots From the Everglades." He also gives her just credit for her large part in creating the sentiment in Florida which ultimately resulted in the legislature granting 100,000 acres of Everglades land to the Seminoles.

He evinces a personal interest in the Indians of Florida and states that his investigation into Indian affairs recently has led him to realize that there are several small tribes of Indians in the country which have not been getting the attention from the Great Father at Washington that they should have. Speaking of contemplated work for the Seminoles Mr. Sells says:

It is my purpose to work out a constructive program involving educational and industrial betterments. I am convinced that with human sympathy and encouragement we can overcome their inherited and deep-seated suspicion of the white man's civilization, resultant from historical grievances and more recent acts of injustice.

As soon as my official requirements here will permit, I shall go to Florida that I may have personal association with the tribe of the noble chief, Osceola, and learn through first hand information the exact conditions surrounding these people, in order to become thoroughly equipped for giving the best co-operation of which I am capable. I am determined to exert myself to the uttermost that among us we may induce the Seminoles to accept our sincere offers to aid them in bringing about their prosperity and happiness.

FT. WORTH, TEX., STAR-TELEGRAM.  
Feb. 23, 1918.

### *Washington's Texas Club.*

With Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, at their head as president, the Texans in Washington have organized a Texas Club, which is expected to be the biggest state organization at the nation's capital.

The club was launched about two weeks ago and the membership is growing rapidly. Commissioner Sells expresses the belief that it will outstrip all other state clubs "because there are more Texans in Washington than residents of any other state."

Texas ought to have the biggest club in Washington. Of course, it is not so great in population as a number of states that are much nearer Washington, geographically speaking, than Texas is. But there is no state in the Union that is nearer to Washington, politically speaking, and in spite of handicaps of geography and population, it is not surprising to learn that there are more Texans in Washington than there are residents of any other state. For Texas is a Woodrow Wilson state through and through and Woodrow Wilson has found by experience that Texans are mighty dependable people.

More power to the Texas Club of Washington and may the day never come when it will have to disband because of lack of material for membership, or when it will have to give way in point of numbers to the clubs of the unconstructed states of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Washington must be kept safe for Texas democracy.

DALLAS, TEX., MORNING NEWS -- 3/13/18.

CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT

The Southern Indian. Christian Science Monitor. Students of American history, as well as all of those interested in the past, present and future of the American Indian, will be pleased to learn that Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has been persistent in his efforts to improve the condition of the red man, and who has been successful in many of his efforts, is about to turn his attention to the long neglected Southern

DALLAS, TEX., EVENING JOURNAL--3/8/18.

SELLS AND HIS SPURS.

We hold no brief for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, but we feel sure that the Hon. Cato Sells will be welcomed by the cowmen when he comes to Dallas with his spurs on, for, as United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he is one of the biggest ranch managers and range foremen in the country. Moreover, he is a Texan, a good Indian and good to the Indians.

DALLAS, TEX., MORNING  
NEWS -- 3/13/18.

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The Southern Indians.

Christian Science Monitor: Students of American history, as well as all of those interested in the past, present and future of the American Indian, will be pleased to learn that Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has been persistent in his efforts to ameliorate and improve the condition of the red man, and who has been successful, generally speaking, is about to turn his attention to the long neglected Southern Indians, particularly the Seminoles and Choctaws. While both of these groups have long been represented among the civilized tribes, a large remnant of each has been, so to speak, outside the pale since Jackson's celebrated raid against the Seminoles in 1818. Before that time the Seminoles were all up in arms against the constituted white authorities, whatever the Government might be. They rose against the Spaniards; they proved an obstacle to colonization under French occupation, and they carried on a series of costly wars against the United States between 1835 and 1842.

Their leader, Osceola, although one of the bitterest foes the white man ever encountered in North America, is remembered with admiration and respect for his qualities as a warrior and his remarkable integrity and independence of character. When the Seminoles lost him they lost a leader whom they could not replace; the tribe, as such, was subdued, a large part of it being sent to reservations in the then Indian Territory, and nearly 400 of its members escaping to the Everglades, where they have subsisted on fish, game and the products of a crude system of agriculture ever since. The Choctaws, who, like the Seminoles, are of the Muskogean family or nation, are a rebellious tribe. They, too, have been divided, some mingling with the civilized tribes of the former Indian Territory, some forming "towns" in portions of Louisiana and Northwestern Florida. In common with other Southern Indians, including the Seminoles, they have long seen the futility of rising in arms against the whites, but, nevertheless, they have never wholly accepted the situation, and have never encouraged the missionary or the school teacher.

Preliminary to going among them himself, Commissioner Sells has chosen as an advance courier Frank E. Brandon, an educated Indian who has served the Government as a soldier and otherwise, faithfully and intelligently, in the Philippines. In his instructions to Mr. Brandon, the Commissioner says: "I am persuaded that sympathy is the first and most important element in our efforts to induce Indians to accept educational and industrial opportunities, and that is particularly true of the Seminoles in Florida. I greatly desire them to realize our interest in their welfare, and I believe that your experience, and the fact that you are an Indian, will enable you to accomplish the betterments necessarily involved in their advancement. For this reason I have requested you to undertake bringing about a co-operative and constructive attitude among these people."

The accomplishment of this task will require, as the Commissioner puts it, a display of sympathy warm and deep enough to win the confidence of an extremely sensitive and independent people, but what he has set out to do is not impossible, if he shall succeed in enlisting as his agents men like Mr. Brandon, who feel that sympathy naturally, but who are also possessed of patience, tact and judgment.



FT. WORTH, TEX., RECORD.  
Mar. 27 1918

CLEBURNE, TEXAS, ENTERPRISE -- March 19, 1918

It is always gratifying to the friends of Judge Cato Sells to meet him at home. They are proud of his achievements as head of the Indian Department, proud of his great constructive ability, proud of his high ideals, proud of his unselfish devotion to duty, and they feel that when there is need for a big man for a big job, the people of Texas and the people of the United States generally have a man to whom they can turn with the knowledge that he can make good.

They know that they can depend on him for the best results, and they are not surprised by them. They are willing to permit for the best.



FT. WORTH, TEX., RECORD.  
March 28, 1918.

A distinguished Texan has said that the three supermen on the stage of the world today are Woodrow Wilson, David Lloyd George and the kaiser. Two are for the uplift of humanity and the kaiser for the domination and destruction of democracy and all the ideals of liberty. There is another. Hon Cato Sells did not name him. In Europe they call him The Tiger. He is the superb prime minister of France, one of the most remarkable men that the world has ever known. He is a publisher and an editor, a statesman and a fighter, a man of courage and a man of action. In addition to this he is a democrat, ever staunch in his devotion to the ideals of democracy and a fighting champion of justice for his fellows.

Norman Hapgood is an American of Americans, prominent among the free lance writers of the day, a globe-trotter and a writer, a thinker and a doer of things. Hapgood says if there is one man who has more to do with the policy of the entente today than any other—even than Lloyd George—it is the prime minister of France. "France," he writes, "more nearly is under a single dictator than any other country in the war; French governmental policy is clearly defined; and it is difficult for England or the United States effectively to depart from it. It is not without good reason that Clemenceau is called the Tiger. As he sits in his office, one is reminded easily of the big cat tribe, so intense he is, so quiet, so lithe. As he crouches there, his 75 years look like 60. As he jumps from his seat and hurries across the room, his movements are those of a vigorous man of 50. He by no means suggests a man with a grandson in the

war. One picturesque habit of his, as far as I know, has not been made public. Like many great workers, he makes an early start. Lloyd George has many of his most important meetings at breakfast. Lord Reading, before he came over here as ambassador, used to do a day's work in helping the government administer itself before he started his chief justice functions. Clemenceau also puts in a good day's labor before regular business hours begin. He has an old housekeeper who knows how to make a soup of which the prime minister is fond. Every night this soup is made hot, put in a stone jug, and the jug placed between the sheets at the foot of the bed, where it serves for a hot-water bag until about 2 a. m., when the husky Tiger awakes, drinks the soup, and goes to work." The Tiger is 75. For fifty-five years he has fought for France and the principles of republican government. He has fought for justice for the under dog. He has fought for the people who needed a champion. He is fighting today. He is undismayed. He is unterrified.

He has confidence in the soldiers of France. He has faith in their valor, their love for liberty and the flag they love.

Long-range guns are shelling Paris, but the Tiger remains unruffled. He has sublime faith in the warriors of the democracies of the world and an implicit confidence that the God above will throw the weight of His love on the side that battles for the right.

Cato Sells placed three supermen on the world stage of action.

Norman Hapgood has named a fourth and the Tiger of the French republic is worthy of a center place, for he won the honor in the field of human achievement. It was not thrust upon him.

FORT WORTH (TEXAS) RECORD, April 22, 1918.

# Venus Citizens Lodge Protest With Congress Against Fixing Any Price for Southern Cotton

Special to The Record.

VENUS, April 21.—The citizens of this community are very much wrought up over the bill introduced in congress to fix the price of cotton at 20 cents per pound. The following memorial is being numerously signed by farmers and business men generally and copies of these are being sent to members of congress and United States senators from Texas to Washington, D. C.:

"We notice in the daily press that there has been introduced a bill in congress to fix the price of raw cotton at 20 cents per pound. We, your constituents, farmers and business men, hereby enter our protest and ask you to use all your power and influence to defeat said bill for the following reasons, to wit:

"First. The war has taken our boys to enter the service of our country and has made labor very scarce and hard to get and has created such a demand that we are unable to obtain it in sufficient amount to properly work our cotton and what we buy is at such advanced prices we can ill afford to pay.

"Second. All supplies we have to buy have advanced to so high prices, such as framing tools cost us more than twice the price paid before the war, cultivators that formerly cost us \$30 now cost \$75, wagons advanced from \$70 to \$150. Cotton planters from \$25 to \$65 and other tools in same proportion.

"Third. All feedstuffs that a cotton farmer has to buy and cannot raise has advanced, meat 40 cents per pound, corn to \$2.25 per bushel, hay to \$35 per ton, wheat we can't buy. Oats to more than \$1 per bushel, all of which a cotton farmer has to buy as the climate

suitable for cotton is not suitable for the raising of the crops above mentioned.

"Fourth. In 1914 when the war broke out we had no market for cotton and our southern cotton farmers asked the congress to fix the price of cotton in order that we might get a fair price for our labor, but refused to do so, and if we had been forced to meet our obligations the whole Southland would have been broke, merchants, bankers, farmers and everybody else.

"Fifth. Our people are loyal to our great government and are sending our boys to the front, to fight the battles of liberty, we are trying to raise cotton to clothe the army and furnish food for man and beast to win the war, the products of cotton such as cotton seed oil, meal, hulls, etc., go to feed the soldiers and to feed cattle so as to produce meat for the soldiers and our people are buying government bonds as their means will permit, now if the price of cotton is set so low as proposed it will force us to stop raising cotton as we cannot raise it below cost of production. Before the war we were paid 15 cents to 17 cents per pound, now since all the things we have to buy including labor has advanced to about three times the prices that prevailed before the war we cannot now raise cotton at 20 cents and buy our supplies at the prevailing prices of commodities necessary to make crops. If you insist on fixing the price of cotton please do not set it below 40 cents per pound.

"Finally, the South has been up against a hard proposition for many years past. Please allow us to share some of the liberty our boys are fighting for and give us a show."

May 5 - 1918.

THE TULSA DEMOCRAT

## CATO SELLS TELLS STORY OF HIS EARLY STRUGGLES

### Official Guardian of All Government Indians Urges Boys to Save Money As Foundation for Success in Life.

Hon. Cato Sells, the Texan who holds the highly responsible post of United States commissioner of Indian affairs with headquarters at Washington and branches of the services in 28 states, is well known in Tulsa and elsewhere in Oklahoma. Mr. Sells recently visited Tulsa, Pawhuska and other Oklahoma points in the interest of the Indians. He is official guardian of all the government-ward Indians in the United States, and as such has a very numerous family, which sometimes is rather hard to handle.

Mr. Sells is a staunch friend of the Indian and works constantly toward the ideal of Americanization of this aboriginal American—that is to say, toward making him over into an American citizen with full privileges as rapidly as may be.

In the May number of the Woman's Magazine is an illustrated article in which Mr. Sells tells of his early struggles for a livelihood. The article is entitled "My Lesson in Money," with sub-title, "A Poor Boy, Who Has Made His Life a National Power, Passes on His Secret." This interesting story, with the magazine editor's introduction, follows:

#### Biggest Secret of Life.

A man who has come from poverty to wealth; from obscurity to power; who, having earned his own education, has turned it to the service of his fellow men, has found the biggest secret of life.

It is not an uncommon thing in the United States for a man to do one of these three things. It is a wonderful thing for a man, anywhere in the world, to win all of them.

Cato Sells—lawyer, publicist, humanitarian, United States commissioner of Indian affairs—has done all of these things. He has found the secret of successful living; and the lesson which, if we profit by it, is a priceless one, he willingly passes on to those who may read as they run.

Though he possesses that genuine spiritual quality which makes all great men count the material as the lesser things, Cato Sells, with his practical, horse-sense knowledge of life and human nature, begins the lesson of character building with the subject of money. To have real virtues, one must be honest; to be honest, one must pay one's debts; to be able to meet one's obligations, one must learn to save money. It is the one most natural sequence in the world. To Cato Sells, whose present highest ambition is to save a dying race; to take the neglected Indian and make him a self-respecting, independent, useful American, the beginning of spiritual uplift commences with economic independence.

Probably no man despises the hoarder and the miser more than this Texas statesman. Probably no man puts a higher value upon the ability to save for a definite worthwhile purpose. To acquire a bank account so that you may educate yourself or your dependents; so that

you may truly enjoy the real benefits of a free and generous government, is an ideal worth striving for.

Here is Cato Sells' secret of good living.

#### "My Lesson in Money."

"Keep out of debt. No matter how hard the experience may seem, learn to save money. The first hundred dollars is hard to accumulate. After you get that much together, if you save systematically, you will find yourself with the fundamental of democracy—independence.

"The first big object-lesson of my life followed the death of my father, when I was but fourteen years of age. He was a successful lawyer, but he had not learned the lesson of saving. He was utterly lacking in the genius of accumulation.

"I faced the world with my mother and two younger brothers, in my fourteenth year, with little of this world's goods except a home with a debt on it. It was necessary for me to leave school at once, and go to work. My first job was with B. S. Stanton, the proprietor of a hardware store—a thrifty and substantial man. I started to work at twelve dollars a month. I stayed in the same store for three years, where I was making thirty dollars a month.

"I learned to save on hickels and dimes. Pennies were not used much in that part of the country when I was a boy. I watched myself to guard against foolishly spending any of my small money. I got odd jobs when it was possible to get them. There were no moving-picture houses in those days. There were few evening diversions within the reach of a poor boy, and so I spent my nights studying. In these summer vacations, I used to drive a harvesting machine for a near-by farmer, who paid me higher wages than I was earning at clerking in the store.

"It was possible for me to get leave to do this extra work, because

I had already earned a reputation for saving and working hard.

"The world is ready and eager to help a boy or girl starting out with a determination to make good and a willingness to do extra work and not grumble.

"Boys are known by their habits. I lived in a small town where every one knew every one else.

"When I was sixteen, I had saved four hundred and eight dollars. I had also contributed to the support of my mother and little brothers.

"To save four hundred and eight dollars in three years on my small earnings, meant daily thinking about thrift.

"I was saving for a definite purpose—an opportunity to go back to school and to college and to be a lawyer. That was my ambition. I knew that if these things were ever to come to me, I should have to get them for myself.

"When I was sixteen years old, a traveling salesman who frequently came into the hardware store where I worked, began to notice my willingness to do extra work. Mr. Stan-

ton told him about my savings; told him how he had kept the first dollars for me until they had amounted to enough to deposit in the bank.

"That day, I began to draw interest on my habit of thrift. Through him I was offered a position as bill clerk in a leading wholesale hardware store in Chicago and about that time the president of a local bank, observing my earnestness in saving, offered to furnish all necessary money for my education, if I would study for the ministry. I did not accept either offer, choosing to seek equipment for the profession of my father.

"Here, again, I had definite proof of other than the money value in my saving. The consciousness of my small bank account gave me a security and an independence which was a strong factor in coming to the conclusion of deciding my future for myself. I bought a trunk for myself, and entered the preparatory course at Cornell college, Iowa, where after one year my mother was elected matron of the young men's boarding-hall and I became its landlord, at the same time pursuing the full course of study. During the time spent at Cornell my next younger brother, Douglas, had the benefit of school opportunities.

#### Had to Abandon College.

Having spent three years at the college, I was about to enter the junior year, when, because of the extra work I had undertaken, my health broke down and I was obliged to abandon college. I had worked my way that far and saved a thousand dollars.

"Returning home, we—my mother and I—conducted a cottage hotel for a short time, from which our income was sufficient to support the family and permit me to study law, which I did in the office of the leading lawyer in the community, who soon thereafter became chief justice of the supreme court.

"I was admitted to the bar the day I was 21 years of age, on the same day forming a partnership with Judge Bishop. The next year I was elected mayor of La Porte city, Iowa.

"Two terms as mayor brought me prominently before the state and I was elected secretary of the Democratic state executive committee, and later its chairman.

"Up to this time I had saved my entire earnings, with the exception of the four hundred and eight dollars which was used for the expenses of myself and our family during the first year of my college life.

"While enjoying a good law practice, I was elected prosecuting attorney by the citizens of Benton county. When I was about to enter upon the duties of this office, I purchased eight thousand dollars worth of stock in a bank in Vinton, the county seat, where I was born and then resided, going in debt for practically all of it, and applied every dollar of the salary received in paying for same. The money-saving habit which had given me my first four hundred and eight dollars stayed with me.

#### Progress Indicated by Savings.

"Inspired by the conditions with which I was confronted after the death of my father, I conceived the idea that success in life would depend upon a standardized character, which was the only capital within my reach, other than as I might accumulate from my earnings. Each month's savings gave me added interest for the acquirement of such a relation toward society as to invite further opportunity. The advancement that followed seemed to more than justify my calculations, and I found that my progress was continuously indicated by the addi-

EDITORIAL PAGE  
OF THE

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The Evening Journal will not be responsible for manuscripts submitted.

## What Government Ownership Does For the Indians

We Do Not Want to Be Indians, but We Do Want and Need  
Government Ownership.

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We recommend to thoughtful readers the following article by  
Charles Ferguson.

It proves that where the Government **FEELS RESPONSIBILITY** it does the work that is needed. It proves that the Government can do the things that selfish interests say it cannot do.

If the people were determined on Government ownership, at least one-half of the petty annoyances, injustices, extortions and difficulties of modern life would be eliminated. Read carefully what follows:

### Trying It On the Red Man

By CHARLES FERGUSON.

**C**ATO SELLS, of Texas, is the biggest farmer, stockman and country banker in the world. He also teaches sixty thousand children what he thinks they ought to know—which includes how to earn a living. He runs high schools and colleges, but he takes particular pleasure in a multitude of little primary schools, each presided over by a dominie and his wife—who mothers the children and cooks their mid-day meal.

Besides all this Judge Sells is attorney at law for more than three hundred thousand people in their disputes with the outer world. When they quarrel with one another, he is usually judge and jury too. There are many other things that this modern Noah, Abraham, Joseph and Moses does

for his chosen people. It would take a column merely to catalogue them all.

The fact is Mr. Sells is Indian Commissioner in the Department of the Interior at Washington. The Indians are "wards of the nation," and the Commissioner stands for the nation. The nation is supposed to be civilized and the Indians uncivilized. And the Commissioner is expected to show the Indians how we do the thing—the thing that is called being civilized.

#### WE, ALSO, SHOULD LEARN.

Here is the interesting point: In trying to show the Indians how to do it we can learn to do it a great deal better ourselves. A study of the operations of the Indian Bureau yields a great many suggestions as to the fine things we could do for ourselves, if we

could only find a way to set up in New York City, Oskaloosa and Cripple Creek a government as intelligent and as enthusiastic for progress as the Indian Bureau is.

Of course, we in New York—or in any other American town—would not care to have Judge Sells and his deputies boss us around. Still we are bound in honesty to face the following proposition: If we are dealing

squarely in selecting men out of our own number to impose the natural laws of industry, commerce, communication, transportation, and so on, upon the Indians, why don't we do the same for ourselves?

An Indian child is taught how to raise corn and cotton, how to ride and swim and build a shack. Why should not white children be taught these things?

An honest Indian can borrow six hundred dollars from the Great White Chief to stock his farm and set himself up at house-keeping. Why is the White Chief less considerate of his own sons?

#### ARE WE REALLY CIVILIZED?

The Indian is protected from land-sharks and stock-jobbers. Why should not the rest of us be protected?

The Indian understands that in the nature of things a highway or a water-course is a public affair. Why can't everybody in the United States be made to understand that?

What is civilization, anyhow? We are trying to give it to the Indians, but have we got it ourselves? Certainly we can have no very strong hold on it until we have grasped the idea that there are natural laws of social well-being, laws that we neither made nor can unmake, and that liberty and democracy consist in obeying these laws—even in being compelled to obey them.

We do no violence to our democratic faith in imposing these laws upon the Indians—anybody that is able to do it has a right to impose them upon anybody else. The trouble with us is that we do not sufficiently understand them or respect them.

That is the reason our railroads run to receiverships, our mines and forests are raped by private greed and our common stock of steam-power and water-power is mostly turned to other than public ends.

The white man must do for himself what he has done for the red man.

CEDAR VALLEY TIMES  
VINTON, IOWA.  
MAY 6, 1918.

## CATO WRITES TO HIS OLD FRIEND 'BILL'

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Takes  
Time From Busy Hours For  
Friendly Letter.

Although he is one of the busiest men in busy Washington, Cato Sells, United States commissioner of Indian affairs, drafts, so to speak, a half hour of his time to write a letter to his old friend, "Bill" McKinley of Harrison township.

Cato Sells never forgets a kindness and he never neglects a friend. These are well known characteristics of Washington's busy man and the father confessor, guardian, business manager and protector of a whole tribe of people.

The letter received by Mr. McKinley contains nothing that the public would regard as "strictly personal," and as it contains much that really will interest the public the Times has gained Mr. McKinley's consent to have it published. The letter follows:

Washington, April 25, 1918.

Dear Will:

Since the receipt of your letter I have been out of Washington so much that it has not been possible until now for me to write you. I am always glad to hear from you, not only because of the information you give me concerning folks and things on our old stamping ground in Benton county but as well on account of your interest in the welfare of society and your intelligent suggestions for the accomplishment of betterments.

I note particularly what you have to say about the producer of meat and foodstuffs and agree with you that one of the most serious problems with which we are confronted is the man power required in this connection. The war must be won quite as much with bread as bullets. Our response in soldiers has been unequalled and our efforts for increased production is

evidenced by nation-wide co-operation, but I am apprehensive that we will not be able to secure satisfactory results in feeding the allied armies unless we resort to practically the same means to insure the required food supply that we have in building the army and navy.

I am inclosing copy of a letter I addressed to the superintendents of Indian reservations on April 9, concerning the employment of "Surplus Indian Labor," also copy of another letter written by me April 13, in which I urge the necessity for saving and the elimination of waste, both of which may be of interest to you.

Altogether, I am persuaded that the awakening caused by the war spirit will have a strong tendency to give our people, as a whole, a better understanding and appreciation of all that is implied in our form of government; that when kaiserism has been permanently overthrown there will come about in this country a universally helpful readjustment of social, economic and political conditions.

For the present we are all forgetting everything else than our country and our country's good. After we have won the war Americans will be cemented together as never before with a common interest and intensified patriotism that will emphasize the democracy of our institutions and insure the perpetuity of the republic.

While we who are on duty at the capital of our country during this period of storm and stress feel keenly its vibrations, our most dependable information concerning the mind and pulse of the nation comes from men like you who know from actual contact and experience the real conditions in their wider scope and who are in fact the foundation upon which the entire structure of war activities must depend.

I appreciate your expressions of confidence and good will and assure you that it is my great desire to so meet my responsibilities as to justify the measurement of those who have known me longest and best.

With best wishes, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

Cato Sells.

Mr. William H. McKinley,  
Vinton, Iowa.

FORT WORTH RECORD

JUNE 8, 1918.

Cato and Peto.

Peto Sells was a circus man—the Barnum of his day.

Cato Sells is a statesman and a Democrat—one of the philanthropists of the times.

Peto Sells was a Republican, Buckeye born and Buckeye bred. He voted the Republican ticket with pathetic regularity, but he was a democrat in every other sense.

Cato Sells is a Democrat born, a Hawkeye bred, of Kentucky antecedents, a Texan by adoption and a follower of the simple political life as exemplified by the late Mr. Thomas Jefferson, in all his preachments and teachings.

Peto Sells often visited Texas but he never voted in Texas or ran with politicians in Texas. He was a showman and not a politician or an office holder or a philanthropist, a political strategist or an advocate of the great uplift.

Cato Sells never misses an election in Texas, never scratches a Democratic ticket, is active in public affairs, loves the game called political and is a jolly winner and a smiling loser. He was an editor and a lawyer and a federal office holder before he came to Texas and he is a lawyer and commissioner of Indian affairs today. He is more than that. He is the official guardian of all the Indians under the protecting folds of Old Glory and the official custodian of all the wealth of all the Indians. Some job.

Peto Sells, in the days when he walked in the footprints of men, modestly admitted that he was the owner of the greatest show on earth, the biggest circus ever gathered under one tent, and that the late Phineas T. Barnum "had nothing on him." He believed in the uplift of the dollars of the people from their pockets to the

big wagon of the Peto Sells ticket sellers. He believed the circus a great moral institution and as an educator of the masses second to none ever invented for the accumulation of wealth since the mind of man began its first insane hankering for the golden fleece and all the luxuries or pleasures that the golden fleece brought or bought.

Peto is a dead one. He was gathered to his fathers years ago, and those who knew him best were sorry when he died. He was a circus man, but a prince of good fellows. He was a showman and he knew the game. He was a citizen of the world and all that he asked was what "was coming to him."

Cato Sells is a live one. His blood is red. He knows all about the joy of living. He knows all about the joy of working. He knows all about the joy of serving. He knows something about the joy of uplifting. Cato is virile. Cato isn't voluminous. Cato isn't vociferous, but like the senior senator from Texas, "he always knows where to find his hat." This brief paragraph appeared in The Record of Thursday, June 6:

Miss Mary Kouncilor Brooks, who was at one time the dramatic critic of The Fort Worth Record, and who is now in Washington, has been elected secretary of the Texas club in that city, organized for the purpose of bringing Texans in touch with each other. Peter Sells is president of the club, Ben L. Prince, treasurer, and Mr. Clarence Ousley, chairman.

Cato is president of the Texas club. Cato isn't Peto. Peto is dead.

Peto was a circus man. He amused the American public.

Cato is an uplifter and instructor. He isn't an entertainer. He is doing his best to educate and develop and advance the Indian division of the American public.

Otherwise the item is all right.



DALLAS MORNING NEWS

JULY 2, 1918.

# INDIAN INQUIRY IS OPPOSED BY SELLS

LITTLE INDICATION THAT HOUSE  
RULES COMMITTEE WILL AP-  
PROVE INVESTIGATION.

Staff Special to The News.

Washington, July 1.—There is little indication that the House Rules Committee will authorize a renewal of the investigation of Indian affairs as proposed in a resolution by Representative Carter of Oklahoma. The committee made a partial investigation last year.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, appeared before the rules committee to oppose the investigation unless there were specific instances showing the necessity of it, and was against the movement, he explained afterward, if it meant a duplication of work and resulted in no constructive policy.

Representative Carter said the committee's purpose was to establish a policy with reference to legislation, and called attention to the growing demand for increased appropriations for Indians annually. He said he wanted the responsibility to be removed from the Indian Committee.

While the resolution mentions Minnesota and Oklahoma, it is broad enough to permit an inquiry throughout the country. One of the matters to be looked into, Mr. Carter added, was the suggested expenditure of \$175,000 for land for the Indians in Polk County, Texas. Republicans declared in debate on the Indian bill that there was only one tract of land available for this purpose. Commissioner Sells stated before the Rules Committee that the department had no particular tract in view.

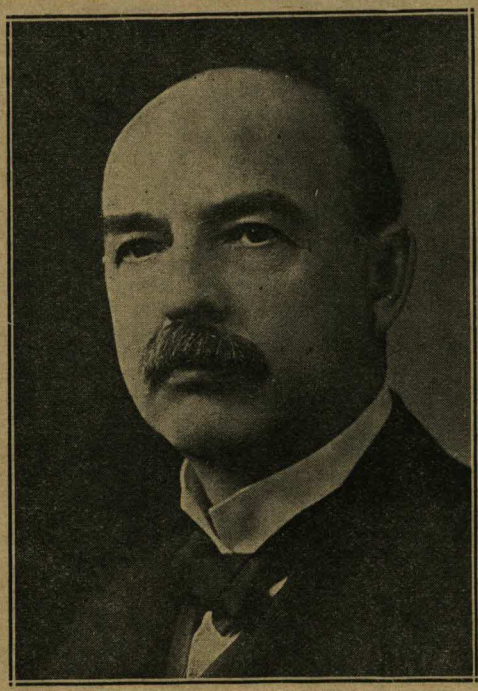
Representative Carter explained for the Indian Committee there was neither intention nor desire to discredit the Indian Bureau. Owing to the almost continuous work of Congress, however, it is doubtful if the committee could make such an investigation were it authorized to do so.

—Buy W. S. S.—

HARLOW'S WEEKLY  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
(Date not known)

**That Congressional Investigation.**

Congressional investigation of the Indian department will commence Sept. 22, the date being agreed upon after Indian Commissioner Cato Sells had informed Chairman Snyder that it would require that length of time for the clerks in his department to bring forward their work necessary for the expe-



INDIAN COMMISSIONER CATO SELLS.

Congressional investigation nor newspaper criticism alters the policy of the Indian commissioner in dealing with the red men. Mr. Sells is an aggressive, positive official, and while he has drawn severe criticism, his record as an official is an enviable one.

dition of the congressional committee labors. The scope of the investigation has been previously published in HARLOW'S, but the authority given by congress will leave the investigators practically without limitation.

PORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

JULY 25, 1918.

Speech for Wilson in Congress

Representative James O. Wilson, who has represented the district of Columbia for the past two years, is a member of the House of Representatives and will not be able to come to Fort Worth until July 24. He is expected to be here to be received on the part of July and discharged the usual duties of his office.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, would be something more than human if, in this period of general inquiry, he could altogether escape the attention of the investigator; but he would be something less than Cato Sells if he should put up with investigation without protest. And to be anything less than Cato Sells is something that the public does not expect of him. Moreover, it would be very disappointing to the Indians.

*Christian Science Monitor  
July 5-1918.*

CINCINNATI ENTERPRISE  
(TEXAS)  
JULY 22, 1918.

IS  
FRIENDS

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

JULY 22, 1918.

**Keep Jim Wilson in Congress.**

Congressman James C. Wilson, who has represented this district in congress during the past two years, is in Europe as a member of the naval affairs committee, and will not be able to come to Texas before election day. He has taken it for granted that so long as he remained at the post of duty and discharged the trust which the voters of this district have placed in his hands there would be no danger of his not being elected for another term. His presence is required in Europe on official business connected with the creation of naval bases along the coasts of England and France, and even though he were mistaken about the temper of the voters of this district, duty would have required that he be absent from the district until after the election.

Mr. Wilson should receive the practically unanimous vote of the citizens of this district. The patriotic duty of endorsing the splendid manner in which he has supported President Wilson in this supreme crisis demands such a vote of confidence and approval. Mr. Wilson made the race for congress two years ago on the question of supporting President Wilson in the crisis which then confronted the nation and which has since resulted in war. Our former congressman had not been in harmony with the administration on many important matters, particularly on the question of preparedness, and it was for the purpose of placing in congress a representative who would truly represent the district with respect to whole-hearted support of President Wilson that Congressman Wilson was elected. His record for the past two years has more than redeemed his promises, for President Wilson has had no more loyal supporter during these trying times than Jim Wilson.

The only issues worthy of consideration at this time are those that have to do with the support of President Wilson in his conduct of the war. No side issues ought to be considered or discussed, and certainly they should not affect the vote of any patriotic man. If President Wilson were to speak on the matter he would say emphatically: "Send Jim Wilson back to congress. I need him there." And that being the case, the citizens of the district should not require such a declaration from the President. There ought not to be a shadow of a doubt as to how they will vote on the matter.

We have reason to be proud of the manner in which our district has held up the hands of the President at all times during the past two years through Congressman Wilson. This fact places upon every voter, man or woman, the responsibility of declaring at the ballot box that this district is proud of that record. No man would want to change it, and as it is a guarantee of what can be expected during the next two years, it should receive the practically unanimous approval of the district. When you go to the polls next Saturday, therefore, don't overlook the matter of voting to keep Jim Wilson in congress.

CLEBURNE ENTERPRISE  
(TEXAS)  
July 25, 1918.

## CONGRESSMAN JAMES C. WILSON IS ENDORSED BY JOHNSON CO. FRIENDS

The following endorsement of Congressman James C. Wilson has the signatures of hundreds of voters all over Johnson county. This is a compliment from his many friends who realizing his absence in the battle fields overseas prevents his homecoming at this time wish to reassure him of their good will and support: To the Democratic Voters of Johnson County:

At the last primary election in this state the democrats of this congressional district by an overwhelming majority selected as their candidate Hon James C. Wilson of Fort Worth. The issue in that contest was one of loyalty to the President and his policies. The large majority given to Congressman Wilson in that race left no room for doubt as to how the people of this district stood upon that issue. Shortly after Mr. Wilson took his seat in Congress the declaration of war against Germany was issued, and since that time he has been one of the foremost champions of the President and all of his policies. By reason of this fact and of his recognized ability, Mr. Wilson was made a member of the House Committee on naval affairs, one of the most important committees of Congress, which was a most unusual honor for a new member. As a member of this committee he is now in Europe at the suggestion of the President, making a tour of the various naval stations and equipment for the purpose of better assuring the safety of the boys who are now so brilliantly fighting our country's battles. Since he started on that trip, in the discharge of his duty to the Nation, which he placed above his own political interests, one of his opponents in the last race, who has made three campaigns for Congress from this district and has never carried a single county in any race, has taken advantage of his absence to make an active campaign against him. The President has appealed to the people of the country to lay aside political issues and devote their entire energy to the suc-

cessful prosecution of the war against Germany. That is the issue now even more than it was during the last campaign before war was declared. We do not believe that the people of this district will answer that appeal by voting against one of the President's most loyal and active lieutenants while he is on the firing line in the discharge of his duty, and we do not believe that their sense of fairness will permit them to encourage a campaign of attack upon a faithful public servant during his absence upon matters of vital importance to the country at such a critical time. We therefore ask the democratic voters of Johnson county, regardless of their differences upon other issues or candidates, to give their united support to James C. Wilson for re-election to a second term as Congressman.

W. R. Walker, S. C. Padelford, H. P. Brown, J. E. Warren, J. D. Goldsmith, J. B. Haynes, J. M. Moore, W. M. Odell, Mitchell Davis, B. Gayle Prestridge, J. K. Russell, J. O. Lockett, M. N. Baldwin, J. B. Long, S. P. Ramsey, F. P. West, S. B. Norwood, O. L. Bishop, H. S. Wilson, Otto Foster, O. H. Poole, Jeff G. Beasley, N. S. Stewart, R. E. Gatewood, R. B. Robinson, B. H. Williamson, John W. Floore, Jr., H. D. McCoy, J. T. Joplin, J. B. Landers, B. S. Milner, M. M. Buckley, J. A. Dalton, Tom Pace, H. D. Clark, J. C. Blakeney, J. A. Feagin, O. E. Poole, J. L. Williamson, M. V. Brazleton, E. E. Hunter.

Mrs. H. D. McCoy, Mrs. J. D. Goldsmith, Mrs. J. R. Ransone, Jr., Mrs. John L. Cleveland, Mrs. J. Albert Moore, Mrs. J. J. Nance, Mrs. J. R. Nail, Mrs. Claude White, Lucile Nance, Ruth Ransone, Mrs. Oliver Snyder, Mrs. H. G. Clements, Mrs. A. B. Honeycutt, Mrs. R. Morgan, Mrs. T. J. Flake, Mrs. H. E. Oldfather, Mrs. R. A. Kelley, Mrs. D. W. Wofford, Mrs. J. H. Happell, Mrs. H. P. Brown, Jeffie Keykendall, Mrs. Sam Allin, Mrs. E. B. Fry.

Others are adding their names as the opportunity is presented.

July 28, 1918.

THE WASHINGTON POST:

# Diffusion of Factories to Country Points Will Open After-War Avenue to Soldier; Railroads Must Aid Effort, Says McChord

**Centralization of Manufacturing Plants in Big Cities Due Largely to Rebates and Unfair Practices of Carriers, Commissioner Shows. Abandonment of Water Transportation Due to Fierce Competition of Rails for Business—Effect Has Been to Overcrowd Cities and Retard Development of Country—Movement to Rural Sections Would Benefit Nation in Raised Standards of Citizenship. 4,000,000 Returning to Peace Pursuits Must Be Provided For.**

The following analysis of after-the-war problems, with constructive suggestions for their solution, has been prepared by C. C. McChord, of Kentucky, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, a member of the railroad wage commission, and recently appointed by the President one of the umpires of the national war labor board.

By C. C. M'CHORD.

It was Macaulay or some other English essayist who wrote some 75 years ago that the new form of government in America was on trial. He was of opinion that no government so democratic in form could long endure. He declared that the supreme test would come when there were more mouths to eat breakfasts than breakfasts to supply them, and that in such a crisis the autocratic power of a sovereign would be found necessary. The test of this prophecy may be at hand, though in a somewhat modified form. In any event, just at this time the thought is sufficient to give us pause to take an account of stock.

Thoughtful and prudent men are looking forward to a reorganization of industrial, social and economic conditions in this country and throughout the world, when a treaty of peace has been signed that shall bring the war to an end.

## Must Absorb Fighting Force.

Vast armies and navies are then to be demobilized and the soldiers and sailors of which they are comprised returned as quickly as possible to peaceful pursuits. The reabsorption into productive industries of 4,000,000 men or more drilled in the arts of war must in some way be accomplished. At the same time millions of employes in great munition plants and other industries, engaged chiefly in producing the necessities of war, will have to be diverted to the production of the things needed in times of peace. The problem is, how this may be done in a way that shall be reasonably satisfactory to the workers of the country, and at the same time shall not lead to an interim of stagnation of production and business. In other words, the change must, if possible, be brought about so as to secure for the future the greatest good to the greatest number.

## Should Not Be Left to Chance.

The transition from a war to a peace basis must not be left to chance. Comprehensive plans of reconstruction should be formulated at once, and the perfection thereof entered upon with as much earnestness and vigor as we entered upon the business of stamping out autocratic military despotism as represented by the rulers of the German peoples.

An institution in this country engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war employed a total of 6,000 persons previous to the year 1915. On January 1, 1918, this concern had more than 60,000 employes upon its pay rolls. This is representative of many similar industries, and comparable increases have been experienced in all manufacturing concerns engaged in producing the necessities of war, and this embraces nearly all industries in the country.

## Great Increase in Wages.

The iron and steel mills have been running night and day for the past two years, with largely increased capacity. At the same time there has been increase after increase in wages until today the rate of pay for artisans of every kind is on a higher scale than ever known.

Some idea of the amount of these increases may be gained from a showing of the aggregate payments by representative manufacturing establishments reporting to the Department of Labor of the United States. For a week in April, 1915, 533 institutions reported an aggregate payment of \$6,398,574, and for a week in April, 1916, the same institutions reported \$9,429,659. For a week in April, 1917, 670 institutions reported an aggregate payment of \$16,228,190, and for a week in April, 1918, the same institutions reported \$20,412,347.

## Prices Will Be Reduced.

It is certain that workmen who have had opportunity to enjoy life as the result of adequate pay are not going to consent to, if they can avoid it, any reduction in their wage scale unless there are compensating benefits. It is equally certain that the era of extremely high prices for the necessities of life will not continue

during times of peace. The great class of nonproducers represented by clerks in offices and stores, salaried men in every calling, employes of public utilities and the like cannot long continue to pay ever-increasing living costs, except they, too, receive further material increases in rates of pay.

The readjustment that is to take place after the business in hand is disposed of is world-wide in extent.

## New International Relations.

International relationships must be reestablished on new bases; foreign commerce must be fostered and encouraged; and national solidarity as the consistent policy of over 100 years of our national life is to be abandoned, and an entry into the great family of nations accomplished. All this calls for the exercise of the wisest diplomacy and statesmanship.

There are some conditions peculiar to our own country that call for immediate action if they are to be made consistent with that readjustment which shall permit of progress in a way of broader and better national life.

What is needed in this country is a wider diffusion of manufacturing industries and the local supply of the necessities of life. Products of our factories are distributed throughout the land, but under circumstances of such economic waste as to demand a radical change.

## Cities Scrambled for Factories.

In the development of manufacturing many elements have conspired to confine factories to limited territories or particular cities. There has always been a desire upon the part of our people to locate the factory near the region of supply. As our middle, Western and border Southern States began to be developed after the civil war, the constant effort of the smaller cities and towns was to secure factories of various kinds.

There is hardly a town of 1,000 population or more in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia that from 1875 to 1895 did not endeavor to secure manufacturing industries.

During that period, by the payment of large bonuses, or offers of free taxes, coal and water, many of them secured the location of factories that gave promise of affording cheap material for home consumption, and a distribution of the surplus to neighboring towns.

**Railroads Favored Localities.**

Many of these factories proved to be failures, and a ride over the country today discloses crumbling buildings and smokestacks in many towns and villages as grim monuments of the dead hopes of their projectors. Not all of these were properly located, many of them were the results of the dreams of some investor of a short cut to wealth, but most of them should have survived, and would have done so except that influences were at work that made success impossible. Among the chief of these was the fact that the railroads favored certain manufacturing centers in the way of facilities and rates.

The freight traffic manager's business was to secure tonnage for the particular railway by which he was employed. Long hauls in large lots afforded attractive business that added to the aggregate of the returns to the carrier from his efforts, and led to his preferment by those higher up in the control and management of the road.

**Rebating Was Common Practice.**

Competition for business at points reached by several railroads was keen and incessant. The more railroads that served a particular point the keener the struggle between rival traffic officials for business. For many years previous to 1900 and by many roads until 1906 rebates were paid to secure business to such an extent that officials have frankly admitted in evidence in proceedings before the

Interstate Commerce Commission that few carriers pretended to collect more than 80 per cent of the advertised rates on shipments from competitive points.

Railroads were built from business centers to business centers. Some reached the objective points by short direct routes, and others by long indirect routes. The latter in order to do business at the competitive point met the rates named by the short line, meanwhile maintaining higher rates at shorter distance points on their own lines.

**Water Transportation Abandoned.**

In the same way competition by boats on our inland and coastwise waterways was met by all rail carriers until transportation by water so far as our inland rivers are concerned has been nearly abandoned. Cities and towns along these rivers entitled to enjoy the cheaper water transportation were deprived of the advantage of their location.

The inducement to give the large shipper and all shippers from manufacturing centers an adequate supply of cars, transit privileges, switching arrangements, &c., was ever present, and the force of competition operated in favor of such shippers.

These considerations rendered it impossible for the factory at the small town to compete in the sale of its product with a factory producing the same product at the larger and more favored city. The result was that the factory in the small town ceased to operate, and its employees were compelled to seek employment in the centers of production.

**U. S. Control Ended Favoritism.**

While the payment of rebates that found their way into carriers' accounts ceased on the passage of the amendment to the act to regulate commerce of 1906, and many carriers had ceased to make such payments previously, the matter of preferential rates and the furnishing of superior facilities to competitive centers continued with unabated vigor until the taking over of the railroads by the President on December 28, 1917.

That event was intended to bring about a complete change. Railroad managers were at first reluctant, and in fact, some have not yet fully accepted the fact that each road is no longer a competitor of the other, but all are engaged under Federal control as a great unified system in the business of transportation. The necessities of war and the commerce of the country. The change was as startling as sudden. Preconceived notions of the rights of each carrier as against the other, and their relation to the public, were changed overnight.

**Unbridled Competition Must End.**

It seems to be conceded by every one that no matter what is done with respect to the great transportation systems of the country after the war is over, that certain condemned practices and the unbridled competition of past years is at end, and that by some means the carriers of the future will be under such regulations as will insure the largest and most effective use of the facilities they have for the conduct of the transportation business of the land without favor to one shipper or prejudice to another.

The most important matter just now, however, is the part that the railroads should play in the readjustment that must be made in our industrial and economic conditions. As before noted, it has come about that the large part of our manufacturing is done in our cities.

**Sweatshops in New York.**

The greatest manufacturing cities of the nation, considering the variety and quantity of production, are Chicago and Philadelphia. Southern New England has developed into a succession of manufacturing cities. Pittsburgh dominates the iron and steel industry and controls prices wherever sales may be made in this country, as Chicago dominates and controls the prices of meats and their products.

New York city produces immense quantities of ready-made clothing, employing thousands in sweatshops of unsavory surroundings. The result is that workmen and women in largest numbers live under conditions that are not sanitary, wholesome, nor conducive to good morals. This has happened in a country that is less densely populated than any of the great nations of earth, and where there is room enough for every citizen and resident to enjoy his full share of pure air and sunlight, and to live under conditions conducive to health, morality and happiness.

**City Growth Continues.**

It would also enable him to secure a home at moderate cost or at reasonable rental, with an area of ground sufficient to permit him to cultivate a garden where fresh vegetables may be grown for his own use.

Many good people have organized societies and have expended large sums of money in philanthropic efforts to induce immigrants and others

to shun the haunts of their fellows in crowded cities, and seek homes in the South and West where conditions are wholesome. In this they have met with a measure of success, and thriving communities composed of different nationalities may be found scattered over the land. At the same time, however, our cities have continued to increase in population, and living conditions there have not improved as a consequence. There are many considerations that dictate a relocation of our manufacturing industries.

**Expenses Less in Country.**

In the first place it costs more to do business in a city than in the country. Land values and costs of construction of plants, taxes, &c., constitute charges that must be met from earnings. It costs more to live in a city than in the country. A lower wage payment in the country than in the city would enable the workman to secure more comforts of life, to cloth his family better and educate them more adequately. If the factory is located near the raw product there is saving in transportation costs which will be reflected in net earnings.

An economic change has been taking place in this country, particularly during the last decade, the importance of which is not generally realized. Consumers seem to be making the effort, so far as possible, to eliminate the middle man.

**From Factory to Consumer.**

The notion seems to be growing that there is no necessity to pay the charges of middle men to handle goods on their way from the factory to the ultimate consumer. The de-

sire upon the part of the consumer to secure his needed articles as cheaply as possible is responsible for the great mail order houses of the country that are doing a large and increasing business.

It was testified in a case before the Interstate Commerce Commission that one mail order house shipped from its main plant an average of 167 carloads of less than carload freight every day during the year 1915. Here again the public is demonstrating its desire to secure manufactured products from first-hand sources.

Low freight rates have been initiated and maintained for years from producing centers to important junction and jobbing cities and towns. To towns beyond higher rates, both actually and relatively, have been maintained.

**Rates Favor Big Towns.**

Through rates from factories or great producing territories to towns beyond the jobbing centers are made up of a combination of the rates to such centers and those beyond. The result is, in many instances, to deprive the country point of just rates. The following table gives comparisons of through rates on certain articles in carloads and less than carloads now in effect to Cincinnati, Ohio, Williamsburg, Ky., Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Nebr., Kansas City, Mo., Alliance, Nebr. and Dodge City, Kans., from New York, N. Y., together with distances, as illustrative and representative of thousands of similar rate situations throughout the country, and showing the handicap under which the country towns are compelled to do business:

**COTTON PIECE GOODS FROM NEW YORK.**

| TO                | Distance Miles. | C. L. In cents per 100 lbs. | L. C. L. |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Cincinnati, O.    | 768             | 72 1/2                      |          |
| Williamsburg, Ky. | 961             | 125                         |          |
| Chicago, Ill.     | 968             | 112 1/2                     |          |
| Omaha, Nebr.      | 1,400           | 188                         |          |
| Kansas City, Mo.  | 1,369           | 188                         |          |
| Alliance, Nebr.   | 1,820           | 255 1/2                     |          |
| Dodge City, Kans. | 1,701           | 242                         |          |

**HATS AND CAPS FROM NEW YORK.**

|              |         |  |
|--------------|---------|--|
| Cincinnati   | 98      |  |
| Williamsburg | 174 1/2 |  |
| Chicago      | 112 1/2 |  |
| Omaha        | 201     |  |
| Kansas City  | 201     |  |
| Alliance     | 318 1/2 |  |
| Dodge City   | 308 1/2 |  |

**BOOTS AND SHOES FROM NEW YORK.**

|              |         |  |
|--------------|---------|--|
| Cincinnati   | 98      |  |
| Williamsburg | 174 1/2 |  |
| Chicago      | 112 1/2 |  |
| Omaha        | 201     |  |
| Kansas City  | 201     |  |
| Alliance     | 318 1/2 |  |
| Dodge City   | 308 1/2 |  |

**CLOTHING FROM NEW YORK.**

|              |         |  |
|--------------|---------|--|
| Cincinnati   | 98      |  |
| Williamsburg | 174 1/2 |  |
| Chicago      | 112 1/2 |  |
| Omaha        | 201     |  |
| Kansas City  | 201     |  |
| Alliance     | 318 1/2 |  |
| Dodge City   | 308 1/2 |  |

**CROCKERY FROM NEW YORK.**

|              |        |         |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| Cincinnati   | 39 1/2 | 52      |
| Williamsburg | 88 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Chicago      | 45     | 60      |
| Omaha        | 77 1/2 | 110     |
| Kansas City  | 77 1/2 | 110     |
| Alliance     | 131    | 193     |
| Dodge City   | 129    | 192 1/2 |

**GLASSWARE FROM NEW YORK.**

|              |         |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Cincinnati   | 45 1/2  | 72 1/2  |
| Williamsburg | 104 1/2 | 139     |
| Chicago      | 52 1/2  | 84      |
| Omaha        | 91 1/2  | 149 1/2 |
| Kansas City  | 91 1/2  | 149 1/2 |
| Alliance     | 163     | 267 1/2 |
| Dodge City   | 159     | 247     |

**SUGAR FROM NEW YORK.**

|              |         |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Cincinnati   | 39 1/2  | 52      |
| Williamsburg | 88      | 98 1/2  |
| Chicago      | 45      | 60      |
| Omaha        | 61      | 100     |
| Kansas City  | 61      | 100     |
| Alliance     | 117 1/2 | 171 1/2 |
| Dodge City   | 95 1/2  | 167 1/2 |

**COFFEE FROM NEW YORK.**

|              |         |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Cincinnati   | 39 1/2  | 52      |
| Williamsburg | 86      | 98 1/2  |
| Chicago      | 45      | 60      |
| Omaha        | 61 1/2  | 100     |
| Kansas City  | 61 1/2  | 100     |
| Alliance     | 120     | 171 1/2 |
| Dodge City   | 100 1/2 | 165     |

**TEA FROM NEW YORK.**

|              |         |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Cincinnati   | 85 1/2  | 98      |
| Williamsburg | 162     | 174 1/2 |
| Chicago      | 99      | 112 1/2 |
| Omaha        | 167     | 201     |
| Kansas City  | 167     | 201     |
| Alliance     | 207 1/2 | 318 1/2 |
| Dodge City   | 264 1/2 | 308 1/2 |

**As a People We Are Wasters.**

It has been said, with a good deal of truth, that as a people we are profligate wasters. Our boundless resources, many of them still in a state of development, have led us to the belief that the springs from which flow our supplies are inexhaustible, and that the plentiful streams will flow on uninterrupted forever. Is not this the time, has not the hour struck, that should arouse us to action that shall secure to us and our descendants the full measure of benefit that may come from nature's bounty spread round us on every hand?

In very recent years there has been here and there a man whose vision has been broad enough to see what it is the consuming public demands, and has attempted to meet it. One concern has in recent years by co-operation with residents induced the building by local capital of hundreds of flour mills at country points in the middle west and south, which supply consumers in the region round about each mill with flour, meal and feed.

**Diffusion of Factories Urged.**

Another man owns in his own right many branch houses for distribution of groceries, merchandise and general household necessities. He ships to the branch houses in carload lots and distributes to his customers in auto trucks. He is doing a large and thriving business. Both of these institutions are representative of a class that have recently come into existence.

Does not the public demand which these institutions seek to meet point the way to a solution, in part, of the reconstruction problem that now confronts us? If wage scales are to be readjusted downward to meet conditions in times of peace, the wider diffusion of factories presents an alluring way out. What the workman desires and what he has the right to demand is opportunity to live in comfort. Reduction in the rate of his daily wage means, as he now sees it, lessened opportunity to secure to himself and his family those necessities which go to make comfort in daily life.

**Advantages in Country Life.**

In most any country town of 1,500 or more population that might be named in the middle West or the South there is opportunity to live better and enjoy more of the real comforts of life at materially lower wages than even an approach to the same state of livelihood can be secured in any congested manufacturing center.

The following table gives the number of towns, as shown by the census of 1910, under 5,000 population in the States named, where industries might be located and where every opportunity would be afforded employees to make the most of life under ideal conditions:

|               | Under 1,000 | 1,000 to 2,000 | 2,000 to 3,000 | 3,000 to 5,000 |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Illinois      | 3,800       | 179            | 79             | 43             |
| Michigan      | 3,480       | 105            | 20             | 24             |
| Wisconsin     | 2,480       | 70             | 21             | 25             |
| Iowa          | 2,070       | 92             | 35             | 8              |
| Nebraska      | 1,510       | 53             | 17             | 21             |
| Kansas        | 2,190       | 67             | 25             | 25             |
| Missouri      | 4,259       | 91             | 36             | 14             |
| Kentucky      | 5,290       | 52             | 14             | 10             |
| Virginia      | 5,160       | 41             | 13             | 12             |
| West Virginia | 3,800       | 44             | 18             | 9              |

**Surroundings Wholesome.**

In the country there is pure air and sunlight. The surroundings are clean, sanitary and moral. In such an atmosphere a workman can easily rear a family of sturdy boys and girls, and live a life of peace and happiness impossible for him to live in the crowded and unwholesome conditions of congested centers. In the country he is afforded opportunity to buy products of the soil first handed for his table at reasonable prices, and the admirable schools and religious institutions now in existence everywhere insure to his children every chance to lay the foundation of good citizenship.

Prior to about the year 1880 our inland waterways had an important part in transporting the commerce of the nation. Within a decade from 1880 many boat lines disappeared from all rivers, and today only an insignificant percentage of freight tonnage is transported by water anywhere in the country.

**Will Utilize Waterways.**

The boat lines were either absorbed by railroads, and their operations abandoned, or carriers made rates for freight so low to competitive boat line points as to make the business

unprofitable to the boat line.

Spasmodic efforts to rehabilitate water transportation have been made from time to time in recent years by individuals or communities, but they have not met with success because of continued opposition of railroad interests. There never has been any good reason, and there is none now, why our rivers, on which the Federal government has expended millions of dollars of the public money, should not be brought into transportation service.

The national shipping board is rapidly building up our merchant marine on such a scale as to call for the admiration of all maritime nations.

**Time for Revision of Rates.**

A portion of the energy of this admirable agency will doubtless be intensified as it should be in the building of steamboats and barges to move across the waters of our inland streams and lakes, as well as the bays and oceans of our coast line.

Thoughtful study should now be given to the equalization of rates for freight transportation and as to whether higher rates should for the future be permitted for shorter than for longer distances over the same line or route, the shorter being included within the longer distance, and whether combinations of rates and transit privileges that now unduly favor certain jobbing and junction points should be cancelled and reasonable through rates established to all points. Transportation by boat on our rivers and coast lines should be encouraged to relieve rail carriers at congested cities and ports.

**Equal Treatment to Seaports.**

Steps have already been taken under Federal control to divert traffic from congested North Atlantic ports to those of the South and on the Gulf of Mexico. Rates should be made and facilities provided so that each port of the United States from Galveston, Tex., to Bangor, Me., shall receive its share of traffic under the most economical transportation conditions.

Relatively the same facilities should be furnished the factory that ships one carload a day as the one that ships ten or more carloads. The opportunity to do a manufacturing business at a profit should be afforded at any point in the country. The supply of raw material and the possible field of consumption will dictate the location.

There are other matters which may be necessary to consider in connection with the possible reconstruction here indicated. One of them is the opportunity for financial support to industrial enterprises.

In the past many factories have been located in already congested districts at the behest of those who furnished the financial backing.

**Public Interest Must Come First.**

In this way high-priced land was disposed of and costly buildings erected which enhanced the value of vacant adjacent lands. Interlocking directors of banks, railroads and factories have doubtless influenced the formation and perpetuation of conditions that have prevailed and to some extent yet prevail. This matter is now largely behind us and should present no insuperable barrier in the future to the wider distribution of manufacturing establishments.

A new era is at hand. The carriers of the country for the future are to serve the public interests. The dictates of selfishness and private greed that have for so long a time controlled the policy and management of our great transportation systems no longer constitute the guide for action. In a time like this when readjustment of industrial and economic conditions is imperative, the railroads must do their part to the end that there may be decided progress on the highway that leads to equality of opportunity for all, and to ultimate national greatness and individual contentment.



July 29-1918.

**THE CLEBURNE DAILY ENTERPRISE.**

**JUDGE SELLS OF CLEBURNE, TEXAS**

Arthur Brisbane, editor of the Hearst papers, one of which is the Washington Times, pays Hon. Cato Sells, of Cleburne, Texas, a splendid compliment editorially. The Enterprise will reprint the editorial in full, because it is in accord with the sentiment expressed. Judge Sells is one of the most capable men in the United States, which he has thoroughly demonstrated by his wonderful organization and splendid administration of the affairs of the Indian department. Here is what Mr. Brisbane said:

"Cato Sells of Texas is the biggest farmer, stockman and country banker in the world. He also teaches sixty thousand children what he thinks they ought to know—which includes how to earn a living. He runs high schools and colleges, but he takes particular pleasure in a multitude of little primary schools, each presided over by a dominie and his wife, who mothers the children and cooks their midday meal.

"Besides all this, Judge Sells is attorney at law for more than three hundred thousand people in their disputes with the outer world. When they quarrel with one another, he is usually judge and jury too. There are many other things that this modern Noah, Abraham, Joseph, and Moses does for his chosen people. It would take a column merely to catalogue them all.

"The fact is, Mr. Sells is Indian commissioner in the department of the interior at Washington. The Indians are 'wards of the nation' and the commissioner stands for the nation. The nation is supposed to be civilized and the Indians uncivilized. And the commissioner is expected to show the Indians how we do the thing—the thing that is called being civilized.

"Here is the interesting point: In trying to show the Indians how to do it we can learn to do it a great deal better ourselves. A study of the operations of the Indian bureau

This article also appeared in:

- Cedar Valley Times, Vinton, Iowa, July 29, 1918.
- Waterloo (Iowa) Evening Courier & Reporter, 7/29/18.
- Pt. North (Texas) Record, July 29, 1918.
- Manchester (Iowa) Democrat, July 31, 1918.
- New York Journal, May 5, 1918.
- Sing Sing (China) Daily Tribune, Aug. 1, 1918.
- American (Boston Mass.) 8-10-18

yield a great many suggestions as to the fine things we could do for ourselves, if we could only find a way to set up in New York city, Oskaloosa, and Cripple Creek a government for progress as the Indian bureau is.

"Of course, we in New York, or in any other American town, would not care to have Judge Sells and his deputies boss us around. Still we are bound in honesty to face the following proposition. If we are dealing squarely in selecting men of our own number to impose the natural laws of industry, commerce, communication, transportation, and so on, upon the Indians, why don't we do the same for ourselves?

"An Indian child is taught how to raise corn and cotton, how to ride and swim and build a shack. Why should not white children be taught these things?

"An honest and industrious Indian can borrow \$600 from the Great White Chief to stock his warm and set himself up at housekeeping. Why is the white chief less considerate of his own sons?

"The Indian is protected from land sharks and stock jobbers. Why should not the rest of us be protected?

"The Indian understands that in the nature of things a highway or watercourse is a public affair. Why cannot everybody in the United States be made to understand that?

"What is civilization, anyhow? We are trying to give it to the Indians, but have we got it ourselves? Certainly, we can have no very strong hold on it until we have grasped the idea that there are natural laws of social well-being, laws that we neither made nor can unmake, and that liberty and democracy consist in obeying these laws, even in being compelled to obey them.

"We do no violence to our domestic faith in imposing these laws upon the Indians, anybody that is able to do it has a right to impose them upon anybody else. The trouble with us is that we do not sufficiently understand them or respect them.

"That is the reason our railroads run to receiverships, our mines and forests are raped by private greed and our common stock of steam power and water power is mostly turned to other than public ends."

The white should do for himself what Cato Sells is doing for the red man.

This article also appeared in:

- Cedar Valley Times, Vinton, Iowa, July 29, 1918.
- Waterloo (Iowa) Evening Courier & Reporter, 7/29/18.
- Ft. Worth (Texas) Record, July 29, 1918.
- Manchester (Iowa) Democrat, July 31, 1918.
- New York Journal, May 5, 1918
- Sioux City (Iowa) Daily Tribune -- Aug. 1, 1918.
- American (Boston, Mass.) 8-10-16.

FORT WORTH RECORD

SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

## CAMP BOWIE WILL BE PROVIDED WITH FUEL

Cato Sells Writes That No Gas  
Contract Is Made but Other  
Fuel Is Ample.

Hon. Cato Sells says that satisfactory provision has been or will be made for fuel other than gas to assure the comfort and welfare of the officers, soldiers and others stationed at Camp Bowie. The commissioner of Indian affairs writes Mr. W. H. Bagley as follows:

Further answering your inquiry concerning the probability of the war department making a gas contract about which you talked with me when recently in Washington, I am writing to advise you that I have had two conferences with Colonel Warren, director fuel and forage division, quartermaster general's office, with the result that he entered into telegraphic communication to ascertain the local status, and, having been informed, I am given definite and dependable information that no gas contract has been or will be made for Camp Bowie, also, that satisfactory provision has been or will be made for fuel other than gas to assure the comfort and welfare of the officers, sol-

diers and others stationed at Camp Bowie.

Disclaiming any disposition to criticize perhaps I may properly say that when as commissioner of Indian affairs, I exercised the limit of my authority in approving certain gas leases on restricted Indian allotments in Oklahoma, I had reason to expect that the gas consuming public would have an early, ample and indefinite supply of gas.

I hope and anticipate that the difficulties involved last year in the transportation of gas no longer obtain and that during the next cold season and for years to come, the thousands of homes and many other places at Fort Worth where suffering and financial loss might otherwise occur will enjoy the comforts and economy insured from the use of natural gas.

I have had, and you may be sure that I shall continue to have, great interest in the gas situation at Fort Worth. Sincerely yours,

CATO SELLS.

# WILSON KEENLY DISAPPOINTED OVER DEFEAT OF SUFFRAGE BILL

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

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LAWRENCE.

of the United States cannot command a two-thirds vote on a question so vitally related to the war aims of America. Except that Senator Martin of Kentucky was held in line by the President's appeal, not a single vote was won by Wilson's address. But while the President did not get votes in the Senate, his feeling is that he won the approval of the country and that public opinion will not longer sustain in office the men who opposed woman suffrage.

The President yesterday examined the list of twenty Democrats who declined to follow his leadership after he had asked for their support as vital to the effective conduct of the war. It was the first time that the Senate had refused to grant him the measures he has asked for to win the war. And while the President may have been a lukewarm supporter of suffrage before the war, the war has made of him an ardent champion of the cause.

### Suffrage a War Measure.

Senators argued that it was not a war measure because the right to vote could not possibly be exercised before several years had passed in getting ratification by the States. This argument is just as absurd as the claim

that the treaty of peace will immediately prove a panacea for all the international and external aspirations of peoples the world over. It was with the idea of promising and guaranteeing equal suffrage in war time that the President espoused the cause so warmly at this time. It was to make the mothers of America feel that the great war which had taken such painful sacrifices from them would at least confer upon them a justice not hitherto enjoyed.

It mattered little that for a few years, the women could not vote in all States. It mattered a great deal to the President that after a forty-year fight the women of America should be guaranteed the right to vote. That was why he urged it on the ground of its importance to the morale of the Nation and this was entirely irrespective of the President's desire to prove to the other Nations of the world that is asking them to give their peoples an opportunity to have a voice in their

own Government it should not be possible to point the finger of hypocrisy and scorn at America's professions when, in fact, half of the electorate is prohibited from exercising an inherent right of democracy itself.

Some Southern Senators argued that woman suffrage would mean the enfranchisement of the negro women of the South. Entirely apart from the merits of the question of how the colored males of the South are at present prevented from voting, everybody knows that the Southern whites would have as effectively denied the vote to the women members of the negro population.

### Afraid of Women.

Basically there were, however, other influences involved in the opposition to suffrage. Many of the men who are against the prohibition of the liquor traffic fought suffrage on the theory that the women would help kill the saloon. But many Senators from New England and other Eastern States fought suffrage because they knew they never could be continued in power by the liberal electorates that would arise were women to be given the ballot. The vote in the Senate against suffrage was the vote of selfish men, interested in perpetuating themselves and their system, far more interested in that than in following the leadership of a man of the world prestige of Woodrow Wilson, far more interested in their own fortunes than in the fortunes of America in the eyes of democratic peoples.

There were indeed, many who voted against suffrage after a careful study and canvass of the situation. Senator Borah was such a man. But the cloak room talk usually reveals the differences between sincerity and insincerity and the Democrats who refused to follow Wilson's leadership thought they had more to gain in their constituencies than lose. But if the strength of the President can be judged by what he did in Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia, it will not be long before many of the mighty Democrats who voted against President Wilson's war measure will not be seen in the Senate again.

### Sign of the Times.

Turning from Democrats to the Republicans, while it is true that only ten Republicans voted against suffrage, they were of the conservative or standard faction of the Republican party. They could not hope to be returned to the Senate if woman voted. The same reasons that actuated the reactionary Democrats applied to the reactionary Republicans. A coalition of these forces appeared in the Senate for the first time. It is an ominous sign. For it must be remembered that it requires a two-third vote to ratify treaties and international agreements.

The situation gives the first semblance of plausibility to the oft-heard prediction that liberals and progressives in the Republican and Democratic parties must some day unite under the leadership of such a man as Woodrow Wilson in order to assure America against special privilege and intolerance and the selfish interests of the professional politician, as against the humanitarian desires of a free people.

But the fight for suffrage is not over. It has just begun. The President will not stay beaten. The leaders of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Woman's Party will not stay beaten. They are not discouraged. They are setting out today to get those two votes necessary to win. They have a chance of getting them from New Hampshire and New Jersey. The Republican candidate for Senator in New Hampshire is for suffrage. He is said to be certain of election. He would take his seat next month. In New Jersey, Senator Baird, Republican, is running to succeed himself for the short term that expires next March.

### Repudiates Statement.

He has just repudiated his own statement that he would support the President on all war measures. He has not lived up to the announcement of Governor Edge that in appointing Senator Baird he was appointing a man who would support the President's war measures. Against Baird for the short term, Charles O'Connor Hennessy is running on the Democratic ticket. He is for suffrage. Messrs. Hennessy and Moses of New Jersey and New Hampshire will add the two votes needed and there is a chance of getting a vote in South Carolina from the new Senator who succeeds the late lamented Benet, who helped to defeat the amendment by an eleventh-hour desertion.

So far as campaign material goes, the Southern Democrats have handed the Republican managers piles of it. They were chucking over the situation today. What better proof, they say, of Southern domination, of Southern handicap to the progressive war measures of President Wilson. The interesting thing to watch now is whether President Wilson can appeal to the country to work with their leader.

FT. WORTH (Tex) RECORD  
10/6/17; also  
SIOUX CITY (Ia.) DAILY  
TRIBUNE -- 10/2/18.

### "He Wore Himself Out"

Vinton (Iowa) Times.

We often hear the expression, "He wore himself out" applied to some man who has broken down in that famous old life sweetstakes, the survival of the fittest. Yet how misleading and untrue is such a statement. Common observation of those about us—even a superficial survey of the lives of the world's greatest men—will show that those who have had the most enormous responsibilities have either survived the longest or have lived on serenely in the midst of their greatest strain. Herculean labors, intense anxiety, disaster after disaster, have done their best to batter down frail and apparently unfortified human beings without success.

When a man works up to a big load of responsibility he seems to gain an invisible power at about the same rate that his load increases. When men break down it is due to other needless and other petty worries, or hereditary or hidden causes within the recesses of their constitutions.—The Country Gentleman.

You are right, Mr. Editor, absolutely right, and we can quote case after case which fits your argument to a gnat's eye, but we will confine ourselves to two notable cases, namely, President Wilson and Cato Sells. President Wilson is in as good health today as he ever was, and see the work and the burdens of responsibility! True, Wilson plays golf and in this manner helps to keep up his vigor, but what about Cato, who scarcely takes time to sleep, much less play golf.

Cato Sells is a veritable dynamo. He never lags, never relaxes, never plays, but always works.

And think of McAdoo! He, like Cato Sells, has no time for even golf, and Mac is as hardy as a hickory tree. Nay, nay, sweet Angeline, it's not the work and the responsibility, but it's just plain lack of energy or, as the Country Gentleman says, some "hidden causes."

Cato Sells, the busiest man in Washington, barring none, is a living, healthy example of what a man can be who has a clean mind, a forceful will and the energy necessary to carry out the plans his active brain never fails to create.

The average man who says he needs rest from business cares doesn't need rest, what he needs is an added quart of vitalized energy with a lot of ambition as kindling for the boiler.

Dallas, Texas.  
 ALLAS MORNING NEWS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1918

## Doings of Texans in the National Capital

BY MARY KOUNCELLOR BROOKES.

Correspondence of The News.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Governor of Texas, accompanied by Mrs. Hobby, his brother, Edwin Hobby of Dallas, and Mrs. Hobby and Miss Florence Stratton of Beaumont, is at Hotel Washington for a two weeks' stay, having arrived here Monday. On Monday the Governor and his party were guests of Senator Sheppard at luncheon at the Capitol, Mrs. Sheppard being still in Atlantic City with the little girls. Later Mrs. W. P. Hobby, Mrs. Edwin Hobby and Miss Stratton were guests of Mrs. Elizabeth Herndon Potter of Tyler in the gallery reserved for suffrage workers to hear the President's address to the Senate urging the adoption of the suffrage amendment. Socially, the stay of the Governor and Mrs. Hobby will be extremely quiet, as Mrs. Hobby and her sister, Mrs. Jacoway, wife of Henderson M. Jacoway, Representative from Arkansas, are in mourning for the recent death of their father, Judge S. Bronson Cooper, formerly member of the House from Beaumont and at the time of his death on the Court of Customs Appeals of New York.

Representative Daniel E. Garrett of Houston has been joined by Mrs. Garrett and the family and they are established for the winter at the Northumberland, where they have been living for the last two years. The two younger daughters, Miss Carrie Jones Garrett and Miss Jeannette Garrett, have re-entered Fairmont Seminary.

George Duren of Corsicana, chief engineer of the Texas Highway Commission, and Mrs. Duren are in Washington for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Bell of Karnes City have been in Washington this week and were dinner guests of former Senator Joseph W. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey and luncheon guests of Representative James L. Slayden and Mrs. Slayden.

Miss Imogene Young, daughter of Representative James Young, who was such a tireless worker in the Red Cross of her home, Kaufman, where she instructed four classes a week in surgical dressing and worked as an inspector when not engaged as an instructor, immediately on arriving in Washington

joined the Red Cross unit at Congressional Club, where she is giving a great deal of her time, in addition to sewing for destitute Belgian children and carrying out a definite program of visiting and service to convalescent soldiers in Walter Reed Hospital.

A group of eight young women, newly recruited to the navy as yeomanettes, arrived in Washington Saturday. The party includes Miss Lucille Shaw of Austin, Miss Zaidée Davis of Austin, Miss Frances Allen of Bertram and Miss Esther Campbell, Miss Selma Wetz, Miss Glenna Smith and Miss Clara Prenkman, all of San Antonio, and Miss Ruie Cochran of Belton.

Major Ira D. Hough, Signal Corps, of Dallas has returned from a week's official trip to New York.

Lieutenant J. Moody Dawson, Signal Corps, and Mrs. Dawson of Houston have been spending Lieutenant Dawson's leave in motoring to various near-by points of interest. They spent the week-end at Harpers Ferry and the preceding week-end at Gettysburg.

Miss Dorothy Sells has been spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cato Sells, and will leave next week for Waterville, near Albany, N. Y., where she will become employment and welfare manager of the women employed in the arsenal there.

Mrs. R. L. Henry, wife of the former member of Congress from Waco, and her youngest son were in Washington for a short stay this week. Mrs. Henry has been for some weeks with her son-in-

law and daughter, Lieutenant Harold Perry Parmalee, U. S. N., stationed at Annapolis, and Mrs. Parmalee, and was here with the younger son, Robert Henry Jr., prior to his entry into St. John's School in Annapolis.

Mrs. Lee L. Russell of Fort Worth is at the Willard with her two daughters, Miss Madeline and Miss Margaret, who will enter school at Fairmont Seminary.

George McBlair of Dallas, who has for several months been secretary to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thomas B. Love, has returned from a week's vacation in New York and will leave next week for Louisville, Ky., to enter the army officers' training camp there.

W. B. Hubbard, Highway Commissioner of Texas, whose home is in New Boston, and Mrs. Hubbard have been in Washington for the last week.

EFFECT OF WOMAN  
SUFFRAGE IS GOOD

CATO SELLS TELLS OF RISE IN  
WOMEN IN STATE'S POLITICS

FT. WORTH, TEX., RECORD.  
Oct. 13, 1918.

## SUFFRAGE IN TEXAS TO BE VITAL FACTOR

Cato Sells Tells of Rise of  
Women in State's Politics  
and Forecasts Future.

Special to The Record.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—"Woman suffrage in Texas," said Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, to a visitor from Oklahoma, where a woman suffrage constitutional amendment is about to be submitted to the voters, "will undoubtedly be a vital factor in the political activities of the state for all time to come.

"At the recent Democratic primary, at which state and county officers, including one United States senator and a full delegation of representatives in congress, were nominated, nearly 400,000 women voted and the only woman candidate for state office, Miss Annie Webb Blanton, a woman of superior qualifications, was nominated for state superintendent of education by a majority of more than 80,000 over her opponent, James E. Ferguson, the candidate for governor who had vigorously opposed woman suffrage, was defeated by William P. Hobby, who was a champion of votes for women, by approximately 250,000.

### People Like Change.

"Previous to the legislative enactment giving women the primary ballot right," continued Mr. Sells, "there was a wide difference of opinion among Texans as to the advisability of the measure and grave doubt was expressed as to its results, but since the law went into effect, and especially since its primary, public sentiment has indorsed it with practical unanimity. Even those who were formerly most opposed are now either acquiescent or affirmatively advocating the participation of women in the ballot.

"At numerous county conventions held following the recent primary, resolutions were passed indorsing the constitutional amendments, both national and state, which if passed will confer full suffrage upon women. When the state convention met at Waco there was no opposition to the adoption of the resolution favoring the national amendment, and there is now every evidence that when it is submitted to the voters of Texas it will carry by a very large majority.

### Effect Is Wholesome.

"Altogether," Commissioner Sells concluded, "the effect of the participation of women in the political life of Texas has been wholesome. They have conducted themselves with modesty, intelligence and patriotic devotion to their country. Their war activities have been wonderfully helpful. Texas will profit largely in the future because of the increasing interest of her women in public affairs. Hereafter those aspiring to public office will be more rigidly measured by their merits with a consequent assurance that moral and material measures looking to the public welfare will be increasingly instituted and supported. The women who have led the fight for suffrage in Texas have shown unmistakable indications of the genius of organization and leadership. They have proceeded with an altogether creditable harmony of purpose and action, as the results accomplished demonstrate, and without lessening their womanly influence have strengthened immeasurably their power for good."

# EFFECT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS GOOD

## CATO SELLS COMMENTS ON RESULTS SO FAR OBTAINED IN TEXAS.

Special to The News.

Washington, Oct. 19.—"Woman suffrage in Texas," said Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, yesterday to a visitor from Oklahoma, where a woman suffrage constitutional amendment is about to be submitted to the voters, "will undoubtedly be a vital factor in the political activities of the State for all time to come.

"At the recent Democratic primary, at which State and county officers, including one United States Senator and a full delegation of Representatives in Congress were nominated, nearly 400,000 women voted, and the only woman candidate for State office, Miss Annie Webb Blanton, a woman of superior qualifications, was nominated for State Superintendent of Education by a majority of more than 80,000 over her opponent, James E. Ferguson, the candidate for Governor who had vigorously opposed woman suffrage, was defeated by William P. Hobby, who was a champion of votes for women, by approximately 250,000.

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# RANGER IS GREATEST OIL FIELD IN WORLD BELIEVES CATO SELLS

## Indian Commissioner Declares Fort Worth's Great Opportunity Is Now at Hand; Predicts the Double-Tracking of Railroads to Gulf; Is Coming Home Some Day.

By Roscoe Ady.

A golden future for Fort Worth was painted by Indian Commissioner Cato Sells at the luncheon in his honor at the Metropolitan hotel Saturday noon. About 200 of the foremost business and professional men of the city heard his speech. Mr. Sells has just returned from a survey of the North Central and West Texas oil and gas fields, and speaking from his knowledge of the country's oil fields, gained in six years' experience as Indian commissioner, he declared that the Ranger field is greater than the Cushing field, in fact, the greatest in the United States.

Fort Worth's opportunity to greatly increase its population and its wealth is at hand, he declared. Oil men from all over the world are here. They have the money. The city has the railroads and the natural advantages and whether or not the opportunity is improved, he said, lies wholly in the hands of the citizenship.

Commissioner Sells touched on a number of topics of keenest interest to his auditors. The conservation of flood waters, the merchant marine and industrial growth through the use of cheap gas for fuel, were the principal of these.

Ben E. Keith presided at the meeting. He introduced Sidney Samuels who paid a glowing tribute to the guest of honor. Mr. Samuels said that Commissioner Sells has treated the Indian as a social unit rather than as a tribe and enabled the white race to make tardy reparation for past injustice. He also declared that through the commissioner's rulings he has made possible an abundant gas supply for this and adjacent territory.

### Indian Made a Citizen.

Hugh Nugent Fitzgerald, who was a friend of Commissioner Sells years before he came to Texas and whose friendship for him has been maintained ever since, described him as a plain American; a man of the people and declared that "when he tackles a job he finishes it." The Indian, Mr. Fitzgerald declared, was a government parasite under former commissioners. Today, he said, there is more than \$20,000,000 of Indian money invested in Liberty bonds and hundreds of Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks with the American army overseas.

Mayor Davis, who introduced Commissioner Sells, said that the commissioner is one of the fortunate beings who can do his whole duty and in doing so make only friends. The audience rose to its feet when Commissioner Sells was introduced.

"I came back to Texas primarily to vote for the free text-book amendment but prepared to make a survey of the North, Central and West Texas oil and gas fields," Commissioner Sells said in opening his speech. "As commissioner of Indian affairs I hope and anticipate that the information I have acquired will be helpful to the citizenship of the United States and the world and I will be pardoned if I intimate that I am interested in Texas, and Texas' prosperity. I dropped back down home to come in contact with new conditions that are attracting the attention of the world.

### Most Important Mineral.

"Petroleum and its by-products has become the most important mineral known to man. The world's activities could better dispense in whole or part with any other mineral with less disastrous results. If production should stop every ocean steamship would cast its anchor and every industrial activity would turn the key in its door.

"There was produced in 1917, 300,000,000 barrels of oil and there was consumed 335,000,000 barrels. There are

now in storage 165,000,000 barrels on which we are drawing at the rate of 100,000 barrels per day.

"Two years ago I was designated as the representative of the interior department to investigate the fuel supply for the United States navy. An investigation of weeks showed that all of the great powers of the world were making surveys of the United States with a view of acquiring every possible tract of prospective oil territory.

"There should be no restrictions of development in new territory. Everything turns on development. The man who stakes his all to go down in the bowels of the earth, many times to find a 'duster' is the real adventurer. He requires real moral courage. Such a man in such a business ought to be encouraged. He should neither be discouraged nor should his property be confiscated.

"If a man discover a new invention he is granted a patent to protect his rights, but the man who is undertaking to discover oil is confronted with a proposal to put him out of business by a confiscatory tax.

### For the Wildcatter.

"Eighty per cent or anything like 80 per cent income tax will practically put out of business the developer, commonly known as the 'wildcatter.' I'm for the 'wildcatter.'

"In the fields I have just been over there are fewer dry holes than I expected to find. I am fairly familiar with all of the oil fields of the United States and especially with those of the West. The average wildcatter finds four dry holes to one producer. The government can afford to be fair always and should regard the cost of the dry holes as a part of the business capital.

"I do not believe in confiscatory taxation and I want to commend the action of the Fort Worth bankers and business men in sending their protest against the 50 per cent excess profits tax. Oil men like that sort of folks.

"I have found in dealing with the oil men, as I have in dealing with the cattlemen, that there are no better men than the oil men and the cattlemen. But the oil man is the gamest man I have ever met. He takes the gaff and smiles. As a rule he's on the square.

"The average oil well in the United States produces three barrels of oil a day. A one-barrel well is a fairly comfortable property.

"The man who goes out and delves in the earth is the man on whom the whole petroleum business depends. Put him out of business and you stop production. It all centers around the wildcatter. Let's keep him in business."

### Ranger Greater Than Cushing.

"You all know of the Cushing field. It is a wonderful field. But it does not compare with the Ranger field. Ranger is the greatest oil field yet discovered. There are not five dry holes in it. Nobody knows how great it is. The production is supposed to be 25,000 barrels a day. It would produce nearer 75,000 barrels a day if it were turned loose. But they are holding it back. There is no way in which it can be properly developed at this time. If the wells were permitted to show their strength the operators wouldn't know what to do with the oil. It is indefensible to run oil into earth storage and they can't get the materials for proper storage. They have not yet the pipe line facilities and oil cannot be profitably transported by rail.

"In the development of no field in the United States has the early development shown such gratifying results. The Prairie company is about to construct a twelve-inch pipe line to tide water with the greatest carrying capacity ever known. Other companies are contemplating pipe lines.

"This means that the public has confidence in the fields. The best possible indication of the producing future is the fact that the Prairie, Magnolia, Gulf, Texas and Sinclair companies are pre-

paring to spend millions of dollars. The men in these companies are the best business men in the world and they are not speculators. They are not getting in. They've done got in."

Mr. Sells told of his visits to Eastland, Cisco, Albany and Breckenridge. He declared that there is a great future for the Stephens county fields.

"The North Central Texas fields are doing what every other field has done in its infancy," he said. "They are wasting gas. They go after the oil and forget the importance of the gas. This ought to be a great manufacturing district. It's absolutely criminal to allow the gas of this district to be wasted. You will never get the results now within your reach unless you learn to conserve."

"There is a great need for materials, especially fifteen-inch casing. The post-offices are piled up with delayed mail. The railroads are blocked with freight. You men should get busy right away to get relief for these conditions."

"During the reconstruction period our task of feeding and clothing the world and of rebuilding Europe turns solely upon our merchant marine. For fifty years we have transported our exports under foreign flags and in foreign bottoms. The prosperity of our farms, ranches, mills and factories depends upon building up a great foreign commerce. We have become a creditor nation and are in a position to command the commerce of mankind. We should look not only to Europe but to Pan-America."

"Texas is the very hub of America. When our great merchant marine begins to carry our products to the world, the great freight of the West and Southwest will change its route from East and West to North and South. We will take advantage of the cheap water haul not only to the allied nations but to all the Americas. I fully expect that in ten years every North and South railway reaching the gulf will be double tracked."

Commissioner Sells paid a high tribute to the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. "I see these organizations in twenty-six states," he said. "I see the extent to which they do things and how they do them but I want to say that Fort Worth should be very proud of the splendid body of men who sacrifice their time to act as the board of directors of this Chamber of Commerce, one of the best, if not the best I have ever seen."

"It has been said that there is an acre of diamonds everywhere. Fort Worth has found its acre of diamonds. But you'll not get the diamonds unless you turn over the stone. There may be diamonds in these oil fields. I am persuaded they are there and are within your reach, but you can't get the oil men to put their money in your banks and build their homes in your city unless you offer them places to live and offices in which to do business. It is largely up to Fort Worth. The oil men are here and willing to do their part."

"These men are here from all over the world. They are men with money. It is Fort Worth's opportunity. You have the railroads, the money, the opportunity. You are writing your own history. This is an epoch making time. Whether you build a great city here with largely increased population and great wealth is up to you."

"Sometimes I think that I have gotten the affairs of the Indian administration to about the point where some other fellow might do the business. We have some adverse conditions now. McAdoo has gotten out. I may be back home some day. I don't know when. It's hard to see these conditions developing and not be part of it. Texas is the greatest state of the union. It ought to be the greatest commercially and industrially, and it will be. Some of these days I'm coming home."

SHOTS FROM SELLS.

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"We don't ration the Indians any more. We make them work. We have made them self-supporting and self-respecting Americans. That is why there are 9,000 of them in our army overseas."

"We are all better Americans than we were two years ago. We have a better conception of the Declaration of Independence."

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# CLEBURNE

# DAILY ENTERPRISE

CLEBURNE, TEXAS, MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1918

## INDIAN COMMISSIONER SELLS HONOR GUEST AT CHAMB. COM. RECEIVES OVATION FT. WORTH

(BY RUTH RANSONE)

No more eloquent tribute has ever been paid the accomplishments and personality of a single man than was paid Commissioner Cato Sells at Fort Worth Saturday when a banquet given in his honor by the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce was turned into an absolute ovation.

More than 200 of the most prominent business and professional men of North Texas and Oklahoma, especially of Fort Worth, gathered to do honor to Commissioner Sells Saturday, and throughout an occasion which developed into a veritable "Sells rally," thunderously and enthusiastically proclaimed their admiration for what Commissioner Sells has done, their loyalty to him as a public servant and friend and their eager desire to continue a man of his caliber in public office.

A greater display of universal homage could not have been made than given Cato Sells on Saturday, when the men who command the happenings of Texas gathered at the Metropolitan Hotel for the purpose of welcoming back home this true Texan who has made a national reputation for himself through his sagacious conduct of the affairs of the Indian Office.

Judge Sells was positively eulogized in the four speeches of introduction and appreciation which preceded his own masterly talk. Ben E. Keith, past president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided at the meeting and made the first introduction, paying the highest compliments of personal acquaintance and official relations that one man could pay another. After a glowing tribute to the guest of honor, Mr. Keith introduced Sidney Samuels.

In the graceful and polished manner which always characterizes his talk, Mr. Samuels made a profound and eloquent acknowledgment of the great work which Cato Sells has accomplished, and of the appreciation which the people of the United States hold toward the man who brought about such a change in the life of the Indian. "The term 'public servant' is so often used and so badly misused," said Samuels, "that one hesitates to couple it with one who has done so much and so well for his country and his home state, as has Cato Sells and yet in the full sense of the word, in its right and proper sense, the United States and this state have never had a truer servant of the people than he has been."

Mr. Samuels said that Commissioner Sells treated the Indian as a so-

cial unit rather than a tribe and enabled the white race to make tardy reparation for past injustices. He also thanked Commissioner Sells for the whole north of Texas in that he made it possible to have an abundant gas supply for Fort Worth and adjacent territory.

### SHOULD BE KEPT IN OFFICE

Hugh Nugent Fitzgerald, editor of the Fort Worth Record and life-time friend of Cato Sells, was introduced by Samuels and made a dynamically forceful speech upon the capabilities and possibilities of the Indian Commissioner.

"Cato Sells is a man of big brains, wonderful foresight and unlimited capacity for doing things," he said. "He has the unbounded enthusiasm for doing things worth while, the supreme devotion to duty and principle which represents real character, and the unselfish and sagacious foresight which is necessary in a public office which is truly filled. Cato Sells is the sort of man who should be perpetuated in office. We ought to elect him governor of Texas or United States senator."

Thunderous applause greeted this remark, and continued, again and again, until the big room was in a riot of enthusiasm. The wildest applause indicated that the entire gathering approved to the limit this wish of Mr. Fitzgerald.

For some moments Mr. Fitzgerald was not allowed to continue because of the continued cheering and clapping, but after a pause he further warmly eulogized the merits and the high purpose of Judge Sells, and then introduced Mayor Bill Davis of Fort Worth, who spoke in part as follows:

"I shall not take up any of the time allotted to Colonel Sells," he said, "in saying the many good things which I would like to say about him, or in attempting to im-

prove upon the genuine tributes which have already been made. I must say one thing, however. It is seldom that a man does full duty and makes only friends in office. Cato Sells has accomplished the almost impossible. He has never, in the slightest particular, shirked his duty, and he has made only friends throughout the entire nation."

Despite his pledge not to take any time saying good things about Judge Sells, Mayor Davis spoke at length upon the splendid character, lofty purpose and devotion to real ideals which has been an inseparable part of the life work of Cato Sells.

The people rose to their feet when Judge Sells was introduced.

Commissioner Sells showed real emotion as he struggled for a moment to find speech to show his appreciation of the eulogies which had been heaped upon him. His voice broke a bit at first, but he soon recovered himself and made one of the most wonderful speeches that has ever been heard from him:

Excerpt from report of speech in Fort Worth Record:

"I came back to Texas primarily to vote for the free text-book amendment but prepared to make a survey of the North, Central and West Texas oil fields," said Commissioner Sells in opening his speech. "As commissioner of Indian affairs I hope and anticipate that the information I have acquired will be helpful to the citizenship of the United States and the world and I will be pardoned if I intimate that I am interested in Texas and Texas' prosperity. I dropped back down home to come in contact with new conditions that are attracting the attention of the world.

#### MOST IMPORTANT MINERAL

"Petroleum and its by-products has become the most important mineral known to man. The world's activities could better dispense in whole or in part with any other mineral with less disastrous results. If production should stop every ocean steamship would cast its anchor and every industrial activity would turn the key in its door.

"There was produced in 1917, 300,000,000 barrels of oil and there was consumed 335,000,000 barrels. There are now in storage 165,000,000 barrels on which we are drawing at the rate of 100,000 barrels a day.

"Two years ago I was designated as the representative of the interior department to investigate the fuel supply for the United States navy.

An investigation of weeks showed that all of the great powers of the world were making surveys of the United States with a view of acquiring every possible tract of prospective oil territory.

"There should be no restrictions of development in new territory. Everything turns on new development

The man who stakes his all to go down into the bowels of the earth many times to find a 'duster' is the real adventurer. He requires real moral courage. Such a man in business ought to be encouraged. He should neither be discouraged nor should his property be confiscated.

"If a man discovers a new invention, he is granted a patent to protect his rights, but the man who undertakes to discover oil is confronted with a proposal to put him out of business with a confiscatory tax.

#### FOR THE WILDCATTER

"Eighty per cent of anything like eighty per cent income tax will practically put out of business the developer, otherwise known as the 'wildcatter.'

"In the fields I have just surveyed, there are fewer dry holes than it is customary to find. I am fairly familiar with the oil fields of the United States, especially with those of the southwest and west, and I know that the average wildcatter finds four dry wells to one producer. The government can always afford to be fair, and should regard the cost of the dry holes as part of the business capital.

"I do not believe in confiscatory taxation, and I want to commend the act of the Fort Worth bankers and business men in sending their protest against 80 per cent excess profits tax. Oil men like that sort of folks.

"I have found in dealing with oil men, as I have in dealing with the cattlemen, that there are no better men than the oil men and the cattlemen. But the oil man is the gamest man I have ever met. He takes the gaff and smiles. As a rule he's on the square.

"The average oil well in the United States produces three barrels of oil a day. A one-barrel well is a fairly comfortable property.

"The man who goes out and delves in the earth is the man on whom the whole petroleum business depends. Put him out of business and you stop production. It all centers around the wildcatter. Let's keep him in business."

#### Ranger Greater Than Cushing

"You all know of the Cushing field. It is a wonderful field. But it does not compare with the Ranger field. Ranger is the greatest oil field yet discovered. There are not five dry holes in it. Nobody knows how great it is. The production is supposed to be 25,000 barrels a day. It would produce nearer 75,000 barrels a day if it were turned loose.

But they are holding it back. There is no way in which it can be properly developed at this time. If the wells were permitted to show their strength the operators wouldn't know what to do with the oil. It is indefensible to run oil into earth storage and they can't get the materials for proper storage. They have not yet the pipe line facilities and oil cannot be profitably transported by rail.

"In the development of no field in the United States has the early development shown such gratifying results. The Prairie company is about to construct a twelve-inch pipe line to tide water with the greatest carrying capacity ever known. Other companies are contemplating pipe lines.

"This means that the public has confidence in the fields. The best possible indication of the producing future is the fact that the Prairie, Magnolia, Gulf, Texas and Sinclair companies are preparing to spend millions of dollars. The men in these companies are the best business men in the world and they are not speculators. They are not getting in. They've done got in."

Mr. Sells told of his visits to Eastland, Sisco, Albany and Breckenridge. He declared that there is a great future for the Stephens county fields.

"The North Central Texas fields doing what every field has done in its infancy," he said. "They are wasting gas. They go after the oil and forget the importance of the gas. This ought to be a great manufacturing district. It's absolutely criminal to allow the gas of this district to be wasted. You will never get the results now within your reach unless you learn to conserve.

"There is a great need for materials, especially fifteen-inch casing. The post-offices are piled up with delayed mail. The railroads are blocked with freight. You men should get busy right away to get relief for these conditions.

"During the reconstruction period

our task of feeding and clothing the world and of rebuilding Europe turns solely upon our merchant marine. For fifty years we have transported our exports under foreign flags and in foreign bottoms. The prosperity of our farms, ranches, mills and factories depends upon building up a great foreign commerce. We have become a creditor nation and are in a position to command the commerce of mankind. We should look not only to Europe but to Pan-America.

"Texas is the very hub of America. When our great merchant marine begins to carry our products to the world, the great freight of the West and Southwest will change its route from East and West to North and South. We will take advantage of the cheap water haul not only to the allied nations but to all the Americas. I fully expect that in ten years every north and south railway reaching the gulf will be double tracked."

I want to be back home with you again. I have the greatest yearning to be with my own people in their big new development and new problems. I want to be a part of the vast future of Texas which is to come. It's hard to see these conditions developing and not be a part of it. Texas is the greatest state in the union. It ought to be the greatest commercially and industrially, and I long to be with you as it grows and develops. I don't know just when, but sometime—I'll be coming home again."

#### SHOTS FROM SELLS

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"I am glad the President is going to Europe. I want him to finish the job. He has done more for humanity than any man since Jesus Christ. Above all he has the greatest psychological conception of any man who has lived in 2,000 years. I want the millions in atocratic Europe who owe to him their freedom to have an opportunity to bow at his feet."

"The conservation of flood waters, which has been so ably sponsored by my friend Fitzgerald and the Record, will enable the people of Texas to conquer the drouths. We are committing an economic crime in Texas by allowing these waters to flow away. We

could be indicted and convicted by future generations for the wantonness of our negligence.

"A people capable of conquering panics, as we have done through the institution of the federal reserve banks, can conquer drouths. There is no defense for permitting these oceans of flood water to remain unused. We ought to bring the land and the water together. Mayor Davis has given you the best object lesson I know of in Lake Worth. History will know it. The best asset Fort Worth has for building a city is Lake Worth. There is hardly a locality in West Texas where brains, ability and a little money can't build reservoirs that will not only suffice for all the cattle every year, but will insure crops. We should conserve the flood waters in the great reservoirs God has made. There is just one word italicized in my annual report this year. It is 'water' and it ought to be the slogan for the next ten years in Texas."

# SELLS PREDICTS PERIOD OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

## WANTS STATE TO REMAIN IN FRONT RANKS IN AFTER-WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

# TEXAS OIL FIELDS LEAD

### Commissioner of Indian Affairs Declares Nothing to Surpass Them in the United States.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has been making a tour of the oil fields of West Texas, spent the greater part of yesterday in Dallas. Mr. Sells sees in the oil fields of this State an opportunity for great prosperity, and believes that legislative encouragement should be given to the development of these fields. As a result of his inspection of the fields west of Fort Worth, Mr. Sells believes that, as far as prospects are concerned, these fields are the greatest in the United States. He expressed his pleasure that President Wilson had decided to go to Europe for the arrangement of the peace terms.

"I am glad the President is to attend the peace conference," Mr. Sells said. "I want him to finish the job, and then it is a pleasing thought that those who have been chained to autocracy will have the opportunity to express their appreciation to their savior."

"The resignation of Mr. McAdoo emphasizes his great service to the country. In accomplishments he is easily in the class of Alexander Hamilton, and in many ways the comparison is to the advantage of Secretary McAdoo, particularly so since all of his policies have been in harmony with the Jeffersonian idea of a people's government, while the statecraft advocated by Hamilton would ultimately have brought upon the United States the very thing the world war has destroyed. Not only were the Federal Reserve Bank system, the farm loan law and the shipping bill largely his work, but the harmonious relations in all America, North, South and Central, are practically the result of his genius. Unquestionably Secretary McAdoo is the master builder in making ours for the first time the creditor nation of the world. In the reconstruction and construction of the future this new creditor will be the most important factor. We must now not only feed and clothe the world, but furnish the finished products for rebuilding devastated Europe. American agriculture, range, mill, mine and forest, with their associated industries and business relationships, will be taxed to their capacity and more to meet the demands."

### Predicts Industrial Activity.

"I am looking forward to an indefinite period of diversified and profitable industrial activity. Practically everything essential to our outlook for constructive accomplishment depends upon the building of a great merchant marine. This is not only true of our associations with the Old World, but in our association with the Latin-American republics. Pan-America will now be a reality more than heretofore. The encouragement and development of this new condition is of the highest importance."

# FORECASTS WAVE OF INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY.



CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

"In all of the war aftermath Texas should be at the front and on the firing line, just as she has been in all war activities. Our location is exceedingly favorable. We are practically at the hub of the Americas, and our Gulf Coast should be the gateway, not only to the other American republics, but for outgoing freight traffic from the vast Western and Southwestern territory of the United States to the consuming millions of the world."

"I am especially impressed with the idea that a people capable of conquering panics, as has been done through the Federal Reserve Bank system, can and will conquer the drouth. There are millions of acres of land in West and Southwest Texas that can and should be brought under cultivation, and the capacity of that section for grazing stock could be greatly multiplied. Such lands lie largely in the semi-arid sections, where drouth and crop failures are frequent and discouraging. To neglect to impound the flood waters and use other conservation methods is an economic crime."

"The fast growing population of the United States and the constantly increasing requirements for food production demand that every acre of tillable land should be made to yield each year to the fullest extent of its possibilities. It is indefensible and inexcusable that man, whom God has ordained to reign on earth over animate and inanimate things, should fail to bring together for his own benefit this immeasurable land and water waste."

### Results of Irrigation.

"Marvelous results have been secured from irrigating arid and semi-arid land for agricultural purposes, and these results should not only be secured for Texas, but it is important that the vast area of grass lands be made by similar means to sustain the herds they would then support."

"My experience of nearly six years as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, during which, among other things, I have had to do with the administration of immense irrigation projects in the land of millions of cattle, sheep and horses, largely in sections of the country where rain seldom falls, or where devastating drouths frequently occur, has convinced me that the most important constructive accomplishment now demanded is the proper development, conservation and use of water, and this is particularly true of Texas."

"I have recently made a survey of the

North and West Texas oil fields for the purpose of securing first-hand information, that I may be helpful in accomplishing betterments and thereby give substantial encouragement to development.

"In the administration of my duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs I have had occasion to become familiar with the petroleum conditions in the Western States wherever oil is produced. During the month of August, as compared with July of this year, Texas was the only State in which there was an increase in production. The fact that consumption now exceeds productions, and that the surplus or storage oil will, under the existing conditions, soon be exhausted, makes it necessary that every proper encouragement be given to the discovery and development of new fields. It would seem that a Government that gives a patent to the man who discovers a useful invention should not penalize those who go down into the bowels of the earth and venture their all to find the most important mineral known to man, through an excess profits tax so high as to amount to confiscation. As I view it, there is every reason why oil prospecting should be treated as a business, and when fixing the amount on which a prospector should be taxed on the selling price of a producing well, the money expended in sinking dry holes should be regarded as invested capital."

### Texas Fields Lead.

"The new Texas fields are easily the largest and prospectively the best ever discovered in the United States. Ranger equals, if it does not surpass, Cushing. With legislative encouragement, unrestricted supply of material, and sufficient pipe line transportation, I have no doubt that the present estimated output of 25,000,000 barrels a day in the field in this section of Texas will within one year reach 100,000,000 barrels. This would mean a tremendous increase in wealth for Texas, in which practically all of our people would share, and I hope that there will be no unnecessary discouragement. I have no personal interest in oil, my only concern being for the public weal."

Mr. Sells said that he was delighted with the splendid majority which was returned at the recent election for the free text-book amendment to the State Constitution, and expressed the hopes that amendment providing for prohibition and equal suffrage will be submitted and adopted at the earliest time possible.

An attack of Spanish influenza kept Mr. Sells confined for some time recently, but he has now recovered. He made only one call while in Dallas yesterday, and that was to see Cullen Thomas, who has been seriously ill.

Mr. Sells went to Fort Worth last night and will leave there for Wash-

ington today, stopping in Oklahoma City to appear before the Supreme Court to present for its approval a rule of practice in connection with probating the property of Indian minors. After a short visit to the Industrial School for Indians at Cholocho, Mr. Sells will return to Washington to be present when Congress convenes.

# A GOLDEN FUTURE FOR FORT WORTH WITH PETROLEUM UNCROWNED KING

A land of opportunity is a land of hope.

A land of opportunity is a land of progress.

A land of opportunity is a land of prosperity.

A land of opportunity is a land of educational advancement and freedom of the masses.

A land of opportunity is a land where moral advancement marches hand in hand with material wealth.

A land of opportunity is a land of golden promise and where the rewards of intelligent endeavor fall into the laps of those who are alert, intelligent, far-sighted and ready to take a chance.

A golden future for Fort Worth was pictured by Indian Commissioner Cato Sells at the luncheon in his honor at the Metropolitan hotel. Commissioner Sells is a man of vision as well as a man of sound judgment and intelligent research.

He reminded 200 of the representative men of Fort Worth that opportunity was knocking at the gate posts of the city and demanding admittance. He warned this representative audience of the citizenship of this progressive city that the race in city building is to those who never sleep at the switch and are wide-awake as to the possibilities of city building and wealth making by the development of the natural resources of a community or a commonwealth.

He told many truths. He made many glowing predictions of the Fort Worth of the future if the builders of the city of the plains launch a forward movement and become empire builders as well as city builders in fact as well as in name.

Petroleum, he said, is the king of products. Petroleum is the uncrowned king of the stored treasures of the earth and there is untold wealth in the golden sands far beneath the surface in a vast territory which surrounds this thriving and virile community where in the long ago the panther laid down.

In The Record of Sunday and succeeding issues of The Record there appeared encouraging as well as prophetic stories that "industrial development in Fort Worth cast its shadows before." This is true. There are golden fringed shadows everywhere. There are golden tinted skies evrywhere in the territory or trade zone of this railroad center and packing center as well as livestock center of the Southwest.

Millions of dollars have been invested by wild catters in the proven territory as well as the territory contiguous to the established oil fields of West and Northwest Texas. Gigantic concerns are building pipe lines to carry this oil to the inland refineries or to the gulf coast for transportation elsewhere.

Millions of dollars are ready for investment. Wild catters take the chance. They are the argonauts in pursuit of the golden sands of petroleum as the forty-niners of California were the argonauts who pursued the golden fleece in the placer mines and the mountain heart of the Rockies and the Sierras.

The Record of Sunday contained a splendid synopsis of the address of Commissioner Sells. He had made a tour of the oil producing territory, of the territory where the scouts and daring adventurers of the wild cat tribe see surface indications of the wealth in the bowels of the earth. He bluntly stated that in his opinion this mid-continent territory is certain to prove the richest find of petroleum that the United States has ever known.

He said something else, that it was up to the government to deal fairly with the wild cat prospectors who are risking their money and their time to add to the depleted stock of petroleum and its by-products now in demand the world over, and which is certain to increase in volume as time rolls by.

Agriculture has been revolutionized by the tractor. As motive power for the plow the horse has been doomed and the mule must go. Bumper crops of food-stuffs and feedstuffs are demanded and the tractor is to do the work of the horse and the mule and machinery is to do the work of plowing and harvesting and storing the crops of America.

It necessarily follows that the production of petroleum is one of the pressing demands of the hour, that the wild cat prospector should be given encouragement; that he should not be hampered by a confiscatory excess profits tax and that the

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business men and financiers who believe in the development of the resources and mineral wealth of the Southwest should speak in thunder tones to their senators and representatives.

Natural gas waste is a crime. To continue its waste is a double crime. Commissioner Sells sounded the keynote when he declared that gas should be conserved or stored and that the riches of the Southwest should be utilized to make Fort Worth the greatest manufacturing center south of St. Louis lying between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean.

There is gas waste in Oklahoma and Texas. There is gas waste wherever the drillers delve for the golden sands. There is gas waste when gas is one of the golden essentials of the hour for lighting and heating and manufacturing purposes and the men of affairs as well as the lawmakers of the commonwealth and the nation should do something for the conservation of the supply.

There is a new world here. There is a new industrial civilization coming. All the old industrial systems are antiquated or timeworn. Why dissipate the weapons or the agencies that nature has placed in the hands of man for his comfort, his convenience and to add to refined or finished wealth of the world? Read these words and ponder:

"Petroleum and its by-products has become the most important mineral known to man. The world's activities could better dispense in whole or part with any other material with less disastrous results. If production should stop every ocean steamship would cast its anchor and every industrial activity would turn the key in its door."

The Record makes use of this excerpt from the address delivered by the Indian commissioner. It tells some of the story. It is the truth. It should strike home. It should touch the heads of the lawmakers of America and it should get through the hides of those who are indifferent as to city building to meet the demands of the hour and are laggards or sleepers when opportunity is hammering on the gate posts of Fort Worth and loudly demanding admittance.

Men build their monuments as they march along. They either build monuments or they remain in the ruts where they found themselves in their youth. Commissioner Sells told another truth that has been told many, many times by The Record.

Lake Worth is the greatest asset of this city. Lake Worth makes it possible for Fort Worth to become the magic city of the plains, the manufacturing city of the South or West, the largest inland city under southern skies.

There are 50,000,000 gallons of water impounded in Lake Worth. This is a greater stored supply than the combined supply of all other cities of the first-class in the state of Texas.

Mayor "Bill" Davis need not blush. This is the truth. This is the truth and regardless The Record believes in flowers for the living who deserve flowers.

Conservation of flood water has been called a fad of The Record. If it is a fad of The Record-it is likewise a fad of Mayor Davis. It is a fad of Cato Sells. It is a fad of the brightest minds and the most progressive spirits under the skies of the Southwest.

There are 50,000,000 acres of idle lands—overflow lands, swamp lands, semi-arid lands and arid lands. All these lands could be re-claimed either by drainage or the conservation of the flood waters. This excerpt from the Sells address is illuminating:

"The conservation of flood waters, which has been so ably sponsored by The Record, will enable the people of Texas to conquer the drouths. We are committing an economic crime in Texas by allowing these waters to flow away. We could be indicted and convicted by future generations for the wantonness of our negligence. All people capable of conquering panics, as we have done through the institution of the federal reserve banks, can conquer drouths. There is no defense for permitting these oceans of flood water to remain unused. We ought to bring the land and the water together. Mayor Davis has given you the best object lesson I know of in Lake Worth. History will know it. The best asset Fort Worth has for building a city is Lake Worth. There is hardly a locality in West Texas where brains, ability and a little money can't build reservoirs that will not only suffice for all the cattle every year, but will insure crops. We should conserve the flood waters in the great reservoirs God has made. There is just one word italicized in my annual report this year. It is 'water,' and it ought to be the slogan for the next ten years in Texas."

Marvelous indeed have been the achievements of the Wilson administration. Mighty and far-reaching have been the measures or policies enacted into laws for the protection of the people, the development of resources, the creation and construction of agencies for the fostering of manufacturing enterprises, the advancement of scientific agricultural pursuits and the merchant marine of America.

This commissioner of Indian affairs extolled the clarity of vision and the incomparable work of those responsible for the building program of the American shipping board and the building and the launching of a merchant marine second to none possessed by other progressive nations.

This again is the naked truth. Without a merchant marine it would be impossible for America to take rank with the leading nations of the universe.

Without a merchant marine it would be impossible for America to obtain and control her share of the commerce of the world.

Without a merchant marine the manufacturers and producers of America would be at the mercy of foreign nations and alien shipping companies as they were for fifty years during the period that the Republican party guided almost without interruption the administration of affairs and shaped the destiny of this nation.



DAILY OKLAHOMAN  
Oklahoma City --11/28/18

## SELLS SEES GREAT PROSPERITY AHEAD

U. S. to Command Commerce of World, Indian Commissioner Says.

### TO ENLARGE SCHOOL

Expansion of Chilocco Institution Is Favored by Official.

America is on the eve of an unprecedented era of prosperity in which the southwest will participate as much as any section of the country if it avails itself of the opportunity, is the opinion of Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, who was in Oklahoma City yesterday a short time while enroute to inspect the Chilocco Indian school.

"For the first time in history the United States is now a creditor nation," said Commissioner Sells in pointing out America's position in the commerce and industry of the world, and her possibilities along these lines.

#### Merchant Marine a Factor.

"This war aftermath condition resulting from a patriotic extension of credit to the allied governments, together with our new friendly relations with the Latin republics, has brought about a condition through which, by the building of a great merchant marine, this country will command the commerce of the world.

"Oklahoma and Texas are situated fortunately in this respect from the fact that they are both at the very hub of the Americas, and our southern gulf coast should be the gateway, not only to other American republics, but for outgoing freight traffic for the vast west and southwestern country to the consuming millions of the world.

#### Will Tax Our Resources.

"We must now not only feed and clothe the world, but we must also furnish the finished product for rebuilding devastated Europe. America's agriculture, range, mill, mine and forest, with associate industries, and

business relationships will be taxed to capacity and more to meet the demands.

"I look forward to an indefinite period of diversified and prosperous industry throughout the country.

#### More Students for Chilocco.

Mr. Sells visit to the Chilocco Indian school is of singular significance at this time, and may result in vast expansion of the work of that institution with an attendant increase in enrolment of Indian students from all sections of the country.

"I am going to visit the school for a conference with officials in charge there looking toward the development and betterment of the institution," said Mr. Sells.

"Before Carlisle university was turned over to the war department for use as a hospital and for re-education work, Chilocco was known as one of the "Big Six" among Indian schools. With Carlisle out of the field, there are good reasons for strengthening Chilocco with particular reference to the vocational side with agriculture and domestic science being stressed.

#### To Make Survey of School.

"The Chilocco school is situated favorably and in many ways equipped to render exceptional educational services for the Indian youth of Oklahoma and elsewhere, and I am about to make a careful survey of the situation with this in view."

Commissioner Sells spent several days in Texas, where he made a thorough inspection of the new north central and west Texas oil fields with the view of obtaining first hand information on development there.

"They are tremendous in acreage and wonderful in their possibilities for production," he said in giving his impression of the fields.

#### Not for High Oil Tax.

Commenting upon the taxation of oil Mr. Sells expressed the hope the tax would not be so high as to prohibit free development of all oil fields.

"I believe that oil should bear its just part of taxation, both to the state and to the government, but I do not think the prospector, or "wildcatter," as he is better known, should be put out of business by a confiscatory excess profits tax. The fact that consumption now exceeds production and that storage oil will, under existing conditions, soon be exhausted makes it necessary that every proper encouragement be given to the discovery and development of new oil fields."

While here Commissioner Sells conferred with Chief Justice J. F. Sharp of the supreme court relative to proposed changes in the rule governing the handling of Indian minor probate matters.

OKLAHOMA CITY (Okla) TIMES.  
Nov. 29, 1918.

**PROSPECT OF PROSPERITY.**

**U**NPRECEDENTED prosperity, in which the southwest will have its proper share, as forecast by Cato Sells commissioner of Indian affairs, on his recent visit here, is what the country wishes. Nor is the cheerful prophecy of the commissioner lacking in some logic to support it. The world's need of food, together with a guaranteed price for next season's wheat, comes very near insuring prosperity for the agricultural districts, particularly since the wheat outlook was never better.

Building and construction work, halted by the war, is now free to proceed, and is certain to receive new impetus

in an effort to overcome the season of delay. That means active trade in building materials, and employment for many men in the building trades, a factor in prosperity of no small proportions. Although war meant unusual prosperity to many manufacturers, others producing peace time products, particularly luxuries, were forced to slacken for lack of labor and raw material. In a measure, such concerns, which will now speed up, will offset the slump which is due in other lines with the cancellation of war contracts.

Then there is the part America must play in the reconstruction work of Europe. That is likely to make demands on this country which will tend to stimulate the production both of raw material and finished products. The extent of the demand cannot be foretold, even approximately, but the demoralized condition of many European industries would indicate supplies from this country must be large.

All of these conditions and others speak for that superlative prosperity Mr. Sells expects. Furthermore, that prosperity is needed now as never before, to care for the returning soldiers. What those men want first on returning to civil life is a job. An active period for business and industry is needed to provide such positions.

But there is no doubt that business, which seeks to speed up to help itself and the country, can be discouraged and slackened by unwarranted taxation and other adverse legislation. Business and industry must depend, in some measure, on the possibilities of operating at a profit. When for any reason, that becomes impossible, there follows stagnation, unemployment and hard times for millions.

This is a point to be borne in mind, both by congress and state legislatures. Both will have opportunities to help or hinder, and statesmen and parties will be judged largely on what is accomplished for good or bad in relation to the country's prosperity.

*Al  
from H. H. McLaughlin's "How to get more business for you"*

ARKANSAS CITY, KANS., DAILY NEWS--11/30/18.

# CATO SELLS PROPHECIES A WONDERFUL PROSPERITY

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, has been in Arkansas City, Kan., for several days, and has been making a number of addresses to the people of Indian Territory. He has been very successful in his work, and has been very popular with the people. He has been very successful in his work, and has been very popular with the people.

Mr. Sells in speaking of the future of the Indian Territory, said that he believed that the people of the Territory would be very successful in the future. He said that he believed that the people of the Territory would be very successful in the future. He said that he believed that the people of the Territory would be very successful in the future.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS, DAILY NEWS -- 11/30/18.

**BIG THINGS COMING**

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells foresees a great industrial and commercial development ahead of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, wherein these states will come into their own through the advent of a real American Merchant Marine and Federal Reserve Banking system that will give the riches of the Middlewest over to the development of its own resources.

"The few years ahead of you will bring about a prosperity which will exceed that of your fondest hopes." "The United States as a creditor nation," and "The advent of a real Pan-America" furnished the keynote of his very optimistic prophesy.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANS., DAILY NEWS--11/30/18.

# CATO SELLS PROPHECIES A WONDERFUL PROSPERITY

Cato Sells, U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been in Arkansas City before and has been entertained by our Chamber of Commerce, and has spoken to our people on Indian Affairs, however, his visit here last night and the message he had to deliver was one of the most gratifying our people have heard in relation to the welfare of the Indians.

Arkansas City is within handy reach of the principal tribes of Oklahoma and is the home of many of the Osage folk, whatever is done for the general uplift of the Indian is of distinct import to our city.

Cato Sells has made a deep study of Indian affairs and the American Indian is fortunate to have such a man directing his affairs. There was a time when one could not talk of Indian affairs without using the word "graft," but it has come to pass that this word never enters into the affairs of the Indian tribes. This is entirely to the credit of the plans evolved by the present commissioner, Mr. Sells.

The commissioner, while not altogether over an attack of influenza, did not forego the opportunity of again visiting this city and talking to our people, and as he warmed up to the subject at hand he entirely forgot that he was not a well man. The session last night was composed of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce and a few friends of the commissioner, as it was impossible to obtain facilities on short notice to entertain all who would like to have been present.

Mr. Sells spoke briefly and reservedly on some plans he has in view affecting the future of Chilocco as an educational center for the Indians of this country. The transformation of Carlisle institute into other functions makes it necessary to provide additional facilities to care for the education of the Indians of today, and it looks like Chilocco may be chosen as the favored place for development. It is known that of all places Chilocco furnishes the natural facilities for development along this line; in fact, it is looked upon as an ideal spot for the realization of the fondest hopes looking to the climax in Indian educational work.

Mr. Sells in speaking of Chilocco showed his appreciation of the natural facilities there, and that he will be coming back directly to remain there for several days is evidence that the work anticipated there is no small matter. However, the commissioner said, "I would rather speak of what we had done and not what we are going to do in relation to any improvements under anticipation."

### Views in the Future

Cato Sells spoke enthusiastically of the prospects of the future, especially as they concern the Middle West and the South. He predicts a constructive and reconstructive period for this section which will surpass our fondest dreams. "The greatest period in constructive history is directly ahead of us.

"We now have a merchant marine worthy of the name, and we are going to establish for the first time a trade relationship with North, South and Central America that will give us an insight into what Pan-America means."

He pointed to the fact that the war had developed the United States as one of the great financial powers of the world, and that we were not going to be content with the part we had patriotically and generously taken in the war, but we would continue to predominate as a factor in the reconstruction of Europe. "For the first time in the history of the country we are looked upon worldwide as a creditor nation; we have not only been the factor in financing our allies in the conflict which has returned to them and us a glorious victory, commensurate with the great cause we represented, but we are likewise going to be the big factor in financing the reconstruction of those nations."

With the big national outlets of commerce "debtor nations" to the United States, Cato Sells foresees prosperity in the future for our industrial life such as our fondest dreams have never touched. He sees in our merchant marine a "master of the seas of commerce" in our industrial facilities the "feeding and clothing of the world" and in our finances the veritable "rehabilitation of the world." He does not only refer in this regard to the nations which have

suffered the direct pangs of war, but also the neutrals which have suffered a complete breakdown of industrial and commercial life on account of the position the war placed them.

Mr. Sells is most enthusiastic concerning the prospects ahead of the Middle West and the South, for he sees a new way to the world markets, via the short rail haul to the Gulf and thence on American bottoms to the markets of the world. "I believe in this period of construction in this country we will see in the not distant future double track trunk lines to the Gulf, whereas now one track would suffice. The industrial life, real estate values and commercial life will develop accordingly until prosperity beyond all anticipation is fully realized in this section which has been held back on account of the heavy toll of freight rates to the markets of the world."

He pointed to another salient feature in the development of this particular section of the country; the Federal Banking Act, which now makes possible the full use of the wealth of this section for industrial development. He pointed to the fact that we no longer have to go east to obtain finances for our enterprises, even to the point of procuring our own wealth which before the enactment of the new law had caused the money to drift to the eastern banks. In the new era which is coming on us he sees in the Southwest and South a most commanding position.

Mr. Sells could not long journey in impromptu address without touching upon that all important subject with him, "The Welfare of the Indian." In this respect he spoke briefly in conclusion and pointed out that the Indian of today is almost completely taken from the ration roll, and is fast learning to be independent. The commissioner learns that the less dependent the Indian the more self respect is at his command, and every endeavor in the education of the Indian today is, to teach him that to be absolutely independent is to command the most self respect. He mentioned a most significant fact in his address that of the fact that in the past year there were more births than deaths among the Indians, which disproves the oft-assertion that the Red Man as a race is fast diminishing.

However, Mr. Sells knows that the statistics have not always been thus. The death rate above the birth rate in other years has been alarming, but under the special attention and care of the health of the Indian, the efforts to preserve their lives, their health and their prosperity, in accordance with latter methods evolved in Indian affairs, has made a vast change to the other side of the ledger.

Mr. Sells commended our community, our state and nation in hav-

ing two very able representatives in the House and the Senate, Representative Campbell, ranking member of the Indian affairs committee in the house and Senator Curtis ranking in the senate on the same committee. He said the support given heretofore by these men had been a pleasure to him and had made much of the success in his work possible. He pointed to the fact that they were real constructive statesmen and men of big affairs in Washington.

Following the meeting the Commissioner visited among the fellows, and proved to be a regular fellow in conversation. Arkansas City is betting that Cato Sells is ever going to do the right thing by the Indians, and any uplift in this regard will meet the approval of our people.

Mr. Lipps, General Educational Supervision of all Indian schools, who has been special supervisor at Chilocco for the past seven months, was also present and made a short talk preceding Mr. Sell's address, as did Mr. Blair of the academic department of the Chilocco schools and Mr. Hill of the government printing plant there. Mr. Faulconer in behalf of the city spoke briefly and was followed by Major Searing, Col. Hartley and John Heffelfinger.

The meeting was a most enjoyable one and those present hope to be able to entertain Mr. Sells again in the near future.

LOOK FOR CHRISTMAS

THE SECURITY

THE NATIONAL BANK

EL BOXES

FT. WORTH (Tex) RECORD  
Dec. 29, 1918

## TEXANS IN NATIONAL CAPITAL CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS TOGETHER

Texas Club in Washington Is  
Host at One of Most Brilliant  
Social Affairs of the Holi-  
day Season.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—One of the brilliant social affairs of the holiday season of particular interest to Texans was the Christmas party of the Texas club in Washington on Thursday of last week. The affair was held at the Washington club and more than 300 Texans were present.

An outstanding feature of the evening was the presence of nine Texas boys who had been wounded over the seas and who are convalescents at Walter Reed hospital.

A delightful atmosphere of informality prevailed. Hon. Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, who is president of the club, with Mrs. Sells, received the guests, the commissioner extending a sincere welcome for each arrival while Mrs. Sells was as usual the gracious hostess and extended to each guest a fine spirit of friendliness that has endeared her to the hearts of all who know her.

This Christmas party was the largest gathering of Texans ever held in Washington and fairly teemed with an essentially democratic atmosphere as small salaried clerks and office holders high in the annals of Texas statecraft were received on the same plane and the same genial welcome was accorded to all.

The Texas club is the leading state social organization at the national capital and although only organized a few months ago has a membership of more than 400. Its affairs have been of a most distinctive type and the club has been a conspicuous success from every viewpoint.

Commissioner Sells, in directing the affairs of the club, displays the same splendid leadership and superior executive ability that has made him one of the most prominent and popular officials in the departments of the general government. With these he combines a warm appreciation of fellowship, a cordial geniality and a broad viewpoint of bringing Texans together without distinction of place or position.

### Texans in Attendance.

Among those present were Senator and Mrs. Morris Sheppard, Mrs. Schluter, Congressman and Mrs. Dan Garrett and daughter, Congressman and Mrs. Jeff McLemore, Congressman and Mrs. James Young and daughter, Congressman and Mrs. Joe Eagle, Congressman and Mrs. Joseph Mansfield and daughter, Congressman and Mrs. Thomas L. Blanton, Congressmen Sam Rayburn and Hatton W. Sumners, Mrs. Rufus Hardy and daughter, G. J. Palmer of the Houston Post, Hon. D. W. Odell and son of Fort Worth, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham of Galveston, Mrs. L. J. Hart and son and daughter of San Antonio, Miss Donna Roberts of Dallas and Dr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Farrington, who brought with them a bevy of young Texas women, who are students at Chevy Chase school for girls. Dr. Farrington formerly

was a member of the faculty of the University of Texas, and Mrs. Farrington is a Texan, a daughter of the Rev. E. C. Scudder, for years pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of San Antonio.

Officers of the Texas club furnished automobiles to bring the Texas boys from the Walter Reed hospital and return them when the festivities were over. Christmas greens and holiday decorations and the American and Texas flags were everywhere in evidence. Punch and delicious refreshments were served.

### Soldier Boys Honored.

None enjoyed the hospitalities of the evening more than the soldier boys from Walter Reed hospital. Every courtesy and attention was extended them and the guests seemed to vie with one another to make them realize just how deep a place they hold in the hearts of Texans and how genuine is the appreciation which amounts to almost reverence for the notable service they have rendered and the sacrifice they have made. There were many empty sleeves and folded trouser legs, but not one word or suggestion of regret. Smiles and jokes and overseas reminiscences were more in evidence.

Walter B. Hill of Angleton, who is in ward 65, regretted that he went over the top only once, but he went with a smile on his face. He greets his friends with a shake of the left hand. His one trip over the top is the answer.

John McVey of Tarrant county asked Commissioner Sells to send any guest that might be present from Fort Worth to see him. It would have been difficult for McVey to have gone to see them as he uses crutches and isn't accustomed to them. He was raised at the Masonic home and enlisted from the home in August, 1917.

Other Texas boys present were Thomas B. Smith of Alva, S. B. Kennedy of Allenreed, John Smith of Galveston, Robert Eaves of Beaumont, Floyd B. McColpin of Tascosa, John Lemire of Galveston and Frank McDermot of Yoakum.

Assisting Commissioner and Mrs. Sells in the festivities of the evening were the officers of the club, who are: Chesley W. Jurney, chairman; Ben L. Prince, Frank P. Lockhart, Chester Harrison, Walter S. Gard, Thomas B. Love, Clarence Ousley, Mrs. William C. Harlee, Mrs. Frederick E. Farrington, Mrs. Alvin B. Barber, Mrs. Joe Henry Eagle, Mrs. Morris Sheppard and Mary K. Brooks.

FT. WORTH, TEXAS, RECORD  
Jan. 6, 1919.

#### MERCHANT MARINE PROBLEM.

Indian Commissioner Cato Sells, during his recent visit to Texas, warned his fellow Texans that the nation that controls the tonnage of the world controls the commerce of the world. This is the viewpoint of all Americans who are looking to the future. This great problem is pressing for immediate attention, either by preliminary consideration looking to after action or better still for constructive legislation at once—the upbuilding of a merchant marine. A distinguished American has said that one of the great lessons taught the people of this country by the war was the driving home of realization of the necessity of creating and maintaining a merchant marine.

As more or less an academic question it had been before congress perennially. Everybody was agreed that the merchant marine should be restored, but there were the most violent differences of opinion as to how it should be done. Now there is general agreement that differences must be composed and action must result.

The subject came up for discussion in the senate last week, in debate which was not academic but dealt with the realities of actual conditions, present and prospective. The work to be done will fall under two heads; creation of the vessels and provision for their manning and operation. A fair start upon both jobs has already been made by the establishment of the shipping board and building of ships by the emergency fleet corporation, and by the enactment of the seamen's act, now sought to be modified and improved.

The United States supreme court affirmed the constitutionality of the seaman's act, thereby putting in full force and operation all sections of the law. Already, however, shipowners and operators had commenced a campaign to repeal some portions of the act as burdensome and hurtful, rather than helpful, to the merchant marine. From utterances in the senate last week it is quite apparent that sharp issue will be taken with the statements of the employers of seamen and that the proponents of the changes will have to substantiate their claims of

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weakness in the law before congress will consent to repeal its provisions.

Senator Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the committee on commerce, tersely voiced the thought which is uppermost in the minds of many thoughtful men in congress as to the necessity for a larger merchant marine. "The supremacy of no nation in the future will depend upon its military strength, its big army," he said. "Germany had that. Nor will it depend upon its naval strength, its big navy. England had that, but that alone did not save her. Rather will that supremacy rest largely upon commercial strength. That commercial strength will depend largely upon transportation."

Then he went on to say that the nation producing a surplus of the prime necessities of life which other nations must have is in a position approaching supreme power, especially if that nation owns and operates the carriers to transport the commodities.

"There is no nation on earth so favored by nature and by development in this regard as America. No other nation can approach her in these respects if she but put to fruitful use her resources and take advantage of her opportunities."

One might write columns and not say more than was thus expressed by the Florida statesman.

Hon. R. E. L. Knight of Dallas was one of the orators at the Burnett anniversary banquet. He sent his four sons over the seas as rifle carriers for democracy. These boys were in at the death of kaiserism. Their father has the gift of foresightedness. He boldly advocated the largest navy afloat, the greatest merchant marine afloat and military training for the youth of America. Regardless of old world countries he would make America first in commerce, first on the seas and first in all the progressive building movements.

A nation without a merchant marine is at the mercy of its commercial rivals. Fifty years of Republican rule destroyed the merchant marine of America.

Six years of Woodrow Wilson rule has restored the American flag to the seas of the world. These are rock bottom facts. Americans who are not in favor of a great merchant marine are Americans who are blind or Americans who are disloyal to the traditions of the fathers of this republic.

CLEBURNE (Texas) ENTERPRISE -- May 19, 1919

ARE YOU IN THE BIG CLASS?

The Enterprise is convinced that equal suffrage will pass on the 24th of May, if the voters will favor the amendment which will get out to the polls. It is wonderful how sentiment has changed in the past few years. The Enterprise remembers when its advocates were in the minority, and it was really the privilege to advocate votes for women. The editor claims to be a pioneer in this work. He advocated it many years ago, when it was in its infancy, and there seemed no hope for its passage. He has lived to see some of the greatest stampedes in the United States and the biggest in Texas come out

CLEBURNE (Texas) ENTERPRISE -- May 1, 1919.

The fact that Judge Cato Sells and his very accomplished wife may come to Texas and speak in the interest of equal suffrage is gratifying to all those who are advocates of this amendment to the Texas constitution. Mrs. Sells is one of the pioneers in this movement, and she organized the first equal suffrage club in Johnson county. She and Judge Sells have both been very solicitous at all times to forward the cause of equal suffrage, believing it to be just and right. They will be welcomed to Texas, and especially to their home in Cleburne.

...in New York to the ... the amendment will be ... After the 24th day of May ... of the amendments will be very hard to ... in the majority ... and far between. The good ... and they will be found ready to ... Make ... and their ...



CLEBURNE (Texas) ENTERPRISE -- May 19, 1919

**ARE YOU IN THE BIG CLASS?**

The Enterprise is convinced that equal suffrage will carry the 24th of May, if the voters who favor the amendment will get out to the polls. It is wonderful how sentiment has changed in the past few years. The Enterprise remembers when its advocates were in the minority, and it was really unpopular to advocate votes for women. The editor claims to be a pioneer in this work. He advocated it many years ago, when it was in its incipiency, and there seemed no hope for its passage. He has lived to see some of the greatest statesmen in the United States and the biggest in Texas come out in the open and speak for equal suffrage. The greatest of them all is President Woodrow Wilson. He not only advocated equal suffrage, state or national, but he went from Washington to New Jersey to cast his vote in favor of the measure when it was up in his home state. At this time practically all the men of any note in Texas are for the amendment. Governor Hobby is for it, Senators Culberson and Sheppard favor it, Judge Cato Sells is for it, our own congressman, Hon. Fritz Lanham, has spoken for it. Hon. Barry Miller, who was just a short time ago the prince of opponents of the measure, is now stumping the state in favor of it. It was heralded abroad for quite a time that ex-Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey was to come to Texas to stump the state against the amendment, but he has finally decided he will not be able to come. Senator Wadsworth came down from his home in New York to speak against the amendment, but for some reason or other he got cold feet after being here awhile, and did not make a single speech. After the 24th day of May an opponent of the amendment will be very hard to find. When a thing is popular it is easy to find its friends, but when it is in the minority those who are outspoken for it are few and far between. The good ladies of Texas know their friends, and they will be found ready to reward those who stood by them when they needed stickers and fighters. Make up your mind to vote for the amendment, and then get out and vote, and remind your neighbors to vote. It is votes that count now. The conversions have been made.



# TEACHING THE INDIANS TO MAKE AND SAVE MONEY

## Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington Looks After 325,000 Red Men—The Work of Commissioner Cato Sells—Caring for Rich Oil Lands and Great Cattle and Sheep Ranches Is a Big Business.

By H. O. BISHOP.

Residents of the national capital, as a rule, know little about cattle ranches, sheep ranches, sawmills, irrigated farms or oil wells. They are quite content to restrain their knowledge of beef and mutton until it has been artistically arranged by an experienced chef and appetizingly displayed upon snowy linen. They also limit their knowledge of sawmills and irrigated farms to their individual needs for the products of those industries.

There is at least one man in Washington, however, who is a decided exception to this rule. He is Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs. His principal work is largely concerned in the direction of big business enterprises belonging to the 325,000 Indians now remaining in this country. His responsibility really involves the health, education, property and, in considerable measure, the destiny of a race.

The Indian problem is practically a government within a government. The Indian bureau deals with every social, educational, economic and contractual relationship. It has some feature of nearly every other bureau or department in Washington. It is original in its operation, constructive in its action and frequently without precedent. A commissioner of Indian affairs might to advantage be a lawyer, doctor, oil expert, mining engineer and diplomat. There is no phase of life upon which he does not have to act practically every day. In addition to his activities in connection with the life of the Indians, he has to deal with the varied relationship of almost 6,000 employes.

The 325,000 American Indians are divided into 280 tribes and bands. They are located in 200 reservations in 20 different states.

Not so many years ago Indians were in the habit of obtaining their meat supply by placing well aimed arrows or bullets in the hearts of buffalo or wild cattle. Occasionally they would arrange a change of diet by capturing wild turkeys and ducks. Such articles as butter, milk and eggs were practically unknown to them as daily necessities until recent years. A visit to most of the Indian tribes today would disclose a wonderful change in this respect. Thanks to the encouragement of Commissioner Sells, they now own magnificent herds of high-grade cattle, choice flocks of turkeys, chickens and ducks, and have an abundance of fresh butter and eggs every day in the year.

Last year 50,000 Indians were engaged in stock raising. Their live stock is estimated as being worth \$40,000,000.

The cattle raising experience on the Crow reservation in Montana will serve as a fair illustration of how the stock movement is progressing among all the tribes. Four years ago 10,000 head of cattle were placed on this reservation. They cost \$456,000. The expense of conducting the ranch for the ensuing four years was \$191,000. At the end of that period the profits and value of the herd aggregated \$1,237,000, showing a clean profit of \$589,000 on the investment. In the meantime the Indians had mastered the highly important art of breeding, selling and properly caring for cattle under all sorts of conditions.

Much attention is also being given to sheep raising and selling of wool. On the Jicarilla reservation, New Mexico, for instance, 4,000 sheep were purchased in 1914 at a cost of \$50,000. Four years later this herd had increased to 10,000. After deducting all expenses of operation a net profit of \$40,000 per year for the four years was shown in favor of the Indians. It should also be remembered that during all of those years it was not an uncommon sight to see a contented red-skinned family gayly feasting on a nice roast of leg of lamb or a batch of nicely browned mutton chops.

Forestry and lumbering is one of the vast industrial enterprises of the Indians of today. They own 6,500,000 acres of valuable timber land, conservatively valued at \$84,000,000. These forests are rapidly and economically being converted into lumber through the daily operation of 73 sawmills located upon the various reservations. The most extensive lumbering operations is conducted on the Menominee reservation in Wisconsin, which turns out about 20,000,000 feet of lumber each year. The logs are brought to the mills over a logging railroad a distance of 18 miles. The lumber produced at these mills consists principally of white pine, hemlock, birch, basswood, elm and maple. So well manufactured is this lumber that a ready market is found in Milwaukee, Chicago and neighboring cities.

Perhaps the biggest line of business coming under the management of the Indian commissioner is the handling of the oil and gas wells and coal mines located on the Indian reservations in Oklahoma.

The mineral properties of the Indians in that state have increased in value and greatly enlarged the work of the Indian bureau in recent years.

The 2,186 Osages, whose property, aside from the mineral product, is valued at \$20,000,000, received during the year 1918 an income of \$8,000,000 from oil and gas alone. The restricted Indians of the five civilized tribes also received \$4,000,000 royalty from oil and gas during the same year. During the past six years the royalties paid the Indians on oil, gas, coal and other minerals amounted to \$27,637,000. A conservative value of the individual and tribal property of the Indians, exclusive of oil and gas, is \$667,000,000. Add to this the value of oil and gas properties and it will run well above the billion mark.

The progressive red men have found that it pays better to raise good crops. They are damming the rivers and creeks that flow through their arid and semi-arid lands and are conveying this "harnessed" water to their broad and fertile acres by the latest and most approved scientific irrigation methods. The result is astonishing. Land that was idle for centuries, producing nothing but lizards, rattlesnakes, skeletons and buzzard food, is now producing crops worth \$400 per acre each year. These crops are varied, consisting of alfalfa, corn, cotton and vegetables of all kinds.

The Indians are rapidly learning that civilization begins and ends with the plow. Like some white people, they are catching the great idea that those who till the soil are benefactors of the human race and produce the stuff that makes for all kinds of progress, development and civilization.

Forty thousand Indians have already become enthusiastic farmers and their number is increasing each season. The crops produced by these thrifty agriculturalists last year were sold for more than \$12,000,000.

inches in length, as compared with three-fourths to one inch for the ordinary variety grown in Texas, Alabama and the other southern states. The Indians sold their cotton crop last year for from 60 to 80 cents per pound.

Commissioner Sells is making a close personal study of the benefits to be derived through irrigation of Indian lands. He has become an enthusiast on this subject. He insists that there is no longer any defense or excuse for failure to bring together immeasurable land and water waste for the use of man. Nearly a million acres of Indian lands are now subject to irrigation, and 600,000 acres are already under ditch. The Indian bureau is rendering

*PIP1, 28 July - received... PIP1, 81 July - (Coush, with...)*

all possible encouragement to the Indian through the establishment of experimental farms. One of these farms is maintained at Sacaton, on the Prima reservation, in Arizona, in co-operation with the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture. The main object is to determine the variety of crops best suited to the unusual conditions of the southwest. The most conspicuous achievement of this work has been the development of what is known as the "Prima" variety of long staple Egyptian cotton. Seed for this purpose was imported from Egypt and the results have startled the country. The Indians are growing a cotton with a staple of from one and one-half inches to one and three-fourths and producing crops.

The education of 64,000 Indian boys and girls is directed from Washington through the officials in charge of the Indian bureau. The administration of Indian schools, embracing a full and systematic course of study that ranks high in the estimation of prominent educators, is without parallel in the development of an uneducated race. There are more than 200 day schools, with an average enrollment of 30 children per school, where the primary grades are under the care of a teacher and housekeeper, usually a man and his wife. Besides academic instruction, these children are given practical training in gardening, the use of farm tools, sewing, cooking and general household duties. There are 73 reservation boarding schools that were attended last year by 11,000 pupils for studies through the sixth grade, with pre-vocational training in farming, trades and housekeeping. Beyond these schools there are 34 nonreservation schools that have an average of 350 pupils each per year. These schools put the youngsters through the seventh and eighth grades, with two years of fine vocational training. By taking a group of five of these larger schools, completing in the tenth grade a four-year vocational course in agriculture, mechanical trades, home economics and nursing, some idea of their scope and activities may be had by noting they are housed in buildings that cost \$1,500,000, with a personnel of more than 300 instructors of high ability in charge of 4,000 scholars.

There are 11,000 acres of farm land cultivated in connection with these schools by the boys and girls. Last year their live stock was valued at \$30,000, while the products of their farms amounted to \$112,000. The schools are situated in populous Indian districts, and are turning out each year classes of fine, intelligent, well trained men and women, most of whom are fit to cope with any other race in all the ordinary vocations.

In order to give a final course to the advanced pupils desiring to do so, a monster school farm is being planned to accommodate pupils from every section of Oklahoma. There will be 10,000 acres of land for the scholars to work. One of the special features, will be the development of high-class live stock. It is also proposed to emphasize horticulture and establish extensive poultry farms and apiaries. This school will also give to the Indians an institution second to none in the United States for the training of girls in all that pertains to housekeeping and social welfare.

The importance of being born healthy has, in late years, become one of the fixed principles in the scheme of educational development among the Indians. Disease and insanitary conditions are fought with the same determined zeal that a Washington housewife swats the first flies of springtime.

In order to assist the Indians in their campaign for good health a total of 80 hospitals have been established. This requires a force of 200 physicians, who are ably assisted by a capable corps of matrons and nurses.

Just to show the Woodrow Wilson administration that the attitude of the present crop of Indians toward the United States government was quite the opposite from that of the Sitting Bulls and Geronimos of a few years back, they reached far down in their pockets during the war and chipped in \$25,000,000 for the purchase of liberty bonds and war savings stamps. Also, practically every able-bodied Indian in America joined the army and fought in France shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers.

An outstanding feature of the Sell administration of the Indians is his

declaration of policy, which contemplates the release from government supervision of all mentally competent Indians of one-half or less Indian blood. This policy promises a rapid progress of the Indian toward independent self-support and the control of all his property the same as the average white man.

Following the first fifteen months of the adoption of this policy the amount of land patented by such Indians was twice as much as was patented during the previous ten years. This policy is only a logical step in the consummation of the purpose to encourage and strengthen the Indian's desire for an individual possession of property, the acquirement of a capital fund, the getting ahead of all those material things that are basic in personal, family or community welfare and that are largely the index of desirable and progressive citizenship. In connection with this idea he is pushing a thrift campaign among all the Indians, young and old. This is what he says to them:

"The way we handle and the use we make of physical or tangible property enters largely into the fabric of industrial and social well-being and gives stability to civilization. Our young Indians should get the meaning and worth of this truth. They should be aided to see the importance of money as a measure of values, as a means to high attainments and to personal independence. I have found no better barometer of a boy's successful future than his disposition to save his earnings rather than to spend them foolishly. The ambition to accumulate leads, through the feeling of personal ownership, to thoughtful judgment, good conduct and habits of safe economy. Contentment with mere well doing is destructive of energy and frequently invites dissipation. A growing ownership of property strengthens the boy, dignifies the man, and awakens like purposes in others. The fact that a man more than exists, that he owns a home and has a share in the material welfare of his community intensifies his interest in public affairs, increases his feeling of responsibility, magnifies his concern not only for his own fireside, but for his country and countrymen."

Appeared also in:

Claburne (Texas) Morning Review - July 20, 1919.  
Cedar Valley Times (Vinton, Iowa) - July 18, 1919.

VINTON (Iowa) EAGLE  
August 22, 1919

# HON. CATO SELLS EXCELLENT WORK

Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
Cato Sells, Has Excited Favorable  
Comment on His  
Work.

Hon. Cato Sells as Commissioner of Indian Affairs has handled the work of that department in a manner that has attracted nation-wide attention, and continuous throughout his incumbency favorable comment has been made in the papers of the nation concerning work that he has initiated that will highly benefit the Indians and their condition.

There is no paper in Washington that has a higher stading than the Washington Post and from that paper of August 15th, we are pleased to republish the following editorial comment:

### A Progressive Policy.

The progressive policy adopted by the Interior Department with respect to the Indians has been further emphasized by orders recently issued by Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, and calculated to place the Indians upon a plane of independence and self-reliance. It is proposed to remove all restrictions upon all lands owned by or allotted to members of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma of one-half Indian blood, and the commissioner of Indian affairs has ordered that a complete list of all members of these tribes 21 years of age or over

be compiled. While the government will exercise a careful watch over these people, yet they are to have charge of their own lands with a greater degree of freedom than ever before.

Amendments also have been made to the rules governing the Indian school service for the purpose of preserving these institutions for the sole benefit of Indian children who are under Federal control and of debaring children whose parents are fully able to provide for their education. At non-reservation schools no Indian children are to be enrolled who are not under Federal control, and at Indian reservation boarding or day schools no children shall be enrolled who are not entitled to share in the benefits of treaty or trust funds from which the school is maintained. Where pupils or their parents have ample resources they must pay transportation of children sent to school and must pay \$200 a year tuition and board.

The reason for these amendments to the rules are obvious. Schools supported from tribunal funds are for the benefit of children of those tribes, and should not be used by others. Schools maintained at government expense are for Indian children who have not the privilege of public schools and whose parents are not financially able to pay for their education. There is no reason why an Indian who possesses valuable lands, possibly yielding him a handsome income, or who enjoys an income from other sources should have his children educated in vocational training at government expense, with the government even paying the child's railroad fare to and from school.

Commissioner Sells, whose administration of the Indian bureau has been highly successful, has in these matters given further evidence of his ability to fairly and justly look after the nation's wards.

## CATO SELLS PREDICTS ANOTHER GREATER YEAR OF PROSPERITY

BY HUGH NUGENT FITZGERALD

Indian Commissioner Cato Sells deserted his post at the capital of the nation for a flying trip to Oklahoma and Texas—his first to the Southwest in eight months. Something more than a year ago he was the honor guest of Fort Worth business men at a banquet tendered him in this city. He made a memorable address and the spirit of prophesy was strong within him. He predicted the greatest building program for Fort Worth ever enjoyed by any city in the South or West on account of the discovery of the marvelously rich oil fields of West and Northwest Texas, accompanied by an era of prosperity the like of which this country had never before known. All these things have come to pass. Fort Worth in 1919 astonished the people of the entire country. Commissioner Sells predicts another year of remarkable prosperity, accompanied by incomparable building and developing activities. He arrived in the city Friday night. He had a busy day Saturday. He will spend Sunday at his old home in the city of Cleburne. He will return to Fort Worth Monday morning and during the day will run over to Dallas, where he has important business engagements.

"I am in Texas at this time for a brief stay and am delighted to be home again," said the Indian commissioner. "On leaving here en route to Washington I shall go to the Chilocco Indian school in Oklahoma, near Arkansas City, Kan., to work out the preliminary program for the enlargement of its educational facilities, particularly on the vocational side, with special reference to agriculture, stock raising, domestic science and domestic arts. The location of this school is such as to make it readily accessible to the Indian boys and girls of Oklahoma. Chilocco is unusually well equipped in this, that the school farm consists of 9,000 acres of desirable agricultural and grazing lands, with an abundant water and prospective natural gas supply. There is every reason to justify its development into a school for Indian boys and girls with resources and results equal to the best of our state agricultural colleges.

"During my administration of Indian affairs I have had supervision of the vast property interests of the American Indians and have witnessed marvelous growth, but nowhere have I come in contact with more promising conditions than

exist in the oil fields of North Texas. I was greatly surprised at the outlook on my last visit, but I am amazed that so short a time could add so much of certainty and immensity to the material advancement hereabouts. These things are conclusively shown in numerous and unmistakable ways, perhaps the best evidence of which is the construction, with local capital, here of the \$3,000,000 hotel, the Waggoner office building, the F. & M. bank building and other substantial structures. Such unusual improvements reflect the requirements of every name and nature associated directly and indirectly with the almost unprecedented increase of business activities.

"Everywhere business men of the country are interested in and advising themselves concerning this section. The future of Fort Worth is no longer a guess. It is as certain as time.

"Such prosperity is very gratifying and much to be coveted but I wish to congratulate Fort Worth on the fact that its citizens have not given themselves up entirely to the acquisition of wealth. It has been my observation that communities as well as individuals are apt to become single-minded. The only assurance of a stable future is that progress in material things shall be accompanied with social betterments. The inheritance of our children should be more than dollars. If we are to continue a strong people, there must, at all times, be men and women equal to their responsibilities. Goldsmith's philosophy, 'Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay,' is even more a truism for the future than the past.

"I have never known a more notable example of harmonious development than has recently taken place in Fort Worth. When Camp Bowie and the aviation fields were established near by, the resident population responded to government requirements surprisingly well and when the zone law was enacted its enforcement and resultant effects revolutionized public sentiment. Long-standing differences of opinion have been practically eliminated and an 'all-together pull' for social, industrial and commercial improvement firmly established.

"Fort Worth is now not only headquarters for oil operators, but it has unexcelled business men and is a city of

is very desirable to have investors come with their money but they are worth most to the community when they bring their families and become permanent residents. This they do only with the knowledge that their children are to be reared in a 'place fit to live in.' Fort Worth is now building on a permanent foundation. While the people are making money they are strengthening their citizenship. The refineries, hotels, office buildings and business houses that are being constructed will have as companions corresponding school houses, churches and homes."

Commissioner Sells predicts that the campaign of 1920 will be one of extraordinary intensity and most acrimonious on the part of some of the Republican politicians of America and the gigantic corporate interests which are behind them. He believes that the signs of the times are portentous and augur well for another remarkable victory for the national Democratic party in the November elections this year. He believes that the people will respond to the call of the patriots of the country and that the magnificent achievements of the Wilson administration will be sweepingly indorsed by a large majority of the American voters at the polls.

appeared also in:

Cleburne (Tex.) Daily Enterprise, 1/5/20

CLEBURNE (Tex) DAILY ENTERPRISE  
January 5, 1920.

# INDIAN COMMISSIONER SELLS VISITS HOME ON FLYING TRIP TO TEXAS; MEETS FRIENDS HERE

Judge Sells has, according to usual wont, been doing things since he reached north Texas, for he has met a number of important engagements and managed to find time for a personal greeting with numerous friends at home and elsewhere in the few days he is spending in this part of the United States.

Tom Finty, Jr., of the Dallas News, wired an urgent invitation for Judge Sells to be an honor guest at the Lions Club and to address their noon luncheon in Dallas Friday, but to his regret the judge was unable to indicate acceptance of the pleasure and honor.

Another telegram from the National Wool Growers Association, asking Judge Sells to address them at their meeting January 19, has been accepted as Judge Sells will be near enough to comply with their wishes on that important occasion.

Another invitation coming from his friends at home here is one Judge Sells would have greatly enjoyed had it been possible for him to accept, the one extended by Chairman of Arrangements J. H. Hess for the coming banquet Friday night at the high school of the Rotary Club when the "Whoopers" will entertain the "Hustlers," at the termination of the attendance contest.

CLEBURNE (Tex) DAILY  
ENTERPRISE -- 1/5/20

**JUDGE CATO SELLS PAYS  
POLL TAX HERE FOR HIS  
WIFE, DAUGHTERS, SELF**

Indian Commissioner Cato Sells, following his stated custom, paid a visit to the court house today, his especial business there being connected with County Tax Collector R. E. Mitchell's office. There Judge Sells paid the poll tax for his wife for his daughters, Misses Dorothy and Barbara Sells and for himself.

Judge Sells regards it as highly important for every woman to pay her poll tax, this giving the right to vote in the primaries which is in Texas equivalent to voting in the elections.

Judge Sells was invited to address the meeting of the Cleburne Equal Suffrage Association of which Mrs. Sells is a member, but the shortness of his stay at home precluded the possibility of his being able to meet this engagement.

CLEBURNE (Tex) MORNING  
REVIEW -- 1/6/20

**JUDGE CATO SELLS  
HERE ON YESTERDAY**

Judge Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, came to Cleburne Sunday and spent most of the day here yesterday visiting with friends. He was quite busy during his stay here. He returned to Fort Worth last evening where he has a number of engagements of business and social nature. While here yesterday he received a telegram from Tom Finty, Jr., of Dallas, inviting him to speak Friday night at a banquet given by the Lion's club. He also received an urgent request to attend a function at Salt Lake City a little later on.

Judge Sells expects to be in this part of the state only a few more days before hurrying back to his desk in Washington. He may get off for a short visit to his daughter, Miss Barbara. The Judge is looking in the very pink of health and says he has been so busy for the past number of months that he has had no time to get down into this part of the country. His numerous friends are always delighted to have him pay Cleburne a visit.

CLEBURNE (Tex) MORNING REVIEW  
January 7, 1920.

**PAY YOUR POLL TAX.**

This is the month for paying poll tax.  
The injunction is for both men and women,  
There never was a time in the history of our  
country when it was more important to have a full  
and intelligent representation of the people at the  
polls. It is a time when a discrimination must be  
made in both men and measures and it is going to  
take an intelligent suffrage to keep the country on a  
proper basis.

We make an especial appeal to the women to pay  
their poll tax and vote. With reference to woman it  
has been said that there is more pleasure in pursuit  
than in possession. We have never accepted this as  
truth and we hope the good women will show their  
appreciation of the rights of suffrage which has  
been granted to them by paying their poll tax and  
voting. We have much confidence in the intelli-  
gence and judgment of the women's vote. The great  
majority of them are going to vote on the right side  
as they see it notwithstanding the view of hubby or  
anybody else.

Judge Cato Sells, wife and two daughters have  
already paid their poll tax in Cleburne, Johnson  
county. This is a good example for every family.  
Such an interest in the affairs of our government  
will insure its safety.

Voting is a sacred duty and obligation. Each  
individual should realize his own responsibility in  
this matter. No one else can vote for you.



DALLAS (Tex) NEWS  
Jan. 7, 1920.

## DEMOCRATIC CHANCES BRIGHT, SELLS SAYS

INDIAN COMMISSIONER CONFERS  
CONFERS WITH BAPTIST LEAD-  
ERS IN DALLAS.

### "ORIGINAL M'ADOO MAN"

Former Committeeman From Texas  
Says President's Son-in-Law  
Logical Standard Bearer.

Democratic chances for success in this year's national campaign are steadily becoming brighter, according to the Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was in Dallas yesterday. Commissioner Sells has been described not as "an" original, but as "the" original McAdoo-for-President man. It will be recalled that in November, 1916, Mr. Sells predicted, in an interview at Sioux City, Iowa, that McAdoo would be the Democratic candidate in 1920, and that he would be elected. Nor has the Indian Commissioner changed his mind.

Mr. Sells was Texas campaign manager for Woodrow Wilson in the first presidential campaign of the latter. At the Houston convention, which sent the "immortal forty" to the Baltimore convention, Mr. Sells was made National Democratic Committeeman from Texas. He was appointed by President Wilson to the post he has held for seven years, involving the responsibility of supervising property valued at about \$900,000,000—coal, oil, gas, timber forests, agricultural lands and an extensive system of schools.

While in Dallas yesterday Commissioner Sells announced that on Feb. 3 he will put on sale 30,000 acres of Osage Indian oil lands in Oklahoma. He says that a 25,000-barrel flush production well came in on this land last week. Mr. Sells has supervision of all Indian oil lands in Oklahoma and throughout the United States, and his present Southwestern trip has, it is understood, been primarily occasioned by business details connected with Indian oil lands.

#### Confers With Local Men.

While in Dallas yesterday Mr. Sells conferred with the Rev. George W. Truett, M. H. Wolfe, Cullen F. Thomas and other Baptist leaders with regard to an offer made by Jackson Barnett, a millionaire Indian of Oklahoma, to give \$200,000 to the Baptist \$75,000,000 campaign. Jackson Barnett, who is a Baptist, has already given \$20,000 for the building of a church of that denomination in his town, Henryetta, Ok. Commissioner Sells approved that donation, but has not yet approved the proposed \$200,000 donation. As Indian Commissioner his approval is necessary, because

his relation to the Indians is in the nature, under law, of guardian of their property. Commissioner Sells said that he is giving very serious consideration to the matter, but that he is not yet ready to announce what his decision will be.

When asked to discuss national politics, Commissioner Sells said that the Democratic strength has been increasing steadily for the last six months, and notably recently, while the Republicans have been becoming weaker, and more stirred with internal dissensions, until, at this time, "the Republicans are without a formidable leader."

"The probability of Mr. McAdoo as the Democratic candidate is more apparent now than at any previous time," said Commissioner Sells. "He has been a presidential factor from the moment he became Secretary of the Treasury—the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton. He was the genius of the Federal Reserve Banking law, the greatest piece of constructive legislation since the Civil War. He was more responsible than any other man for the Federal farm loan law and the shipping bill. He was largely instrumental in developing the new relationship between the United States and the South American Republics, which has brought about a more friendly condition than has ever before existed between these countries. This is particularly true of commercial conditions by which the United States will be largely benefitted.

#### Has Many Big Achievements.

"His management and success with the financing of the war is without precedent in this or any other nation. Mr. McAdoo was among the first advocates of woman suffrage, and throughout the entire struggle for the submission of a constitutional amendment he has been an unswerving advocate of equality at the ballot box as between the sexes. During the time he was constructing the McAdoo tunnels under the Hudson River in New York—not only a great piece of engineering, but a constructive conception indicative of the intellectual grasp and forcefulness of the man—there were circumstances which caused women telephone operators to take the place of men. When the question of wages was raised Mr. McAdoo declared that women should have the same wages that men had received for doing this work.

"However," continued Mr. Sells, "no one, as far as I am advised, is authorized to say more about Mr. McAdoo as a candidate for the presidency than to refer to his qualities and accomplishments—which I have pleasure in doing. Certainly he would make a great President, and it is entirely possible that he will be chosen as the Democratic standard bearer, and if so it seems to be the consensus of opinion that he will be more certain of election than any man heretofore mentioned. Of course, there are other men who might be considered—notably Mr. Palmer, and possibly the hero of many battles, the great commoner, W. J. Bryan.

#### President Practically Recovered.

Asked about President Wilson's health, Commissioner Sells said that nothing more than a nervous breakdown has been the trouble, and that the only reason of the long confinement is that Dr. Grayson insists that the President be a well man before resuming general activities. "The President has practically recovered now," said Mr. Sells, "and his only trouble was a nervous breakdown caused by a long and unexampled physical and mental exertion.

"The indications are that the peace treaty will be promptly ratified now with League of Nation reservations not seriously unsatisfactory to the President."

Commissioner Sells will leave Texas Thursday night for Washington, and after about a week there will go to Salt Lake City, where he has been invited to address the National Wool Growers' Association on Jan. 19.

FT. WORTH (Tex) RECORD  
Jan. 8, 1920.

**"A CITIZEN WHO HAS DONE SOMETHING WORTH WHILE."**

Cleburne is a progressive Texas city. Johnson county is a Gibraltar of Democracy. Cleburne is the home of J. R. Ransone Jr., publisher of the Daily Enterprise, one of the pillars of Texas newspaperdom, one of the founders of the Texas Press association and ever a champion of the forward movement under Lone Star skies. Indian Commissioner Cato Sells is a citizen of Cleburne. Cleburne is his "old home town." He was called to Washington more than seven years ago but his going did not rob Cleburne of a citizen or a builder. The commissioner had "a home-coming" Sunday and Monday and the Enterprise of Tuesday contained the following editorial appreciation of the man and his administrative work during the years he has been in the service of the Wilson administration. It follows:

All people love to honor those who have done something worth while. Cleburne has a citizen with her today who has done something worth while, and whom the entire population loves to honor. We have reference to Judge Cato Sells, Indian commissioner. He has been a great public benefactor, in his splendid work among the Indians, his wards and proteges. He has, from the very beginning of his official life, treated the Indians as human beings, and bent all his energies toward their education, so they could become self-sustaining citizens, able to earn a living, able to do their part in the work of the world, able to stand alone, and fight their own battles. He has been eminently successful. He has taught them how to farm, how to raise stock of various kinds, and how to care for their health. He has looked after their finances and tried to make them understand the value of money and its relation to human success and human evolution. He has been altruistic in all his dealings, human in all his relations and sympathetic in all his acts. The Indians have responded wonderfully to his teachings. They have learned to love him as their great white father, and in acts and deeds they have shown the value of his affection and his care. Judge Sells has shown that the Indian is just as responsive to kindness and to training as other human beings, and in time he will emerge from out the mystic past of happy hunting grounds, of paint and feathers, of weird dances around smoking fires, into that realm of useful citizenship which his white brother has enjoyed for many centuries. Some day Judge Sells will be called to other work, and his executive ability as Indian commissioner is guarantee that whatever sphere of usefulness may claim him, thoroughness, zeal, earnestness, sympathy and unselfish devotion to duty will find full sway. The Enterprise is always pleased to say a word of commendation for the distinguished citizen who is at home for a few days, among his friends who know him and who love him.

A. E. THOMAS, VICE PRESIDENT  
SIDNEY L. SAMUELS, GENERAL ATTORNEY

E. H. BEALL, PRESIDENT

W. C. STRIPLING, VICE PRESIDENT  
W. W. MURRAH, SECY.-TREAS.

DIRECTORS  
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# Tarrant County Building & Loan Association

UNDER STATE SUPERVISION  
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$20,000,000.00  
711 MAIN STREET

Fort Worth, Texas

4 // 5 // 30

DIRECTORS  
R. O. DULANEY  
CATO SELLS  
DAN LYDICK  
L. A. BARNES  
HARRY B. FRIEDMAN

Mr. Cato Sells,  
2016 Windsor Place,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

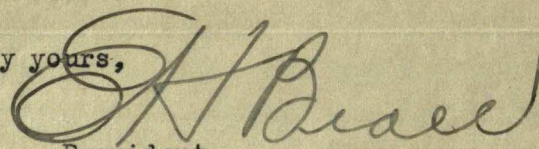
Dear Sir:

The next regular meeting of our Board of Directors will be held on Tuesday morning, April 8th, at ten O'clock in our offices. I want to urge you to put this on your calendar and be sure to attend this meeting.

We have the withdrawal situation well in hand now, but we have some other very important matters we want to submit for your consideration, that cannot be delayed any longer. We are very anxious for a full Board meeting.

Assuring you of my appreciation of the whole-hearted support the Directors have given us, I am,

Very truly yours,

  
President

# THE WISE COUNTY MESSENGER.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Official Publication for the City of Decatur.

**COLLINS & SMITH**

Entered at the Decatur, Texas Postoffice as second-class mail matter

DICK COLLINS and MARVIN B. SMITH, Editors and Proprietors

## Most Widely Circulated Paper in Wise County.

### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Any erroneous reflections upon the character, standing or reputation of any firm, person or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Messenger will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publishers.—Collins & Smith, Publishers.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Display Advertising.....20c per inch per insertion  
Local Readers.....15c per line per insertion

Friday Morning, Jan. 9, 1920.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For City Marshal:  
**GEORGE GAGE.**  
**W. B. EVANS.**  
**BUD RICHTER.**

For Tax Assessor:  
**G. M. D. MATHESON**  
**VICTOR NOBLES**  
**JOE CASEY**

Cato Sells for governor!

Watch your vote; don't be "brothered" out of it.

What can the town do on a 30 per cent rendition?

They are comin'—the bulldozers of cities. Watch Decatur hum!

Fairview Addition lots sold like hot cakes. (Denton Chronicle please copy.)

The Meridian Highway through Wise county is reported "almost passable in spots."

Brother Pat Neff will sandwich in a few "lay sermons" on Sundays, to fill out the week.

The knowing ones in the oil world say Wise county is the coming sensation. Better get in while the getting is going at reasonable figures.

They're gambling that the Burk-Waggoner, southwest of Decatur, will do five hundred barrels or better. Five hundred will do, gentlemen.

With Dallas the headquarters for the anti-Bailey organization, what is to be done with Senator Jim McNealus? The old scout refuses to take Looney's lead.

And say, when is the telephone company to remove its poles from off the public square. Some several years ago, it was said the time would be up in a few years.

In selecting your officials, see that your man is not tied to some political boss. Political bosses demand their pounds of flesh when their puppets get in office, and the people furnish the flesh.

Tom B. Love is the national committeeman from Texas. The honor was a little late in arriving, owing to a double-cross handed Tom B. several years ago by Poindexter and his camp followers. But where is Poindexter today?

True, some men have been successful in landing offices by lining up certain religious denominations, but the day has arrived when the people will demand that a candidate show something besides his church membership card.

Now comes Dick Winfrey and says there is much grafting in the management of the Texas penitentiaries. Dick has been connected with the penitentiary affairs for several years, and he is resigning, fearing he will become contaminated. Gee whillikens!

Some fellow has stated that he wants to go to the legislature just long enough to have enacted a law making it a felony for bankers to charge more than eight per cent per annum on money borrowed. We will seriously consider that fellow's candidacy if he will give a steel riveted promise that he will amend his measure and penalize all bankers refusing to extend healthy loans without collateral or its equivalent.

The government is this week instituting an investigation of profiteering by wholesale and retail food dealers over the nation. The sugar situation is to be looked into. From the price which has been paid for sugar in Decatur during the past several weeks, a little investigation in this city might not be out of place. Of course, our grocers have not been charging more than the amount of profit allowed by the government, yet the evidence might be found where the wholesaler has overcharged our retailers.

It is stated that Mr. Looney has quit the Bailey wing. Ben F. announced his move the other day while attending the state democratic committee meeting. The stage was beautifully set for the announcement, but it seems that the acclaim looked for by Ben failed to materialize. The stunt was given a very good place in the news column, but the skyrocket stuff necessary to spot-light Ben in style did not come on.

Many of the gentlemen summoned in an important case in the district court here this week, live on the Meridian Highway, yet, a majority of the gentlemen could not get to town owing to the miserable condition of the road. Yet, it is short of "high treason" to criticize the miserable management in building this highway. The people are with the Messenger in its criticism of the "piddling" methods used in squandering the tax-payers' money.

Sorry land in Wise county is producing better crops than the best land in Denton. And oil; there is more of the greasy stuff on the surface of little streams in the Wonderful County than will be found in 419 test wells in that county. There are more rosey-cheeked plungers on one side of the public square of the Delightful Town this morning than Drowsy Denton has entertained in twelve months. More interurbans will be built into Decatur during the next twelve months than will come to Denton during the next sixty-nine years. Get a reputation before you enter the arena!

The Gulf Pipe Line Co. is spending two hundred thousand dollars in Wise county, erecting a pumping station south of Decatur. Before these magnificent improvements could be started, the company was forced to expend several thousand dollars on the public roads leading to the pump station site. Not one frazzling penny was contributed toward improving the roads for this big enterprise by the county. With just a little energy and progress on the part of the public road building department of the county government, there's no

I found that your subscribers are the people who are making Decatur one of the best towns in Texas."

Don't blame the girls in the telephone office for the poor service. Raise it with the company's system. Low wage keeps new girls at the switchboards. The citizens and patrons of the town would be well within their rights in demanding that good wages be paid the girls. The local manager is not to blame for the poor service; the trouble is at headquarters in Dallas.

It may be possible to reduce the cost of living to some extent by governmental action, but it is a debatable proposition. The present high prices on one hand appear to be a world phenomenon, a natural and traditional result of the destructiveness and inflation of war, and the subsequent demoralization of industry. On the other hand, they may be the result of illegal combinations, unjust advantages of a time of tension when industry and national life were adapting themselves to the after-war days. If the first cause is correct, the solution is economical and means that production must be increased. If the latter is correct, then the solution lies with the government and the consuming body as a whole. Unscrupulous combinations cannot be beaten by government officials alone. They must have the co-operation and support of the citizens. Reducing both deductions, it appears that the cost of living must be curtailed first in the home.—Denison Herald.

### CATO SELLS, THE MAN.

All people love to honor those who have done something worth while. Cleburne has a citizen with her today who has done something worth while, and whom the entire population loves to honor. We have reference to Judge Cato Sells, Indian commissioner. He has been a great public benefactor, in his splendid work among the Indians, his wards and proteges. He has, from the very beginning of his official life, treated the Indians as human beings, and bent all his energies toward their education so they could become self-sustaining citizens, able to earn a living, able to do their part in the work of the world, able to stand alone, and fight their own battles. He has been eminently successful. He has taught them how to farm, how to raise stock of various kinds, and how to care for their health. He has looked after their finances and tried to make them understand the value of money and its relation to human success and human evolution. He has been altruistic in all his dealings, human in all his relations and sympathetic in all his acts. The Indians have responded wonderfully to his teachings. They have learned to love him as their great white father, and in acts and deeds they have shown the value of his affection and his care. Judge Sells has shown that the Indian is just as responsive to kindness and to training as other human beings, and in time he will emerge from out the mystic past of happy hunting ground of paint and feathers, of weird dances around smoking fires, into that realm of useful citizenship which his white brother has enjoyed for many centuries. Some day Judge Sells will be called to other work, and his executive ability as Indian commissioner is guarantee that whatever sphere of usefulness may claim him, thoroughness, zeal, earnestness, sympathy and unselfish devotion to duty will find full sway.—Cleburne Enterprise.

Cato Sells would make Texas a chief magistrate who would be the governor of all the people. He is a big man; his work has demonstrated that he is a thorough business man; he knows no political boss; he stands for the interests of the plain people. When the election of Sells to the governor's chair, we would witness the passing of the rings, cliques and political masters. Messenger nominates this man of the people for governor.

180-a

CLEAR VALLEY TIMES  
Clear Valley, Iowa  
May 10, 1920.

THE OUTLOOK --- Feb. 25, 1920.

International

A CONFERENCE IN THE  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN  
AFFAIRS

The Commissioner, Mr. Cato Sells, is at the left. F. T. Brunat and David Simmons, Sioux Indians, and Mike Nelson and Cecil Hac-zous, Apaches, complete the group



CEDAR VALLEY TIMES  
Cedar Valley, Iowa.  
May 10, 1920.

## DEMOCRATS HOPE TO WIN WITH MCADOO

Cato Sells, "the Original" Booster For  
Former Secretary of Treasury Sees  
Prospect of Party Victory With  
Sentiment Crystallizing in  
Favor of Financial Genius.

Now days the more intensely partisan republican just turns up his nose at the partisan democrat as much as to say, "Oh, you don't amount to much," and many a democrat takes the taunt meekly, hangs his head, walks away pigeon-toed and without so much as a come-back, gives up the fight.

Avaunt, ye meek of spirit and ye faint of heart! Democracy is not dead; she is not even taking a nap, but quite the contrary, she has girded on her sword belt, she's putting rivets in her armor and before long the country will witness a battle royal with the odds in favor of Miss Democracy!

### Washington Hopeful .

In Washington political circles the democrats are not only hopeful, but they see good chances for a victory. Yes, they see a battle royal in the offing, with William G. McAdoo as the victorious commander.

Cato Sells, "the original McAdoo man," has favored this office with some newspaper clippings which indicate the trend of events. The Times recalls that in one issue of the Sioux City Tribune of November, 1916, immediately following the last presidential election, "there was an interview from Cato Sells in which he expressed the opinion that McAdoo would probably be the next nominee, and Cato still sticks to his earlier prediction, and well he may, for the signs of the times point the way to McAdoo.

Mr. McAdoo possesses many elements of strength. His business sagacity is unquestioned and he is a regular wizard when it comes to finances. He possesses great constructive ability—witness the Federal Reserve bank, the Shipping bill, the Farm Loan act and kindred legislation. In the early part of the war he used the money in the treasury to

help the farmer move his crops. As director of the railroads he transported troops and supplies without seriously interfering with regular traffic.

N. O. Messenger, in the Washington Star:

The Times is in receipt of the following clipping sent to this office by Cato Sells:

President Wilson and his administration have been sustained overwhelmingly by the democrats of Texas in a bitter anti-administration fight led by former Senator Joseph W. Bailey. The reports received today on the results of last Saturday's primaries indicate that the delegation to the democratic national convention will be 95 per cent pro-administration.

Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thomas B. Love sent an earlier telegram to the White House, saying:

"Returns from primaries assure overwhelming administration victory. Bailey beaten everywhere heard from, losing his home county, town and voting precinct, and failing to be selected delegate to county convention. It is even a greater victory than 1912."

The fight waged by Mr. Bailey was against the league of nations, the president and the administration generally. It was for control of the delegation to the San Francisco convention and there is no doubt that the forty votes of Texas will be cast for the president in every move the administration makes in the convention.

### Sentiment for McAdoo.

Politicians at the capitol, commenting upon the outcome in the Texas primaries, said today that while no preference for presidential candidates was stated in the primaries vote, it is well understood that the choice of the Texas delegation is McAdoo. Every influential state leader has intimated or announced his preference for Mr. McAdoo.

Postmaster General Burleson is for McAdoo, it is generally believed by democratic politicians here, although he has not seen fit thus far to announce it. The moral effect of the Texas result is expected to be reflected sympathetically in other democratic southern states.

At any rate, politicians figure that the spectacle of the "Texas forty" standing first, last and all the time for McAdoo is bound to have tremendous influence among uninstructed delegates, besides the actual numerical value on roll calls.

All events, reports and democratic deliberations of the past fortnight serve to bear out the statements made in the Star theretofore that the McAdoo presidential boom was making rapid and persistent headway in influential democratic circles, underneath the surface as well as in open demonstrations, and that he is in fact the leading candidate for the nomination.

This, too, in the face of the fact that Mr. McAdoo has consistently declined to assent to his name being placed on the ballots as an avowed candidate for the nomination. The outgrowth of the movement in his behalf has appeared to be psychological, rather than openly promoted, although the influences behind it are well understood and recognized.

### Fight for Original Treaty.

The support of Texas to the president's stand on the league of nations lends renewed assurance of the accepted belief that the administration will make its fight at San Francisco for platform indorsement of the original covenant of the league of nations as presented in the treaty of peace submitted to the senate by the president. The administration is intent upon making the league of nations a cardinal issue in the presidential campaign, everybody foresees.

In connection with the prospect of the democratic party making the league of nations its principal issue, republicans are discussing the course of Senator Hiram Johnson and his sympathizers and supporters, who are working might and main to meet the democratic issue with absolute rejection of the league of nations as an issue.

Senator Johnson will go to Chicago, all republicans admit, with a considerable following of delegates. Leading republicans do not believe that he can command a sufficient number at any time to secure the nomination. What, then, they ask, does he expect to do with his following?

The answer, in the opinion of some of the republicans at the capitol, is that he will use his force, failing in securing the nomination, not only to give him a word of say in the selection of the compromise candidate, but also to bolster up a strong declaration in the platform against the league of nations.

### Support for Johnson Efforts.

In this effort he will have the support of such men as Senators Penrose, Knox and Borah. He will have the sympathy of delegates from New England, New York and other states, who feel as he does about the league of nations, although committed to other candidates for the nomination. His own pledged delegates will form the nucleus of the anti-league strength he expects to gather from far and wide and exert in behalf of a radical declaration on the league of nations.

In that effort he will run counter to the position taken by all the republican senators except the small "battalion of death" of the senate and by such republicans as Taft, Hughes and Root. They will oppose him in the platform committee and the convention when the platform comes up. They are not prepared to commit the republican party to downright rejection of the league of nations, especially as the administration proposes to stand on absolute acceptance of the original covenant.

The majority republican opinion at this time is for a league of nations with strong Americanizing reservations.

CEDAR VALLEY TIMES  
Cedar Valley, Iowa.  
May 12, 1920.

## CATO OPTOMISTIC; SEES DEMO VICTORY

Texas Newspaper in Decidedly Interesting News Story Gives Indian Commissioner's Views.

The following was clipped from a January number of a Dallas, Texas, newspaper:

"Democratic chances for success in this year's national campaign are steadily becoming brighter, according to the Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was in Dallas yesterday. Commissioner Sells has been described not as 'an' original, but as 'the' original McAdoo-for-president man.

"Mr. Sells was Texas campaign manager for Woodrow Wilson in the first presidential campaign of the latter. At the Houston convention, which sent the "immortal forty" to the Baltimore convention, Mr. Sells was made national democratic committeeman from Texas. He was appointed by President Wilson to the post he has held for seven years, involving the responsibility of supervising property valued at about \$900,000,000—coal, oil, gas, timber forests, agricultural lands and an extensive system of schools.

"When asked to discuss national politics, Commissioner Sells said that the democratic strength has been increasing steadily for the last six months, and notably recently, while the republicans have been becoming weaker, and more stirred with internal dissensions, until, at this time, 'the republicans are without a formidable leader.'

"The probability of Mr. McAdoo as the democratic candidate is more apparent now than at any previous time," said Commissioner Sells. "He has been a presidential factor from the moment he became secretary of the treasury—the greatest secretary of the treasury since Alexander Hamilton. He was the genius of the Federal Reserve Banking law, the greatest piece of constructive legislation since the civil war. He was more responsible than any other man for the Federal farm loan law and the shipping bill. He was largely instrumental in developing the new relationship between the United States and

the South American republics, which has brought about a more friendly condition than has ever before existed between these countries. This is particularly true of commercial conditions by which the United States will be largely benefited.

### Has Many Big Achievements.

"His management and success with the financing of the war is without precedent in this or any other nation. Mr. McAdoo was among the first advocates of woman suffrage, and throughout the entire struggle for the submission of a constitutional amendment he has been an unswerving advocate of equality at the ballot box as between the sexes. During the time he was constructing the McAdoo tunnels under the Hudson river in New York—not only a constructive piece of engineering, but a constructive conception indicative of the intellectual grasp and forcefulness of the man—there were circumstances which caused women telephone operators to take the place of men. When the question of wages was raised Mr. McAdoo declared that women should have the same wages that men had received for doing this work.

"However," continued Mr. Sells, "no one, as far as I am advised, is authorized to say more about Mr. Adoo as a candidate for the presidency than to refer to his qualities and accomplishments—which I have pleasure in doing. Certainly he would make a great president, and it is entirely possible that he will be chosen as the democratic standard bearer, and if so, it seems to be the consensus of opinion that he will be more certain of election than any man heretofore mentioned. Of course, there are other men who might be considered—notably Mr. Palmer, and possibly the hero of many battles, the great commoner, W. J. Bryan."

### President Practically Recovered.

"Asked about President Wilson's health, Commissioner Sells said that nothing more than a nervous breakdown has been the trouble, and that the only reason for the long confinement is that Dr. Grayson insists that the president be a well man before resuming general activities. 'The president has practically recovered now,' said Mr. Sells, 'and his only trouble was a nervous breakdown caused by a long and unexampled physical and mental exertion.'

"The indications are that the peace treaty will be promptly ratified now with league of nations reservations not seriously unsatisfactory to the president."

"Commissioner Sells will leave Texas Thursday night for Washington, and after about a week there will go to Salt Lake City, where he has been invited to address the National Wool Growers' association on Jan. 19."

DAILY REPUBLICAN  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
June 2, 1920.

**CATO SELLS AND BISHOP LEWIS**

The Rotarians yesterday uncovered two great orators for their noonday luncheon, Bishop Lewis of the Methodist church, with residence in China and the Hon. Cato Sells, formerly of Vinton and now of Washington, D. C., where he is commissioner of Indian affairs.

Mr. Sells is not a Methodist—he belongs to the old time “unterrified democracy” of Iowa—but he was educated at Mt. Vernon and he will go back there today to receive from that institution a degree as doctor of laws. In this case it may be said that while Cornell college is honoring one of its graduates, that graduate is also honoring his alma mater. Honors are at least equal. It is a credit to a college to have had something to do with the education of a man who has made good in a vital work of the nation. Mr. Sells found his proper place when he found the Indian. He has been in chare of his affairs for a longer time than that accorded to any other one man. He has put the department on a firm foundation and he has done something for the Indian's permanent good. How well the Indian has been doing Mr. Sells told about briefly yesterday. There were 10,000 of them in the American armies and they were enlisted as Americans, not as Indians, and they fought side by side with white boys. They bought \$25,000,000 worth of bonds—and they are not complaining because they are below par, but they are holding them as they hold to something that is semi-sacred.

We are all proud of these facts because Mr. Sells is an Iowa man and an Iowa man is expected to make good no matter where he is placed. Mr. Sells has thus made good and he has not violated the Iowa traditions.

As for Bishop Lewis, he is in need of no praise. He is one of the great outstanding men of the Methodist church, a church that is still carrying aloft the banners of Christianity, side by side with the stars and stripes. The bishop was long identified with Iowa and when he left this state the loss seemed irreparable. But Iowa could afford to make the sacrifice for the good that he has been accomplishing on the other side of the world. He is a missionary not only of the Christian religion, but of the American ideals of government. He is one of the many men who are knitting together the two republics of the Pacific basin, the United States and China, for some time China will be a republic in reality as it is now in aspirations. To hear the bishop tell what is going on in China is to receive a liberal education in Oriental affairs.



MINER (Mackay, Idaho) -- June 9, 1920.

### Helping the Indian "Come Back"

Mrs. Cato Sells, wife of the United States Indian commissioner, is greatly interested in her husband's work and frequently accompanies him on his visits of inspection.

Many of these inspection trips are intensely interesting, as for example a visit to the Jicarilla Apaches in southwestern Colorado and northern New Mexico. A few years ago these Indians appeared to be a doomed tribe, diseased, poverty-stricken and without ambition. Mr. Sells says of this trip:

"I had a conference with several hundred men of the tribe. They were full of the zest of life, keenly interested in their flocks and herds, absorbed in playing the game of the new surroundings. Primarily, this people was saved by giving it a purpose and goal in life. We bought them sheep out of the tribal funds. We showed them how to play the economic game of sheep-raising. Oh, I tell you, it's simply wonderful to watch a whole tribe come back from the gates of death."



## HON. CATO SELLS IN TOWN THURSDAY

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS INSPECTED SANATORIUM AND RESERVATION

Announced That New Day School Plant Will Be Constructed Soon—Efficiency of Sanatorium to be Increased

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., was a visitor in this vicinity several hours Thursday, coming to make a general inspection of the Sac and Fox sanatorium located here, and also of the Tama county reservation of Sac and Fox Indians. Mr. Sells' visit was unannounced and found Dr. J. A. Breid, superintendent and agent, out of town, but Clerk Robert Lyon, assisted by a committee from the Toledo Commercial club, and accompanied by personal friends of the commissioner, put forth every effort to make his brief stay pleasant.

While here, Commissioner Sells gave assurance that a new Mesquakie day school plant, near the Lincoln Highway on the location of the old school building which was destroyed by fire last March, would be completed this summer. The new plant will consist of a school building, teachers' cottage, farmer's cottage and barn, and the construction cost is estimated at about \$25,000. Modern in every detail, the plant will be a credit to the Tama county tribe. Money for this improvement will be available after July 1, and the work will be rushed so as to be ready for use when school opens next fall.

Mr. Sells further gave assurance that the necessary funds would be forthcoming to keep the Indian sanatorium in operation up to its capacity of about eighty patients and that necessary improvements will be made. The high cost of everything epidemic was felt seriously by the former superintendent Dr. R. L. Russell and is now being fought by Dr. Breid. With the existing high operative costs it is impossible to keep the sanatorium filled to capacity on



HON. CATO SELLS  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

the same budget that has been in existence for a period of years. This condition exists despite the fact that the petitions for admittance by afflicted Indians have been larger than the sanatorium could accommodate at full capacity.

It developed during the visit here that Commissioner Sells has some extensive plans for draining the west portion of the Indian reservation in order to make the land more conducive to practical farming by the Indians. The Chronicle is not familiar with the details of these plans.

The Indian commissioner had not visited the local sanatorium and reservation for about four years and he expressed himself as being pleased with the progress made under the leadership of Dr. R. L. Russell and Dr. Breid. He was especially impressed with the improvement in the stock and farming equipment of the Indians.

Mr. Sells had been to Mount Vernon the day previous to his visit here, where the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him at Cornell college. He left for Vinton, his former home, Thursday afternoon for a short visit to relatives and friends. On Monday evening of this week a banquet in his honor was tendered him by the Vinton Commercial club. On Tuesday night he left for Waco, Texas, where

The Hon. Cato Sells Writes  
Regarding

the degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon him at Baylor university.

At noon on the day of his visit to Tama county, Mr. Sells was the guest of personal friends and a committee from the commercial club at a luncheon at Hotel Toledo.

Seven years ago Mr. Sells was a prosperous successful professional and business man in Texas. When he was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, he accepted the position at a great personal sacrifice, but he had a vision of the great work to be done for the Indians. His was not an idle dream for many of the things have already become realities.

Commissioner Sells put into operation a broad, sensible constructive policy which had for its ultimate object the making of independent self-supporting men and women of the Indians. Those possessing the necessary qualifications were given the management of their lands and moneys and encouraged to handle them successfully. Mr. Sells would have them become independent and not dependent. He realized that the Indian was a natural herdsman and surveys were made of all the reservations to determine the stock raising possibilities in each locality. As a result of this survey thorobred cattle, horses and sheep were purchased for tribes and individuals and vast areas, formerly leased for a nominal sum, were turned over to the Indians for grazing their own cattle, horses and sheep. The trainloads of Hereford beef cattle coming from the grazing sections, the excellent horses

owned by the Indians and the increase in both the size of the flock and individual clip of the sheep by approximately one hundred per cent all show that Mr. Sells did not err in his judgment when he assumed that "Poor Lo" would make good if given a fair chance.

While stock raising has been emphasized the commissioner has not neglected the agricultural development. Corn, wheat, oats and barley are produced in their respective localities and the Pinnas of Arizona are becoming wealthy by growing long staple or sea island cotton, an industry recently developed in that locality.

The great oil fields on Indian lands in Oklahoma have been honestly developed and the income from this source has totaled millions of dollars for the Indians.

Mr. Sells in his efforts to develop the material has not neglected the physical welfare of the Indians. Campaigns for the reduction of infant mortality have been personally directed by him with excellent results. Physicians, nurses and field matrons have covered the various fields, and small local hospitals have been built to care for those in need of treatment. In addition to this sanitariums have been built for the treatment of tuberculosis. These institutions have been very successful. The local institution is one of this number and its work has been successful even tho seriously hampered from the lack of funds.

DALLAS (Tex) MORNING NEWS--6/13/20

*The House of Service*

Dallas News, June 1, 1920

# The Hon. Cato Sells Wrote Regarding **WATER!**

When this country becomes much more populous, when its human census runs into ten figures, every drop of water will have a commercial value.

The time is even now at hand when a limited vision should see the near and incalculable benefits of turning waste water upon waste land for the solving of food problems that hold the possibilities of want and starvation. The marvelous returns to be had by diverting water from streams, by impounding its surplus from the clouds or by pumping it from subsurface reservoirs are unquestionable for industrial, commercial, municipal and many other uses of prime necessity to the life and progress of any people.

We Build and Equip Complete

## **Waterworks**

### **Pumping Plants**

### **Power Plants**

Our engineering department will gladly discuss plans and render every co-operation. Many of the waterworks in Texas have been built by us.

### **Machinery, Supplies, Equipment**

for every place that such things are used, including the oil fields.

Write—Wire—Phone

## **BRIGGS-WEAVER**

**Machinery Co.**

*for 25 years*

Dallas, Texas.



DALLAS (Tex) MORNING NEWS -- 6/15/20

# SELLS SAYS M'ADOO WILL BE NOMINATED

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CONFIDENT OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

Special to The News.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 14.—McAdoo will be the nominee of the Democratic party for the presidency, and the Democrats will win the race, is the confident prediction of Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Sells is in Fort Worth Monday attending the State Democratic Executive Committee meeting. Mr. Sells expressed himself as highly gratified with the Republican ticket. He says that Harding and Coolidge ably represent the reactionary tendencies of the party, and are the logical choice of the party. Mr. Sells came from Washington to Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, where a degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him. He is on his way to Baylor University at Waco, where the same degree will be conferred on him Tuesday.

The defeat of Senator Johnson for the Republican nomination was likened by Mr. Sells to the old story of the spider and the fly.

He said the conservative element conceded just enough to Johnson and Borah to shut them off on the League of Nations proposition, and then proceeded to shut down on Johnson, eventually nominating Harding.

The platform, he says, deals vapidly with all issues. Hoover would have been the party's strongest candidate, he said.

The Republicans maneuvered him out of the race when they got him to say he would not accept the Democratic nomination, as all they wanted was to make sure the Democrats could not put him up.

Waterloo (Iowa) Even-  
ing Courier-7/8/20

**Doctor Cato Sells.**

"We have recently seen Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, our distinguished former citizen, made a doctor of laws at Cornell college, Iowa's noted Methodist educational institution, and now we learn that Baylor university, the famous Texas Baptist college, has conferred a similar degree upon him. Truly he has risen to exalted heights among the citizenry of the land; and here in Iowa where he is known and loved the entire state feels a pardonable pride in his attainments and in the knowledge that those in far distant communities have sensed his sterling worth and appreciate his great qualities of mind and character."

The above editorial is from the Cedar Valley Times published at Vinton, Ia., where Judge Sells was born and lived until his removal to Texas 15 years ago. It is splendid to have so lived and served that leading colleges of his native and adopted state are justified in conferring upon him their highest honors.—Cleburne, Texas, Review.

*This article also in Cleburne (Texas) Morning  
Review - June 22, 1920.*

CEDAR VALLEY TIMES  
Vinton, Iowa-7/14/20

## TEXAS PRIEST PAYS TRIBUTE TO CATO

The Times in Receipt of Letter From  
Pastor of Sacred Heart Church  
at Muenster.

A letter from Father Raymond Vernimont, priest of a Texas parish, received this morning, contains such a splendid tribute to Cato Sells that the editor feels he should be depriving his readers of something especially worth while were he to treat the matter as strictly private.

The letter from Rev. Father Vernimont follows:

July 9, 1920.

To Editor of Cedar Valley Times:

Dear friend: The Fort Worth Record, a leading Texas daily, reprints from your paper a beautiful eulogy which you passed on Mr. Cato Sells. He is one of our most intelligent, magnanimous, disinterested citizens—but this materialistic age can pay but little attention to such spiritual men. The entire clean press should feel prompted to do justice to Mr. Cato Sells, who has been a Moses to the unjustly treated Indian brother. To make Cato Sells great will have a tremendous influence on our young men who have been told that greatness can be found only among millionaires. Cato Sells towers above them all.

Raymond Vernimont,  
Catholic priest.

# STRIPLING SELECTS EFFICIENCY EXPERT



Miss Barbara Sells, Graduate of Mrs. Prince's School, to Open Educational Classes on Sept. 1 for the Teaching of Salesgirls and Other Employees of Department Store.

BY MRS. CHAS. G. NORTON.

Much is being said of late about the new line of work, known as efficiency education, those who direct such work being sometimes called efficiency experts, and sometimes educational directors.

The latter title is given by W. K. Stripling to the new education director, Miss Barbara Sells, daughter of United States Indian Commissioner Cato Sells, who has within a few days taken up her duties at the Stripling department store. Although she was engaged for this work early in

January, Miss Sells, who is an extremely attractive young woman, with soft wavy brown hair, friendly blue eyes and a charming smile, which discloses a wonderful row of perfect white teeth, was not able to come to Fort Worth until Aug. 1. Industrial problems have had a fascination for her, as they have with her older sister, Dorothy, who has already had extensive experience along productive lines, and is now with the state educational department of Texas, being assistant director of industrial education under the Smith-Hughes act.

Both sisters graduated at the Cleburne High school and spent a year at Rockford college, Rockford, Ill. Miss Barbara going later to Chicago university, from which she graduated. From there she went to Simmons college, Boston, for an intensive course at Mrs. Prince's school of industrial education. In order to fit themselves for educational directors, students of this school are required to have actual experience in buying and selling, and through co-operation with the department stores of Boston they have the needed

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

*(on other side)*  
**STOCKHOLDERS STILL  
WAITING IN LINE TO  
OBTAIN THEIR MONEY**

(Associated Press)  
BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The line of anxious



CLEVELAND (Tex) MORNING NEWS--8/26/20

CLIPPING FROM 8-14-20  
Cleveland (O.) Topic

### WISE WORDS OF A WISE MAN WHICH DESERVE REPITITION

**F**RANKLIN K. LANE, was perhaps the ablest man who served in President Wilson's cabinet. He is a genuinely big man and would have been a presidential possibility had it not been for the fact that he was born in Canada and is, therefore, ineligible. However, Mr. Lane commands the respect of the entire country. He earned it. Hence the following excerpt from a speech he made recently before the student body of Williams College should become part of the standard literature of this generation. Topics reprints it for the benefit one can not fail to receive from reading it and re-reading it. Mr. Lane said:

"I wish it were possible for the public to speak more directly to those who represent it in public life. We are a great people for organization, but we are one organization short. We have clubs, societies, fellowships, lodges, services, unions, federations, fraternities without number. No other hundred million people that ever lived have been so unionized for one purpose or another, but we need one more. Where is our League of Appreciation?

"When a man does a fine thing in public life we should let him know that we appreciate it. There should be a common understanding that when a man performs his duty he should get more compensation than his salary.

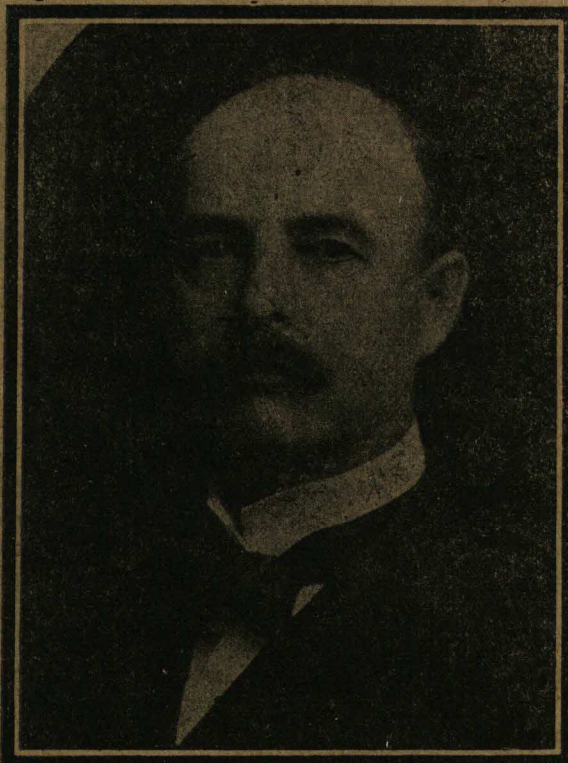
"If democracy is to be a success we must stimulate in every possible way the courage, the constructiveness and sober wisdom of our officials. Honesty is not a rare virtue in public men, but courage is; because men soon find that by a conciliation of antagonistic force they go far. The 'pussyfooter,' the evader, the responsibility shirker, the passer of the buck, in ordinary times is a successful man in politics. And when society finds a man who shows nerve he should be promoted. But his nerve should be linked with sanity. The reason that so many palaverers go so far is that their only opponents who have courage are unbalanced extremists who feel right but who wish to take a mountain at one leap.

"My appeal is on behalf of those steady-minded men of vision who push off with one hand the corrupting forces that attempt to sway their official action by bribes given to their vanity or their ambition, and with the other arm draw toward them those who plan purposefully and practically for improvement.

Let me make my idea concrete. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Houston, some time ago made a statement to Congress regarding a proposed bonus for our soldiers. It was in plain line of duty, but it took great courage in an election year to make such a statement. How many of us have sent him a line of appreciation? The Bureau of Indian Affairs has in the past seven years handled hundreds of millions of dollars belonging to the Indians—more money than has ever passed through its hands before. It has been the only seven years in our history in which there has not been a scandal in that very delicate department of public work. How many have thought to drop Commissioner Cato Sells a word of appreciation?

"The forces of malevolence, the destructive forces, have their agencies constantly at work. They insinuate and intimidate. Why should not the constructive force be equally alert and assert themselves in the promotion of honesty and courage in our public men? They need it, these public officials, for we have not yet developed people who can live and grow outside the sunshine of public favor."

# JUDGE CATO SELLS GIVES \$250 TO THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN



Judge Cato Sells

Quite a boost was given the national Democratic campaign fund in Johnson county yesterday when Judge Cato Sells gave O. H. Poole a check for \$250 to be applied on the county's quota. Mr. Poole, who is chairman of the Tenth Senatorial District in the campaign, was highly gratified at this splendid contribution from Judge Sells. It was the Judge's wish that his contribution be made through his home town and county.

Judge Sells, in his capacity as United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is returning to Washington after an extended trip through the western part of the United States. He is accompanied by Mrs. Sells. They are be-

ing the recipients of many social favors and courtesies during their short stay in Cleburne. They expect to leave Cleburne Tuesday.

Both are delighted to be back in Cleburne and greet their host of friends here. They are enjoying the very best of health and report their children doing nicely.

Judge Sells thinks Cox is a man of tremendous strength and feels that he is waging a most effective and successful campaign. Prospects for a Democratic victory, he thinks, are bright. Though he says it is necessary for the rank and file of the Democratic party to rally to the standard with their money and influence.

# SELLS' CHILDREN UTILIZE TALENTS FOR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS WORLD

## Two Daughters of U. S. Indian Commissioner Are Working in Interest of Women's Welfare.

BY MAE BIDDISON BENSON.

In harmony with the dawn of a new age for women, the widespread revolution in the status of women, the attitude of women, and the relationship of women to the vigorous, active life of the world outside their own home, daughters from homes of affluence are branching out into the business world, establishing themselves as part of the great economic system and striving to improve conditions for their sister women. From the silken pillows of ease and luxury and the protecting arms of indulgent mother and father, two young women have gone from their home in Washington to the far corners of the United States. Both of them are working in the interest of women in a broad, effective and ever-enlarging way.

### Children of Cato Sells.

Mrs. Cato Sells, wife of Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is the mother of these girls. For the past few months Mr. and Mrs. Sells have been visiting their children, in various parts of the United States. They are now in Fort Worth with their daughter, Barbara, who is the educational director at the W. C. Stripling Store.

Dorothy Sells, the eldest child, was assistant director of industrial education in Texas, working directly under Miss Annie Webb Blanton, Superintendent of Public Instruction. From Texas she went to California, where she was associated with the Welfare Commission in work for women. She will sail for London Oct. 16, where she will take her D. D. degree in the London School of Economics. Miss Sells has her B. A. from Wellesley and her M. A. from the University of Chicago.

### Believes in Women's Independence.

"I have always believed that every young woman should be equally independent with every young man," Mrs. Sells said.

"In this modern age a woman must be equipped to live her own life no matter what circumstances she may be in. It has always been my desire that my girls accomplish something." Mrs. Sells is a graduate of Wellesley. The same year her daughter Dorothy was graduated, Mrs. Sells went back

to the college for her twenty-fifth anniversary.

"An interesting coincidence in the college life of the children was in 1917 when they all three took their degree at the University of Chicago. Donald and Barbara took their B. A. and Dorothy took her M. A.," Mrs. Sells said, smiling. She is herself a very vital, queenly person, radiating ambitions and ideals and the ability to realize them.

Donald Sells, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Cato Sells, is an expert accountant with the firm of Haskins & Sells in Chicago.

### Mother Majored in Mathematics.

"That was my ambition when I was a college student," the mother said. "I majored in mathematics and expected to make myself economically independent with my knowledge along that line. But just about that time Mr. Sells came along, and my career was lost in the mist," she smiled then laughed softly. Miss Barbara Sells is very much like her mother in manner and charm.

"Young women can make a so much better choice of their future if they are equipped," the mother of three successful children said. "And I believe that parents who give their children an education have not the right to give them all the tools and then say don't use them. It is a little lonely

for Mr. Sells and I there in our big home alone. We are going back now to our first really lonely career. When the children were in school we could always look forward to their coming home. But now they are scattered just as far apart as we could possibly be and remain in the same hemisphere; and Dorothy soon will be on the other side of the water."

### Happy in Children's Success.

But the capable mother does not regret that her children are equipped and are launching forth for themselves.

"When we have spent our time, our money and our eagerness in equipping them, we should let them develop according to their capabilities and their desires," the mother said quietly and convincingly.

In Washington Mrs. Sells is busily engaged in college activities and welfare work for women. She is president of the Wellesley Club, which has a membership of more than 200 college women.

### Woman's Clinic Holds Attention.

"Perhaps the thing I am most interested in now is the Women's Evening Clinic that we have established." As a member of the executive board Mrs. Sells is striving to provide a means of giving tired working women a chance to have the rest cure. The clinic provides free treatment of working women's ills with a minimum cost for the medicines.

"Yes, I have been interested in club work. I took the children with me when they were small. It was always the wonder and I expect the amusement of the club how the three little Sells sat there as quiet as mice during the club meetings."

Mr. and Mrs. Sells will spend a week in Fort Worth with their daughter, Barbara. They are at the Westbrook.

A tax of 12 cents on each bale of imported cotton is being proposed in England.

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...to our great women and  
...in the in-  
...calenabic love of our  
...Brother and Son  
...E. C. Martin  
...Mr. and Mrs. Martin and Son



# THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL



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No. 5

### Honoring Commissioner and Mrs. Sells.

Commissioner and Mrs. Sells were delightfully entertained Tuesday evening of this week at Home Four by the teachers assisted by Mrs. Blair and Miss McCormick. All the campus employees were met at the door by Mrs. Cook, Miss McCormick and Miss Wallace. The hall and rooms were attractively decorated with autumn foliage. Through the evening several clever matches were held, the honors going to Mrs. Sells and Mr. Montin; Miss Egan and Mrs. Cooper winning the consolation prizes. Serving was done at quartette tables by Mrs. Blair, Miss Hylton and Mrs. Speelman.

### At the Domestic Science rooms.

The Senior girls entertained Mrs. Sells at dinner on Monday evening, at the Domestic Science rooms, the other guests being Mr. and Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Cook. The tables were lovely with "fine linen" and the special handpainted china, large yellow and white chrysanthemums being used for decoration. The place cards were the work of a Junior, Grace Swamp, and the Junior girls acted as waitresses. Every thing was deliciously cooked and daintily served under the direction of Mrs. Colglazier. The sound of animated conversation and merry laughter attested that the edibles did not interfere with the "feast of reason and flow of soul". After dinner the guests adjourned to the superintendent's cottage where they spent a pleasant hour listening to the Victrola.

### The Choir Celebrates

The October full moon witnessed the annual marsh mallow roast which has come to be classed with the Christmas serenade in the annals of the choir. The thirty-two members met in the auditorium at seven o'clock, and each received a bag of marsh mallows. Then the boys went down to the picturesque bend in the Chilocco creek which has been christened "Marsh Mallow Bend", and started three big bonfires that were burning bravely when the girls arrived, chaperoned by Miss Wallace and Mr. Jones, accompanied by Mrs. Cook as an ex-member. The boys had cleared the grounds in the afternoon, and provided a number of rustic seats, so that very soon every one had a

marsh mallow on the end of a long, slender stick, and was toasting the delectable morsel to the required delicate brown. If some received a more brunette complexion in the process their tooth-someness was not injured. After the bountiful supply of sweets was exhausted all gathered around one of the bonfires, and sang the well known songs, old and new. The moonlight, the trees still holding a wealth of leaves, the chattering stream, and the jolly company around the blazing fires, all contributed to make an evening to be long remembered. The only drawback to the fullest enjoyment was the absence of Mrs. Sells and Mr. and Mrs. Blair, who returned from a southern trip too late to join the party.

### Union Meeting of the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.

The joint meeting of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. held last Sunday night is now a matter of history. In many respects, it was one of the best meetings ever held by these two organizations.

Seated upon the stage were Simpson McGilberry president of the Y. M. C. A. Benjamin Harris, Secretary of the same organization and Mr. W. P. McCaffree, the general secretary.

The talks, songs and selections were very well presented and the evening was spent in a very profitable manner.

The following is the program:

- Hymn—"Faith of our fathers".....No 254
- Song—"Christ the good Shepard".....Sunshine Girl
- Prayer.....Benjamin Harris
- Quartet—"I Could Not Do Without Thee"
- Thomas Thompson, Joshua Wesley, Soggy Screamer and Palmer Byrd
- Happenings at Estes Park.....Palmer Byrd
- Duet—"Abide with me".....Mattie Alexander and Alice Roulette
- Story of A Man Who Had Courage to Stand for the Right.....Florence Sanders
- Hymn—"Just a Little Sunshine".....No 166
- Address—"The Get Off".....
- Mr. W. P. McCaffree
- Hymn—"True Hearted, Whole Hearted".....No 214

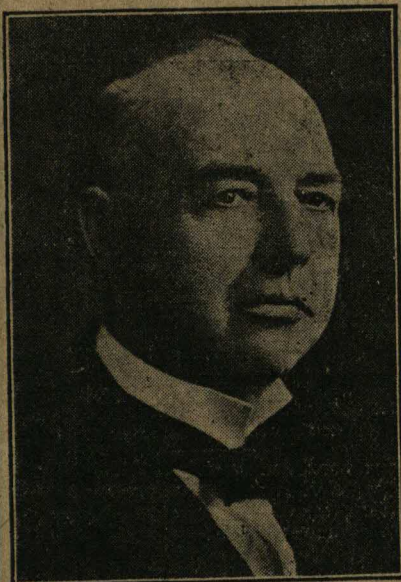
### Card of Thanks

Our most hearty thanks to all friends who have been so kind in deeds and expressions of sympathy to our great sorrow and bereavement, in the incalculable loss of our beloved Brother and Son Evo C. Montin.

MR. AND MRS. MONTIN AND SONS.

CLEBURNE (Tex) MORNING  
REVIEW -- Mar. 23, 1921

### JUDGE CATO SELLS IS TO RETURN TO TEXAS TO MAKE FUTURE HOME



Judge Cato Sells

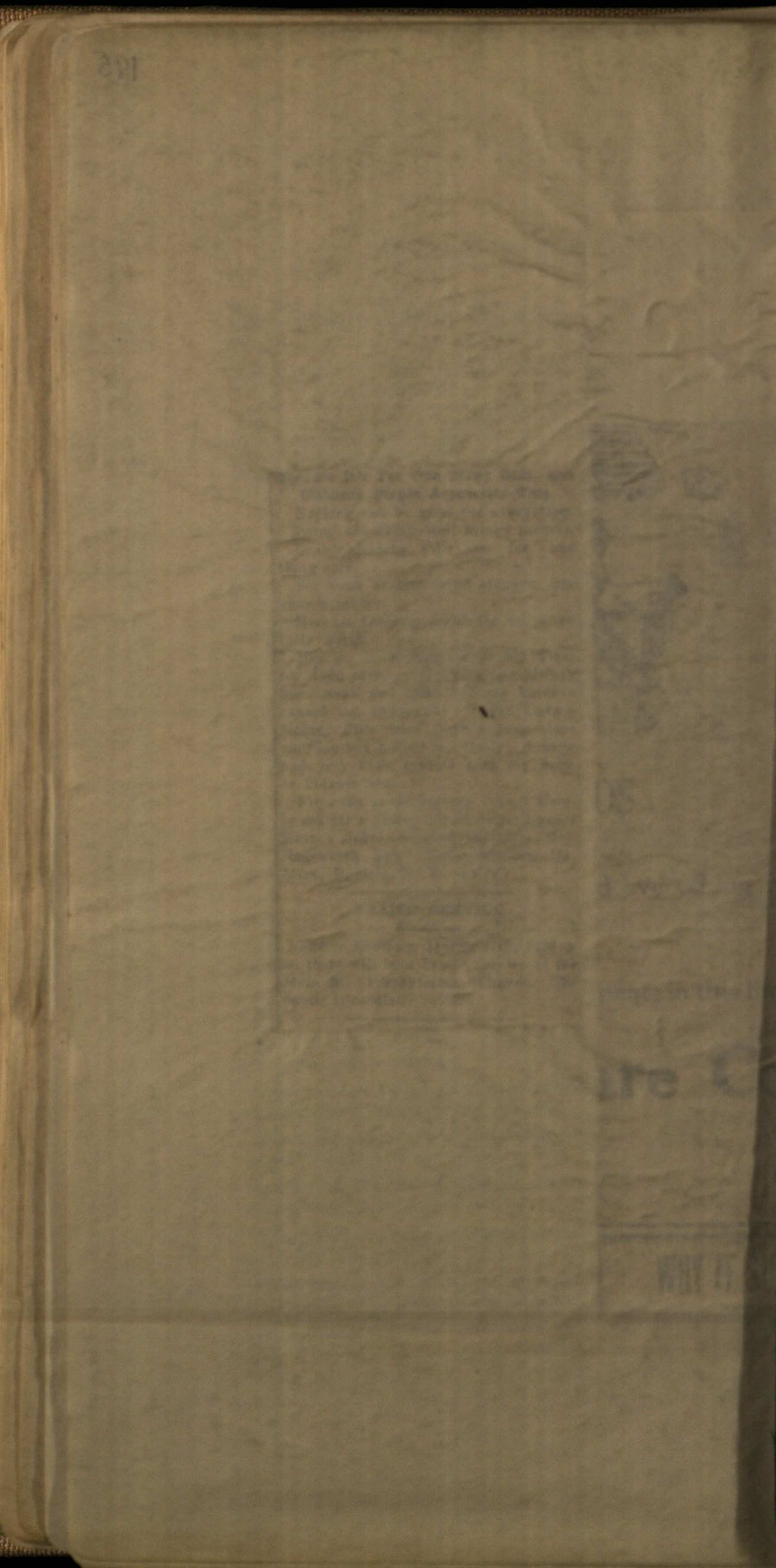
The following item appeared in the Fort Worth Record as a special staff article from Washington:

Washington, March 21.—The application of J. Mentor Caldwell of Fort Worth to be commissioner of Indian affairs to succeed Cato Sells of Texas, has been filed with Secretary of Interior Fall.

Caldwell formerly lived in West Virginia and is said to be enlisting support from that state for his application. There has been no change in the situation as outlined in the Fort Worth Record several weeks ago, however, and J. George Wright, superintendent of the Osage agency, seems the most likely successor to Sells.

Judge Sells is retiring from the office of Indian Commissioner beloved and respected not only by the Indians and his own party but even by the republican party. All are united in their estimate of Cato Sells as probably the greatest and most constructive man that ever occupied the Indian office. A representative of the Review had the pleasure of traveling with Judge Sells for several weeks through a number of the northern and western states and the Indians everywhere of all classes regarded him as their best and most helpful friend. His work in this capacity will stand as an enduring monument to his fame as a constructive man of genius and the volume of his work is a splendid tribute to his ability as a worker and a leader. He did more than all others to make the Indian self-supporting, self-respecting, useful citizen of the United States. He guarded their interests sacredly.

His friends will be glad to learn that he is expected to come back to Texas and make his home. The Judge has always regarded Texas as his permanent home and is very proud of the Lone Star State.



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