

# NORTH STAR

● Sioux Indians were driven from Minnesota but their glory still lives in the world-famous "land of 10,000 lakes."



Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

MINNESOTA'S primitive human inhabitants, the Sioux, are now almost as rare within the state borders as the caribou. This is not wholly the white man's fault. Before the white man came as a settler, the Chippewas from the east had driven the Sioux out of the northern part of the state, anciently their winter home, to the south, which had formerly been their summer hunting grounds.

Thus, when the white man came, he found the Chippewas established in the north, living in hemispherical birch-bark huts, traveling in canoes; and, in the south, the Sioux, living in conical buffalo-hide tepees, and riding on ponies—the woods Indian and the prairie Indian. While the lumberman's ax advanced into the domain of the one, the farmer's plow advanced into that of the other.

The plow proved to be the deadlier weapon. The Sioux resented this extremely. Besides, they were treated by the white man with little tact and less frankness—or so they certainly felt. This complex resentment boiled up into the Sioux outbreak, bloodiest Indian rebellion in the history of the republic; it came, too, when about an eighth of the total white population was absent from the state as troops in the Civil war.

The panic which spread among the scattered settlers can be imagined. The plows that had begun to cut into the grove-dotted edges of the South were abandoned. But, fortunately the Sioux got licked at last, and as a reward for what they had done they were expelled forever.

Chippewas Diplomatic

Meanwhile, the Chippewas tried the opposite tactics, an attempt to reason with the Great White Father as he manifested himself to them in the guise of congressional committees, land agents, and so on.

The results of this patient policy, though not so prompt and decisive as that brought about by the bold play of the Sioux, have been almost equally disappointing. The scandals of the land grab at White Earth, for example, which was to have been an Indian Utopia, make any sensitive Minnesotan blush.

However, the Chippewas survive. A day of more intelligent policy seems to be dawning. Their Pigeon River home is enviable for its natural beauty; the curious visitor will find them there, and at White Earth, Mille Lacs lake, Red Lake, Leech lake, and other scattered places, living in various degrees of civilization, sometimes progressive and industrious, again in sloth and dirt.

Mississippi's Source

As will be anticipated, Sioux place names are found principally in the southern part of the state.

In the north Chippewa names abound. Even the mighty Mississippi, "Great River," was given its name by those canoe paddlers at its source. Indian practicality is expressed in such names as Mahnomen, "Wild Rice," Menahga, "Blueberry," or Watab, "Tamarack Root Fibers," used in sewing birch bark together for hut or canoe. Their humor, casual and woody, crops up in such names as Winnibigoshish, "Miserable-Wretched-Dirty Water," or the borrowed term Koochiching, "Somewhere or Other a River and Lake."

Now for the white man, that romantic adventurer, trader, builder, or whatever you choose to call him. He came first as a trader in furs and was a Frenchman. He got on well with the Indians, in fact, married among them. Like them, he interfered little with natural geography, merely leaving behind a few names such as Mille Lacs, St. Croix, or Lac qui Parle, "the Lake that Speaks," perhaps the most subtly poetic of any Minnesota name.

ABOVE—At Minnesota's famous Itasca park a Chippewa chief displays his tribal wares to tourists. Here, in a combined primitive-modern state, dwell the remnants of a once great race.

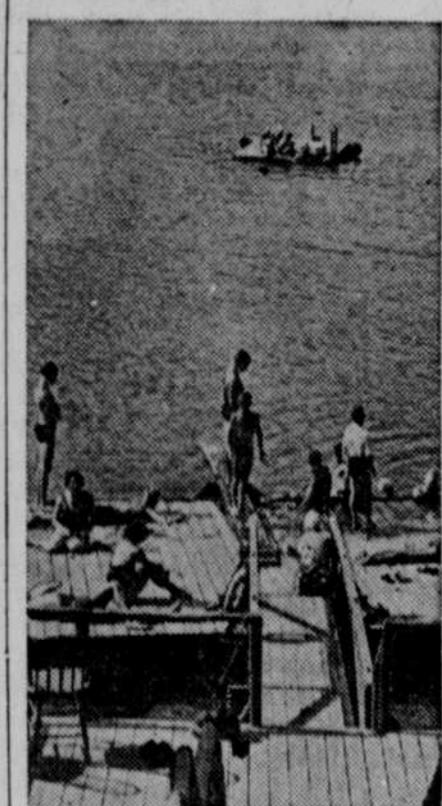
His were the early days indeed, in terms of the state's brief history—the Seventeenth and first half of the Eighteenth century.

During the latter half of the Eighteenth century the British traders of the Hudson's Bay and Northwest companies were dominant. It was a period of colorful enterprise. Headquarters for gathering in pelts from trading stations extending as far west as the Yellowstone and Saskatchewan were established at Grand Portage, at the extreme outer corner of Minnesota's north.

Bygone Glory

The first cattle in all the North-west grazed around that bay; 70 canoes, of 40-foot length, formed the yearly quota of the boat builders. And up the portage itself, to the calm upper waters of the Pigeon river, which in turn gave access to the whole interior of a continent, went supplies and trinkets.

Over that path, now grown up in violets and the wistful pale clintonia, came furs destined for the neck of Madame du Barry or Beau Brummel.



In Minnesota's 10,000 lakes which once echoed the redman's war dance, modern resorters now besport themselves.

mell's beaver hat. If any Minnesota road is haunted, that oldest one of all is, by the ghosts of the voyagers.

The old Grand Portage is of geographical importance for another reason.

At the close of the Revolution, the Treaty of Paris established the northwest boundary of the new United States as passing "through Lake Superior to the Long lake; thence through the said Long lake to the Lake of the Woods." Now this "Long lake" proved in later years to be a joker. Which "Long lake"? Any lake that is not round is longer than it is wide, and so is entitled to the name. Some two hundred of Minnesota's Ten Thousand are so called.

Bulging Boundary

Hazy knowledge of geography as incorporated in early treaties also accounts for that odd bulge in the northern boundary of the state, the Northwest Angle, a promontory attached to Canada and divided from Minnesota by the Lake of the Woods. This is the northernmost part of the United States (exclusive of Alaska). The stamp collector who has a stamp postmarked "Penassee, Minn.," can boast an item from the northernmost post office of the 48 states.

The British fur trade was in turn supplanted by the American. Grand Portage was abandoned, and furs found their way out to the world of commerce by a southern route, through Mendota and St. Paul. This latter city retains its importance as a fur mart to the present day.

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

TVA investigators find laws sometimes work in curious ways . . . Surprising use of federal investigators in examining witnesses in what is really a row between two Chattanooga newspapers . . . Senator Carter Glass and Secretary Ickes exchange compliments.

WASHINGTON.—Laws sometimes work in curious ways, as the congressional committee investigating the Tennessee Valley authority is discovering. The committee spent days going into a referendum held in Chattanooga over the question of whether the city would issue \$8,000,000 of bonds for the purpose of constructing an electric distribution system duplicating the one now owned in that city by private power interests.

Most of the testimony was over the fight waged on that bond issue, though some of it was on later attempts to force a vote on a city ordinance the effect of which would be to forbid such duplication.

It developed that a so-called citizens and taxpayers committee spent nearly \$24,000 fighting the bond issue, but was defeated. The chief object of the committee counsel, Francis Biddle of Philadelphia, was to show that this citizens' movement was financed by the power interests, and that its campaign was one of misrepresentation.

Now comes the curious part. Under the Tennessee law the local company, which was in danger of extinction if the referendum went for the bond issue, could not spend one cent to combat the public ownership advocates—even for newspaper advertising to tell its story. But it is perfectly legal, under the Tennessee law, for a corporation outside the state to send money into Tennessee to fight for the local company's interests.

So the Commonwealth & Southern company of which Wendell L. Willkie is head, furnished \$20,000 of the money used by this so-called citizens and taxpayers committee. Its interest was that it owned more than 90 per cent of the common stock, and a good deal of the preferred stock, of the company which would be badly hurt if the referendum went against it.

Which would seem to clear up another reason why the New Deal is opposed to holding companies.

Law Injects Another Curious Phase in Battle

Another curious phase, to disinterested outsiders, which law injects in this battle, is this. Under the law and its own regulations, the PWA, headed by Harold L. Ickes, is permitted to make a free gift of 45 per cent of the total cost of any project, and to loan the remaining 55 per cent of the cost at a low rate of interest, to any municipality wishing to construct its own electric distribution system.

President Roosevelt has frequently contended that where a local community decides it wishes to be served by a municipal system the local authorities should first seek to buy out the existing utility system rather than resort to the economic waste of duplication.

In the last session of congress an attempt was made to attach an amendment to the relief bill providing that no money should be provided for constructing public ownership electric systems in communities now served by private utilities. This movement attained so much strength in the senate that President Roosevelt sent for Sen. Alben W. Barkley, Democratic leader of the upper house.

Barkley later promised on the floor of the senate that no such loans would be made to communities where there already existed privately owned electric systems unless the ownership of the private utility refused a reasonable offer for the purchase of its property.

But—the PWA does not make loans for the purchase of existing property.

Investigations Often Turn Into Witch Hunt

The danger of any congressional investigation is always that it is likely to turn into a witch hunt. Especially if the ordinary fishing expedition fails to produce headlines for the conductors.

Consider for a moment the actual purposes of the TVA investigation, involving the expenditure of more than half a billion dollars of the taxpayers' money, involving the yardstick question, which congress and most of the public thought was to determine scientifically what electric rates all over the country ought to be—what would be fair, what would be excessive—thus providing not only a guide but possibly a club for the commissions regulating public utilities in the 48 states. In-

identally, most of these commissions, it is charged by public ownership advocates with considerable logic and no satisfactory answer, have failed to function satisfactorily.

Now consider one of the latest activities of the committee, which caused its surprise visit to Chattanooga. One was a row over whether the power company interests did not resort to misrepresentation, and actually spend \$24,000 in fighting a public ownership referendum in Chattanooga.

Two Chattanooga Papers Engage in Bitter Row

But even more surprising is the use of federal investigators and the examining of witnesses in what is really a bitter row between the two afternoon newspapers in Chattanooga.

The older of these papers, the Chattanooga News, is headed by George Fort Milton, who recently spent many months in Washington on the payroll of the state department at a pay rate of \$8,000 a year as some sort of assistant.

Milton has always been interested in national politics. He was a hard hitting lieutenant of William G. McAdoo during the famous convention fight at Madison Square Garden when the religious issue was predominant. It was generally assumed in Washington, when he came to the state department, that his real job was to be a sort of press agent for the presidential ambitions of Cordell Hull, though this turned out to be a hope among the admirers of Mr. Hull—who hoped this signified the secretary of state was really going after the nomination—rather than an actuality.

So the News communicated to Francis Biddle, counsel for the TVA committee, these facts, plus the fact that the purchaser, Harold Humphreys, had promoted two separate attempts to get referenda in Chattanooga on an ordinance which would forbid duplication of existing electric facilities.

Whereupon the witch hunt was on.

Senator Glass and Ickes Exchange Compliments

When Sen. Carter Glass denounced PWA Administrator Harold L. Ickes the other day as a "confirmed blackguard," after "Honest Harold" had attacked the Virginia senator as a "hypocrite" who "bites the hand that feeds it," there was ground for thinking that perhaps the Old Dominion is behind its senator.

Which is passing strange, not because Virginia admires Senator Glass—it has been proving that these many years—but because it had been thought that the New Deal was very strong in Virginia. In fact, a poll taken two years ago by the Richmond Times Dispatch showed the state to be overwhelmingly for President Roosevelt.

But it would appear that the purge has changed things somewhat down below the Potomac. For instance, in a speech a few days ago in Richmond, the historic capital of the state, Rep. Dave E. Satterfield lashed away at the attempt of the federal administration to intervene in state primaries. That way, he insisted, lay dictatorships.

Now this was not a speech delivered in the heat of a primary campaign by a candidate fearful of what might happen to him. It was delivered more than two weeks after the Virginia primary.

On the same day on which his speech was printed the Roanoke Times, over in the sixth congressional district (Mr. Satterfield's district is the third) published a very temperate, but also very critical editorial of the purge idea and of its application in the present campaign.

President's Attitude May Cause Loss of Prestige

A few days before that the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, down at the far eastern end of the state, published a powerful editorial which is being reprinted throughout Virginia, saying that it was because of Woodrow Wilson's unwillingness to tolerate his opponents to the point of including their foremost leaders in his peace delegation

that he lost the peace and Mr. Roosevelt's unwillingness, in Georgia and elsewhere, to tolerate his opponents is exposing him to the danger of a serious loss of prestige.

"Mr. Roosevelt," said the Roanoke Times, "is like Wilson in that he is eternally convinced of his own rightness and, because he feels so strongly the rectitude of his motives, is impatient of any opposition. It is a dangerous quality, albeit a not uncommon one in men who occupy positions of great power, and it may easily, and often does, lead to ultimate disaster."

Some New Dealers are wondering just why Mr. Ickes, to make some trifling point in a speech in far-off Tacoma, should call Virginia's grand old man a "hypocrite." Especially as Mr. Ickes has now had six years in Washington to watch Mr. Glass, and might have known that nothing was so calculated to bring support to Sen. Millard E. Tydings, over the river in Maryland, as to have the administration put in the position of unfairly attacking Carter Glass. For Glass is as much admired in Maryland as in Virginia. Anything about Glass is news in Maryland.

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# Horses, Aviator and Sprinter Make News



(1) Douglas G. Hertz, millionaire sportsman, entertained 100 broken down horses of New York at a picnic, where each animal was given a straw hat and contest winners won rubber shoes. (2) Col. Charles A. Lindbergh enters his plane at Warsaw after a surprise hop from London. (3) Jesse Owens, Olympic sprinter and jumper, opens his new tailor shop in Cleveland.

# Neighbors Protested Her Punches



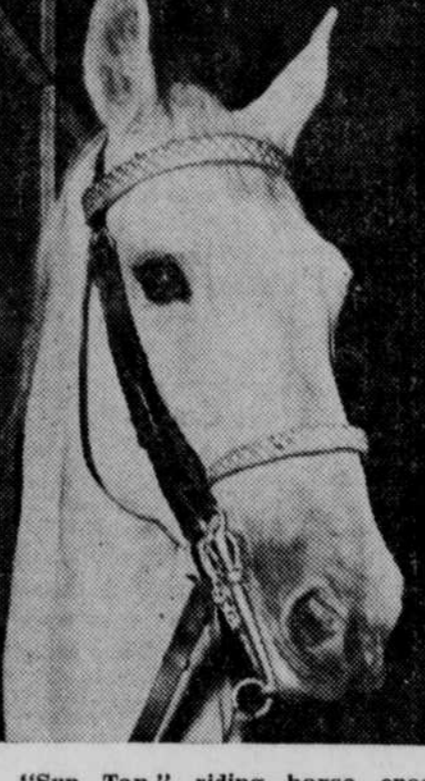
Mrs. Mary Sullivan, 65, of Boston, whose daily workouts with a punching bag in the rear of her home have resulted in court action by a neighbor. Mrs. Sullivan bought the bag when neuritis afflicted her right arm, thinking daily exercise would be good for it.

# BASEBALL IMMORTAL



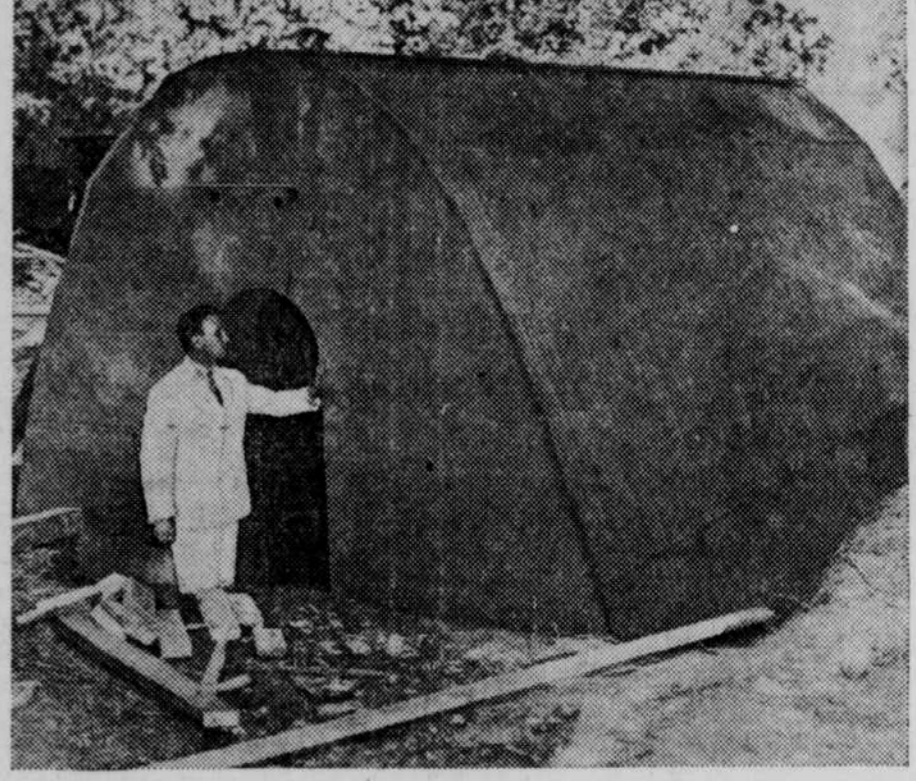
Monte Pearson, right-handed pitcher for the New York Yankees, who entered baseball's hall of fame by turning in a no-hit-no-run game against the Cleveland Indians. In winning the 13-0 victory, Pearson allowed only two rival batters to reach first base, each via balls.

# HE'S IMPORTANT!



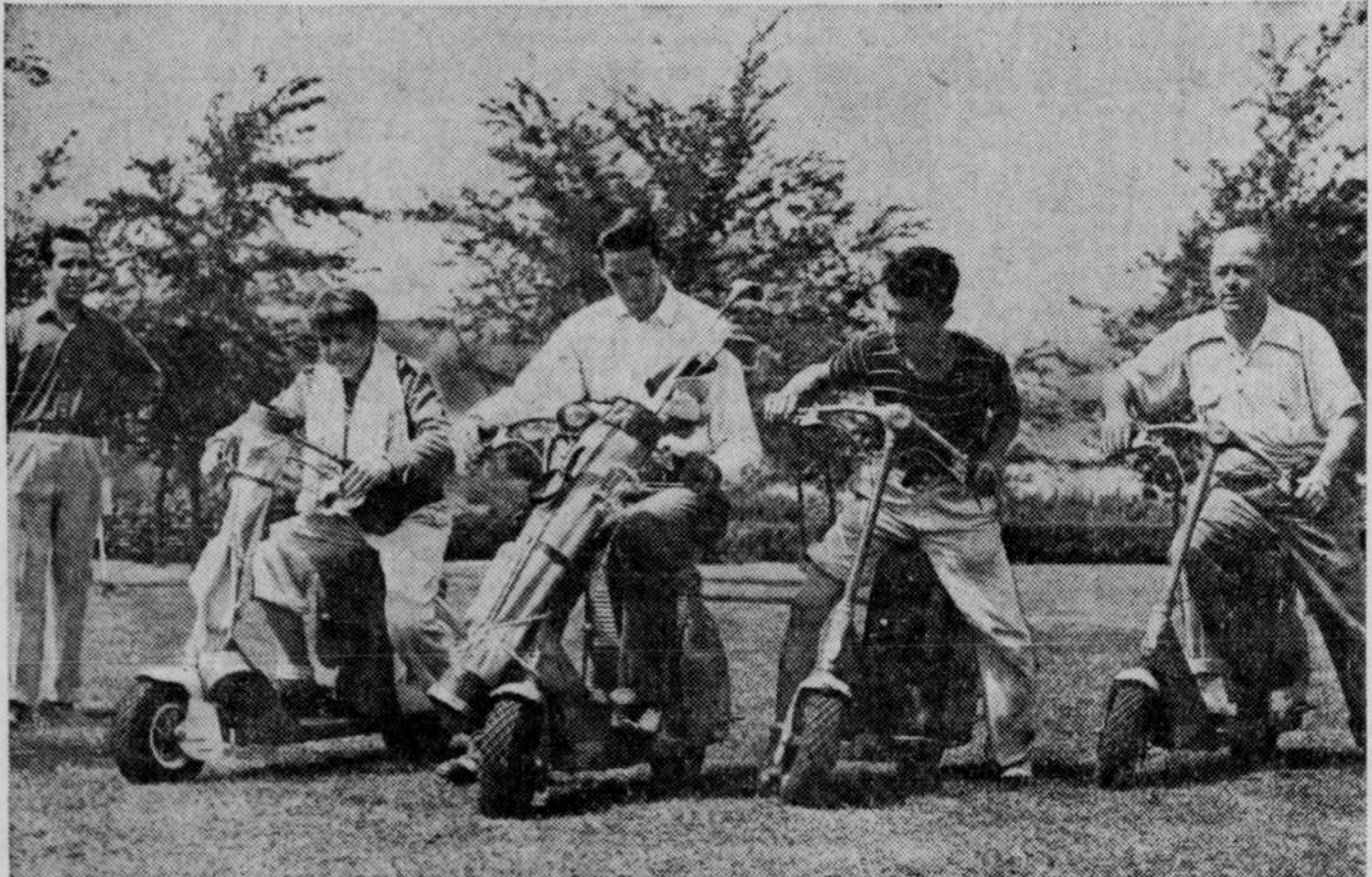
"Sun Tan," riding horse once owned by the late Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, New York racket king, was mentioned during the trial of James J. Hines, Tammany chief, who is accused of conspiracy in the "numbers" racket.

# Concrete 'Pill Box' Built in a Day



Karl P. Billner, New York inventor, poses beside a concrete fortress or "pill box" built and made ready for use in less than one day by use of a new fast-drying cement he perfected. Billner said it was possible to do the job in two hours after masons learn how to handle his cement. The fortresses would be invaluable during war as defense against sudden enemy attacks.

# New Kind of 'Putting' Ends Golf Marathoning



Motorized scooters putt-putted their way around a Chicago golf course when Joe Franco, 20-year-old Northwestern university student, set a new mark for dawn-to-dusk golfing by playing 301 holes for an average of 71.2 strokes per round. Franco and his caddies speeded up their game by scooting after the ball.