

Indians Operate Communal Farm

Menominee Tribe Making Success of U. S. Government Test in Wisconsin.

THEIR WORD IS ALWAYS GOOD

To All Outward Appearances Reservation Indians Lead About the Same Lives as Other Rural Americans.

Menominee Indian Reservation, Keshena, Wis.—The fish trail from Chicago to northern Wisconsin, one of the first automobile trails blazed by wealthy sportsmen when the automobile was a luxury, runs through this reservation.

This summer a Menominee Indian, hearing that an automobile camper beside the trail had been caught in the rain with inadequate shelter, removed the tarpaulin from his threshing machine and offered it to the camper. No tips were involved; it was simply an act of courtesy.

These are the Menominees of today, whose historical character was described in a Washington Indian service report thus:

"A woods Indian, the Menominee was a striking figure, generally six feet and over in height, a giant in strength; few in number compared with other great tribes, their bravery and fighting qualities enabled them to hold their own with surrounding tribes. Their word once given could be relied upon."

The federal government is working out an experiment with these modern Menominees by trying to develop them through the tribal, that is, the communal, land holding system, now a rarity in most countries. Among most American Indian tribes communal land holding has been abolished through acts of congress allotting the lands.

War Veterans in Tribes.

The work among the Menominees is under the direction of Superintendent Edgar A. Allen of Keshena. The reservation in northeastern Wisconsin covers an area approximately 18 by 24 miles and has a population of about 1,800 Indians, whose communal holdings total 231,000 acres, a large portion of it in timber.

Superintendent Allen's days are full of variety. One opened recently with a request by an Indian for a carriage harness.

"You do not need a carriage harness," replied Mr. Allen. "You are operating a farm and I am not going to give you a requisition for something to take you away from it."

"But I can't farm without a harness."

"You can have a harness, but you cannot use a carriage harness for plowing."

Later Mr. Allen led a Decoration day parade. The Menominees still have nine living Civil war veterans and 20 volunteer veterans of the great war. Later in the same week Mr. Allen took George Vaux of Philadelphia, one of the Indian commissioners, to inspect the farm of a Menominee who has put 100 acres under cultivation, and has more than a dozen men working for him, including a few whites. This Menominee is the most successful farmer on the reservation, the outstanding example of what the government is trying to do. For those who would succeed the tribal system of land holding is a potential discouragement, because when the lands are allotted there is no assurance that an Indian will receive that which he has developed, or even as much. This communal system furnished a fund to help support those members of the tribe who are helpless, or so unskillful as to be unable to support themselves.

Each Indian receives all the profits of what his own enterprise produces, but the forest lands produce a community fund. This usually is small, the last allotment from it having been \$10 a head a year.

Children Give Play.

After the inspection trip Mr. Vaux and Mr. Allen attended a play given by Indian school children.

Along with the courtesy of these Menominees goes a marked degree of neatness and order about their farms. Disorder and dogs are no more apparent than in other communities, but there are a few dogs with traditional habits as night prowlers.

To all outward appearances the reservation Indians lead about the same lives as other rural Americans. There are an experimental farm, a government logging industry and houses that for order and quiet, good taste and

Charged Woman for Hysterics in Office

After sitting calmly by while his client, Mrs. Violet Bromberg, went into alleged hysterics, William V. Tyler, attorney, of Chicago, thought he ought to charge her something for the use of his office for the outbreak. Accordingly, on Mrs. Bromberg's bill appeared the items: "For calling at office for one hour and one-half, \$10; for becoming hysterical, \$10."

Mrs. Bromberg took the bill to Judge Gemmill. He characterized the charge as "scandalous" and threatened to carry Tyler's tactics to the bar association. The "hysteria charge" will remain unpaid.

upkeep are to be highly commended. These are the government's examples, either self-supporting or inexpensive, to show the Indians what industry will do.

In an ice cream parlor one evening this summer several women were chatting, most of them apparently from families of small but adequate means. The topic of conversation was not how they could find their way in the woods, but how they were almost lost when ever they visited Chicago.

GEN. AGUILAR IN TEXAS



Gen. Candido Aguilar prefers his 100-acre stock farm in San Antonio to the highest honors the Mexican government can bestow upon him. The general started his career as a ragged private at Vera Cruz in 1914. Three years later he was leading the Carranza army, and in 1917 he married his chief's daughter. When the Mexican government became settled he was appointed foreign minister, and during that period attended the peace conference. Then Carranza flopped, and his men fled in all directions. Texas was General Aguilar's choice.

University Man Studies Tramps

Becomes One of Them to Get First-Hand Information About Their Lives and Habits.

HAVE SLANG OF THEIR OWN

"Hobohemians" Dwell at Ease on 40 Cents a Day in Chicago—Lead Merely Existence in "Jungles" in Summer and Cities in Winter.

Chicago.—Men are living on West Madison street on 40 and 50 cents a day, according to Nels Anderson, who is making a study of homeless and migratory men under the direction of Professor Ernest W. Burgess, of the University of Chicago, for the United Charities and the Juvenile Protective society.

Mr. Anderson became a wanderer himself as a boy, he explained, but happened to find work on a ranch, where the family took on an interest in him. At the age of twenty-one he entered the high school. Eventually he was confronted by the problem of selecting a topic for his doctor's thesis, and finding, according to his statement, that no study had been made previously that subject on the basis of his early experience. After he had written 250 pages he felt a desire to strengthen his preparation for the task by re-

newed investigations. Accordingly he has been mingling with tramps as one of them at their "jungles" or summer camps, on the road, in the city streets, and in jail.

Slang of Their Own.

"The average student who hasn't been on the road himself," said Mr. Anderson, "is apt to find himself unable to approach a tramp and get his true story. Not only are tramps full of suspicion and prejudices, and likely either to exaggerate or to keep still if they suspect their questioner, but they have a slang of their own."

"For example, a man who works with a shovel is known in the fraternity of 'working stiffs' as a 'mucker'; the man who drives a team is a 'skinner'; one who tramps ties on the railroad is a 'gandy-dancer'."

"In the winter the tramps flock to the big cities. They manage in some cases to make \$50 last a long while, for they know where they can get three doughnuts and a cup of coffee for 5 cents and lodging for 10 cents, if in the morning they will sweep off the floor they slept on. You will find 300 men on the floor of one of the popular Chicago 'flop houses' in the winter, though in the summer the same place will be nearly empty."

"Where are the men in the summer? Many, of course, are engaged in seasonal occupations. The idle ones are often gathered at the 'jungles,' which is an institution in Hobohemia like the fashionable club in another stratum of society. The men select for their camps a shady place, near enough to town for an occasional handout and far enough from town to seem secure from the 'bulls' or constables. They build shacks of wood or roofing-tin or whatever material they find handy; I have seen very good shacks built of ripped-up oil cans."

Tabulates 402 Cases.

"Last summer I tramped through Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming, covering 300 miles. I talked to some 2,000 wanderers, and tabulated 402 cases. I had slashed my vest to carry my index cards; only one man noticed the slashes and the slight bulges; he asked me if I was an organizer for the 'Wobblies.' I said no, and that was all."

"No man ever sinks too low 'to retain some spark of self-respect,' according to Mr. Anderson.

"Many take to the road or the city streets because they are physically incapacitated and therefore dependent, and they feel that they are unwelcome incumbrances upon their families."

"Many are the dodges employed to get means of subsistence. One man addresses a street corner crowd thus, 'I am different from the rest of youse stiffs. I want to get enough for a flop tonight; I want to eat today, tomorrow, and the day after. I'll talk to you on any subject you choose.' Then he makes his speech and hands round the hat. Anybody can get up a crowd on West Madison street, for there are always idle men who are glad to listen."

It's a pity a man can't put a piaster on his conscience when it hurts him.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA IN CONDENSED FORM

Recent Happenings in Nebraska Given in Brief Items For Busy Readers.

Polk has organized a branch of the State Auto Association.

The democratic state convention will meet at Omaha August 18.

The prohibition state convention will be held at 11 a. m., August 15, at Lincoln.

The Modern Woodmen Encampment at Fremont will be held August 7 to 10 inclusive.

Business men at Afton will have free movies twice a week for residents and farmers of that vicinity.

Mrs. Henry Fuller was seriously burned when a can of gasoline exploded at her home in David City.

The Jansen band which disbanded several years ago has been reorganized with a membership of fourteen.

Crete will have free mail delivery service, twice a day in the residence portion and four times a day in the business section.

Six trains on the Northwestern and Wabash lines in Nebraska have been withdrawn from service on account of strike conditions.

A charter membership of fifty residents of Beatrice has been obtained for a local branch of the Nebraska Automobile association.

A boy baby, the fifteenth child of Mr. and Mrs. Nume Warrick of Blair, was born last Sunday. All of the children but one are living.

The Polk commercial club has decided to hold a celebration September 13, the sixteenth anniversary of the establishment of that place.

Forty acres of wheat belonging to F. E. McConaghey, near Aurora, averaged almost fifty bushels, the record so far for this section.

The Cass County Farm bureau has placed 173 men on farms during the harvest. The demand and the supply are now reported to be even.

The Bloomfield rest room was discontinued with the close of July. Lack of financial support from local business men is given as the cause.

During a severe electric storm, lightning struck the German Lutheran church at Moorefield and tore off an arm of the cross on top of the spire.

Threshing of small grain in north Nebraska has been delayed by the unusually heavy rains. In some places damage is expected from moist shocks.

Charles Atkinson of Janesville, Wis., has accepted an invitation extended him by the new Y. M. C. A. board to become secretary of the Fremont Y. M. C. A.

A cash register, stolen from the J. W. Cooney grocery store in Glenover, was found by some boys playing near the store. It had been broken open and rifled.

George Stephenson, machinist at Lincoln, was electrocuted when he attempted to remove an electric light wire, which had blown down in front of his home.

The failure of the oat crop in portions of Custer county has taken oats entirely off the market. None is on hand and none will be received at the local elevators.

Frank Welch, fifteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Welch of Bennet, was run down by a Santa Fe train at Colorado Springs and instantly killed.

Special harvest hand railroad rates, for the first time in many years, are being offered by the Great Northern road, due to the enormous crops in the northwest.

Adolph Lebsack, twenty-three, of Lincoln, was seriously injured when he dived into the Blue river at Milford and struck his head on a stump beneath the water.

The Nebraska district of the Missouri synod of the Lutheran church will hold its sessions August 16 to 22 at Omaha. About 500 delegates are expected to be in attendance.

Fred Goerne, who was making preparations with his wife for the celebration of their golden wedding anniversary last week, dropped dead while at work in his shop at South Omaha.

William Ehlers, pioneer farmer living near Avoca, has polled more votes than any other man in Otoe county, as he has not failed to vote for sixty-one years. Fifty of these were cast in Otoe county.

The citizens of the Wymore community, including both country and city, have raised \$800 by subscription, to make the coming chautauqua absolutely free to everyone.

Mrs. Jessie L. Bozarth, who on April 11 was run down on the main street of Lincoln by a wild steer, which injured six people and stamped the town for two hours, has filed suit against a local packing company for \$9,870 damages. The animal broke down the corral of the plant and rushed through the business section of town, lunging at every person in its path.

Twenty extra game wardens to supplement the nine permanent officials in the duck and chicken country of northern and western Nebraska are being sent out by State Game Warden George Koster to protect this class of game, which Koster says is more plentiful this year than for ten years past.

John Blood, 22, member of the One hundred thirtieth field hospital corps of the Nebraska National guard, had his right hand blown nearly off by a bomb at Capital beach, Lincoln amusement park, when the bomb exploded after he had lighted the fuse.

Governor McKelvie announces that unless there is an agreement between coal miners and coal operators to resume mining of coal the state will take over the fuel situation in Nebraska.

Property valuations in 80 of the 93 counties in Nebraska are nearly one-half million dollars lower this year than in 1921, according to a statement issued by W. H. Osborne, state tax commissioner.

The state board of equalization has cut last year's state levy of 3.3 mills to 2.3, making what the board's official statement calls "the largest reduction in the levy for one year in the history of the state."

Rev. Charles W. Savidge, the "marrying parson" of Omaha, tied his 5,400th knot last week. He originally had set 5,000 marriages as his lifetime goal. Now he hopes to officiate at 6,000 or 7,000 weddings.

The primary vote on July 18 was 53.9 per cent of the vote cast at the last presidential election, or approximately 210,000 in all parties at the primaries as against 382,743 votes cast for president two years ago.

The Nebraska railway commission has pledged its support to the interstate commerce commission in the local distribution of coal in Nebraska, in case the national body undertakes to ration the available supply.

North Platte valley farmers have worked out an agreement with the threshers by which they are to pay 15 cents a bushel for wheat and 10 cents for oats, the farmer to furnish horse feed and haul the coal.

Philip, 6, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Thurlte of University Place, is dead of lockjaw developed from a wound on a finger received in a lawn mower several days ago. Anti-tetanus serum failed to arrest the infection.

The summer sessions of the normal schools of Nebraska have a greater attendance this year than since the war, according to a report made at the bi-monthly meeting of the state board of education for normal schools.

Henry is to be thoroughly modernized by the introduction of an up-to-date system of waterworks and electric lights and power. At the special election July 20 bonds were voted for electricity of \$9,000 and for water \$8,000.

A model tourist park, ten by twenty feet, has been constructed by Kearney teachers' college students and includes such features as an auto repair shop, service station, lighting system, swimming pool, enclosed kitchen, laundry and showers.

Corn generally is tasseling in Nebraska and has grown well, but in some localities more rain is needed, according to the weekly summary of crop conditions issued by G. A. Loveland, meteorologist of the weather bureau at Lincoln.

A terrific electrical and windstorm, accompanied by one and one-half inches of rain, visited Columbus and vicinity. Limbs of trees were scattered all over the city, corn flattened to the ground and telephone and electric wires put out of service.

O. H. Finney of Berwyn met with an accident while attending a ball game which may cost him the loss of his right eye. He was sitting on the side lines when a wild throw was made, the ball hitting Mr. Finney on the brow above the eye.

Prospects are that more corn will be raised in northwestern Nebraska this year than ever before, according to reports coming from that section. Commission men who have visited there recently say that the corn acreage is the largest they ever saw.

Struck by a charged wire while erecting an aerial for a radio outfit, Jesse Johnson, eight year old Omaha lad, was saved from possible death by the timely assistance of Frank Mittermeyer, a neighbor, who saw the boy's plight and released him from the wire.

Three hundred and eighty-four liquor suits have been started by the United States district attorney's office at Omaha, according to figures for the fiscal year ending June 30. Of these, 282 pleaded guilty, 23 had trials by juries, 5 were acquitted and 85 are still pending.

The second annual convention of the Eighty-ninth division, one of the celebrated fighting divisions in the American Expeditionary forces, will be held in Omaha September 20 to 22, inclusive, according to plans formulated by the reunion executive committee of this organization.

Over two hundred dead birds—most of them sparrows and wrens—were picked up under a tree at a Lincoln home, presumably victims of lightning during the storm of the night before. In many cases feathers were stripped completely from the birds.

Richardson county is bigger by more than 500 acres this year than last, according to the report made by County Assessor S. H. Bolejack. The roving tendencies of the Missouri river, which shifted some of the sand bottom of Missouri to this county, were responsible for the change in area.

Fire of undetermined origin totally destroyed the Farmers' Union elevator at Verdon, with a loss estimated at \$5,000.

Mrs. L. D. Grush of Falls City suffered a fractured hip when the horse she was driving became frightened by some men carrying fishing rods, and bolted, throwing her out against a fence.

County Treasurer M. L. Flanagan of Pawnee City has a 40-acre tract of wheat which made a record yield this season with 40½ bushels to the acre. The average yield for the community this season is about 15 bushels.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR AUGUST 13

ESTHER SAVES HER PEOPLE

LESSON TEXT—Esther 3:1-9:32.
GOLDEN TEXT—The righteous cry, and the Lord heareth, and delivereth them out of all their troubles.—Psalm 34:7.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 26:26-28; Rom. 5:6-10; 12:1, 2.
PRIMARY TOPIC—A Brave Young Queen.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Esther, the Brave Queen.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Heroine Worthy of Imitation.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Rendering Sacrificial Service.

I. Haman's Wicked Plot Against the Jews (3:1-4:3).

1. The occasion of (ch. 3). Mordecai refused to bow down to Haman whom the king had elevated to the place of prime minister and commanded that reverence should be shown him by all the princes and servants. In order to get rid of Mordecai Haman formulated a scheme and secured the king's endorsement to destroy all the Jews.

2. Fasting and mourning among the Jews (4:1-3). In their distress they sought the Lord. They did that which all those who believe in God had a right to do (Jas. 5:13).

II. Haman Checkmated (4:4-7:10).

1. Plot made known to Esther (vv. 4-8). Mordecai appeared before the king's gate clothed in sackcloth. This condition was reported to Esther by her maids and chamberlains. Upon her refusal to put away mourning Esther sent Hatach, her special attendant, to find out the cause of it.

2. Message to Esther (v. 8). This was in the form of a charge that she go into the king and make request for her people.

3. Esther's hesitancy (vv. 9-12). This was on the ground of a certain law which made it a capital offense for anyone to come into the king's presence unbidden unless the king should extend clemency by holding out the golden scepter. The fact that Esther had not been called to come in for thirty days would seem that the queen was in disfavor.

4. Mordecai presses her obligation (vv. 14, 15). (1) Her own life was involved (v. 13). She might meet death if she went to the king unbidden, but most certainly she would meet death if she made no effort to avert the danger. Being in the king's house would not save her, for the decree had been made against the race of which she was a part. Her silence on this occasion would mean death. (2) She was not God's last resort (v. 14). He argues that deliverance would come from another source. God's work goes on and His purposes are fulfilled regardless of the decisions of men. (3) Reminds her that she had probably been raised up for this very work (v. 14). Every one has been born and prepared for some definite work. God's providence brings us into the particular circumstances where we can most definitely do His will.

5. Esther meets the call of duty (4:15-5:3). (1) Preparation by fasting (v. 16). She instructed Mordecai to gather together all the Jews in Shushan and fast for her for three days and nights. She with her maids did the same. (2) Went into the presence of the king (5:1-3). Having made the decision to do her duty regardless of consequences, after due preparation by fasting and prayer, she presented herself in royal apparel in the presence of the king. She decided that the best thing she could do was to lay her life on the altar. "If I perish, I perish" ought to be our watchword when face to face with duty. (3) King's promise to Esther (v. 3). He assured her that her desire would be granted even to the half of his kingdom.

6. Haman hanged (5:4-7:10). Esther was shrewd as well as courageous. She invited the king and his prime minister to a banquet. At this banquet she proposed another for the following day, at which time she promised to make known to the king her request. Haman went home jubilant, but that night something occurred which turned the tide. The king discovered that no reward had been granted Mordecai for having saved his life. Haman is compelled to exact Mordecai, and at the second feast the queen revealed his wicked treachery and he is ordered hanged on the gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai.

III. The Jews Delivered (chs. 8, 9).

Haman was dead, but the decree against the Jews still stood. Esther plead that it be reversed. While it could not be reversed, through her influence another decree was sent out which in a large measure counteracted the first. The Jews everywhere were granted the privilege to defend themselves and destroy their enemies.

The Parting of the Ways.

And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will serve; but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.—Joshua 24:15.

For Cowards to Lie.

Lie not, neither to thyself, nor man, nor God. It is not for cowards to lie.—Herbert.

Business.

The playthings of our elders are called business.—St. Augustine.

Postal Bank Patrons Finger-Printed



To protect the depositors in Uncle Sam's postal savings banks, an order has been issued by the department that all depositors be finger-printed as a means of identification in the event postal savings certificates are lost. Now when the holder of a certificate presents it for payment, the finger print is compared with the one on record and if they agree, the possessor of the certificate receives the money on deposit. The photograph shows the system placed in effect in the New York post offices.