

# Gilbert L.and Frederick N. Wilson Papers

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WILSON E WOODWARD Mandan Sacred Lodge The racred bodge of the mand and has been referred to in several accounts, notably those of Cathri maximiliair and andubon, and in more recent times by Courtis (The am. Ind.); but in each case The reference is slight and always incidental. to the ceremonies observed, or to the fact of its teinquel for the Okipe ceremony.

It is inited our fortunate that this is no for it was not apart by this particular was, and was, in consequence it is use and construction, different from its use and construction, different from all the other lodges. In Mr. Curtis' notes it is referred to as the different lodge, the only one of the for as I have been able to find out, the only one that was built entirely by the men. There are other reasons for regret and that
one is, that it departed grate marked by in its
construction from the others and this later description,
of interest is known whether the old form was identical with this later description,
to correct personned a very ingenious application of principles of solid geometry not usually met with in frimitive building ant This principles may have been applied creedely and mo doubt unconsciously, but at least it showed a step forward in the.

development, truetteds of architectural and as such deserves more than passing mention. There is of course no means of knowing whether this lodge - form was traditional and so mounable or whether it was a recent development; and or perhaps and occasional form to be used or not, as circumstances should demand. we had my brother and I had learned that while making lodge studies among the Hilatras that there was this sacred lodge among the man dans had somety built and that there were still left them who could describe it. (wo to these were Black theat and Oalf woman both mandans I believe, and both claimed to know about it. I hat accounts were obtained from the and each had bruilt a model of the lodge which we photographed at the time of taking the astories. While Cily women of taking the astories. While Cily women have seemed to have the Vadvantage in having been a member of a heefers family, and while ber model agreed in most fraticulars with that of Black-chest I am model made by Alach Chest the belief that the model made by Alach Chest is the more authentic and closer to the original this model was the more complete, and in relative their closer to the actual proportions its proportions closer to the actual proportions of the lodges are studied by us. I diagrammed of measured this model and my brother pholographed it. Recently

WILSON U WOODWARD I have taken these original data and have made measured drawings to illustrates the normal the various points of difference; that not until well into this work did the really unusual features become evident. It has seemed to me that it would be of great interest to present them, and certainly There is nothing in Indian architecture comparable to This lodge, that dam aware of. Course in its main features this lodge the usual type that of the usual type that of the central central central with the day central or main tumbers and of authoriter circle of sufficient timbers or pools, with the training the roof conforming to the regnare. head flybe of lodge. aside from this Lowever - the defaiture from the normal is rather striking. andubon gives the deameter of the Sacred lødge as seen by him, as about 90 feet. Blackchest raid that it varied - from 45 ft to 90 ft (at times) and in watering out the drawings I took the smaller frque as perhaps more nearly in relation to the model

This is logical since the atuli fosts was of the country of were proportional to the dimensions maller lodge.

(Probably the number of cardidates in other year white building a new lodge, determined this rije of the lodgety In making (Fig 1) the ground plan I projected the model measurements upont to full Cember size and then egualyed the weasurements to make the drawing conventional and symmetric this drings the obeniensions to that of a 48 a 50 H Cody & The ground flan carries the exact measurements of the model, and, since it was drawn to the scale of 1/2 in to I foot the relative sizes of tembers can easily be found. I wel dent that the circular from is adhered to at the randed to at the candidates were in two Bands or divisions plasted on the East and West ride of the ledge, this may have occasioned the elongation of the lodge, as there often were many candidates) Hangeste Mach Ch paid that there were often times as many as ten atuti frots on Each ride of the large central posts and stringers) is seen also to be elangated torond the door and, while there seem to be six main

done posts were ornitted from the attrition which would from lodges, ask the first, or start face, took the place both of the attribution of the forward orn doorway section of the lodge. The dorward received practically a refunde with four supporting posts of the sorman from the west of a soft of the proposition of the proposition of the section of the proposition of the section of the proposition of the section of the sec onter distributions of this grantening consequent to the general onthise of the central framing. (I have seen one drawing one wheagram in which the outer form is given as a square a This may have been when the lodge was qually extended so that The gravering was more evident than usual.)
Our informant raid that this freplace section on a, o, c, d, EF. was bougher from port to rear than from vide to vide ( Theis carte noted on the diagram) and that the frieglace was closer to the don than to The broke of the lodge of the synanches on flat by variety and of course the restor make hole section was treated as all sections others of this type with cross rafters slato, and the usual covering. The smokehole however, was given by rome observer as being about 4 a 5 x 7 or 8 pt

PHONE ATLANTIC 6319

It is probable that the candidates were pulled up and suspended at this place, which would account on the extra size of moke hole. This would be the logical place as being heavily framed and quite spacious on the top, this would allow more to be taken core of, and those attending to this part of the ceremony would have their far ofherday all reading on the roof givening of the ABCDE, and the aside from the central structure and the periphery of onter posts, there was no indication given of the order of in which the other various steps in the building of this lodge were were the most likely the vestibile was placed at the smain fant same time and troofing of this and the tage carried on at the same time as in the case of all other lodges. more than likely the whole atute space round the lodge of som Post 1 to X was finished, completely, and the vestilate and horf the carried thru as for as the laying of the willows before the front was laid in. The restitute of course had to be partially completed as the front, the restitute had to rested for this reason the vestibile was dosely covered with slabs, appinglar to but placed lengthwise not crosswise.

It is here that we find an extremely interesting variation. as will be noticed in Figs & and 2. The framing of the roof is the same as in all ordinary lodges except that the atidutide or rafters begin at Boot I and end at Post X. This leaves an open space in the front to in place the troop attack section and the atidutide. To obtain this flat front, some means must be found to bridge the portion between Posto I + X and the central section of tembers and still keep the front facing in a line. This is done by the ofecial rafters X and Z. By noting the posetions of these rafters in Fig I and Fig 2 it will be seen that they are almost identical in their ground plan and elevation aspects, If therefore we take & and & and consider Them as the obligne-digonal of a polyhedron; entiretain the extreme fourts as terminals and construction there have planted that these parties that these parties we find that these nofters x+ and 2-2 then become the history line of a plane which itself brocks the polyhedron into two prioms. This is shown flane is then identical with the line of the with the perpendicular - x-c-p

WILSON U WOODWARD By setting the poles for the front at this same angle of archivation the poles will then carry across the front in a straight line and all lie in a flane surface. See Fig 2-a; a-b-c-d. By noting Fig2- b, it will be seen that the proto I and X can be moved forward or back and effect this angle - making it acute as It main tain the That front, Cutting the foles to the proper height would to carry the trut across plane. If This line of inclination were not observed the face would the the either differences or concave, according to the way the front poles were adjusted. It is to be presumed that the facing was started at the door, as it was necessary thorong. The vestibile into the face and then since these poles were natural growth and not dressed timber the base would be some-what thicker than the top, and would this faile The tendercition to lean occorned inward A I was told that these forles were fitted as closely is prossible - and over the doorway plates were often used in the face it to give greater rolidity to the front. By taking advantage of this result the turning of the front. The attestic corners at I and X would be much facilitated,

tig 3 - gives a view of the first showing The general effect as described to me, and as affined in rough sketch. In the model, the doorway was a trifle out of proportion to the dimensions as given integrand their in dotted outline, about the signing That which I was told were about the dimensions of the vesting this lodge. as projected, their model would have given a wrdit to the door way of about 5 a 6 ft; but orally it was said to be about 8 ft wide and ten feet long. If there out and around these measurement would be more nearly correct, as it would be a tight agree on four men to dance freely through a stace only 6 gt wide. The ceremonial formulae mad in raising this lodge and its tembers are meager and not available to me at This moment, and apafar as this trief account gres, unnecessary but, of course were of sufficient interest that I wrok it could have been gone into more fully. after the front is in place the whole lodge is cread and completed just like all other lodges except that the will own on the water are kaid butt endo against the rafters X - Z and probably the cross strunger y inin

WILSON U WOODWARD ASSOCIATED ARTISTS at the juncture of face and roof. It is probable that the laying of the willows grass and earth all followed the usual procedure as in ordinary lodges exist was stated by Curtes that only the men fortrated on faces or andress of property pieces of insuffer extra work on this lodge. Whether the usual feast was in order and your whether the usual feast was in order and you who gave it is not known, or whether these services were entirely voluntary. In considering the angle of the front there are two points that had could not be overlooked, and that make me feel convinced that the general affect ance of the model and of these deaving to about right the tage fromts are that if the angle was too set the earth covering the face of the lodge would wear or wash away rapidly - and the record was if this angle were too slight (or acute) then the was if this angle were too slight (or acute) then The weight of earth added to the self-weight of The tumber would make it break in a at least bow-in considerably, that was to the face the protecting rails were platest in place as they proceeded upward with the earthing - these rails were in reveral series (3 or more) and rails were in reveral series poles resting on these were were factor with poles resting on them those were like with more care probably than those were in use on the average lodge. There were from & to five of these series of rails, as needed

In his drawings will be found to be different from The models made by Black the and Calf homan in one particulars. I The special rafters X-X' or Z-Z' are made a little heavier than those of the model profestion's which would these give greater security in the actual lodge; and the 2 - they rest are made to rest on the central lateral straiger lower centrales stringer ) and forward of the upper or center cross otheries?" This would give suffert for the great weight of the front and prevent these trafters from sliffing front and prevent these trafters from sliffing of the nose of the stringer on the place from the tend of the restriction on it. The only other place from the tend of the past back of "y" and here they would be with the wast back of "y" and here they would be with the upper ends of rafters used in that rection with the upper ends of rafters used in that rections

In took Cathin in his accounts bas been quilty of considerable rout judgement and some honor cing so that any deductions one makes about these methors is certainly aft to be me there occasion of criticisms. But there is a resemblance so striking that I can't forbear to mention it, even though it is not to be taken seriously.

There is no question but that the further is tied of with the state drums used during the evening, and it is significant from a speculative if not from any certain point of view, to note that resemblance in this lodge.

WILSON U WOODWARD Taking the ground plan - the turtle skeleton from quite noticeable (Plate I); and in plate 2 the profile of a turtle with head projecting from its shell is certainly obvious and then, with the front view the general affearance of one is again noted -. There is no intention on my frant to make out a case for any interpretation of this not their ever ready symbolism, much have noted thist, too, These originations are made only for an interesting and stimulative consideration of anumoual priece of primitive building; of on which I have spent a great deal of most enjoyable time, to make available, as I believe there is no one else that can the deplicate it, and it is too interesting to allow it to be lost. It is not to be inferred that the budie wase conscious of the principle they used in getting this 'flat face nor that they in practice, made as perfect an afflication as has been ohown in the drawings - but The fact remains that for a perfect or near perfect result, this application of principles was involved. Dryping Stage for during Ohelpie

my dear Dr. Wessler my brother has sent you a report of his
summer's work and I wish this is short account of my own work, reserving details and discussion until I canwork out my pull report. The first part of the trip I spent with my brother as all the work to so related that part of mine corncided with his as to rousce and it received advisable to work at the me place and not diverge. at the close of the agricultural cycle, the work at Hairy Coal's reemed to me to be the most important of any and as funds were rather low my brother came on home and left me at Hairy Coats. This is the last inhabited lodge on the Res, and is fitted up in great measure like old times. I measured it fully also the bed, and took a plat of the arrangement, trade also a drawing in color of the interior which I shall work up later on for the museum. a week there with interpreter | without I sould not have been admitted) at 400 per day and a rate of 250 aday to the lødge made me weeks stag alwast outlatt funds. Butt I got a great deal of information of a small rot from Hein Cost, and an arrange ment of his father's lodge at awatiha-the, and tother first lodge at old It. Berthold. He trom him I learned also of an old form of lodge - the are anxilleary lodge of one might term to so It was really a warming room and was attached to nearly all lodges in the writer village - it was also used by the old freke the very cold weather as a permanent room.

### The University of Minnesota

Minneapolis

I studied also two forms of drying stage the Hedatsa form and the Ree form - sach different types, but of substantially the same proportions, Later got The offatunity presented trely of studying the basketry and that I think I can deagram completely as I wove 2/3 of a large basket myself and know the bechnic. Then I drag rammed also the building of a hell bout which was quite interesting. after the visit to frego the trip to Devil's Lake, and had to use some amount of my own to reach home comfortably. They for a trip to Crow's Heart whodge was interfered with. because I understood that Proj. Libby and Mins Densmore were there, and I did not care to interrupt Their work - Int I find that was incorrect, as they did not stay there but crossed the rever to Ellowoods. The Indian's raid that The Reas wouldn't open their lodge except for a good price, and as it is so for down I didn't risk a trip there - but instead got two short accounts of the mand an Dacred House - and think I can diagram it correctly except perhaps as to proportions. I got also one or two tems of detail not reguled Ithink - of general proformation - and altogether the trip while not fulfilling your orders was quite worth while: Ithink. I made some purchases more as a Token of good-will than anything else - they, fryon already have them, can be used fr. exchange.

The University of Minnesota Good wid assured me that my trother had not collected the form of raddle I send from Hairy Cost - but my brother Thinks he had. They were iver pensive Lowever. To enumerate I have accounts and can, where essential deagram the following 1 - Bull-bost - building 3 - The sacred mandan lodge 4 - 3 deffect arrangements of Hedatsa lodge interiors. 5 - measurements and diagrams Hairy Coats 15 post lodge, and arrangements there of. 6 - The extra warming room - for writer lodge - never noted before that I am aware. my brother was over generous in his praise, as I did not get much information from H. Cas I wanted but more because I liduit know just how to get it, until almost too late. The extra lodge was conoborated by mobide weach - so I feel rure of it. And trid's good offices made it possible to get any thing there, and his belp must be given due praise. my adoption by Hairy Cost and his life and their ron mode unk next year zasur in prospect. They expect to build a plat roof lodge on the tittle missouri [with a tail to I] if they can reel This lodge. I. B. suggests that land is \$ 000 an acre maybe the museum bry two, three acres and pay for lødge - get rane one take care og it, not cost much study it then all you want." a maggestion for a museum Reserve at mall expense. In old heather next don to the lodge might be glad & care for it fra

to cover - ded not have time for the numbers story to the garden trip + I have the garden trip + I have changed 6500 for the rix weeks trip. 1000 per wk. for time and 500 for extras that I had to purchase, and for muchase, and for muchase, and for smallies. This does not leave me clear at all but I am glad to make this as small as possible to show my own interest. I shall proceed with work on my report as rapidly

take most of the writer to do this - I not all writer. Happing this record weets your approval, I am

Trederich M. Culoni

#### A collection of museum exhibits

### made by Hidatsa Indians

### from Wild Plants

Collected by Dr. Gilbert L. Wilson, August 1916.

Lazy back

Mat

Cradle

Basket

Grass arrow, bow

Squash spits

Lazy back poles

Madel stage

Bull boat

Fone hos

Hoop and stick

Strings corn

Bone butter

Brooms

Dog poles

Rush scourge

Bark basket

Horn rake

Club

Rabbit snare

Stone hammer

Corn mortar

Dig sticks

Wood rake.

Swash strings

Squash specimens

## HIDATSA and SIOUX OBJECTS Collected by GilbertLL. and F.N. Wilson....

- 1 -CARRYING BASKET (a-d) Of willow and alder bark; in common use.
- 2 BRAID of com (a) A short section of braid as prepared for storage.
- 3 TIPSINA- Prairie turnips (f) Used by all prairie tribes.
- 4 GROUND BRANS Wild (f). Used by Hidatsa and other tribes.
- 5 NAKIPA & Pounded corn and fat (f) Used as a delicacy by the Hidatea.
- 6 TOBACCO SEED Native. (a-c) Raised by the Hidatsa, blossom only, used.
- EAGLE-PLUME HEAD-TRESS (c) Made and prosented by Wolf Chief to his # Grandson\* Samuel Myers Wilson.
- 8 WHISTLE of Magle wing-bone. (C) Used mostly in dances and ceremonies.
- 9 BEARES SEULL Painted rad. (c) Probably a parsonal "god". Pt. Clark burial site
- 10 -COUP-STICK (c) Probably Sloux but similar to the Eidatsa.
- 11 RATTLE (c) Used in Grass Dance, I think. Refer to G.L.W. Hidatsa reports.
- 12 PIPE-BOWL (c) Found at Ft. Clark ..... rather larger than most.
- 13 MARTH-COLORS (c) 1 Black ... 2 Mixed yellow. For face painting.
- 14 FEATHER ORNAMENTS (c) May be Sioux
- 15 CAME, Carved willow (dr) This type in common use among plains Indians.
- 16 PARFLECHE BAG, square(dr) For storing clothes, like a trunk.
- 17 -- PARTLEGRADIGS, (d-f) For storing food dried mestate.
- 18 FLEGUER Elk-shank (d-s) For dressing skins ... old style.
- 19 STONES and LAVA SCORIA ? (d-e) The Indians said these had been used in the dressing of skins. Found on the Reservation and at Ft. Clark.
- 20 PORES, Shaped and crude (d-dr). Awls, needles, punches, ornaments etc., in use and being shaped for use.

## HIDATSA and SIOUX OBJECTS Collected by Gilbertil. and F.N. Wilson....

- 1 -CAMPYING PASKET (a-d) Of willow and alder bark; in common use. Called ognate bashet
- 2 BRAID of com! (a) A short section of braid as prepared for storage.
- 3 TIPSINA- Prairie turnips (f) Used by all prairie tribes.
- 4 GROUND BEANS Wild (f). Used by Hidets and other tribes.
- 6 MAKIPA & Pounded corn and fat (f) Used as a delicacy by the Hidates.
- 6 TOBACCO SEED & Native. (2-c) Roised by the Hidetsa; blossom only, used.
- EAGLE-PLIME HEAD-TRESS (c) Made and presented by Wolf Chief to his & Grandson\* Samuel Myers Wilson.
- 8 WHISTLE of Engle wing-bone. (C) Used mostly in dances and ceremonies ...
- 9 BEARS SKULL Painted red. (c) Probably a personal "god". Ft. Clark burial site
- 10 -COUP-STICK (c) Probably Sioux but similar to the Hidates. Making Lefting
- 11 RATTLE (c) Used in Grees Dance, I think. Refer to C.L.W. Hidatse reports 1915
- 12 PIPE-BOWL (c) Found at Ft. Clark Att. ... rather larger than most.
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#### A collection of museum exhibits

#### made by Hidatsa Indians

#### from Wild Plants

Collected by Dr. Gilbert L. Wilson, August 1916.

Lazy back

Mat

Cradle

Basket

Grass arrow, bow

Squash spits

Lazy back poles

Madel stage

Bull boat

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Bark baskst

Horn rake

Club

Rabbit snare

Stone hammer

Corn mortar

Dig sticks

Wood rake.

Swuash strings

Squash specimens

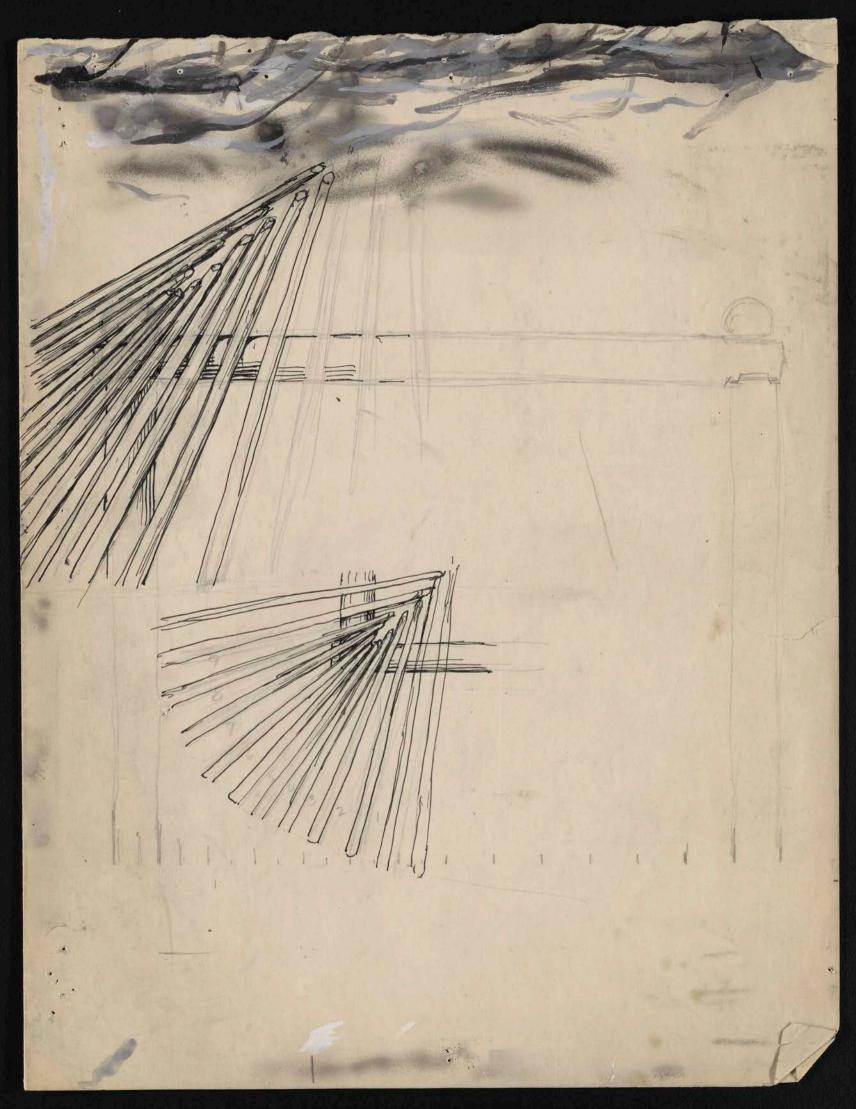
### HIDATSA and SIOUX OBJECTS Collected by GilbertLL. and F.N.Wilson....

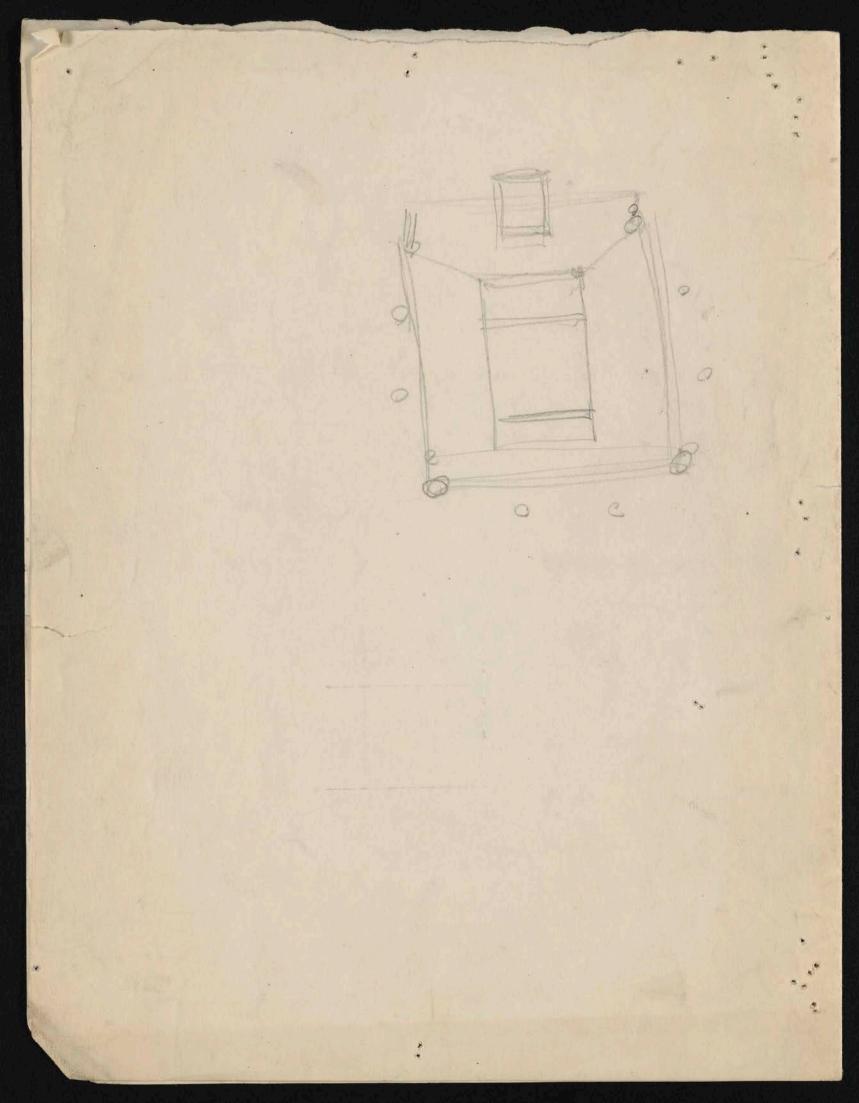
- 1 -CARRYING BASKET (a-d) Of willow and alder bark; in common use.
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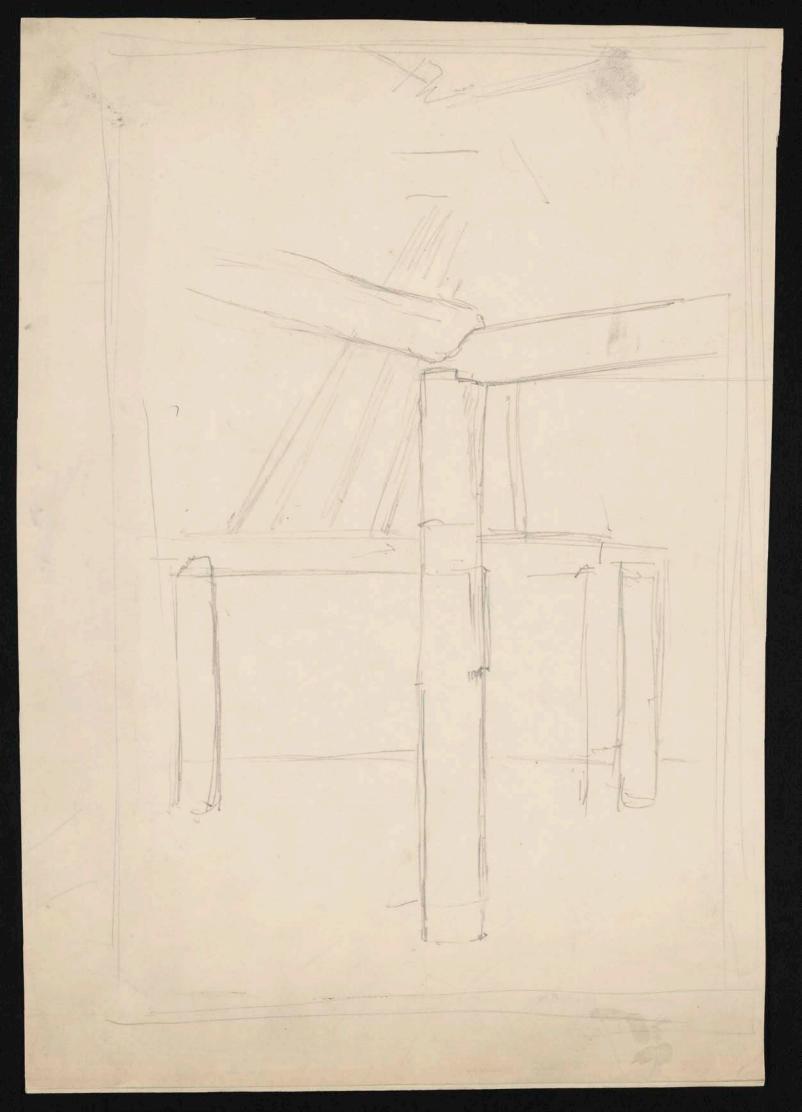
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Received 10000	Tents (tie) " (covers)	_ 3 drawings . Color drag	1000
	Tottes -	Tatter instrument (Ids) -	750
	Wardrove -	Harming - grows flow & claration. construction of doorway etc.	60 00 (00°0)
	Skin dressing	2 drawings showing enstructions I do. showing drying frame in lodge ( writter)	- 500
	Sacred lodge		- 40°2 - 60°0
	Daying Stage	- 1 - Willie Hales	25.00
	u n	3 drawing, archiera + Hidaton	425 00

Received 1000 on acot — from am museum of natural History march 22 1934 F.W.







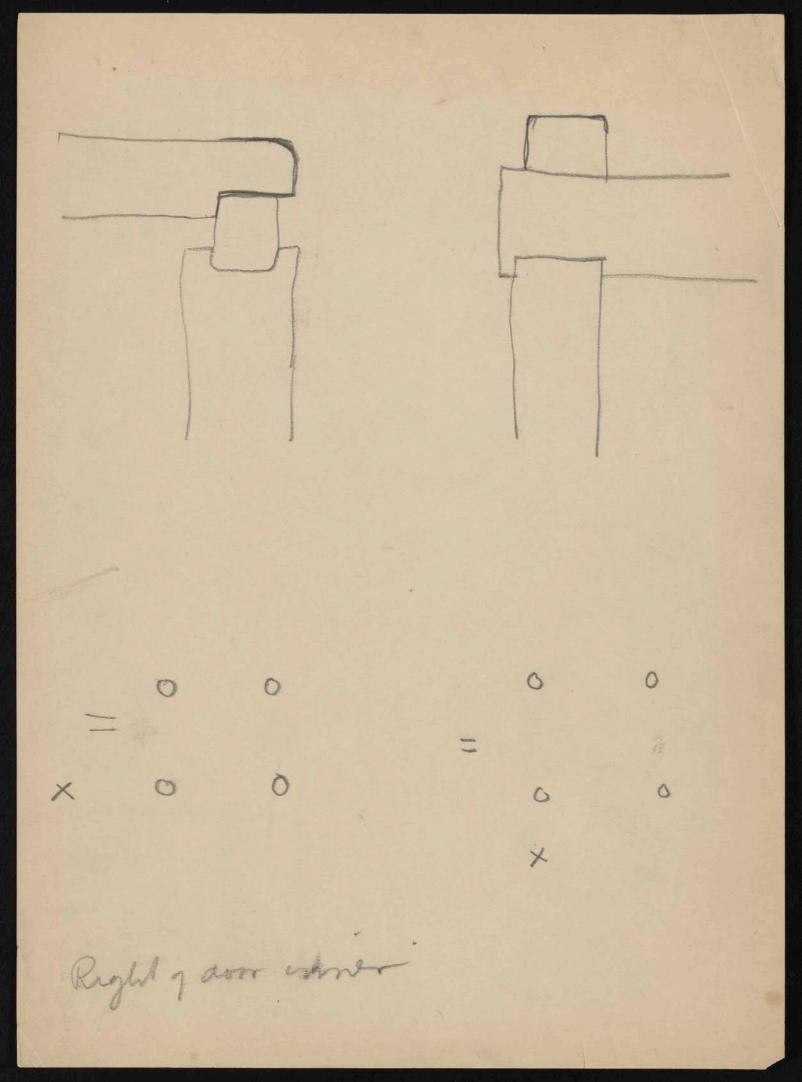


Outer post shinger from within

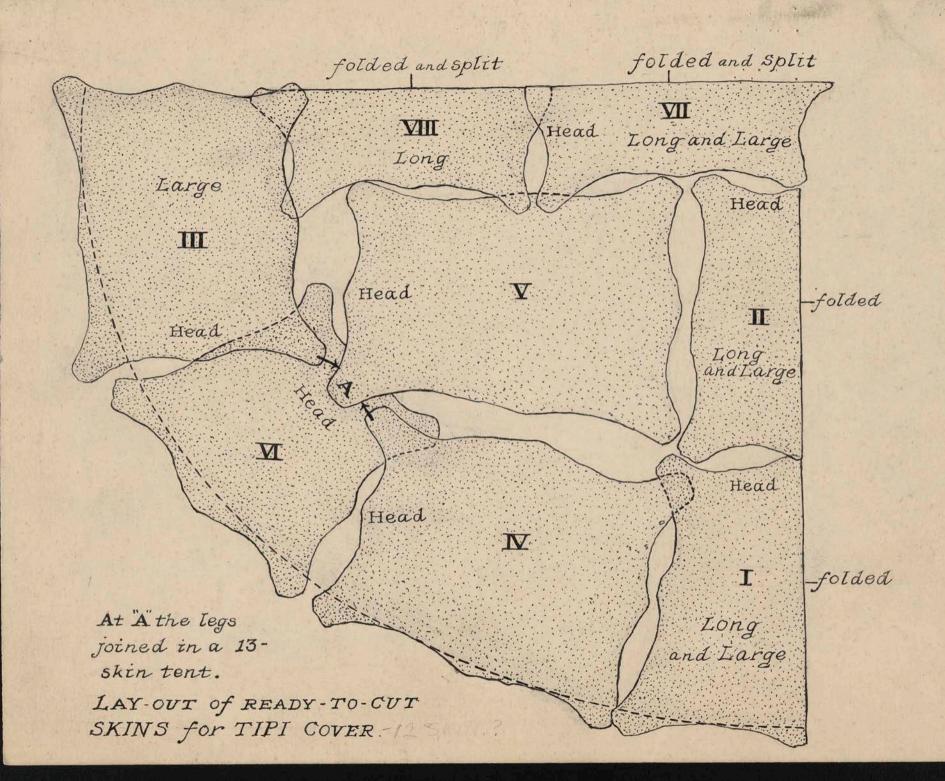
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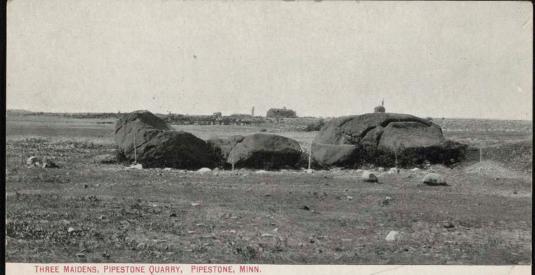






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F. N. Wilson Lucien Bulding muneapolis This Space for Address only. Post The quarry is a series time 300 yds long in the flat fuld back of 3 hig rocks but a bit to Ceft of pretend



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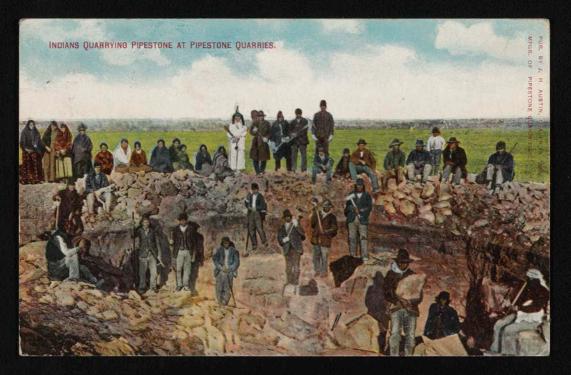
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Sacrificial Stone.
J. G. Hatton, Mexico. 7942

REPUBLICA MEXICANA.

We share the post of form of the post of the Estador Unidos de A

# Indians Prosper on Fort Berthold, N. D., Res

### Diversified Agriculture **Brings Profits**

Uncle Sam Teaches Wards How to Win Mother Nature's Friendship.

Are Industrious Workers and Farms Are Well Equipped.

By Charles F. Collisson,

Growing corn and raising livestock, pigs and poultry, even milking dairy cows, and practicing the balanced agri culture of the white men, the Indians on the Fort Berthold reservation, in northwestern North Dakota, are finding that Mother Nature responds for them too with her bounties; wherever man practices the right kind of farming, be he white man or red man, free citizen or ward of the government.

Ten years ago, both the Indian and the buffalo were said to be "vanishing races." Today both are "going strong." under the influences of a more enlightened policy of Uncle Sam, in dealing with his wards. Both continue now to increase and multiply.

Sanitary methods of living, vocational schooling of the young folks, and modern diversified agriculture are a trio that are lifting the red man up to a plane of civilization unthought of a score of years ago.

Death Rate Decreases.

The Indian death rate, which appalled his good friends 10 years ago, has since dropped 14 per cent, under these three influences.

We found them all three at work on the Fort Berthold reservation recently, when swinging home to Ryder, N. D., on the last day of a week's automobile circuit tour of western North Dakota. Our itinerary included towns along the Max-Sanish branch of the cludes 640,000 acres on both east and Soo line cut to the "Big Muddy," the West sides of the Missouri river. the "Grand Canyon of the Little Mis- agriculture of this region is simply to souri," and the buttes, towers, turrets, describe our trip to and through the lignite mines and the petrified forest reservation. of the Roosevelt country around Me-

Fredeen, guide, good roads advocate after a pleasant visit there with Dr. Belle Fourche, S. D., northward through and chief booster for the proposed Victor Hugo Stickney, the pioneer phy-Roosevelt National park; Sig. Olness, sician, who knew Theodore Roosevelt in son of a Ryder merchant, a graduate of the early days. He told us of his first son of a Ryder merchant, a graduate of the early days. The decreament who stronger member of its famous choir; had just come into Dicking with the material used is the burnt clay, the material used is the burnt clay.

(Padhead' Finnigan and two cher west.) Arthur Anderson of Ryder, mechani- "Redhead" Finnigan and two other westcian, and the Tribune's agricultural ern "badmen." The trio had stolen

Kildeer mountains, the burning mine, the region.

#### "Right" Farming Pays.

The whole reservation abounds with them and affords another inspiring example of what diversified famning can do, even for the aborigines. Those who are practicing its sound doctrines show the results of its beneficient influence. The best homes and living conditions are conspicuous on the allotments of land where the right kind of farming is being done.

One interesting figure there is "Scattered Corn," an old and highly respected Indian woman who is still the sacred keener of the seed corn. She is the daughter of the last of the long line of the Mandan corn priests-for with these upper Missouri Indian tribes, the corn is held sacred, the seed is preserved with great care and is distributed with ceremonials of deep religious signifi-

She is intelligent enough to have contributed much to the historians' accounts of these early corn rituals, which have been forbidden, for soms reason, by the government.

Another interesting figure is Dr. Charles L. Hall, the pioneer Congregational missionary, who came there 48 years ago to begin work among the Ree, Gros Ventre and Mandan tribes. He transcribed their primitive dialects into a written language; translated and interpreted the Bible for them; and is still laboring there among them with a fine school for children and a mission church-a wonderfully engaging personality of high intellect and ideals.

Another picturesque man is Father Paul Lotter, also devoting his life to "teaching the young idea to shoot" in the Roman Catholic mission not far away. There agricultural instruction, with experimental fields for the pupils is conducted.

#### Indian Agent Presides.

Indians, including Arickaras, Gros Ventres (nicknamed "Grovan") and the Mandans, all three tribes of which grew corn before the white man came, stands the stalwart figure of Stephen Janus, the government's wards. For excepting or other livestock without his permising Indians' stock without his sanction ing region." are severe.

Mr. Janus has just come from Arizona to Elbowoods, the agency town of the Fort Berthold reservation, as the successor of E. W. Jernark, who was

### 'RED MEN' ADAPT THEMSELVES TO DIVERSIFIED FARMING



We left Dickinson, N. D. on the The touring party consisted of Ed E. Northern Pacific, in the late afternoon rector of this highway. It runs from Roosevelt's boat, the only one for many more broken and uneven, with the We were "spying out the land" for miles up and down the Little Missouri, the proposed tour which is expected, and attempted to skip the country ahead this summer, to result in an association of a little "necktle party" which the to get Uncle Sam to establish the Na- citizens of the valley were supposed to to get Uncle Sam to establish the Naccitizens of the valley were supposed to
Traveling along the Divide between
tional park, with the grand canyon, the
be preparing for the undesirables of East and West we caught some fine

the petrified forest as great scenic fea- Roosevelt, who always stood for law tures. The editor, of course, had his and order, was determined to bring Herefords, most of it very panions built a new boat, followed the on the reservation lands panions built a new boat, followed the ruffians down the river (which flows logs, with its inhabitants plowing nearnorthward and was full of floating cakes by, of ice) and overtook them near the a hill, caught sight of the big Mis-Kildeer mountains.

> Roosevelt undertook to take them in to Dickinson.

He hired a rancher, whom he trusted the ferryman on the other side. but little, to drive them there in a wagon. He followed on foot, a distance of more than 50 miles, over the roughest kind of roads, guarding the prisoners and the driver as well.

After turning them over to the authorities he sought Dr. Stickney, to friendship.

We traveled the same road northwarm and cozy in our closed car, quite | melt unmindful of the sharp air.

Is Improved Highway Now.

"I wonder," said Fredeen, "what landing. with his own journey here, 40 years

The road is now an improved highway for several miles out of Dickinson and a good one as far as Kildeer, directly north about 35 miles, dipping down and over the rolling prairies, with only here and there a scant growth of

Range steers and horses, a few farmhouses or an occasional little white school or church were to be seen. We dined at Kildeer in the evening and pushed on in the rain straight east to Halliday for the night.

Both these towns are important range cattle shipping points serving a wide range of ranching country on the Mandan-Kildeer branch of the Northern Pacific. The hardware merchant at Halliday told us an interesting fact about the farming development.

This year, after 10 years of work by the country agents and the University pastures. Its use, however, has been difficult to maintain pastures. Its use, however, has been difficult to maintain pastures at the farming development.

Clover Seed Exported. Over the entire population of 1,246 liday told us an interesting fact about

"From August, 1923, this station has shipped a carload a week of fat hogs to the South St. Paul market, besides 12 carloads of corn-fed steers that the new Indian agent and guardian of topped the St. Paul market. Fattening cattle is on the increase here now, and the "free" Indians, or citizens, these a co-operative shipping association hanfarmers may not sell their cattle, horses dies the shipments. This was all a range cattle country in 1900. Now it sion. The penalties of the law for buy- is becoming a diversified and corn farm-

We left Halliday early, over the Saka-ka-wea trail, named for the Indian woman, "Bird Woman," who, with her French husband, Charboneau, guided the Lewis & Clark exploring expeditransferred on April 1 to the Pine Ridge tion from their winter camp north of The reservation in Pacific Northwest. Mr. Fredgen is a di-

the point of entry into Canada, to Car-

gion of the Little Missouri. traveled north, the country became weird, fantastic shapes and shadows of the "Bad Lands" appearing as we approached the Missouri valley.

Reach Reservation.

long vistas from the high spots. Here, ther, and everywhere were range horses and cattle, principally "white faces" or them to trial himself before a court of looking stock. We passed through a law. So he and his two ranching com-

and just beyond, from the souri, with the buildings of Elbowoods beyond, lying in the bottom lands. There they held up Finnigan and his road, designated by markers, dipped companions at the point of guns, and down into a coulee with a drop of 500 feet to the mile. We drove down this hill to the swift and turbulent river, nuddy and full of driftwood, and hailed

> Above us were the red "scoria-tipped hills," and the horses and cattle all sold on the South St. Paul market. had a better look; sleek, fat and more

"This is due to the pure-bred sires kept at the agency for use on the Indian herds," Mr. Fredeen told us; while Ed Hintz, a subscriber of The Tribune, ferried us over on the Newpta, his dress his sore and blistered feet, which little gasoline stern wheeler. He had to meeting began their long and intimate head her up stream against the cur-

We traveled the same road north-ward, in a cold May drizzle, but kept or when the mountain snows begin to

Muddy about a mile above, while Elbowoods is four miles from the ferry Teddy would say to this, by contrast catfish with trap nets, all along the station, Garrison, on the Soo Line, to

Buildings Brightly Painted.

The bright buildings, painted white boarding with green trimmings, are built around pupils. a square, army post fashion, with Stars and Stripes floating above, and a water tank standing sentinel. A big Pipestone, Minn. red barn looms up, with large machine sheds that house the tractors, thresh- Congregational school, came to Elbo-

ing machines and engines, and the im- woods from Denver. "Do you ever long plements of modern agriculture. The herd, consisting of about 130 Mrs. Case, who was showing us through head of pure bred Herefords, is maintained as breeding stock for the benefit "Never," s of the whole range. It had its beginning 11 years ago, in a small one of six cows and a sire. Stallions for breeding horses are also kept and there is a corral on the reservation for rounding up and branding the stock which is

We dined at the spotless hotel, and James clusion, however that most anybody on eduthen sought out the agent. Young Eagle, a full-blood Indian educated at the Fort Stevenson school, greeted us in friendly fashion. He has chose the latter vocation nearly fifty been there since 1910, and is the reservation chief of police. He enforces the style of life in the early days. decisions of the Indian judges, who try the offenders on the reservation.

Allotment Is 160 Acres. Each Indian is entitled to an allot-ment of 160 acres of land, which may be tilled as the individual sees fit, un-

der the supervision of the agent, The The Little Missouri joins the Big last allotment was made last year, and the lands now are becoming pretty well allotted. Some lands are leased to wheat The ferrymen catch channel growers who put big acreages under plow with tractors, and some of them shore. The agency lies beyond the to livestock farmers. Most of the alcottonwoods, 45 miles from the railroad lottees themselves are raising beef cattle and horses. Some are dairying. There are two government day schools on the reservation, besides the mission the women show their sewing, fancy boarding schools, all attended by 292 work, bead work, and basket making, pupils. When they complete the first Horse races and "bull-dogging" steers

four grades, they are sent away to the interest the younger men, government schools such as the one at

H. W. Case, superintendent of the blood Arikara, who has married a white

Minnesota to Plant 85,000

## Additional Acres of Alfalfa

paign for more alfalfa acreage all over

Counties that employ county agents are planting approximately eighty-five thousand additional acres in this important crop, over the reported state acreage of 80,000 acres in 1922 and 111, 000 acres in 1923.

Seed Requirements Met.

In several counties farmers are planting from three thousand to five thousand acres. Some of the counties, according to Frank Balmer, county agent leader, report that much of the seed being used was grown locally. It is possible that with the increased plantings Minnesota-will be able in future years to meet its own alfalfa seed re-

A corresponding increase is made in sweet clover acreage. This is planted largely for pasturage, and is Alway and the division of soils in agency in South Dakota after many Bismarck, in 1805, through west to the grown largely in the southwest, west

#### Many counties now grow enough

sweet clover to export the seed. Roseau county is a notable example, which shipped out 16 carloads of sweet clover seed in 1923. This was grown largely the finest gardens in North Dakota, acincome from this alone amounted to

In Fillmore county, the agricultural agent, C. L. McNelly, is stirring up an interest in alfalfa growing. said to be the county with the smallest alfalfa acreage in the state, Dairymen there paid \$27.50 a ton for alfalfa hay last winter.

#### Anoka Farmers Interested.

County Agent L. O Jacob of Anoka has also been active in selling the farmers there on the idea of growing alfalfa Extensive experiments by Prof. T. J. Anoka county have greatly increased

5. Dairy barn on the Peter Beau-champ dairy farm. He sells his cream in Garrison and is a progresfarmers on the reservation. He has a wife and five children, three of whom are in school, and is a "free" Indian,

for the fleshpots of the city," we asked

body could be a missionary," and so he

years ago. He writes in interesting

preaches at five other stations around

Hold Annual Fair.

is said to be Peter Beauchamp,

he sells in Garrison.

with vegetables the year around.

ry and are entirely self reliant.

bottom land along the river.

splendid shelter, in the heavily wooded

We drove out to the neat and attrac

woman, and has three children,

Farmer Well Equipped.

afternoon we called.

teachers. Dr. Hall

or citizen, allowed to conduct his own

1. "Scattered Corn," sacred keep-er of the Mandan Indian seed corn on the Fort Berthold reservation in

western North Dakota. She is the daughter of the last of the Indian

Corn priests, who regarded corn as

sacred and conducted elaborate rites and ceremonials to secure good

live influence among the agriculture tribes of the reservation. Photo by courtesy of Mrs. A. C. McCurdy,

and sons, who do no farming, ex-cept a little gardening. Her oldest son, James Bull Snake, expects to

start farming and has bought the

the reservation, a Gros Ventre chief who farms there and raises Here-

ford cattle and horses. He is a prosperous and well liked patriarch.
4. A group of Indian children of

the Fort Berthold Congregational Mission school at Elbowoods, en-joying an outing on the Big Mis-

3. Old Dog, one of the judges of

Minneapolis.

implements.

She is still alive and an ac-

Log house of Mrs. Black Crow

The farm lies two and a half miles from the agency, and has a frame ouse with good foundations and cellar, a granary, a log garage, and a

chicken coop. Mr. Smith last year owned 150 head

of horses, four cows, four calves, 20 chickens, one pig, 20 ducks and geese. He has a complete set of farming implements, a steam engine and a Ford automobile. He put in 160 acres "Never," she replied, smiling but emof wheat, 50 acres of oats and a twoacre garden. There is something doing every moment and the work is very inspiring." Mrs. Case assists in the school work.

He has another farm about eight miles from the agency on which he has a frame house, with cellar, and a barn. A white man is running this for scholarly and modest, and more than 78 years of age, was formerly an archihim on shares, growing oats, speltz and

One of the Indian judges, a well-liked and reliable man, is Old Dog, a full-blood, Grosventre chief, nearly 75 years has a frame house and a good barn, in good condition, and owned last year His daughter, Miss Deborah Hall, and eight head of horses and 10 of Herehis son, Robert and his wife, are asso-ciated with him in the mission work, in the Indian school at Wahpeton.

Old Dog planted six acres of wheat, six of oats, and a two-acre garden last year and had a sulky plow, drill, mowing machine and rake last year.

the reservation, and had the school boys and girls all out on a picnic the Bad Brave, a full-blood, 60 years old, lives in a comfortable frame dwelling with his wife, Otter, and their son, John, Glimpses of the successful farming of

about 26 years old. He had 23 horses of fair size and in good condition, 10 tons of hay, 150 bushels of oats and 100 of wheat, with the reservation and from the agent's reports. Every year they hold a fair in August, in a fine little fair grounds at plenty of corn and seed potatoes last Elbowoods and exhibit their cattle and

horses, corn and other products, while Besides these, John had 15 tons of hay, 150 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of Marquis wheat. John keeps 15 work, bead work, and basket making. norses, all of good size, and six cattle In 1922 he raised 1,500 bushels of wheat, One of the most successful dairymen

474 bushels of oats. Another full-blood who is a citizen is Byron H. Wilde, living 21 miles from the agency. He has one girl and two boys, all three in school, and is said to daughters and a son in the Garrison

High school. He is raising grade shortbe a reliable man and a good worker. Has Attractive Home. Mr. Wilde has a very attractive frame Beauchamp has a good line of farm house, with full basement and a front machinery, a substantial dairy barn and buildings. The agency report of one porch, a frame barn, granary, shop

garage, ice house, containing an ice supply, a well house, complete with ear's operations shows that he raised pump, and a log house for general use. 00 bushels of grain for feed, 30 tons of millet, and oats for hay, and stacked He has 50 head of horses, and winters 10 tons of prairie hay. He planned a eight. He winters, besides, 30 head of

amily garden of one and a half acres, cattle, two of which he milks. He has and intended to break another 15 acres also 40 chickens, three turkeys, eight hogs, and a family garden. Last year he carried over twenty-three tons He is said to be a substantial citizen and a good farmer with a regular in- hay, 100 bushels of wheat and 250 come from his cream and cattle which bushels of oats from the previous year.

There are besides these men, many other examples of Indian farmers James S. Dawson, Sr., has one of there who are independent and self rein only four or five townships, and the cording to the report, of which he is liant. David Ripley has 130 head of income from this alone amounted to very proud. It supplies two families cattle; Carl Whitman has 59; Justin The Spotted Bear has 104 head; Harry Gilfather and his son, William, who is sin- lette runs 68 head. Charles Huber is

gle, live with the two married brothanother, with 92 head. The family owns a threshing ma-If one wishes to see the Indian at chine, in partnership with a neighbor his best, getting along on his own re-and so have full equipment of machin-sources, cultivating the lands where grew the old-time Mandan Indian corn Besides a large number of chickens, long before the white man came, le they raise about 150 turkeys. The him make a pilgrimage to Elbowoods, barns are not pretentious, but have N. D.

Need More Land for Alfalfa.

If the present rate of s.eding alfalfa tive place of Thomas Smith, a half-lis maintained in St. Louis county, says blood whose son, Jess Smith, is a graduthe agent, the acreage available will ate of Carlisle. The elder Smith is soon be planted and it will be necessary said to be one of the most extensive to push land clearing harder than ever.

## inne Roosevelt Trained Her Verbal Barrage on C. E. Russell



Absolutely, Mr. Russell

And positively, too. There was no mincing words when Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, seen at the left, told what she thought of Charles Edward Russell. You see, Mr. Russell had decided that women's suffrage

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, right, didn't mince matters, either, when she appeared before the Senate committee on foreign relations.

Mrs. Anonymous, who tells about it in today's "Boudoir Mirrors," says it's a pity that the men cannot hear the women talk about them. But then, sometimes they do. The gentleman below, for example, appears to be listening in-possibly to just such stinging remarks as Mrs. Anonymous attributes to certain of her sex today.



Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

#### Next Mirror Reveals Alice Longworth and Political Hostesses

Roosevelt Robinson.

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Alice Longworth—who came in for considerable attention in "Boudoir Mirrors of Washington"—is about to be mirrored again.

This time it's Mrs. Anonymous who holds the mirror. The author of the "Boudoir Mirrors of America" series has chosen for her next Sunday's subject Longworth and the Political

Two other Roosevelts—Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—break into the limelight today, along with several other national celebrities.—Editor's Note.

Jordansville, in Herkimer county, New up to her quite a bit. She neighbors with them and can tell you off hand just how they feel about things.

"I have recently talked with all of my neighbors," she told me, "and I have discovered that the women of that village are profoundly interested in the ballot, and are eager to inform themselves in every practical way as to their duties and rights as citizens."

When she said that, somebody reminded her that such intelligence on the part of women was not typical. She told how the wife of a well-known millionaire looked up from her crocheting to where her husband was reading the afternoon paper and asked sweetly, "Dear, what are gompers?"

It's really too bad that the men can't hear how the women talk about them! If his they only could hear some of the speeches there that are made about them and some of the remarks at luncheon tables about town it is just barely possible they might mend their

> For example, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw got back from Washington the other day

she gave the most delectable account of that hearing.

#### That Flaming Oriflamme!

Harriet is very pretty-just as pretty and just as vivacious as she was in the old pioneer suffrage days, when James was written into history as the first "suffrage husband" to go along with friend wife to the annual suffrage conventions. James was a regular. He never missed a convention, and it was at the memorable one held in Nashville that some facetious person put Votes for Wo yellow hat, pasted side out, so that it stuck right to his shining bald head when he took off his hat! What a sight it was to see the dignified James walk the entire length of that aisle, at the brilliant opening meeting, with "Votes for Women" inscribed on his pink and shining head!

You see Harriet invited some of us to come to the Laidlaw home in East Sixtysixth street after she returned from that Senate hearing in Washington, to talk about how we are going to get men to do as we women want them to do. During the course of the evening Eleanor Roosevelt (Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt), persuaded Harriet to tell about what she said to the senators. Harriet really was very charming. She said it was quite evident to her, after that conference, that her cue was to give a light feminine speech as a sort of a filler between the ponderous things some of the men were prepared to say. Harriet's sarcasm is delicious and most effective.

#### She Told Them Naively

Quite naively she told the Senate comat a where she had just appeared before the mittee how the high school children had age of Senate committee on foreign relations and debated and decided some of these ques-

tions long, long ago, and how it did seem that the United States Senate should at least be as intelligent on such matters as school children. Then she added, with a serious look in her merry brown eyes, "But, really, I must say that some of the senators asked questions that were quite in-

GLO EDUCATIONS

The guest of honor that evening at the Laidlaw home was Lady Gladstone, daughter-in-law of England's grand old man, who was very pretty in a flesh colored charmeuse gown made quite simply. She wore no lewels, and though she said she was not a public speaker she did talk quite naturally and, as Harriet said of the senators, "quite intelligently." At the close of her talk a number of questions were asked her and it was quite evident that she is well versed in political affairs in her own country. Though she is a Liberal in politics, and Balfour a Conservative, she defended him when some one intimated that he had not done all he might have done in the interest of the League of Nations matter. She was not so complimentary of Lloyd George's attitude but paid a fine tribute to Ramsay MacDonald.

Being slight and dark Lady Gladstone appeared in interesting contrast with Eleanor Roosevelt, who is tall and blonde and who was wearing that night a narrow gown of black satin, shot with gold. The style served to accentuate her height and her blondness. The long train was forever getting in the way and seemed a bit out of place in an informal meeting for the discussion of purely practical and political matters. Finally Eleanor solved the difficulty by throwing the train over her arm and there she kept it, much to the satisfaction of many who wanted to shake hands

with Lady Gladstone and who were constantly stepping on it. Eleanor is not beautiful, but "Isn't Eleanor sweet" is what oné hears often whenever she appears.

#### Fashions for the Rostrum.

Speaking of that long black gown, and the train, and that sort of thing, reminds me of the bad dressing that one so often sees at public functions, especially platform functions when women are on exhibition for several hours and when people have just got to look at them whether they wish to do so or not. One wonders why Eleanor Roosevelt, who is tall and thin, wears long, narrow, black gowns, for example.

One is also moved to regret that Mrs. Robert Lansing, who was always so resplendent and beautiful in silver lace which, as the wife of the secretary of state, she wore so much, has now gone into browns -with pink skin and blue eyes and the loveliest of whitish grey hair. And silver and all the shades of grey seem to suit her down to the ground. Brown, on the other hand, tends to make her look dark and neutral. Do go back to greys and blues, Eleanor.

When Mrs. Lansing was on the platform recently with Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, one wished ardently that they might have exchanged costumes, for Cornelia, who always wears browns and reds and greens, was dressed daintily, but none the less severely, in the plainest black and white, with never a suggestion of color.

On that same platform was Mrs. Hoover, The color of her gown was in the right key but the lines were not so good for her. The dress was of black lace and it was worn over a dull silverslip. But the waist line was just where the Hoover hips are widest and gave undue emphasis to a noticeable tendency to over-plumpness in the figure of the interesting wife of our Secretary of Commerce.

#### Didn't Really Mean It.

Speaking of Lou Roover-how her plat-

first speech she made—and before that she had declined hundreds of invitations-was at the home of Mrs. Henry Dimmoch in Washington, just after that delightful hostess had persuaded Mrs. Hoover to take an active interest in the Girl Scouts. Mrs. Hoover was so embarrassed over making that speech to 50 people in a cosy private drawing room that we all felt sorry for her. She stammered and blushed and really mixed things up somewhat distressfully.

This was just after the Volstead act went into effect and she was saying how California was going to welcome some convention or other that was about to be held there. She wound up by saying "So I hope you will all come to California for this convention. I can assure you that you will find that the gates are down and the bars

But now! Well, Lou gets away with the biggest kind of an occasion beautifully Even the radio doesn't frighten her a bit. As a presiding officer she is quick-witted and graceful.

I wish we could get Lady Astor to come over and give us some pointers on how to dress for public speaking. She certainly knows the technique of this delicate art. Her platform dresses and her Parliament dresses are almost invariably black and white. This combination is not gray but when well done it is striking and smart. In fact, nothing is more attractive than soft and dainty white accessories to a dark costume, and Lady Astor has learned this and practices it to the nth degree. And Nancy is always good to look at, isn't she?

Come over, Nancy, and adjourn politics and prohibition for a while, just be your dear feminine self and talk to the dear feminine selves of us-talk to us about clothes-how to choose them, and how to

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Next Sunday: Alice Long No. Political Hostesses. Alice Longworth and the

# System Saves U. S. Taxpayers Millions Yearly

telligence of the leaders of both our great cribed national parties."
which "What has been the concrete result?"

#### Concrete Results

"The saving of large sums to the American taxpayer and a permanent check to methods of extravagance which would have wrecked any country less wealthy than the United States. Under the old system the holders of 43 different government departments submitted independent estimates every year to Congress with no supervision and each one apparently trying to see what was the greatest amount he had the nerve to ask for. What that meant you may gather from the fact that between 1890 and 1920 the executive department asked Congress for 23 billion dollars more than they Congress did its best, of course, to cut the estimates but it had neither the information nor the machinery to judge ac-curately what the real needs of any department were and enormous waste was inevit-

"Under the new system the President alone is authorized to ask Congress for money and all estimates must come first to him. These estimates are first reviewed by the bureau of the budget with the result that the budget for 1925, which is now before Congress, carries a total which is \$318,410,916.36 less than the amount re-

General Herbert M. Lord Says:

"There is nothing in the least mysterious or abstruse about a budget system. It simply means that we are applying to the biggest business in the world, the American Government, the ordinary principles of business which any worth-while mer-

chant practices.
"The budget has resulted in saving large sums to the American taxpayer and is a permanent check to methods of extravagance which would have wrecked any country less wealthy than the United States. "Under the new system the President alone is

authorized to ask Congress for money, and all esti-mates must come from him. These estimates must first be reviewed by the Bureau of Budgets. 'The budget system is a simple business prin-

ciple which no man in business would think of ignoring in the conduct of his private affairs and any form of government which deals with the collecting and expending of money is ordinarily a business

concern. If the principle of the budget system was applied by our states and municipalities it would mean a very great reduction in our burden

to give any exact figures, but the number of superfluous employes that have been let austral the amount control of the different departments."

"To what extent has the bureau of the budget succeeded in reducing the number of government employes?" I asked.

"I don't know that it would be possible of the properties of the propertie

additional economies may be effected along this line it must be remembered that many new government agencies have been created

service, while the internal revenue bureau and other agencies are still engaged upon work resulting from the war.

"If the budget system has proved such an excellent weapon for economy in the federal government will it not prove equally effective in the case of our various state

"Unquestionably," replied General Lord emphatically. "It is a simple business principle which no sane business man would think of ignoring in the conduct of his private affairs and any form of governments." which deals with the collecting and expending of money is ordinarily a business concern. If the principle of the budget system was applied by our states and municipalities it would mean a very great reduction in our burden of taxation. The budget system tem also is an excellent check on corruption and waste due to inefficiency. There is one important element which must be borne in mind, however, if a budget system is to be really effective. It must have a strong backing by the executive.

"Has the introduction of the budget system by the federal government had any effect thus far on our state or local gov-

#### Wide Interest Shown

"I do not know whether the example has brought any definite results yet but very great interest is being shown by a number of the states and cities. We have had a great many inquiries as to our methods of operation and the interest has not been confined to our own people either. foreign governments have asked for information."

source of waste in government operation which the bureau of the budget had uncovered and he replied promptly: "Lack of

"As an example of what I mean," he con-nued, "I might mention our foreign serv-In the course of our investigations we found one foreign city, for instance, where we had nine representatives of nine dif-ferent agencies of the government. There was no co-ordination of effort, with the re-sult that reports were being duplicated in the most extraordinary manner. There were four separate reports on finance, and in another case four separate reports dealing with the manufacture of a certain kind of paper. This situation was called to the attention of the President and an executive order was issued last month which put a stop to such unnecessary duplication of effort."

"No item is too small to escape the microscope of the bureau of the budget. As an example of the kind of scrutiny to which expense bills are subjected General Lord mentioned the cost to the government for author's corrections in proofs which amounted to \$240,000 in 1920, a large amount of money to pay for a little better grammar or a little improvement in literary style. Last year this bill was cut to \$164,-000 and, remarked General Lord, "we will bring the cost lower still this year if we split every infinitive in the language and commit every sin in syntax."

(Another interview on some big Ameri-can problem will appear in next Sunday's

Tribune.)
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THE BISON

#### can Society Moves for National Herd in Montana.

Through a bill recently ongress by Senator Joseph M. Dixo introduced M. Dixon ongress Montana, the American called upon the Government to a national herd of bison on the Indian Reservation, in north-Flathead Indian Reservation, in norwestern Montana. The society offers nucleus herd as a gift, if Congress v provide the land for a range and fer nucleus

recently issued annual report of the shows that the plan has been very lly thought out. A year ago the zation engaged Prof. Morton J. of Missoula to spend the summer ociety carefully organization Missoula to spend the summarianton making a thorough examination lathead Reservation, which now open to settlement, and of 1907 in making of the Flathead recommend a site for a national bison range.

Prof. Elrod's report is printed in full in the society's annual volume, and upon it is based the plan now before Congress.

Unfortunately the society came into

Prof. Error
the society's annual
is based the plan now before come
Unfortunately the society came into
existence just one year too late to prevent
the sale and removal to Canada of the
local land removal to Canada of the
Flathead Reservation grown up on the Flatneau and from thirty animals to a total to-day of 638 head, not counting between 200 and 300 head previously sold. The history of that herd, however, has amply demonstrated the fact that bison suitably located on the Flathead Reservation can live all the page round by grazing, and without being

on hay. The The site proposed for the new national herd is situated immediately north of Ra-valli, on the Northern Pacific Railway; national which is the station from which 398
were shipped to Canada last year. 398 bison ear. The ideal range desired contains twenty square miles (12.800 acres) of ridges and hills, miles (12,800 acres) of ridges and hills, nearly all of it too steep for agriculture of any kind and no value to any one save as grazing lands. In the ravines and water-courses there is an abundance of water, and sufficient timber to afford shelter for to afford shelter for storms. The grazing bison in the severest storms. The grazing grounds are abundant for the support of 1,000 bison, without the necessity of feeding them. The proposed ideal range has a frontage of seven miles on the Northern

Pacific Railway. Unfortunately, the Indians will have to be paid for any land that may be set aside for a bison range, probably at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. To accomplish this purpose, and to provide for fencing, Congress asked to appropriate \$30.000. If this pose, and to provide for tencing, Congress is asked to appropriate \$30,000. If this is done, the bison society will at once set about the task of raising funds for the purchase of a herd of from 15 to 20 bison, of pure blood, to present to the Government for the new national range. In comparison with the great sum that is being expended by Canada—between \$150,000 and \$200,000—for the purchase, transportation asked to appr done, the bison this expended by Canada—between stocked size. S200,000—for the purchase, transportation and eare of the Pablo herd, the sum now asked of Congress seems very small. In view of the object to be gained it is frivial. The American bison Society is backed by a managers and there is board of managers and to believe that it will make s campaign in behalf of t strong board of reason to believe there ke a very vigorous

One of the most the society's annu One of the most interesting features of the society's annual report is the bison census, which was made by Dr. W. T. Hornaday and completed on Jan. 1. Its summary shows the existence at this date of 1,722 pure-blood American bison in captivity throughout the world and 325 head (estimated) running wild. Of the latter 25 are credited to the Yellowstone Park and 300 to the region southwest of Great Slave Lake, in Canada. In the United States there are 1,116 bison in captivity, of which 508 are males and 810 are females. Of this total, 203 are calves that were born in 1907 Canada now contains 476 captive bison, of which 214 are males and 262 are females, 98 of the total interesting is the bison or Dr. W. T. features are females. Of this total, 203 are carves that were born in 1907. Canada now contains 476 captive bison, of which 214 are males and 262 are females, 98 of the total being calves of the vintage of 1907. Europe contains 54 male and 76 female bison, of carries are calves of the past year. The total

being calves of the value.

contains 54 male and 76 female bison, which 22 are calves of the past year. The grand totals for the world of captive bison are 777 males and 948 females; and of these 323 were born last year.

In 1903 there were living in captivity a total of 1,119 American bison. It thus that since 1903 the total net into the since 1903 the since 1 total of 1,119 American bison. It appears that since 1993 the total morease has been 603 head. If these were all owned by national or State ernments, the future of the species be far more secure than it now is bison would he hands.
The temporary in the animals tenure different owners! private ownership constitutes species renders the and danger establishment several national

necessary. imperatively advocating Congress before the herd the proposed n Montana. ablishment national northwestern the American desires the Bison Society of all persons who are once was valuable do is to our most conscan animal. onspicuous and va I. The thing to do and Representatives of Senator Dixon's to request

A good investment ave one-half of regular

Pay 1/3 De Balance in

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27 inches

Caracul 45 inches

\$59.50 (Motre )\$49.50(Ly

Value \$100

Value \$85

45 inches

Ponyskin 52 inches

\$50

\$59.50

Value \$100

Value \$110

30 inches

French Se

\$65

\$85

Value \$145

Value \$125

Aleutian

30 inches

36 inches \$145

\$135

Value \$200 Value \$225

Genuine Mink a

SEAL, 24 inches

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### B. Altmai

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WHEN ARRANGING FOR STOR THAT ORDERS BE PLACED FO ATIONS AND REPAIRS IN FUR CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF

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