

**THE SOPHOMORE BOYS**

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Fred "Tex" Rickard, of the Colville tribe from Daisy, Washington, is our class orator and a valuable member of the Reliance Society. He is on the engineer's detail and makes good at whatever he goes at.

William McCorkle belongs to the Warm Springs tribe and comes from Warm Springs, Oregon. He is a plumber by trade, pitches a good game of ball, is in the Reliance Society, is a type that "saws wood and says little." He is certainly a credit to his class.

Lawrence Crofoot, business manager of the class, is of the Colville tribe from Okanogan, Washington. He is the only farmer in the class and belongs to the Reliance Society.

John Davis, Cayuse tribe, hails from Pendleton, Oregon. John specializes in "sport" clothes, but talks little. He plays baseball and football for his class and is a member of the Reliance Society.

Tonashet, Washington, is the home of George Nicholson. George is one of the fastest on the track team, a Reliance member, sews in the tailor shop, and is reputed to be "girl proof."

Our class midget is Daniel Constantino, a Umatilla from Dallas, Oregon. Dan is a good machinist, a Reliance member, and good all-around boy.

William Lockwood Wall, a Crow Indian of Hardin, Montana, is a varsity member of the track team, being one of the best sprinters in school. He is on the printers' detail, plays in the band, is the class "shiek," and a Reliance member.

South Bend, Washington, sends us James Curwood Oliver. James is an auto mechanic and machinist, knows plenty of Indian legends, and writes them for the Chemawa American, and tells them for the Reliance Society. James says the Quinault tribe will be proud of him some day.

Leander "Bagwell" Wilson belongs to the Williamson River tribe of Klamath, Oregon. Lee has been on the varsity baseball team for three years, belongs to the choir and band, turns out some splendid pieces of carpentry work, and belongs to the Reliance Society.

Fred Munson comes from Nome, Alaska, and has an intense interest in electricity. He belongs to the Reliance Society, works on the engineer's detail and is an all-around useful Sophomore.

**MORE ABOUT FISH**

Joseph Kahklen, who contributed an article in our last issue on fishing in Alaska, begins in this issue where he left off in the last issue and contributes more along the line of his interesting fishing experiences of last summer. His article follows:

About last July 10th, eager to go out, we started out for the best place we knew of for fish. At this time I was working in the galley. We struck it just right so far as the fish were concerned, but everything seemed to be against us. Our power boat was in the bay and could not be used because the water was too shallow. Our boat was anchored with a small anchor, then we took our sein skiff and went to catch the

fish which we saw near a creek. Just as a haul was made a strong wind came up. No one was in the boat. We worked hard and fast, but lost most of our fish. Just then our boat started drifting toward the beach. What was to be done? I rowed and rowed, but had to give up. The boat was new and cost about \$9,000.00. We could do nothing! But good luck was with us again.

A man from one of the other boats came over to our boat to get some fresh meat, as he knew we had a supply. When the wind came up he had to stay on the boat. He did not know how to start the engine, but signaled to one of the other boats to help him and the boat was saved. We remained on the beach all this time until the wind calmed down and then our boat was returned to us. We were most grateful to the ones who saved it, for if it had been lost we could not have fished for the remainder of the season.

The biggest catch made was about 8,000 fish at one haul.

Many fish are caught in the traps, which makes it hard for the seiners. It seems that all the laws are in favor of the trapper and against the poor seiner. The traps are owned by the big canneries. If there were fewer traps there would be more fishermen who in time would live in Alaska. Increase in population of good people is what Alaska wants, and these people will, as a whole, have to depend upon fish for a living.

**THE "SUN" CURE**

"That all life has been and is dependent on the sun as it goes on through the ages emitting radiant energy has been known for a long time, but one of the most remarkable discoveries of the twentieth century is the fact that this light is very important in promoting physical development and more perfect nutrition in growing children, and in restoring health to diseased children and adults. This discovery was made chiefly through the study of rickets, a nutritional disease of children whose diet is not properly balanced. In this disease the bones grow, but do not become hardened and the results are weakness in muscles, discomfort, and a tendency for the bones to become bent, resulting in bow-legs, knock-knees, sunken chests, etc. This condition, extremely common in North America and middle Europe, is due largely to the lack of exposure to outdoor sunlight, thus depriving the body of the benefit of certain short rays called ultra-violet rays.

"The importance of the rays is seen from certain experiments. Chickens kept from hatching-time indoors in an airy room, but without direct illumination, remained stunted and infantile in appearance, while a group of similar age kept under the same conditions and on the same food, but allowed out of doors in the sunlight each day, developed into perfectly normal birds.

"Sunshine and outside air have proved their worth as important aids in the prevention and treatment of many forms of tuberculosis. Pure sunshine has given the best results; but in cloudy weather and in fall and winter when the number of hours of sunshine are fewer, sunlight lamps have become excellent substitutes."