

Kaw's College-Bred Woman Chief to Boss Curtis Home-Coming

Indians Planning Big Feast
for Tribesman.

PONCA CITY, Okla., July 27.—When Senator Charles Curtis, republican nominee for the vice presidency, comes back to the Kaw reservation late this month to receive the congratulations of his own people, the Kaw Indians, he will be greeted by a festival in which the primitive and the modern are strangely blended.

Primitive—because the ancient form of Indian feast will be followed, in which the food is cooked over open air fires and men and women sit apart while they eat.

Modern—because the chief of the Kaw tribe, who will preside over the festivities, is a woman—Mrs. Lucy Taylah-Eads, a full-blooded Indian.

The elder members of the Kaw tribe can look back to the senator's boyhood, when he lived with them like any Indian youngster. One of them, Forest Choteau, says that but for an accident Senator Curtis would never have left the reservation but would have grown to manhood as an Indian.

Quits Indian Life

During the 70's, when the federal government was moving the Kaws from their Kansas reservation on the upper Neosho to their present reservation, Choteau says, Curtis, a small boy, had a sudden impulse to desert the caravan.

"He jumped from one of the wagons and ran back," says Choteau. "If that had not happened Charlie would have grown up just like the rest of us Indians."

Young Curtis went back to the city—and grew up as a white man. The Kaws are making great plans for a tribal feast in the senator's honor. It will be held just as such ceremonies were held centuries before the white man came.

The Kaws, like all the other plains Indians, are great ones for feasts; no one who ever attended one would take much stock in the traditional Indian "factuality."

The feasts always start with a great barbecue. The food is always the same; probably the menu has not varied much in centuries. There is beef soup with potatoes, boiled in big iron kettles; barbecued beef, prepared over open fires, black coffee, and "sawaw bread."

"Sawaw bread," explains Chief Lucy Taylah-Eads, "is made just like biscuit dough but without shortening. It is cut into strips to the cooking of doughnuts. All

Indians consider it the staff of life, and all Indian women have it and squares and cooked in kettles of boiling lard or grease, similar at home frequently."

Members of the tribe pass the soup and coffee in big pots and the barbecued beef and sawaw bread in big hampers, permitting each guest to help himself. Men and women do not eat together, and the older members of the

tribe insist that in any ceremonial discussion that may ensue the Indian language be used, with an interpreter present to translate for the younger members who can speak only English.

The woman chief of the Kaws is a noteworthy character. Her father was a full-blooded Kaw and her mother a full-blooded Pottawatomie; and when they died, in her infancy, she was adopted by

CHIEF LUCY AND HER ASSISTANT



1—One of the few pictures ever taken of Lucy Taylah-Eads, woman chief of the Kaw Indian tribe, of which Senator Curtis is a blood member; 2—One of the Kaws' outdoor dining rooms, like those in which the Curtis feast will be held; 3—So-Jum-Wah, sub-chief of the Kaws and Lucy's lieutenant in tribal affairs; 4—Some of the Kaw women who will join in the welcoming festivities at the Curtis homecoming.

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Chief Washunga, leader of the Kaws. The old chief sent her to Haskell Institute, and on her graduation she went to New York City and became a trained nurse. Some years later she returned to Oklahoma to marry John H. Eads, a young white business man.

When Chief Washunga was frozen to death in 1908, no successor was elected. But as Oklahoma became more thickly set-

Nominee to Visit Reserva-
tion in Late July.

led, and the tribe began to have business relations with outside firms, it became necessary to have a chief who could sign legal documents and negotiate with the white men. So, recognizing Mrs. Eads' alertness and intelligence, the Kaws made her their chief.

The Kaws have not been a thrifty people, and they have not been nearly so fortunate as their neighbors, the Osages. The Osages were pitched into great wealth when oil was discovered beneath their tribal lands; but the land of the Kaws contains little or no oil, and is not exceptionally good for farming. In 1905 the land was allotted to the individual Indians in shares of 405 acres apiece; but most of the Kaws have by this time sold their property, and many are in bad shape financially.

The Kaws for 20 years have been trying to get the federal government to recognize their claim for approximately \$15,000. They claim that when they sold their old Kansas reservation in 1873, they were to have received \$125 an acre. All they actually got, they say, was 10 cents an acre which went to buy their present land in Oklahoma.

Nearly every member of the tribe—even those accounted "full bloods"—has a strain of French blood. Many French fur traders and voyageurs came among the Kaws in the days when the French ruled Canada, taking Indian wives and rearing large families in the wilderness. In the Kaw tribe today there are many Franklers, Clevelers, De Lamos, Choteaus, Pappans, and others, who can trace their lineage back to early adventures who came down the Mississippi shortly after La Salle. In the French and Indian war which preceded the American Revolution the Kaw tribe sided with the French and sent a detachment of men to aid the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne. The detachment arrived there just too late to take part in the fight with Braddock.

Senator Curtis—whose family on his mother's side were Kaws—and his sisters were given allotments of tribal lands in 1905, and today the Curtis family holds about 2500 acres. It is not very good land and is used largely as a cattle range, although some of it is farmed by tenants.

World's Most Famous Curls

Are
GONE!Mary Didn't Shed Single
in Bobber Shop.

NEW YORK, July 27.—"Oh, my beautiful hair!"—that was Mary Pickford's exclamation when the first of her golden curls fell prey to the snipping scissors of Charles Bock, New York hair dresser.

She then settled back in the chair heroically while Bock snipped again and again, and the most famous curls in the world were laid solemnly, one by one, on a table.

"Just let me touch my last curl," Mary entreated when there was only one left. With a caressing gesture she drew it slowly between her fingers. Then there was another snip.

Finally Bock handed Mary a mirror and asked for her verdict.

"It's marvelous," she cried delightedly. "I'm glad the curls are gone. I'm going to be grown up now."

Bock said, however, that she really looked even younger than before.

"She has a long cut," he explained, "very feminine. Nothing severe or boyish would suit her. It comes nearly to her shoulders but curls up to make the softest possible frame about her face. She left the cut entirely to me, and I studied out one that would suit her personality rather than conform to the general mode."

"Her hair is fairly long in the back, long enough so she could roll it up and have a foundation to pin her curls back on if she ever wants to give the effect of long hair again in a picture."

"America's sweetheart" has parted company with the long golden curls you see in this picture. Admired by picture fans more than a decade, the curls went back to Hollywood from New York in a box rather than under Mary Pickford's hat, the other day. Secrecy shrouded the operation—perhaps for fear on Mary's part that the nations would get out an injunction to prevent it, or something like that. Mary doesn't expect to appear in films any more as a juvenile. That's why she did it, 'tis said.



Here you see the result as Artist George Clark conceives it from description of the "Mary Pickford Bob" by the hair-dresser who did the bobbing. The bob really is longer than it looks, for the ends of the hair are curled up for a shortening effect. Mary carefully saved the curls the hair-dresser cut off. A movement now is expected to have two or three of them placed in the Smithsonian museum beside Lindy's plane, as something on which to pin the hearts of Mary's countrymen.

Another Ex-Dictator Bites The Dust
BELA KUN, WHO QUIT THE TAILOR BUSINESS TO RULE "RED" HUNGARY, NOW IS IMPRISONED OUTCAST

By MILTON BRONNER
(NSA Service Writer)

LONDON, July 27.—Bela Kun once sat cross-legged on a bench and piled a needle, sewing pants. Then he piled a pen and wrote impetuous messages to the great powers of Europe. Once he ruled the state of Hungary. Now he is in a Vienna prison cell, his one aim of comfort the assurance that he doesn't have to go back to Hungary to be shot or hanged.

Once by a wave of his hand he sent dozens of men to prison. Now he faces a prison sentence himself.

That's part of the story of one of the strangest and most sinister figures thrown up in Europe during all the mad-house period that followed the end of the World War.

Believed a Soviet Propagandist. Today, after many years of freedom and revolutionary activity in Soviet land, Kun is in the hands of the Austrian police, who caught him slinking around in the streets of Vienna. Ostensibly, under an assumed name, he was conducting a commercial business. Really, they think, he was running a propaganda and revolutionary bureau for his Bolo masters in Moscow. He soon is to be tried in the Austrian courts on three charges:

Conspiracy for forming a secret society in Austria and communicating with secret societies abroad. False registration. Returning to Austria without permission after expulsion.

The full story of Bela Kun remains a riddle to this very day. He was born in Hungary and was by trade a tailor. What he did during the World War is not known.

DOWN, UP, DOWN



Czechs, Rumanians, and Jugoslavs and at first won some successes. Then the Rumanian army made a steady advance towards Budapest. At a last meeting of his followers, Kun resigned the leadership of the soviet. He made an impassioned speech in which he made two predictions:

First—That no succeeding government would dare turn the proletariat out of the homes of the idle rich.

Second—That Hungary would have a white terror succeeding his

own regime, which had been branded all over the world as a red terror.

Then Kun fled to Vienna. In Hungary governments succeeded each other with kaleidoscopic rapidity. There was a white terror, as Kun predicted. But his other prediction did not come true.

Succeeding governments did dare to turn the "proletariat" out of the homes of the "idle rich." Many of these proletarian leaders were hung to the nearest lamp post. Many were shot. Others were sent to

prison for long terms.

Finally order was restored and Admiral Horthy was made the regent of a kingdom without a king, which is what it is today.

In the meantime, Kun remained in Vienna. But on demand of the allies he was expelled from there in July, 1920. He was allowed to go to Russia where he was given various jobs.

The other day when he was arrested in Vienna, Hungary demanded his extradition to answer for crimes under the red terror. Austria promptly refused. Therefore, the worst that he faces is a term in prison for violations of Austrian law, and then deportation.

His next trouble will be that Russia is the only land that will have him. And to travel there, he will have to cross Czech and Polish territory. Those countries may not be over-willing to allow the tailor fire-brand on their soil—even in transit.

Auto camps in Douglas county are above the average for the state in respect to sanitation, water supply and cleanliness, according to Dr. DeWalt Payne, county health officer, who is spending a great deal of time during the tourist season making regular inspections of the camps.

"From reports that I receive through the health department and through conversations with other officers, I believe that the Douglas county camps for the most part are well above the average standard throughout the state," Dr. Payne said today.

"With but one exception every camp in the county now has a supply of good, pure water. This one camp is now preparing to improve its water supply, so that there will be no further danger there. In some cases it has been necessary for the camp owners to go to considerable expense to obtain good water for the use of the patrons, but they have willingly put in the needed improvements in order to provide complete safety for the tourists who stop with them."

"In nearly every camp I also find excellent systems for disposal of garbage and refuse. Air and fly tight containers are provided,

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"In nearly every camp I also find excellent systems for disposal of garbage and refuse. Air and fly tight containers are provided,

and the grounds are kept clean at all times. The sanitary systems of the various camps are also to be commended.

"I find that in practically all camps the owners and managers are anxious and ready to cooperate in every possible way to provide clean, sanitary and safe accommodations for their guests. There are, of course, always a few who raise objections, but these are usually to be found in the smaller camps."

"It is very noticeable in my rounds of these camps that as I go into the better, well-kept, clean camps, the proprietors always report a good business. On the other hand, the poor camps are failing to make a profit. It is plainly evident that money spent for camp improvement is profitable, for those places that have good accommodations are drawing a big business."

"I find that in many instances the charges at the camp grounds are as high, if not higher than for hotel accommodations, yet the tourists are willing to pay the price if they are given the service."

Dr. Payne is making frequent tests of the water supply of the various camps, and is making regular inspections to determine the sanitary conditions.

CLUB STANDINGS

(Associated Press League Wire)

Pacific Coast League.	Won	Lost	Pct.
Sacramento	18	7	.720
Hollywood	18	7	.720
San Francisco	14	11	.560
Oakland	13	12	.520
San Jose	13	12	.520
Los Angeles	11	14	.440
Portland	7	18	.280
Seattle	6	19	.240

American League.	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	68	25	.708
Philadelphia	59	36	.621
St. Louis	52	47	.525
Cleveland	44	53	.454
Chicago	42	52	.447
Washington	42	54	.438
Detroit	38	56	.404
Boston	37	56	.398

National League.	Won	Lost	Pct.
St. Louis	60	34	.638
Cincinnati	56	40	.583
Chicago	55	40	.579
New York	49	38	.563
Brooklyn	48	46	.511
Pittsburgh	46	46	.500
Boston	27	59	.314
Philadelphia	23	62	.271

LOCAL NEWS

Business Visitor—O. C. Welkel of Dillard was in this city Thursday afternoon looking after business interests and visiting.

Here From Medford—F. Stanford Jones, formerly of this city, is here from Medford visiting and attending to business affairs for a few days.

Mrs. L. W. Averill (Edna Jones) formerly of this city, passed through here yesterday afternoon enroute from her home in Portland to southern points.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hiney and son, Gene, left yesterday by motor for Greater Lakes and northern California points to visit for several days.

House of David Torn Again

by Trouble King Ben Left

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 26.—The turmoil that "King Ben" Purnell created during his life lives after him.

The House of David, much-attacked cult that the long-haired leader took through an endless round of trouble, notoriety and the seclusion, is still in a ferment, although Purnell himself has been in his grave for months.

Latest in the chain of rows to disturb the colony is a bitter fight between "King Ben's" widow, Mary Purnell, and H. T. Dewhirst, lawyer-member of the sect, for control of the remnants of the once-powerful organization.

Dewhirst has been gathering the reins into his hands. And now "Queen Mary," as the colonists used to call her, has filed suit in the circuit court here for an injunction to restrain Dewhirst and his aides from selling colony "literature" which does not bear her name. When Purnell lived, all the tracts, pamphlets and dodgers distributed by the colony was in the name of "Mary and Benjamin."

Mary's suit is a counter-attack to an offensive originally launched by Dewhirst. The board of control, which Dewhirst controls, not long ago voted to oust Mary as a trustee. The three or four hundred members of the colony are said to be about evenly divided on the matter.

Fist fights and rioting have marked clashes between the rival factions, and Governor Green of Michigan is considering asking the courts to appoint a temporary receiver until present litigation involving the future of the colony now before the supreme court of the state, is decided.

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