# ALL ANGLES OF EDUCATION UNDER DISCUSSION AT CHEMAWA MEETING

**Noted Educators at Institute Describe Work Being Done at Indian Schools and Instruct Teachers in the Most Modern Methods of Dealing With Intricate Problems Encountered.**

BY HOWARD HALL.
Superintendent Salem Indian School, of Chemawa.

THERE is now in session in Chemawa, Or., a summer institute for the employes of the Indian Service in the Northwestern states. Six of these institutes will have been held at Haskell, Lawrence, Kan.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal.; Chemawa, Or.; Tomah, Wis., and Rapid City, S. D., on the closing day, August 28th. The institute has been a recognized factor in educational work for more than a quarter of a century. Commissioner Sells and Supervisor of Schools H. B. Peairs, appreciating the splendid results that have came from them two years ago, have had in their minds and hearts a strong determination to have these institutes, which are now in session, the best ever held, not only in the Indian service but in any system of schools. No expense of time, effort and money has been spared in preparing programmes and courses which will be a distinct and beneficial help toward increasing the efficiency, loyalty and co-operation of the 6000 employes in this service.

The institutes in 1916 have a special emphasis in that a new course of study is being introduced into the Indian schools. Although attendance is not compulsory and the expense of coming must be borne by each employe personally, the attendances have averaged from 225 to 400 at each institute. Each session has been under the direct supervision of Supervisor Peairs and his assistant, Supervisor Coon. The former has spent 30 years of his life in the Indian work, and no man could know Indian schools better than he. The latter, while a recent acquisition to the Indian school work, has been connected with the public schools of our country and the Philippine educational work for a long number of years. He has been a close student of industrial education, not only in America, but in Germany, France, Switzerland and Japan. These supervisors have secured the very best talent from the universities, agricultural, normal and extension schools to conduct the various departments of the institutional work. Special attention was had to secure men and women who knew the industrial and agricultural conditions peculiar to the given locality of each institute.

Honorable Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has visited each institute and entered closely into its life and sessions. His strong personality, splendid democracy and forceful delivery of his convictions and purposes have done more to secure good results from the institutes than all other forces together. Every employe who has heard him received a strong impression that he is a subordinate to a great leader, who is thoroughly inspired with the true advancement of the Indian in all lines which will make him a worthy citizen and a strong co-worker with all true Americans. There is no doubt but that the several thousand men and women who have heard him at these institutes will return to their work imbued with a new hope, a stronger courage, a purer inspiration and an absolute conviction of the future work necessary to successfully civilize the red man. The appreciation of the Commissioner and his leadership is fully attested everywhere he goes by the unanimous indorsement not only of those who work with him, but by the splendid citizenship who keep in touch with what he has done and it yet trying to do.

A summary of the advancement in the Indian work during the past three or four years, as given by the employes at these institutes, is hardly creditable to those who have been engaged in other walks and who have given little attention to the Indian and his life. The achievements have been remarkable and in many instances revolutionary and far reaching in their effect. It will not be out of place in this article to epitomize a few of the accomplishments solely for the knowledge of those who do not know what is now taking place to raise the Indian to our standard of civilization and righteous living.

**Health.**

When Mr. Sells became Commissioner in 1913 he found the impression very prevalent, not only in his department, but all over the country, that the Indian was a "vanishing race," and that in a few decades more he will have wholly passed out of our life and activities, hence it was not necessary to have a work and propaganda which would prepare him for a permanent citizenship and place in our National life. The Commissioner would not accept this as true, and at once began to secure accurate vital statistics to ascertain just what the life conditions of the Indian had been in the past and were at present. While he found these conditions appalling, they were not wholly discouraging, and showed no obstacles which could not be removed with a humane and sympathetic organization and work. From that day the regeneration of the Indian as to health has been the paramount issue under his regime. It has taken several years with arduous labor and a maximum of publicity to convince Congress and the citizens of the United States that the Indian is not a dying race and that true humanitarianism demands that we save them and prepare them to take their proper place in our citizenship. It was found in carrying on this work that there were many special interests in the 24 states concerned with Indians who were the authors and sympathizers of the idea that the Indian was a sick man and could not live much longer. These interests were deadly anxious to have him sick that they might secure his lands and resources at a minimum price. Had Commissioner Sells found that the Indian was a dying man and that it was impossible to save him, his policy as to Indian affairs would have been wholly different. He is too good a business man to build and conduct costly schools for the education of children who are dying and to spend millions of dollars in an honest supervision of property when its owners will not live to use it, and to keep a great corps of physicians and hospitals in active service when their work was futile and accomplishing nothing.

Two dreaded diseases were found to have a strong hold on these people—tuberculosis and trachoma. These were the two to be first noticed. A medical and educational campaign was immediately begun to eradicate tuberculosis and trachoma where possible, and where not possible to stop their spread. The commissioner influenced committees of Congress to his belief and convictions and as a result $200,000 was given him for the erection of hospitals and sanitariums. This money was not spent in the building of a few costly hospitals, but was scattered over much territory in small buildings, costing from $5000 to $25,000, thereby reaching a maximum amount of patients with this money. Although the time was short for an actual demonstration of the efficiency of these hospitals, it was demonstrated that their work was justified and Congress has recently again given a like amount. When this is spent, practically every reservation and school will have hospital and sanitarium facilities. In addition to these facilities, the department has 182 physicians, 81 nurses and 78 field matrons who devote their time and talents to improving the health and sanitary conditions on the Indian reservations and in Indian schools. The above named forces are supervised by 30 specialists who travel over the 24 states concerned, devoting their entire time to the health, eyes and teeth, especially, of the Indian children. These traveling supervisors are required to keep in touch with the rapidly increasing knowledge of all measures which tend to check the spread of disease and to suggest to the department appropriate ways and means for improving the health and sanitary conditions of each locality visited. They visit all the schools, teaching to the young students the vital truth of right living, the worth of health and strength and the prevention of those deadly diseases, which in the past have been permitted to make great inroads on the schools and reservations. The work done by these men has encountered many difficulties which have gradually been overcome, as former dependence upon medicine men is still strong in many places and it has been a hard work to get the Indians' confidence. This is now being done rapidly and the number of cases treated by the physicians is increasing and hospital and sanitarium treatment is being sought more and more as their worth is demonstrated. On account of the insanitary life of the old Indians who will not change their ways so readily, as much as was hoped for has not been accomplished in stopping the spread of tuberculosis, but in most of the Indian boarding schools trachoma is no longer a problem. Experience has shown that where control can be had over the children, and where careful and persistent work is done, the disease can be prevented and cured. No chance is lost among the camp Indians to constantly exploit the value of operation and treatment of trachoma and many Indians are now seeing the specialists and taking advantage of the opportunities offered. Seven well-equipped dentists are now traveling over the Indian country taking care of the teeth of all school children.

Commissioner Sells is firmly of the opinion that every Indian baby has a right to be born under proper environment and every inducement is now being offered to the Indian mothers to avail themselves of nursing and treatment than can be given in the school and reservation hospitals, wherever available and a vigorous campaign to "save the babies" has been inaugurated throughout the entire Indian country. By this means many mothers are able to return from the hospitals to their homes in a strong and healthy condition and with a knowledge of how to properly care for their babies, and this is a great factor in reducing infant mortality and thus perpetuating the Indian race.

**Industries.**

Perhaps more attention to the curing of the Indian of his dependence and preparing him to make his own living has been done under this administration than has been done during all the former administrations together. It is the firm conviction of the Commissioner and the department that the Indian's future is in agriculture and stockraising. He is a large property owner, and this property consists of agricultural and grazing lands. While the Indian as a whole must be educated in agriculture, he is naturally a herdsman and a shepherd. In Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states a large per cent of the allotments are devoted to farming, and the Indian is being taught to use his lands in this work. In Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada and elsewhere the Indian lands as a whole are not suitable for farming, except in small areas which can be irrigated, but are more or less suitable for stockraising. These people are being taught and encouraged to raise cattle, sheep and horses. The successful results both in agriculture and stock justify the time and work that have been given to the extensive supervision of these two industries. A few actual examples will illustrate the splendid work that is being done, and the co-operation the department is having from the Indians themselves. Three years ago one reservation had 2800 acres cultivated. Today this reservation has more than 15,000 acres under cultivation. The prosperity and happiness that this work has brought to the people of this reservation are so apparent that in a short time every family on it will be prosperous and successful makers of their own living. On another reservation the profits secured from a tribal herd were more than $200,000 in 1915. This herd and its profits will grow from year to year through experience and education until these people, once poor, will be rich and affluent.

The Navajos, the great sheepmen of the Indians, have increased their incomes in the last three years more than threefold, and they are today as happy, contented and prosperous people as can be found on the American continent. Another reservation has collected in grazing fees $30,000 in excess of that which had been secured before. Irrigation plants of small and large magnitude have been built and improved wherever practicable in the arid region. Under an active regime 80,000 acres is now being put under water on one reservation in order to save water rights which have gradually been taken from the Indians by the whites. A constant, active, commonsense supervision is now being extended to all the agricultural and grazing sections of the Indian country to increase the agricultural and stockraising activities, so that within a few years the Indians may be wholly self-supporting with a guaranteed assurance that their future life will be one of reasonably hard work, prosperity and happiness. The department is in full accord with the old law that one must earn his living by the sweat of his brow, and little encouragement is given to the man who wants sustenance and rations from Congress. Little help is being given except to those who are indigent and sick. None of these, however, are purposely neglected.

No trouble is had by the department in its agricultural and stockraising propaganda with the poor Indian. He is ready and is willing and anxious to accept anything which will improve his life. So much cannot be said of the Indian who has inherited great wealth from his resources. He is the one who is defiant, disobedient and slow toward adopting those laws and measures which will benefit him and his country.

The department realizes that a prosperous and happy home rests not alone upon the husband and father, but that the wife and mother is the great factor in these two essentials, hence it is bending every effort to educate the Indian women to a better home life. Seventy-eight field matrons now visit a large majority of the Indian homes, bringing about better housing and sanitary conditions, and stimulating the women to do development along modern and sanitary lines by precept and example. The matron spends her entire time teaching the women how to take care of her home, how to improve her cooking, how to make vegetable and flower gardens, how to dress and keep her children, in fact to teach her all things which enter in the home making. These field matrons will be increased in number until every Indian home is directly and constantly under the supervision of some good woman who has the true missionary spirit.

**Schools.**

There are 60,000 Indian children of school age within the United States. The educating of a large number of these children is cared for in the public schools, in 34 non-reservation schools, 126 reservation boarding schools, and 228 day schools. A goodly number of pupils have been enrolled in the public schools of the various states, and the relationship between the public school authorities and the Indians has been very satisfactory. In most communities there is little opposition to the enrollment of healthy children in the white schools where public school facilities are available, and Indian parents are not owners of taxable property, the Government now pays a reasonable tuition. In some schools Indian children are admitted without tuition, even though their parents pay no taxes. It is the conception of the present Administration that public schools offer the better educational facilities for the Indian. Public schools are a better melting pot. In them the Indian child comes in actual and intimate contact with the white children with whose future he is to be so closely connected. The natural lack of confidence, timidity and slowness of the Indian are more rapidly lost in the public schools than in his own. The competition in public schools partakes of the competition in after life. Becoming a successful part of this competition in school prepares the Indian boy and girl for the later competition in the business and social life of the state in which he will live. Where public schools are not available it is the intent of the department and the Government to increase the number and capacity of Indian schools to cover every demand made for these 60,000 children.

It has been the conviction of leading educators in the Indian service for several years that the schools have not met the requirements placed upon them and have not done the work in preparing the Indian children for life that was required and expected of them. Mr. Sells had been the Commissioner only a short time until he, too, felt the lack of unity, co-operation and adhesion in the educational system of the Indians. Each reservation and each school had in a large measure its own courses, plans and facilities. When the supervision of a reservation and school was given to another man this necessitated a change in all school conditions to conform with the peculiar eccentricities and fads of the new superintendent. After a two years' study of the schools, the Commissioner decided to place all schools under one concrete system, with a uniform course of study, requirements, rules and regulations. In 1915 he called a committee of his leading educators to Washington, who from their knowledge and experience prepared a tentative course of study which is now being successfully introduced in all Indian schools. This course of study takes care of every phase of Indian education and covers the day schools, reservation boarding schools and non-reservation boarding schools from the kindergarten department through the entire 12 years given in the larger schools. This course has not only been received enthusiastically by the 6000 employes, but has met a splendid reception in educational systems other than the Indian service. Many high authorities have pronounced it the greatest industrial course ever prepared. Notably among these are the Chicago University and the famous Manhattan Agricultural College, Kansas. Both of these institutions, with their experts in education, reviewed the course after it left the committee and before the report was published. The demand for copies of it from all parts of the world demonstrates the need of it, not only in Indian schools but in other systems. It is confidently expected by the department and its employes that the new regime of education will revolutionize the Indian life and character within a few years, and will accomplish more within the next 12 years than has been accomplished heretofore in generations. The result of the course is that the hand of the Indian is trained equally with his mind. This training begins when the child enters the kindergarten at five or six years of age and continues every day, week and year until he finishes his education. The new course is perhaps the greatest piece of constructive work ever sent forth from any department within our Government.

**Liquor.**

In the past the Indian has more readily accepted the vices than the virtues of the white man. His greatest vice has been the use of liquor. This deleterious poison has done more to retard the mental and physical advancement of the red man than all other forces put together.

Mr. Sells had been the Commissioner only a few weeks when he issued a circular declaring the above facts to be true and that from that time forth every activity of the Department and its employes, together with all National and state, civil and judicial powers must be used to entirely eradicate this evil from the Indian life and character. The Commissioner warned the employes that they could not be successful teachers of temperance and sobriety unless they were prominent examples themselves, and that in the future the 6000 employes must refrain from all use of liquors that were intoxicating. He has enforced this rule strictly, and has removed from the service a number of employes who would not obey it. The Commissioner has reorganized the force of liquor suppression officers, and he has now a large number of men working under Supervisor Larson in all sections of the Indian country assisting local officers and courts in the enforcement of Congressional statutes against the sale of intoxicants to Indians. To secure a better enforcement and more convictions he has dug up old statutes and treaties. The most prominent piece of work that has been done was making one-fifth of the State of Minnesota dry under the Chippewa treaty of 1855. Two recent decisions from the United States Court will make the enforcement of the statutes prohibiting the selling of whisky to the Indians easier. One is that whisky cannot be sold to an Indian although he is an allottee. Another is that beer is placed in the same catagory as whisky, wines and other intoxicants. Reports come from practically all of the reservations that the use of liquor by Indians is decreasing and that the boot-legger and blind tiger are not so bold as formerly, and have been wholly driven from many fields. This work will be continued by the Commissioner and his employes until every drop of liquor is driven from the Indians' reach. Congress appreciates this work, and has recently shown its interest by appropriating $150,000 for its continuance—$50,000 more than last year. This appropriation passed both Houses without one dissenting vote. All true citizenship and all forces are in sympathy and co-operation with the Department in this fight except those interests which receive a direct profit from selling liquor to the Indians.

**Property.**

Besides caring for the health and educating the Indian, the Department has no mean work in supervising and protecting his property. The Indians of the United States have 68,000,000 acres of land which must be supervised While a large per cent of this is found in the arid and desert regions and is of little value except for stockraising, millions of acres are as valuable and full of resources as can be found within our country. The Indian has $5,000,000,000 feet of commercial timber yet standing which must be supervised as to contracts, cruising, manufacturing, etc. The Indian has $28,000,000 worth of stock and cattle which must receive their proper attention from the department and its supervisors. Some idea of the magnitude of this work will enter the reader's mind when the grand total of all the Indians' property is given to him as about $700,000,000.

Under the Government's policy of holding the Indian and his property in trust, all of this immense amount must be wisely, honestly and economically supervised and cared for. Much of the time of the Commissioner and the courts must be spent in protecting the Indian and his property against unscrupulous men and interests, who are constantly striving in nearly all sections of our country to secure ownership and control of this immense property at values not equitable and just to the Indians. Fortunately for the Indian, the better citizenship of the United States is in sympathy with him and his progress and gladly holds up the hands of the Commissioner in his efforts to protect them and to save for them their wealth and resources until they have reached that state of civilization and business acumen which will justify them to handle it themselves.

**Ultimate Results.**

It is confidently expected that if the same progress can be secured in the future as has been made within the past three years, within 10 years the Indian will be largely self-supporting and no longer a burden upon the Government. A number of reservations which formerly cost the Government many thousands of dollars each year in supervision and protection are now self-supporting. Their resources as to minerals, oil, grazing lands, etc., under business administration are producing such incomes as to more than pay all operating expenses of the supervising officers. This good condition is expected to spread rapidly to other reservations, so that, as said above, practically all will be self-supporting within 10 years. It is the earnest effort of the Commissioner and every employe connected with the service to rapidly prepare the Indian to take his proper place in our National life, a worthy co-worker and competitor of the Anglo-Saxon. When this is done the Indian Bureau will have accomplished its purpose and will close its doors. When this is done the citizenship of the United States can justly feel that it has at last given the Indian a square deal and paid to him some of the debts which it has so long owed him.

**PIONEER WOMAN IS BURIED AT SHELBURN.**

**Mrs. Mary E. Gibbons.**

ALBANY, Or., Aug. 12.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mary E. Gibbons, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Miller, at Shelburn, August 4, had been a resident of Oregon for the past 33 years. The funeral was conducted in the Catholic Church at Shelburn, August 7, by Rev. Father Arthur Lane, of Albany, and interment took place in the Miller cemetery, near Shelburn. Many people from this city, where Mrs. Gibbons was widely known, attended the funeral. Mrs. Gibbons, whose maiden name was Mary Ellen Harrington, was born in London, England, in 1851. In the Spring of 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons located in Gilliam County, Oregon, and resided there continuously for 23 years, residing between Condon and Mayville. They took a prominent part in the upbuilding of that section of the state. In 1906 they came to Linn County and purchased a large farm near Shelburn, where they have resided since.

**MOTOR RACE THROUGH SANDS PROVES THRILLER.**

**HENRY KURTZ WINNING MAIN EVENT AT LAST SUNDAY'S "INDIAN" PICNIC.**

The Indian Motorcycle Picnic, held last Sunday in Dabney Park, on the Columbia River Highway, was a huge success, about 150 motorcycle enthusiasts attending.

The first event of the day was the race against time in the sand on the beach of the Sandy River, in which Henry Kurtz and Ernest Long tied for first place, each winning a prize.

The second event was a race between Long and Kurtz, and this time Kurtz won. The sand made riding very difficult and a lot of spills taken by the riders furnished amusement for the crowd.

Ice cream, lemonade and hot frankfurters were furnished by the committee in charge, consisting of Howard Lystul, J. E. Hook and P. J. Wyatt, Indian agents, and W. J. Finke, of Ballou & Wright, distributors for the Indian.

It is planned to make the picnic an annual event.

**Klamath Falls Hunter Hurt.**

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Aug. 12.—(Special.)—Syd B. Evans, a grocer of this city, suffered a severe injury to his right hand this week when one of the barrels of the double-barreled shotgun with which he was shooting sagehens exploded. The accident occurred in Langell Valley, in Eastern Klamath County. It is not believed that any bones were lost, although the thumb and fleshy part of the hand were terribly mangled. A piece of the gun barrel as large as a nickle lodged in his hand.


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| $1000 | N. Y. Pianoforte, grand... | $195 | $275 | Jenny & Co., old model..... | $ 50 | $850 | Steger & Sons, small grand.... | $565 | $250 | Pianola, mahogany..... | $ 25 |
| $325 | Kimball-Heinze, oak..... | $145 | $450 | Singer, mahogany upright.... | $287 | $1100 | Weber Grand, ebony..... | $495 | $300 | Conrad, upright, fairly modern.. | $ 65 |

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| $125 | Chicago Cottage Organ..... | $ 25 | |
| $135 | Loring & Blake Organ..... | $ 28 | |
| $375 | Kneisel, mahogany..... | $238 | |
| $350 | Hallett & Davis, modern..... | $145 | |
| $350 | Thompson, 1915 model..... | $215 | |

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# AD CLUB TOLD TO STIR UP PEOPLE OF OREGON

**James L. Duffy Reports on Eastern Trip and Then Calls Upon Organization to Pitch in and Start Business Boom Without Waiting for Others.**

A CALL to arms to the Portland Ad Club to gather the forces of the state into co-operation which shall make for the true development of the resources of the state, was issued by James L. Duffy following his report on the National Convention of the Admen, which he delivered at the meeting of the club Wednesday.

"To my mind," said Mr. Duffy, "there are two classes of people who are dangerous to a community, the knocker, and the man who is continually kidding himself along and thinking he is doing something, when in fact he is doing nothing but talk. A lot of us have been kidding ourselves along, thinking that business will get better, but doing nothing to make it better, waiting for the other fellow to do it.

"There are enough of the right kind of men in this club and in this room today to arouse our citizens to a realization of the urgent needs of our community; bring co-operation out of chaos, beget harmony instead of petty jealousies, help get those freak laws off our books that are keeping out legitimate enterprises.

"We can start a movement to put our farm lands on such a basis that a man can farm the land and make a decent living off of it, and not have to pay all his profits in interest and taxes.

**Knockers Can Be Killed Off.**

"There are enough of us to kill off the knockers and make the truthful booster again honored in the land. Real estate men say there still is cheap land here. If that is the case, let's advertise. Most Easterners think we have nothing but $300 to $1000 an acre land. I don't agree with Victor Murdock that we have too many millionaires in Portland. Would that we had a few more of them, of the Benson and Yeon type.

"But let this and similar organizations set themselves to so mold public opinion that the man of wealth, especially he who made his 'pile' by what the single taxer calls 'the unearned increment of wealth,' the rise in real estate values, who does not employ a good proportion of that wealth in enterprises that help in the upbuilding of the community, shall become a pariah and an outcast from the society of real men who have red blood in their necks and are not afraid to say what they think.

"We have a wonderful opportunity as a club to do big constructive work for our state. We should and must co-operate with and heartily support our Chamber of Commerce, and we must work with all other civic organizations. But the Ad Club has a distinctive duty to perform, in addition to fostering the movement for truth in advertising, and that is to advertise our state, to hold old markets and create new ones.

"Victor Murdock and many others from outside have told us to advertise our wonderful resources and scenic beauties, and that work is distinctly the function of the Portland Advertising Club; advertising for factories, advertising our factory products, and creating a National demand for our goods. We can do it.

"We already have made a splendid start in the matter of our scenic attractions. The Berger-Jones Pictures sent East under our auspices have had a tremendous advertising value. They have made known to Eastern people our great Columbia Highway and have drawn thousands of tourists to our state.

"One day while in New York I picked up an evening paper and this is what I read: 'Portland shames New York.' The article went on to tell how Multnomah County, in which Portland is located, is worthy of emulation by New York County and city, in making their Riverside Drive improvement. The article told how Multnomah County had just opened to the public a great boulevard 42 miles long, and paved like a city street through the Columbia River gorge in the Cascade Mountains.

**Achievement Is Related.**

"The fact that stands out is that Multnomah County has spared no expense to take advantage of every scenic opportunity offered by one of the most magnificent combinations of mountains, canyon and river, to be found anywhere in the world. It has thrown out flying buttresses to carry automobiles around sheer cliffs, and has pierced mountains through with cloistered tunnels that no bit of nature's masterpiece may be lost to vision.

"The natural obstacles to the development of New York City's shorter Riverside Drive are far inferior to those encountered along the Columbia Highway. And yet Portland with her comparative handful of people has shamed New York.

**Ad Club Must Get Busy.**

"Our opportunity is here. We should look upon our membership in the Ad Club as a privilege. We should remember that the true worth of our club is measured by the constructive work we do for our city and state. We can all be evangelists just as well as 'Billy' Sunday, preaching the gospel of truth, of better business, and of beautiful Oregon.

"The time for talking and waiting for the other fellow to help us is past. The time for doing is here right now, if we are ever going to make anything of our state. Boys, we've got to peel our coats and get busy. We must think and act and give freely of our time and effort, through the Ad Club as a medium, for the upbuilding of our community."

**WOODBURN CITIZENS PRESENT OFFICER WITH HANDSOME MOUNT.**

**MAJOR EUGENE MOSHBERGER AND PERRY.**

PALM CITY, Cal., Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Major Eugene Moshberger has a new saddle horse, "Perry." Perry was presented to the Major by the citizens of Woodburn, Or. He was purchased in Southern California by Major Moshberger with funds given by the Woodburn people, as it was not found possible to get just the horse wanted before the hasty departure from Oregon.

Company I, of Woodburn, of which Major Moshberger was formerly Captain, gave him a complete riding outfit. Perry is a fine sorrel, and was broken for and saw service with the San Diego police department.