

Example of What Indian May Become Who Seeks Best, Avoids Worst

BEN HUR LAMPMAN ON SEVEN MILES OUT

Oregonian Star Writer Finds Ella McMunn's New Book Very Fine

(Ben Hur Lampman is one of the Portland Oregonian's star writers. He has read "Seven Miles Out," Ella McMunn's new book, and the following is what he said about it, on the editorial page of the Oregonian of last Sunday.)

Ella McMunn has published another book. It is a thin little book and trails, so much so that Ella would not call it a book when she typed on the envelope, in which mine came, this legend: "Booklet from Ella McMunn, Salem, Or., R. F. D. No. 8." And this is a route, so it is told, that winds somewhere in the vicinage of Lake Labish—a strange name, and not without a certain sorcery. It is Ella's second book, and dearly kindred to her first, which was quite as thin as this one, and as fraught with that delicate intimacy of sentiment, and of frankness, which distinguishes all that Ella writes, or has written, or shall write. And it is called "Seven Miles Out," which we take to be an allusion to the distance at which it was written—from any town, you comprehend, and from theaters, and crowds, and the laughter and philosophy of people who, even as Ella McMunn, delight in the weaving of the printed word, the sketching of verbal pictures, the inky perpetuation of a fancy.

Here and there in her book, though she is always Ella McMunn, and all her tales are of the farm whereon she has lived so long, looking outward somewhat wistfully at life, is the introspective candor of Thoreau—that singular attention to commonly unregarded detail, in visual things as in one's own heart, which claims fellowship with the reader and is not denied. But there is naught of the cynicism that was found near Walden Pond. The flowers of Lake Labish are gentler blooms, albeit often faintly sad of hue. And do you not know Ella McMunn? Have you never read her? Here are the opening paragraphs of the essay on "Poor Ella," with the warning that you must not assume it to be one of self pity—for it is not:

Yesterday morning when my mother called me, I could detect a note of alarm in her usual formula, which, for all the years I can remember, has been, "Child, do I hear you?" She came out of the kitchen, calling, "Child, Child," before I could roll out of feather bed and announce that I was on the way.

"I kept calling," she said, "because I thought you were dead." And I remarked very sternly, "That was no way to do." You should have fortified yourself with a great breakfast, before looking around for any "wows."

I am sure that you would find as I have, in reading of Ella made nests for the hens, day of windy rain—when feathered dissembler of all pretended to be in anness of haste. Eggs are eggs like Labish, seven miles out of the conversations she had with her mother, who in several has always round Ella in-able. And of the hinges which she hoped to transform her mother's box to a cedar chest, and of how devils possessed them. And of the pet lambs that, so soon as they were loved and had been taught love—being warmed to this comprehension by the glow of a human heart—beated thinly and were away to those far, fair fields where clover blooms forever. Of the dogs that are both friends and children to her, and that are called "Bobbie" and "Bow Wow" and of how Bow Wow quite forgot his jealousy and ministered to Bobbie in an hour of pain. Yea, of sundry matters and incidents such as these.

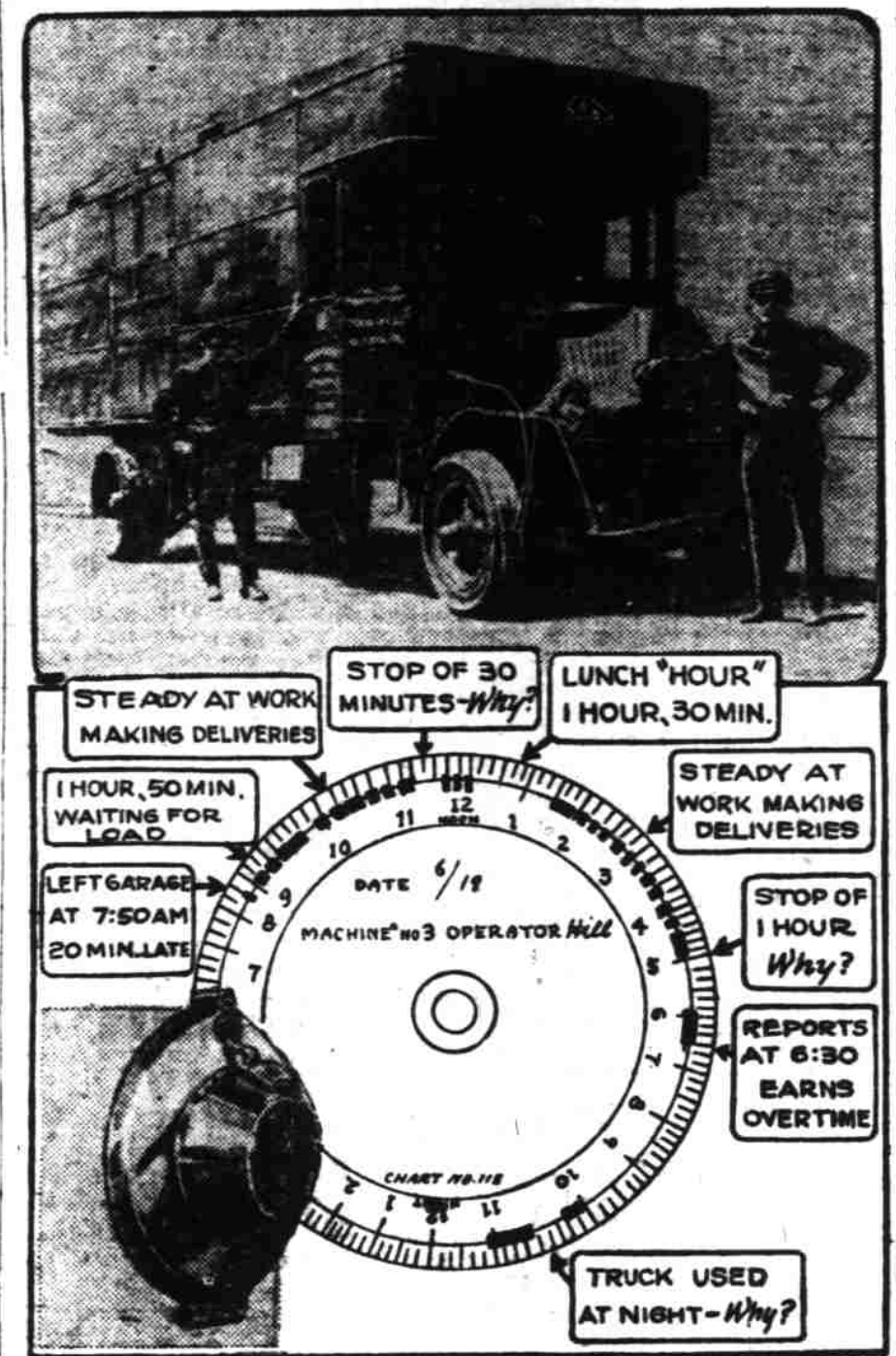
One need not be amazingly clever to understand this book that Ella has written. It is such a relief not to have to be clever, nor even to be constrained to pretense. If you are attended by sympathy her book will flow smoothly away before your grateful eyes, like the current of a gentle stream. It ought to, in any event, for it is the heart of Ella McMunn.

HEN DECIDES OWNERSHIP

LAFAYETTE, La.—Judge G. A. Martin has won a reputation as a Solomon because of his wise judgment in several cases. Here is an example: Two negroes were squabbling over the ownership of a hen. Judge Martin listened carefully, then said: "Balliff, produce the hen." The hen was brought in from where it had been confined. Then the judge carried the protesting hen to the middle of the street on which the rival claimants lived, and turned her loose. It clucked indignantly for a moment, then walked to one of the two hen houses. "That hen knows her own home," said the judge. "Case dismissed."

Experts say that there may be an automobile war next year. We're going to do the best we can to keep our old driver out of the trenches.

Silk Trucks Guarded by Intricate System Against Bold Thieves



The incredibly valuable loads of silk trucks that above are guarded from robbers by a system permitting drivers to follow only main highways and regulating their every movement. Scores of policemen watch trucks of the Silk Association of America and the device shown below records each truck's operation.

FARMERS' SPENDING NEEDS OVERHAULING

Inadequate Support Makes It Impossible to Secure Best Results

Improved opportunities for spending money effectively as well as for making money are required to hold good farmers to farming, Dr. C. J. Galpin of the United States Department of Agriculture said recently in an address before the Third Annual Bankers' Farm School at Fayetteville, Ark. Doctor Galpin, who is in charge of the work in farm population and rural life in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, outlined what he described as a "great social engineering job," and denied emphatically that a farmer if he learns by experience the comforts and advantages of life would cease to be a farmer.

Doctor Galpin declared that under the present merchandising system 20,000,000 farm people are scattering their patronage among trading posts in 39,000 small towns, small villages, and hamlets, which because of inadequate patronage and cutthroat competition do not provide farmers the quality and variety of goods which are available to city people. The remaining 8,000,000 of the farm population have adequate trading centers.

"The present 39,000 and more of trading posts," he said, "are not capable of taking care of the modern wants of farmers for goods. The volume of business for each post is too small; the necessity for each farm family to travel in divers directions to several trading centers in order to get the quota of goods needed is most wasteful. It is intolerable to expect a farmer who has modern scientific techniques for producing and getting income to depend upon an antiquated, ox-driven, merchandising system to furnish him goods in exchange for income."

Doctor Galpin characterized the services and facilities for rural health, schooling, and religious worship as "in deplorable shape the Nation over." He said, "It is notorious that the farmer's health is not safeguarded adequately by rural organization of medical care, and that the cost of such medical care as he gets is exorbitant in comparison with its value. Competent doctors, clinics, hospitals are concentrated in towns and cities out of the farmer's reach. Public health supervision covers less than 20 per cent of rural America. The whole health situation for 20,000,000 farmers is as primitive as the ox and wooden plow."

"The need of better and cheaper rural schooling is a commonplace to educators. Church facilities constitute the most deplorable single rural social situation. Inadequate, religious education and training for farm children, bitter sectarian division, and destructive competition characterize large rural sections of the Nation."

Doctor Galpin declared that one great principle involved in modern merchandising, health, school, and church facilities is "sufficient volume of business per unit of operation." "That is," he said, "for merchandising, a sufficient num-

NEW YORK — (AP) — Adventure lovers who mourn the days when knights met villains in combat have only to climb into the driver's seat of a silk-laden truck and swing into the open road. Sooner or later they'll find adventure in abundance.

Silk in the raw state has a huge fascination for criminals. And the thieves who specialize in silk robberies are plutocrats in their profession. They often spend hundreds of dollars on equipment. Rope ladders are used to pass by the burglar alarm. High speed bits, expensive electric drills, and an automobile are tools of the trade.

Because of the thieves' skill a protective system of its own has been devised by the Silk Association of America. It shields 500 trucks traveling thousands of miles of highway in five eastern states, but the machinery is little in evidence. Here is how it works:

Along a main highway a huge truck rumbles. As it approaches a cross road, the traffic policeman begins to register attention. His eye follows the truck. He notes driver and helper. And he keeps watch until the truck vanishes from sight.

Had the truck swung off the main road, or had its driver acted

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WHITNEY L. BOISE DOING GREAT WORK

Native Son of Salem In Big Movements For Building Greater State

"Oregon Business," the magazine of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, in the January number, has as one of its leading articles a deserved tribute to Whitney L. Boise, brother of R. P. Boise and Mrs. J. H. Lauterman of this city, and well known to all old residents here. The article was written by J. K. Truebridge and is as follows:

Land settlement work will in time make Oregon a very great state, says Whitney L. Boise. If it does, much of the credit must go to Mr. Boise, for he has been chairman of the land settlement work of the Oregon State and Portland Chambers of Commerce since the work began.

"Why do you do such work?" Mr. Boise was asked.

"Just for the sake of the development of the state," he replied. "The development of the state has made valuable the lands which my father and my wife's father owned. I believe I owe something to Oregon to pay back. Oregon has been kind to our people."

"This," Mr. Boise went on, "is the last part of the globe in the temperate zone which has not been developed, and I believe the greatest development of the future is going to take place in the Pacific northwest. The one-family diversified farm, with the use of electricity, is not only going to be highly profitable, but it will make the joy of living greater than it ever before has been in the farm life of the world."

Mr. Boise makes trips to all parts of the state in the interest of land settlement. He is known in almost every community in Oregon. The value of his services and that of his co-workers may be judged from the fact that more than 3200 families have been located on Oregon farms through the chambers of commerce campaign. These families brought with them new capital in excess of \$12,500,000. They are occupying 75,000 acres of land, the greater part of which was not previously in profitable production.

Mr. Boise's family background is of unusual historical interest. He was born in Salem in 1862. His father was Judge R. P. Boise, who came to the Pacific coast via the Isthmus of Panama in 1850. His mother came to San Francisco on the record trip of the clipper ship "Flying Cloud," which sailed from New York to San Francisco in 89 days. Judge and Mrs. Boise were married in San Francisco in 1851.

W. L. Boise graduated from the University of Oregon in 1889. He lived in Salem until 1884, when he came to Portland. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and practiced law in Portland until

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DAIRYMEN ANNUAL MEETING PLANNED

Excellent Program Arranged For Joint Gathering At Fairview

When Oregon dairymen meet for their 35th annual association meeting at Fairview, February 1 and 2, they will have a program that is in reality a report on results obtained or in prospect from use of special investigational funds, these were appropriated by the legislature since 1919 for use by the Oregon experiment station on dairy problems.

The meeting this year is combined with the Multnomah County Breeders school under the auspices of the state college extension service. By holding the two together a program of interest to all dairymen is possible and a large attendance is assured, says J. Luscher, Gresham, president.

Remarkable progress has been made in finding methods of controlling infectious abortion through investigation made possible by the special funds, reports P. M. Brandt, secretary of the association. Through knowledge thus obtained the college herd has been freed from abortion, and other herds have had the method applied with such apparent success that the livestock sanitary board is considering a plan of putting it into effect throughout the state.

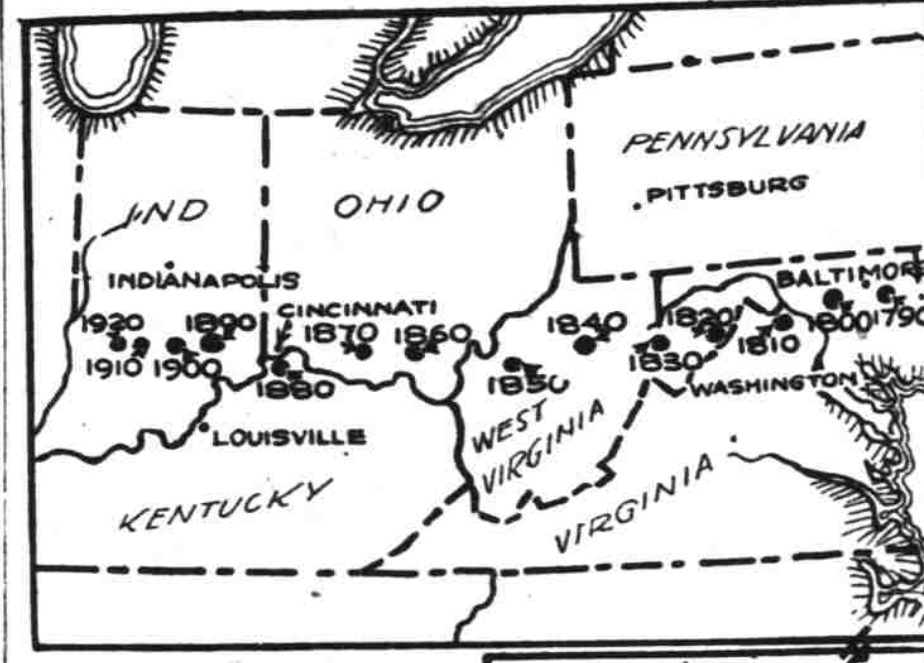
Problem of sterility, nutrition, use of minerals, and pasture utilization and values are being studied now with progressive results. These have a prominent place on the convention program which follows in full:

- Wednesday, February 1
- 10:00—Call to order, minutes; appointment of committees.
- 10:30—"Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs of the Cow," Dr. B. T. Simms, Oregon Experiment station.
- 11:30—"Preventing Breeding Troubles in the Bull," Dr. W. B. Coon, Forest Grove.
- 1:15—"Sterility in the Female," Dr. C. R. Dosham, Oregon Experiment Station.
- 2:15—"Feeding Minerals," P. M. Brandt, Oregon Experiment station.

- Thursday, February 2
- 10:00—"Infectious Abortion," Dr. B. T. Simms.
- 11:00—"Economic Loss from Abortion in a Good Farm Herd," C. C. Dickson, Sheff.
- 11:30—"Livestock Sanitary Board Program for Abortion Control," Dr. W. H. Lytle, Salem.
- 1:00—"Needed Dairy Legislation," J. D. Mielke, dairy and food commissioner.
- 1:30—"Pastures—How Cost Can Be Reduced by Good Ones," Dr. I. R. Jones, Oregon Experiment station.
- 2:15—"Care of Freshening Cow and New Born Calf—Udder Troubles," Dr. B. T. Simms.

Business Meeting. Adjournment.

CENSUS BUREAU SEEN SOUTHWARD TREND IN POPULATION CENTER



The United States center of population probably will remain in Indiana for another decade after the 1930 census, but gains in Texas, Oklahoma and Florida probably will pull it southwestward. The upper map shows the movement of the population center since 1790 and the lower map the movement in the last few decades. W. M. Stewart (below), federal census director, forecasts a national population in 1930 of about 124,000,000.

Industrial expansion of the south and extensive development in Texas, Oklahoma and Florida is regarded by officials of the census bureau as likely to give a southward pull to the population center, which was placed by the 1920 census at a point about two miles straight west of Whitehall, Ind.

The westward movement which continued at a rapid rate from the time of the first census, in 1790, until 1910 is likely to be still further retarded by the industrial movement to the cities, but population gains in California, Washington and other western states may offset the cityward trend enough to keep the general progress toward the west.

The movement westward reached its height in 1860, when the center of population jumped 80 miles in a decade, from West Virginia into Ohio. The movement northward was most pronounced in the decade following, when it swung 13 miles to the north. The progress between 1910 and 1920 was northwest for 9.8 miles, while the decade preceding 1910 brought a movement 39 miles northwest.

Experts in the census bureau point out that an increase in population in the south and west will affect movement of the population center more than a larger increase in the cities of the middle west, because of the nearness of the latter to the present center.

W. M. Stewart, director of the census, forecasts a population of about 124,000,000 for the United States in 1930. The figure in 1920 was 105,710,620.

Labor-saving machines developed by its own men will speed up the work of the census bureau in the 1930 count, and more enumerators and tabulators will be employed than before. It is estimated that 100,000 enumerators will be required to handle the count in the 500 census districts—15,000 more than the number employed in 1920—and that more than 6,000 persons will be needed to tabulate returns at Washington.

The bureau plans to collect in 1930 figures on distribution, including wholesale and retail sales of all goods at market points, to supply information on marketing and selling. As in former years the census will embrace figures on population, agriculture and manufacturing.

proclivities, but they are brought about by their environments—bad associates, bad examples, ignorance, erroneous teaching, or no teaching at all of realities and right-living.

A. P. STRAIHO, Kleckit, Wash., Jan. 20, 1928.

ANYWAY IT GOT BY COATSVILLE, Pa.—"My friend was sick, he was hungry and he wanted some hot dog sandwiches, ice cream and pie, so I started to Coatsville to get him the eats," so declared a man arraigned in police court on a charge of driving an auto without a muffler on the exhaust, the machine creating a great noise. "Was the muffler on the car when you started?" "Yes, sir, but I was in a hurry to get the eats I didn't realize that prevents crimes, for instance when I eat it." He was persons rarely inherit criminal charges.

As to parents with their children gloating over such newspaper accounts of atrocious crimes, it only serves or should only serve as an opportunity for the parents to make favorable impressions on the minds of the children to discourage them in committing crime. In the Hickman case, a parent should have said to the boy or girl: "Well, if ever a man needed hanging he is one that does. And that's what he'll get, else sent to the insane asylum for life. My, it does seem a person should have more sense than to do such things; for crime don't pay, but instead they are degenerating and bring about trouble and suffering. Indeed, it is an established fact that those who commit crimes must suffer for it in some way in the end; if not in this world in the next or both. This is what the Bible teaches, etc., etc."

In fact, it is such teaching a hurry to get the eats I didn't realize that prevents crimes, for instance when I eat it." He was persons rarely inherit criminal charges.

lapse between the two, but the detail of what will be the high-light features remains to be worked out. The projected exposition will cost \$30,000,000, the promoters estimate. Chicago raised \$10,000,000 for the Columbian exposition. The 1893 fair sprawled over 666 acres, and that of 1933 will cover upward of 700 acres.

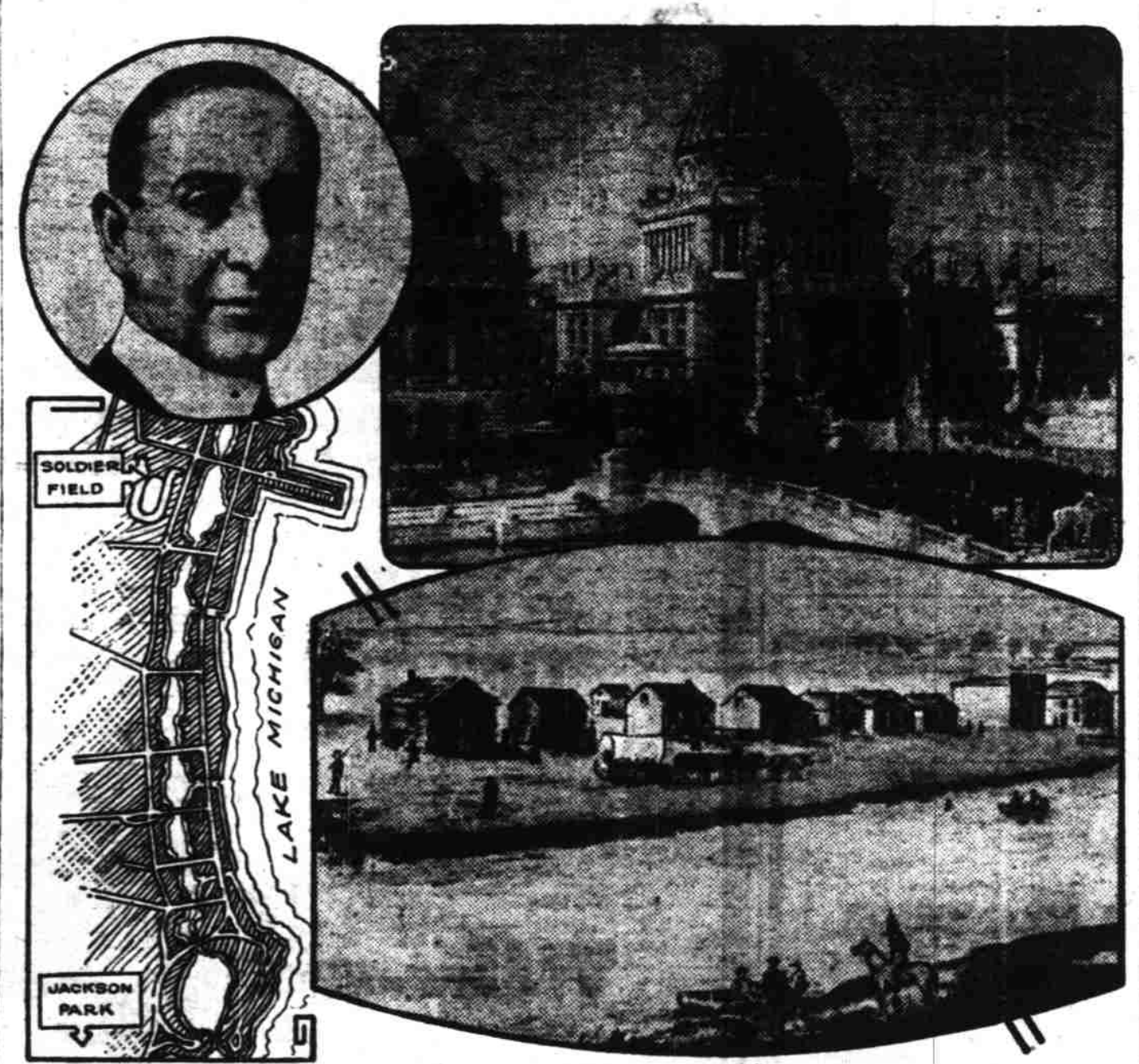
The second fair, according to present plans, will be held in

veled at the great machinery hall, were made giddy by the towering ferris wheel or gazed at the glittering midway 35 years ago.

Chicago's second world's fair has been incorporated and launched upon its formal way, with Rufus C. Dawes, banker and brother of Vice President Charles G. Dawes, as president.

Substantially the second exposition will attempt to show the world's progress in the 40-year

CHICAGO PLANS \$30,000,000 EXPOSITION



To celebrate its centennial in 1933 Chicago plans a world's fair greater than its famous Columbian exposition in 1893. The event will be held in Grant Park and on five artificial islands along the Lake Michigan shore (see map), on one of which Chicago will be recreated as it looked in 1837 (lower right). Rufus C. Dawes (inset) heads the exposition committee. Above is the administration building of the 1893 exposition, long since razed.

By L. A. Brophy. (Associated Press Feature Editor) CHICAGO—(AP)—The glory that was Chicago's in 1893 is going to be re-created in 1933.

In the 35 years that have elapsed since the World's Columbian Exposition Chicago has burgeoned into a city with 5,000,000 people within its metropolitan reach. It is planning another world's fair on a scale that would stagger the imagination of the throngs who mar-

STRANGE CAREER OF FAMOUS INDIAN

Dr. Carlos Montezuma, Who Once Visited the Salem School At Chemawa

(The Chemawa American, the weekly newspaper published at the United States Indian training school, has been printing a series of articles on "Famous American Indians." The one appearing in the current issue, of Jan. 25, is by Joseph Alexander, Chemawa student, as follows:)

There are few stranger careers than that of Carlos Montezuma, a full-blooded Mojave-Apache Indian. The history of his life reads like a thrilling chapter from a dime novel. "Captured in a massacre which almost wiped out his tribe, carried off into slavery, sold to an alien, educated among those whom he had been taught to regard as blood enemies, and then to win high honors at the hands of his benefactors" was Dr. Montezuma's life in a brief statement.

Dr. Montezuma was born at Weaver's ranch, a short distance from Superior, Arizona. He was dragged about the first two or three years of his life from one place to another, as his tribe was in continuous warfare with the American soldiers. During that time he was alternately carried from the Grand Canon country to the lower reaches of Senora, Mexico. Just as it appeared that his life was to be cast in a more peaceful channel the most stirring episode of his life occurred. Arrangements were made whereby his tribe was to enter into a truce with the government. While men of the Mojave-Apache tribe were counseling with the army officers, a raiding party of Pima Indians swooped down upon an unprotected camp of a large number of women and children, which was located a few miles northeast of Phoenix.

The Pima band killed all the women and children that were unable to escape. A few fleet-footed ones ran and hid and in this way saved their lives. As the Pima band was riding away the boy began crying and they found him and did not have the heart to kill him, so they took him to their village, a short distance south of the Gila river in the Salt river valley.

Dr. Montezuma's parents were victims of this massacre. He was then little more than a baby. He was kept by his captors until he was four or five years old. As a child he then attracted the attention of a Chicago man who was touring the country and he purchased him from the Pimas for thirty dollars. He took him and gave him all possible educational advantages. He graduated from the University of Illinois, then from the medical department of the Northwestern University and honors at Chicago and took up the practice of medicine in that city where he practiced for some twenty-five years. At the time of his death he was recognized as an authority on intestinal disorders.

He was also a physician in the Indian service for some years, during which time he was for two or more years at the Carlisle Indian school.

Dr. Montezuma passed away on Jan. 31, 1923, at McDowell, Arizona, where he had gone hoping to recover from tuberculosis. His last illness was brief. The climate of his birth state did not help him as it was hoped it would.

Funeral services were held at the First Baptist church in Phoenix, at which Major York, of the United States army and a personal friend of Dr. Montezuma, Colonel McClintock, state historian of Arizona, and Reverend Dr. Percival, spoke. The day following his remains were interred at McDowell. At his funeral Dr. Percival said in part:

"The life of Dr. Montezuma symbolized for us the wonderful relationship between two peoples, the red and white, the Indian and the American, the first and the last American. His life links together in a marvelous way the past and the present of our country. Its oldest savagery with its newest civilization. He was not an old man and yet within the half century of his life he has run all the gamut of primitive tribal life, of savage warfare and massacre, of capture and slavery, of travel across the great plains to the cities of the east, where he grew up with the metropolis of the middle west, studying in our schools, learning the lessons of the streets of the big city, fighting the battle for higher education, that he might go back into the slums of the city and the reservations of the west and help heal and uplift his own people and the newer immigrants to these shores. He saw the worst of our civilization, but he chose the best.

"His life becomes a two-fold lesson to us today. To the Indians in Fish Creek canyon. We got he is an example of what any Indian may become who will avoid the worst and seek the best in our civilization.

"To the American he is a reminder of what capacity the Indian possesses.

"His life says to us: 'Give to

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