

Do You Miss Some Indian Boy Faces This Year; They Are In Uncle Sam's Garb Fighting Huns

Thirty-Nine Local Indian Boys in Military Service; Indians of Reservation
Have Taken \$26,000 in Liberty Bonds

When the United States Government, in April, 1918, declared a state of war against Germany, only a few of the Umatilla Indians evinced much interest in the matter. It is true a large number of the younger generation of Indians are able to speak and read the English language, and such Indians are usually subscribers to their papers and magazines. They, of course, keep in touch with current events as well as do white people, but a large percentage of the full blood Indians are unable to read and write and must necessarily depend upon others for information concerning the news of the day.

It was not long, however, after war was declared, until the Indians learned the real significance of it. They were immediately, in the spring of 1917, called upon by the government to increase the production of their gardens and to put into cultivation parts of their allotments which had lain idle and become foul.

They were urged and directed to increase their individual herds of cattle in order to augment the beef production of the country; and they were also called upon to raise more chickens and other domestic fowls for their own consumption.



Indian Woman at the Round-Up.

The first real patriotic move of the Indians of the Umatilla reservation, after war was declared, was the immediate enlistment of half a dozen full blood Indian boys, who left of their own volition to join the U. S. navy.

A large number of the older Indians frowned upon this move by the younger generation, and some of them even now object to the voluntary enlistment of the younger Indians. It was difficult to explain to all the Indians the registration law of 1917, which required all male Indians between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one to register for military duty.

However, by extensive advertising, all Indians of draft age were notified and over one of them registered on June 5, 1917, for military duty. Since that time, to the present, thirty-four Indians of the Umatilla reservation have enlisted and have been drafted into the military or naval service of the United States. In addition to this

number belonging to the reservation, six more Indians who have been living on the reservation have joined the colors. A few days ago, the Indians of the reservation voluntarily purchased a large service flag to honor the boys who have gone to the army and navy, and it is proudly floating at the Indian agency, bearing forty blue stars. So far, none of the boys who have gone from the Umatilla reservation have met with any injuries. They are scattered throughout the camps of the United States; the majority of them, however, being at Camp Lewis. A dozen or more have already reached the fighting front. One of the number, Gale Pointexter, is a son of United States Senator Miles Pointexter, from the state of Washington, and is a gradu-

gust 27, 1918, for Camp Lewis, Washington. He was drafted from Missoula, Montana. His father is Narcissus Bushman of the local reservation.

Homer Hemillard, a mixed blood Walla Walla Indian, enlisted in the U. S. navy soon after war was declared, but was discharged because of illness. He now resides in Portland, receiving an honorable discharge. He is a minor. He is a brother of Mrs. Edgar L. Forest of Athena.



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Walla Walla Indian, enlisted in the Idaho National Guard, and is now enrolled with the 144th Engineers, as a wagoner, now in France. He is a son of Mrs. Jane Carden of Athena.

James Billy Patrick, a full blood Walla Walla Indian, enlisted in the National Army at Camp McDowell, Calif., in January, 1918, and is now enrolled with the 21 Infantry, Co. H, Fort William McKinley, Manila, Philippine Islands. He is now presumed to be in Siberia with American troops. His mother is Mrs. Johnson Chapman of the Umatilla reservation.

Samuel Laton, a full blood Cayuse Indian, enlisted a year ago in the United States navy and is now in the service on the Atlantic coast. He is a minor and the son of Alice Laton, lately deceased.

Edward White, a full blood Umatilla Indian, enlisted a year ago with Samuel Laton, in the United States Navy, and is now at Ellis Island, New York. He is a son of Jim White, and is a minor.

Walter Bedford, a mixed blood Cayuse Indian, enlisted in 1917, at Vancouver, Wash. He joined a cavalry unit but was later transferred to the artillery. He is now in New York. He is the son of Mrs. Louisa Crowley.

William C. Moore, a mixed blood Walla Walla Indian, enlisted in the National Army in February, 1918, and for a time was stationed at Camp Lewis. He is now either in France or at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C. He is a nephew of Mrs. W. S. Ferguson.

Gale Pointexter, a mixed blood Walla Walla Indian, is a graduate of the 1917 class of the naval academy at Annapolis. He is in active service. He is a son of Mrs. Miles Pointexter, of Washington, D. C.

Victor Johnny, a full blood Walla Walla Indian, was drafted in April, 1918, and sent to Camp Lewis, where he is still stationed. He has been ill for some time and is in the hospital at this time. He is a son of Tater Williams and Tojakin.

Norman M. Page, a mixed blood Walla Walla Indian, enlisted with the 154th Ammunition Train, Co. C, and his last address was Camp Mills, New York. He was formerly stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas. It is presumed he is now in France.

Guy Rome, a mixed blood Walla Walla Indian, enlisted in the National Army, and his last address was Fort Stevens, at Astoria, Oregon. He is a son of Gus Rome and is a minor.

Willard Matheson, a full blood Cayuse Indian, was drafted and sent to Camp McDowell, California, in July, 1918. He is now in New York. He is a son of Annie Williams.

Edith Braden, a mixed blood Walla Walla Indian, was drafted in May, 1918, and sent to Camp Lewis. He is now in Utah. He is a son of Thomas Braden of Athena.

Marshall C. Henderson, a mixed blood Walla Walla Indian, enlisted in 1915, and is now a corporal with Co. H, 161st U. S. Infantry, and is now in France. He is a son of Mrs. Abby S. Henderson, Walla Walla.

Alfred L. Harford (Larry), a mixed blood Walla Walla Indian, enlisted in the regular army in Seattle in 1917, and went to France in June, 1918. He has the rank of corporal with the American Transportation Field Artillery, of the 51st Division. His mother lives in Seattle.

Joseph C. Hart (Courtney) Chapman, a full blood Cayuse Indian, enlisted in the Kansas National Guard in June, 1917, and has the rank of corporal. He is now in France attached to Co. H, 18th Infantry. His mother is Maggie Chapman.

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