

Indians Again on Warpath; Also Serve on Home Front

Washington, D. C.—American Indians are on the warpath, more than 50,000 strong, says the National Geographic society. Men from many tribes are fighting on far-flung foreign fronts—stalking their foes in jungles, filtering through enemy lines, capturing positions in surprise attacks, transmitting messages in baffling dialects.

At home, older men are keeping reservation land productive, are working in shipyards and plane factories, on railroads, and in mines. Chiefs who once wore war bonnets now wear welding helmets with equal pride.

Nature a Comrade in Arms
Indian women are driving trucks and tractors, are aiding in cattle and sheep roundups, have learned to repair motor vehicles and farm machinery. Women have given up tribal handicrafts for war plant jobs. A touch of rouge, a fashionable hair do, and modern clothes ease their assimilation into the community of workers. Wages and army nurses know Indian women as good soldiers.

Indians take readily to the rugged competition of war. They have lived in the open, have learned to depend on their senses, know how to read and use nature. At scouting, signaling, trailing, patrolling, ambushing they have no superiors. They can go a long time without food or water, are natural rangers, were fighting commando style long before that method had

a name. Indian dialects are especially useful in message transmission. Japs who understand English make nothing of tribal talk—it is just a lot of Cherokee to enemy ears.

For bravery under fire, for courage beyond the call of duty, Indians have earned the highest citations and awards. An Indian soldier rose to the rank of major general.

Alerting Is Old Custom
Entry into war service is an occasion for rejoicing. Navajos hold a sing, "Sioux stage a 'give-away,' Yakimas gather at a 'long house' celebration.

The Indian is as old a hand at home defense as at attack, knows the value of preparedness. When civilian defense officials arrived at Santo Domingo Pueblo, near Albuquerque, New Mexico, to establish air raid precautions, they found they were centuries late. The Indians had adapted their traditional measures against raiders. Headmen and braves were serving as wardens and spotters.

Indians are backing their patriotism with their money. At year's beginning they had put more than \$2,600,000 into war bonds through the office of Indian affairs. Twenty jurisdictions were willing to buy bonds with tribal funds, were turned down because the government as trustee already had use of the money. Outside purchases by individuals would swell the

Capitol, Starts Sunday



Every scene is a frolic of high spirited hilarity in "Two Girls and a Sailor" with June Allyson, Gloria DeHaven, Van Johnson and Jimmy Durante

total substantially. Food and rug contributions to the Red Cross are sizable. Scrap metal and scrap rubber collections by Indians have been notably helpful.

A Boom in Papooses
In 1942 beef, fish, poultry, cereals, and vegetables credited to Indian sources were valued at \$21,000,000. In the same year Indians supplied enough wool to make uniforms for 19,900 soldiers, more than a division.

Total Indian population is estimated at about 360,000. About 53,000 are actively in the war—23,000 in the armed services, 30,000 in war work. Birth rate is rising, is higher than the level for all population groups. Annual death rate has been cut in half, is still above figure for white Americans. Rejections run about five per cent.

Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico account for half the population, with a fourth of the national total credited to Oklahoma. Other large groups live in California, Washington, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and North Carolina. The Iroquois Confederacy of Six Nations, with its 6,000 members centered in New York state, declared war on the axis in June, 1942.

Approximately 200 tribes and bands of Indians are living in the United States. Members of the 163 so-called "predominating tribes" are scattered over 34 states. They speak more than 55 languages, have many dialects.

More than 8,000 Indians saw service in the first World War, most of them as volunteers. Majorities were not citizens, were not subject to draft. In 1924 the congress extended citizenship to all Indians born in the United States.

Buy National War Bonds Now!

Care of Rugs

Methods of saving rugs and carpets from the rug-cutting ravages of gritty dirt, malicious moths and sharp furniture legs are suggested by Elizabeth H. Boeckli, home demonstration agent, as these floor coverings open their winter season.

With the present shortage of carpet wools, jute and cargo space for civilian goods, and with the nation's carpet mills still turning out military essentials, Miss Boeckli emphasizes regular care to keep rugs and carpets on floor duty for the duration.

Caster cups under furniture legs keep them from cutting into carpets. These may be of glass, plastic or wood. Pads under floor coverings take some of the wear. A moth proofed hair pad is best, but several layers of newspapers will do. Door mats help keep dirt off rugs and carpets indoors.

Brush-Up Suggested
A quick brush-up is recommended every day. Daily sweeping with a soft brush or hand carpet sweeper picks up loose dirt, lint and thread. If left on longer, dirt works down to the roots of the pile where more severe cleaning is necessary to remove it. Dining-room rugs regularly exposed to crumbs and grease need a daily brushing to whisk off grease before it can soak in.

A thorough cleaning at least every week with vacuum cleaner or broom is recommended for rugs or carpets in steady use. Easy, slow strokes give the vacuum time to do its best work, too. Scatter rugs may be cleaned like large ones. If they are swept, they may be placed flat on a big rug, or outdoors on clean, dry grass. Avoid shaking and beating. Miss Boeckli cautions. Shaking pulls out hems and breaks yarns. Beating cracks yarns and loosens sizing.

A new bulletin on carpet and rug repair is available from the county home demonstration agent's office in the courthouse in Bend.

VETERAN AT 18
Alexandria, La. (AP)—Pfc. John Lane is only 18 years old, but he had 27 months of fighting in the South Pacific with the marine corps before he was evacuated to the veterans' hospital in Oakland, Cal., for wounds received in the battle of Tinian. He also participated in the fights of Tarawa and Saipan.

AIDS MILKWEED DRIVE
Auburn, Mo. (AP)—Though they have no close relatives in the armed forces, George E. Delano and family of Auburn already have collected 40 bags of milkweed pods for the war effort.

FROM ART TO CARPENTRY
Boston (AP)—A former art teacher is Boston's only woman carpenter. Miss Harriett E. Lenoire of Taunton teaches carpentry to men at the Boston Tuberculosis Assn.'s sheltered work shop.

Missouri's New Law Code Aid To "Poor Man"

By Kenneth David
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Jefferson City, Mo. (AP)—"Poor man's" law goes on the Missouri statute books next New Year's day.

It's a new, simplified, streamlined code to govern procedure in the state's civil courts and may set a pattern for other states to follow.

The product of more than three years' study by a group of lawyers appointed by the state supreme court, the new code combines the best practices in other states with the experiences and opinions of Missouri lawyers.

It was written with an eye to giving "the poor man a better break in civil courts," by eliminating numerous legal technicalities in the present 95-year-old code, which tend to hamstring litigation and by introducing new steps in court procedure designed to save time and reduce the costs of civil suits.

Code Studied Since 1943
This modernized set of "poor man's" statutes was adopted by the 1943 legislature which expressly provided that it become effective on Jan. 1, 1945—nearly a year and a half after its adoption to give lawyers a chance to become thoroughly familiar with its provisions. And the lawyers have been doing that for several months in solitary study and in round-table discussions.

Its legislative sponsor, Senator Francis Smith, St. Joseph, Mo., democrat and himself a lawyer, is the author of the statement that the new code would "give the poor man a better break in civil courts."

There are several reasons, he said, why this new code—which has no bearing on the state's criminal statutes—can properly bear the label "poor man's" law. And some of the reasons he cites are these:

1. Court terms will be abolished, a provision intended to speed up cases by giving litigants opportunity to file suits any time they get them ready and permits the court to set cases for trial quickly without waiting for a new term.

2. Opponents in a law suit will be given a chance to meet in joint conference with the judge prior

to the trial to agree upon facts and law to trim cases down to fundamental issues and thus eliminate time-consuming courtroom argument.

Set Time for Demurrers
3. All motions—such as demurrers and motions for directed verdicts which lawyers frequently whip out of their pockets at opportune moments during a trial for the sole purpose of prolonging the case—must be disposed of at a specific time and not at counsel's convenience.

4. A defendant outside the court's jurisdiction may be served by registered mail, eliminating the costly, time-wasting requirement of the present code that service can be had only by publication of notices on the defendant a specific number of times in a newspaper, which generally turns out to be an obscure legal paper. The publication method is not outlawed, however.

5. Appeals from adverse decisions of the lower courts will be greatly simplified and much less expensive. The losers in lawsuits will be required merely to serve notice of appeal on the opposing litigant and file a typewritten record of the lower court proceeding

with the appellate court. Now, the appellant must bear heavy printing costs because he is compelled to file printed abstracts, records and briefs with the higher tribunal.

6. The form of legal processes,

writs and subpoenas will be standardized—another money saver. The new code itself gives the state court the right to polish up any rough spots that may appear as the law gets its test of time and usage.

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It's about time you showed up! We've been looking for you for a whole year and you're needed right now.

Not so much for the gifts you may bring, but because the folks in America need your cheerful presence to prepare them for the obstacles of the next twelve months.

We're glad you're here because of the things you stand for and the happiness you bring, the feeling of comradeship that prevails everywhere you go. So, Santa, when you pause in your rounds, be sure to remember the folks in this community. They are a deserving people, as fine as they make them, and as you visit among them, tell them for us that we wish them a joyous and contented Christmas.

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