

Indians Operate Communal Farm

Menominee Tribe Making Success of U. S. Government Test in Wisconsin.

THEIR WORD IS ALWAYS GOOD

To All Outward Appearances Reservation Indians Lead About the Same Lives as Other Rural Americans.

Menominee Indian Reservation, Keshena, Wis.—The Fish trail from Chicago to northern Wisconsin, one of the first automobile trails blazed by wealthy sportsmen when the automobile was a luxury, runs through this reservation.

This summer a Menominee Indian, hearing that an automobile camper beside the trail had been caught in the rain with inadequate shelter, removed the tarpaulin from his threshing machine and offered it to the camper. No tips were involved; it was simply an act of courtesy.

These are the Menominees of today, whose historical character was described in a Washington Indian service report thus:

"A woods Indian, the Menominee was a striking figure, generally six feet and over in height, a giant in strength; few in number compared with other great tribes, their bravery and fighting qualities enabled them to hold their own with surrounding tribes. Their word once given could be relied upon."

The federal government is working out an experiment with these modern Menominees by trying to develop them through the tribal, that is, the communal, land holding system, now a rarity in most countries. Among most American Indian tribes communal land holding has been abolished through acts of congress alloting the lands.

War Veterans in Tribe.

The work among the Menominees is under the direction of Superintendent Edgar A. Allen of Keshena. The reservation in northeastern Wisconsin covers an area approximately 18 by 24 miles and has a population of about 1,800 Indians, whose communal holdings total 231,000 acres, a large portion of it in timber.

Superintendent Allen's days are full of variety. One opened recently with a request by an Indian for a carriage harness.

"You do not need a carriage harness," replied Mr. Allen. "You are operating a farm and I am not going to give you a requisition for something to take you away from it."

"But I can't farm without a harness."

"You can have a harness, but you cannot use a carriage harness for plowing."

Later Mr. Allen led a Decoration day parade. The Menominees still have nine living Civil war veterans and 20 volunteer veterans of the great war. Later in the same week Mr. Allen took George Vaux of Philadelphia, one of the Indian commissioners, to inspect the farm of a Menominee who has put 100 acres under cultivation, and has more than a dozen men working for him, including a few whites. This Menominee is the most successful farmer on the reservation, the outstanding example of what the government is trying to do. For those who would succeed the tribal system of land holding is a potential discouragement, because when the lands are allotted there is no assurance that an Indian will receive that which he has developed, or even as much. This communal system furnished a fund to help support those members of the tribe who are helpless, or so unskillful as to be unable to support themselves.

Each Indian receives all the profits of what his own enterprise produces, but the forest lands produce a community fund. This usually is small, the last allotment from it having been \$10 a head a year.

Children Give Play.
After the inspection trip Mr. Vaux and Mr. Allen attended a play given by Indian school children.

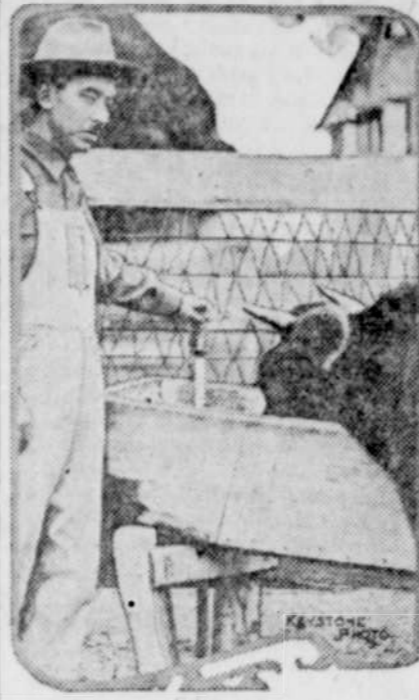
Along with the courtesy of these Menominees goes a marked degree of neatness and order about their farms. Disorder and dogs are no more apparent than in other communities, but there are a few dogs with traditional habits as night prowlers.

To all outward appearances the reservation Indians lead about the same lives as other rural Americans. There are an experimental farm, a government logging industry and houses that for order and quiet, good taste and

upkeep are to be highly commended. These are the government's examples, either self-supporting or inexpensive, to show the Indians what industry will do.

In an ice cream parlor one evening this summer several women were chatting, most of them apparently from families of small but adequate means. The topic of conversation was not how they could find their way in the woods, but how they were almost lost when ever they visited Chicago.

GEN. AGUILAR IN TEXAS



Gen. Candido Aguilar prefers his 100-acre stock farm in San Antonio to the highest honors the Mexican government can bestow upon him. The general started his career as a ragged private at Vera Cruz in 1914. Three years later he was leading the Carranza army, and in 1917 he married his chief's daughter. When the Mexican government became settled he was appointed foreign minister, and during that period attended the peace conference. Then Carranza flopped, and his men fled in all directions. Texas was General Aguilar's choice.

Charged Woman for Hysterics in Office

After sitting calmly by while his client, Mrs. Violet Bromberg, went into alleged hysterics, William V. Tyler, attorney, of Chicago, thought he ought to charge her something for the use of his office for the outburst. Accordingly, on Mrs. Bromberg's bill appeared the items: "For calling at office for one hour and one-half, \$10; for becoming hysterical, \$10."

Mrs. Bromberg took the bill to Judge Gemmill. He characterized the charge as "scandalous" and threatened to carry Tyler's tactics to the bar association. The "hysteria charge" will remain unpaid.

University Man Studies Tramps

Becomes One of Them to Get First-Hand Information About Their Lives and Habits.

HAVE SLANG OF THEIR OWN

"Hobohemians" Dwell at Ease on 40 Cents a Day in Chicago—Lead Merely Existence in "Jungles" in Summer and Cities in Winter.

Chicago.—Men are living on West Madison street on 40 and 50 cents a day, according to Nels Anderson, who is making a study of homeless and migratory men under the direction of Professor Ernest W. Burgess, of the University of Chicago, for the United Charities and the Juvenile Protective society.

Mr. Anderson became a wanderer himself as a boy, he explained, but happened to find work on a ranch, where the family took on an interest in him. At the age of twenty-one he entered the high school. Eventually he was confronted by the problem of selecting a topic for his doctor's thesis, and finally, according to his statement, that no study had been made previously of the hobo, he began to write on that subject on the basis of his early experience. After he had written 250 pages he felt a desire to strengthen his preparation for the task by re-

newed investigations. Accordingly he has been mingling with tramps as one of them at their "jungles" or summer camps, on the road, in the city streets, and in jail.

Slang of Their Own.
"The average student who hasn't been on the road himself," said Mr. Anderson, "is apt to find himself unable to approach a tramp and get his true story. Not only are tramps full of suspicion and prejudices, and likely either to exaggerate or to keep still if they suspect their questioner, but they have a slang of their own."

"For example, a man who works with a shovel is known in the fraternity of 'working stiffs' as a 'mucker'; the man who drives a team is a 'skinner'; one who tramps ties on the railroad is a 'gandy-dancer'."

"In the winter the tramps flock to the big cities. They manage in some cases to make \$50 last a long while, for they know where they can get three doughnuts and a cup of coffee for 5 cents and lodging for 10 cents, if in the morning they will sweep off the floor they slept on. You will find 300 men on the floor of one of the popular Chicago 'flop houses' in the winter, though in the summer the same place will be nearly empty."

"Where are the men in the summer? Many, of course, are engaged in seasonal occupations. The idle ones are often gathered at the 'jungles,' which is an institution in Hobohemia like the fashionable club in another stratum of society. The men select for their camps a shady place, near enough to town for an occasional handout and far enough from town to seem secure from the 'bulls' or constables. They build shacks of wood or roofing-tin or whatever material they find handy; I have seen very good shacks built of ripped-up oil cans.

Tabulates 402 Cases.
"Last summer I tramped through Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming, covering 300 miles. I talked to some 2,000 wanderers, and tabulated 402 cases. I had slashed my vest to carry my index cards; only one man noticed the slashes and the slight bulges; he asked me if I was an organizer for the 'Wobblies.' I said no, and that was all."

No man ever sinks too low "to retain some spark of self-respect," according to Mr. Anderson.

"Many take to the road or the city streets because they are physically incapacitated and therefore dependent, and they feel that they are unwelcome incumbrances upon their families."

"Many are the dodges employed to get means of subsistence. One man addresses a street corner crowd thus, 'I am different from the rest of youse stiffs. I want to get enough for a flop tonight; I want to eat today, tomorrow, and the day after. I'll talk to you on any subject you choose.' Then he makes his speech and hands round the hat. Anybody can get up a crowd on West Madison street, for there are always idle men who are glad to listen."

It's a pity a man can't put a plaster on his conscience when it hurts him.

Ten Prize Winning Sweaters and Their Makers



These ten pretty girls, all high school students of Washington, D. C., are shown wearing sweaters made by themselves which won the prizes in a contest just held. The first prize winner is seventh from the left, and the second prize winner is next in order; the third winner is on the extreme left.

Counterfeiting Is on Increase

Entry of Women Into Profession of Making Spurious Money Adds New Problem.

SECRET SERVICE IS WORRIED

Increase in Counterfeiting Began Shortly After the Armistice and Has Been Growing Noticeably Since—More Opportunity.

Washington, D. C.—Counterfeiting of money has increased to hitherto unprecedented proportions in the United States and is causing much concern to the secret service of the treasury, the federal agency charged with suppression of this species of crime. Of particular interest is the fact that for the first time in history, women have entered the counterfeiting profession, presenting new problems for the government experts.

The increase in counterfeiting began shortly after the armistice and has been growing noticeably since. It is regarded as a part of the phenomena of crime which every great war brings in its wake.

War Draft Thinned Ranks.

A curious effect of the war while it was being waged was that it resulted in almost complete suspension of money counterfeiting in the United States. There were two good reasons for this. First, native-born Americans are seldom found in the profession. It is a department of crime in which foreigners, and especially southern Europeans, engage. Under the reservist system of military service which obtains in nearly all European countries, these foreigners, living and counterfeiting in the United States, were called to their home colors and thereby forced to abandon their profession here. In the second place, the war upset the channels of distribution of counterfeit money, and turned the thoughts of all men, including counterfeiters, to other things.

But after the war the profession came back stronger than ever with many recruits. Four million Americans were under arms. They were taken to the war from their accustomed vocations and pursuits and put into a life which, despite its manifold hardships and dangers, was a life lacking in responsibility. No one in the army had to worry about earning money for his next meal. It came from the government, as such a matter of course as the sunrise.

Also, the very idea of an army is the destruction of property and life. To be sure, it is the enemy's property which is to be destroyed, but among many youthful and irresponsible persons the fundamental idea of contempt for property rights persists and makes few bounds for itself. It was natural that among soldiers who for a year or two had followed this irresponsible existence there would be some who lacked the force of character to return to the drudgery of hard work. They wanted easy money, so counterfeiting as well as other departments of crime received fresh recruits.

More Money to Counterfeit.

Another strong reason for an increase in counterfeiting resulting from the war was that there was an increase in the number of kinds of money and securities to counterfeit. When there are only a few kinds of money in general use, the people become so familiar with their appearance that they quite readily detect any fault in design or general appearance. But when there are many new and unfamiliar kinds, the people are at a loss to know whether they have genuine money.

Twelve federal reserve banks were established at the time the war began, and all issued currency of two kinds: federal reserve notes and federal reserve bank notes. Also, the treasury

issued billions of dollars in Liberty bonds, Victory notes, war savings certificates, thrift stamps and treasury certificates of indebtedness. These were all new to the people and of unfamiliar design. They constituted a paradise for counterfeiters.

Reprint on U. S. Paper.

One of the most difficult obstacles for the counterfeiter is the distinctive paper on which government notes are printed. It is made by a secret process and has so individual an appearance and feeling that almost every one can detect a substitute. All denominations of American money are printed on notes of a uniform size. Therefore a favorite device of the counterfeiter is to take a \$1 bill and raise its denomination. He will bleach it and have a piece of nearly white distinctive currency paper on which he will print a note of a higher denomination. Such notes are hard to detect, especially if the counterfeiter prints a \$50 or \$100 note of a new and unfamiliar series.

Another scheme is to take a note and change only the figures. This proves a snare to the counterfeiter if he gives such a note to a man familiar with the designs of money. Such a man knows that a \$20 note has a buffalo on its design, but no \$50 or \$100 issue has. This sort of counterfeiting has increased with the new money because the counterfeiters know that few people are familiar with the designs of the various new issues.

The same is true of the Liberty bond issues. No two issues are alike, and a counterfeiter changing the denomination of a \$100 bond to \$1,000 could readily be detected by one who has studied bond designs.

Experts in Secret Service.

The secret service at Washington has many experts who are very hard to fool with even the cleverest counterfeiter, and while counterfeiting has increased to a great extent, the circulation of counterfeit money has not done so. The new counterfeit issues are detected very early in their careers and the source discovered and stopped. It means more work and constant vigilance for the government agents and greatly increased investigative work.

The appearance of women in the counterfeiting profession has caused the secret service many difficulties. The women are not engaged in the actual manufacture of counterfeiters, but are confederates in the passing of the spurious currency.

Counterfeiters seldom work alone in spite of the fact the records show that only the counterfeiter who plays a lone hand meets with success for any extended period. But it is hard to practice the profession singly. The great difficulty is in getting the counterfeit money into circulation. To accomplish this the master counterfeiter has accomplices. The general prac-

NOVELTY FOR BATHERS



A book, a cigarette and the cooling waters about your feet—what more could be desired on a hot day? These are the comforts offered by the new surf chair and being indulged in in the picture, by Miss Muriel Quackenbush at the Tidal Bath, bathing beach, Washington.

Race to Lose Power of Walking, Warns Doctor

Los Angeles.—The human race is destined to lose the power of walking if the present tendency continues to its ultimate conclusion, according to Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, who read a paper here on Friday at the national Osteopathic convention.

Trolley cars began the retrograde process, he declared, and automobiles, elevators and innumerable other contrivances conspire to keep human beings off their feet. As a result, he said, we are becoming a race of weaklings from the hips down.

Back to the woods in bare feet, with plenty of running, would make over the race, Dr. Smith said.

It is in this passing branch of the profession that women are being employed. They make valuable confederates because when detected they frequently escape arrest by claiming to know little about handling money and therefore are easily imposed upon.

A curious psychological mystery about the whole profession of counterfeiting is that a really good counterfeiter requires skill of such a high order that he could earn a better living by honest employment of his talents than by the manufacture of spurious currency. Counterfeiting is a long, tedious process, beset with hard work and difficulties and it is rarely indeed that a counterfeiter makes as much money before he is apprehended as he could from regular honest employment as an engraver.—Frederic J. Haskin in Chicago Daily News.

WOMEN PLEAD IGNORANCE.

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BEAUTIFY CITY OF BELGRADE

Belgrade, Jugoslavia.—To make this capital a worthy setting to the magnificent territorial patrimony to which they have fallen heir the Serbs are working swiftly. They are cutting new streets, paving them with asphalt instead of cobblestones and erecting new dwellings and public buildings. A prize of \$75,000 was awarded recently for a new city plan. Fourteen hundred new buildings went up in 1921 and 4,000 are going up this year. A new hotel has just been completed opposite the station. It was begun before the war and used for barracks. But its walls have been replastered and the building was completed and opened two days before the wedding of King Alexander.

The city is still overpopulated. Residence has been referred to 40,000 persons. Prices in the city are very high, and should the local money improve in value Belgrade will rival Constantinople as a city of huge expense for living. House rents are prohibitive for the native, and for the foreigner they range upward of \$100 monthly.

Farm land within 30 miles of Belgrade sells from \$100 to \$300 an acre, a big price when converted into the dinar currency of the country. Hotel Moscow, within the city, recently sold for 14,000,000 dinars, or upward of \$200,000, a price that astonished strangers.

The best buildings within the city at the present time are the two palaces of the king, located centrally and adjoining. A parliament building is partially constructed. Other offices for public uses are planned. Some portion of the new American loan will be used for projected public buildings.

Postal Bank Patrons Finger-Printed



To protect the depositors in Uncle Sam's postal savings banks, an order has been issued by the department that all depositors be finger-printed as a means of identification in the event postal savings certificates are lost. Now when the holder of a certificate presents it for payment, the finger print is compared with the one on record and if they agree, the possessor of the certificate receives the money on deposit. The photograph shows the system placed in effect in the New York post offices.