

**The Evening Herald**

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**FIRST WHITES SEE ARAPHOE RITUAL DANCE**

GEARY, Okla., Oct. 7.—The "Offering Dance" of the Arapaho Indians of Oklahoma, which closed here late in August, was witnessed and chronicled by the paleface for what is believed to be the first time. The offering dance is the final ceremonial to be borne by candidates for the highest degree in the strongest religious fraternity of the tribe.

The ritual was witnessed by a party of Oklahoma City physicians and nurses, who visited the encampment of Arapahoes, who were being visited by the Comanches, Cheyennes and Kiowas, during a study of skin diseases of the Indians being prepared for the United States public health service.

A member of the tribe and a lecturer on Indian folk lore for a national museum was present and explained much of the ritual to Dr. Everett S. Lahn and to Dr. Claude B. Norris, leaders of the party.

Six white persons in all witnessed the ceremony. More than 2,000 Indians, in all, were present.

In preparation for the Offering Dance, also called the "Willows Dance," a huge lodge was constructed about 75 feet in diameter. It took several days to complete the lodge, according to members of the tribe, as each pole going into its construction was blessed separately by tribal priests.

Guard lines were thrown out by the Indians so that no uninvited eye could witness their ceremony.

Clever Warden, the lecturer, said the foundation for the order extends so far back that, according to tribal interpreters, the "moons which have elapsed since that time have gone from the memory even of tradition, and the tradition legend extends back hundreds of seasons."

Candidates for initiation may make application to join, after they have committed some extraordinarily brave act; have been fearless in leadership, renowned in politics of the tribe or in some way distinguished themselves greatly, the interpreter told the physicians.

Two of the candidates were veterans of the world war. One had been seriously wounded. Directly east of the center pole an altar fire, or sacred fire, as it was called, was kindled. Half a dozen warriors beat rhythmically on a tom-tom during the dance.

The candidates first fasted for two days and then offerings for the Great Spirit were brought in by the candidates, who placed them within the sacrifice grounds, and stooping, thrust a buffalo tooth into the ground. The warrior who followed had to locate the tooth and re-thrust it into the ground. Then the feast of the year was brought in. The candidates, however, did not participate.

Standing, they extended their feet so that the soles touched live coals. Without making any outcry

the candidates in this position submitted to the painting of their bodies by the priests. They were allowed to choose the color with which they were painted, according to the tribe's interpreter. If they chose white, it was taken to mean they would continue the ceremony as long as they were able without complete physical exhaustion. If, however, they chose yellow, it was explained, the warrior had pledged to continue the ceremony to the end, though he should endanger his life by so doing.

It was explained by the interpreter that through the entire ceremony the wives of all married candidates had been enduring their feasts and tests, behind a flap in the rear of the lodge. They were kept hidden from the initiated, however, until the conclusion of the ceremony. The beating of the tom-toms rose and became a roar, and the dance was begun.

For 48 hours they danced. Those who endured won the degree. Those who did not have the privilege of trying again the following year, it was explained.

This dance is often confused with the sun dance, which has been prohibited by the federal government, but is not akin to the sun dance. Soon after the final dance, the teepees were dismantled, and the caravans of Indians departed over the Oklahoma plains.

**HELIUM GAS IS TOO SCARCE FOR DIRIGIBLE USE**

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 5.—All the Helium non-explosive balloon-gas now available in the world would have been entirely inadequate to lift the ZR-2, the dirigible that was to have been the nucleus of America's air navy, according to a statement today by Prof. H. P. Cady, of the University of Kansas department of chemistry. Doctor Cady discovered that helium was a constituent of the natural gas of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and performed notable experiments in the early days of the World War in developing processes for the commercial production of helium.

Before the war, he said, probably not more than a hundred cubic feet of this gas had been obtained in a fairly pure state, and that was for experimental purposes, secured at a cost of \$1700 to \$2000 a cubic foot. Total production after extensive experiments by the United States Government probably does not exceed 300,000 cubic feet up to the present, but while the cost of production has been reduced greatly, still this cost, compared to the cost of hydrogen, commonly used for inflating balloons, is tremendously high.

"It is not strange, then," said Doctor Cady, "that England used the comparatively inexpensive hydrogen for the ZR-2. During the experimental stages the gas bags had to be emptied at times to allow changes in structure. Practically the only place to get the helium is from the natural gas of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and thus far processes of reduction have not been perfected. Only one per cent or less of the natural gas is helium, and this helium has to be refined to a purity of 90 per cent or better before it has the non-inflammable quality demanded for the safety in balloon construction."

"I am inclined to think helium never will come into general use for commercial airships, if such vehicles become common. The limited quantity of the material, its high cost, and its value in war balloons will probably make it imperative for the government to reserve all helium for its own use."

Doctor Cady explained that even the best balloon covers did not prevent entirely the escape of the lifting gases, and if it is necessary constantly to supply fresh gas. This is more true of hydrogen than of helium, but the wastage is there, and the continued operation of even a small fleet of war balloons would demand a constant supply of fresh helium. Experiments at the University of Kansas showed that the helium must be nearly 90 per cent pure in order to be safe. Similar experiments in Canada showed comparatively small explosions when mixtures containing only 75 per cent of helium were ignited.

The attempts to produce helium in commercial quantities in the United States date from 1916. The year before, the English government had sought samples of gas from America in its search for helium for use in airships. The United States was not

**"April Marries November"**



Miss Gertrude P. Harris, 23, secretary of Queens College, Oxford, England, married Dr. Edward Armstrong, 75, provost of the same college. He is lecturer in the university on foreign history on which he is a well-known authority.

then at war, and proceeded cautiously. Dr. R. B. Moore of the United States Bureau of Mines, who had received the British communication, recalled that Doctor Cady and his assistant D. F. McFarland, had discovered the gas in unusual quantities in the mid-continent natural gas, and later Doctor Cady and Mr. C. W. Seibel, also of the University of Kansas, were embodied in the plans for the construction later of three helium plants in Texas.

Two small plants were completed in March and May, 1918, and began the production of helium. Their output was not great, but 200,000 cubic feet of helium had been produced and much of it had been compressed into cylinders for shipment to France when the signing of the armistice made that unnecessary. A third plant at Petrolia, Texas, near Fort Worth, was completed a few days before the Armistice, and experimentation was continued there after the war until halted by diminished appropriations.

**METHODS FOR MOTH CONTROL**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—Three species of clothes-moths attack articles made of wool, fur, bristles, hair and feathers, and their life histories are so similar that one system of control is applicable to all, says the United States department of agriculture. These moths pass through the usual life cycle of insects—adult or parent moth, the egg, the larva or worm, and the pupa or chrysalis stages. The adult or parent moth is the miller, commonly seen flying about rooms and closets. Although moths are particularly abundant during the spring and late summer, in heated houses they may prevail at any time.

The moths themselves do not damage clothing, carpets, or similar

articles, but they lay many small white eggs, in some instances as many as 200 eggs each in a period of three weeks. Dependent on the temperature, these eggs hatch in from five to ten days, the tiny worms beginning to feed as soon as they are hatched and reaching maturity in from three months to over one year. The rapidity of growth of the larvae depends upon favorable weather conditions and the kind of material available for feed. It is the larvae that cause destruction of clothing, as they prey upon clothes, furs, skins and the like, being well equipped for such activities with well developed jaws.

**Simple Control Methods Are Effective**

It is a simple matter to control moths where the proper precautions are observed. All clothing that is stored should be frequently brushed or beaten and well sunned at regular intervals. The larvae and eggs of clothes moths are very delicate, and a thorough brushing or beating will either crush or remove them. In brushing pay special attention to the seams and pockets where dust and lint may have collected.

All clothing should be well cleaned before it is packed away in chests, as clothes moths prosper upon soiled spots in wearing apparel. After thoroughly brushing, beating and sunning, articles to be stored away should be wrapped tightly in several thicknesses of newspapers or heavy wrapping paper, making certain that the paper at the end of the bundle is so well bent back upon itself that no opening is left through which the moths can crawl. These pests will not eat through paper, while tight wrapping makes a firm mass of clothing, which still further protects it.

Fumigation with carbon disulphide is a most effective treatment. Clothing should be thoroughly brushed and then packed in a tight trunk or chest and fumigated. While carbon disulphide fumigation kills the clothes moths, it will not

keep moths from entering later and developing new infestations. A saucer should be placed on top of the clothing and the carbon disulphide poured into it. This chemical evaporates, liberating a gas that sinks down into the clothing and kills the moths. It may be necessary to treat the clothing several times a year where these articles are not kept in a tight storage place.

Although the odor of carbon disulphide is very foul, it soon disperses and does not injure the fabric. This material can be purchased at any drug store. The gas which is formed is heavier than air and must be kept away from fire the same as gasoline.

Another excellent method of protecting clothing comes through the liberal use of naphthalene in the form of moth balls or flakes. In tight chests or trunks one pound of naphthalene, well distributed among the clothes, will kill all moths and eggs and larvae. Well-grown larvae are killed with difficulty by naphthalene, so it is essential to brush clothes thoroughly before placing them in the chests and exposing them to such control treatment. Unless the trunk or container is very tight, the fumes of naphthalene will escape and not kill the moths, as this chemical is effective as a killing agent only when enclosed in an air-tight receptacle. Naphthalene scattered about bureau drawers may keep moths away to some extent, but will not kill them.

**Cold Storage Affords Protection**

The best method of clothes protection, and the one now commonly adopted by dealers in furs and carpets, is cold storage. It has been found that articles held at a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit will be absolutely protected against damage while in storage. Where the cost of cold storage is not a critical factor, the adoption of this method of protection of goods during warm weather is strongly recommended.

Another excellent method of killing all clothes moths in the house or warehouse is by fumigation with hydrocyanic-acid gas. This is a most dangerous as well as effective gas, and the fumigation of a house to kill clothes moths in rugs and carpets as well as other furnishings

should not be undertaken without a full knowledge of how to proceed. Such information may be had from the United States department of agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 699, which presents detailed information regarding the use of hydrocyanic-acid gas.

**WANTS CITIZENSHIP**

Jeremiah O'Sullivan, a native of Bradford, Ireland, has applied to the circuit court of Klamath county for his final naturalization papers, transferring his application from the Lake county court after taking up residence in Klamath county, September 10. Dismissal of the application in the Lake county court was made early in September.



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