



LOY J. BARKER, incoming president of the Klamath Falls Lions Club, and Mrs. Barker left Tuesday afternoon for New York City to attend the Lions International Convention July 7 to 10. Barker has been appointed by the international president to serve on the credentials committee for the convention. Lions clubs from 58 countries of the world will be represented at the convention, with headquarters at Madison Square Garden.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN McLEOD

The Army, in its subjugation of the Indian to the will of the white man's civilization has come in for its lot of criticism for the "strong-arm" tactics that were employed. However, an officer's first thought among Americans at the death of his men. Back in the seventies, General Sheridan's orders to his officers were fairly explicit: "If you have to fight Indians, hit them hard." Such action is at least comprehensible — by striking fast and hard it is to be expected that casualties on the part of the whites would be held to a minimum and the Indians would not put up resistance if they knew that the army meant business when the bayonets flashed.

day this was the proper method of teaching the savage to be respectful to the white man. However, when Fremont made his report he was upon the defensive in justifying his action. A similar incident occurred in Montana during the winter of 1869-70 at the height of the smallpox epidemic that swept through the ranks of the Blackfoot. Maj. Eugene Baker and a detachment of Second United States Cavalry and Thirteenth Infantry totaling about 300 men found one of the Blackfoot camps early on the morning of January 23, 1870. Baker had been hunting Mountain Chief, a hostile Blackfoot accused of the murder of Malcolm Clark, a retired fur trader. The camp Baker discovered, however, was not the camp of Mountain Chief but was the camp of Heavy Runner, a friendly chief; and nearly everyone in it was ill of smallpox.

"Hit them hard," Sheridan's order though I suspect that Sheridan likewise expected the application of common sense to action as well. It was 40 below zero and no one stirred in the Indians' lodges. Few were able to, but Baker did not know that at the time; what able bodied braves remained in the band were out on the prairie hunting something to eat. Baker was hunting an Indian camp, well, here was a camp, so without an attempt to discover if this was the camp he was searching for, Baker ordered his men to open fire and charge the camp. At the initial round at long range, the soldiers swarmed among the lodges, firing indiscriminately at men, women and children. One of the first victims was Old Heavy Runner; the dying chief staggered from his lodge frantically waving for the treasure papers which attested to his loyalty and friendship to the United States.

One hundred and seventy-three were killed, 20 wounded. Montana's first historian recorded the incident with satisfaction: "The first great lesson in good manners taught the savage of this Territory." A Montana prospector whose partner had been among the troops gave a British correspondent the inside story of the incident, which of course could have been dressed to suit the occasion. However, it does reflect the feeling of white men of the era: "Baker just says, 'Now boys,' says he, 'that's the devils, and just you just go in and clear them out. No darned prisoners, you know; Uncle Sam ain't agoin' to keep prisoners, I guess. No darned squaws or young uns, but just kill 'em all, squaws and all; it's them squaws what breeds 'em, and them young uns will only be horse thieves or hair lifters when they grows up...'"

"So the boys just turned over the lodges and fixed them as they lay on the ground. That was up to 170 of them Pagans (Piegiens) wiped out that mornin', and that was only one of the boys sent under by a redskin firing out at him from outside a lodge. I say, mister, that Baker's a bell-ox among sodgers, you bet!"

The war department apparently shared the Montanan's view of Baker's military qualities. The incident was "investigated" and he was exonerated; historically the action went into the records as "the Piegan War of 1870." Perhaps this may seem to be an exceedingly callous method of carrying out the government's control over the Indian but the more we read of contemporary history the more we become convinced that such action appeared to be justified in the eyes of many Americans of the day. Baker's approach apparently was the standard Army procedure in such cases, it was usually successful but backfired in the case of Custer, who, with great gusto, charged an Indian camp only to find it a trap set by the wily Sitting Bull who knew exactly how Custer would act when given the opportunity.

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Americans Remain Smokers Despite Cancer Warnings

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Most of the country's cigarette smokers still are puffing away—though apparently with some restraining anxieties—despite medical reports the habit might hasten their death.

This was the situation indicated today by checks with tobacco wholesalers and retailers in more than a score of major cities across the nation.

Most of them said they had detected no change in cigarette sales since an American Cancer Society report 10 days ago that average cigarette users 50 to 70 die sooner, mainly of heart attacks or cancer. "Smokers seem generally com-

placent about it," said a San Francisco wholesaler. "They figure why worry when the hydrogen bomb is liable to snuff out their lives anyhow someday?"

However, there were some reports of sales drops, amounting to as much as 25 per cent, along with other signs some smokers were disturbed. A change to filter-tipped cigarettes was a wide trend.

Among 75 sources, some of them representing chains with hundreds of outlets, 52 said cigarette sales had remained unchanged, 15 reported slumps, usually slight, and 7 reported sales increases.

"The scare has just switched them around to filtered cigarettes," said a Dallas wholesaler.

"We also sell more pipes than ever before, but there's no real decline in cigarette sales.

"People just fuss, raise hell, buy pipes and then go right back to cigarettes."

The survey gave no general evidence of a big run on chewing tobacco, cigars, snuff or pipes as a substitute for cigarettes.

Distributors in Washington, D.C., reported:

"The demand for pipes, pipe tobacco and cigars has risen slightly."

Indications of a switch was to filter-tipped, long cigarettes came from dealers in nearly every city. "More filtered smokes are off-

setting any loss in sale of regular brands," said wholesalers in Raleigh, N. C.

Cigarette holders also were getting popular.

Said one of Connecticut's largest retailers:

"We've sold more filter-type cigarette holders during the past year than in the history of the company. People are looking for all kinds of ways to continue smoking to avoid any harmful effects."

Many sources said it was too soon to gauge the effects of the latest medical report accurately. "Dealers are imagining all sorts of things, from boom to bust, before the statistics are in," said a spokesman for the National Assn.

of Tobacco Distributors, which includes 3,033 wholesalers.

"Actually, it will be impossible to determine reliably what the effects are, if any, until the middle of July."

"The report has probably created a flash-in-the-pan reaction," said

an Albany, N. Y., wholesaler. "But the public will resume normal smoking as people have done after other such scare reports."

Said a Dallas secretary: "I might as well die happy."

Old Fashioned TENT REVIVAL
Come and hear the good news of the Gospel. Bring the sick. Good singing. Everyone welcome. Starts Saturday, July 3, 7:30 p.m., at the PONY RIDES on South Sixth Street.

SICK?
If so, write to Spoons Chiropractic Sanatorium and Hospital, Denver, Colo., for 72 pages of Testimonial Proof of results in arthritis, cancer, psoriasis, epilepsy, rheumatic fever, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, stroke—heart, liver, skin, stomach, kidney and scores of other ailments.

PRIMER FOR AMERICANS

You live in the United States of America. You are an American.

Real Americans like their country. They are proud of it. They think it is a good place to live. And they want to keep it good—to keep it getting better all the time.

Why is America the way it is? What makes it a good place to live? The answer is simply this:

Throughout our history most Americans have believed that every person has certain rights and duties and responsibilities.

Americans have believed that there are certain things people should do, and things they should not do.

They have also believed in certain things that people are, and are not.

These things that people believe are called principles. This book is an attempt to state the Principles of America in simple, primer fashion so that you can understand them, learn them, and remember them.

This is important. It was because earlier Americans believed in these principles and guided their lives by them, that America has grown to be the good place it is.

If all of us learn and remember these principles—if we also guide our lives by them—then we can help to keep America growing better, and better, and better.

And if we follow these Principles of America, we can help make the world a better place to live in, too.

The Principles of America are these . . .

1. Each Person is of Importance and Value as an Individual.

This is the cornerstone . . . the foundation of all our other beliefs in a person's right to live his own life, to speak for himself, to choose and change his leaders.

From it comes our hatred of those "isms" under which the individual has no value or importance as a person, but is only one of many unimportant people who have to live the way their leaders tell them to.

Coming directly from that first principle are two others that are also part of the foundation of Americanism.

2. We Believe that All Men should Enjoy Personal Freedom.

It is worth noting that the Declaration of Independence expressed the belief that "all men are created equal." It did not state or imply a belief that men develop equally or have equal ability, or that they should ever be forced to an exact equality of thought, speech or material possessions.

That would be equality without freedom. Americans have always believed the two should go together.

In our Constitution, and in other laws of our land, there are set down principles to protect the rights and freedoms and equality of individuals.

4. The Right to Freedom of Speech.

This includes freedom of the press, of radio, of motion pictures, of every means by which man may express his thoughts.

5. The Right to Freedom of Assembly.

As we believe in the right of individual action, so we believe that individuals should be free to act together.



6. The Right to Freedom of Worship.

Not only is the individual free to worship as he will, but religions themselves are free and equal.

7. The Right to Security of Person and Property.

Not just one, but three Amendments to the Constitution (4th, 5th and 14th) protect against illegal search and seizure, or loss of life, liberty, or property, without "due process of law."

8. The Right to Equal Protection before the Law.

As individuals are equally important, so laws must apply equally to all, without special privileges for any group.

9. The Right to Freedom from Slavery.

This includes "the right to quit," for no individual may be forced to work for another.

10. The Right to Petition the Government.

The right of the individual to "petition the government for redress of grievances" is evidence of the American belief that government is the servant, not the master, of the people.

11. The Right to Vote for people of your choice.

This is the individual's most potent weapon in the protection of his rights and freedoms . . . a weapon that to be effective must be constantly and wisely used.



Other Principles hold that every man has . . .

- 12. The Right to a Good Education.
- 13. The Right to Live where he pleases.
- 14. The Right to Work where he wants to.
- 15. The Right to Belong to an Organization.
- 16. The Right to Own Property.
- 17. The Right to Start his Own Business.
- 18. The Right to Manage his Own Affairs.
- 19. The Right to Make a Profit or to Fail, depending on his Own Ability.

There are other, similar rights of individual action which are Principles of America, but all of these individual rights may be combined in these two broad principles . . .

- 20. Every Man is entitled to Freedom and Equality of Opportunity.
- 21. Every Man may Earn his Living When, Where, and How he wants to.

There are also Limiting Principles . . .

Principles of individual freedom sometimes clash with those of individual equality. Therefore our rights as individuals must be limited, and those limitations are themselves principles.

- 22. The Rights of any Individual shall not Interfere with those of Other Individuals.
Your right to swing your arms stops where the other fellow's nose starts.
- 23. The Rights of any Individual shall not Interfere with the Welfare of the People.
Freedom of speech does not give the individual the right to shout "fire" in a crowded theatre.
- 24. Every Individual owes Obedience to the Laws under which he Lives.
The individual has the right to talk against a law, to work and vote to change that law, but NOT to disobey that law.

Principles that are Patterns of Behavior . . .

Many of our principles of individual freedom and equality are guaranteed to us by law. But we have other beliefs, other general rules of action and conduct that have grown to the status of principles. And these, too, are foundations of Americanism.

- 25. A Man shall be Judged by his Own Record.
A man's family background, his race or his religion, is not as important as what that man himself can do, for Americans believe a man must stand on his own feet.
- 26. A Man is Free to Achieve as much as he can.
We believe that where any boy may become President, where any man may achieve greatness, there is the greatest incentive for every man to do his best.
- 27. To Achieve anything, a Man should be Willing to Work.
Americans have always known that "you don't get something for nothing," that to get anything takes a willingness to work.
- 28. Achievement also Depends upon the Ability to do a Good Job.
Add to "willingness to work" the ability to produce results and the combination is the basis for most individual achievement in our country.
- 29. Every Man has the Right to a Fair Share of the Results of his Work and his Ability.
Because of this belief, America has not only produced more goods, but they have been more fairly and more widely shared by more people than in any other country.
- 30. Security is the Ability of a Man to Provide for himself.
The only true security for any individual is the opportunity, the ability, and the determination to work and plan and save for his own present and future. Self-reliance is vital to individual independence and personal freedom. No man can be "proud and free" who depends on others for his security.

31. When an Individual cannot Provide his own Security, the Responsibility should be Assumed by Others.

We believe that no one should starve, or be without adequate clothing and shelter, so those who have more than their basic needs share the responsibility of providing the essentials of security for those who need help.

32. Each Individual must Deal Fairly with others.

Honesty, fairness, and personal integrity are virtues that help free and independent individuals get along with each other without losing their independence.

33. Fair and Free Competition is a Good Thing.

Americans have always believed that competition among individuals or groups encourages greater effort which in turn brings greater benefits to all.

34. Cooperation among Individuals is Vital.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has said: "The freedom to compete vigorously accompanied by a readiness to cooperate wholeheartedly for the performance of community and national functions, together make our system the most productive on earth."

Principles of Individual Responsibility . . .

Freedom for individuals carries with it an equal responsibility to use that freedom wisely. If we wish to remain free, we must faithfully fulfill this responsibility.

- 35. The Individual is Responsible for himself and his Family.
He must protect them and provide for their present and future well-being.
- 36. The Individual has Responsibilities to the Groups of which he is a Part.
He must give of his best to his community, his church, his employer, his union, and to every group in which individuals cooperate for their mutual benefit.
- 37. The Individual has Responsibilities to his Country.
He must be an active citizen, interesting himself in local, state, and national government, voting wisely, thinking and speaking and acting to preserve and strengthen freedom, equality and opportunity for every individual.
- 38. The Individual has Responsibilities to the World.
Man's horizons have expanded. What happens in the world affects him, and his actions can affect the world. Today, therefore, each man has a responsibility to act—and to encourage his country to act—so that freedom and cooperation will be encouraged among the people and the nations of the world.

For America's Future

Most of us have faith in our country's ability to move forward, to improve, to grow, to provide more and more individuals with more and more of everything they want and need in life . . .

If we, the people of the United States, want to have more material benefits, we must believe in and follow these two principles:

- 39. The only way we can Have More is to Produce More; and
- 40. As we Produce More, we must make it possible for More and More People to Enjoy that which we Produce.

If we, the people of the United States, want to have a better life, spiritually as well as materially . . .

41. We must stand firmly for our Beliefs, our Rights, our Principles.

There are those who would chip away our confidence so that their special brand of tyranny might creep into America. They must not succeed. So, let us ask of every plan, or act, or idea . . .

Is it With or Against the Principles of America?

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