



1—Lieut. Al Williams' mystery plane that may win the Schneider cup races at Venice. 2—Clarence Chamberlin, transatlantic aviator, in cap and gown after receiving honorary certificate in engineering from Iowa State college, his alma mater. 3—Dr. John C. Wichmann of Los Angeles who says he has discovered a method of making rubber from cactus plants.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### G. O. P. Men in Legion Plan to Boom Pershing for President of U. S.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

POLITICAL leaders in Washington have learned that there is a full-fledged movement within the American Legion to promote the nomination of General Pershing for the Presidency by the Republican party. The general is to go to France on the Leviathan as the guest of the Legion, and it is said that influential members of the organization who are also influential Republicans will be aboard with him and will take the opportunity to arrange the details of the plan. Then, at the Legion's convention in Paris, the boom is to be sprung as the climax of a series of demonstrations. It will be easy to keep the former commander of the A. E. F. in the limelight over there, and the boom will be brought back to the United States all developed, according to the plans of its promoters.

Ever since General Pershing returned from France after the war he has been intermittently boomed for the Presidency. In 1919 a movement for his nomination in the 1920 convention was started, but it failed to develop sufficient momentum to place him actively in the field in the pre-convention contest. His name figured occasionally in the discussions during the convention, which finally selected Warren G. Harding.

If General Pershing should become a serious contender for the nomination next year he would be the oldest candidate in the field. He will be sixty-seven years of age on September 13. Frank O. Lowden will be sixty-seven next January. Charles E. Hughes was sixty-five last April, while Charles G. Dawes is sixty-two and Herbert Hoover fifty-three.

Vice President Dawes and Secretary Hoover are still leaving their booms in the hands of their friends, both having said they were not seeking the nomination. Mr. Lowden, on the other hand, is out in the open as a contender and has appointed as his pre-convention manager Fred Starek, former director of the war finance corporation. Just before President Coolidge left Yellowstone park he was visited by a party of Wyoming editors, nearly all of whom told him they and their communities favored the nomination of Hoover because he helped frame the Coolidge policies, is a good administrator and, they believed, would safely carry on the present national prosperity.

Reports have been current in official circles in the summer capital in Rapid City that Secretary Hoover will offer his resignation to President Coolidge within the next few months and devote his energies to winning delegates. Campaign committees for Hoover are ready to spring into existence in many states and headquarters will be opened in Washington and directed by his present secretary, George Ackerson.

DEMOCRATIC leaders hear that there is a prospect that many states, especially in the South, will send un instructed delegations to the Democratic national convention for the purpose of avoiding, so far as possible, the bitter factional strife that characterized the convention of 1924. Some of the backers of William G. McAdoo in that contest are among those responsible for the un instructed delegation policy. Their original thought was to bring about harmony by agreeing in conference at convention time upon the nomination of some one other than either McAdoo or Gov. Al Smith of New York.

EARLY among the President's callers after his return to the Black Hills was Senator Wesley Jones of Washington. He is chairman of the senate merchant marine committee, and after his talk with the Chief Executive he declared himself in favor of keeping the American merchant marine afloat and insisted that if it

were necessary to accomplish this the government would continue to operate the fleet and would provide funds for replacement. He said he agreed with the President's view that the government should get out of the business, but did not think the United States should get off the seas. "It appears to me now," said the senator, "that unless we continue to operate the ships that is what will happen. Other plans of placing the American shipping on a parity with foreign shipping by a subsidy such as exists in most countries have failed to enlist the support of congress. It appears that we can do nothing through a subsidy to help private concerns engaged in shipping. Therefore, the situation is plain to me the government must continue to operate the ships and vast sums must be expended to keep our fleet abreast of competition."

Senator Jones told the President that in his opinion it would be wise to call a special session of the senate in October for the consideration of the cases of Senator-elect Smith of Illinois and Senator-elect Vane of Pennsylvania. He said the pressure of business made this advisable so that legislation should not get jammed. Senator Reed of Missouri, chairman of the senate campaign funds investigation committee, while in Chicago to attend the funeral of J. Ogden Armour, issued a call for a meeting of that committee in Chicago on September 7 to take up the matter of destruction of the Pennsylvania ballots. He said there had been no developments that called for further consideration of the case of Smith by the committee.

TRANSOCEANIC flights, successful and otherwise, are becoming matters of almost daily occurrence. W. S. Brock and E. F. Schlee in the plane Pride of Detroit made a fine flight from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to Croydon, the London airport, and then continued their journey to Munich, to Belgrade and to Constantinople in their projected flight around the world in what they hope will be record-breaking time. Another pair of flyers started from London, Ont., for London, England, but were turned back by bad weather. Charles A. Levine, tired of waiting for Drouhin, his French pilot, jumped into his Columbia plane at Paris and flew alone to Croydon where he just barely managed to make a safe landing. The British airmen were astonished by his nerve performance. Levine selected Capt. W. C. Hinchcliffe, an English war ace, to pilot the Columbia back to America but afterward said he might change his mind and fly eastward.

The spectacular flight of the week was that of Capt. Leslie Hamilton and Col. F. F. Minchin of England, with Princess Lowenstein Wertheimer as passenger, from Upavon, England, across the Atlantic to Ottawa, Canada. The princess, who financed the flight, is sixty-one years old and has been a licensed pilot for thirteen years, usually flying under her maiden name, Lady Anne Saville. Minchin and Hamilton are old-timers at the flying game.

RENEWED hope that Paul Redfern, who disappeared in his flight from Georgia to Brazil, might be found came with the report that a plane was seen two days after his start, over the delta of the Orinoco river in Venezuela. It was said to be moving south-easterly, and later another report from a government telegraph operator at Ciudad Bolivar said a plane had been sighted flying over the village of Macarieto. It was believed Redfern might have landed safely and was making his way out to civilization.

DESPERATE fighting in China took place between the northern troops of Marshal Sun Chung-fang and the armies of the south which were trying to keep possession of Shanghai. Though the northerners were reported to have met with a severe defeat in a four days' battle along the Yangtze, later advices said they were hanging on and steadily pushing men across the river. The southerners apparently had abandoned Nanking and withdrawn to prepared positions south of that city. Chinese cruisers in the river at first fought against the northern troops that were crossing, but afterward held aloof, probably having been bought off by Marshal Sun.

In and about Shanghai, under the command of Gen. Chon Feng-chi, but its loyalty to the Nationalists was questioned. This matter worried the foreigners there, for the men of that army were supposed to be anti-foreign as well as communistic.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY LOWMAN intends to stop the smuggling of liquor from Canada if it can be done, and has been conferring with members of the royal Canadian commission with that in view. The United States is seeking a supplementary agreement under which Canada will attempt to prevent liquor shipments to the United States instead of limiting its activity to merely giving notice that such shipments have been declared. Canada, on the other hand, wants the United States to do its utmost to stop smuggling of industrial alcohol to Canada, for the reason that such shipments are seriously cutting into the dominion revenues.

Mr. Lowman said the border patrol westward from Buffalo, including the Detroit river area, would be increased from 200 to 400 men, and that it might be necessary to enlarge the coast guard fleet on the Great Lakes. The prohibition bureau instead of the customs service is now handling the liquor smuggling prevention work.

VISCOUNT CECIL, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, created a sensation by resigning from the British cabinet, giving as his chief reason the attitude of the cabinet toward the United States in the recent futile naval disarmament conference. He also let it be known that he expressly opposes the tyranny of the big powers over the affairs of the League of Nations, in the procedure of which he has been a dominating factor.

"I have resigned because of the handling of the disarmament question generally, culminating in the failure of the naval conference," Lord Cecil told the correspondents. "I was not in sympathy with the instructions I received from the British cabinet and I believe an agreement could have been reached without any sacrifice of the British interests."

Lord Cecil's withdrawal from the League of Nations, and the resignation of M. de Jovenal, the French delegate, were believed in Geneva to open the way to Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany to become the dominating figure in the league. It was said he would have the solid support of the smaller nations and the war-time neutrals if he would honestly stand by the covenant regarding disarmament.

CHICAGO'S moving picture theaters, 350 or more in number, were shut up tight last week by their owners because of disputes with the Motion Picture Operators' union. A few independent houses undertook to operate, but film distributors cut off their supply of pictures. Both sides were apparently determined to make it a fight to a finish, and there were prospects that the strike and lockout might be extended to other territory. It was estimated that the theaters were losing \$225,000 daily, and that 25,000 employees were out of work. Attorneys for the union applied to the Federal courts for an injunction against the film distributors to force them to deliver films to the independent theaters.

ECHOES of the Sacco-Vanzetti case are heard daily, in the form of riotous demonstrations, quarrels among the radicals over the defense fund, and threats against the American Legion by French communists. The General Confederation of Labor, representing a great majority of French unionized labor, gave way to the radical element and voted after a stormy meeting not to participate in the national holiday activities in connection with the Legion on September 19.

SO-CALLED "ease and desist" orders charging them with fraud and deception in the promotion of Texas oil stock schemes have been issued against Shepherd & Co., a Chicago stock brokerage firm, and eight similar companies, all of Texas, by the federal trade commission. The orders are the first results of an investigation into "blue sky" securities undertaken several months ago by the commission.

# TATANKA YOTANKA



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON  
AMERICAN INDIAN DAY.

which is observed on the third Friday in September in many states, has an added touch of interest this year because of the announced plan for honoring a great leader in a new way. Sitting Bull, the Sioux, is to be made the subject of a poetry contest to be conducted by Pasque Petals, South Dakota poetry magazine. C. N. Herried of Aberdeen has offered a cash prize for the best 40-line poem on Sitting Bull, to be submitted to the magazine before December 1 of this year. "From my viewpoint, Sitting Bull was one of the truly great among the many notable Sioux of the Dakotas, in spite of the fact that he has been misunderstood and maligned," Mr. Herried has declared.

There are many students of history who will confirm Mr. Herried's estimate. So far history's verdict on Sitting Bull has been handed down mainly by white men who saw in him only a troublemaker, irreconcilable to the fate imposed upon his race by the white men under the name of civilization. If ever the red man is called upon to hand down a verdict, he will probably find in the fact that Sitting Bull was irreconcilable a kind of racial patriotism that can only be admired, misguided though it may have been.

It is doubtful if the name of any other Indian is so well known to the average American as is the name of this warrior and tribal leader of the Hunkpapa Teton division of the great Sioux or Dakota confederacy. And a corollary to that statement is that it is also doubtful if there have ever been told in them so much sheer bunk as have been told and written about Tatanka Yotanka (Tatanka—Buffalo Bull; Yotanka—Sitting). Here are a few of the choice bits of misinformation that have at one time or another been given out as fact, and as such have been accepted by some so-called historians:

- (1) Sitting Bull was a half-breed, and after receiving a good education from French-Canadian priests, returned to his people and "went back to the blanket."
- (2) Sitting Bull was a graduate of West Point, who gradually drifted back into savage life. He had serious solid acquirements, could speak French like a Parisian, was a close student of Napoleon's campaigns, etc., etc.
- (3) Sitting Bull was a Mason, knew the Masonic ritual and lodge work as well as the emblems and on at least two occasions saved the lives of white men, captured by his warriors, because they wore Masonic emblems.
- (4) Sitting Bull was commander in chief of all the Indians at the Battle of the Little Big Horn where Custer

was killed, and he gave to a missionary who had been adopted into his tribe a complete account of how he planned the battle which ended so disastrously for the soldiers. This involved placing dummy figures in front of the lodges in the village to deceive the soldiers. After thus setting the stage he retired to the hills with his warriors, having first sent the women and children to a place of safety. Before the soldiers could recover from the surprise at finding the village deserted, Sitting Bull fell upon them from the rear and destroyed most of them.

(5) Sitting Bull visited West Point in 1859, there met Cadet Custer, and such a warm friendship sprang up between the red man and white that Sitting Bull made Custer his "blood brother." Accordingly, the day before the Battle of the Little Big Horn, Sitting Bull called a council, told his warriors that they were to fight Custer the next day, but that since Custer was his "blood brother," they were not to harm him. And then the cavalry leader foiled the Indian's kind purpose by committing suicide when he saw that all was lost!

From the most authoritative sources of information available, the patent absurdities of these statements can be disposed of as follows:

- (1) Sitting Bull was a full-blood Sioux, born on the Grand river, S. D., about 1824, the son of a subchief of the Hunkpapa, named Four Horns, who changed his name to Sitting Bull when he "made medicine" in 1857. As a boy Sitting Bull (the younger) was first known as Jumping Badger. When he was fourteen he accompanied his father on the warpath against the Crow and counted his first coup on the body of a fallen enemy. On the return of the party his father made a feast, gave away many horses and announced that his son had won the right to be known by his name.
- (2) This statement is too ridiculous on the face of it to warrant denial. As for his ability to speak French, it is possible that he picked up some words and phrases from French-Canadian traders and others with whom the Sioux came into contact, but more than that the story of his linguistic ability is undoubtedly fictitious.
- (3) Possible but highly improbable. Neither of the two cases are sufficiently authenticated to be accepted seriously. It may have been mere coincidence that two men whose lives he spared were Masons. There is said to be a similarity between some of the secret signs of Masonry and some of the Indian sign language in universal use among the Plains tribes and a similarity between some of the Masonic ceremonies and certain Indian ceremonies. These similarities may have been one of the origins of this yarn.
- (4) The part of Sitting Bull at the Custer battle is at best an equivocal one. Although his being the son of a subchief would give him some hereditary right to leadership, he had risen to prominence among the Sioux as a medicine man and a councillor because he possessed "accuracy of judgment, knowledge of men, a student-like disposition to observe natural phenomena, and a deep insight into affairs among Indians and such white people as he came into contact with." Before the Custer battle he had predicted a great victory for the Indians, and at the opening of the fight he retired to the hills some distance away and was there during the engagement. But there was no especial disgrace at

tached to Sitting Bull, the medicine man, doing this. Diplomats and statesmen of other nations who bring about wars are usually far from the firing line.

As for "commander in chief of the Indian forces" there was none in that battle. An Indian chief's authority over his followers was only nominal, and of all the thousands of Sioux (Oglala, Hunkpapa, Brule, Miniconjou, Sans Arc and Sisseton) and Northern Cheyennes on the Little Big Horn that day, few, except possibly the members of Sitting Bull's immediate band of Hunkpapa, would have acknowledged his authority. The Indian leaders who were principally responsible for the tactics which resulted in the defeat of the Seventh cavalry, were first and foremost, Gall of the Hunkpapas, and then Crazy Horse of the Oglalas and Two Moons of the Northern Cheyennes.

(5) So far as there is any authentic record, the first visit Sitting Bull ever paid to the East was in 1868 when he, Red Cloud of the Oglalas and Spotted Tail of the Brules went to Washington, where they were received by President Grant. If he visited Custer at West Point or ever had any contact with that officer, it is indeed curious that Custer himself in his writings, Mrs. Custer in hers (notably her books, "Boots and Saddles," "Following the Guidon" and "Tenting on the Plains," or any of the accurate and painstaking biographers of the leader of the Seventh, never have mentioned the fact. So this incident can be dismissed as pure fiction, as can Sitting Bull's instructions that Custer's life should be spared. The "Custer suicide" story has been repeatedly disproved by men who saw his body soon after the battle.

In stating that Sitting Bull was more noted as a medicine man than a war leader, it should not be supposed that he was lacking in ability as the latter, even though there has been some dispute on this point. Col. James McLaughlin, agent on the Standing Rock reservation where Sitting Bull spent his last years, has always maintained that he was a physical coward, and others have pointed to his actions at the Custer battle as evidence of that fact. Dr. Charles A. Eastman, the noted Sioux author, as the result of his investigations among his own race, has recorded several incidents of Sitting Bull's valor in battle, and it is reasonable to suppose that Doctor Eastman could come nearer getting the truth about Sitting Bull than any white man.

So a final summing up of Tatanka Yotanka—and perhaps some of the entrants in the South Dakota poetry contest may voice it, in their verse—would write him down as a brave warrior in his youth, at a later period the most sagacious and powerful medicine man the Sioux ever had and an embittered "crazed eagle" in his last years. From the white man's point of view he was a miscalculation; from the Indian's a patriot. These were the words of Sitting Bull once when he was being questioned by an importunate American newspaper man: "I am," said he, crossing both hands upon his chest, slightly nodding, and smiling satirically, "a man!"

### Man Outdoes the Birds

Factory-made wings have eclipsed the feathered species. Lindbergh's non-stop flight was 3,610 miles. The distance flown by Chamberlin and Levine is estimated from 3,000 to 4,400 miles. The longest nonstop flights of birds have been those of Alaskan plovers from the Aleutian islands to Hawaii, a distance of 2,400 miles, and the annual migrations of golden plovers from Newfoundland

and Nova Scotia to the Leeward islands and the northeastern coast of South America, a distance of 1,700 to 2,200 miles.

### Educating Convicts

Nearly 100 prisoners each year during the past four years have enrolled in courses offered to inmates of Rockview penitentiary by the engineering extension department of Pennsylvania State college. Ten courses were given during the year just ended, and recent final exercises of the night

school educational classes seventy inmates received special certificates.—School Life.

### Valuable Man

Sweet Thing—Oh, are you really an oil driller? I didn't suppose a fat man like you could do that kind of work.  
Driller—The company pays me a special bonus, lady. You see, when we strike oil suddenly, all I have to do is stick my leg down the hole, and she's capped.