

West hero, a man who faced death innumerable times on the plains and in the mountains of the Great West, who under the acid test of danger proved that he was "pure grit clean through" and who won the whole-hearted admiration of every man, white or red, with whom he ever came in contact. It's the story, too, of a forgotten Wild West hero be-

cause, unlike so many of our Wild West heroes—the long-haired, buckskin-clad Bills and Dicks and Sams whose careers were approximately 10 per cent experience and 90 per cent press agentry—he shunned publicity and was content to let his deeds speak for selves. Se he never became a dime novel hero. but the old-timers of the West, the men who know who were the really great and who were the pseudo-great, will tell you that there never was a braver man on the frontier nor few who played a more important role at a critical period in its history than Dr. V. T. McGillycuddy, now a resident of Berkeley, Galif., and president of a public utilities company in San Francisco, but once an army surgeon with General Crook's expedition in the Sioux war of 1876 and later Indian agent for about the wildest bunch of red men that the government ever tried to keep penned up on a reservation. Doctor McGillycuddy was bern in Racine, Wis.,

in 1849, and at the age of sixteen began the study of medicine. After completing his course in four years he served as an interne in the United States Marine hospital in Detroit and later became assistant surgeon in several hespitals in that city. His early education had also included a course in topographical engineering and the year 1875 found frim getting his first experience in the Wild West as chief topographer for a government expedition anto the Black Hills of South Dakota. So among this other distinctions Doctor McGillycuddy can claim that of being one of the first, if not the maps of the region which is now so much in the public eye because President Coolidge chose it as the site for the "Summer White House"

The chief guide for this expedition was the renowned California Joe, General Custer's famous scout, and Dector McGillycuddy has a rich fund of reminiscences of this noted frontier character. In fact, he knew nearly all of the early Black Hills notables, and he can tell interesting tales of Calamity Jane, of Capt. Jack Crawford, "the Poet Scout," and Frank Grouard, General Crook's favorite scout, of Buffalo Bill and his understudy, "Buf-

After the Sioux campaign was over Doctor McGillycuddy was stationed at Camp Robinson. Neb., and there he made the acquaintance of Crazy Horse, one of the greatest war chiefs the Sioux had ever had. The army surgeon won the friendship of the Sioux leader by caring for his wife who was a sufferer from tuberculosis and won for himself the name of "Tashunka Witko Kola" (Crazy Horse's Friend) and "Wasechun Wauken" (White Miracle Man) by which he became known among the Sioux later.

In 1879 President Hayes appointed the young army surgeon agent for the Ogalala Sioux on what is now the Pine Ridge reservation. Despite the recommendation that the name "Tashunka Witko Kola" gave him, the new job was not an easy one. Here were several thousand Sioux, fresh from the warpath, still remembering their terrible triumph over Custer on the Little Big Hern, utterly trreconcilable to being penned up on a reservation-they who from years immemorial had been lords of a vast region over which they roamed as they willed. Their great war chief was Red Cloud, who, although he had taken no active part in the campaign of '76, was an implacable enemy of the whites who had repeatedly broken faith with him. Both the youth of McGillycuddy and his recent connection with the army were against him in his dealings with the Oglalas and in the first general council Red Cloud made it plain that he would oppose every effort the new agent made to "lead his young men in the white man's road."

To this Doctor McGillycuddy replied that he admired Red Cloud for his loyalty to the old ideals, but that the white man had come to stay and if the red man expected to survive he must learn the white man's ways. He warned Red Cloud that if the older Indians resisted the agent's efforts to lead them in the white man's road, he would appeal to the young men. And appeal to the young men he did. The result was the

organization of an Indian police force, the first of its kind ever used on an Indian reservation, authorized by a special act of congress. The leader of this force was a young warrior named Miwaukon Yuha (Man Who Carries a Sword), or Captain Sword and with this little group of 50 men, the young agent undertook to keep order on a reservation of 4,000 square miles.

Red Cloud continued to obstruct his work and finally in 1882 came the shewdown. Doctor McGillycuddy deposed Red Cloud as chief. The Oglalas were in a turmoil. A plot to assassinate the agent was foiled by Captain Sword and his men, but affairs became so threatening that the War department began concentrating troops at the posts near by. If the Sioux jumped the reservation it meant another costly war in which many lives would be lost and much preperty destroyed. It was a time when a cool head was needed and that cool head sat on the shoulders of Doctor McGillycuddy. "We can handle the situation ourselves" was the word that the young doctor sent to Washington. "If troops are sent here, the Sioux will interpret it as a warlike gesture and trouble will be sure to follow." By "we" he meant himself and Captain Sword and those 50 Indian policemen! His faith was justified, for Sword's men soon had the situation in hand and there is no doubt in the minds of those who knew the situation at the time and the temper of the Sioux that a bloody war was averted.

Shortly before this time there occurred an incident which showed the aptness of that "pure grit clean through" characterization of Doctor McGillycuddy. At the time of the last great sun dance ever held among the Sioux some 2,000 of Chief Spotted Tail's Brule Sioux, always a turbulent and restless outfit, came up to Pine Ridge to visit their Oglala brethren. One day a band of 400 of them rede over to the agency and ten of them, heavily armed, filed into McGillycuddy's office. In the building at the time were Doctor McGilly-cuddy, a clerk, Louis Changro, his interpreter, dance, and two visiting cattlemen. There were only eleven white persons on the reservation.

After a silence of several minutes, the leader of the party, a tall, powerful young chief, said to Changro, "Tell him we want food." McGillycuddy's reply was that he knew the Brules were well provisioned before they left their reservation and that they would get no food from him. At that reply the young chief's eye glittered angrily.
"Tell him we want food NOW!" he growled. A smile flickered across the young doctor's face "Just tell him to go to h-l, Louis!" he said quietly. Instantly the Brule chief sprang across the room and, shaking his fist in the agent's face, he shouted hoarsely, "If you don't give us food

now, I'll kill every white man on the reservation!" The smile disappeared from McGillycuddy's face. His law snapped shut and without a word he sprang on the Indian, seized him by the throat and shook him until his rifle clattered to the floor. Then he rushed the Indian to the door, whirled him around and kicked-the worst insult that any white man ever gave an Indian. Ten feet from the door the Brule picked himself up from the dust and, wild with rage, led his followers on a mad gallop to the Brule camp. But the whites knew that they would be back and that nine white men would probably soon be fighting for their lives and the lives of Mrs. McGillycuddy and the post trader's wife against not only 2,000 Brules, but probably against several thousand Oglalas who would likely come swarming like a wolf pack

One alarming fact was that at the appearance of the Brules Captain Sword and his men had disappeared! Soon the white men heard the drumming of pony hoofs on the dry prairie and a party of naked, war-bonneted warriors swept out of a little coulee and headed for the agency build-ing. As the white men crouched down behind the flimsy barrier of the fence surrounding the agency and lined their guns on the approaching throng Changro suddenly shouted: "No shoot! Sword, he me!" It was Captain Sword and his policemen, clad in the battle dress of their ancestors, coming to the aid of their white chief and ready to die in

And then the Brules came back, 400 of them, a howling pack of savages pounding their ponies into a mad charge. In the face of this onrush McGillycuddy said quietly to his white companions and Sword's men, who had lined up beside him, "Don't fire until I give the word!" on came the Indians until it seemed that they

would ride the little group of defenders into the earth. And then they stopped! The steady control of the iron-nerved agent broke through the heat of their madness and brought them to a sliding, dust-plowing halt 50 yards away. There they milled around uncertainly. At the psychological moment, McGillycuddy took the offensive. He turned to Changro. "Hop out there, Louis, and tell that old devil to chase himself back to camp, he said. "Tell him I'll give him just five minutes to get under way and, what's more, if he ever bats his eye at me again, I'll choke him to death just for luck." As Changro ran forward to deliver this message the agent sprang to the top of the fence, watch in hand, to show the Brules that he meant exactly what he said. For a moment they wavered. The chief, still hot for blood, insisted that they charge. But the cool nerve of this slender young doctor who had showed them so plainly that he could not be bluffed or frightened even in the face of overwhelming odds was too much for them. They rode back to their camp forthwith.

During the next few years the Oglalas prospered under McGillycuddy's rule. Then in 1885 politics, which has so often made a football of the Indian, got in its work and the agent was summoned to Washington for trial on trumpedup charges of insubordination and exceeding his authority. The trial was something of a farce, but the upshot was that he was relieved from duty. Not long afterward the ghost dance craze swept the Sioux and then, if ever, was the firm hand of McGillycuddy needed. But it was not there and as a result a majority of the Oglalas stampeded to Bad Lands and the terrible story of the Battle of Wounded Knee was added to our Indian history.

The fermer Indian agent gave valuable service during those trying days as assistant adjutant general to the governor of South Dakota, but a short-sighted government policy prevented him from serving where his influence over the Sloux would have counted most. If he was ever rewarded by the government in the slightest measure for the incalculable worth of his services there is no record of it. Later he became dean and president of the South Dakota School of Mines at Rapid City, and as an educator became widely known. But except to a few historians the name of this man, but for whose efforts the settlement of a vast empire might have been delayed indefinitely, is comparatively unknown.

"A Forgotten Wild West Hero"? Not exactly! Talk to some of the old Oglalas today, as the writer did recently, and you will find that the name of McGillycuddy is magic among them still. "McGillycuddy Kola" (friend of McGillycuddy), I said to one of them. "Waste!" (good!) he exclaimed and that phrase was the open sesame for the subsequent interview with several of them. Through an interpreter, Jim Grass, an educated Sioux, I talked with Rock, Spider, Little Hawk, Brave Heart, Yellow Thunder, and Chase in the Morning, all of them old-timers who remember the days of the buffalo chase and the tribal wars. Rock, Spider and Chase in the Morning fought under Crazy Horse in the Custer battle and at the Battle of the Rosebud where the Oglala chieftain fought General Crook to a standstill.

After the wars were over Rock became one of McGillycuddy's Indian policemen on the Pine Ridge reservation and from him I learned much of those stirring times when the young agent was gambling with death as he tried to break down the reactionary influence of Red Cloud among the Oglalas. Rock and some of the old fellows questioned me eagerly about their friend Wasechu Waukon (Dector McGillycuddy)-where he lived and what he was doing. They requested me to write to him and ask him to write to them. It was plain to see that after all these years they still love and honor the one Indian agent whom they learned to trust and respect.

"He was a brave and good man and the best friend we have ever had," Rock told me, and his face lighted up as he spoke of the old days when he was one of McGillycuddy's policemen. Then it saddened as he continued, "If he had been with us the great sadness (the ghost dance trouble and the Wounded Knee affair) would not have come to our people."

Forgotten? Not by the men who did not give their friendship lightly and when an old-time Sioux warrior utters the simple words, "He was a brave and good man," it's about as fine a tribute as could be paid to this real Wild West hero, Dr. T. McGillycuddy, surgeon, soldier, Indian agent and friend of the red man.



# New Antenna Is Aid to Reception

#### Cleaning Connections and Attention to Ground Wire Improves Set.

By DON C. WALLACE

The tendency nowadays is to add tubes to the radio set. Sets are now using five, six or eight tubes with results. The average fan, however, is not able to add tubes to his set by merely going to the nearest radio store, purchasing the necessary equipment and then putting them together. His pocketbook would not stand for that sort of a process. Nevertheless. he would like to improve his set. The question then changes its nature and comes, "How can I improve my set with the least expenditure?"

Tubes are expensive, but not so expensive as they were a year ago. The main expense in connection with the addition of tubes is not actually the tubes themselves but the other materials necessary to make them fit in with the rest of the set. The addition of tubes will improve the operation of the set provided this addition is done in the proper manner

Improvement Difficult. It is rather difficult to improve a set. Generally speaking, the set is de well and as efficiently as possible at the start. This is especially true of a manufactured set, so it would be folly to try to improve the set itself. The accessories can well be improved, however. Under this head we can classify the batteries, both A battery and B battery. If the set uses a C battery it will be well to test out this at regular intervals. The C battery should be tested with a voltmeter in the same manner as is the B bat-

When a dry cell type of set has been purchased, this does not mean that dry cells must of necessity be used with the set. Storage batteries. which give the same voltage, have been developed and in addition they are almost the same size. The cost of batteries such as these is not great and it would be well for each set owner to look into the matter of storage batteries of a good B-power supply when purchasing a new set of bat-This would be in the nature teries. of an "accessory" improvement.

Clean Connections. Another form of improvement, which lessens the likelihood of stray noises and racket, is the thorough cleaning of all the contacts and connecting wires. Each connecting wire should be disconnected (preferably one at a time), thoroughly sandpapered or scraped where contact is to be made. then replaced and the binding post screwed as tightly as possible. Incidentally, it is well to remove the tubes from the set before doing any sort of connecting or changing. is in the nature of a "caution" as many a tube has been unwittingly burned out while connecting or dis connecting batteries. The merest sort of a tick or momentary connection will cause the burn-out.

The ground connection should be thoroughly cleaned and tightened. When this has been done no one lould be able to move the ground clamp, even if it is roughly jerked. The antenna connection should also be tightened. Little details such as these may not even be noticeable, but they are theoretically correct, and if attention is given to them the resistance of all the circuits involved is automatically lowered. There is then less opportunity for scraping noises and satisfaction is bound to be more

Burnt Out Transformer New Aerial Best Change.

All of the foregoing is general. The real improvement will come when the antenna is improved. Dollar for dollar, there is nothing which will improve the volume, the clearness, and consistency of radio reception quite so much as a good antenna. Almost no antenna is as good as it can be made. Suggested improvements are as follows: Make it higher. If it comes near the building, make that distance greater. In other words, just because the antenna misses a building four feet, or even fifteen feet there is no reason for supposing that the antenna is as good as it can be made

Many an otherwise good antenna is spoiled because the insulators have been in use for a year or more. A thin coating of soot and dirt has been formed. The texture of the insulators is often really changed as a result of air, heat and cold. It is advisable to change the insulators for new one every year.

Last of all, the antenna wire itself should be changed. New insulators, new wire, a better support, can be purchased for less than \$2 in all. The complete renewal of these items will increase the volume of the received programs, add to the consistency of the range of the set and decrease the quantity of extraneous noises heard.

Use of Battery Charger

Try not to put the battery charger in action until late in the evening or early in the day when few stations are on the air. The charger causes a continuous buzz in the neighbors' sets | times, and proportionately more with and is very annoying to them.

#### Radio Beacons for Ocean Flights Seen Possible

summer's onrush of nonstop flights over the Atlantic has revived the idea of establishing radio beacons across the ocean to make such air travel safe.

So great a radio authority as Dr. J. H. Dellinger, head of the radio laboratory of the United States bureau of standards, foresees this pos-

"Such a proposal," says Dellinger, "is entirely feasib's, and while these beacen stations will not be established in midocean this year or next, it is not unlikely that they will be constructed within ten years."

Cost of putting these up, however would be high. They would have to be anchored 500 to 1,000 miles apart, to radiate double-beam signals for passing aircraft, or a powerful statien, radiating 100,000 watts of energy, would have to be built on either side of the Atlantic.

Transatlantic airplanes taking advantage of these directive radio bea cons would have to be equipped with a radio receiving set operated by one dial, a visual indicating device for denoting when the aviator is traveling in a zone of safety as cutlined by the double-beam radio waves, and a means of shielding the airplane engine ignition system so as to prevent interference with radio reception.

At present most of the experimental work of the radio laboratory of the bureau of standards centers about the receiving apparatus for use on airplanes. Experimentally, there has been developed at College Park, Md., simple one-dial receiving outfit which is practically automatic in operation, and vari-colored lights flashed on the instrument board of the flying craft indicate to the pilot when he is on or off the signal zone or path of safety.

### Esthonia's Radios Must

Not Cause Interference If the radio laws of Esthonia, that small country in the heart of Europe located between the Gulfs of Finland and Riga and bordered by Russia and Latvia, were enforced in the United States, a large number of the radio receivers now in use would be antiquated. In that country the radio regulations make it illegal to operate a

receiver that interferes with reception In Esthonia it is the bureau of posts and telegraphs which has control over radio and this department of the government rules that all radio receivers must be maintained below the point of oscillation at all times. Sets employing radio-frequency amplification which use two or more tubes seasoning with enough milk to must be balanced before they are approved and super-heterodyne receivers must be operated with a loop antenna. All owners of radio receivers are required to take out a license, and a violation of the radio law results in a reveration of the permit to own or operate any type of radio apparatus.

## Lack of Volume Often

in Failure of Tubes Lack of volume at the output does not always indicate battery weakness It may be closely linked up with the failure of the audio amplifier tubes

to do their customary work. Many set operators take volume weakness as an indication that there is something wrong with their batteries. Often they will stop reception. and without taking the trouble to test the "B" battery, will switch on the charger. They are very apt to blame the eliminators if they use such de-

Little consideration is given to the tubes, yet these may be to blame for the lack of normal volume. One way to test the amplifiers is to tap them while the set is in operation. Do this with a pencil, lightly. If the tubes are amplifying properly there should be a ringing noise heard in the loud speaker.

# May Still Be Utilized

In many radio junk boxes will be found burned-out audio-frequency transformers. As it is almost always the primaries of these transformers which burn out, the instruments can be utilized very satisfactorily by connecting a 100,000-ohm fixed resistor across the primary terminals and a .006 to .01-mf. condenser between the "grid" and "plate" terminals of the transformer.

This connection effects resistancecapacity coupling with an impedance leak, and will be found to give unexcelled tone quality, from even cheap and inefficient transformers, says Radio News Magazine. It is a relatively simple matter to make clips of spring brass for the resistors.

## Radio an Aid to Those

Who Are Hard of Hearing Radio dealers have found that deaf ersons are often purchasers of radio sets. This can be more easily understood by the recent surveys made by

experts. Specialists in diseases of the ear have said that they not only know of very deaf persons who heard the radio perfectly but that the condition of deafness has actually been improved by treatment with the radio.

A four or a five-tube set has been prescribed by many ear specialists as the best suitable for a deaf person. A single tube will amplify the vibra tion 25 times; the second increases in about 625 times, the third about 15,000 each additional tube.



If you were busy being kind, Before you knew it you would find You'd soon forget to think 'twas That some one was unkind to you.

If you were busy being glad And cheering people who are sad, Although your heart might ache a bit, You'd soon forget to notice it.

#### SUMMER DISHES



a pint of veal through a salt and a generous sprinkling of papmeat grinder, add a tablespoonful of rika, a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of finely add minced onion, three tablespoonfuls of flour and three-fourths of a cupful of yeal stock or milk. Cook together five minutes, add two well-beaten eggs, stir until well mixed; mix with the veal. Shape, allowing a tablespoonful of the mixture for each croquette. Dip in egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve with a white or a tomato sauce.

Lemon Sherbet .- Take the juice of three lemons, two cupfuls of sugar and one quart of milk. Mix and freeze as

Cherry Pudding.-Mix together the following ingredients: One and onethird cupfuls of sugar, two tablespoo fuls of butter, one cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, the yolk of an egg and the white beaten stiff and folded in. Pour this batter over a quart of pitted cherries and steam one hour. To make the sauce add sugar to the juice of the cherries, with a tablespoonful each of butter and flour and cook well together. A bit of nutmeg may be added.

Vegetable Dish.-Cook together young onions, new carrots and green peas in as little water as possible, adding small cubes of fried salt pork, a half cupful to a pint of vegetables. When the vegetables are cooked add seasoning with enough milk to serve

#### Picnic Lunches.

During the picnic season we are looking for foods easy to carry and prepare for serv

ing, which will be otherwise popular. When one is

planning for a trip of several days and wishes the entire trip

nut bread will be found a good one, as it keeps moist for several days.

Nut Bread.-Take one cupful of sugar, one egg, three-fourths cupful of walnut meats, two and one-fourth cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mix the dry ingredients, beat the egg, add one cupful of milk, mix and beat well and add the nuts. Let stand twenty min into the oven. Bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

For a doughnut that keeps moist the following will be a good one to

Potato Doughnuts.-Cream three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, the yolks of three eggs and one white, one curful of freshly mashed potato, one fourth of a cupful of milk, two and one-half cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and flavor with grated nutmeg. Cream the butter, add the sugar, then the eggs, stir in the potato which has been lightened with the egg white, beaten stiff, add milk and the flour gradually. on ice before rolling out and less flour will be needed. The less flour used the more moist will keep the doughnuts.

Lunch Cake.-Take one-third of a cupful of softened butter, add one and one-third cupfuls of brown sugar, two beaten eggs, one-half cupful of milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking pewder, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half cupful of raisins and one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour. Put all together and beat three minutes. Bake forty minutes in a mod-

Beef Fricadelles.-Take two cupfuls of cold cooked beef minced fine son with salt, pepper, sage and thyme, lemon juice and grated rind and a tablespoonful of grated onion. Add one-half cupful of bread crumbs or cold cooked rice and one egg well beaten. Add water if needed, form into flat cakes and fry in hot butter.

Frizzled Beef With Eggs.-Cut into strips a few slices of dried beef, fry in a little butter and two or three eggs and a few tablespoonfuls of milk: stir until cooked and serve with buttered toast for breakfast. Bacon served in the same way is especially

Necie Maxwell

SLEEVELES

To BE sleeved or to "that is the que present the sleeveless" majority. It is not a taste and preference the thermometer at sleeveless dress just h der to insure comfort.

When it comes to p with the tennis enthus less "gains the day. shows a costume typic vailing sports-frock n bandsome white washa damask-stylish and c detail to its very hemli just a touch of bright



are red-heeled. The ve

throughout sports mode One way of supplying to the otherwise all-wh to wear a very gay sleeveless white crepe dress. Sometimes the too, but lavishly embroi reds and blues and g of alluring charm con white leather, contraste

A white flannel jack red velvet belt, a lapel i er, and red bone but



fastening interprets the touch-of-color mode to th

There is also a stro pressed for yellow with sweaters with white plai quent the style stage. crepe de chine dress bos hemline border with cut belt of yellow.

Sports coats which ca which are intended to a all-white dress include st ties such as those of shantung, a pin-tucked nel, also coolie coats ga Extreme simplicity