

The Indian Village At The Fair

By M. Warner Turritt

Just north of the elaborate Maya Temple and surrounded by the United States Army, World's Fair visitors have the opportunity of witnessing one of the neatest shows on the grounds of A Century of Progress. This show takes place in the blockaded arena of the Indian Villages.

These Indians who inhabit the Indian Village are from the northern part of the United States. They have brought with them their entire stock of Indian handicraft and costumes. They are the Winnebago and Sioux of the Dakota region. The Winnebago are led by a powerful chief who was given the name of Thunder to show his strength. The Sioux have as their leader Chief

Woodland, symbolic of the forests where they have made their homes. The medicine man of this outfit is one of the oldest Indians living today. Old Tom Crow is 98 years of age and is still practicing medicine the way he has always known—the Indian way.

Many notables have been made members of this noted tribe. General Italo Balbo is one of the outstanding new members. Your correspondent happened to be present at the crowning (presentation of an Indian head-dress) of one of the military heads of Culver Military Academy. Two others from the same institute received awards and were made junior members of this great national order of distinguished men.

The program that the Winnebagoes and Sioux put on for their Indian enthusiasts who filled the stands on either side of the arena, was one of color, brilliance, and drama. These red men gave their customers all they paid to see and more. They started out with a number of native dances such as the War dance, Shield dance, Feast dance, Bow and Arrow dance, Corn dance and numerous others.

One of their members did a remarkable job of imitating birds and animals. He did a great job imitating the coyote, and he even put on a dog fight.

Then to top off this grand program, Chief Silverstone, noted Indian tenor, sang, "By the Waters of Minnetonka," first in English and then in his native tongue. It was a great job done by a splendid singer.

Here is a little history of this band of red men. The entire history to follow was compiled from an actual history of these Indians and from a conversation with one of the chiefs.

A little more than 400 years ago, before the white man heard of this country, all America was a wilderness. Wild animals and savage tribes of Indians made it their home. As our maps show us, there were many different kinds of land in North America, just as there are now. East of the Mississippi valley were dense forests dotted with lakes and rivers. West of it stretched high treeless plains over which herds of shaggy buffalo roamed. Still farther west rose the snow-capped Rocky Mountains, the range of big-horn sheep and grizzly bears. To the west of these mountains were dry plateaus and desert wastes where only sage-brush and cactus flourish. And beyond them rose other mountains, Sierra Nevada and coastal ranges, which clung close to the edge of that blue western sea we call the Pacific Ocean.

Ablest of the eastern forest people were the Iroquois of the north. When the white men began to settle in what is now the State of New York, they found flourishing Iroquois villages, set in little clearings in the midst of trees about the shores of the finger lakes.

Around these villages stretched fields of maize, tended by women. The whole task of planting, harvesting, the preparing of the corn for storing, fell on their shoulders, while to the men was allotted the tremendous exertion of war and the chase, the surrounding forest abounded with game. With moccasined feet the hunters stole noiselessly over forest paths, or in their light birch canoes glided easily along the streams, pitting their wits against the cunning of their quarry.

The Iroquois were bold, fierce warriors. Five tribes of the Iroquois, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onandagas, Cayugas and Senecas formed the great confederacy known as the

Density of Population Controls Living Costs

If there is any one thing that universally concerns people more than anything else it is the cost of living. City people generally find it a complex problem because, in town, a much larger portion of the individual income is spent for various commodities and services necessary for living. Further, it will be found that much of the expense is fixed so that it remains about the same from year to year.

Economy-minded citizens will ask if there is anything that can be done about this situation. For example, how can the residents of any district help themselves to reduce living costs? One debatable solution for this problem is through an increase of the population.

Consider the typical street in any North Shore community. Records of the North Shore Gas Company show that one mile of gas main is required for every fifty meters installed, whereas, in Chicago, less than one-quarter mile of main is required for each fifty meters. When you consider that the same ratio paved street, sidewalks, street lights, applies with regard to length of sewer main, water main, telephone cable, and electric light lines, then you will get a picture of the economic significance of population.

In the first case, the support of fifty households per mile is all that can be counted upon to justify the investments covering the above services; while, in more populous areas, several times as many home owners share in supporting the various services.

It is obvious that the cost to the individual will tend to be lower in a more compactly populated area. However, most everyone will admit that the advantages of living in beautifully planned North Shore communities with spacious lawns and landscaped surroundings more than makes up for the actual investment which has been required.

League of the Iroquois (later they admitted a sixth tribe, the Tuscaroras, who lived in North Carolina). These united tribes became the scourge of their neighbors. They drove out the Hurons who opposed them and their power was felt throughout Pennsylvania and westward over the Ohio Valley. So powerful did they become that at one time they threatened to control the eastern half of North America.

To defend their villages against hostile raids, the Indians enclosed them by stockades. An Iroquois village of "long houses." The interior of a "long house" was partitioned off into little rooms, each occupied by a family. A large house of this kind might hold as many as twenty families. In the village the houses are arranged in streets, in larger villages they were sometimes placed in a ring around a central court, where games and ceremonial dances took place.

On the great treeless plains which sweep like a green and brown sea from the Saskatchewan southward to the Rio Grande in Texas, lived many roving bands of Indians. They belonged to tribes speaking different languages, but their way of living was much the same.

Unlike their forest brothers, these people had no need of canoes, for the plains were broken by few rivers and lakes. Theirs was an open country of vast grasslands, over which herds of buffalo wandered in search of pasture.

The life of the plains Indian was centered upon the buffalo. This great shaggy animal furnished him with practically all of the necessities of life. From its hide, horns, hoofs and bones the redman made his bows, shields, lodges, clothing, and tools—none of the animal was wasted. The meat was generally cooked by roasting or broiling, a large part of it was dried for the long cold months of winter, then the snow made hunting difficult and game scarce.

Competition for life was keener among the Indians of the grasslands than among the tribes of the east. The typical plains tribes practiced no agriculture (except for the Crows who raised tiny patches of tobacco). Dependent on the buffalo for food, the plains Indians lived in dread of the buffalo herd's migrating off their hunting range. When this happened, they were forced to invade neighboring territory. And conflict between neighboring tribes was frequent. Early in Indian history the weaker ones were driven from the open plains to shelter of rough mountain valleys, and only those skillful in warfare were left to dominate the plains.

Imagine an encampment of Sioux, consisting of five hundred lodges, breaking up and moving out over the plains. . . . Before they started the chief would send his criers through the village announcing the decision to move, and at the time announced, the lodge of the chief was seen flapping in the wind. This was the signal for the striking of all the other lodges. And in one minute five hundred of them, which before had been strained tight, were waving in the wind, and in another minute all would be flat upon the ground. Their horses and dogs, of which they had a great number, were then rapidly loaded with the household goods.

Housewives And Autos.

Time was when everything about an automobile had to be done by the man of the family. This included driving and care and repairs. But things have changed. Now the women are doing a big part of the driving and cold facts compiled by statisticians indicate that they are doing a mighty fine job at handling cars. In fact, the accident record puts women in a very favorable light as drivers.

And now they are taking over the care of the car. No longer does the husband have to disturb a mind intent on the problems of business, or possibly golf scores, with details about the care of the car. When lubrication is needed, or when tires require attention the wife is the member of the family who sees that the work is done.

Not only does this relieve the executive head of the family from details such as he likes to avoid at the office, but it is whispered in some quarters that it also results in the car being kept in much better condition. Women are good judges of value and they like to have their surroundings kept pleasant. A woman may not be so expert at selecting a car, but once she has one she knows whether she gets good service in its care, just as accurately as she measures service in her home or in stores. When it comes to service for the family car the average housewife is more particular than her husband, and she has more appreciation of the little attentions that not only make a car look better but keep in better condition.

But don't worry about any great load that has been added to the tasks of suburban housewives by the responsibility for seeing that the car is kept up to the mark. Just as women have learned to take advantage of all modern facilities in other fields they have learned that all that is needed to keep the car right is a little good judgment in selecting service stations. The Standard Oil Company is telling this story and describing the service which it offers in a series of unusual advertisements now appearing in this paper. This advertising points out how complete is Standard Service and how easily it makes the job of looking after the car.

A look in at any Standard Station will show how generally women are taking over the responsibility for servicing the family automobile.

Highland Park Locals and Personals

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore Jeffries will entertain at tea on Sunday in honor of their two daughters, Virginia and Helen. The tea is not a debut party, it is simply a garden party for friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries and their daughters. The girls will leave for school in a week or so.

Mrs. Larry Anna of Ft. Sheridan entertained the members of her Five Hundred Club on Tuesday evening.

Miss Helen Leper of St. Louis, Mo. is visiting her mother Mrs. Joseph Leuer of Homewood Avenue.

Miss Myra Litzenberg and Miss Carolyn Saathoff spent the Labor Day holidays in Saugatuck, Mich.

Dr. and Mrs. Earl Fritsch and children have returned from their summer home at White Lake, Mich., and are residing in the Tone building until the latter part of this month.

Miss Louise Silber has been spending the past ten days with her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Worth of Vine Avenue. She will leave about the 12th of September to resume teaching music at the University of Wyoming, at Laramie, for the coming year. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Silber, have returned from their western trip, and are now staying at the Moraine.

Locals and Personals Deerfield

A meeting of the Zoning Board of Appeals has been called for Sept. 22nd at 8:00 p.m. to consider a petition to change from Class A Residence district to Class B Residence district a tract lying south of and adjoining Deerfield Avenue and east of Waukegan Road part of which is not subdivided and part of which is certain lots in what is known as H. O. Stone's add to Deerfield in Section 28 and 29.

Town Auditors Meet
The board of town auditors of Deerfield Township met at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon at the offices of the township in Highland Park, and passed routine bills of the township.

Trinity Episcopal Church
The Reverend Christoph Keller, Rector
East Laurel Avenue
Services:
Sunday, Sept. 10:
7:30 a.m. Holy Communion.
11:00 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our appreciation to our many friends and neighbors for the kindness and sympathy extended and for the floral offerings sent during our recent bereavement. Mrs. Weinacht and family.

RUGS

Your Oriental Rugs



Expensively beautiful as they are, they deserve the most skillful and careful handling when they are cleaned. You can safely send your Oriental Rugs to us—our process revives the richness of color, the thick, luxurious "pile." With dirt, dust, soil and grime removed, your rugs will have a most appealing freshness.



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FRESH BROILERS lb.	23c
Choice POT ROAST, lb.	16c
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KITCHEN CLEANSER, 3 cans	15c
LARD, lb.	9c

We sell a complete assortment of COLD MEAT

- Barbecue Pork - Baked Ham
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FRI.-SAT. SPECIALS

Choice Steer Round Steak, lb.	19c
Armour's Star Cured Sliced Bacon, lb.	15c
Fresh Dressed Frying Chickens, lb.	22c
Milk Fed Veal Steak, lb.	29c
Choice Steer Chuck Roast, lb.	12½c
Fresh Little Pig Hams, lb.	8c
Fresh Ground All Beef Hamburger STEAK, lb.	10c
Quality Market Pure Pork Sausage Meat, lb.	8c
Pure Kettle Rendered Lard, lb.	7½c

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30c	Main Floor	Balcony	25c
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Saturday Sept. 9
WILLIAM POWELL
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Private Detective

Sunday-Monday Sept. 10-11
CHAS. RUGGLES
PHIL HARRIS
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John, Ethel and Lionel BARRYMORE
in
"Rasputin and the Empress"

"The Store with a Reputation"

HIGHLAND PARK FRUIT & GROCERY MARKET

513 CENTRAL AVENUE
WE DELIVER PHONE H. P. 4390

SPECIALS FOR THUR. FRI. & SAT.

<p>Blue Valley BUTTER Regular 31c seller. Special 4 quarter 24c Thurs.-Fri.-Sat. only, lb.</p> <p>Selected Fresh EGGS per dozen 15c</p> <p>COFFEE ■ CHASE & SANBORN ■ DEL MONTE ■ MAXWELL HOUSE per 1 lb. can 27c</p> <p>Ar-Conomy SOAP FLAKES 5-lb. box for 29c</p> <p>SPECIAL Lighthouse Cleanser 4 cans for 15c</p> <p>Wisconsin Selected White POTATOES per peck 35c</p> <p>Fresh BEETS or CARROTS 3 large bunches for 10c</p> <p>Atlas Special Cream City Gittleman Plus bottle deposit</p>	<p>Sweet, Juicy ORANGES 3 dozen for 49c</p> <p>Large Juicy LEMONS Dozen for 19c</p> <p>Fancy APPLES For cooking and eating, 6 lbs. 25c</p> <p>Free-Stone ITALIAN PLUMS Large basket for 39c</p> <p>BEVERAGES ■ GINGER ALE ■ ROOT BEER ■ LIME RICKY Case of 12 quart bottles plus bottle deposit 79c</p> <p>Armour's Pure Star LARD Pound for 7c</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BEER Savoy Rheingold Per Case \$2.25 24 Bottles No Free Delivery on Beer</p>
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