

Well, in the early days, they didn't give but a dollar a bushel. But since then, nowadays they--during the World War I sold some for two dollars a bushel.

(During the First World War?)

First World War (looks for a picture). That picture was in here last night. Last night we was looking at it at Cache, Oklahoma. I was over at Cache. Here it is right here (shows me a picture). (Oh gee, that's pretty wheat!)

That's in World War I.

(This your wheat right here?)

Wheat stacks. They're all back there. The Kodak didn't get all of them. I had about twelve stacks. And it rained and rained and the wheat sprouted in the stacks. During the World War. And in spite of the sprouting, I got two dollars a bushel.

(Do you remember the names of any of the other Kiowas that raised any--that were farming then?)

Yes. Around Zodalton there was Henry Tenedoh and the Boyiddle boys and--

(Around Zodalton?)

Yeah. And Botone's, I think. These boys, finally, through government aid--a lot of our wheat sprout and rot--and the government furnished these boys a thresher.

INDIANS HAVE HARD TIME GETTING THEIR WHEAT THRESHED

(Oh, they did?)

Yeah, they was threshing their own during the world war. I don't know what kind of arrangement they had, but the government let them have a thresher. During those days the white people that owned the threshers, they kind of boycott the Indians. They won't