

THE ARROW

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RELIGIOUS WORK IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

By M. FRIEDMAN.

So much has been said and written of late on the absorbing topic, What knowledge is of most worth to the Indian? that a brief account of the religious instruction in Indian schools may be of interest and lend something of tangible suggestion to those who are engaged in the uplift of the red man, or, for that matter, of other primitive peoples. The proper training of the race along moral and religious lines is a subject which has troubled for some time those actively engaged in Indian educational endeavor. What is the attitude of those in charge of the moral elevation of Indian boys and girls, young men and young women, whose homes and people are scattered everywhere over the broad domain of these United States, and who, consequently, are actuated by various customs, traditions, desires and characteristics?

For long years their ancestors worshiped at the shrine of the great "sun-father" or the powerful "father-sky" as the spirit dictated and in their own primitive way; their form of worship was in accord with their environment and the manner of their life. The Great Spirit was held in awe by the Indians because of his wonderful manifestations. They looked forward to the "happy hunting ground" as a place for unlimited pleasure. But since then the times have changed. For economic reasons and because of the necessities of peace the Indian was conquered. Now our sovereign nation is engaged in the long delayed but much needed work of civilizing and educating these people.

The education of the Indian is unique in that it gives not only literary and industrial training, but, going a step further and more wholly taking the parents' place, it endeavors to shape and perfect the moral life of the student. As a consequence, definite and positive religious instruction is given. Religious training must have a place if moral precepts are to be inculcated. Morality and religious intertwine, fundamentally and everlastingly, one about the other. Speaking broadly, in most cases and with all races excellence of conduct and moral uprightness have their roots in and are supported by religion.

When the Indian student leaves his home and enters a non-reservation boarding school, the Government replaces the parent and assumes entire responsibility. It not merely enters into a contract to educate but to elevate as well. The precious years during the adolescent stage spent at school are the ones most propitious for the moulding of character. By establishing the foundation for a sincere religious belief in God and the efficacy of prayer, we introduce the most potent influence in character building.

This great truth is not forgotten by the administration in its management of Indian schools. As a type for my discussion I shall speak of Haskell Institute. No encouragement is given young men and young women to drift; on the contrary, everything is done and every incentive is offered to students to become men and women of positive character. No one denomination is favored more than another; but everyone has abundant opportunity to worship as he chooses. This freedom of religious belief does not carry with it exemption from religious attendance on Sunday school. Here a careful study is made of the Bible under the leadership of instructors in the school. The students learn how to use the Bible, become familiar with the places mentioned, and study the lives of its host of noble men and women in an endeavor to

fathom the secret of their enduring power and influence in the world.

Immediately after Sunday school there is service in a large school chapel. The building is of white random-coursed ashler with pitched joints and quarry face, neatly proportioned, and built with great simplicity. It has a seating capacity of one thousand. The ministers from Lawrence have kindly volunteered to conduct these services. Presbyterians, Catholics, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Lutherans, are all represented by their ministers four or five times during the school year. As Lawrence is the seat of the University of Kansas, one of the largest of the state universities, the ministers are able men who have already been tried in other fields. The sermons delivered by these reverend gentlemen are full of common sense, valuable advice, and spiritual truth. It is a very difficult matter to talk understandingly and entertainingly to young people; doubly so when those young people are Indians, with the Indian point of view and a lurking suspicion in regard to the honesty and sincerity of the whites. It is a compliment to these ministers of the Gospel that they do this work to the entire satisfaction of both pupils and instructors.

The school has a mixed choir which, under the direction of an efficient teacher of music, renders an impressive song service. Indians, not unlike white people or any other race for that matter, love music. For the Christmas, Thanksgiving, Easter, and Commencement Sunday services, there are extra numbers by the choir, and the order of services is somewhat different from that followed from Sunday to Sunday.

Sunday evening is well and profitably spent. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have established organizations at the school and there is no doubt about the fruits of this work. Both organizations are in charge of competent persons whose services are entirely voluntary. Each Sunday evening these societies meet with their regular leader or one from the school. Often a speaker from the city of Lawrence leads, and occasionally one from more distant places. Aside from the general meetings, there are Bible study classes and committees in charge of the social life of the students. There are two divisions of the organizations, one for younger boys and girls, the other for more mature students. Attendance is voluntary. The smallest children of the school are banded together in a "Sunshine Society" and every Sunday have interesting services. They are told in a simple way of some of the characters in the Bible and spend a good proportion of the time learning gospel hymns.

To keep up their church affiliations students are encouraged to meet the ministers of their church every second Thursday for an hour's devotional work in the evening. These meetings are voluntary, but the fact that they are well attended holds out hope and encouragement for the religious awakening of these people.

The religious work as here outlined is not unique or peculiar to Haskell Institute. A somewhat similar arrangement obtains at other of the larger schools, where systematically arranged undenominational work is carried on as part of the school training. This work is maintained in order to teach the students to lead better lives when they leave the guardianship of the Government than they did before; and to implant into their hearts the simple faith which ultimately leads to happiness. The great aim is to cultivate that solidity of character and uprightness of conduct which will make the Indians self-respecting men and virtuous women who will be true to themselves, true to their fellows, and true to their God.—*Southern Workman.*

CHIEF TECUMSEH.

By EMMA NEWASHE, Sac and Fox.

In the year 1771, in an Indian village near the Miami River, there lived a Shawnee Indian boy named Tecumseh, meaning "Shooting Star." He spent his time swimming in the river during the warm days, playing with the other boys, or shooting with his bow and arrows. In winter he would set traps to catch the small animals of the forest, or probably he would go out hunting with his older brother. This brother wanted to make a great hunter and a warrior of him.

In the meantime, Tecumseh became the leader among his playmates, and as he grew older from day to day, he showed greater skill and courage, both in hunting and in war.

As he sat with the warriors and the braves about the camp-fire he heard them tell of the broken-hearted Indians who had been driven from their homes, and of the unjust treatment by the whites. Tecumseh soon became stronger and a better hunter. He had piercing black eyes and always wore a plain dress of deerskin, not being fond of gaudy colors.

Tecumseh soon became the best hunter of his tribe. Once three young braves boasted that they could kill more deer in three days than he could. Tecumseh accepted the challenge and when the three days were up they returned, bringing with them the twelve deer which they had killed, while Tecumseh brought in more than twice as many.

Tecumseh was very generous and gave most of the game he captured to those who were not so well off in hunting. If any Indian's tent needed mending it was Tecumseh that patched it. If any widow was in want of food, it was Tecumseh that laid it at her door.

Once a Kentuckian was traveling through this section. He was going to explore the lands here. He stopped at one of the settlers' home and he was very much surprised when he learned that the Indians were so near. While they were talking the door suddenly opened and in walked dignified Tecumseh. The Kentuckian was very much frightened. Tecumseh noticed it and looking at him a moment, said in a contemptuous tone, "A big baby, a big baby."

Tecumseh's heart was filled with love for his people. He had for years been watching the advancement of the white people, and it was with a troubled eye he saw that his own people were compelled to withdraw farther and farther from their former hunting grounds. The more he thought about it the clearer he saw that the white people would soon fill the country and the Indians, once so powerful, would be driven out.

There were only seventeen states at this time. If it was a good thing for these seventeen states to join together for protection. Tecumseh thought why would it not be a good thing for all the Indian tribes to join together for the protection of their homes.

Tecumseh and his brother visited all of the tribes, traveling over many hills and valleys and through the dark and lonely forests, asking and urging every tribe to help in the war to drive the white man into the sea or to the land from which he came. Tecumseh's brother had heard from the English that a comet would appear soon. He told the Indians "you will see the arm of Tecumseh like the pale fire stretched out in the heavens, and at this time the war shall begin."

There was one friendly Indian chief that would not go against the white people. Tecumseh tried to persuade him, but all in vain. At last Tecumseh said, "your blood is white; you do not mean to fight. I

know the reason; you do not believe the Great Spirit sent me. You shall believe hereafter. I will go straight to Detroit. When I get there I will stamp my foot on the ground and I will shake down every house in your village."

Sure enough the comet appeared. The Indians cried out, "'Tis Tecumseh's arm." Then an earthquake came. The Indians ran out of their huts crying, "Tecumseh is at Detroit; we feel the stamping of his foot."

Tecumseh no longer lived on the Miami River, but farther west, at Tippecanoe, on a branch of the Wabash, in Indiana. When he returned home he found several of the Indian tribes had signed a treaty granting the Government a large tract of land. When Tecumseh heard this he was wild with rage and said he would never allow it to be surveyed.

General Harrison, who was in charge of the white soldiers, heard of Tecumseh's anger and sent for him to come and present his claim. So one hot day in August, 1811, he went to Vincennes with one hundred of his brave warriors.

He made a long speech there and when he was through, he found himself without a place to sit. Observing the neglect the General directed a chair to be brought to him. "Your father," said the interpreter, "wishes you to take a chair." "My father?" said the chief. The sun is my father and the earth is my mother: I will repose upon her bosom." Then he proudly drew his blanket about him and sat down on the ground.

The meeting was very exciting, for the Indians were angry and determined. It seemed as though war would break out at any moment. When the Indians came the next day they were somewhat calmer, but Gen. Harrison knew that war would come in spite of all his efforts to prevent it.

Tecumseh hurried away to see the other tribes, leaving one bundle of red sticks at every village, telling the Indians to throw one red stick away every day until they were all gone, then the war should begin.

General Harrison said that if war must come he would begin it himself. He marched to Tippecanoe and after a very hard battle succeeded in driving the Indians away and capturing the village.

When Tecumseh returned home he found his home in ashes. His brave and gallant warriors were all gone. His brother, whom he had left in charge of the village, was also missing. Whether he was killed or taken away as a prisoner, Tecumseh never knew. Tecumseh gave up all hope.

In 1812 America had another war with England. Tecumseh joined the English army and fought under General Procter. Some of Harrison's men had been captured and the Indians were torturing them and would have killed them very soon. Tecumseh, who saw what was going on, sprang from his horse and threw the Indians to the ground. He turned around to General Procter, who was near him, and asked, "why do you let this go on? General Procter in return answered. "Your Indians cannot be controlled." "Begone!" said the chief, "You are unfit to command; go and put on petticoats."

Once there was a heavy battle on the River Thames in Canada. During the thickest of the fight Gen. Procter ran away, while Tecumseh fought to the end; fought 'till he was killed and thus ended the life of this famous Indian Chief, Tecumseh.

SPRING.

Spring has come to greet the earth,
And joys and pleasures and thoughts expand,
Devinest compensations thrill in mirth,
The very things the living demands.

—R. H.

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[All items preceded by an arrow found in the columns of the paper are furnished by the pupils and published, as nearly as possible, just as they were handed in, with an eye toward the cultivation of the student's use of words and language and represent the idea and intention of the writer alone.—ED. NOTR.]

CARLISLE, PA., MAY 15, 1908

Carlisle's Campus.

Our school grounds are located on a knoll just outside of the town of Carlisle, in one of the most beautiful parts of Pennsylvania. It is conveniently located for good drainage and for railway facilities to all parts of the state and country. It lies eighteen miles southwest from Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and one of the chief division points of the Pennsylvania and Reading railways, from which communication can be had with all parts of the United States. Besides its communication privileges it is surrounded by one of the best agricultural regions of Pennsylvania and from which a great part of our education is derived through the outing system. Its approximate size is about twenty-two acres, excluding the adjacent farmlands, and it is rectangular in shape.

The purpose of the institution from its beginning was to educate the Indians. Many, after completing the course, have gone home and are setting examples of industry, while many are attending other colleges to get a higher education.

The buildings on our campus are simple in architecture and all are painted gray, with the exception of the laundry and the doctor's cottage. Their uses are many, from sleeping quarters for the students to residences for employees. The simplicity of architecture and the similarity of the buildings gives them a harmonious effect, pleasing to an observant person.

Much beauty of the grounds would be lost were it not for the beautiful lawns, trees and flowers. This is not so much realized unless one has lived where such things are lacking. Not only do the lawns, trees and flowers beautify the grounds, but they give pleasure to us all as well. How refreshed we feel when we get into the shade of a tree and lie on the green lawn on a hot day, or when we pass a flower bed and whiff its fragrance?

Such environments make Carlisle a fit place for educating the aborigines.—Charles Mitchell, member Crow tribe, Montana.

Goes to Wahpeton.

Miss Josephine Charles, of the Class '08, left Wednesday evening to take a position as assistant matron at the Indian School at Wahpeton, North Dakota. Miss Charles, who is a member of the Oneida tribe from Wisconsin, has been at Carlisle for over ten years and is held in very high esteem by employees and pupils here. She goes to her new field of endeavor with the best wishes of all.

Five Civilized Tribes' School System.

There are at present 784 schools of all kinds under the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma. The Creeks have 100 rural schools, ten boarding schools and about fifteen towns that have independent public schools operated by the towns. The Cherokees have 300 rural schools, four boarding schools and fifteen public schools in towns. The Choctaws have 175 rural schools, four academies, ten smaller boarding schools and fifteen towns maintaining schools. The Chickasaws have 100 rural schools, six boarding schools, fifteen schools exclusively for Chickasaws and twenty towns with independent schools. This makes a total of 784 schools exclusive of the denominational colleges that are located in the larger towns and the mission schools.

Indian and white children attend the same schools. There are separate schools for negroes in all the nations. Each nation has a few national schools which are maintained at the expense of the tribal government independent of the federal government. The vast majority of schools, however, are those known as "day schools." These are schools in the rural districts, most of them established by the government which Indian white children attend and the federal government and the tribal government sharing the expenses in proportion as there are white and Indian children. There are 100 more of such schools this year than there were last year. The total enrollment of Indian children last year was 86,000; this year the enrollment will reach 100,000. To educate these children the government appropriates \$150,000 a year and gives the excess fees from the courts amounting to \$60,000. The tribal governments' expenditure for educational purposes amounts to \$250,000, making \$460,000 spent for their schools outside of the public schools in towns. There are fully fifty per cent of the teachers of Indian blood, and the large majority of these are Cherokees.

Origin of Memorial Day.

The observance of Decoration Day has grown spontaneously from the tender remembrance by the mothers, sisters, younger brothers and all who survived the war for the union, of the heroes who perished that their successors might live to enjoy a united, free, and just government.

The practice of setting aside a day to visit the graves of their fallen soldiers, recall the memory of their noble deeds and strew their tombs with flowers, took its rise in the War of the Rebellion:

First, in particular places, here a city, there a village, or it might be a county. In some places it was one day, in other places another. After a time the practice became more general. In some cases governors recommended the observance of a particular day, but there was no extended agreement.

In time, partly through the influence of leading members of the Columbia Commission, which had done so much for soldiers during the war, partly through the influence of the pulpit and press, and finally through the influence of the Grand Army of the Republic and various veteran associations, many state legislatures were induced to name a given day for a holiday for this purpose, and the President and governors were led to recommend the observance of the same day, now known as Memorial Day.

In nearly every State of the Union, precisely when or in what community, the first instance of calling upon the citizens in general to come together for this purpose, took place, it seems to be impossible at this late day to determine. It is claimed that there were instances of this kind as early as the spring of 1863; some say as early as 1862.

By virtue of a resolution offered by the late General John A. Logan and enacted into a law, February 23, 1887, which provided that May 30 should be recognized as a holiday for all Government employees, and in which the author used the expression, "Memorial Day, commonly known as Decoration Day." The use of Memorial Day to designate the day upon which the memory of the gallant soldiers who fought in defense of their country, is observed, has grown into popular use, although "Decoration Day" used in the same connection is not technically incorrect.—Dayton Journal.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

At the Athletic carnival held on the Dickinson athletic field last Saturday the Indian second track team carried off the banner and the honors, scoring 80 points to Conway Hall and Carlisle High School's combined 40. Harry Archambault scored the most points for Carlisle and won the highest individual honors, while Sundown scored the second highest number of points and came within an inch of the Carlisle record in the pole vault.

In the Junior contests Carlisle won all three events. David Lewis winning the 75-yard and 300-yard dashes and Ira Spring winning the high jump. In the midget relay race our 12-year-olds were beaten, but they ran a plucky race against much older and larger boys.

POINT WINNERS.

Harry Archambault 1st in the 120-yard high hurdles, 1st in the 120-yard low hurdles, 1st in the broad jump and 3rd in the pole vault.

Reuben Sundown 1st in the pole vault, 2nd in the 120-yd. high hurdles, 2nd in the broad jump.

Edgar Moore 1st in the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and 1st in the 220-yd. dash.

Ossie Crow 1st in the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 1st in the 1 mile.

Edward Fox 2nd in the 1 mile and 3rd in the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Bruce Goesback 2nd in the low hurdles, 3rd in the high hurdles.

Samson Burd 2nd in the hammer throw and 3rd in the shot put.

Richard Hinman 2nd in the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 3rd in the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

Samuel McLean 2nd in the shot put.

David Oldman 3d in the 220-yard dash and 3d in the high jump.

John Acken 3d in the hammer throw.

Frank Johnson 3d in the low hurdle.

Jonas Homer 3d in the one mile run.

Junior Events—David Lewis, 1st in the 75-yard dash and 1st in the 300-yard dash. Ira Spring, 1st in the high jump.

The base ball team made a very poor showing on the Eastern trip, losing to Holy Cross 6-0, and to Brown 11-0. Whether it is a case of too much individual playing, lack of determined spirit, swelled head, or no head at all, it is hard to say. The base ball team started out with good prospects, but as in former years, the team seems to get worse instead of improving and it is possible that this branch of sport may be discontinued in the future. There is a chance however that the team may yet find itself and brace up and finish the season with a creditable record.

Frank Mt. Pleasant is getting into shape for the try-outs for the American Olympic team, which will go to London in July. James Thorp and some of the distance men will also participate in the trials which will be held in Philadelphia on June 6th. It would be a great honor to be chosen to represent America in the Olympic worlds championship—not only for the individual but for the school and the whole Indian race.

The track and base-ball teams meet Syracuse University at Elmira this week Thursday on the diamond and in a dual track meet. The Syracuse track team defeated Penn. State on May 2nd, 73 to 52, and our team has its hands full to beat them. Last year Syracuse won the meet 55 to 49.

There have recently been some changes made in the base-ball schedule. The games with the Collegiates at South Orange on May 30th have been canceled and two games arranged with Hagerstown to take their place. Hagerstown will also be played on May 22, and Winchester on May 23rd.

Blackstar is not running in his last year's form yet. He went into the cross country run against the advice of the coach and sprained his ankle and has not been able to do much practice since. He will probably get into condition for the state championship, as his ankle is strong again now.

Fred Schanadore, contrary to Mr. War-

ner's instructions, worked too hard when he first started training and now is over-trained. A week's rest will very likely put him back in shape to get into condition for the big meet at the end of the season.

It was impossible to arrange a meet for the second team this week, but the best of the men are entered in the big meet at Harrisburg on May 30th, and if they continue to improve some of them are likely to score points for Carlisle.

So much interest is being shown in track athletics that it is probable that the team will be entered in several indoor meets at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Buffalo next winter.

There is some good track material on the Second and Junior teams, which with practice will develop into good first-team material.

The Conway boys were outclassed in the distance runs and the hurdle races, as the Indians won all the points in those events.

The game with Dickinson, which was canceled on account of rain, will be played on our field May 27th.

On Saturday the base-ball team plays Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.

Farm Improvements.

A large amount of renovating and improvement has been going on at the first farm. The old hoghouse, which was condemned, has been pulled down, and when the debris is all cleared away the entire plot in front of the barn will be put under cultivation.

The chicken-houses have been moved so as to form part of a symmetrical arrangement of the buildings. Some of the old dilapidated fences have been pulled down and new strong wire fences have been substituted. All of the agricultural machinery has been overhauled and repaired by the blacksmith and the wagon shops. The old farm is beginning to resemble some of the well-kept farms in Pennsylvania.

The thrifty Pennsylvania Dutchman is a model for cleanliness and farsightedness, and our boys are profiting by the example.

Seven Sentence Sermons

Thinking is the least exerted privilege of cultivated humanity.—Evens.

Whoever fights, whoever falls, Justice conquers evermore.—Emerson.

The life of every man is a diary in which he means to write one story and writes another, and his humblest hour is when he compares the volume as it is with what he vowed to make it.—J. M. Barrie.

There are seasons when to be still demands immensely higher strength than to act.—Channing.

Emotion is power when it is caught in the cylinder and does not escape in the whistle.—Rev William Rader.

Work for some good, be it ever so slowly; Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly; Labor! all labor is noble and holy; Let thy great deeds be thy prayer to thy God!—Francis S. Osgood

Every individual will be the happier the more clearly he understands that his vocation consists, not in exacting service from others, but in ministering to others, in giving his life the ransom of many.—Tolstoy.

Indian Handicraft.

No other article made by Indians has the real worth and merit that a Navajo blanket has. It is useful as well as ornamental. The Leupp Studio, Carlisle, has a beautiful line of these blankets and will be pleased to either show you the goods or quote you prices on them. None but the genuine kept in stock and every one guaranteed as represented.

Supt. Friedman at Elmira.

Superintendent Friedman visited the State Reform School at Elmira this week. This is a magnificent institution and the character of the industrial training which is given there is not only well known in the United States, but is recognized abroad.

SCHOOL NEWS NOTES

Items of Interest Gathered by our Student Reporters.

→ Some of the girls and boys who are going home the last part of June are very anxious for that time to come.

→ Bessie Cooke, who is at the hospital, is getting well. We will be glad to see her when she comes back to quarters.

→ In a letter to a friend Martha M. Johnson says she is having a nice time at home and is enjoying the best of health.

→ John Simpson, who went out to the country in the first party, sends a postal card to a friend stating that he has a good country home.

→ Many beautiful postals have been received from Louisa Thomas stating that she has a good home but wishes she was back to Carlisle again.

→ Some parts of our campus resemble a summer resort. All of us take great comfort in those portions of the grounds set apart for our recreation.

→ Friends of Amelia Wheelock, Eunice F. Day, and Thirza B. Bernel, were very sorry to see them leave for the country, but wish them a pleasant vacation.

→ Josiah Saracino, who has been out in the country for sometime, writes that he is getting along nicely and wishes to be remembered to his friends here.

→ Elizabeth K. Lemeaux, who went to the country with the first party, writes to a friend, stating that she has a nice country home and enjoys her work very much.

→ Number ten pupils have been studying about the Constitution of the United States. They found out it was very interesting and important to know about it.

→ Louisa Kachicum, who has been out for two years, says that she enjoys living in the country. She expects to return to Carlisle in the fall and enter her class, 1911.

→ Susan A. Littlefield is getting ready to leave for Wyoming on the first of June. She is counting the days; soon it will be the hours that she will be counting.

→ Wilber Peawa, a Carlisle graduate, is enjoying himself at his home in Oklahoma. He is learning how to plant trees, and he has set out some fruit trees at his sister's place.

→ Elizabeth Wolfe, a member of the Class '08, left for her home in North Carolina. Her many friends wish her a pleasant vacation and success in whatever she may take up as her life's work.

→ We are all rather lonesome for our friends who are out in the country, but we hope they will have nice places and like their country homes so that they may do their best and make us proud of them.

→ A letter has been received from Chas. M. Sorrell, a former employee of Carlisle, who is at his home in Liberty, Wyoming, stating that he is very well and happy and wishes to be remembered to his friends.

→ Joseph C. Washington, an ex-student, is now a member of the 4th cavalry band stationed at Fort Meade, S. D. He will soon be discharged from the army, after seeing army life in the Philippine Islands.

→ A letter has been received from Cornetta Welch, who went home a few weeks ago, saying that he is going to build a new home for himself. He is enjoying himself under the southern skies, where the honeysuckles are in bloom and the whippoorwill sings gayly when the evening sun is low.

→ Martha Cornsilk, who graduated with the class of 1908 and is now studying nursing, writes entertainingly of her experiences in a city hospital. She says: "Sometimes it is very amusing to us to hear some of our patients asking queer questions concerning ourselves. Because we are known as Indians they seem to think we are natives of India. This would make anyone smile. Yesterday I was dusting one of the private wards, and there is an Italian in it. This man does not speak much English, so he said, 'You belong to Japa?' I told him, 'No!' He said 'Indi?' I said 'No.' 'Well,' he said, 'where is your country?' I thought it was time to express myself, so I told him I was an American!"

→ We all miss the smiling face of Sara Mansur, who left for the country May 2nd.

→ To be a gentleman one must be kind, benevolent, polite, sweet tempered, and peaceful.

→ The Seniors held their last class meeting last Thursday in the Susan's Literary Society hall.

→ A postal has been received from Elizabeth Wolf, '08, stating that she arrived home safely.

→ Lulu Coates who went home sometime ago, is enjoying herself at her home in Versailles, N. Y.

→ Olga Reinken, '09, and Vera Wagner, '08, were Miss Hawk's guests at the Club for Sunday dinner.

→ The track team is patiently waiting for the day to come to have the annual meet with Penn State team.

→ No. 5. school room has been studying about plants and how the plants have traps to catch insects for food.

→ The band boys were glad to see Celestino Romero, who visited here last week. He is working at Steelton.

→ The Freshman class are just beginning to take up the study of agriculture, and they find it very interesting.

→ Minnie Billings, who went out to the country with the first party, says she likes her country home very much.

→ The girls who went out walking with Miss Scales report having had a good time. Many, many thanks to Miss Scales.

→ Fannie Charley writes us from West Chester, where she is living, that she has a very nice home and enjoys her work very much.

→ Frederick Tallerane, a Sioux boy who went out into the country with the first party, writes, saying that he has a very nice home.

→ The base ball players expect to demonstrate on a different line Friday at Ithaca, N. Y. They are going to be a part of the main show.

→ Pearl Wolf, who went to State College sometime ago, writes that she has a very nice country home. Pearl and Martha Day live with the same family.

→ The Dickson Literary Society held their last meeting Thursday evening. Their program was very interesting, especially the society prophecy by Edward Wolf.

→ Mr. Whitwell gave a very interesting account of his visit to Hampton, Va., to the Monday morning section. We all hope he will tell us more about that school.

→ Ray Hitchcock, the eloquent speaker and president of the Standard Society, delivered a declamation entitled "The American Navy" before the members last Friday evening.

→ The Junior class held their meeting at the usual time and all who were on the program were very well prepared. The music given by the "class orchestra" was very well rendered.

→ Josephine Nash has been detailed to the hospital as diet cook. The other nurses will also have their turns at diet cooking. They also take turns in staying home on social and auditorium evenings.

→ Elmira Jerome, a member of the Senior class, is at the hospital under treatment. Her friends and classmates miss her very much, and they wish her a speedy recovery. She has been assisting Mr. Nori at the office in the mornings.

→ The Juniors have organized a class orchestra. It is composed of three mandolins, clarinet, violin, viola, piano and a guitar. They expect to give their first concert Wednesday evening at their class meeting in the music room.

→ In a letter to a friend Mary C. Harris reports that she has a very nice home in Morton, Pa., with J. F. Bealty. There in the same town are also living Nancy John, Elizabeth George and Clara Paull. Mary expects to have a nice time this summer.

→ Much has been done here recently in the way of improvement. New buildings are being erected, many yards of concrete walk laid out and new employees added to the staff. All of this is inspiring to the student body and places the school in a better position to turn out excellent citizens.

→ The Normal children are studying about the bean from a bean plant growing in their school.

→ No. 5 pupils had their pictures taken last Tuesday after they had planted their gardens.

→ Vera Wagner was the guest of the morning division of the Senior Class on Monday.

→ The morning division of the Sophomore class is just now interested in practical measurements.

→ Through a letter we learn that Adeline Boutang, who is in Freehold, New Jersey, has a good home.

→ William Yankee Joe, of the Freshman class, is out of the hospital and his classmates are glad to see him.

→ Bruce Goesback did some fine work with the hurdles last Saturday on Dickinson field. He captured second place.

→ Mr. Taylor took the girls out walking on Sunday evening to the farm and they brought back a lot of violets.

→ The boys who went to the Cave last Saturday had a very nice time. Some went boat riding up the river.

→ A letter was received from Rachel Penny, a member of the Sophomore Class, stating that she likes her work.

→ The boys and girls who attended the concert given by the Boston Festival Orchestra in town enjoyed it very much.

→ There was a man on the train. He asked the conductor which end of the car to get off from. The conductor said: "Both ends stop."

→ Jack Johnson proved himself a great fisherman last Saturday when he caught two trout with his hands instead of with a hook and line.

→ The girls of the morning section of No. 5 are going to have a bed of flowers. If you wish a bunch of posies later on ask one of these girls for it.

→ David Oldman is to be congratulated upon his fine work for the second track team as a runner last Saturday. He won 3rd place in the 220-yard dash.

→ Last Thursday evening the Dickson Society had their last meeting in the small boys' assembly room, and many of the large boys attended. The meeting was enjoyed by all.

→ An interesting letter was recently received from Elizabeth Paisano, who is working under the Civil Service at Seama, New Mexico. She congratulates the Seniors for their victory on class contest day.

→ An interesting letter was received from Flora Jones, '08, stating that she is preparing to attend the Brockport Normal School, N. Y. She also says that it seems strange to buy all her books, for at Carlisle they were provided by the government.

→ Last Friday evening the Dickinson Y. W. C. A. Cabinet gave a party to our Y. W. C. A. Cabinet. One of the interesting games was that each girl was given paper to make herself a hat. There were all shapes and styles. The evening was one which all will not forget.

→ William Bishop, who joined the printing force last week, says he likes his work very much and that he is going to keep at it until he learns the trade. The work that he likes best is cleaning and keeping the presses bright. When he is not busy with any thing else, he spends his leisure time in practicing type setting.

→ Prof. Whitwell in addressing the students Monday morning, said that he was so full of Hampton that he was bubbling over, and that he wanted to get his thoughts together before speaking about his trip. He said, however, that the Hampton students are very much in earnest, are well disciplined, and very loyal to their school.

→ John LaRoque and Ralph Waterman were sitting on one of the new red benches in front of the large boys' quarters, when two ladies passed by. One said to the other: "Aren't they pretty?" Of course this compliment made each boy try to look handsomer than the other. The other lady looked very much puzzled, and looked first at John and then at Ralph, trying to decide where the beauty was. As she was about to ask which one was meant, the first lady saw the trouble and exclaimed: "Oh! I mean the benches."

→ No. 5 pupils expect to have some silk worms soon.

→ Miss Dorcas Earl came in from the country last Thursday afternoon.

→ Joseph Loudbear, one of the Juniors, did some fast running last Saturday.

→ A letter received from Harry C. Shawbush states that he is enjoying life at Brown, Brown County, Wisconsin.

→ Mrs. Armstrong, assistant matron in the Girls' Quarters, has resigned and left for her home Friday night. We miss her very much.

→ We are sorry to hear that Layman Lyon, who was here sometime ago, was run over by a train at his home in Syracuse, New York.

→ Jesse Kenjockey, who went to the country with the second party, likes his country home. He is living with Mr. Hibbs, in Bucks county.

→ Lawrence White, who is out in the country, writes that he has a nice country home. He wishes to be remembered to all his friends at Carlisle.

→ The second track team boys did some excellent work at the three-cornered races on Dickinson field last Saturday afternoon. Moore and Charles were the stars. Charles nearly reached the school record in pole vaulting.

→ The union meeting of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. last Sunday evening was led by Mr. L. A. Christman, vice-president of the Y. M. C. A. at Dickinson College. The meeting was very interesting as well as instructive.

→ Eugene Funmaker, who went out to the country with the first party, writes to know whether he made a success of the tulips and hyacinths he planted about the school grounds last fall. Mr. Hoffman, the florist, says that he was quite successful.

→ Three of the Junior Susans attended the last society meeting of the Standards for the season. They had a very interesting program, especially the Indian Song given by Simon Blackstar. We hope to hear him sing another one some time.

→ The Invincibles held their final meeting for the season last Friday evening. After disposing of necessary business in strict observance of parliamentary rules, an interesting program was carried out, in a creditable manner. The program was as follows:— Declamation, Harry Cummings. Essay, Edward Wolfe. Extemporaneous speeches, Joseph Loudbear and Harry Joe. Violin Solo, Harry Joe. Declamation, George Gardener. Select Reading, Richmond Martin. Phonograph Music, Ernest Quickbear. This was followed by a debate on the question: Resolved, "That criminal laws should be uniform throughout the United States." The affirmative side was supported by George Gardner and Ambrose Miguel and the negative by Lewis George and Lewis Belcourt. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative. There were several visitors present who spoke for the good of the society. Thus closed a year's work, the value of which can hardly be overestimated.

Miss Reel With Us.

Misa Estelle Reel, Superintendent of Indian Schools, has been paying us a visit for a few days on business connected with the N. E. A. Convention to be held at Cleveland this summer. This school will probably participate to the extent of sending students to illustrate and demonstrate the work which is being done here to develop native Indian art. Aside from that, it may be that arrangements can be perfected to send that number of the commencement program which elicited so much favorable comment, i. e., the talk and demonstration by Elizabeth Penny and some of her friends concerning the life and customs of the Nez Perce.

Miss Reel is always a welcome guest, and we are glad to have her with us.

Studying Indian Art.

Mr. Paul Radin, a member of the faculty of Columbia University, is here to look into the development of the Indian art work. He is making a study of the question and is here to see the classes and interview Mrs. DeCora Dietz, who is in charge of the Art Department.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute is to be the Mecca of the Carlisle teachers for the next few weeks.

The teachers will visit the Institute with the special purpose of making observations along their own line of work.

Mr. Whitwell, our principal teacher, and Mr. Taylor, our agricultural teacher, have just returned from such a visit, and both speak very highly of the work of the Institute.

Miss DeCora gave a paper on "Indian Art, Its Present and Future Use," before the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, May 12th. The paper was supplemented by the exhibition of many beautiful rugs woven by students, together with student beadwork, leather work, etc. The development here of a distinctive Indian Art was carefully explained.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

The work of the Literary Societies for the past year has been good, and a review of it shows very much to commend. In the way of improvement probably no one thing needs to be impressed on the members more than this, viz., that *thought and composition* are the most important factors.

Delivery, while important, should not be allowed to take the place of these two essentials. The most important debates given by our higher institutions of learning are judged according to their merits along these lines, viz., thought, composition and delivery.

It is a fact that several oratorical efforts which have been highly commended by the Society when judged along these lines would have been considered almost total failures. Hence this advice. Let us remember that our best speakers are those who express the best thought in the simplest words.

Nothing is more ridiculous than the rejection of common sense and plain English for so called oratorical effect.

Silent Men.

Washington never made a speech. In the zenith of his fame he once attempted it but failed, and gave it up, confused and abashed. In framing the constitution of the United States the labor was wholly performed by the Committee of the Whole, of which George Washington was the chairman. He spoke twice during the convention, but his words were so few that they could not be fitly called speeches. The convention, however, acknowledged the master spirit, and historians affirm that, had it not been for his personal popularity and the sincerity with which he spoke, the constitution would have been rejected by the people.

Thomas Jefferson never made a speech. He couldn't do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability was almost without a parallel, said that his greatest trouble was in finding men of deeds rather than of words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his superiors in age and in experience, when commander in-chief of the army in Italy, he said, "By reserve." The greatness of a man is not to be measured by the length of his speech or their number.—*Ex.*

Maxims of President Roosevelt.

The criticisms of those who live softly, remote from strife, is of little value.

A medicine that is recommended to cure both asthma and a broken leg is not good for either.

A man who is to lead a clean and honorable life must inevitably suffer if his speech is not likewise clean and honorable.

Of all the work that is done or can be done for our country the greatest is that of education of the body, the mind and above all, the character.

There is no room in our healthy American life for the idler, for the man or woman whose object it is throughout life to shirk the duties which life ought to bring.

The best constitution that the wit of man has ever devised, the best institutions that the ablest statesmen in the world have ever reduced to practice by law or custom, all these shall be of no avail if they are not vivified by the spirit which makes a state great by making its citizens honest, just, and brave.—*The Inglenook.*

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Carlisle Indian School graduating class of 1908 consisted of five Oneidas, four Chippewas, three Cherokees, three Alaskans, two Arickarees, two Senecas, two Sioux, and one each of these tribes: Cheyenne, Gros Ventre, Pueblo, Nez Perce, Sac and Fox, and Caddo. Twelve were girls. The diplomas were presented by Honorable Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who made a forceful speech to the graduates.—*Indian's Friend.*

The Report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools for the year 1907, recently issued, is interesting reading, especially that portion which gives in detail the briefs of proceedings, papers and discussions at the various "Institutes" held throughout the year. Miss Reel reports that "all were well attended" and that "employees manifested greater interest in the proceedings than heretofore. Demonstration lessons were presented to emphasize methods of instruction which it is hoped will secure a closer correlation of the literary and industrial instruction, and thus will give to pupils a training that will better fit them for the work in which they will probably engage after leaving school." Steady progress seems to have been made during the year in nearly all branches of educational work undertaken by the schools. One feature of the work mentioned in the report is especially gratifying, the fact that the teachers appear to have realized more than ever before the importance of adapting instruction to local conditions and immediate needs of pupils. Thus, if the section of country was agricultural, emphasis was placed upon instruction in the methods of preparing the soil, the sowing of seed and raising of crops; while if it was a section more suitable for stock farming, the emphasis was placed on proper and adequate instruction in the work of raising and caring for cattle. The need for the employment of "additional domestic science instructors who can devote their entire time to teaching the girls family cooking" is especially noted in the report.—*Indian's Friend.*

A Prominent Indian.

No greater interest attaches to any member of the Sixtieth Congress than to Chas. D. Carter, the member from the fourth district of Oklahoma, an Indian who has all his life lived among his kinsmen. Carter is a man of great strength of character, and maintains that the Indian will be better off if thrown on his own resources and not watched over and guarded by the federal authorities. He hopes to become a member of the Indian Affairs Committee of the House, where he will advocate the removal of restrictions from the sale of Indian lands, except the homesteads of full-bloods, and the taxation of all lands held by them. He believes the Indian should assume all of the burdens of citizenship, participating as he does in all the benefits.

Mr. Carter gives his nationality as seven-sixteenths Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian, and nine-sixteenths Scotch-Irish. He is a man of generous disposition and jovial to a marked degree, and his laugh will soon come to be known throughout the cloakrooms and his stories always attract a group about him. He has a serious side, and is in a position to do his country a vast amount of good.—*The Onward.*

The Army of the Summer

The army of the summertime is marching up the hills—The van is creeping silently beside the waking rills, For here and there the movements of the couriers are seen
In spreading waves of grassy spears that leap to living green.
Away across the meadow land the dandelions bold—
Each flaunting saucily his shield and buckler made of gold
Are springing into action while the insect drummers beat
A rally roll that sounds the charge, with winter in retreat.
For soon the banners of the rose will blaze their white and red,
And orchard blooms in misty pink the army's tents will spread,
For now all bravely in the hush of hidden, mossy dells,
The outposts of the flower host have set their sentinels.
The army of the summertime is marching up the hills—
The music of the fairy horns the distant forest fills,
And soon, with crickets piping, and with flower flags unfurled,
The fetters made of garlands shall imprison half the world.
—*Exchange.*

Track Schedule

- March 31. Annual Cross-Country Races.
- April 25. Relay Races at Philadelphia.
- " 30. Annual Class Contests at Carlisle.
- May 9. Dual Meet with State College at State College
- " 14. " " " Syracuse University at Elmira
- " 23. Three cornered meet with Swarthmore and Dickinson at Carlisle.
- " 30. State Intercollegiate Championship meet at Harrisburg.

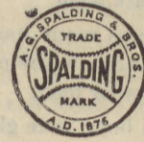
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