

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER,

AND

APPENDIXES.

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too small for the needs of this school. By dividing the large assembly room into schoolrooms this condition will be relieved.

Music.—Pupils have been instructed in vocal music and a well-organized choir has been maintained. Mrs. W. P. Campbell has ably conducted this work along with her other duties as teacher. Miss Dohse, in addition to her duties as teacher, has taught instrumental music to a few of the girls who have shown special talent for the same.

The Chemawa Indian band, under the able leadership of Henry N. Stoudenmeyer, has made wonderful progress. It is now recognized as the leading band of the Pacific coast. While boys are taught to play band instruments, they are not excused from learning how to handle the hoe, the axe, and the spade as well. The school without a band would be a very dull affair. Good music is necessary to keep pupils and employees healthy and happy.

Religious exercises.—A well-organized Sunday school is conducted regularly, also Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, at which a large number of our pupils attend. The Rev. Father Daly, of Salem, and his assistants preach regularly and conduct a Catholic Sunday school for the benefit of the Catholic pupils. The Rev. St. Pierre, representative of the American Sunday School Union, preaches here Sunday evenings, and the good work which both of these good gentlemen and their assistants are doing is greatly appreciated.

Societies.—Literary societies have been well attended during the year and much interest taken by the pupils.

Domestic science.—Mrs. Cooper has instructed a large class of girls in domestic science, and they have shown great interest in the same. Mrs. Cloutier has done excellent work with the Girls' Priscilla Club, where a large amount of fine fancy work has been made by them, under her instruction.

Poultry department.—A well-equipped modern poultry department is conducted at this school under the able management of Mr. Overman. We have raised during the year large quantities of chickens and eggs for the use of the pupils.

Official visitors.—During the past year the school has been visited and inspected by Inspector James E. Jenkins, Supervisor E. L. Chalcraft, Assistant Commissioner A. C. Tonner, Miss Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, and J. H. Dortch, chief of the educational division, Indian Bureau, and we have greatly appreciated and profited by the many valuable suggestions given us by them toward the betterment and advancement of this school.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Indian Office for its cordial support and cooperation, also my assistant, Mr. W. P. Campbell, and employees of this school who have so faithfully performed their work and shown a genuine interest in building up this school and advancing the pupils in their work and studies.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

T. W. POTTER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., *August 12, 1903.*

SIR: The 6th of September next ends the twenty-fourth year since, under the act of Congress, orders were issued by the Secretaries of War and of the Interior directing me to establish this school.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total enrollment during twenty-four years.....	3,053	1,850	4,903
Total enrollment during fiscal year.....	747	551	1,298
Tribes represented.....			77
Average attendance (ten school months).....	543	438	981
Total number graduated, beginning 1889.....	203	170	373
Number graduated this year.....	18	28	46
Attended public schools last winter.....	134	171	305

Our special feature, the outing system, shows constantly increasing value and interest to both pupils and patrons; 519 boys and 429 girls had outing privileges for some portion of the year. Their united earnings for the year amounted to \$31,393.02. Beginning last year they save half they earn and their accumulated savings at the

close of the fiscal year were \$35,903.63, of which there was on interest with the Girard Trust Company, of Philadelphia, \$27,961.35; the balance in the hands of the patrons to be transferred to our care at the end of the outing season.

During the year we had applications for 976 boys and 1,359 girls, total 2,335; and were unable to supply 457 places for boys and 930 for girls, or a total of 1,387. The requirements of our outing system are so well known I can safely say that 90 per cent of those who applied for Indian help were suitable people with whom to place our pupils, and it is greatly to be regretted that for want of numbers these many opportunities could not be utilized. While the boys worked largely for farmers, some were placed in mechanical situations, working side by side with the regular employees in various establishments. Others were employed at seashore and other summer resorts in such positions as are often filled by college students of our own race during vacation. One hundred and thirty-four boys and 171 girls remained out from the school during the winter attending public, private, normal, and preparatory schools and colleges with white youth. I find no prejudice. Indian youth properly prepared are welcomed at all our schools and colleges everywhere. Concerning the value of this particular feature of the outing I can only repeat my frequent former favorable statements.

My previous reports with regard to the general objects and the beneficial results of the outing are reiterated. It gets young Indians on an equality, and acceptably, into actual industrial, social, and moral relations with the good people of our country, and breaks down prejudice between the races. It establishes that youth of the Indian race are entirely and immediately capable of taking on civilized industries and pursuits, their only obstacle being want of fair opportunity. This being provided by the outing, they respond fully and satisfactorily. It generously opens wide a way out from the reservation into civilization and proves that misconduct and failure among them under these individual privileges are comparatively infrequent. It exposes the folly of specializing the Indians and making them peculiar through so-called "renaissance of Indian art" employments to pass from nomadic hunters of game for a living through a purgatory of nomadic basketry and other curio-producing accomplishments, migrating between summer resorts in search of a meager and degenerating livelihood, in order to satisfy the spectacular and of ethnological whims of a few self-constituted bosses among our own people. Our experiences with pupils coming to the school from these gypsy, homeless influences prove that better results can be expected by taking youth immediately from original Indian life.

The emphasis placed by the Department upon the employment of young Indians from the schools as helpers throughout the school service leads me to compile from your report for the fiscal year 1902 a list of those so employed who had passed under Carlisle training. Twenty-four thousand youth attended the various schools. Of these Carlisle had 1,000 (4 per cent). Six hundred and sixty-eight Indians were employed in the school service, 101 of these Carlisle furnished, or over 15 per cent. as follows:

Principal teachers	3	Assistant laundresses	4
Teachers	16	Seamstress	1
Assistant teachers	7	Assistant seamstresses	8
Industrial teachers	6	Electrician	1
Assistant industrial teacher ..	1	Gardener	1
Disciplinarians	5	Gardener and night watchman ..	1
Assistant disciplinarians	2	Shoemakers	2
Farmers	3	Shoe and harness maker	1
Assistant farmer	1	Cook	1
Clerks	3	Assistant cooks	2
Assistant clerks	3	Hospital cook	1
Assistant matrons	9	Night watchmen	4
Band leader	1	Laborers	2
Assistant engineer	1	Bakers	2
Housekeepers	4		
Laundresses	5	Total	101

Their combined salaries for the year amounted to \$46,300. It does not seem necessary to name them in this report, but I inclose you the list, giving names, positions, salaries, and places where employed. A very considerable portion of our former students were also used in the Indian Agency Service in various capacities, clerks, farmers, etc.

While I have conformed to the plans of the Bureau and yielded to the requests of graduates and advanced students and spoken a word for them to the Department when they asked it and were worthy, I have never urged upon the Department

wholesale employment of our graduates, but rather have uniformly urged them to go out into the world and struggle for the good things of life in competition with our other peoples, and so begin tribal disintegration and their unification with our masses. The special success of Carlisle and these favorable results are largely due to the character-building influences of the outing system, not only because of the practical quality of their individual experiences, but because it brings them into daily contact with interested and worthy citizens, which association enables them to accumulate invaluable qualities of independent manhood and womanhood not to be gained by any amount of theoretical institutional training. The tenacity of agency and tribal control, through their many inducements, hinders a far greater success.

I have urged all along, and here renew that urgency, for an increased number of Indian schools, favorably located, thus to send Indian youth out into the public schools and into our industrial life, in order that they may reach capable citizenship quickly.

The academic and industrial departments of the school were continued on practically the same lines as heretofore reported, no material changes in system being made.

We lost our excellent principal teacher, Prof. O. H. Bakeless, at the beginning of the year, by his recall to serve at the Bloomsburg Normal. His duties were taken by Mr. Allen, assistant superintendent, whose long experience both as principal teacher and as superintendent in the Indian School Service especially qualifies him for this work. Algebra has been eliminated from the senior class and added attention given to the more elementary mathematics along lines that will tend to coordinate the academic and industrial departments.

A class of 46 graduated in February. This twenty-third commencement occasion was made significant by the presence of about 50 former students, some of whom had been absent from the school as long as eighteen years, and whose accounts of experiences since leaving the school were a contradiction to the many assertions of failure of returned students.

From time to time throughout the history of the school illustrated stories have appeared in the public prints, especially in the Sunday editions, making most flagrantly false allegations against returned Carlisle students. Within the past five years as many as twenty such stories have been printed, all of them entirely false and some of them most malignant in character. There has seemed to be a syndicate of fabricators moved by a common purpose to disparage results and manufacture prejudice. My repeated contradictions of these stories to newspapers themselves did not stop these misrepresentations.

In July last White Buffalo, one of our first students, who left the school eighteen years ago, was published as having committed a triple murder at the Cheyenne Agency, and after confession of his crimes was in jail, awaiting the action of the courts. This story with the usual accompaniment of Indian pictures and the alleged picture of one of his victims was printed in the Philadelphia North American. No murder had been committed, and White Buffalo was reported by his agent to be one of the best Indians on the reservation, engaged in farming and stock raising, and sending his children to school. I sent for White Buffalo and brought suit against the North American for criminal libel. When the managers found they had been imposed upon they printed the facts and gave them wide circulation, and zealously began a prosecution of their western correspondent who had written the article from Wichita, Kans., but who had left that State and gone into Missouri. The suit is still pending, awaiting opportunity to get the correspondent before the courts at his home in Kansas. The treatment of this case in the West indicates large sympathy with such misrepresentation.

These malicious inventions are not confined entirely to the West. In February last the Washington correspondent for the New York Evening Post, claiming to enjoy high official recognition in our capital city, published in the Post that at a meeting in Washington at which I had presented young Indians as orators, etc., a notable recitation was made by one of our students; and that afterwards one of my teachers stated publicly that the young man did not understand a word of what he declaimed; that he had simply been trained, parrot like, for that appearance; insinuating that I was deceiving my superiors and the public. The puerility of such statements would seem to indicate that it would be better to pass them unnoticed, and I would do that were it not that they are kept alive by their fabricators, and through wide repetition find credence and form public opinion. No teacher of Carlisle made any such statement and no student of Carlisle was ever prepared and brought before the public anywhere who did not understand what he presented.

The athletic abilities of the students continue to attract wide attention.

Last spring our band had a two weeks' engagement at Gimbel Brothers in Philadelphia. The different floors of that great store on which they played were always

crowded with interested listeners and many most complimentary expressions came to us about the excellence of their music.

The library has been increasingly appreciated and utilized, 3,485 volumes having been taken out and read by the pupils during the year.

From our mechanical departments I have to report the loss of Mr. Harris, our accomplished blacksmith, who after serving us faithfully for twenty-two years, was compelled to retire on account of ill health. The blacksmith shop has been entirely remodeled and reequipped, and together with other departments advanced in efficiency.

During the year the school was favored with special instruction in music by Prof. William L. Tomlins and by Mr. Frederic E. Burton; in both music and physical culture by Miss Tomlins; in nature study by Miss Julia Rogers, from Cornell University; by Miss Margaret K. Smith, of the New Paltz Normal, New York, aided by physical and psychological instruments giving tests and experiments; and by Prof. H. W. Elson, of Philadelphia, who gave eight comprehensive and instructive lectures on American history; all of which aroused interest and added material help to the regular school work.

The per-capita cost for support and education at this school for the year was \$121.26. This omits cost of transportation, permanent improvements, and repairs. If these are added and every expense whatsoever included the per-capita cost to Government was \$152.90. I am aware that because of our outing some apology is urged when considering the economy of Carlisle. In my judgment no better move could be made than to place all Indian youth under such outing and public school experiences even if it cost the Government \$152.90 per capita each year for a few years. Then all such youth could safely be turned loose from agency and tribal control to take care of themselves as a very part of our industrial citizenry.

The health of the school during the past year has been exceptionally good.

Teachers and employees have exhibited a spirit of cooperation and interest especially gratifying.

Very respectfully,

R. H. PRATT,
Colonel and Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Chamberlain, S. Dak., September 7, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the seventh annual report of the Indian Training School at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

Attendance.—The total enrollment for the year was 143. The following table gives the average attendance by quarters:

September 30, 1902	92
December 31, 1902	137
March 31, 1903	128
June 30, 1903	126
Average attendance for the year	121

Literary.—There are only two schoolrooms and two teachers. Having eight grades besides the kindergarten pupils made the work rather heavy. The principal teacher, Miss Rummel, is a live, energetic teacher, and when our new school building is completed and we get two or three up-to-date teachers like her, we will have a more progressive school. We will have a graduating class this year. We will follow the course of study as closely as possible during the coming year, and hope to obtain good results.

Industrial work.—We have done the best we could in this line during the past year. We are short on shops and land, and consequently could not accomplish as much as we could have done had we more shop room, more land, and a good shoe and harness maker. I hope to make a better showing in the shoe and harness shop this year if I get a good shoe and harness maker.

The carpenter's department was well conducted last year, but there is room for improvement and will be made during the present year. On account of having a small shop only four apprentices worked with the carpenter last year. These boys worked all year at the trade and did well. I want to get a larger shop so that I can give the carpenter at least six apprentices. My plan is to keep these apprentices at work at the trade for at least three years.