

The  
Carlisle Arrow  
and  
Red Man



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# ⌘ The Carlisle Arrow and Red Man ⌘

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THE STUDENTS' DINING ROOM AT CARLISLE

# The Carlisle Arrow and Red Man

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## *The Demand for Educated Leaders*

By *W. A. Hutchinson, Ped. D., - Formerly Headmaster of Conway Hall*



HE demand for educated leaders was never more urgent than it is today, but however great and insistent it is now, it will be even greater tomorrow, at the close of the world war.

During the period of reconstruction and rebuilding of the nations depleted of their young manhood and debt-burdened beyond comparison, the call will be for men with enlarged horizons, clear, clean-cut visions, well-trained and rigidly disciplined men that can think a proposition through and through. Whatever other characteristic a leader may or may not possess, he must be able to think conscientiously, concisely, and consecutively.

One's thinking in the future must be in nations, aye, in world-wide terms inspired by altruistic motives. The man saturated and dominated by little, contrasted, self-centered thought and action, cannot hope to occupy anything other than the small mediocre positions. How and where can such leaders be developed? A question much more easily asked than answered, I admit. Yet in the search for leaders for church, state, and nation one instinctively looks to the schools and colleges, feeling that such work is their mission and function.

Strange as it may seem our educational structure in the United States was built from the top downward. Our colleges were founded long before there was any general system of public instruction. The public elementary common schools were developed in the nineteenth century; the high school, the pride and the climax of America's free educational system, has been largely the product of the twentieth century. At first, and in fact until comparatively recently, the primary

aim and object of our educational institutions was to develop leaders for church and state. The vocational and technical courses are of comparatively recent date, securing by the result of the materialistic and commercialized tendencies of the present. The older liberal arts courses were concerned largely in making a "life," the newer technical ones in making a "living." For many, no doubt, the vocational and technical training is better, but that type of education which has produced the strong, robust leadership of the past and present will need greater emphasis in the days upon which we soon must enter.

It is not surprising that the earlier foundation of the Colonial days were so securely, so wisely, laid, when one recalls, in the Massachusetts Colony for instance, one man out of every 250 was a college or university graduate, a percentage scarcely excelled even in our day.

A vast majority of the leaders in all walks of life are college-trained men. Eighteen out of the twenty-seven Presidents of the United States were college graduates. From "Who's Who in America," a book containing the names of the prominent men in their respective occupations, the deduction is made that a college training increases one's chances for success by more than two hundred times.

Why do I speak of these things to the students of the Carlisle Indian School? Chiefly and primarily with the hope that some one may catch the visions of the peculiar needs created by the great war, and seeing the vision may realize the exceptional opportunities because of your location to secure such broader liberal training as will best fit him or her for unusual service to your people, State, and Nation. With the assistance

granted you, a college training is in comparative-ly easy reach of any one of you that really longs for such. From my association in Conway Hall with the Indian students registered there, I have been strongly impressed by the more than average ability shown by them for leadership. With deep interest, I am following the careers of a number of the Indian boys that have been graduated from Conway and then from the college or law school.

At present some of them are commissioned officers in our army. Promptly did they respond to the call of their Nation, their Nation in a very real and peculiar sense. At no time in their careers thus far have they shown the spirit of the slacker. What they have accomplished thus far so well, others can do. The average boy or girl endowed with heroic courage and an indomitable will knows not failure, but emblazoned before him or her are always these inspiring words: "Service and Success."

#### CATO SELLS AND THE INDIANS.

It was a gratifying experience for Waco friends of Cato Sells to see the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a visitor here yesterday. He had been to Cleburne, his home city, and to other North Texas points, including Camp Bowie at Fort Worth. Then he came to Waco and will visit Houston and San Antonio. In the Oklahoma National Guard regiments stationed in Texas, notably at Camp Bowie, are a large number of Oklahoma Indian citizens—full bloods and of less blood, soldiers now under the national service law. It is these Oklahoma Indians in khaki that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has come to visit, to see their condition and mingle with them. They are his wards and no previous Commissioner of Indian Affairs has looked after his wards with as much friendly and practical interest as has Cato Sells. He has been head of the Indian Bureau nearly five years and during that time he has wrought a wonderful change in the conditions and aspirations of the 300,000 Indians on the United States. He has given his earnest, personal attention to the material and moral status of the American Indian; he has safeguarded their affairs and welfare with remarkable fidelity and intelligence and started them with new impetus on the road to education and better living. Up to five years ago the Indian race was decreasing numerically in the United States year by year, for more Indians died than were born. It is not so now. It is no longer a vanishing race. On the con-

trary the decrease has been halted and the turn in the road made to increase.

Given for another five years such an administration, such personal interest and friendliness as has marked the administration of Judge Sells and the number of Indians in this country will be materially increased. That is what comes of placing such a man in such a place. It is one of the eminently wise acts of the Wilson administration, that it placed the Indian Bureau in the hands of Cato Sells. Texas is proud of this citizen who has wrought so well, who brought conscience and fidelity to his work. Of course, Waco friends of the Commissioner were glad to see him and were not backward in telling him so, and it will be the same way at all other places in the state he visits. He will return to Washington very soon.—*Waco (Tex.) Tribune.*

#### STOCKMEN'S STATE BANK OF BROWNING ORGANIZED.

With a capital stock of \$40,000 and a surplus of \$20,000, the Stockmen's State Bank of Browning was organized Monday afternoon, December 13, at a meeting held in the Hagerty Hotel.

The proposed officers of the new corporation are: C. W. Buck, president; Chas. Devereaux and Chas. A. Bird, vice presidents; H. C. Willits, cashier, and H. O. Phelps, assistant cashier.

There is nothing we can say regarding the integrity and business qualifications of the first four named that the people of Browning and the reservation do not already know. All have been successful and are held in high esteem by everyone who knows them.

H. O. Phelps, the proposed assistant cashier, has for the past eleven years been connected with the Stockmen's National Bank of Fort Benton, one of the strongest banking institutions of the state. Mr. Phelps is familiar with every phase of the business and the promoters consider themselves fortunate in securing him.

Among the directors will be O. G. Jones, cashier of the First National Bank of Kalispell, a young man who, in a few years, has risen from a job as assistant bookkeeper to the cashiership of a banking corporation capitalized at well over a million dollars.

Probably eighty-five per cent of the stock in the new institution is owned by local people, making it as stockmen's bank in reality.

Under the direction and management of such men as H. C. Willits and the three Charlies, Buck, Devereaux, and Bird, the new venture is bound to spell success, with a big "S"—*Browning (Mont.) Review.*

(Note.—C. W. Buck and Charles A. Bird are former Carlisle students. The wife of C. W. Buck was also a Carlisle girl.)

## *To the Young Men Who Have NOT Been Called*

*By Charles W. Dabney - President of the University of Cincinnati*



OUR brothers and friends have enlisted or been called to serve their country. They will, we feel sure, give a splendid account of themselves. What are you going to do for your country? Theirs is the high privilege to help maintain by force the principles for which our fathers fought in the early days. You may not take part in this contest now, but you must not think there is nothing you can do. If you try you may perform a service scarcely less honorable than that of your soldier brothers. It is a glorious privilege to be a soldier, but as a worker at home or a student preparing for service, you may also serve your country. The desire to join the active service is natural, but the man who must stay at home may perform as good a service, working faithfully where he is, as he who trains in the camps or fights in the trenches. It depends on the spirit in which he works. It is the quality of the work done, not the position that tells, and those who are faithfully producing supplies for the people at home or for the army at the front, or who are preparing themselves in school for higher service hereafter are as true servants of their country as any.

In the first place, it is your duty, you young man, left behind, to make the very best man of yourself physically, intellectually, and morally, that you possibly can. Your country wants strong, healthy, honorable men, as well as expert military men. It wants engineers, sanitarians, doctors and all kinds of technical experts; it wants scientific agriculturalists and manufacturers; it also wants all kinds of producing experts; but before everything else your country wants strong, noble men. The first essential of the citizen leader is that he be a good man.

If you are not already engaged in important work of some kind for your country, the best thing for you to do is to take up a regular course in physical and mental training. Go to college and prepare to serve in some higher way than you are able to do now. General Wood

told the teachers of the country: "The war promises to be long; therefore, urge young men to finish their education."

Do not think that you will lose your opportunity because you cannot get into active service now; trained men will be needed much more next year than this year, and probably will be needed even more after the war than during the war. The English, French, and Canadians tell us that they made a great mistake in letting so many of their young boys in the schools and colleges go into the war at the beginning. They are already suffering for want of scientific men, chemists, engineers and doctors. In like manner we will need experts of all kinds, leaders in every department of life most desperately after a few years. There will be a world to rebuild and fewer men to do it.

Most of all the republic wants men with trained minds. Behold poor Russia; she had millions of untrained men, but few trained leaders. The Russian autocracy purposely kept the people in ignorance in order to paralyze them politically. Russia is today in danger of losing all her liberties because she has an insufficient supply of educated leaders. And then look at Germany, which for a century has been training men to serve her autocracy both in peace and in war. If democracy is to win this victory and make the world free, as we hope, it must maintain the intellects and souls of its men to a higher degree than autocracy has done. Then let us educate and prepare ourselves.

But the strongest appeal comes to you from your brothers at the front and those now on the way there. Your first duty is to support them in every way you can. Your second duty is to prepare to take their places when you are called, either in the army or in the service of the nation at home. In the wonderful article on the "Young Soldiers of France" in the July number of the "Atlantic Monthly" which you should read, there is a remarkable letter from a young French soldier to his little brothers at home. It is the

kind of letter that your brothers will be writing to you after while from the trenches. In their name I give it to you now. This young soldier, who a few days later gave his life for his brothers and sisters in France, wrote them:—

“My greatest comfort in the difficult moments which I must endure here is to think that you, my little brothers and sisters, are all doing your duty as I am. My task is to fight like a brave

soldier; yours, to work just as courageously. Small and unimportant as you may seem to be, in this great France of ours, you owe it to yourself to do your utmost to make yourself bigger, richer, nobler. After the war France will sorely need intelligent minds and strong arms; and you, the boys of today, will be the young manhood of tomorrow. You will be called on then to take the place of a soldier who has died for our country.”

### *A Letter to Farmers*

*By F. R. Stevens, Agricultural Director, Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce*

For some years people generally, producers and consumers, have criticized our system of marketing foodstuffs. Just now the situation is more acute and the criticism more general.

All people seem to agree that our system of distribution is unnecessarily costly and wasteful and nearly everybody has come forward with some plan which will solve the problem. Among these attempts was a state meeting held in New York and to be followed by a similar one in Pennsylvania in which the farmers and producers will get together to arrange for a direct delivery of foodstuffs. Such a scheme will work well within very narrow limits, in fact it has been the custom of our consumers for a great many years to get a certain portion of their supplies direct from the farmers, but it is not a considerable factor in the great problem of distribution of foodstuffs. The question of milling and storage absolutely prevents any large development of a plan of this kind.

Serious criticisms as to these conditions have been brought against the middle man of various kinds and definite accusation of unfair dealing has been brought forward. Undoubtedly many of these are just, but a careful survey of the whole situation will convince anyone that this is not the whole trouble in our distribution of food stuffs.

The main trouble is undoubtedly that our system is wrong. All committees of investigation have arrived at the conclusion that the great loss in distribution is the competition that exists in our settled communities, necessitating the duplicating of different routes, overhead expenses, buying in small quantities and all of the other disadvantages that come with an over developed system of competition. This condition cannot be prevented under our present laws and must continue to exist with all its waste until our people take a different viewpoint of combinations in business.

Suppose we take, for example, the distribution of milk in any of our large cities. Practically 100 per cent is added to the cost of the milk delivered in the city, and yet there is no evidence that our milk dealers are growing excessively rich. The reason for this is that there are thousands of dealers in the large cities each of which take their quota of this milk, duplicate routes, in some cases as high as ten delivery wagons going to the same apartment house, carrying the enormous expense of executive departments for each of these distributing companies and facing the fact that competition necessitates tips and other forms of bribery to the janitors and other officials in charge of apartment houses.

This condition can be obviated and expensive distribution lessened in one of two ways, first, by giving a municipality power to purchase the milk and distribute it. Most of our consumers and all of the farmers are opposed to such a system because it would necessarily be involved in local politics of a municipality with all the unsatisfactory results that have followed similar action in other lines.


The second form of solution is to do away with the laws which prevent the combination of distributors, not only allow but compel them to unite in order to reduce expenses and promote efficiency in their work, in other words to create a monopoly within each city whose work shall be supervised as to the care of food from the standpoint of health, whose investments and profits shall be supervised as any other public utility where the consumers and producer may have a voice through the proper public service commission to insist on thorough efficiency in workings of such a monopoly.

We have talked for years of straightening out our market conditions; it is now time that we do something, and I see the situation,—we can only choose between these two solutions.



## "Our Educational Inheritance"

By Dean Andrew F. West\* - Head of the Graduate School at Princeton



WHILE we are here today, thinking and talking of education, perhaps we are only half aware how nearly, in the vast world outside, the best things of civilization, the dearest hopes of mankind, are face to face with the deadly peril of quick and overwhelming disaster. And that disaster, if accomplished, puts back the clock a thousand years. In the whirl of that cataclysm Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence would be blown away as merely two more "scraps of paper."

In this crisis it is no time, either in the great outer world of war or in the lesser inner formative world of educational preparation for life, for any wild theorizing, any panic-stricken clutching at this or that novelty, makeshift or panacea to help us, or for confused and unsteady thinking of any sort. It is the time for steady vision, straight thinking, search for the really durable things, deep deliberation, and then, as soon as we see the truth in new clearness, for a prompt, vigorous and universal obedience to it in action. For only those who are willing to be ruled by the actual living, indestructible truth can ever be made fit to be free or to be of real use in this or any other time of the world's need.

The war is changing much and changing it rapidly. We are being hurried along. Whither? Already we are aware that we are in a new age. The End of the World happened some three years ago. A New World is here. A judgment of the Nations has begun. The supposedly educated man who does not know this is mentally and morally defective. So far as he has influence he does harm. He belongs with the "subnormals."

What are the things we can already see are changing? And into what are they changing? What are the things, if any, that are not changing? These are the three momentous questions

we must know how to answer if we are to be fit for our present duty as civilized men, especially if we are to be fit to take part in guiding the education of our youth so that they may be ready for their part when the load falls on their shoulders.

The first change is a change in our attitude, a new aversion to self-indulgence, indifference, idleness, caprice and pleasure. We had been drifting too long amidst these things, like beings with juvenile minds in adult bodies.

"Behold the child! by nature's kindly law  
Pleased with a feather, tickled with a straw."

"Nature's law"—for infants, but not for men. All Americans of intelligence who love their country more than their own ease, many of whom had been easy-going or inert before, are awake now. They see, in truer light, that these things are enemies of our land. We can stand outer assault, but not the inner softness of decay. The only question remaining is: Will they last now on what they see? If so, a great and lasting change for good in our education is assured. And this will hit the officers and leaders of education who have encouraged the weaker instincts of the ignorant! Have played the politician, have thought more of their jobs than of their duty and have commercialized and sold like traffickers the sacred things of truth. It is time to drive the money-changers from the Temple of Knowledge. Wherever parents really want this done it will be done. And the sooner the better.

The second change is a slowly forming change of positive purpose. The first change of aversion to the weaker tendencies of immature minds, old or young, is wholly good, but the second step, without which the first step leads us nowhere and may leave us ready to turn back the wrong way again, is to start toward and keep on toward the things that help and strengthen, which are the revival in might of the ideas of discipline and duty, the growing conviction that

\*Delivered before the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association at Johnstown.

education is not the strolling here and there of multitudes of stragglers, but the orderly advance of great armies to a known objective. Have we not seen it beginning, almost as soon as the first bugles blew—as our sons rose up to judge us, standing erect and enduring sharp discipline, all over the land—offering their young strength and lives to save us—bravely, gayly, gloriously. Have we not seen it as our daughters turn in myriads to “stand and wait” in the hospitals and are preparing to carry their self-effacing heroism to tend our sons in the battle lines? Have we not seen it in the self-imposed discipline now spreading all over the land? Saving food and clothing and all necessary things, giving up all we can in time and work and money, doing it steadily, and gladly, and all on one combined exacting plan. We are coming together at last. *E pluribus unum* again rings true.

It is the old American spirit at last awaking again, the spirit which made and saved our freedom—never, please God, again to go to sleep. Obedience, not to what we like or do not like to do, but to what we know we ought to do, be it hard or easy, this is what is now awaking in full might. If we heed it, it will purify, unify, and invigorate our schools for generations to come. It will give us the power to base all our education on the one indestructible truth on which alone education can be built. So great is the opportunity our present difficulty brings us. Can we take it?

Yes, these changes, if they spread far enough and go deep enough, will of course bring many other changes in their train. They will compel us to restudy our schools and colleges. In our theory of studies, as well as of life, we shall have to abandon once and for all many specious theories and alluring practices to which we have recently been indulgent. The captivating notion, happily now going out of vogue, that the student in school or college should study what he likes, when he likes, as he likes, if he likes, must be “interned or interred.” To all so-called “free elective systems,” which are not systems at all, we must promptly say “good-bye” and “good riddance.” In place of all this must come the conviction that so far as practicable in view of each student’s age, capacities and future life-work, the few fundamentals of universal value for training—not for tickling—the human mind should be the basis for all courses

of study until the student is both sufficiently trained in power and is also made sufficiently aware of his own ascertained aptitudes. Then he should be left to choose for himself. In this way, as in no other, may our youth be advanced at least a sufficient distance on the right road to make it their own sole responsibility, and not ours, if they then choose to go a long way, a short way, or any way on any wrong road. This also means that if schools and colleges do not know enough to come to a fair agreement on the fundamental studies (no room for politics here, inside or out) and to distribute them so that no essential is lost in any curriculum, meanwhile giving everything its true level, they will prove to the country they do not know their business.

As to things that do not change. Well, truth is still at heart simple, clear, convincing, and error is still at heart tortuous, malign, confusing. A lie is still mean. Treachery is still base. Lust and cruelty, the twin vices, are still detestable. Wisdom is still “better than riches” or pleasure or station or fame. Its price is still “above rubies” and all the lesser values of life. These are things that do not and cannot change, or be disbelieved, unless moral chaos is to follow.

What else does not change? The law of the mind. To know truth and especially the truths that underlie all knowledge—and form the base for all sound opinion, to express that knowledge well, and to use all with wisdom in the guidance of life—these are still the marks of the best intellectual excellence. Experience alone still convincingly reveals the relative worth of studies. Follow it. Is reason worth having? Are the treasures of knowledge worth having? Is a well-trained mind worth having? Then train it well and use it in full power. Is the newly awakened conviction of discipline and duty one we are willing to follow? Then believe it, believe it, and follow it—no matter how hard the effort, no matter if we get on only a short way at first, at least satisfied to find our feet are on the right road. The going will be better soon.

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#### Service Bring Happiness

The older I grow the more I am convinced that happiness is to be gotten in but one way, and that by being able to contribute to the happiness of others.—*Jake Gimble.*

## *The Onondaga Indian Welfare Society and Its Work*

By Erl A. Bates, President of the Society

### FOREWORD

*Written by Charles Doxon at the request of several members of the Society who felt that an appreciation of the work of Dr. Bates should accompany his article. Charles Doxon died on February 3, 1917.*



THE Onondaga Indian Welfare Society was formally organized in 1915 by men who had been doing helpful things for the Indians as individuals for many years. These men are not afraid to face all forms of obstacles in the way of lifting up a man who is down even in the midst of civilization and under weight of economic injustice and neglect.

The society is composed of well known business and professional men who by their experience know exactly the causes of failures and successes of any community or individual. So it might be truthfully said that the Onondaga Indians are fortunate at this time to have such broad-minded men come to their aid and who have already done much in the social and physical improvement of the Indians living on the Onondaga reservation. These two elements go more to the saving of a man's soul than anything else.

As a member of the Onondaga nation, I feel strongly that much good has already been accomplished for the betterment of my people by the Indian Welfare Society. When I returned to my people from Hampton a few years ago, I went to work in a factory at my trade as a machinist. Since then I got acquainted with a number of well known citizens of Syracuse to whom I made known that I was not at all satisfied with the way my people have progressed. The gentlemen at once made a personal investigation and found that the Onondagas were not getting the full benefit of the real intentions of the state of New York. Hence the society was formed and within twenty-four hours its president, Dr. Erl Bates, was on his way and secured a new building and teachers, cottage costing \$16,000 from the authorities at Albany.

From that day to this, the society has gone on doing great things and those who know the many obstacles in the way between the state and the Indians would be surprised to learn the results brought forth so far. The story of the work would fill a book but I must mention three distinct evidences which appeal to me as the results which can not fail to count for the welfare of the Onondagas in the future. First: The opening up of opportunity for the able bodied men to work in the city at their various trades, thus improving their social condition and happiness. Six Indians worked in Syracuse in 1915 and now there are 128 at work. Second; The successful effort to improve their physical condition by securing better medical attention by the state, and further by the society placing eighteen in a tuberculosis hospital, buying glasses for twelve and spending large sums of money for specialists and hospital bills.

Third: The successful effort to improve the educational facilities. The first two problems are practically solved and with the purposed educational plan devised by the university and city professors, I feel that great good is in store for the old people who never had a chance to go to school and for the young people so that they will be prepared to go to Carlisle well equipped with knowledge.

This is enough to show what one Onondaga thinks of the Welfare Society. I do not know all the good that Dr. Bates is doing, for while I was writing this a young man whom he took to New York has just come with his eyesight restored and his young wife and he came to thank me for bringing the case to the attention of these good people. All the members of the Indian Welfare Society feel its great success is due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Bates, who has endangered his feeble health many stormy winter nights in order to save some poor Indian's life. He has made many trips to Albany fighting for laws, he has made many speeches all over the state waking the people up and he has made hundreds

of trips to the reservation walking six miles thru unbroken snow drifts and returning to his home in Syracuse only to lay in bed himself for two and three days as the result of these Christian errands all without pay. He is loved by all the people on the reservation and even the pagan Indians pray to the Great Spirit that this young man of thirty will win this tremendous battle against great odds to the benefit of the Onondagas and the good name of his own race.

### THE ONONDAGA INDIAN WELFARE SOCIETY AND ITS WORK.

*By Erl A. Bates.*

The writer wandered as a boy through the hills of Onondaga and early grew to love the red men of these hills, but the real incentive to labor came by accident some ten years ago. One evening while walking through the reservation, a pagan chief in communion with the Great Spirit gave utterance to a prayer which my companion interpreted as "Remember the white man. He knows not what he is doing."

A week later I met the Indian. He had been misused by the man the governor of the State appointed to care for him, and also by four white farmers who had, under the influence of liquor, secured valued land rights. We restored his land and today he is one of the strongest men morally and politically on the reservation.

This was the start, and I am satisfied that the Indians of New York will see opportunity and receive justice before many years, although I solemnly promised Charles Doxon, as he passed away, that I will go on and on until I shall be called to meet him in that happier, brighter land.

I understand Doxon has prepared a foreword covering generally the work of the society, and it is for the writer to merely speak of the motives behind the work in the hope that every reader of *The Arrow and Red Man* will do his share to clear away the dismal yesterdays and make brighter the tomorrows.

To me, American citizenship is a sacred honor, but with it as with every other honor comes great responsibilities, and only as we measure up to our fullest obligations do we have the right to such an honor. I believe that there are great opportunities to serve one's country in times of peace and in time of war.

On our flag, on our hands, and on our national conscience is the stain of injustice, and it behooves every citizen to do his part in the work of righting the wrongs of our forefathers and so leave our children with their citizenship pure and sacred in the eyes of God and the Indian.

The Indian is no different from any other man, and all he asks is a chance to labor, to love, and to serve his fellow-man; and all the Indian needs is an opportunity, and he will show the world that he has clean hands, a broad mind, and a big heart. As an American, I am proud of Carlisle, Haskell, Hampton, and the other mighty institutions who are sending out such worthy men and women. They are the people who are the hope of the good folks who would solve the Indian problem, for they are the solution. But upon these graduates and students rest a mighty important duty, for only in their conduct can they restore the faith of the average American in the real Americans.

Let us all forget the yesterdays; let us grasp hands as brothers and equals; let us face the rising sun determined that what is best for the red man is best for the white man; let us council as Indians and battle down our common enemies; ignorance, whisky, and disease, as true protectors of our children and our children's children.

The Onondaga Indian Welfare Society is proud of the Indians who are our neighbors and our friends, and the writer, saddened by the death of such a helpmate as Charles Doxon, feels that some school must produce not one but a hundred like him, who shall feel it is his or her sacred duty to fight the battle in behalf of their own people who have perhaps not had the opportunity of education. The New York Indians need not one extraordinary leader, but they do need a group of men and women on every reservation, who shall by their conduct set a worthy example and serve as an inspiration to the younger people now in the common schools in this State. It is my heartfelt desire that the students now at Carlisle who hail from the Empire State shall return home equipped and inspired to do their work of making each reservation in this State a place where law and order prevails and where the Golden Rule is the court of judgment. Show yourselves worthy, and there will be no Indian problem in New York State, and we shall all be proud citizens of that commonwealth where the Six Nations first kindled their council fires.

**THE WAR-SAVING PLAN SUMMARIZED.**

The plan puts it easily in reach of every American citizen to save money and at the same time aid the Government by supplying it with the sinews of war.

Stamps, which are the Government's certificates of indebtedness, are to be sold in two denominations—thrift stamps, which cost 25 cents each, and war-savings stamps, which cost from \$4.12 to \$4.23 each according to the month in which they are purchased.

With the first thrift stamp the purchaser is given a thrift card with spaces for 16 stamps. When 16 thrift stamps have been purchased and affixed the thrift card can be exchanged for a war-savings stamp by paying the difference between the \$4 the thrift stamps represent and the current value of a war-savings stamp, which in December, 1917, and January, 1918, will be \$4.12, and thereafter 1 cent for each succeeding month during the year 1918.

With the first war-savings stamp obtained by purchase or exchange the owner is given a war-savings certificate containing spaces for 20 war-savings stamps. If the 20 spaces are filled during December, 1917, or January, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$4.12 for each stamp; or \$82.40 for

the full certificate, and on the 1st day of January, 1923, the Government will redeem the certificate at \$100, giving the holder a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

Although these investment do not mature until January 1, 1923, provision is made whereby upon 10 days' written notice after January 1, 1918, such certificates will be redeemed by postmasters at their cost to the purchasers plus 1 cent a month on each war-saving stamp on the certificate.

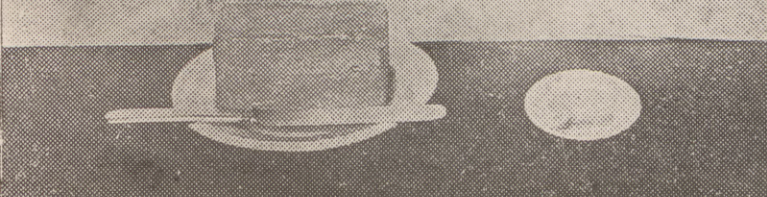
The thrift stamps do not bear interest, but the war-savings stamps bear 4 per cent, compounded quarterly. The certificates will be dated January 2, 1918, and mature January 1, 1923.

Under the plan an amount as small as 25 cents can be invested in a Government security, and as soon as \$4 has been thus invested an interest-bearing certificate of the United States Government can be secured.

the stamps and certificates can be obtained from post offices, banks, or trust companies, at most railroad stations, stores, factories, and many other public places.

Having the entire wealth of the United States back of them, and being redeemable as above stated, there is no danger of any depreciation in value of the certificates.

**SAVE BUTTER**  
by not serving too much to each person  
**SERVE INDIVIDUAL PORTIONS.**  
A pound makes 48 one-third ounce pieces.  
Hotels Have Learned  
that there is the least waste  
from one-third ounce pieces.



## The Carlisle Arrow and Red Man

Issued Friday from the Carlisle Indian Press  
About ten months in the year.

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE DOLLAR YEARLY  
IN ADVANCE.

Address all communications to the paper and  
they will receive prompt attention.

Second-class matter—so entered at the post-  
office at Carlisle, September 2, 1904.

### THREE PAIRS OF OVERSHOES.

Saturday afternoon the Editor took a walk by the skating pond and saw a most pleasing picture. The smooth surface of the ice was thronged with boys and girls enjoying the good skating. It was a scene of happiness and pleasure and the ancient Editor stroked the ever-increasing number of gray hairs upon his temples and envied youth in all of its joyousness. As he passed on, his heart was glad, because the boys and girls of Carlisle were having such a delightful holiday.

An hour afterwards when the shadows of evening were ending rapidly the short winter's day, the Editor retraced his steps and as he came to the skating pond again he paused and viewed a very different picture. Not a boy or girl was in sight; they had gone and with them the peals of happy laughter, the shouts of pleasure and the bright colors of their sweaters and caps. In the gloom of the approaching evening the ice was covered with mysterious shadows and the chill of the air bit deeper and deeper as one gazed over the deserted place.

As the Editor stood upon the shore his aged eyes were attracted to a small black object at the edge of the ice. Through idle curiosity he climbed down and found that it was a girl's overshoe with its mate carefully tucked inside. Farther up the pond was another pair of overshoes, and still another was lying by the pathway to the school. "Three pairs of girls' overshoes," mused the Editor, "left possibly like Cinderella's glass slippers awaiting a fairy prince. More likely, though, forgotten by some girls in the pleasure of skating."

As the old Editor gathered the shoes in his arms to carry them back to quarters the thought came to him that these three Carlisle girls had forgotten more than a pair of government rubbers and that they did not appreciate or realize all that they had failed to remember.

These three Cinderellas had forgotten that the overshoes were given them to keep their feet dry so that when the snow melts and the water is on the walks their feet will not get wet and they will not catch cold or run the risk

of pneumonia or give the germs of tuberculosis a chance to develop. Were they not foolish, even though they were having such a grand time, to forget the shoes which would help them to keep their health and capacity for future enjoyment?

Our Cinderellas may have believed that there are many more overshoes in the storehouse where theirs came from. They must not be too sure of it. A few days ago an effort was made to purchase some special-sized overshoes by the school authorities, but they were told that the local dealers had none in stock and that the factories must work upon soldier orders until late in March, and so the school could not get the overshoes it desired. Our Cinderellas were having such a good time that they forgot that there is a war.

And when our Cinderellas forgot there is a war they must have forgotten about the soldiers and sailors. They forgot that rubber must be found for many military uses for ourselves and for our allies and for electrical purposes in ever-increasing amount. Last and most important of all when our soldier boys across the sea stand in trenches full of water they must have boots of rubber or pneumonia may exact a more deadly toll than bullets.

Our Cinderellas forgot that the money to carry on the war and to run this school comes from the same building in Washington; that when people bought Liberty Bonds and when they buy War-Saving Certificates they give their money to the United States Treasury to be put to uses which will help the government win the war. These people might think it very strange if some of it had to be used to buy three careless Cinderellas overshoes to replace those which they lost when they had such a good time skating.

What do the boys and girls who belong to the Red Cross think about it? They are giving their money and time to help the sick and wounded soldiers. If the three Cinderellas through their forgetfulness need the rubber for their shoes which might keep the feet of a soldier from getting wet and so from getting sick, they fail to do their bit. Instead of pushing for the things for which the Red Cross stands they are pulling back. Can Cinderella be proud of herself, if she puts in twenty-five cents worth of time rolling bandages, or sewing flannel garments, or knitting, when on the same day she has carelessly lost a pair of overshoes worth a dollar and which must be replaced? Is Uncle Sam better for her efforts?

Three pairs of overshoes left on the skating pond. They should carry a lesson to every truly loyal American at Carlisle. It is not alone in overshoes that there can be waste. Our Cinderellas in the Girls' Quarters are not the only wasters. We have boys who are talking very loudly for their country with their mouths and at the same time pulling back very hard through their careless wastefulness. They, too, have forgotten. Waste can come in the care of clothing, in the use of food supplies, in the use of electric light and coal. We must not forget for a moment that this is wartime and that this is a war in which resources count. They who are careless and wasteful help the Kaiser no matter how loyal their hearts. We at Carlisle should prove our hearts by our actions.



THE SKATING POND.



### PROVISIONS OF THE WAR INSURANCE LAW.

The following address by Secretary McAdoo was delivered to the officers and enlisted men and women of the Army and Navy of the United States and their relatives, calling attention to the provisions of the War Insurance Law.

*To the Officers and Enlisted Men and Women of the Army and Navy of the United States and their Relatives:*

The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, has been charged with the administration of the Insurance Law enacted by the Congress as a measure of justice to the men and women who have been called to give their lives, if need be, in the service of their country.

I wish to acquaint you with the benefits and privileges which your Government has placed at your disposal. It is essential that you and your families at home should know of your and their rights under that law in order that full advantage may be taken of them.

To care for the wife and children of the enlisted man during his service, the War Insurance Law compels him to contribute up to one-half of his pay for their support. The Government, on application, will generously add to that an allowance of from \$5 to \$50 a month, according to the size of the family. Moreover, if the enlisted man will make some further provision himself for a dependent parent, brother, sister, or grandchild, they may be included in the Government allowance.

If, as a result of injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of duty, an officer or enlisted man or an Army or Navy nurse should be disabled, provision is made for compensation of from \$30 to \$100 a month to him, and, should he die, compensation of from \$20 to \$75 a month will be paid to his wife, his child, or his widowed mother.

In order, however, fully to protect each person and family, Congress has made it possible for every soldier, sailor, and nurse to obtain life and total-disability insurance. This insurance applies to injuries received while he or she is in the service or after he or she shall have left it.

Exposure to the extra dangers of war makes the cost of life insurance in private life insurance companies prohibitive. It was therefore a plain duty and obligation for the Government to assume the risk of insuring hundreds of thousands of our soldiers and sailors who are making the supreme sacrifice. Under this law, every soldier and sailor and nurse, commissioned and enlisted, and of any age, has the right, between now and February 12, 1918, to take out life and total-disability insurance up to \$10,000 at very low cost with the Government without medical examination.

This right is purely optional. The soldiers and sailors are not compelled to take insurance, but if they desire to exercise the right, they must do so before the 12th of February, 1918. The cost ranges from 65 cents monthly, at the age of 21, to \$1.20 monthly, at the age of 51, for each \$1,000 of insurance. This is a small charge on a man's pay—small in proportion to the benefits it may bring. The premiums will be deducted from his pay, if he desires, thus eliminating trouble on his part.

To provide adequate protection until February 12, 1918, during the period when the soldiers and sailors are learning the details of this law, the Government automatically insure each man and woman, commissioned or enlisted in the military

service of the United States. It pays the man \$25 a month during total permanent disability; if he dies within 20 years, it pays the rest of 240 monthly installments of \$25 each to his wife, child, or widowed mother.

I desire to call the provisions of this just and generous law to the attention of our officers and enlisted men and women so that they may not be deprived of their rights through lack of knowledge. Full information may be obtained from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. I earnestly urge that the officers of the Army and Navy give to men under their command all possible aid in helping to understand fully the benefits that this insurance may bring to their families and the small cost at which it may be obtained.

This is the greatest measure of protection ever offered to its fighting forces by any nation in the history of the world. It is not charity; it is simply justice to the enlisted men and women and to their loved ones at home, and each and every one of them should promptly take the benefits of this great law.

W. G. McADOO,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

**food**

- 1—buy it with thought
- 2—cook it with care
- 3—serve just enough
- 4—save what will keep
- 5—eat what would spoil
- 6—home-grown is best

*don't waste it*

### Why Do Women Knit?

Her burnished steel needles are now weapons of war. When she turns fiber into fabric, she adds to the vitally necessary output of textiles.

And thereby she helps to clothe the fighting man-power of the nation—and conserve the world's present resources.

To knit is her bit.



## Letters from Carlisle's Soldiers and Sailors

Extract from letter written by Henry Lange:—Charles Baird and I represent Carlisle in this particular unit and we're both having a good time, but find it rather hard to get ourselves accustomed to so small a city.

Our life is so easy and unexciting that we're beginning to remark what a "nice war" this is. I presume that we'll soon get "ours." We were recruited from the Ford Motor Company for expert repairman to do field work and to ship as soon as the ambulances were ready, you can see we don't expect to be in camp many "moons" before we see active service in France.

I was exempted as an "alien," an "unnaturalized Indian." Both of those terms sound rather queer when one is a natural born American; nevertheless that was the conclusion of the draft board as a result of an investigation of my status, so I didn't even have to file an affidavit to that effect. Now I'm in the regular army instead of the national army.

The test we had to pass was unusually strict, both physical and that of mechanical ability. The latter may be more easily realized when I say that out of a crowd of about six hundred applicants from the Ford Motor Company, only fifty-two could pass, many of them being foremen of the plant.

Samuel J. Dana, a first-class private in Company I, 103 U. S. Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, France, writes:

Dear Teacher:—I am taking the greatest of pleasure to let you know that I am somewhere in France, and I know you will be surprised to get a letter from me. But still I have not forgotten my teacher yet. We are having a fine time here, but it is kind of hard for us to speak French. But we are getting along fine and people are very good. I wish you would send me some books, so I can read evenings.

Books are very scarce here. I send my best regards to all the classmates, and I would like to be in dear old Carlisle once more and see all the boys I know. Will close my short letter, hoping to hear from you sometime.

From your ex-scholar, with best wishes for a merry Christmas and happy new year.

A letter from Howard Foreman says:

"I have just arrived from abroad and all is well, and believe me, my trip was an experience. It took us sixteen days to cross the waters, and we were attacked twice by a German submarine, and one of the British steamers that was along with the convoy got sunk, and it was the one ahead of our ship. We did not get a chance to fire, but the American destroyers dropped about twelve depth bombs. I would like to tell you more about the trip but the censors do not allow it. I am expecting to get a 10-day leave, and if I do I will pay the School a visit and tell you more of my trip. I met Frank Leith in Paris, an old school chum, and

believe me, I was charmed. He is in the navy. I wish you all a Happy New Year and may it bring success."

The following boys are at Camp Severe, S. C.: Stephen Youngdeer, Tabquette Wolfe, Stancel Jumper, and Soggie Youngbird. Blaine Hill is at Camp Jackson, and Enoch Owl is at Fort Riley, Kans.

Joseph Johnson, who is in Company E, Thirty-third Infantry, located at Gatun, Panama, sends regards to all.

Albert Chief Eagle writes from somewhere in France, that he is now first-class private.

Peter Bero is now a member of Company G, Forty-seventh Infantry, stationed at Camp Green, N. C.

Spencer King is in the Seventy-fourth Infantry, now training at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

John Sawatis, a member of Company F, Forty-eighth Infantry, stationed at Newport News, Va., is planning to visit Carlisle during Christmas week.

James and William Garlow are at the Philadelphia Training Camp. Claude Garlow is at Waco, Texas.

James Runninghawk, who joined the army in 1914, is now a bugler of Company B, Thirteenth Infantry., stationed at Camp Fremont, Mento Park, Cal.

Levi Jemison, a former Carlisle boy, has enlisted in the Navy and is now at Portsmouth, Va.

Lieut. Gus Welch, of Camp Meade, says: John Ortego is now a sergeant and Hilton Skenadore is a first class private.

George May writes from Waco, Texas, that he is getting along finely. He hopes to leave for France soon.

Abraham and Chester Printup are now "somewhere in France."

Thomas Montoya writes from Cuba that he and Luke Conley are well and enjoying navy life. He states also that it is very hot and hilly down there. No place like the "Good Old U. S. A."

Huckleberry Shell is doing his bit for Uncle Sam at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.

William Little Wolfe writes: "I am well and happy and like this ship immensely. It is one of the best ships in the fleet. By way of entertainment, we have band con-

certs and boxing. The sailors have so many different names for different things, that I thought I was in a new world when I first came aboard."

Gilbert Conewoup sends word that he is now in training at Fort Sill, Okla.

William T. Moore, Class '15 of Phoenix, Arizona, who has been attending the conservatory of music in Chicago, and who for several years was a cadet in the National Guards, writes that he has returned to his home in Arizona to enlist in the army.

Wallace Chatfield, who is now at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, writes that they expect to hit the trenches shortly after Christmas.

A letter from Charles Whitewolf states that he is with the 109th Engineers Corps, Company F., located at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico. He wishes to be remembered to his Carlisle friends.

Howard Foreman is on his way to France aboard the transport Silver Shell.

A sailor boy who is an ex-student of Carlisle, writes: "I like the navy fine, especially the destroyer I am on, which is a new one."

Sergeant David Bruner, member of Company I, Sixtieth Infantry, located at Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C., writes that he is well satisfied with his surroundings.

Dewey Jordan, who enlisted last summer soon after he reached his home, writes that he is now on the U. S. S. Arkansas.

Edward Thorpe, of the U. S. S. Nevada, is getting along nicely as a bugler.

Frank Mt. Peasant, distinguished as an athlete while attending Carlisle, is now a lieutenant in the United States Army.

Through a letter we learn that Alex Cadotte, who joined the Wisconsin State Militia, is happily married to a little Texas lady and to quote his own words: "Texas weather is just fine."

A letter from Stephen Foote states that he has joined the army from Dixon, S. D.

Soggie Youngbird writes from Camp Survey, S. C., that he is getting along well. He also states that Stephen Youngdeer is ill with pneumonia.

Donald McDowell writes: "We are waiting the call to France. I am anxiously awaiting the time to leave, for I consider it a great opportunity. I also want to see a little service."

#### EX-STUDENT NOTES.

A newspaper clipping sent to the office in speaking of the men recently receiving commissions in the army, says: "Athletes fared well. Particularly pleasing to the men themselves was the award of a captaincy to William J. Gardener of Detroit. Gardner is an Indian. He is the possessor of the finest physique in camp."

Captain Gardner never attended school here but he lived with us four years while attending the Dickinson School of Law, played football on our team, and has many friends at the school and in town, who extend congratulations.

Mr. Purcell Powless, formerly a Carlisle student, passed away at his residence, 4417 Sheridan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., December 4, 1917, after a year's illness. He leaves a widow and infant daughter, Genevieve Winona Powless, 13 months old, to mourn his loss.

He was a member of the America Lodge, No. 889, F. and A. M., Lafayette Chapter, and Palestine Council' and had a host of friends in and about Chicago, who esteemed him very highly and feel his loss very keenly.

Peter Calac, the famous Indian football player, who has played on the West Virginia Wesleyan team for the past two seasons, was selected last night by his team mates, at the annual football banquet which was held at the New Valley Hotel, to pilot the Wesleyan team of 1918. Calac is one of the best football players that has ever played on any state team. He understands the game thoroughly, and as captain of the team he will, without doubt, prove to be a wonderful leader. His election met with the hearty approval of the entire squad, and all supporters of the team as well.—*From the West Virginia Pilot.*

#### GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Have you read the Arrow for this week? It is a pleasure to read it.

Francis Ojibway has been promoted to first lieutenant of Company A.

Clement Vigil was recently elected captain of the Varsity basketball team.

The Juniors are learning to bleach cloth and take ink stains out by using different acids.

A letter from Jefferson Perry informs us that he is now located at Camp Logan, Colorado.

Everybody enjoyed the Christmas dinner and the music furnished by the employees' orchestra.

The pictures drawn on the blackboards in the prevocational classrooms were indeed very artistic.

The blacksmiths have been making a variety of tongs. The shop now has an interesting collection.

The senior girls were delighted to see Gus Looksaround during Christmas week. They were enchanted with his uniform, especially with the topcoat with its military cape.

A CHARMING EVENING.

The Christmas cantata given by Miss Dunagan and in which only the smaller pupils took part, was a decided success. The individual parts were rendered with a spirit and understanding quite unusual in such young children. Little Ruth Burr and her sister Dorothy and Adele King showed remarkable self-possession as well as instructive knowledge of the spiritual meaning of the beautiful theme.

Miss Dunagan and those who took part are to be congratulated on the faithful interpretation of the Christmas spirit which contributed in so large a measure to the pleasure of the season. The program follows:

CANTATA

"THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT"

Song—"Christmas Greetings" . . . . . Scnoo

Characters.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Nellie . . . . . | Dorothy Burr      |
| Grace . . . . .  | Ruth Burr         |
| Janet . . . . .  | Adele King        |
| Josie . . . . .  | Nettie John       |
| Flora . . . . .  | Josephine Ransom  |
| Dora . . . . .   | Nellie French     |
| Maud . . . . .   | Sagie Bucktrot    |
| Minnie . . . . . | Margaret Levering |
| Jamie . . . . .  | Leno Cuellar      |
| Tom . . . . .    | Lee Anderson      |
| Dick . . . . .   | Kenneth Abert     |
| Harry . . . . .  | Fred Bonser       |
| George . . . . . | Lee LeRoy         |
| Johnny . . . . . | Frank Keotah      |

Others in Chorus.

- |                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Joseph DeLorimere . . . . .     | William Bennett |
| William Moses . . . . .         | Thomas Sawatis  |
| Theodore Thomas . . . . .       |                 |
| Love, the Xmas Spirit . . . . . | Gertrude Jordan |

Other Spirits.

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Florence Abrams . . . . .   | Elizabeth Keiser     |
| Elsie Bonser . . . . .      | Elizabeth Skenandore |
| Leona Bonser . . . . .      | Alice Parkhurst      |
| Cynthia Cornelius . . . . . | Mary Rorke           |
| Lizzie House . . . . .      | Ella Webster         |

Grace Rickard

Santa Claus . . . . . Ned French  
Overture.

SCENE 1.

The Festal Day Is Near . . . . . Chorus  
Spirit's Song . . . . . Xmas Spirits

SCENE 2.

Song—"O Wonderful Star" . . . . . School  
Santa Claus Will Soon Be Here . . . . . Grace  
O Yes, We've Had Enough . . . . . Chorus  
Come out, O Come Out . . . . . Dora, Maud and Chorus  
Long, Long Ago . . . . . Spirits  
We Greet You . . . . . Chorus  
Christmas Will Last All the Year . . . . . Spirits  
A Song of Cheer . . . . . Elizabeth Keiser  
Softly O'er Judea's Hills . . . . . Spirits  
Jolly Old Santa Claus . . . . . Jamie & Chorus  
Santa's Arrival . . . . . Santa & Chorus  
'Tis Merry Merry Xmas Time . . . . . Chorus  
Closing Chorus . . . . . All

Measuring Up

Eva Jones writes to one of her teachers: "About a week ago I took my first examination, which was in "dietitics,"

and to my surprise, when the result was posted up, I stood second with 92 per cent. The next set of examination questions was in surgery and when the marks were posted up the senior of the school and I stood tie for second place, with 80 per cent. The girl who stood first in these two exams. is a college girl, in fact most of the girls are college bred, so you will understand with what I am competing. I am ambitious to hold the standard I have gained. Some day I want a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins. Thus have I set my marks."

SPECIAL PROGRAM BY SUSAN LONGSTRETH LITERARY SOCIETY.

Mrs. Foster and the Susans have reason to be proud of the manner in which the Susan special program in the Auditorium was carried out on the evening of December 14th. The debate was especially well prepared and delivered. The judges were Dr. H. B. Stock, Prof. Kelly of Dickinson, and Mr. Kirk. The music, in charge of Miss Dunagan, was very enjoyable, and the Employees' Orchestra very kindly gave several numbers. The program was as follows:

- |                                                    |                       |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| March . . . . .                                    | Employees' Orchestra  |
| Address by the President . . . . .                 | Miss Sadie Metoxen    |
| Selection—Valse (selected) . . . . .               | Employees' Orchestra  |
| Society Song . . . . .                             | Susans                |
| Essay—"The Spirit of Giving" . . . . .             | Miss Mary Largen      |
| Vocal Solo—"The Holly" . . . . .                   | Miss Elizabeth Keiser |
| Oration—"The Greatest Anniversary" . . . . .       | Miss Euservia Vargas  |
| Piano Solo—"Poet and Peasant" . . . . .            | Miss Ruby Childers    |
| Biographical Sketch—James Whitcomb Riley . . . . . | Miss Alice Gardener   |
| Reading—"The Old Sweetheart of Mine" . . . . .     | Miss Myrtle Peniska   |
| Musical Selection—One-Step(selected) . . . . .     | Employees Orchestra   |
| Society Song . . . . .                             | Invincibles           |

DEBATE

Resolved, That moving pictures afford a desirable amusement.

- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Affirmative . . . . .            | Ida Clarke and Mary Hill       |
| Negative . . . . .               | Abbie Somers and Clara Shunion |
| Judges Retire.                   |                                |
| Selection—Summer Night . . . . . | Susans and Mercers             |
| Good-bye Sweet Day . . . . .     | Octet                          |
| Ida Clarke . . . . .             | Lucy Greene                    |
| Relia Oshkosh . . . . .          | Elizabeth Peterson             |
| Cecilia Hill . . . . .           | Charlotte Codotte              |
| Lizzie House . . . . .           | Gertrude Jordon                |
| Judges' Decision.                |                                |
| March . . . . .                  | Employees' Orchestra           |

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

John Welch is now a member of Company One, in the United States Training Camp at Norfolk, Virginia.

The Christmas presents received by the students from the "mysterious stranger" were certainly appreciated.

The cornet solo rendered by Owen Woothtakewahbitty at the Juniors' Christmas program was greatly enjoyed.

The Episcopalian boys and girls attended the Sunday School Christmas entertainment given at St. John's Church.

## RED CROSS NOTES.

In accordance with the suggestion made some time ago, that the members of the Red Cross Society forego the pleasure of sending Christmas cards or of exchanging gifts this year and instead make a Christmas contribution to the Red Cross, very few Christmas gifts were exchanged among members of the faculty nor were many Christmas cards sent out.

Thirty-seven dollars have already been received and others have expressed themselves as intending to make either Christmas or New Year contributions. The names of those who have expressed their Christmas greetings in this way are:

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Mr. and Mrs. Francis, | Miss Albert,    |
| Mr. and Mrs. Blair,   | Miss Hagan,     |
| Mr. and Mrs. Giffen,  | Mrs. Ida Boger, |
| Mr. and Mrs. Kirk,    | Miss Snoddy,    |
| Mr. and Mrs. Heagy,   | Miss Beach,     |
| Mr. and Mrs. Brown,   | Miss Donaldson, |
| Mr. Peel,             | Miss Cornelius, |
| Mrs. Denny,           | Miss Dunagan,   |
| Miss Georgenson,      | Miss Reichel,   |
| Miss Schoch,          | Miss McDowell.  |

The pupils also caught the spirit of giving and, doing away with the time-honored custom of exchanging Christmas remembrances, many of the classes made generous contributions to the Red Cross. Not all the pledges are in as yet, but those received already are:

|                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Senior Class (\$15).        | Junior Class (\$7.35). |
| 2nd Yr. Voc. Class (\$5.45) | 6th Grade (\$29).      |
| 5th Grade (\$19).           |                        |

Other contributions will be acknowledged as they are received.

The following new members have been secured since the last issue of The Arrow:

|                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Edwin Allen (\$1).         | Mrs. John Boltz (\$1). |
| Mrs. Lena Clevett (\$1).   | Mrs. R. F. Heagy (\$1) |
| Unita Kirk (\$1).          | Francis LaPoint (\$1)  |
| Marcia D. Lovett (\$2).    | Alice McDonald (\$1).  |
| Elizabeth Meck (\$1).      | George Pease (\$1).    |
| Mrs. W. C. Shambaugh (\$1) | Ruth Shambaugh (\$1).  |
| Jonas Smith (\$1).         | Jack Vielle (\$1).     |
| Elijah Ware (\$1).         |                        |

The following letters have been received in acknowledgment of Christmas kits:

Yuma, Ariz., Dec. 15, 1917.

Members of the American Red Cross:—It is my pleasure indeed to write and tell you I received the Christmas gift which came to me as a surprise. Indeed I was happy to receive it and thank you a thousand times. I can't express myself how much I appreciate the gift, as it is just what I am always in need of.

I think of Carlisle often but never thought I was still remembered, for I very seldom write as Uncle Sam keeps me busy so as to be in shape for the near future. These few lines leaves me well and happy, and hope it will find you all

in the same way. Again thanking you and wishing you all a Merry Christmas, I remain,

Jerome Feather,  
Co, K, 35th U. S. Inf.

Camp Logan, Dec. 21, 1917.

Carlisle Indian School Red Cross Branch,  
Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Friends:—I received the Christmas kit O. K. and I can't express my thanks and appreciation I owe for it, as it contained what is most needed by us fellows.

Am in the best of health and hope these few lines will find you all the same. I remain a soldier, wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Andrew E. Conner,  
Hdq. Company, 79th U. S. Field Artillery,  
Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.

Fort Omaha, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 18, 1917.

Secretary of the Red Cross,  
Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.

Dear Friends:—I received your package and wish to thank you for it.

It makes a soldier feel good to think that there are others working to win the war as hard as we are working.

We sure appreciate what is sent to us and I assure you that as long as you people are behind us we will soon win this great war.

Yours with thanks,  
P. M. Herrera,  
1st Sergeant, Co. C, 3rd Bal. Sqdn., U.S.A.ASSC.

## GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The cottage girls had the pleasure of eating their Christmas dinner with the other students in the large dining hall.

In the laboratory Owen Wooth succeeded, not only in filling his bottle, but also the whole room with hydrochloric acid.

Amos Jones did justice to his class by singing "Indiana." However, we all know that his home is not in Indiana but in New York.

Mr. Miller, of Fairfax, Okla., an old time student of Carlisle, was here for a day. His daughter Grace returned with him to their home.

The girls in the Junior Class had their test in the Merchant of Venice. They are now very anxious to start on "Pushing to the Front."

Professor Green, Superintendent of the Cumberland County schools, delivered an address on "Christmas," at the Y. M. C. A. meeting.

Lyman Madison, Edward Thorpe, and George Cayenne paid the Senior girls a visit in Room 14 on Wednesday morning. Each gave a little talk.

After their Christmas dinner at the hospital the nurses had the privilege of going to the large dining hall to see the other students enjoy their Christmas feast.

### CAMPUS VISITORS.

Miss Evelyn Foster came from Plainfield, N. J., to spend a week.

Miss Elizabeth Meck was the guest of her aunt, Miss Albert, for several days.

Mr. Albert Weber spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Weber.

Mr. and Mrs. Herr had with them for a week their son Mr. Ralph Herr, of Wilkesbarre.

Mrs. Giffen's mother, Mrs. Young, came from Washington, D. C., for the Christmas holidays.

Lieut. Frank Mt. Pleasant, who is stationed at Camp Dix, New Jersey, was here for a short visit.

Issac Willis, first-class musician on the battleship Kentucky, spent a seven days' leave on the campus.

George Cayenne, second-class wireless operator on the Oklahoma, journeyed to Carlisle to spend a ten day's leave.

Paul Baldeagle, Louis Tyner, and Baptiste Shunatona, students at Mercersburg Academy, were here during Christmas week.

John Ortego, stationed at Camp Meade, Md., paid his respects to Carlisle by spending his furlough with old friends and schoolmates.

Edward Thorpe, another one of our sailor boys, was a Christmas visitor. He is now third-class quartermaster and bugler on the Nevada.

Mrs. L. B. La Fleshe came from Cheyenne, South Dakota, to see her old friends at Carlisle. Isolation agrees with Mrs. La Fleshe, for she is looking unusually well.

Lyman Madison came all the way from Detroit, Mich., to spend the Christmas vacation with his old friends at Carlisle. He was a welcome visitor in Room 14, where he gave excellent talks to both divisions of the Senior Class.

Gus Lookaround of the battleship New Hampshire stopped over for a day. He visited some of the school-rooms where he related interesting experiences of his sailor life. He was on his way to Wisconsin to visit the home folks.

### GENERAL INSPECTION.

*By Francis Ojibway.*

The general inspection last Saturday was a very fine one indeed. It can be seen that a marked improvement has been made during the past year.

The boys that had the honor to inspect the Girls' Quarters had a very fine report to make after they had been through the rooms. One of the boys could be heard saying every time he would go into a room, "I don't see how they can do it." On being asked what he meant he said, "How is it after working two long weary hours on my floor without making it look clean, these girls can mop theirs and the floor is as clean as could be desired?"

The halls of the third floor were in the best of condition and the girls that are in charge of this floor are to be congratulated.

The inspection at the Large Boys' Quarters was excellent.

While all the rooms were in good condition, much credit should be given to the east and middle sections on the third floor, which are occupied by Company A. For the best kept halls the second floor got the honors. Mr. Duran can be proud of his quarters, as they stand inspecting at any time.

The Small Boys' Quarters was found to be in very good shape, and Mr. Denny is also to be congratulated on the condition of his quarters.

The girls that inspected the Boys' Quarters were: Mary Hill, Cecelia Hill, Myrtle Peniska, Bessie Hall and Lucy Ashland. The boys that inspected the Girls' Quarters were: Major Charles Walker, Lieuts. Francis Ojibway and Wesley Washington, Sergeants Beartail, Hines, and Clownhorse.

### Large Boys' Quarters.

Mr. Duran gave the boys a most helpful talk Sunday evening. He said now was the time to start life anew and not to wait until it was too late, as we would be sorry then.

Noah Hayes and John Brophy are to be congratulated upon their recent promotion to the office of lieutenants.

Many of the boys have been given a chance to be officers as Mr. Duran has filled all vacancies in the different companies.

There has been a great wave of reform sweeping over the boys in the past week as many have taken heed to Mr. Duran's plea to "Make your New Year's resolution early."

### THE INDIAN STRING QUARTET.

On the evening of December 10th Carlisle enjoyed a rare treat, the occasion being a concert given in our auditorium by the celebrated Indian String Quartet. The boys, under the management of the Rev. R. H. Kennedy, formerly chaplain at the Chemawa Indian School, are led by Fred Cardin, a talented member of Carlisle, '12. The others are William Palin, ex-student of Carlisle, and William Reddis and Alex Melovidov, both of Chemawa. They are on the Redpath Lyceum Circuit, with bookings extending from October first to April first, concerts being given in some of the larger towns of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and West Virginia. Wherever they appear they are enthusiastically received and invariably given flattering press notices.

The young men modestly attribute their success to the interest and zeal of their manager, and to the generous cooperation of Chemawa, where the organization was founded by Mr. Ruthyn Turney, the famous composer and interpreter of Indian folk lore.

The following was the program rendered:

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Allegro, from Quartet, 19.....   | Mozart        |
| Indian Suite.....                | Ruthyn Turney |
| (a) Morning Song.                |               |
| (b) Butterfly Dance.             |               |
| (c) Prayer to the Rain God.      |               |
| (d) Spirit Dance.                |               |
| Allegro, Modto, Quartet, 39..... | Haydn         |
| Minuet.....                      | Beethoven     |
| Norwegian Dance.....             | Grieg         |
| To a Wild Rose.....              | MacDowell     |
| Cheyenne War Dance.....          | Skilton       |

### INDIANS RECEIVE HANDKERCHIEFS.

The students, both boys and girls at the school and on the Outing, all of whom were the recipients of a Christmas present of six handkerchiefs from the "Mysterious Stranger" will be interested in the following item from the Lebanon Daily Times:

"Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 28.—With stories of German spies placing lockjaw germs in courtplaster and cut glass in Red Cross bandages, Carlisle Indian pupils for a time looked askance at gifts of six handkerchiefs, the present of a "mysterious stranger" to every boy and girl at the local institution.

"They were reassured, however, when Superintendent Francis stated that the articles were the gift of a wealthy Lebanon man who had become interested in the pupils on a recent visit here and who would come to Carlisle within a time and make known his identity."

We feel that some one is inclined to poke fun at us.

We are all looking forward with the greatest interest to the opportunity of meeting our benefactor whose thoughtfulness and generosity assisted Santa Claus in remembering us so delightfully, and we take this opportunity of expressing to him our thanks and wishing him a most happy New Year and many, many of them.

### Y. W. C. A. ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Y. W. C. A. meetings for the year have been encouraging in the interest and helpfulness manifested. We wish to thank all who have been so kind as to address us on the third Sunday of the month. They have given us inspiration and zeal for greater effort in our meetings, beside adding a very pleasing variety to our yearly program. The schedule for January is as follows:

Jan. 13, Delia Chew, leader. Mercer Y. W. C. A. Hall. Lesson—"Planning for the Future." Matt. 25: 1-13.

Jan. 20, Mrs. J. R. Morgan. Mercer Y. W. C. A. Hall.

Jan. 27, Miss McDowell, leader. Missions. Mercer Y. W. C. A. Hall.

### A COVETED PRIVILEGE.

The Seniors were given the privilege of going through the different class-rooms on the evening of the 28th, a favor for which they are most grateful.

The second-year class had assembled in the music room, where an interesting program was just beginning when the Seniors entered. The president, Fred Walker, graciously received the visitors, who remained just long enough to hear the excellent Christmas quotations and the very pleasing violin selections given by Barney Jacobs.

In Miss Sweeney's room the Christmas tree was very attractive and the pupils looked expectant and happy. The blackboard decorations illustrated the spirit of Christmas in a way that showed a true understanding of its meaning.

Miss Kaup and Mr. Dickey had joined forces in Room 4. There, too, the spirit of joy and anticipation was manifest

and happily expressed in the singing of that impressive hymn, "Silent Night."

Miss Hagen and Mr. Heagy were indebted to a charming program given by their own pupils. The tree looked beautiful and the other decorations were appropriate and artistic.

The 6th grade pupils in charge of Misses Snoddy, Wilson, and Williams had their classes in Y. M. C. A. Hall, which was charmingly arranged for the occasion. Upon a beautiful tree was a generous donation to the Red Cross, the gift of the combined classes. The concert recitation was delightfully rendered.

Standard Hall looked beautiful with its many decorations of green and the cedar tree as the center of attraction. Here Miss McDowell had assembled the first-year class to do honor to the great occasion. The pupils sang spiritedly a couple of hymns, after which the Seniors were courteously invited to sing. They responded with their class song.

The Juniors presented a happy family party as the Seniors entered Mercer Hall, which looked charmingly inviting, presided over by Miss Donaldson. Groups were sitting here and there, some knitting contently, others just talking and getting better acquainted. Here again the visitors were asked to sing. After a few minutes conversation and exchange of greetings, the visitors rather reluctantly departed for Susan Hall, where an hour was pleasantly spent in social intercourse and in singing.

### GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Santa Claus is not so plump as in former years, and he seemed to have forgotten his pack. It may be that he, too, is affected by the war, or perhaps he is Hooverizing too much.

In visiting some of the lower grades the Seniors were very much impressed by the artistic ability of some of the members, as displayed by the decorations on the blackboards.

The Second-Year Vocational Class Team hereby challenges any other vocational class team to a game of basketball for the benefit of the Red Cross, at a date to be decided upon by Mr. Blair.

Miss Alta Printup, Carlisle '17, and her friend, Miss Wacehter of Philadelphia, went through the different classrooms. Miss Wacehter said the Indians of Carlisle have wonderful opportunities.

### Precious Souvenirs.

The Susans are happy over the recently acquired possession of souvenirs once owned and used by Miss Susan Longstreth, after whom their society is named. A quaint little basket, a watch pocket, and a letter dated 1863, upon which are data in Miss Longstreth's own handwriting, precious momentos for which the society extend grateful thanks to their beloved sister Susan, Miss Alta Printup, whose continued interest and devotion to her society is a source of inspiration to the members.

## EXTRACTS FROM HOME LETTERS.

Sunday evening we had a very pleasant Y. W. C. A. meeting in Mercer Hall. We had with us Alta Printup, who was graduated from here last spring, and also a friend of hers from the deaconess school they are attending in Philadelphia. Alta sang a beautiful hymn and her friend played a few selections on the piano; one was the Rosary. They were beautifully rendered.

That same evening (Monday) at twelve o'clock the Invincible Society boys sang Christmas hymns and also their society song out on the campus. It sounded very beautiful in the night. Early in the morning everybody was wishing a "Merry Christmas" to their fellow students and friends.

Our tree is out on the campus. I wish you could see it, for it is perfectly beautiful at night when the lights are on, as it is trimmed with electric globes—colored, you know.

We had a very nice Christmas despite the thought of war. Santa Claus was good to all of us. We had a good dinner, and while we were eating excellent music was furnished by the employees' orchestra. It seemed as though we were in some fine cafe. In the evening the football boys gave a reception to which I was invited. Refreshments were served in Y. M. C. A. hall. After a pleasant hour of eating and conversation we went down into the gymnasium, where we were joined by the whole student body for a general social. Nearly all of the employees were present.

On Friday evening of Christmas week, all but the Seniors gave little programs. Nearly every class had a tree. We Seniors were allowed to go through the rooms, and how pleased we were! Oh, it was a happy Christmas time.

We had a most delightful Christmas, a good dinner and plenty of it. Each student received six handkerchiefs from a "mysterious stranger." Really, I couldn't be grateful enough to Uncle Sam.

Our class banner is now finished and hangs upon the wall. It is very beautiful to us and we are proud to see it there. It is of green leather and beaded with white. I worked five letters and another girl worked the others.

The great day dawned at last, and the first thing I remembered on awakening was that I had heard beautiful music in my dreams. Come to find out the Invincible Society had been out at midnight singing Christmas carols. Oh, it was delightful to hear! We had a great dinner. The afternoon was spent in singing, telling stories, dancing, etc. That evening we went to the gymnasium for the Christmas social. Such a good time! I shall tell you all about New Year's in the next letter.

Christmas was as happily spent as you can imagine. I received a number of presents for which I am very thankful. I got two boxes of stationery, a pair of silk stockings,

a box of chocolates, three calendars, a necklace, a dressed kewpie, three silk handkerchiefs, and a pretty pin, besides apples, oranges, candy and nuts from Uncle Sam. We also had a good dinner on Christmas day.

I am making a school dress for myself, and I have also done considerable knitting and sewing for the Red Cross.

## OUTING NOTES.

Helen Kelly, living with Miss Mary E. Way at Kennett Square, is making a good record. Miss Way says: "Helen always has some nice auto rides or money for good entertainments given to her because she is so cheerful and happy with those around her."

Mr. Charles A. Gill, superintendent of the Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, has the following to say about Miss Edith Emery, one of our nurse girls who graduated from the Kensington Hospital about a year ago: "I am glad to inform you that Miss Emery is still employed as head nurse in this hospital and is doing splendid work for us. We would be very sorry to lose her."

## An Incipient Romance.

Miss Shock made a pair of wristlets for the Red Cross, which she sent through the regular channels. She sent her name on them and has just received the following message from "her sailor:"

"I wish to thank you for the wristlets I received today. I am answering to let you know your efforts were not wasted. I am a sailor and get a little lonesome sometimes. I found your address pinned on the pack."

## Lamason—Puderbaugh.

Miss Pearl Lamason and Mr. Joseph Frank Puderbaugh were united in marriage at the Catholic rectory on the evening of the 27th, the Rev. Father Phelan performing the ceremony. Carlisle friends extend congratulations.

## GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The Invincibles now have 150 members.

On Christmas afternoon the boys were allowed to go to the movies in town.

At the last meeting of the Y. M. C. A. plans for conducting Bible classes were discussed.

The Invincibles are sorry to lose their president, John Flinchum, who went home Saturday.

The girls in Mrs. Canfield's sewing room have completed the school dresses for those girls who are under the outing.

On girls' town day the hardware stores were kept busy handing out skates to the numerous purchasers from the school.

A card received from Andrew Beechtree, tells of the slow progress they made on their way to Detroit, caused by the heavy snowfall.

### THE FOOTBALL RECEPTION.

The climax to the Christmas festivities was reached on Christmas night, when the 1917 football team held its annual reception.

At seven o'clock the football boys and their guests assembled in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, which was attractively decorated for the occasion. In the middle of the floor a miniature football field recalled memories of hours spent on the gridiron, while the Red and Gold of Old Carlisle was the most conspicuous and pleasing feature of the decorations.

Dainty refreshments were served, after which Mr. Peel called upon Ex-Captain Tibbetts, Coach Harris, and Superintendent Francis for short speeches.

At eight o'clock the team and their guests joined the remainder of the student body in the gymnasium, and the rest of the evening was pleasantly spent in dancing.

### BASKETBALL SCHEDULE.

The following is the basketball schedule for the remainder of the season as arranged at present:

- Jan. 2—Navy at Annapolis.  
 Jan. 5.—Lebanon Valley College at Lebanon.  
 Jan. 14.—Hassett Club at Carlisle.  
 Jan. 15.—Allentown "Usaacs" at Carlisle.  
 Jan. 19.—West Chester Normal at West Chester.  
 Jan. 24.—Galahad Club at Carlisle.  
 Feb. 9.—Hampton Institute at Hampton.  
 Feb. 15.—State Forest Academy at Mount Alto.  
 Feb. 16.—Albright College at Myerstown.  
 Feb. 20.—Gettysburg College at Carlisle.  
 Feb. 23.—Shippensburg Normal at Carlisle.  
 Mar. 2 —Allentown "Usaacs" at Allentown.  
 Mar. 13.—Gettysburg College at Gettysburg.  
 Mar. 16.—Shippensburg Normal at Shippensburg.

### BASKETBALL NOTES.

#### Indians Open Basketball Season.

Last Saturday evening on our home floor we played the opening game of the season, our opponents being the Carlisle Y. M. C. A. team. It was a fast and clean game. If we find all our games as clean as the first one, we will enjoy them, regardless of our winning or losing. We have sufficient cause to be proud of our boys and hope they will continue the good work. The score was 18 to 8 after the first half, and then our boys strengthened up some more in the second half and after some clever passing and gymnastic maneuvering, the score was run up to our 47 and the visitors 27. Let's give Captain Clement Vigil all the support we can. So far we have about eighteen games on our schedule.

#### Navy, 43; Carlisle, 8.

The above score is a result of the basketball game between the Navy and Carlisle at Annapolis, January 2, and shows that our boys were outplayed. It was a thoroughly

clean game, however, free from roughness, and very fast. We can all be proud of the game fight our boys put up. The lack of coaching during the past few weeks is responsible for the one-sided score, but individually each member of the team played hard and fast and deserves great credit. It is usually more difficult to continue putting every ounce of energy and spirit into a game when defeat seems sure, than when victory seems assured. From every point of view, except the important one of score, the trip and game was creditable to Carlisle. Positions and summary follow:

| Navy.  | Position. | Carlisle. |
|--------|-----------|-----------|
| Olsen  | forward   | Herman    |
| Welch  | forward   | Metoxen   |
| Allen  | center    | Leroy     |
| Martin | guard     | Hayes     |
| Clark  | guard     | Vigil     |

Field goals—Olsen, 10; Allen, 3; Lewis, 2; Welch, Clark, Martin, Thomas, Derringer, Metoxen, Hayes, Vigil. Foul goals—Welch, 3; Leroy, 2. Substitutions—Roberts for Clark, Derringer for Olsen, Lowes for Welch, Thomas for Allen, Bolton for Martin, Lewis for Roberts. Referee—Kinney, Yale. Time—20 and 15-minute halves.

#### New Basketball Coach.

Mr. Ike McCord, of Harrisburg, has been secured to coach the basketball team during the remainder of the season.

Mr. McCord has had a very successful experience in basketball, both as player and coach, and we are hoping for a marked improvement in the play of the team under his instruction.

### GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The Senior girls served a delicious dinner in the Domestic Science dining room Monday. Ruby Childers proved to be the best all-around consumer.

John B. Flinchum, president of the Invincibles, has been elected captain of the football team. We hope he will be invincible in handling the players.

A card received from Flora Peters informs us that at the time of writing she was on her way from Bay City, Mich. to Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.

The juniors are proud of their classmates, Vigil and Metoxen, who starred on the 'Varsity five, in their practice game in basket-ball on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Francis, who is Director of Food Conservation for Cumberland County, attended a meeting of the Public Safety Committee of Pennsylvania held at Philadelphia.

A number of small boys, with the aid of Mr. Denny's phonograph, spent a pleasant Sunday afternoon in the assembly room. Martin Pulliam acted the part of chief operator.

The Susans special program, last Friday evening, was a good one; all the numbers were very interesting, especially the debate which showed they have some capable reasoners in that society.



### CARLISLE LOSES A VALUABLE EMPLOYEE.

Miss Lottie Georgenson, who has been one of our best workers at Carlisle for the last seven years, was recently promoted to the position of chief clerk at Pierre, S. Dak.

Miss Georgenson taught in Schrolroom No. 9 for four years and endeared herself to her fellow teachers there as well as to her students. From the schoolroom she went to the administration building to take a clerical position, which position she filled for the past three years as effectively as she did that of teacher.

Miss Georgenson has been an active worker in our Red Cross Chapter. She had charge of the surgical dressing department and results were very evident. Numerous knitted articles for the soldier and sailor boys were turned out from under her skillful fingers.

Duty was first with Miss Georgenson, self second. "Much talking was not in her line, but her associates always knew they could depend upon her for whatever service was needed.

We will miss her at Carlisle—the office force will miss her, the Red Cross will miss her. What is Carlisle's loss will be Pierre's gain, and the best wishes of the faculty and students go with her to her new duties in another field.

### SPARKS FROM THE BLACKSMITH SHOP.

*By George Pease.*

The first year students are now making flat-jawed tongs. Tongs are one of the indispensable tools of the smith. In making tongs, the various blows are called into use and also a few of the forging operations.

The second year students are busy making meat forks for the school kitchen. They were ordered to make the forks stronger and havier than were the former ones. This is probably because of a huskier kitchen force or else more meat.

The third year students are making and welding calks on horse shoes, also making pinchers for the shoe shop.

Regardless of the great leak in the lower end of the shop, we have the warmest place in the industrial building, when our forges are ablaze.

### GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

In the basketball game Saturday evening the first team of the boys showed considerable skill in handling the ball as the result of good hard practice since the last games in the gym.

George Pease can be seen almost every morning with a shot-gun under his arm, looking for stray rabbits that may be hopping around the first farm. So far "Brer Rabbit" has been perfectly safe.

Friday afternoon in the Domestic Science Department, the girls of the First Year Vocational made corn-meal muffins. Tookah McIntosh holds the enviable record of eating three muffins in two minutes.

Thunder Hawk, a small town in Carson County, S. D., raised \$319.50 for the Red Cross. At a basket-social

\$265.25 was raised. They have ready twelve boxes of presents to be sent to our soldier boys.

At the Junior Class meeting, Alfred Wells devoted a part of the time to knitting. Another interesting feature of the meeting was a selection given by the Welch Quartet, which has just been organized.

The Juniors spent a delightful social evening in Mercer Hall. Although no program had been prepared, a few impromptu numbers were rendered. Knitting was the principal feature of the evening.

A letter received from Hattie McAfee says: I would give anything if I could attend the special program that is to be given by the dear Susans. I miss the society very much, and often wish I were there.

A little breakfast in honor of Alta Printup and her school friend, Miss Wacehter, was given by Mrs. Ewing, Emily Moran, Mamie Heaney and Bess Hall. Miss Wacehter thought the little dining room very attractive.

On January 13th, all the industrial departments will assemble in the Y. M. C. A. hall to hear a debate between the carpenters and the painters on the question which reads *Resolved*, That the master painter has more opportunities than the master carpenter.

Nettie Kingsley, Carlisle '15, writes from her home in Hart, Saskatchewan, that she is keeping house for her father, which means that she is always busy, but very often her thoughts wander back to the dear old U. S. A. and to Carlisle in particular.

Since the arrival of the new trumpets we are seldom late, as the trumpeters by their melodious calls keep us well informed as to time, particularly for dinner and supper. Revielle sounds rather dismal these cold mornings, but the call means business and we usually respond promptly.

The Invincible Society has introduced a new feature to their program, that is the reading of letters from absent members who are now soldiers or sailors. Last Friday evening several very interesting letters were read, among which was one from Meredith Crookes, who is now "somewhere in France."

Nicholas Lassa gave a fine talk in the Y.M.C.A. hall Sunday evening. He told of his trip to Philadelphia, where he made a speech before the Indian Rights' Association. General Pratt was there, and Nick said it gave him courage to express himself as well as possible before such a distinguished audience.

The students from Oneida, Wis., will be interested to know that the following boys, who were until recently students at the Flandreau School, South Dakota, have enlisted in the United States Cavalry: William Denny, John Denny, Roderick Cornelius, Julius Summers, William Cornelius, Mack Doxtator, and John Danforth.

The stores in town were much crowded last Saturday afternoon, so the girls had a difficult time buying their presents. However, despite the crowd they managed to get waited upon, for the most of them had their arms full of parcels when they boarded the four-thirty car for home. The car was packed with employees, girls, and suit cases.

## CALENDAR DETAILS.

## To Visit Literary Societies Tonight, January 4th.

*Mercers*—Mr. Reneker and Miss Albert.

*Susans*—Mr. Brown and Miss Lovett.

*Standards*—Mr. Giffen and Miss Greynolds.

*Invincibles*—Mr. Denny and Miss Canfield.

## To Inspect Dormitories Sunday, January 6th, 8.30 p.m.

Large Boys—Miss Beach and Mr. Snyder.

Small Boys—Miss Snoddy and Mr. Shambaugh.

Girls—Miss Hagan and Mr. Tibbetts.

## To Accompany Girls Walking, Sunday 4 p. m.

Mr. Denny and Mrs. Kirk.

## To Chaperon Girls to Sunday School, Jan. 6th, 9 a. m.

Mr. Giffin

Mr. Tibbetts

Miss Knight

Miss Schoch

## To Chaperon Girls to Gymnasium for Religious

Instruction—Monday 6:30 p. m.

Mr. Kirk

Mr. Weber

Amy Smith

TEACHERS' STUDY HOUR DETAIL FOR WEEK  
BEGINNING JANUARY 7th.

|          | Large Boys<br>Quarters.                      | Small Boys<br>Quarters. | Girls Quarters.                              |
|----------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Monday   | Miss Donaldson<br>Miss Williams              | Miss Kaup               | Miss Snoddy<br>Miss Sweeney                  |
| Tuesday  | Miss Sweeney<br>Miss Williams                | Miss Snoddy             | Miss Kaup<br>Miss Reichel                    |
| Wed'sday | *Miss Donaldson<br>Miss Sweeney<br>Miss Kaup | Miss Williams           | Miss Reichel<br>Miss Snoddy                  |
| Thursday | Miss Donaldson<br>Miss Williams              | Miss Kaup               | Miss Snoddy<br>*Miss Reichel<br>Miss Sweeney |

\*Indicates teacher is to take vocational students to the Library.

## COMING EVENTS.

Saturday, January 6th—Moving Pictures in Auditorium 7.30 p. m.

Saturday, Jan. 6th—Basket ball Game, Lebanon Valley College vs. Carlisle at Lebanon.

Saturday, January 12th,—Band Concert, 7.30 p. m.

Saturday, Jan. 19th—School Sociable, 7.30 to 10.00.

Saturday, Jan. 26th—Dr. Adrian M. Newans, Monologist, at 7.30.

Saturday, February 2nd—Employees' Social.

Saturday, February 2nd,—Basketball game, Albright vs. Carlisle at Carlisle.

Saturday, February 9th.—Concert by Orchestra and Glee Club.

## GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The girls who attend the Methodist Sunday school in town were entertained Thursday evening, December 27th, by their Sunday school teachers and the Queen Esther Cir-

cle. Miss Almeda Jones and Miss Mabel Jones entertained the company by singing. After an hour of games, refreshments were served. Dismissal time came too soon, as we had a happy evening.

One of the best features of the entertainment in the gym., last Saturday evening was the girls' basket-ball game between the Juniors and Seniors. The Junior girls were: Clara Shunion, center; Nettie Standingbear and Lucy Smith, forwards; Christine Cutler and Hattie Feather guards; Mary Rorke, substitute. The final score was 9 to 1 in favor of the Juniors.

The Junior boys were made happy and were agreeably surprised Friday, when Nettie Standingbear and Elenor Hauk stepped into Room 4 1-2, with two plates of delicious cinnamon rolls. The boys are proud that the junior girls, besides playing good basket-ball, can also make scrumptious cinnamon buns, and their prayer is for the girls to call again soon and dont forget to bring more buns.

## Lower Brule Markets Nice Bunch of Cattle.

Mr. E. M. Garber, superintendent of the Lower Brule Indian Agency, has returned from Sioux City, Iowa, where he disposed of 193 head of bulls, steers, and cows belonging to the tribal herd for the sum of \$16,982.75. The superintendent also transferred 34 head of long yearling thoroughbred Hereford bulls to the Rosebud Indian Agency, South Dakota.

WHY THE UNITED STATES IS THE RICHEST  
NATION.

There are twice as many cattle and swine in the United States as in any other country, with a total value of live stock products of more than \$4,000,000,000.

The corn crop is ten times greater than that of any other country.

The wheat crop is bigger than that of any rival.

The cotton output is more than half the world's supply.

The coal production of nearly half a billion tons is twice that of Britain, our nearest competitor.

The oil production of nearly 300,000,000 barrels is twice that of Russia, which ranks second.

The output of iron and steel is twice that of Germany, our nearest rival.

We produce more copper than all of the remainder of the world put together.

In manufactured goods last year, our output was more than \$35,000,000,000.

The balance of exports over imports amounted to over \$3,000,000,000.


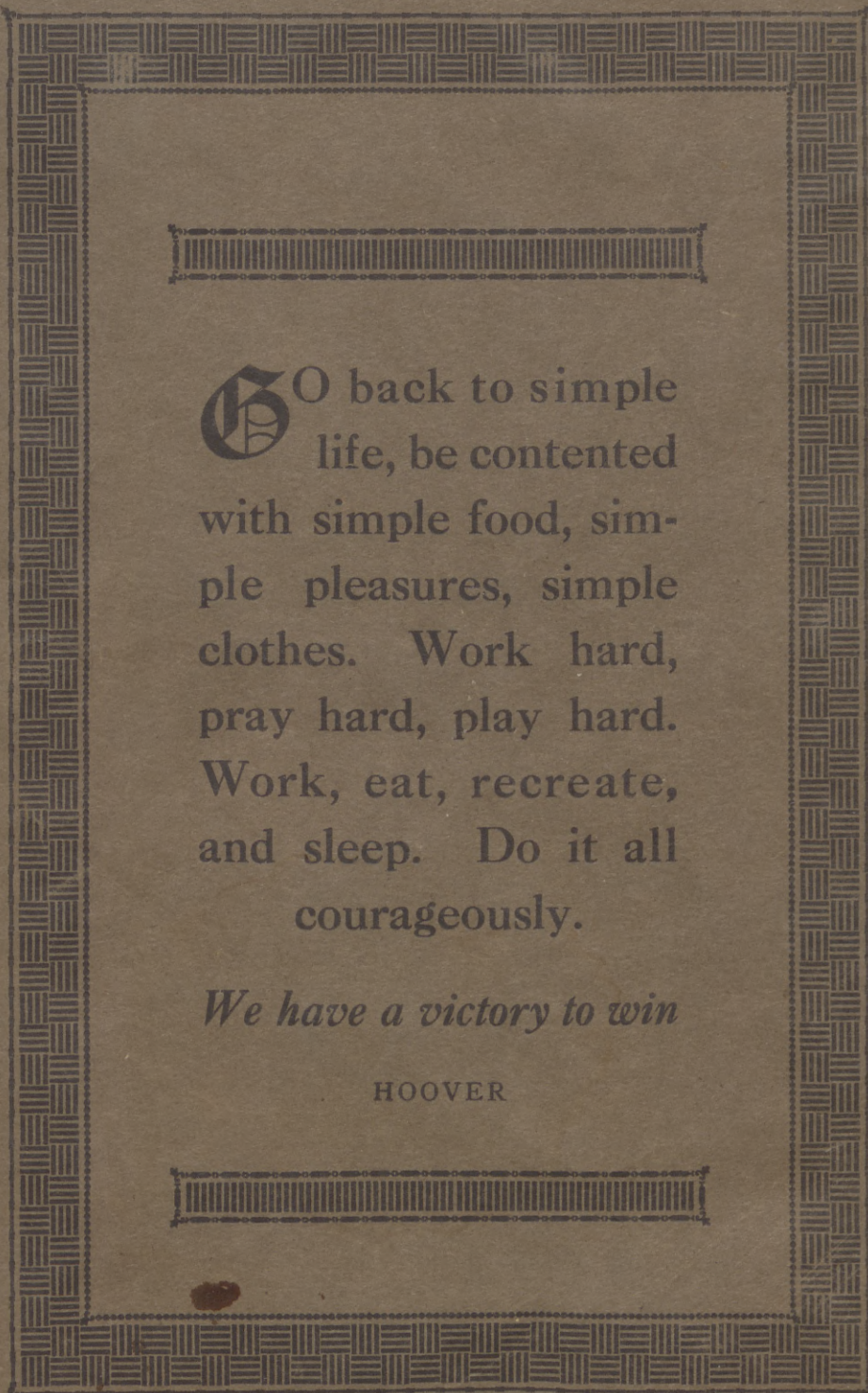
The gold reserve of about \$3,000,000,000 is more than one-third of the world's total.

The wealth is more than \$2,000 for every man, woman and child in the country.

The railroad mileage is more than double that of all Europe.

The total wealth of Britain, Germany, and France amounts to \$227,500,000,000. That of the United States aggregates \$250,000,000,000.—*Exchange*.





GO back to simple  
life, be contented  
with simple food, simple  
pleasures, simple  
clothes. Work hard,  
pray hard, play hard.  
Work, eat, recreate,  
and sleep. Do it all  
courageously.

*We have a victory to win*

HOOVER

