



The Carlisle Arrow

A Newspaper of the Carlisle Indian School

EDITED AND PRINTED BY INDIANS REPRESENTING FORTY AMERICAN TRIBES

VOLUME FIVE

CARLISLE, PA., DECEMBER 4, 1908

NUMBER THIRTEEN

MERCY IS SOMETIMES BETTER THAN JUSTICE.

ALONZO A. PATTON, Alaskan.

Obedience to the law is expected of every man. Our nation has made laws for the protection of all its citizens, of their property and of our various industries.

The citizens of the United States have equal rights under its laws. The rich and the poor, the educated man and the uneducated, all may claim their rights equally. On the other hand if any one of them should break the law in any degree the law prosecutes that person regardless of whom or what sort of a man he may be. Justice therefore renders to every man his rights and also administers to every man what he deserves for punishment.

We believe in justice, we believe that the law breakers should receive judgment, for the punishment is apportioned in obedience to law according to the nature of the crime.

If injustice or partiality is shown where justice ought to be, the consequence is resentment and anger on the part of the injured. This feeling is likely to influence the socialists and sometimes leads to anarchy. But on the other hand even-handed justice produces contentment and gives a man courage to struggle on. It gives satisfaction to the accused, to both plaintiff and defendant in a trial before the courts.

This is true in government and law. The national political parties each and every one demand of each other justice. This sentiment has been especially prominent during our late presidential campaign. Also every state in the Union expects justice from the Federal Government in exercising its jurisdiction over the several states.

This instinctive demand for justice applies here to our own school also. If a student feels that he has been ill treated by a fellow student, a teacher, or by any employee, that

boy or girl reports to headquarters and demands justice. Even-handed justice, though not always granted, is the universal cry of humanity.

But mercy is sometimes better than justice; we are always hoping for it and would sometimes suffer severely without it. To have mercy on a person who is about to be deprived of property or life has in some instances meant salvation to the man convicted. His life and character in the process of the trial were thereby revealed to him, as it were, and really seeing it for the first time spread before him, he was moved to the depths and determined to begin his life over again. In consequence he made a noble man of himself.

If a man condemned to a term of imprisonment should happen to have a wife and children dependent on him, mercy should be shown in order to enable him to work for their support. Mercy would certainly be better than justice in such a case.

To have mercy on the afflicted is in every case better than justice. In war the opposing armies show mercy by giving the very best care possible to the wounded even though they may be the enemy.

To have mercy is to have charity. It is that quality in man which draws the attention of others and makes him more loved and respected by his fellow men. As Shakespeare puts it:—

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath—it is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power;
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and the fear of kings:

But mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice, Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this—
That in the course of justice none of us
Should see salvation; we do pray for mercy;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to
render
The deeds of mercy."

THE HISTORY OF OUR CATTLE.

ROSABELLE McARTHUR, Umpqua.

The cattle of today are descendants from the wild cattle of long ago. They were tamed by people in those days of whom we know nothing. Almost all people have owned herds of cattle. The Bible speaks of the Egyptians and the Jews having cattle in early days. In the past centuries cattle were used instead of horses. They were used to plow, haul and carry heavy loads. At the present time they are kept principally for beef and dairy products. For beef they are principally kept out west on the prairies, because on the prairies they can keep a large number at once. For milk they are usually kept on the eastern farms, because the country is rough. Here they supply many large cities and small towns with milk.

There are several different breeds. These may be divided into two classes, the milk breeds and the beef breeds. The leading beef breed is the Short-horn or Durham. They are red, or red and white. The leading dairy breed is the Jerseys. They are very small in size. Their colors are yellow and brownish red. They are noted especially for their rich cream and golden butter.

THE HARNESS SHOP.

PHILIP CLAIRMONT, Sioux.

It is a good thing to know about harness-making. Yesterday, when we went to the harness shop, Mr. Zeigler showed us the tools and told us what they were for. The awl is what makes holes in the leather when it is going to be sewed. They use round-headed needles and waxed thread to sew. An edge tool is a tool that makes the edge of the leather smooth. A pricking wheel makes marks along the edge of the leather so they can put the awl in and punch holes; that is how they sew straight. A compass is to make a circle and you can put it as far apart as you want to.

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

Twenty-five Cents Dearly

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

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

GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

As the football season has closed the different basket-ball teams will begin to practice next week.

Last week the Freshman class studied Asia. They found it more interesting than they expected.

Inez Brown deserves much credit for her faithfulness in assisting Miss Zeamer to prepare the Thanksgiving dinner.

The Dickson Literary Society did not have a meeting last Friday evening on account of their society room being fumigated.

The girls are becoming more interested in the Bible class work. New members of the Y. W. C. A. are joining every week.

The painters have finished their work in the new printshop and have been transferred to the farm to paint the interior of the farm house.

Mr. Eldridge, an impersonator, was out here Saturday evening to give a few selections. Every number on the program was greatly enjoyed by all.

The football boys who are now on their western tour have sent many postals to their friends stating that they are having an enjoyable time.

Ramona and Dauphine Waggoner, of Standing Rock Reservation, Dakota, arrived here last week. They are both former students of Haskell Institute.

The Catholic large boys will, from now on, study the Bible on Monday evenings, small boys Tuesday evenings, and the girls on Wednesday evenings.

The blacksmith and wood shops are being enlarged. The former printery will be used as the woodshop, and part of the former woodshop will be added to the blacksmith shop.

Last Monday was home-letter writing day for the pupils of the four upper classes.

A letter from Delia Quinlin, an ex-student, states that she will return to Carlisle after Christmas. She is now attending St. Joseph's College, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. held a joint meeting Sunday evening. The attendance was large and all enjoyed the interesting talk given by the blind evangelist.

The boys of the Large Boys' Quarters are thankful for the beautiful warm quilts which have been recently given them. Many thanks to Mr. Friedman and his assistants.

A very interesting letter was received from Miss Scales recently. We are glad to learn that she is pleased with her work and enjoying the delightful climate of Phoenix.

The good news was flashed to us Wednesday, over the wires, that the first team defeated the Nebraska University team, at Lincoln, Nebraska, that day by a score of 37 to 6.

Little Evelyn Gheen, who is sick with the measles, is the brightest one in the hospital. She is the first one awake in the morning. She says she is going to beat the sunshine up every day.

Whoever would like to see a clean football record for 1908 just turn to the Junior Varsity team. They played three games and not only won them all but scored a shut out on each opposing team.

Nicholas Creevden, an exstudent, is doing well at his home in Alaska. Since leaving school he has been employed on the mail boat. He enjoys his work and has won the good will of his employers.

Miss Josephine Charles, class '08, witnessed the football game between Carlisle and Minnesota. She was glad to see so many of her old friends while in St. Paul, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jude.

Louis Nash, a former member of class '09 who went to his home in Nebraska about a year ago, is attending college at Sioux City, Iowa. His friends and former classmates wish him success with his college work.

Archie Dundas, class '08, is now in Alaska. He states that he is well and making money with his hammer and saw. He is building a 60-ft. launch for himself. He wishes to be remembered to the band boys.

Thomas R. Walton, who went home a few years ago on account of ill health, is very much improved. The healthful Alaska climate has done him lots of good and he now feels well and he is able to go back to school and finish his education. He sends his best wishes to all his friends.



Carlisle Football Schedule, 1908.

September 19.....	Conway Hall at Carlisle
	Carlisle 53.—Conway Hall 0.
September 23.....	Lebanon Valley at Carlisle
	Carlisle 35.—Lebanon Valley 0.
September 26.....	Villanova at Carlisle
	Carlisle 10.—Villanova 0.
Oct 3.....	State College at Wilkesbarre
	Carlisle 12.—State College 5.
October 10.....	Syracuse at Buffalo
	Carlisle 12.—Syracuse 0.
October 17.....	Susquehanna at Carlisle
	Cancelled by Susquehanna.
October 24.....	Pennsylvania at Philadelphia
	Penn. 6.—Carlisle 6.
October 31.....	Annapolis at Annapolis
	Carlisle 16.—Navy 6.
November 7.....	Harvard at Cambridge
	Harvard 17.—Carlisle 0.
November 14.....	W. U. of Penn. at Pittsburg
	Carlisle 6.—W. U. of P., 0.
November 21.....	Univ. of Minn. at Minneapolis
	Minnesota 11.—Carlisle 6.
November 26.....	St. Louis Univ. at St. Louis
	Carlisle 17.—St. Louis University 0.
December 2.....	Nebr. University at Lincoln
	Carlisle 31.—Nebraska 6.
December 5.....	Denver University at Denver



November Merit Roll.

The following were given position No. 1 on the November Merit Roll:

	Average Grade.
Senior Class, Charles Mitchell.....	9.38
Junior Class, Louise Kenney.....	9.72
Sophomore Class, Evelyn Pierce.....	9.48
Freshman Class, Pearl Wolfe.....	9.04
Room No. 10, Joseph Trepania.....	9.51
Room No. 9, Joseph Arcasa.....	9.28
Room No. 8, Sara Manseur.....	9.10
Room No. 7, Fleeta Renville.....	9.30
Room No. 6, Charles Ryan.....	9.20
Room No. 5, Roy Large.....	9.10
Room No. 4½, Edith Harris.....	8.72
Room No. 4, Philip Clairmont.....	8.30
Room No. 3, Franklin Pierce.....	8.70
Normal—Large.	
First Grade, Agnes Stevens.....	9.10
Second Grade, Hans Aspaas.....	8.40
Normal—Small.	
First Grade, Evelyn Gheen.....	8.60
First Grade, Lucy Hill.....	9.10
First Grade, Lizzie Roland.....	8.30
Second Grade, Edna Bissonette.....	8.50

JOHN WHITWELL,
Principal Teacher.

GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

Pupils from No. 8 up did not have school last Friday on account of the rooms being fumigated. Most of the girls spent their half-holiday cleaning their rooms for the regular monthly inspection, which took place the following morning. The boys worked all day in the different shops.

Paul White, Thomas Walton and William S. Jackson, all ex-Carlisle students, are living at Sitka, Alaska, and doing very well. Paul White is in the boat-building trade. Thomas Walton holds a position as clerk in W. P. Mill Co.'s large store, and William S. Jackson is working in the sawmill for the same company.

The students were not allowed to attend church in town Sunday on account of the school being quarantined. Father Brandt delivered mass for the Catholic students in the Y. M. C. A. hall at ten o'clock Sunday morning. The other denominations met in the auditorium for their regular Sunday-school lesson.

At the Susan Longstreth Literary Society last Friday evening an interesting program was given. Several new names were presented for membership. The question for the debate was, Resolved, "That the United States senators should be elected by popular vote." The debaters were all very well prepared. The debate was won by the negatives. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were the visiting committee. Under the good of the society Mrs. Taylor, after favoring us with a piano solo, gave us some very helpful remarks, and Mr. Taylor said a few words concerning the debate.

The members of coach Exendine's squad closed their season last Saturday by playing against the Phoenixville Union Club, the latter team winning the game. The Reserves have played a hard schedule, the majority of the games being with the heavy athletic clubs. Out of eight games played half of them were won, each time by a large score, while their opponents won by small scores. They took a big brace toward the ending of the season, winning two out of the last three games, shutting out the Mulhensburg College and the fast Conway Hall

team of Carlisle. Coach Exendine is well liked by the Reserves.

An interesting football game was played on Thanksgiving day between the easterners and westerners. It was exciting from start to finish. While the game was played the returns of the St. Louis-Carlisle game were read by Mr. Venne.

Sara Mansur left for Washington Tuesday to live with the family of Senator Long. She will be greatly missed by the dress makers, as she is one of the best workers in that class. Marjory Jackson, one of our students has been there for sometime.

Last Sunday after service Miss White chaperoned several girls for a walk to the old town cemetery to see the grave of Mollie Pitcher, the heroine of the battle of Monmouth. Near the grave is a large cannon and a monument erected to her memory.

Thanksgiving is now past, but it left us many pleasant memories. We all ought to be thankful for the many good things bestowed on us during the year. Thanksgiving was in every student's mind, but now it is Christmas and skating.

The Invincible Debating Society met at their usual place of assembly last Friday evening. On account of the program not being arranged previously, it was mostly a volunteer meeting. But the volunteers are to be congratulated on their appearance before the visitors and fellow members. The program, which was much appreciated, was as follows: Declamation, William White; extemporaneous speeches, Joseph Loud Bear and David Solomon; select-reading, Ernest Quickbear; vocal solo, Stephen Glori; declamation, Fred Cornelius. The debate was omitted. Mrs. Foster and others gave us a very encouraging but critically helpful talk regarding our future efforts.

One of the most interesting and exciting football games of the year was played last Saturday on our field by the members of the four upper grades. The Seniors and Sophomores combined against the Juniors and Freshmen. In the first half the senior-Sophomore team kept the pigskin in their opponents' territory, but in the second-half the order was reversed. The Junior-Freshmen combine came within one yard of the defenders' goal line when the leather was pushed back to the center of the field. Neither team made any points, but a large number of players had some souvenirs at the end of the game and Charles Mitchell had to go to the hospital.

A very interesting meeting was held in the Standard hall last Friday night. The members sang with a vim that would have done credit to any college. Montville Yuda was initiated as censor. The debate was, Resolved, "That no students should graduate without having both a business and an agricultural training." In the general debate many members took part. Miss McDowell gave some encouraging remarks.



Our Thanksgiving School Program.

One of the nicest programs ever attempted, we believe, for an entertainment of the kind, was carried out last week in the auditorium, under the supervision of Mr. Whitwell. Every number was a good one, well rendered, but "Saved by a Jack-O-lantern" deserves special mention. The fifteen pupils of No. 7 put on several Indian scenes that were very good and very amusing. The school Orchestra greatly helps out in these entertainments.



A Good Meeting of The Mercers.

On November 27 the Mercers held their meeting at the usual hour. The new president, Emma Newashe, presided and in her opening address spoke kindly and sensibly to the society. The program, which was well rendered, was as follows: Song, Mercers; recitation, Anna Dibow; duet, Agnes Jacobs and Betsy Johnnyjohn; Essay, Mary Brittain. The question for debate was, Resolved, "That a child learns more from nature than he does from books." The affirmatives were Eunice Day, Cora Battice, and the negative, were Rose Hood and Rose Whipper. The judges decided in favor of the negatives. Miss Wood gave an interesting talk. Several other visitors were present and spoke. After the critic's report the house adjourned.

In a previous meeting the following officers were elected: Pres., Emma Newashe; vice president, Elizabeth La France; rec. sec., Ethel Daniels; corresponding sec., Susie Porter; treasurer, Fanny Charley; marshal, Mabel Logan; critic, Nan Saunooke; reporter, Anna Rolette; prog. com., Mary Harris, Rose Hood, and Thirza Bernell; Ques. Com., Agnes Waite, Flora Eaglechief and Irene Dunlap.

BASKETRY AND POTTERY.

MICHAEL R. BALENTI, Cheyenne.

The early Indians have been given the name of Amerinds to distinguish them from the early white settlers, who are known to us as Americans. Every race of people finds out how to make their baskets and pots in different ways. They are all governed by circumstances and must use the material available. The old saying that is as follows, "Necessity is the mother of inventions" holds good among primitive tribes as well as the present stage of civilization.

The knowledge of plaiting is of early origin. It is known among the inhabitants of oriental regions. Basketry and pottery were so closely allied that they were termed as mother and daughter. The first work of basketry consists of a mat, made for the purpose of sitting on and to sleep on. Later on, in order to prevent things placed on it from rolling off, the edges were turned up. Thus it went, step by step.

Amerinds excel in basketry and pottery. The style and quality of wicker and pottery depends largely on the material available. The water jug was made from first a wicker frame, then a coat of mud. In order to dry the mud it was baked. It is supposed that the frame was burned leaving an earthen jug. The water jug is still in use among the tribes. The water jug is known by different names. To the Zuni it is the cooking basket. To the Navajo it is the mud basket.

Cushman discovered the water jug among the Havasupai Indians in northern Arizona. The Hopi make their jug with a very large mouth and in the shape of a bottle. The Havasupai used a wicker tray for many minor purposes. They finally smeared several thick coats of mud over the wicker work, and pouring live coals on the mud, soon had it baked hard; then they would throw the seeds they desired roasted on this roasted wicker covering. It made a very good contrivance for that purpose. Later on they made other cooking utensils.

The primitive race has been known as a lazy lot, yet they offset this assertion by inventing all their necessary articles. The discovery of Pottery did not cause basketry to go out of use. It still remains a very useful article.

The habit of different tribes regulated the style and quantity of pottery and basketry. Take the tribe whose habitat was favorable for pottery work and they were sedentary and had no disturbances; they would easily excel in pottery work. The same can be said of basketry. It all depends on the material at hand and the advancement of the tribe.

Comparisons of different tribes prove that they are no two alike in their inclinations. The Pueblo excel in pottery. The Navajo do not make but little pottery and that is of inferior quality, and both have practically the same materials. The Navajo do a good lot of work in silver, gold and iron. They excel in this art and are also noted for their blanket making.

It is not the intelligent tribes that have made the best impression on the present people. The Navajo are not intelligent, yet they have made such progress that they are among the richest tribes of our Indians. The Navajo are infused with Pueblo blood. Any tribe may reach a high stage of political development and government yet lack proficiency in any other calling.

The Iroquois of New York are noted for their strength in war and government and the only thing they can make is the long-house. Their pottery is of an inferior quality and limited. The cause of this may be on account of the early settlers supplying them with steel utensils.

On the northwest coast there is very little pottery. Towards the regions of Yucatan much pottery is made.

The production of any article by any people is simply the result of necessity, inclination and fancy. The number of pottery and jugs have decreased, although many fine trays and bowls are made from sand.

As before mentioned all tribes are governed to a certain extent by material. The Esquimo in the far north has not the clay, fire and other things to handle pottery. Pottery would be of little use to him. Now and then he makes a lamp. The Kutchins of Yucatan use cups and pots made of clay. The people of the far north make baskets. Although this district is unfavorable to that art. The Aleut basket-work is exceedingly fine in texture almost as fine as cloth. The finest variety of this ma-

terial may be found on the Aleutian Islands. This variety is so soft and flexible that it can hardly stand upright. Owing to such material there is very little variety in form, and the decorations are similar to those of other tribes.

In the interior the Kutchins make a substitute for baskets of thin boards, steamed and bent around a flat bottom-piece, fastened in place by split roots or skin thongs.

Among the Esquimo skin cups and buckets are used, while others are made from whale-bone. Birch-bark vessels are used in various ways in place of pottery, pots and basketry. Some tribes made pottery at one time, but owing to circumstances they lost the art. Various conditions alter the advancement of peoples. A sedentary tribe has plenty of opportunities of becoming experts in pottery or basketry, providing the material is suitable. As a general rule the ancestors' work will continue to go from generation to generation with gradual improvement. Whenever a tribe starts to move, their pottery can not be taken along, hence they will use other articles more beneficial to them and the art of pottery suffers. Sometimes the tribes become sedentary again and take up the art of pottery where they left off, while on the other hand they may have forgotten all they ever knew. In primitive travel basketry and boards were more desirable than pottery on account of lightness and service.

Proficiency in the art of pottery can be found only among the sedentary tribes. Pottery is well nigh imperishable. It is a good record left by a tribe that once inhabited a region, who are now extinct. Whenever a tribe that has passed away leaves a large amount of pottery, by careful study of the designs and texture, the tribe can be placed in nine cases out of ten. Pottery is very valuable from other standpoints.



Supervisor Charles Leaves for White Earth.

Supervisor Charles left us Sunday morning for White Earth, Minn. He has been with us for a couple of weeks on official business. Mr. Charles is one of the most pleasant and congenial officials in the service and we are always glad to see him come and sorry to have him leave. His visits are always too short.