



The Carlisle Arrow

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A COUNTRY EXPERIENCE.

MARIE HILL. Onondaga.

I left the school under the rules of the Outing System Sept. 11, 1906. I arrived at my country home at about ten o'clock. I did not begin working right away as I did the last time I was transferred. I stayed at that place only a short time, then I was transferred to Kennett Square. I stayed there for half a year, then I was again transferred to West Chester, Pa., where I remained until my time had expired. All that experience has helped me very much. I learned many things which I could not have learned if I had not gone to the country.

The first thing that was asked of me was, "Do you know how to cook?" I did not know very much about cooking then, but I told my country mother that I could do plain cooking and of course she believed me. I did not like to tell that I could not cook at all for fear she might not keep me, for I was anxious to stay. It was not very long before I could get the meals—and good ones too—without her aid at all.

I made bread two or three times a week. When my country mother was not able to do her share of the work, I had to attend to it in addition to my own.

Monday was one of the busiest days for us. We usually had a large washing and ironing to get out on that day. When Mrs. Passmore could not be down to help me wash, Mr. Passmore assisted by turning the washing machine and the wringer, while I did the rest. We nearly always had our washing out before breakfast. After all this I had my dishes to wash, the table to set, and the floor to sweep before going to school. I was expected to get all this done by eight o'clock.

During the summer I did some white-washing around the house, and just before leaving I kalsomined my room all by myself.

Invincible Debating Society Meeting.

At the last Invincible meeting, after transacting the ordinary business the president, Joseph Northrup, called for the evening program, which consisted of declamations, essays, music and so forth, followed by the debate. In the general discussion before the house the question was much more ably argued than it was by the debaters appointed for the evening. At the close of the meeting, the critic, Alonzo Brown, urged the members to take a more active part, and Miss Johnston, the official visitor, spoke earnestly along the same line.



THE Saturday before I left a party was given at the home of Mrs. Slaughter in honor of her son's birthday; all the school children were invited and we certainly enjoyed ourselves. I did, at least. Before I left the house I bade farewell to all my schoolmates and thanked Mrs. Slaughter for remembering me that day. In going over to their house, a party of little girls came out to meet me—they walked back with me and told me exactly what to do. After lunch was served, I returned home and told of the nice time I had.



MR. RAMSEY led the Y. M. C. A. meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall last Sunday evening. The topic was "Personal Influence." After giving some plain and helpful hints on the subject, he called upon several employees who were present and responded cheerfully, after which quite a number of boys took advantage of the meeting to get up and express themselves in a way that they will never regret.

A LARGE number of boys from Large Boys' Quarters are making their applications for the country. These Carlisle boys will go out after commencement to the farms in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

IROQUOIS LEGEND OF THE THREE SISTERS.

HELEN F. LANE. Lummi.

One of the most interesting narratives of the Iroquios is that relating to the Three Sisters.

The Sisters were the Spirit of the Corn, the Spirit of the Bean, and the Squash. These plants were regarded as a special gift from the Great Spirit, or Hawennyu, and their care was intrusted to some spirit. The Three Sisters had the forms of beautiful women, being agreeable to one another, and delighted to live with each other.

This belief is illustrated by the fact that they grew together in the same field and often in the same hill.

Their wearing apparel was made of the leaves of their plant. In the growing season they would visit the field and dwell among the plants.

This triad is known under the name of Deohako, which means our life or our support. The Sisters are never mentioned separately, as they have no individual names.

There is a legend in relation to corn which relates that corn was originally easy to cultivate, and yielding abundant crops, and being very rich with oil.

The evil-minded spirit, being envious of this great gift, of Hawennyu, the great Spirit, given to man, went out into the fields and spread over them a universal blight. Ever since then corn has been harder to cultivate, yielding less in quantity and has lost its original richness.

When the wind waves the corn leaves with a moaning sound, the pious Indians fancy they hear the spirit of Corn bemoaning the blighted productiveness of the fields.



MANUS SCREAMER, an ex-student of this school, is enjoying the blessings of a married life amid the beautiful mountains in North Carolina. Manus sends his best wishes to the Senior Class of 1909.

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

SOME SHORT NEWS ITEMS.

The Lincoln medals were awarded to the winners on Monday.

Anna Chisholm helped with the circular letters in the printing office a few days last week.

Maj. Mercer, our former superintendent, was a visitor here last week. Mrs. Mercer was with him.

A very enjoyable entertainment was given in our auditorium last Saturday night by the Jubilee Singers.

Last Thursday night the school orchestra rehearsed for the first time the comic opera, "The Captain of Plymouth."

The dressmakers finished the graduating dresses last week. They are now busy sewing for the girls who are going to the country.

The band boys are having lots of fun. After supper they go to the band hall and play until seven o'clock. John McKinley leads the band.

The banner of the class 1912 will soon be finished. The motto "Loyalty," is being worked on it by Bessie Johnson, a member of the class.

We are all sorry to hear that Carlisle Greenbrier, who is to take the part of "Priscilla" in the comic opera to be given here commencement, is ill. We all wish her a speedy recovery.



"It is necessary that we should see that the children should be trained not merely in reading and writing. They must be trained in the elementary branches of righteousness; they must be trained so that it shall come naturally to them to abhor that which is evil, or we never can see our democracy take the place which it must and shall take among the nations of the earth."—Theodore Roosevelt.

ABOUT CARLISLE ATHLETICS.

The Athletic Meeting in the auditorium tomorrow night will not only be a unique affair at Carlisle, but it will also afford those present plenty of entertainment. It will give the school an opportunity to suitably honor the wearers of the C and everybody will be given plenty of chance to give vent to their enthusiasm through the medium of songs and the school yells. The band will add greatly to the pleasure of the occasion and it is not often that the school has an opportunity of listening to a man of the calibre of Judge Irvine of Cornell, who is to be the guest of honor and who will give us an instructive talk upon College and School Athletics.

The prizes for the handicap track and field meet to be held on March 30th will be as follows: First prize a gold watch; second prize, gold watch fob; third prize, gold cuff-buttons or scarf pin. These are the most valuable prizes ever given at an athletic meet at Carlisle and will be worth striving for. Only those boys who have done some training will be permitted to take part in the sports because of the danger of injury when competing without training.

A fine souvenir program containing pictures of the captains and all the school teams, records, statistics, school song, school yell and other information, will be presented to every body present and will be well worth preserving.

The relay team defeated the John Hopkins University team at Baltimore on Saturday night in fast time for an indoor track. The runners were Twohearts, Weeks, Friday and Moore and each won a handsome medal.

The base-ball diamond is being put into condition and the suits will be given out to the candidates next week.



THERE are several Indian Service publications that the ARROW, for some reason, does not receive. We have all these papers on our exchange list and would like to receive each number published. Look up your list and see if we are there.

THE TOOLS OF ANIMALS.

BESSIE STANDING ELK, Cheyenne.

Man makes tools because God gave him a mind to think and plan.

Other animals do not make tools because they have them naturally a part of themselves.

The woodpecker uses his bill for a tool. He drills in trees to get food from under the bark. He does not drill on the live bark and wood. He knows there are no insects there. He finds them in the decayed wood. His tongue is also used for a tool; it is long and has an odd shape, it is like a bony thorn at the end; with this he pulls out the insects. His tongue is like pincers.

The bones of his skull are made very heavy and strong, as he has to strike hard in drilling, if it were not, his drilling would jar his brains too much.

He also has very sharp claws to hold on tightly to the tree.

The elephant's tusks and trunk are very useful tools for him. He digs up the roots with his tusks, he is very fond of them, and with his trunk gathers leaves from shrubs and trees.

The hen has her claws which she uses in digging for her food; with her bill she tears her food.

The pig uses his snout for digging roots, it is hoe and shovel to him.

The mole has heavy claws with which it digs and plows. His claws are very strong and heavy so he may dig and plow the hard earth. It makes a large circular room deep down in the ground and there are many galleries and passages.

The woodchuck is a great digger. He uses his teeth where the earth is hard or roots happen to be, and shovels them out with his hind feet which are shaped like a shovel.

The beaver is another animal that digs. He has an odd-shaped tail which he uses as a mason does a trowel for smoothing the coating of mud as he puts it on. They build their cabins close to a stream; their entrance is below the water. The dam is built to keep the water over this entrance. If it were not for this dam the entrance would be left open to their enemies. The dam is built of stones, branches of trees and mud.



THE Studio is doing a rushing business just now taking photographs.

GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

John Feather was elected editor of the Standard Literary Society last Friday evening.

Cecelia Baronovitch spoke earnestly to the afternoon school last Monday on the subject of "Duty."

The Outing Office is having its annual spring rush in placing pupils out on the farms of eastern Pennsylvania.

Miss Wilbur, one of the Y. W. C. A. workers, visited our school this week. She has visited other Indian schools.

As commencement is drawing near the Seniors are busy getting their autograph albums filled by their friends.

Final examinations are nearly over and on every hand is heard the anxious inquiry, "Am I going to be promoted?"

The visitors Friday evening at the Susan Society were Peter Hauser, Samuel Wilson, Isaac Quinn, Harry Mileham and Walter Hunt.

The Teachers' Club very much appreciates the fresh plants from the greenhouse which have been placed on the tables in their dining-room.

Our relay team defeated John Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Maryland, last Saturday night. We were defeated by them the week before.

The Normal children have finished a number of their raffia baskets and are now weaving on looms. They take a great deal of interest in this work.

Word has been received from Mrs. Carter, who went home recently, stating that she had a pleasant journey. She sends best regards to all her friends.

William Zahn left last Monday for his home in South Dakota. He made a splendid record at Carlisle, both as a student and as a gentleman. We wish him success.

The York electricians, who have a branch store in Carlisle, did some wiring in the chapel this week. They put in a new switch-board which will aid greatly in the stage lighting.

The special program given by the Mercer Literary Society to the Seniors was successfully carried out. All the Seniors wish to thank the society for the enjoyable evening.

We learn by letter that Oklahoma people are enjoying fine weather. The wild flowers are out and many farmers have their spring plowing done, and are ready to put in the new crops.

A letter has been received from William K. Pradt, a former student of Carlisle, who joined the Navy in 1907. He has been to Cuba and Italy and now has just returned to America.

Mr. James R. Murie and Mr. Stacy Matlock will pay the school a short visit in the near future. They are at Washington at present looking after some business for the Pawnees.

Foster Otto, a member of the Freshman Class, left last Monday for Sante Fe, New Mexico, where he is to take charge of the tailor shop at the Indian school there. His friends wish him success.

Elizabeth Wolfe, a member of class 1908 who has been at her home in North Carolina since her graduation last April, arrived at Hershey, Pa., last week, where she and Elizabeth Baird are working together in the same family.

A number of the girls and boys had the privilege of going to the clam supper given in the Luthern Church last Tuesday evening. The supper was enjoyed by all. The girls were very thankful to Miss James, who chaperoned them.

The tailors are sorry to see Foster Otto, their fellow workman, leave them. He has gone to Santa Fe Mission School to fill the position of tailor. With our regrets there is a feeling of pride that there is such a capable boy to send.

Miss Pheobe Burd, who recently entered the Medico-Chi. Hospital in Philadelphia to take a course in nursing, writes that she is very much pleased with the place. The nurses are interested in her and this makes it very pleasant for her.

The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. held a union meeting in the Y.M.C.A. hall last Sunday night. Miss Wistar took charge of the meeting. The speakers were the delegates to the Y.W.C.A. Convention at Chambersburg, Penn. Each gave a very interesting talk about her trip there and the good received.

The relay team that went to Baltimore last Saturday had the privilege of visiting Fort McHenry. This fort was once besieged by the British fleet. Francis Scott Key, a prisoner on one of these British war vessels, wrote "Star Spangled Banner."

The Invincibles are to give a special program, Friday evening, March 19th, to the Senior Class. The main feature will be a debate. The question is, Resolved "That the Democratic party should be given the power to prove the worth of its policies." Mr. Denny and Mr. Robt. Davenport will argue for the affirmative side, and Mr. Exendine and Mr. P. Hauser will oppose them.

The Susan Society met at the usual hour in the society room. As the president was not there, Stacey Beck presided. A large number of the members were absent. However an interesting program was rendered. It was as follows: song; society; declamation, Lottie Trampler; piano solo, Adeline Greenbrier; essay, Elizabeth Keshena; impromptu, Bessie Johnson; debate, Resolved, "That slander is a greater crime than larceny." The affirmative speakers were Irene Brown, Rose Simpson; negative, Pearl Wolfe, Tempa Johnson. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative side. After the critic's report the house adjourned.



THE INDUSTRY OF BLACKSMITHING.

ROSE OHMERT, Delaware.

Blacksmithing is one of the most important industries taught at Carlisle for boys.

Every boy or man who is a farmer should know something about blacksmithing for if they know how to do their own blacksmithing it will save them a good many dollars.

A blacksmith is usually a healthy man; for the work gives him muscles and makes him strong.

There is also good pay in blacksmithing. If a man is a good blacksmith and gets plenty of work to do he ought to make from three to five dollars a day, and sometimes ten dollars. I know this because I have an uncle who is a blacksmith. So I think blacksmithing is an important industry for every man to know something about.

CORN CULTURE.

CHARLES MITCHELL, Assiniboine.

Indian corn or maize is a native of the North American continent. It was one of the principal foods of the Indians, hence the name. It is the greatest crop in the United States.

Maize belongs to the grass family but it differs with it in size, character of the stem and arrangement of the fruit. The plant is large and has a solid stem. The fruit, instead of growing at the end of the stalks, as others, are found a little below the middle arranged in the form of an ear.

The importance of the grain is shown by the fact that in 1908 the number of bushels harvested was 2-643,000,000 and valued at \$1,615,000-000.

The average yield per acre for the United States is 26.6 bushels. In some localities where farmers practiced careful seed selection, improvements in the condition of the soil and in methods of cultivation, the yield per acre was as high as 130 bushels.

The greatest corn growing region in the United States is called the corn belt. It includes the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri and Indiana.

To produce corn successfully, it is essential that the soil be rich enough to afford the maximum growth of stalks that would produce the best ears. The soil if unfit for growing corn can be made so by planting and plowing under leguminous crops which add nitrogen and humus to the soil; by the rotation of crops and by application of commercial fertilizers and manures. When soil has been enriched it must be well prepared before planting time. To lessen evaporation the soil must be well pulverized and if too wet, drained to permit the circulation of air through the soil spaces. When the soil washes away too rapidly by rains it must be prevented as much as possible. If left unchecked the fertility of the soil is washed away, leaving the soil less productive. The most effective means is to cover the soil with vegetation and loosen the subsoil. On the other hand when the subsoil is too porous plant foods are drained away and capillarity is lessened.

In the selection of seeds for plant-

ing the most desirable types of kernels should be chosen and only from ears possessing the best characteristics.

For standard types the Dent varieties are probably the first in rank. In the corn belt and eastern states the following yellow varieties are the most desirable: Leaming, Reid, Golden Beauty, Yellow Dent and Golden Dent and of the white: Boone Co. White, Superior, Cocke's Prolific and Mammoth White.

For early corns the Extra Early, Ninety Day and Eight Rowed Ninety Day are preferred.

For the colder regions Flint corn is the standard type. The best varieties are: Longfellow, Pride of the North, and Early Canada.

The quality and moisture of the soil determines the depth to plant corn. Heavy clays containing plenty of moisture give the best results when planted about one inch deep; light deep soil of a dry character three to four inches deep.

In the prairie states, where the soil is deep and fine and where prolonged periods of dry weather prevail, listing is the method used. With the lister the corn is planted in furrows, allowing the weeds to be covered by cultivation and besides placing the root-system to a greater depth, thereby withstanding the droughts better. On low wet soils, where drainage would be expensive, the following method gives satisfaction: By backfarrowing strips eight feet wide a ridge is left in the middle and a drainage furrow between each strip, then by planting a couple of feet each side of the furrow the root system has good drainage during wet seasons and during dry get sufficient moisture.

Cultivation is of the utmost importance to the successful corn grower. It has been proven by experiments that shallow cultivation is preferable to deep. By cultivating, weeds are killed and moisture retained, but it must be done often enough to keep down the weeds and keep a soil mulch until the corn reaches maturity.



"I AM not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have."—Abraham Lincoln.

VISIT TO THE SEWING ROOM.

LEWIS RAY, Pueblo.

We visited the sewing room yesterday afternoon. We started from our school room at 2 o'clock. We got there in a few minutes and stayed about half an hour. It is a very nice place; everything looks interesting. They do nothing but sewing. A good number of girls were working. They were busy as bees. You could hear the machines running all the time. Some of them were sitting and sewing with their hands. They had needles, thread and thimbles. They told me there were two classes in the sewing room. The girls who were in the west corner were the dress makers, and on the east side were the plain sewing class. They make night shirts, hickory shirts, aprons and white waists. There are about 12 sewing machines on the dress-makers' side and on the other side there are 16 machines, there are altogether 28 sewing machines in the room. I do not know how many girls were sewing by hand, some of them could sew almost as fast as with a machine, they sewed so fast. They have two long tables where they cut goods or draft patterns. The dress makers were making some kind of dresses, I do not know whether they were spring, summer, or uniform dresses. I forgot to ask. Most of the dresses take from 10 to 12 yards of goods, just according to the size of the girls. I always thought that they made the whole dress at once, but I saw some of them make sleeves, others waists, while others worked on the skirts. They use so much cloth for sleeves and waists and more for the skirts. Therefore girls ought to know how many yards of goods will make a fancy dress. All girls ought to know how to make their own dresses. They might sometimes be great dress makers. They certainly made those machine wheels hum. When they finish making skirts they press and make them look fine. The important tools are machines, needles, thimbles, shears and tape measure. They have two kinds of machines—some of them run forward and others run backward, but both kinds sew the same. They are all old fashioned, but they run just as well as new machines do. The sewing room is a busy and noisy place.