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INISKIM, OR BUFFALO ROCK.

SELINA TWOGUNS, Seneca.

A stone, which is usually a fossil shell of some kind, is known by the Blackfeet Indians as Iniskim, or the Buffalo Rock. This rock is a great medicine, and if a person succeeds in obtaining one, he is regarded very fortunate. It gives its possessor great power with the Buffalo.

Sometimes, when a man is riding along on the prairie, he hears a peculiar thin chirp, such as that of a little bird. He stops at once and searches on the ground, for he knows the noise was made by an Iniskim. If he fails to find it, he marks the place and returns the next day with others from the camp. If they find it, there is a great rejoicing. How the first Iniskim, or Buffalo Stone, was obtained is told in the following story.

Long time ago the Buffalo suddenly disappeared. It was in the winter time, and, as the hunters did not have horses to chase the Buffalo, they began to kill the elk and some other small animals along the river valley. They were soon all killed, or driven away; then the people began to starve.

One day a man killed a jack-rabbit and he was so hungry that he ran home as fast as he could and told one of his wives to hurry and get some water to cook it. On her way from the lodge to the river she heard a beautiful song. She stopped and looked around but could not see any one. The song seemed to come from a cottonwood tree near the path. She looked closely and saw a stone jammed in a fork where the tree was split, and with it were some buffalo hairs that the animal had rubbed off. The rock spoke to the woman saying "Take me to your lodge and when it is dark call the people in and teach them the song you have just heard, and pray, too, that the buffalo may return. Do this and your hearts will soon be glad."

The woman took the rock and gave it to her husband and told him all that the rock said they should do. When night came they did just as they were directed. Before very long they heard a noise far off. It was the tramp of a great herd of buffalo coming. Then they knew that the Iniskim was very powerful and since that time the people have taken care of it and have prayed to it.

An Iniskim is usually some kind of ammonite, or baculite. Some of them are odd shapes of flints. It is said if an Iniskim is wrapped up and left undisturbed for a long time that when it is opened there will be other Iniskims in the package—two stones will be found in the package similar to the original one.



THE FAST RUNNERS—A PAWNEE STORY.

WILLIAM NELSON, Pima.

Once, a long time ago, the deer and the antelope met on the prairie. At this time both had galls and dew-claws. They were telling each other how fast they could run. They decided to run a race to see who was the swifter. They bet their galls on the race. The antelope proved the swifter runner and took the deer's gall. The deer said, "You have beaten me on the prairie, but this is not my home; I only come out here some times to feed, or when I am traveling around to see the country."

The antelope felt very proud because he had beaten the deer and thought that he could beat him wherever they might be and he accepted the challenge to have a race in the timber. This time they bet their dew-claws. The antelope ran slowly this time as they raced over fallen logs and brushes, because he was not used to this kind of traveling. The deer won and took the antelope's dew-claws. Since then the deer has had no gall and the antelope no dew-claws.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION AT DENVER.

The program has been completed for the 1909 meeting of the Department of Indian Education, which will be held at Denver, Colorado, July 5 to 9, inclusive; coincident with the annual convention of the N. E. A.

An important feature of the Indian meeting will be demonstration lessons, which will be presented by experienced teachers with classes of Indian pupils, showing how the classroom and industrial work may be closely correlated.

A number of leaders in educational lines will address the sessions of the Indian Department on subjects bearing directly on the immediate practical needs of the Indian.

An exhibition of class-room work, as well as specimens of native arts and crafts, will enable employees to acquire many profitable ideas and suggestions from a study of the work in the various schools.

Employees will also have the opportunity of attending the general sessions of the N. E. A., as well as the meetings of the various departments of the association. Many of the topics to be discussed at these sessions—particularly those of the departments of child study, kindergarten, elementary, manual training, and agriculture—are closely related to problems often met in the Indian school service.

Special rates will be granted by the railroads to Denver and return, particulars of which can be had by inquiring of local ticket agents. A larger number of delightful side trips into the Rockies and other points of interest may be made from Denver at a nominal cost.

The local executive committee is arranging a series of entertainments, and it is safe to say that employees attending the meeting will enjoy a most pleasant, as well as instructive visit.

INDIANS AGAIN WIN PENNSYLVANIA INTERCOLLEGIATE MEET

Carlisle Victorious by Twelve Points, Lafayette Getting Second Place.—Thorpe, Thomas and Moore Star for Indians.—A Fine Day and a Big Crowd.

For the second time the Carlisle Indians last Saturday at Harrisburg won the annual State intercollegiate track and field meet of Pennsylvania, beating their nearest competitors, Lafayette, by twelve points. Carlisle had 61 points and Lafayette 49. Penn State was third, with 19 points; Dickinson fourth, with 9 points; Swarthmore fifth, with 8 points, and Lehigh had 6 points. Washington and Jefferson had 2 points.

A crowd of fully five thousand people saw the meet, and the vast majority cheered the Indians on to victory. The individual star was Thorpe, he taking four firsts and one second. Thomas, Tewanima and Moore, of Carlisle, also added a good many points to the score. For Lafayette, Shand, Herrick and Paxson gathered in the points. Moorhauf, of State, and Phipps, of Swarthmore, tied in a pretty pole jumping contest, each doing eleven feet.

The weather was ideal and the track in the very best of condition.

THE SUMMARY

100-yard dash—Won by Shand, Lafayette; second, Herrick, Lafayette; third, Berry, State College; fourth, Beran, State College. Time, 10 3-5 seconds.

220-yard dash—Won by Shand, Lafayette; second, Herrick, Lafayette; third, Berry, State College; fourth, Dupuis, Carlisle. Time, 22 2-5 seconds.

440-yard run—Won by Moore, Carlisle; second Shand, Lafayette; third, Garrison, Swarthmore; fourth, Manning, Lafayette. Time, 51 3-5 seconds.

Half-mile run—Won by Moore, Carlisle; second, Paxson, Lafayette; third, Landine, Lafayette; fourth, Twohearts, Carlisle. Time, 2 02 1-5 seconds.

Mile run—Won by Goodwin, Lafayette; second, Howarth, State College; third, Roy, Swarthmore; fourth, Tewanima, Carlisle. Time, 4.33.

Two-mile run—Won by Tewanima, Carlisle; second, Watts, State College; third, Dawson, Lehigh; fourth, Corn, Carlisle. Time, 10.05 1-5 seconds.

120-yard hurdles—Won by Paxson, Lafayette; second, Thorpe, Carlisle; third, Schenadore, Carlisle; fourth, Wheelock, Carlisle. Time 16 seconds.

220-yard hurdles—Won by Thorpe, Carlisle; second, Herrick, Lafayette; third, Aman, Lehigh; fourth, Pier, State College. Time, 25 3-5 seconds.

High jump—Won by Thorpe, Carlisle; second, Thomas, Carlisle; third, Reily, Lehigh; fourth, Mills, Lafayette. Height, 5 feet 11 inches.

Broad jump—Won by Thorpe, Carlisle; second, Mathers, State College; third, Paxson, Lafayette; fourth, Fulton, W. and J. Distance, 22 feet 9 inches.

Pole vault—First place tie between Phipps, Swarthmore and Maurhoff, State College; tie between Goslin, Carlisle; Jahn, Lafayette and Chalfont, W. and J. Height, 11 feet.

Discus throw—Won by Hess, Dickinson; second, Thomas, Carlisle; third, McCutcheon, Lafayette; fourth, Soto, Lafayette. Distance, 125 feet, 10 inches.

16-pound hammer-throw—Won by Thomas, Carlisle; second, Rumbaugh, Lafayette; third, Gardner, Carlisle; fourth, Felton, Dickinson. Distance, 121 feet, 11 inches.

16-pound shot-put—Won by Thorpe, Carlisle; second, Hess, Dickinson; third, Thomas, Carlisle; fourth, Wilson, Lafayette. Distance, 42 feet, 2 1/2 inches.

Notes of the Meet.

The Indians were great favorites.

Thorpe's sensational form attracted much admiration.

Goslin certainly did well for a starter. He is a coming pole-vaulter sure.

About three coaches were filled by the students and employees who went over to see the boys win.

It is a great wonder the managers of that city track do not place a cover over the reserved seat stand.

Moore made two new records for that track—one in each of his races. And he was not pushed in either race.

Moore ran two splendid races and finished both in fine form. He had the support of the majority of the vast crowd present.

It was a beautiful day and the meet was not marred in any way by an unpleasant feature—controlled in a business-like manner everything went off in scheduled form.

It looked to us from the stand like Pop was not at all afraid that the cup on the table would go to Lafayette. It was a victory that he should indeed, be proud of. We congratulate him.

The band was a big help and shared honors with the team. Coming up from the field it marched behind Captain Thomas, who carried the mammoth silver cup, which represents the state championship. It is a beauty.

Tewanima made a sensational

finish in the two-mile run. His wonderful ability to sprint when the occasion demands saved him from defeat by Watts, who is a good man at the distance. Corn also finished in this race up in front. There were only a few feet between the first four in, and it was an exciting race from start to finish.

The great victory at Harrisburg last Saturday closed a very successful season in track athletics. The School has not been defeated in this branch of sport for two years, and prospects for the future are bright.

The Track team has worked hard since January and success was due to regular and systematic training. While as a rule it takes several years to develop into a good track athlete, yet there were quite a number of green men on the squad this year who improved so rapidly that they will become strong men for the team next year and Carlisle need never fear but that the school will be creditably represented in this branch of sport right along, even if some of the stars of the team do dropout from year to year. An effort will be made next year to schedule some meets with some of the big University teams and it is possible that Carlisle may be permitted to enter the big Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

The winter indoor meets were an aid in developing the team and these will be entered again next winter so that the boys will get plenty of experience and have the chance of competing against the best college men.

Captain Thomas has made a good leader and his steady and consistent work has been an important factor in the team's success, but every man on the squad deserves credit for making such an enviable season's record.



ABOUT two dozen of the employees took advantage of the holiday Monday, and the beautiful weather, and went out to Mt. Holly for a picnic. A very delightful afternoon was passed out there, the best part of which was the "spread" served by the ladies of the party. The picnic developed two things: that Mr. Ramsey knows something about coffee-making and that Lone Star is the champion eater.

CARPENTRY AT CARLISLE.

ARTHUR COONS, Pawnee.

Boys who come to school at Carlisle from reservations and other schools and have the ambition to become carpenters, are started on the plan similar to that of the Academic Department. They are started by detailing the new boys to an older detail of this industry. What I mean by this is to work with him and to take note on everything he does in this line when the boy to which he is detailed is sent out to do anything without Mr. Herr, the instructor.

There are quite a lot of things to learn in this industry, as well as the other courses of industries. In this industry are three phases to be taught, or learned, which are: cabinet-making, joining and house-building.

Most of the carpenter work around the school is done by the boys of the carpenter shop. They also make cabinet-furniture for the school.

They make window sashes, or fix windows, this phase being called mill work. They are also instructed how to lay out a plan and to build a building.

When a boy has finished this course of industry he is given a certificate to show that he knows something about this line of work.



THE HEATING SYSTEM AT CARLISLE.

MORRIS HUFF, Seneca.

Yesterday morning we were in the boiler house to see what is going on in there. There was a man in there that showed us the machinery and told us all about it. Besides that we saw a few boys working there drawing coal with a wheelbarrow and putting it in a big box near the engine.

They did not have to shovel coal into the grate, like they do in some other places. All they have to do is to fill what they call the automatic stoker and it will feed itself and keep up the same heat all the time, if they wish to do it.

Deflectors are things that make the fire go over the pipes to make the water hot. When it is hot enough to turn into steam, then it goes through the pipes and heats the buildings wherever the steam pipes go through.

There are many different sizes of

pipes. One of them is the five-inch main that heats the shops, large boys' quarters, athletic quarters, cage, stables, stableman's cottage, and storehouse. Another pipe is the eight-inch main that heats girls' quarters, teachers' quarters, gymnasium, bowling alleys, school building, superintendent's cottage, small boys' quarters, disciplinarian's cottage, and Mr. Miller's cottage.

They have a three-inch main, too, that heats the laundry, mangle, driers and boils the starch. It also goes into the kitchen and they use it for cooking. They also have a damper and a return pipe in the boiler house. The damper is used for shutting off the fire when it is too hot. The return pipe is the pipe that comes back to the boiler house and goes into the boiler. When some of the steam condenses into little drops, then it goes back. In this way they do not have to heat the water so much, for it is hot when it comes back.



BE A WOMAN.

BY EDWARD BROOKS.

Oft I've heard a gentle mother,
As the twilight hours began,
Pleading with a son of duty,
Urging him to be a man:
But unto her bright-eyed daughter,
Though with love words quite as ready,
Points she out this other duty,
"Strive, my dear, to be a lady."

What is a lady? Is it something
Made of styles, and silks, and airs
Used to decorate the parlor
Like the fancy mats and chairs?
Is it one that wastes on novels
Every feeling that is human?
If 'tis this to be a lady
'Tis not this to be a woman.

Mother, then unto your daughter
Speak of something higher far
Than to be mere fashion's lady;
Woman is the brighter star.
If you in your strong affection,
Urge your son to be a true man,
Urge your daughter no less strongly
To arise and be a woman.

Yes, a woman is the brightest model,
Of that high and perfect beauty
Where the *mind* and *soul* and *body*
BLEND to work out life's great duty.
Be a woman, naught is higher
On the gilded list of fame,
On the catalogue of virtue
There's no brighter, holier name.
Be a woman; on to duty!
Raise the world from all that's low.
Place high in the social heaven
Virtue's fair and radiant bow;
Lend thy influence to each effort
That shall raise our nature human;
Be not fashion's gilded lady—
Be a brave, whole-souled, true woman.

THE RADISH.

AMY SMITH, Little Lake.

The radishes that are used in winter are planted in late summer. When they are used in summer they are planted early in the spring. When radishes are planted in the greenhouse they are planted in rows about nine inches apart, and when they are planted in gardens they are planted about a foot and a half or two feet apart. Then, after the radishes come up, they are thinned out and cultivated. The radish seed is about half the size of a grain of wheat. Its colors are brown, yellowish, and sometimes striped. The shape of the seed is round, or oval.

It takes from five to seven days for the radish to come up. The first thing that comes up out of the ground is the little seed leaves. The seed leaves are very small—they are much smaller than the true leaves, and are shaped something like a heart. Their color is light green. The next thing to develop is the true leaves. They are very much larger than the seed leaves, and are shaped differently. They have many points on them and are very rough.

It requires about six weeks before the radish is ready to be eaten. By that time they are nice and large. The root of the radish is used for food, and the leaves also. The earliest radishes are round. The later ones are long and are of the lady-finger variety.

When radishes are prepared for market they are pulled up, washed, and all of the dry leaves taken off, then they are tied up in a bunch. There about a dozen in every bunch—then they are ready for market. When they are prepared for the table they are washed, all of the leaves are cut off and then are put into a dish and set on the table.

The radish is a very good food. Many people like radishes. When you see them in the markets they look very nice and tempting.



Studio Photo Takes Prize.

The photograph by Mr. Strong, of the Leupp Studio, of the Squaw Chorus in "The Captain of Plymouth" as given under the direction of Mr. Stauffer, took first prize in a recent photo contest conducted by Leslie's Weekly.