

# The Carlisle Arrow

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER EDITED AND PRINTED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL

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
NUMBER 30

## SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

From a very pretty, neat and most attractive leaflet received at THE NEWS, containing a full and interesting program of the commencement exercises of the United States Indian School, at Carlisle, from March 27 to March 31, 1910, inclusive, we glean the following interesting information: The school was founded in 1879, the first appropriation being made by Congress, July 3, 1883. The present plant has 49 buildings and the campus and farms contain 311 acres. During the year, 758 students lived in families, or worked in shops, or manufacturing establishments, throughout the country; their earnings, during the year, amounting to \$27,428.91. The students have to their credit, in various banks, the sum of \$46,259.20. During the year there were 335 more students offered employment than the institution could supply. There were 238 who attended public school during the year. The value of products made by student labor, during the year, amounted to \$69,867.71. The faculty of the school now numbers 75 and the number of students is 1,004, with a total of 4,705 returned students. The total number of graduates is 563, with 4,142 who did not graduate, but have attended school.


The cost per maintenance, during the past year, per student, has been \$169.90, while the average cost per student, at all other non-reservation schools, for same year, has been \$203.25. The average per capita cost per year, for education and maintenance at the Carlisle Indian School for the past 15 years has been \$123.92, while the same average for all other non-reservation schools, combined and averaged has been \$224.76. This is but a brief synopsis of the work of this well known and popular, as well as most thoroughly conducted and well managed government school located in the heart of the Cumberland

Valley. Is it any wonder that our National Congress gave it the liberal appropriation recently made, when we consider the great work it is yearly accomplishing. Our member of Congress deserves great credit for securing the liberal and much needed appropriation for the support of this, one of the best conducted Indian Schools in the United States.—The Shippensburg News, March 18, 1910.



## TWO KINDS OF SCHOOLS.

This office has received The Redman, a book printed at the Carlisle Indian school under the direction of Prof. E. K. Miller, formerly printer at Chilocco. The book is a fine sample of workmanship. In fact you do not often see a book of this kind as neatly or better printed. In it is a picture of Prof. Miller's large class in printing. A line beneath says that the work on the book was done by this class. This called our attention to the fact that the school of the white man is not turning out classes of pupils that can do work of this kind. This is not the only department in which the red man's schools excels the white man's schools. In the red man's schools nearly everything of value is taught the pupil that will be of benefit to him in future life; in making a living, and in making two blades of grass grow where one grows now. In the white man's schools over ninety per cent of the pupils are educated in the interest of the five and ten per cent of students who desire to get a college education. Why should not the white man's common school be made to do the same work that the red man's school does. The benefit would be greater to the white man—Arkansas City (Kansas) Traveler.




THE friends of David Redthunder regret to have him leave for his home in South Dakota.

## INDIAN LEGEND—CREATION OF THE WORLD.

STELLA BEAR, Arickaree.

There are many legends told of how this world was created and this is the story told by my tribe. We all once inhabited a region under the ground and lived in total darkness. One day the ground mole made his way up to the surface and he discovered a new world. When he came in contact with the light he went blind and he returned to the people and told them what he had found, so the people got to work and dug the hole which the mole had made until it was large enough for a good sized person to pass through. After this task was completed the people began to pour out of the earth. They came out of this hole all day long and would have continued to come, but a very corpulent woman stopped up the passage, hindering the rest of the people from coming to the surface. They could not pull the woman out of the hole, so she died there. The people on reaching the surface did not know what to do, so they all started off on a journey and traveled until they came to a river. A bird flapped his wings and the waters parted and a good many of them succeeded in crossing, but the waters came together and the others could not get across. Those who crossed went on, leaving the others behind. Next they came to some high mountains; again the bird made their way easier for them in crossing the mountains, but some could not cross and they had to stay back. Finally they came to a forest and the bird showed them the way, but only a part of them were able to get through the dense forest. In this journey the people were all scattered and that is the reason why there are so many tribes and languages among the Indians.



THE ARROW wrapper should have on it the subscription limit; watch it.



# The Carlisle Arrow

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

**Twenty-five Cents Weekly**

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.

These mild spring days suggest tennis.

Katie Wesh came in from her country home looking well. She will leave in a few days for her home in Wisconsin.

The cross country runners are practicing almost daily now. Nearly every afternoon they may be seen "beating" it along the road in the direction of the farms.

The team trophy cup won by the track team at the meet recently held in Baltimore has been received and is now in Mr. Friedman's office. It is a handsome record of the good work done on that occasion for the athletic glory of "Old Carlisle."

Shela Guthrie, an ex-member of the class of 1910, arrived Thursday of last week to spend Commencement week with her classmates. They were all glad to see her. Shela reports that every one in "Sunny Oklahoma" seems happy and prosperous.

The Seniors, individually and collectively, wish to express to the different societies, through THE ARROW, appreciation of the fine programs which were given in their honor. The memory of those pleasant evenings will remain and be an inspiration to greater effort toward success.

Mr. E. K. Miller took a little trip to Washington last week on business matters. During his absence the shop was in charge of James Mumblehead, who with the co-operation of the other printers turned out some nice work, and showed what they could do even when their instructor is away.

In the art room are many handsome rugs, the result of painstaking work on the part of both the instructor and the students of that de-

partment. One of the handsomest was made by Susie Porter, from a Pueblo design. The soft colors, so carefully blended, form a color plan that is both pleasing and restful to the eye. Susie deserves commendation for her excellent work.

The paint shop, under Mr. Carns, has recently executed and placed in their proper places signs for the different quarters, shops, buildings, etc., on the campus. These signs are gothic gold letters on a green background and are as neat and tasty as it is possible for signs to be. The boys and their instructor are to be congratulated on turning out such creditable work.

The address last Sunday afternoon was splendid and we shall remember many of the inspiring thoughts which it conveyed to us. Mr. Faunce used language that we could all understand and he made us feel that he understood us well. The high ideals he pictured we shall reach out for and by constant trying we may perhaps reach a plane that will prove to the world that Carlisle graduates are appreciative of the noblest and the best.

Miss Petoskey, a former Carlisle teacher who is now in Wisconsin, wrote to a friend that she often thinks of "Old Carlisle." Recently she visited her Alma Mater, Benton Harbor College, in Michigan. Dr. Edgecumbe, president of the college, asked her to speak to the students on, "The Education of the Indians" at the chapel exercises. Dr. Edgecumbe said, "When a student here, Miss Petoskey always expressed great loyalty to her people and I am glad that we have so much to do with her education for she is a credit to our institution."

On last Saturday afternoon Mrs. Canfield, assisted by Miss Johnston, entertained the senior girls in her cosy room. The rooms were beautifully decorated and the whole atmosphere suggested sweet pleasure. A guessing contest was an interesting feature of the entertainment. Evelyn Pierce and Selina Twoguns won the honors. Dainty refreshments were served and gay sallies and laughter were heard until the music of the band called the girls from their charming hostesses. Many thanks to Mrs. Canfield and Miss Johnston for their much appreciated efforts.

## NINE INDIAN CHIEFS HERE.

Nine Indian chiefs, all of the Sioux tribe, arrived here from Washington, D. C., at noon today, and this afternoon visited the Carlisle Indian School. Among them were Weasel Bear, John Grass, Bull Head, High Eagle, White Swan, White Bear, John Tiokasin, Killed Spotted Horse. One of them is a former Hampton student and another known among the Indians as Bull Head, is also known as Joseph Archambault, a merchant. His brother, Harry Archambault, attended the Carlisle school for six years, and is now clerking in his brother's store. The chiefs are from North and South Dakota, and to a Sentinel reporter one of them said they had been to Washington, D. C., for a month past in an endeavor to settle land questions. Some of them have relatives at the school. They were greatly pleased with the Carlisle institution and will go home with nothing but good reports from the greatest school in the country. They leave tonight for their far western homes. All of the chiefs wore citizen clothes, and several of them, educated men, spoke very excellent English. Several of them were well up in years, but active.—The Evening Sentinel, Carlisle, Pa.



## Seniors' Last Class Meeting.

Last Friday evening the Seniors held their last class meeting in the Susans' Society Hall. Prof. Whitwell, Miss McDowell, the Juniors, and a few other guests were present. The program consisted of selections appropriate for the occasion. An instrumental duet, clarinet and piano, Carlisle Greenbrier and William Nelson; a song by Adeline Greenbrier and Fannie Keokuk; declamation, Lewis George; pianola solo, Mary Redthunder; oration, Raymond Hitchcock; class prophecy, Katie Wolfe; anecdotes, Evelyn Pierce; statistics, Joseph Loudbear; valedictory, Lousia Kenny. The question for debate: "Resolved, That the United States should control the coal fields of Alaska." On the affirmative side were Adeline Greenbrier and Stacey Beck; negative Margaret Blackwood and John Bastian. The judges decided in favor of the affirmatives.



GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott, from Ivyland, are among the visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Tomblinson arrived Tuesday and will remain until after Commencement.

Miss Ida White, of Butler County, is visiting her sister, our Miss White of the office force.

Noah Henry, who is living at Boiling Springs, came in last evening to witness the opera.

Mr. Griffin, a prominent business man of Washington state, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Nori.

Mrs. I. F. Merrill and daughter, Miss Dorris Merrill, are Commencement visitors from Moore, Pa.

Miss Heffner, of Kitzen, Germany, and a student at Bryn Mar College, is here to stay during Commencement.

Among our Commencement visitors from Philadelphia are Mrs. Ruetschlin, Mrs. Albert J. Koch and Mrs. E. Hackman.

Eliza Keshena represented the Junior class last Monday morning. Her essay on "My Home State" was very well given.

Etta Saracino, who has been in school all winter, left last week for Harrisburg, Pa., where she will live for a couple of months.

A large number of girls will leave for the country next week. We shall miss them, but we feel they will have a pleasant summer.

Mr. William Hagenburger, of Mentor, Ohio, is spending commencement week with his friends, Carlisle and Adeline Greenbrier.

Nina Carlisle, who went to New Jersey for her health, has improved wonderfully. She is here now spending an enjoyable week with her many friends.

Miss Mae Morris and Julia White Feather, formerly of Haskell Institute and residents of Washington, D. C., arrived last Tuesday evening.

Mr. Wesley Johnston and Mr. John Johnston and little son, Leighton, of Washington, D. C., were the guests of their sister, Miss Johnston, for the commencement exercises. This was their first visit to Carlisle.

The florist kindly sent Easter flowers to the different schoolrooms. They are very much appreciated and we thank him for the pleasure he has given us.

The beautiful sunshine, the sweet scented flowers, the merry songs of the birds, and the happy faces, all helped to make Easter a very pleasant day.

The little girls under Miss Lacrone sang a very pretty song about "Fair Lilies" at the Sunday school exercises in the auditorium on Easter morning.

Miss Gaither has detailed the smallest girls to take charge of the campus in front of Girls' Quarters. It is remarkable how well it is taken care of.

Mr. Warner and Mr. Deitz were kept very busy for several days retouching the scenery on the curtains in the auditorium; the result is a decided improvement.

Mrs. La Vatta came from New York Sunday afternoon to spend Commencement week with her children. She is well known and loved by many of the students.

Every day brings new visitors from different parts of the country. Graduates are arriving and the alumni banquet promises to have a goodly number in attendance.

William Yankee Joe, who left us some time ago to accept a position as night watchman at Hayward, Wis., writes to a friend that he is getting along nicely. He sends best regards to his many friends and classmates.

The campus is gay with visitors and everything wears a holiday appearance. Work goes on quietly and smoothly, everything in its place, and every one doing his best to make Commencement a grand success.

Mr. and Mrs. Deitz are entertaining Mrs. Clapp and her daughter Miss Louise, and Miss Quimby of Northampton, Mass. Mrs. Clapp and Miss Quimby have known Mrs. Dietz for many years and their friendship is of long standing.

Mrs. Cecilia Londrosh Herman, a Carlisle graduate of the class of 1889, is here for the commencement festivities. She brought with her her son Bernard, who has enrolled as

a student and has taken his place in Small Boys' Quarters. Mrs. Herman is a Winnebago, and the members of that tribe here at the school were glad to see her.

A prominent commencement visitor who has spent the week at the school is Mr. Howard Gansworth, a graduate of the class of 1894, and a graduate of Princeton University in the class of 1901, who is at present engaged in business in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Gansworth is a Tuscarora. He spoke at the Union Meeting of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s last Sunday night, and his words of wisdom and advice were attentively listened to by all present.

Mr. W. B. Fry, of the educational division of the Indian Office at Washington, is here with Mrs. Fry and his two little girls, Margaret and Helen, for commencement. Mr. Fry, while here unofficially, is nevertheless, taking great interest in finding out all he can about the school and the methods of teaching employed here. This is Mrs. Fry's first visit to Carlisle. The little girls have made lots of acquaintances among the little Indian girls here. We hope they will come to Carlisle again.



Our Athletic Record.

The Carlisle Indian School Athletic Association have recently published a brochure executed by the students of the school at the Carlisle Indian Press. It contains the athletic records of the school for 1909, and is illustrated by handsome reproductions of photographs of the superintendent, M. Friedman; the director of athletics, Glenn S. Warner; the athletic quarters and nine of the members of the several teams. In football Carlisle during 1909 beat Steelton, Lebanon Valley, Villanova, Bucknell, Syracuse, George Washington University, Gettysburg and St. Louis University, tied with State College at Wilkesbarre, and was beaten by University of Pittsburg, Brown University and Pennsylvania. In baseball Carlisle had a record during the year of twelve victories and fourteen defeats by West Point, Annapolis, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Ursinus, Mercersburg, Harrisburg, State College, Bucknell, Villanova, Syracuse, Dickinson, Seton Hall and Fordham. Total points: Carlisle, 90; opponents, 99.—Army and Navy Journal, February 26, 1910.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

KATHARINE E. WOLFE, Cherokee.

Few Americans at birth have been greeted with a more forlorn outlook than that which stretched out before Lincoln, on February the twelfth, eighteen hundred nine. The cabin in which he was born was nothing more than a woodman's shack, set in the midst of an unreclaimed wilderness; its floor was of dirt; its furniture was of the rudest description; many of the necessities and all of the comforts of life were missing. In this environment Lincoln lived for eight years and then exchanged one log cabin for another, still more rude, in a wilderness, still more desolate; but uninspiring as Lincoln's outward surroundings were, he grew neither restless nor discontented.

His mother, a frail, uneducated woman, but bright, intelligent, industrious and devout, kept alive the spark of ambition which she had kindled in her son; and when she died, his stepmother carried on the work. Of both of them Lincoln often said, "All that I am or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother."

Although he never received more than a year's schooling during the whole of his life, he educated himself by his own exertions. He borrowed and read by the light of the fire such books as "Aesop's Fables," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Life of Washington," and the Bible; he was never afraid of asking questions; and, if there was anything about which he wanted to know, he was never too dignified to admit the fact of his ignorance on the subject. As he was thorough and painstaking, and willing to work at a subject until he mastered it, he soon became a man of real education—the practical education that counts most in the world, because every bit of it has been acquired by hard work and personal sacrifice of pleasure and leisure.

The whole of Lincoln's early manhood is a record of hard work and very little reward. He worked as woodsman, farmhand, and as clerk in a country store; and in each humble position, he did his very best and impressed his employers and fellow workmen with his absolute honesty and trustworthiness. His reward came, not in money nor in fame, but in the mental and physical

strength which these pursuits gave him. He was no richer at the age of twenty-four than he had been when he began to work, so far as worldly goods are concerned; but he had gained a valuable outlook upon life. His belief was, "It is better to make a life than a living." A belief that would be an inspiration to any young man of to-day who would be willing to make it his own.

All these years Lincoln was reading law, whenever he had a leisure moment, and, at an early age, for those times, he was admitted to the bar. Here his awkward and uncouth appearance was much against him at first; but he soon won his way by his industry, his legal knowledge, his native ability, and above all, by his honesty. The general belief, then, was that a man could not be a lawyer and be honest. Lincoln's advice to lawyers always was, "If you do not believe you can be an honest lawyer, be honest without being a lawyer." Lincoln's great success as a lawyer and a statesman may be easily traced to this habit of absolute honesty; for then, as now, lawyers who practice this plan of honesty are the most successful.

When Lincoln was inaugurated president the country was in a perilous condition. He uttered no complaint and gave no evidence of being dismayed by the condition of affairs, but faced the situation calmly and strenuously as he had faced all the situations of life, meeting responsibilities as they developed, and disposing of them one by one. In his tactful way, he made the members of his cabinet work together for the common good of the nation, instead of each one working for his own selfish ends. Strong, wise, far-sighted, kindhearted, and courageous for the right, he carried the country through its darkest hours; and fell a martyr to his zeal, after his work was finished.

Lincoln's success in life was due to his moral qualities, perhaps, more than to his mental abilities. His early environment, although it delayed his mental advancement somewhat, was of value to him in developing those qualities of which a man living in Lincoln's time and in Lincoln's circumstances had great need. Thus, his life in the open air gave him the great physical strength which made him tireless during his

administration of affairs; gave him a clean, wholesome attitude towards the people around him; made him a shrewd judge of men and things; taught him that incorruptible honesty was the best quality a man could possess; and gave him that devout faith which a man who lives close to nature always exhibits.

All young men, especially those who fret at the narrowness of their circumstances and those who get discouraged because of their few opportunities for study, may learn a valuable lesson from Lincoln's life.

"It is not Lincoln the President, nor Lincoln the Emancipator, nor Lincoln the Preserver of States, but Lincoln the Man, who is inspiring his fellow countrymen today."



TRADITION OF THE CROWS.

LEWIS GEORGE, Klamath.

The crows were once beautiful birds, loved and admired by all the fowls of the air.

The crows were at that time dressed in the most gorgeous colors, and their heads were decorated with red feathers that glistened like fire when the sun reflected upon it.

The crows had many servants, who attended upon them. The woodpecker was the head servant, and his helpers were the sapsuckers, yellow hammers, and the linnets. They faithfully performed their duty of combing the beautiful heads of the crows, and would now and then pluck a feather from a crow's head and stick it in their own, and at the same time making the excuse that they were pulling at a snarled feather, or picking nits from his head.

So one day the crows got very angry at losing their beautiful feathers from their heads and when the servants heard of this they immediately formed a plot against the crows.

So one morning, as the servants were attending upon the crows, they overpowered them and plucked all of their red feathers from their heads and rolled them in a heap of charcoal, thus coloring them black to this very day. Any one can see for himself, the crows are not on friendly terms with their former servants, for they still possess the red heads that the crows once had.



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