

The Carlisle Arrow

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

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MY LAST OUTING AT CARLISLE.

ERNESTINE VENNE, *Chippewa.*

AS THIS was my Senior year and I thought it might be my last chance to spend the summer under the Outing System of Carlisle, I decided to spend my vacation with people who live in town for the winter and go out for the summer to Goodyear, a little town about five miles south of Mt. Holly Springs. My new home was on a farm three miles from the station, so, during the journey, I, who had been in that part of the country last year, saw a good many familiar scenes and faces on the way. I went alone as far as Mt. Holly, but was joined there by my little country sister and brother who accompanied me the rest of the way. Having seen the town before, in which was my country home, I did not linger to examine everything, but began at once, with the help of a neighbor, to clean the house and prepare to bring in the furniture which had been brought out the day before. We arrived about ten o'clock and by four in the afternoon we had the house pretty well straightened out. The house is a bungalow, built among apple trees. It was painted green to match the foliage and trimmed with red around the windows and doors. The red and green looked very pretty among the trees. There was a very large front porch which, to make it comfortable, had matting on the floor, rocking chairs and other easy chairs scattered about, and a table of books and magazines to which we could help ourselves when idle.

The next day we continued putting the house in order; and, as it was the end of the week, we did not begin our regular work routine. On the following Monday I did the family wash, ironed Tuesday, baked Wednesday, cleaned the two extra rooms on Thursday, cleaned the bedrooms, kitchen, and dining rooms on Friday, and did the baking for over Sunday on Saturday. This was my weekly pro-

gramme for the summer, and very seldom was I interrupted except by an occasional rain on Monday which put off the washing until Tuesday.

I did not visit any special places of interest during the summer, but once in a while I came to Carlisle to see my friends. Of course that was more of a pleasure trip than an educational one.

The scenery around Goodyear and the place itself are beautiful. The farm is surrounded by mountains and almost all you could see, wherever you turned your eyes, was the green of the tree-covered mountains against the blue of the sky. In the evening when sitting on the porch or walking in the town, we could hear from twenty to twenty-five different bird songs.

But as the summer wore on, I began to feel as though I was very anxious to get back to school again and by the time the last two weeks of August came, I was exceedingly impatient and began to make preparations for my return. On the thirty-first of August, I boarded the train for Carlisle and my fun began. One by one, the girls joined me, every one of whom I was glad to see. When we arrived at Reading Station, we found the herdic waiting for us and we got in—a happy, though crowded, bunch of girls. Then and there we decided that what so many wise men have said about schooldays is true—they are the best day of our lives.



Good Words from Friend of the Indian.

Frank Wood, of Boston, Mass., a prominent publisher and for many years treasurer of the Mohonk Conference, writes to THE RED MAN as follows: "Enclosed find my check for one dollar for one year's subscription to THE RED MAN, which I send with hearty compliments for the excellence of your work. I consider it a fine piece of printing in every respect, and this I say after fifty-five year's experience in the business."

BLACKSMITHING.

GUSTAVUS WELCH, *Chippewa.*

A STUDENT upon entering Carlisle, is allowed the privilege of choosing a trade from a number that are taught here. The shops are well-equipped, and perhaps none better so than the blacksmith shop; here a boy has a most excellent opportunity of learning, and mastering in detail, this respected trade which is learned under the supervision of a painstaking and competent instructor.

Upon entering Carlisle, I was asked which trade I wished to learn so that I might at once be detailed to my work. Since I had already debated with myself upon this important question and decided in favor of blacksmithing, it was not necessary that I should visit other shops before informing the official of my decision, and immediately I found myself busy at work in the shop of my choice.

I chose this trade because it seemed a healthful one and full of interest. Then, too, I had noticed that all those whom I had seen plying this trade seemed contented and happy in their work. It is a tradition, I believe, that all ironsmiths are honest, which perhaps accounts for the contentment which is seen in the face of every blacksmith of my acquaintance.

I expected the work to be hard and in this I was not disappointed, but the pleasure I experienced in heating and shaping the iron to the forms I had in mind, more than rewarded me for the labor expended.

Statistics show that there are fewer blacksmiths to-day than there were a few years ago, nor are there as many learning the trade; if these conditions continue, blacksmiths will be in great demand and wages correspondingly high. As a rule, good blacksmiths are scarce on Indian reservations, and since agriculture and stock-raising are the chief occupations of the Indians, the student who returns to his people equipped with a thorough understanding of the blacksmith

trade is sure to find plenty to do, besides being of great help to his fellow-tribesmen. He has the opportunity of showing them the benefits of an industrial training; this will inspire them to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them by our good government so that they will be more eager to learn better ways of living, and in this way, they, themselves, solve the much discussed Indian problem.

The trade of blacksmithing affords a good livelihood, wages ranging all the way from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a day for the general workman, and from \$5.00 to \$6.00 a day for the specialist. It is a good thing to be a general blacksmith, but since we live in an age of specialization, perhaps it would be wiser and much more profitable, to master a special branch of the trade, such as horseshoeing, wagon making or ironsmithing. The first-named is by far the best paying, and here at Carlisle, the student is given every opportunity to learn it. Aside from the practice which he gets in the schoolshop, he has the privilege of going, during the vacation months, to work in shops where expert horseshoers teach him in detail all the tricks of the trade, and make of him a finished artisan in his special line of work.

In order to be a successful horseshoer a workman should thoroughly understand the anatomy of a horse's foot; he should know and love horses; be familiar with their manner of travelling, their way of standing, and how to care for them; he should know that gentleness goes far toward calming a horse, which is always more or less frightened upon entering a shop, especially when it is being shod for the first time. Many horses are ruined for life from the effects of ignorant shoeing, because the workman does not understand the workings of the foot; therefore, he should examine and know the condition of the foot and hoof before he attempts to fit the shoe; he should know that—"whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well" and apply this excellent advice to every detail of the work. I have seen shoers pull off roughly the old shoes, pare the hoofs carelessly and nail on the new shoes in a way that will soon cause the horse to go lame.

In order to protect the horse, "man's best friend", from this kind

of treatment, it seems to me a shoer should be required to pass an examination in "horse anatomy" before he is allowed to follow his trade. It gives a man great pleasure to feel that he is doing his work intelligently and well.

The tools used in blacksmithing are several kinds of hammers, tongs, the forge proper, and the anvil; the apprentice is taught to take good care of his tools for the mechanic is often judged by the condition in which they are kept. It soon becomes a pleasure to a man to keep his tools in perfect working order and to have a place for each one so that there is no confusion nor waste of time in beginning the day's work.

Like any other kind of work it is very necessary that one shall learn to be economical of material, since much good iron may be wasted unless one is taught the value of scraps, which are often thrown away by the careless and indifferent workman. Economy both of time and material is one of the first lessons which is taught the apprentice upon entering Carlisle. Some of the things used in the demonstrations which you saw a few minutes ago were made of scraps which a careless workman might have thrown away as useless.

A blacksmith ought to understand just how a shop should be built; he should have a definite plan in mind as to sanitation and light; there should be space and plenty of sunlight. For general blacksmithing the shop should be about 45 feet in length, and 20 feet in width. A shop of this size with the necessary tools would cost in the neighborhood of \$350.00; not a large sum to start in a sure and profitable business.

The blacksmiths of to-day have fewer difficulties in the way of making tools than had those of by-gone days, for machinery fashions many of the tools which were formerly made entirely by hand.

A man should be a good judge of iron and be familiar with the prices of materials so that he may know the best when he sees it, for the best in this trade as is any other, is the cheapest in the end. He should be a judge of fuel so that there may be no waste. In all these particulars the Carlisle student is taught to see and to judge for himself, so that when he is no longer under the watchful care of the instructor, he

has confidence in his judgment and is anxious as a rule, to launch into business for himself.

The demonstrations have shown you a small part of the work that is done in our shop; the student is taught to be industrious, accurate, and sanitary. When he has served his apprenticeship here and worked for a few months under the Outing System, he is well prepared to go out into the world to compete with skilled ironsmiths in any section of the country.



CHICKENS ON THE FARM.

MAE WHEELOCK, *Oneida.*

THE conditions on the reservations are such that poultry raising may be carried on advantageously on the farms. There is a wide range for the fowls and the feed for the chickens may be easily obtained and at little cost. Caring for poultry is light work and may be done by those who could not do the heavy farm work.

The importance of poultry has never been fully realized by the Indians on the reservations. This is probably due to the fact that they have not understood the value of pure-bred fowls as well as the care and attention they require. The large number of people on the reservations who live more or less isolated find it inconvenient if not impossible to supply fresh meat for table use and will find poultry the best means of supplying this excellent quality of food.

This will be especially true during the hot summer months when fresh meat will keep only a short time with the conveniences that the average farmer can command.

The beginner in this as in any other business, should not attempt too much investment. A flock of fifteen to twenty-five fowls will do better than to start on a larger scale. When these have become profitable they may be gradually increased.

There are many varieties of chickens, but for practical purposes they may be grouped into four general classes, namely: the meat, egg, general-purpose, and fancy breeds. Among the meat breeds are the Brahmas and Cornish Indian Games; they are excellent birds to raise for markets. The egg breeds are the Leghorns and Minorcas; they are small, nervous fowls and not so favorable as table fowls.

The general-purpose breeds are the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. They are the best breeds for the farmer, being good layers and excellent table fowls. They should be purchased from a reliable poultry man and kept at a high standard.

A desirable location for the poultry house is necessary.

It should be situated on a dry, sandy slope, with a good drainage, facing the south. Farmers often make the mistake of putting in too many windows. In summer during the hours of sunshine the house becomes too hot, and in the winter too cold, especially at night, causing the fowls to suffer from cold. The best and cheapest flooring is that of a single flooring covered with a few inches of dry earth which can be renewed from time to time.

The roosting poles should be of two or three inch scantlings and placed from two to three feet above the floor.

Grit boxes, feed troughs, and water fountains are usually put at the side where the fowls can have easy access to them.

The water fountain must be rinsed every day and washed thoroughly at least once a week. It should be so fixed that the hens cannot scratch it full of dirt but be able to reach the water easily.

The feed troughs must also be kept clean, and no musty or sour food should be kept in them. The grit boxes should be filled with crushed oyster shells, gravel, charcoal, and ashes. Nothing is more healthful or better than ashes spread over the chicken yard, even the smallest chicks will eat this.

In setting a hen remove her from her accustomed place at night. Be sure that she is quiet and large enough to cover from thirteen to fifteen eggs. Dust her with insect powder, for this is one time she is most subject to vermin. She should be fed corn, grit, and plenty of water. It takes twenty-one days to hatch the eggs.

Take out the little chicks as soon as they are hatched. Place them in a woolen cloth to keep them warm. When all are hatched put them with the hen in a coop. During the first thirty-six hours the little chicks need not be fed. The first meal should consist of bread crumbs moistened with warm water or milk.

In the fall the entire interior of the hen house should be gone over with

kerosene mixed with crude carbolic acid or whitewash with carbolic acid. This attention will repay you by good meat and a larger production of eggs.

In summer, between five and six o'clock in the morning, fresh water should be put in the drinking fountains. In winter these can be filled with hot water as soon as it is light.

The early morning feed should consist of grain that was scattered in the litter the night before. As green food is necessary in winter it may be given in the morning. Cured clover or alfalfa is cut and put into a large tub; pour boiling water over this, cover and allow to stand for thirty minutes. Green food is obtained with no trouble in the summer as many garden products that would be wasted can be fed to the chickens, such as cabbage, peas or corn that cannot be sold at the market.

Feed mixed grain at noon. About three o'clock a mash consisting of ground oats, wheat bran, corn meal, scraps from the table, and meat scraps, thoroughly mixed, is fed hot in winter.

Just before roosting time grain should be fed and scattered through the litter, enough that they may have their morning feed from this.

On the farm where there is plenty of buttermilk and sour milk, give them a liberal supply. To keep a hen in good condition she must spend the greater part of the day in activity. If she is going to lay well she must be sent to roost with a full crop.

You have before you a practical demonstration of carving a chicken and cooking eggs.

Eggs are important as food and are a favorite article of diet for the sick. They are nutritious, consisting chiefly of protein and fat in addition to water, mineral matter or ash. Eggs are often prescribed where it is desirable to supply a very nutritious and easily-assimilated diet. Eggs may be cooked in many ways. Poached eggs are considered next to raw eggs in nourishment and wholesomeness. Scrambled eggs are always much in favor for a different way of cooking. Nothing is more tempting than a fluffy omelet for breakfast. Eggs are combined with other food materials in various ways, in custards, creams, cakes and confectionery.

As poultry raising is one of the important industries of our school, what

has been learned here may be put into practical use at home. This industry is worthy of greater attention as the poultry product seldom equals the demand. One can readily see the profit of poultry on an Indian reservation.

Where a large number of chickens are to be raised it is better to use an incubator. Successful poultry men should be consulted before buying one, thus avoiding any risk of failure.

The wide distribution and general use of the products of these domestic fowls have caused a large number of people to become interested in the subject. There are now many successful chicken farms that are famous for their excellent products.



THE CARLISLE ATHLETIC SCHEDULE FOR 1912.

The following schedule for sports which are recognized by the faculty at Carlisle has been arranged for the year 1912. The Indian School has an unusually fine schedule for the various sports and the outlook for the year is bright. The lacrosse team has opened the season in auspicious style, and the indications point to a football team up to the usual Carlisle standard:

LACROSSE SCHEDULE

- March 30, Baltimore City College...at Carlisle
- April 3, University of Maryland.....at Carlisle
- April 6, Open.
- April 8, Cornell.....at Carlisle
- April 13, Md. Agricultural College...at Carlisle
- April 17, Lehigh.....at South Bethlehem
- April 20, Johns Hopkins.....at Baltimore
- April 27, Open.
- May 4, Walbrook Athletic Club.....at Carlisle
- May 11, Open.
- May 18, Swarthmore.....at Swarthmore
- May 30, Crescent Athletic Club.....at Brooklyn
- June 1, Mt. Washington Club.....at Baltimore

TRACK SCHEDULE

- April 3, Annual Handicap Meet...Indian Field
- April 27, Relay Races.....at Philadelphia
- April 30, Class Championship...Indian Field
- May 4, Open.
- May 11, Triangular Meet with Penn and Carnegie Technical School.....at Philadelphia
- May 18, State Intercollegiate Meet...Harrisburg
- May 25, Dual Meet With Lafayette...at Easton

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

- Sept. 21, Albright.....at Carlisle
- Sept. 25, Lebanon Valley.....at Carlisle
- Sept. 28, Dickinson.....at Carlisle
- Oct. 5, W. and J.....at Washington, Pa
- Oct. 12, Syracuse.....at Syracuse
- Oct. 19, University of Pittsburg...at Pittsburg
- Oct. 26, Georgetown.....at Washington
- Nov. 2, Lehigh.....at South Bethlehem
- Nov. 9, West Point.....at West Point
- Nov. 16, Pennsylvania.....at Philadelphia
- Nov. 23, Training School.....Springfield
- Nov. 28, Brown.....at Providence

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

ARBOR DAY NOTES AND ORIGINAL VERSES.

The Seniors planted a fine Red Oak between the Administration building and Supt. Friedman's house. With appropriate ceremonies, consisting of singing and original verses, it was named "Titanic."

The Juniors chose a Mountain Ash and planted it in front of the Academic building. After songs and cheers they bestowed upon it the name of "Surface," in honor of the speaker of the day, Prof. Surface.

The Sophomores gathered in front of the Girls' Quarters to plant their tree, a sturdy Copper Beech; they named it "Chase," after the mayor of their city—Fidelity.

The Freshman Class planted a White-Thorn tree in front of Teachers' Quarters; they named it "Reichel," after their teacher.

We plant, this Arbor Day,
The Red Oak, so sturdy and strong.
May it grow in strength and beauty
As the weeks and months pass along.

Sadie Ingalls.

THE RED OAK

As time speeds on and Red Oak grows tall,
Its branches will grow long and high;
The leaves in autumn will redden, then fall
To enrich the soil, that it may not die.

So may we, as the years roll swiftly by
Let our lives grow broad and strong;
To work for the cause of Him who died
That we might live and inherit a crown.

Harrison B. Smith.

Since we plant the Oak Tree,
May we keep it for our model;
Strong to meet life's daily trials;
Brave and true to Red and Blue.

Francis Eastman.

Here we plant the King of the Forest, the Red Oak, which is the most powerful in strength and en-

durance. May we be like the oak in that we have perseverance to be "true to the blue."

Ed. B. Fox.

Emblem of strength and endurance,
Well it was that we chose thee;
Be our beacon, as "Perseverance," our motto;
Your endurance our virtue, your height
Our ambition, and your strength our integrity.

Leila Waterman.

On this Arbor Day, we plant the Red Oak, which signifies endurance and strength. Success will be ours if we but live up to our motto and our colors, and thereby, like our tree, be able to withstand, bravely, every trial in life.

Anna Hauser.

Steadily and slowly the Red Oak will grow.
As the long, happy years pass by;
Through refreshing rains and drizzling snow,
Its head will steadfastly point to the sky.

Peter Eastman.

We plant this Red Oak, April, 1912,
With ceremonies appropriate to the day;
Let us hope that in time to come, Carlisle
Will be proud that it had its say
As to the observance of Arbor Day.

Ivy Metoxen.

This is the Red Oak, whose bark is as rough as un moulded steel; and now it flings upon the sweet spring winds, its numberless boughs, standing on this beautiful spot like the "King of all Trees."

William Garlow.

Strong and sturdy as the Red Oak
Are our colors Crimson and Light Blue;
With "Perseverance" for our motto,
May we, the Class of nineteen thirteen,
Ever have the courage to be true.

Henry Broker.

The King of the Forest is the Red Oak, the very loveliest tree that grows. Through loyalty to our motto, "Perseverance," may we, members of Class of 1913, grow as this Red Oak which we are now solemnly dedicating to the beautiful campus of our beloved school; and may we show beauty of character as does the Red Oak in the fullness of autumn.

Estella Bradley.

With thee, oh noble Oak Tree, we, as a Class, assemble with colors Crimson and Blue, signifying bravery and truthfulness. "Perseverance," ever our watchword, to battle for the right. We plant with thee, faith, hope, and

charity; and, as thy sturdy branches grow, shedding blessings upon those who pass beneath them, so may we, the Class of 1913, impress all with gentleness and beauty. And may we feed our minds with lofty thoughts, so that neither evil tongue, rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men e'er prevail against us, or disturb our cheerful faith, so that all we behold shall be full of blessings.

Lida Wheelock.

With "Perseverance" for our motto, may we grow like this Oak, sturdy and strong.

Sylvia Moon.



ATHLETICS.

The relay team, consisting of Welch, Earth, Squirrel, and Taylor, won second place in their event at the relay carnival in Philadelphia last Saturday. The University of Virginia won the race by a close margin. The other teams in the race were State College, Lafayette, and Swarthmore.

James Thorpe competed in five special events at the Penn relay races at Philadelphia last Saturday. He tied with two others for third place in the high jump, winning third prize on the jump-off, but failed to score in the other events. Fred Schenadore also failed to win a place in the two events in which he competed.

The last home game of lacrosse will be played here to-morrow at 3 p.m., when the Indians line-up against the Walbrook Athletic Club of Baltimore.

The Inter-Class championship sports, which were to have been held last Monday, before the second country party went out, had to be postponed on account of the cold, rainy weather until Wednesday.

Arquette, Hermequatewa, Talyumptewa, Quamala, and Blackdeer left for New York City to-day, where they will run in a 12-mile race through the center of the metropolis. It is expected that fifteen hundred runners will be in this race, and the winner will be chosen for the American Olympic team. Individual and team prizes will also be given. Tewanima won this race last year.

JAMES PAWNEE LEGGINS (Sioux).

While with ceaseless course, the sun
Hasted through the former year,
Many souls their race have run
Nevermore to meet us here;
Fixed in an eternal state
They have done with all below;
We a little longer wait,
But how little—none can know.

A gloom was cast over the school when James Pawnee Leggins passed away last Sunday night. James was one of Carlisle's most promising students. He came here from Pine Ridge, S. Dak., three years ago and during his time here proved himself to be a faithful, industrious boy. Wherever he was placed he could be relied upon to do his duty. He was a member of the band, and his cheery presence will be missed by his fellow-musicians. He was also a member of the Y. M. C. A. and the Standard Literary Society, in both of which he took great interest, and death leaves a vacancy which cannot be filled.

Very impressive memorial services were held in the school chapel on Tuesday, Rev. Kellogg, of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which James was a member, officiating. A medley of sacred songs was played by the band. As the casket was placed in the hearse the band played "Auld Lang Syne," followed by taps.

Henry Redowl, Paul Baldeagle, and Charles Warbonnet accompanied the remains to their final resting place in Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

**PROF. SURFACE, STATE ZOOLOGIST,
AT INDIAN SCHOOL ARBOR DAY.**

Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist of Pennsylvania, gave a most practical and interesting address to the school Friday afternoon, April 26th, which was set apart by the Governor as Arbor Day. Among other things he gave practical advice on how to plant a tree, and in addition spoke of the great field which the cultivation of fruit trees offers to farmers in every part of the United States. Supt. Friedman, who presided, spoke highly of the useful work which Prof. Surface is doing for the State.

After the address and the program by the students, each class, with appropriate exercises, the singing of songs, and the quotation of verses, planted a tree, each of which was given a name. The advice which

Prof. Surface gave on the planting of a tree will be published in another issue of THE ARROW.

The following program was carried out in the Auditorium:

Selection.....	School Orchestra
Some Historical Trees.....	
.....	Ruth Walton, Freshman
Planting a Tree.....	
.....	George LaVatta, Sophomore
Song—Joy for the Sturdy Trees—(Page 297).....	School
Governor Tener's Proclamation.....	
.....	Kenneth King, Junior
Some of our Common Trees.....	
.....	Simon Needham, Junior
Selection.....	School Orchestra
The Forest Hymn.....	Leila Waterman, Senior
Quotations.....	The Senior Class
Song—In Meadow and in Garden.....	School
Address.....	H. A. Surface, D. Sc.
Song—America.....	School
March.....	School Orchestra

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GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

The farmers are planting corn.

James Lyons, '12, is now at his home in Syracuse, New York.

Thomas A. Eagleman, '09, sent "regrets" from Canton, Illinois.

Miss Ella Staub went to Mechanicsburg Sunday, to see relatives and friends.

The employees and students who went to hear Faust were delighted with it.

Our campus is looking very beautiful; nearly all of the trees are in bloom.

The Walbrook Athletic Club will come here next Saturday to play lacrosse with our boys.

A card was received from Sadie Metoxen stating that she has a very nice home in Glenolden, Pa.,

The Freshman Class were pleased to welcome Gus Lookaround, a new student from Wisconsin; he is greatly pleased with the surroundings of Carlisle.

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The Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

Professor Morgan, dean of Dickinson College, was the speaker of the evening. All who heard him are sure to remember some of the good things he said on: "What makes a man?" Ruth Walton and Leila Waterman sang a duet and the Y. M. C. A. quartet gave a selection. There was a very good attendance.

GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

We were glad to see John Wallet, Antoine Anaquot, and Marie Paisano at the sociable last Saturday evening.

Mr. Roy Smith, our baker for the last three years, left last Tuesday for Mt. Holly, where he will run a bakery of his own.

William Bishop, Class '12, left Wednesday for Wilmington, Delaware, where he will work at his trade of printing.

The Freshman Class was well represented last Monday afternoon by Clemence LaTraille, who recited "The Psalm of Life."

Peter Greensky, one of our "outing" students, writes from Robbinsville, New Jersey, that he is well pleased with his country home.

Joseph Shooter, who has been out in the country for two years, writes that he is in the Fifth Grade and that he expects to be promoted soon.

Agnes Hinman who is at Avondale, Pennsylvania, writes that she is well pleased with her new home; this is her first experience in the country.

Lorinda Printup was the speaker for the Freshman Class in the auditorium last Monday morning; her recitation was entitled "Press On."

Mr. Whitwell gave a helpful talk to the Protestant students Sunday morning; he spoke of the Titanic disaster, which "showed so plainly the weakness of man and of anything that is made by man."

The Carlisle relay team made a good showing at the Philadelphia races which were held there last Saturday afternoon; five different colleges were represented. Virginia took first place and Carlisle second.

Doctor Fralic, our resident physician, has a dear little son, Harold, who sings very sweetly such songs as, All Alone; If I Only Had a Home, and Sweet Home. He also recites selections from Old Mother Hubbard.

Miss Reichel is planning to chaperone a party of girls to Gettysburg some time soon. Some of the boys would like to visit Gettysburg too, and they hope that they may be given the opportunity to do so.

Concerning Ex-Students and Graduates

Superintendent Friedman has made it a custom each year to write a letter of greeting and good cheer to all the graduates and returned students of Carlisle. In accordance with this custom such letters were addressed this year. Scores of replies were received, indicating the splendid feeling of loyalty which the students have for the school. A few extracts are published herewith.

Elias Charles, Class 1906, writes from West Depere, Wis., and sends greetings to all at Carlisle. He says: "As I am one in Carlisle's great family, I want to express my gratitude for what Mother Carlisle has done for me. I have had many experiences since I left the school. For two years I worked at my trade of printing until sickness overtook me. I left the city life and went to work on a farm nine miles from Carlisle, where I worked two more years. I then accepted a position as industrial teacher at the Red Lake Indian School, Minnesota, but to my disappointment the climate did not agree with me. I then went to the lumber camps. Now I am farming here."

Henry Knocks Off Two writes from Rosebud, S. Dak., that he is living on his allotment and trying to work it as he had learned how to work a farm under the Carlisle Outing. He is thankful for what his kind teachers here did for him while he was a pupil.

James H. Miller, a Pueblo, who attended this school from 1881 to 1886, is now located at Pueblo Zuni, N. Mex. He says in his letter:

"I received your kind letter and am indeed glad that my old friends at Carlisle still remember me. I do not know how to express my thanks to the dear teachers and friends who once gave me a good education."

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DEAR SIR:

In reply to yours of recent date will say that I am getting along fine. I now fully realize what Carlisle has done for me. Although I have been in the midst of sorrows and disappointments since I left old Carlisle, I am glad to say that I have been successful in overcoming them. I have been married almost three years and am trying to make home life just as pleasant as I can.

Also I wish to say that I come in contact with about five thousand

other workers in the shops where I work, and that I am not afraid to tell to one and all that I am proud to be one of those real Americans.

Yours respectfully,
JUNALUSKI STANDING DEER,
Class '04.

Fred Peake, Class 1892, is now located at White Earth, Minnesota. He says:

"I wish to thank you for the book relating to graduates and returned students. It is deserving of great credit for imparting the information it does. I have not been in touch with the Carlisle School for some time, yet at heart I feel deeply interested in the great school. It is the greatest factor in the emancipation of the Indians. It has given a part of the race a great start for assimilation and citizenship in the American Government. I wish Carlisle great success."

Manuel Largo, an ex-student who went to his home, Temecula, California, in 1904, writes that he has been at work ever since he left Carlisle. "I thank Carlisle for what she has done for me," he says.

A letter from Agnes White Almon, Class 1908, tell us that she is now teaching in the Vermilion Lake Indian School at Tower, Minnesota. She says: "This is the coldest place I have ever been. The thermometer is now registering 45 degrees below zero."

Mrs. Almon, after graduating here, was graduated from the normal school at Bloomsburg, Pa. She was appointed teacher at Hayward, Wisconsin, was transferred to Pine Ridge, S. Dak., later, and is now at her third school.

Paul Boynton, an ex-student, who left the school in 1889, writes interestingly of his life since he left Carlisle. He has been employed as clerk and interpreter in the Govern-

ment service for nine years. "At present," he says, "I am trying to farm." He has also worked at the printer's trade and clerked in stores. He is a tax payer and a voter.

Casper Cornelius, an Oneida and ex-student, is located at Englewood, Kansas, where he is working for the Electric Light and Water Construction Company. Mr. Cornelius says:

"I am glad to know that I am still remembered at Carlisle, the great starting point for many students who go forth to pace the trails of this world. Ever since my return from Carlisle, I have praised its great work towards the bringing up of the Indian youth. I meet some of the old students now and then. Most of them are doing well. I hope that Carlisle's good work may never cease."

UNALAKLEET, ALASKA,
DEAR MR. FRIEDMAN:

I shall drop you a line and notify you that I am still living and enjoying the new life. Do you know that I got married about three weeks ago? I have a nice little home and my wife knows how to keep house.

I am busy with my school work all the time and it helps me a lot, too. I get \$400 for one term and four female deer.

Carlisle has done a lot for me and I can use all that I have learned from the school. I appreciate this very much.

Please remember me to all my old friends and my former teachers.

SAMUEL ANARUK, *Ex-student.*

Alfred Blackbird, an Omaha ex-student, is now farming at Macy, Nebraska.

Seldon E. Kirk, of Klamath Agency, Oregon, writes to the Superintendent:

"Your letter has reached a feeling that was, it seems, dormant in me. I have been indifferent to your past correspondence till your cheerful, inspiring letter, now before me, awakened me to a stronger purpose.

I have been a silent reader of the Arrow, the only connecting link between Carlisle's representatives and myself. Stirring news it is to hear

of the success and victory of a fellow brother. I hope the Arrow will strengthen the cord that binds us in the coming new year."



Foster Charles, an ex-student, writes from Santa Clara, Utah, that he is working on a farm. He is thankful for his school days at Carlisle, for "they have been a great help" he says.



Walter Snyder, an Alaskan, is now located at Bethel, Alaska. He says: "I built my own home and own it; also have a garden patch and keep a team of dogs with which I haul cordwood in the winter. This summer I have been fishing for the winter supply of food for ourselves and our dogs. I always try to do right and live right."



Alice Morris, a Pawnee, is now employed as assistant cook at the Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona.



Stanley Johnson, an ex-student, is working for the Acheson Graphite Company, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he is in charge of the printing department. He is grateful for having learned his trade here.



Minnie White, Class 1911, is living with her parents at Hogansburg, N. Y., this winter. She says:

"My work here on the reservation is very interesting. I teach in one of the public schools and enjoy it very much. I am making good use of what I have learned at Carlisle and shall ever be grateful to my former instructors and superintendent for my education."



Ellen Hansell King, an ex-student, is now living at Clinton, Okla. "I have kept well and have always lived as I was taught at Carlisle," she says. "The majority of the Carlisle students are doing well."



From San Carlos, Arizona, we have a letter from Eben Beads, an Apache, who attended school here from 1884 to 1891. He says:

"There is not very much business going on here, but I earn enough to support my family and am trying to

lead a clean, honest life, as my school has taught me to do. I am proud to see the returned students of that school doing so well around this country. They are supporting themselves and their families as well as the white people do."



George W. Ferris, Class 1911, says: "With all the good things of Christmas, was your good letter of cheer. I thought Carlisle and its friends had forgotten me. I surely appreciate the footing Carlisle has taught me to stand on."



A message to the Class of 1912 from William M. Patterson who is at Lewiston, New York, reads as follows: "My sincere congratulations and heartfelt hope that each member of the graduating class has a successful course. May God's blessing attend Carlisle and her family and may she live long and prosper."



James R. Paisano, one of our ex-students, is employed at Winslow, Arizona; he sends greetings to the class of 1912, of which he was formerly a member.



Elmira Jerome, Class '09, writes from Poplar, Mont., that she is well and happy and likes her work. She sends best wishes for the success of Carlisle.



Myrtle Peters, an ex-student, is now employed as a stenographer in the office of Supervisor Charles Dagenett in Denver, Colorado.



Mamie Vilcan writes from her home in Charenton, La., that she is enjoying the good Louisiana air and is well, but often wishes she were back at dear old Carlisle. She regrets that she was not able to attend the commencement exercises.



Bessie Johnson Ahlgren, another ex-student of Carlisle, is now living at Sawyer's Bar, California. In a letter to Mr. Friedman she speaks gratefully of the useful things that she learned while at Carlisle, and especially does she thank Mrs. Canfield for all that she taught her in sewing, which knowledge affords her a good living.

PRACTICAL LAUNDERING.

AGNES WAITE, *Serrano*.

AS each generation brings with it new careers of usefulness to woman, many of which are honorable for her to pursue, we find many girls seeking what are termed the "higher branches of learning", neglecting the lowly but none less noble tasks of the home.

It is an acknowledged fact that woman's sphere is preeminently at home and every girl at some time in her life is confronted with the problems of home responsibility. Therefore, it is essential that every girl, especially the Indian girl, be encouraged to acquire a thorough knowledge of housework.

Among the many responsibilities which she assumes, none is more important than that of the weekly washing. She has looked heretofore upon this duty as a homely task of drudgery and now she approaches it with dread. A previous training in housework is essential, and among the many advantages offered at Carlisle, none is more important than the training in practical laundering. It is a necessity since "cleanliness is next to Godliness."

Each girl must wash and iron her own personal clothing and special instruction is given in the school laundry as to the best methods to follow. No girl is permitted to take a poorly laundered garment from the laundry.

Under the Outing System our girls acquire all the necessary experience in family washing under the supervision of a kind, considerate and painstaking "country mother."

Many of the homes on the reservations, especially those of the returned students, have the necessary conveniences; many have not. But in any case, good practical lessons along this line are absolutely necessary. Hence, an Indian girl requires explicit instructions and all possible means are taken to encourage her on returning home to impart the knowledge thus gained and make use of it in her home for the betterment of her people.

My schoolmates will demonstrate to you some of the practical methods in laundry work which we have learned at Carlisle and which we shall make use of at home.

A good housekeeper will not keep soiled linen for any length of time.

Clothing should not be worn too long at a time and it should be washed often.

In planning her work for the week a housewife usually selects Monday for the wash day as it is most convenient; and as it is a day of extra duties, she rises at an early hour, and while she is gathering and sorting the clothes, the husband should have the fire built, and do all of the heavy lifting.

Not every home can afford the convenience of a washing machine, although it is a great strength saver; therefore, three galvanized tubs will be necessary, also a copper bottom boiler, a good wringer, wash board, a clothes basket lined with washable material, and a clothes line of galvanized wire. This will not rust, sag, nor break. Old fashioned clothespins are the best.

Any good lump starch and bluing will answer for washing, likewise a good laundry soap and soft water. Where only hard water is to be obtained, it may be softened by dissolving a dip of sal soda in it.

The amount of starch depends entirely upon the amount and kind of clothes to be starched. The process in making is always the same. The dry lump starch is dissolved in a little cold water until it is about the consistency of milk; pour boiling water into this, stirring constantly to avoid lumping, until it is the proper thickness; if not clear, it should be placed on the stove and allowed to boil.

In washing we must have plenty of water and soap and by hard rubbing our clothes will be nice and clean. The finer clothes, such as shirt waists and white dresses, are washed out first. Fine clothes should never be put into the washing machine as it would tear any delicate lace or embroidery. Then, after carefully looking over the table linen and removing any coffee, tea, or fruit stains by processes which my schoolmate will show you, the table linen is washed and put into the boiler to scald. Our housewife then proceeds to wash the heavier articles, such as bedding, underwear, etc. These are also put into the boiler to scald. When the clothes have been sufficiently scalded, they are taken out and put into clear water. Our clothes are now ready for rinsing and bluing.

The smaller and thinner articles should be put through thin starch,

dresses and skirts necessitate thick starch.

The clothes must be well rinsed and hung out immediately, else they will be streaked. If there is no room on the line for more articles, they should be left in the bluing water.

The white starched pieces can be hung in sunny places and where possible, the handkerchiefs and smaller plain pieces may be thrown over a low bush or on the grass, as this tends to whiten them.

As we have decided on Monday for our wash day, naturally Tuesday is ironing day, and, yes, baking day too; for an economical Indian girl will plan her baking on ironing day to save fuel. We sprinkle the clothes on a clean table, using a vessel of clean water.

Articles, such as collars, cuffs, and shirt bosoms, which need to be extra stiff, may be dipped into cold starch which is made by dissolving the lump starch in cold water to a consistency of milk. The articles are then dipped in this solution and the starch well rubbed in, then they are rolled tightly in clean clothes. An ordinary ironing board covered with several layers of blanket and then a clean white cloth, such as you have here, is necessary for this work. To make the iron smooth and slippery, we use a piece of beeswax; where the irons have become a little rusty, rub them with a little kerosene oil. They must neither be too hot nor too cold.

In ironing a waist, the sleeves must be ironed first, then the collar, the shoulders, and lastly, the body. In ironing a dress the waist is ironed first, then the skirt. In ironing a shirt, the collar band is ironed first and in order to avoid breaking the collar it must be ironed dry and kept round. The best results can be gained in making an article look nice, by ironing everything dry. For embroidered articles a few layers of flannel placed under the ironing cloth will give it the desired effect.

As clothes are ironed, they are hung over a clothes rack and allowed to become thoroughly dry. Clothes must never be put away while damp. We fold them carefully, laying aside those which are to be mended, and putting the others in their respective places.



Frankness and candor will always win respect and friendship.

GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

The band boys started their general rehearsals last Monday morning.

Mr. Herr is instructing his carpenter boys in house building and interior finishing.

Joseph Mora, an ex-student, who is now living at Charenton, La., has built himself a beautiful home there and is doing well.

We learn that John Doud, a Carlisle ex-student, is now employed as a pressman in a printing office at Fort Lapwai, Idaho.

Philip Morris, who left two years ago, writes from his home in Idaho that he is doing well helping his father to farm his land.

Warren Jack, one of our ex-students, writes that he is working at his trade of carpentering, at Lewiston, New York, and is getting along finely.

We learn through a letter that Lucy Beaver, who is living in Paden, Okla., is getting along nicely on the farm; she began to put in her garden quite early in March.

From Cutmeat, So. Dak., comes a message from Charles Lone Elk, stating that he is doing well with his ranch; he is also employed as a clerk in one of the stores at his place.

James Winder writes to Supt. Friedman from Crow Creek, South Dakota, that he has been engaged there for the last two years, as an interpreter, and is getting on very well.

News comes to us that Mr. and Mrs. William Jordan are the proud parents of a baby boy. Mrs. Jordan is a Carlisle graduate, and was formerly Emma G. Skye. They are living on an orchard ranch in South Dakota.

Theodore W. Johnston, an ex-student, informs us that he is now living at 839 Payne Ave., St Paul, Minn. He wishes to be remembered to his friends and classmates and would like to hear from some of them.

Esther Belcourt, who is at present living under the "Outing" writes that she has passed in all her examinations with an average above eighty. Pauline Chesley and Emma Coulon, who are her classmates, are also getting along well in their studies.