

The Carlisle Arrow

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America.

AMERICA, our national ode, was written by Samuel F. Smith, in 1832, for a children's Fourth of July celebration in the Park Street Church, Boston. It is more generally known, and has perhaps been oftener sung, than any other of our national melodies. The music is that of England's national anthem, God Save the Queen.



The Liberty Bell.

THIS famous bell, which now rests in the old Statehouse in Philadelphia, was brought from England twenty-three years before the Declaration of Independence. There is upon its bands this prophetic motto: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all inhabitants thereof." It was cracked upon its first ringing after its arrival, and later recast in Philadelphia. After the reading of the Declaration of Independence it was rung for more than two hours. When Chief Justice Marshall died the bell was tolled and again it cracked, its tongue then being silenced forever.



The Flag.

AS FAR back as history takes us we learn that every nation had its emblem whereby the loyalty and patriotism of its followers were aroused and fostered, and their responsibility and

love for native land strengthened and nourished for protection in time of need.

Not until June 14, 1777, did Congress adopt a national emblem; it consisted of thirteen stripes, red and white, alternately, and thirteen stars on a blue field, representing a new constellation.

In 1795 it was decided that there should be fifteen stripes, etc., and fifteen stars, etc.; in 1818 the flag was re-established as thirteen horizontal stripes, alternately red and white, the Union to consist of twenty stars in a blue field, one star to be added to the Union on the admission of every new State, the addition to be made on the Fourth of July succeeding such admission. This flag was first used July 4th, 1818, and is still recognized as the emblem of the United States.



The Declaration of Independence.

IN May, 1776, General Washington wrote as follows: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible; when I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else can save us."

On June 7th, Richard Henry Lee, a Delegate from Virginia, thought "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states."

At his suggestion a plan of confederation was prepared and submitted to the respective colonies for their consideration

and approval. This resolution was adopted June 11th, and a committee composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston was appointed to prepare a Declaration of Independence.

This celebrated paper was drawn up by Thomas Jefferson; with slight modifications, it stands to-day as he wrote it.

On July 4th, 1776, it was unanimously adopted by the colonies and by all their delegates in Congress. It is signed by fifty-six members of the Continental Congress. At the head of the list is the name of John Hancock. The original Declaration of Independence is now in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia.



Yankee Doodle.

THE tune of Yankee Doodle is said to have originated in the vineyards of southern France; the author is unknown. Minstrels and warriors carried it to different countries in very early times. In every country, new words inspired by a sense of patriotism or ridicule have been written and adapted to the music.

It was first sung in this country in June, 1775, when General Braddock was preparing an attack on the French and Indians at Forts Niagara and Frontinac. It was sung throughout the Revolution, and Cornwallis marched to that tune on his way to surrender at Yorktown.



The First Fourth of July Celebration.

THE first Fourth of July celebration took place in Philadelphia in 1777. John Adams was the man who suggested that "it was altogether fitting and proper that Independence Day should be made one of rejoicing throughout the land." Congress, which was still in session, adjourned and dined together. The numerous craft in the harbor were gaily

decorated, bells rang, cannon were fired; excellent music, furnished by the Hessians captured at Trenton, floated over the waters to the multitudes on shore, who had adjourned from all business activities to celebrate this, the greatest day on the American calendar.



Cannon.

CANNON were first constructed in the middle of the fourteenth century. They were looked upon more as curiosities than as instruments of war.

The first use of cannon in battle was by Edward III of England at the battle of Crecy in 1346. This so astonished the French that they allowed themselves to be beaten by Edward.



Fireworks.

FIREWORKS consist of crackers, torpedoes, sky-rockets, Roman candles, Catherine wheels, Bengal lights and what are called show-pieces which may represent almost any figure desired; these are very expensive and are used in large cities on special occasions.

Fire-crackers are only a little gun-powder rolled up in very tough paper with a twisted roll of match paper sticking out of one end to light them. They are brought here from China, where they are made cheap, because there labor is very cheap. The wholesale price, in China, of a package of fire-crackers, which is sold here for eight or ten cents, is only two cents.

The Chinese letters pictured on the packages of fireworks are the advertisements of the dealers.

In China, fire-crackers are fired off on their New Year's day which comes in March. In England, on the 5th day of November, Guy Fawke's day, and in France, on the 14th of July to celebrate the fall of the Bastile.

Our Native Land

GOD bless our native land!
 Firm may she ever stand,
 Through storm and night!
 When the wild tempests rave,
 Ruler of wind and wave,
 Do thou our country save,
 By thy great might.

For her our prayers shall rise
 To God above the skies;
 On Him we wait.
 Thou who art ever nigh,
 Guarding with watchful eye,
 To Thee aloud we cry,
 God save the State!



The Fourth of July on My Reservation.

IVY METOXEN, *Oneida.*

THE Oneida Reservation is situated in Brown and Outagamie Counties, Wisconsin.

On the Fourth of July it is the scene of different amusements which are given annually by the Oneidas. I remember when I was a little girl how anxiously I used to look forward to that time, for all the children on the Reservation thought that was the happiest event of the year. Early in the morning, before the elder people were up, the children could be heard playing and firing off crackers, and doing other things peculiar to the Fourth.

There is a picnic held at a place called "Raccoon Park," where a great many of the Indians congregate to celebrate Independence Day. They have a band playing and quadrilles are danced both morning and afternoon. All kinds of fruits, peanuts, and other confections are on sale.

Usually they have foot or sack races. In the evening the time is given to fireworks. The festival lasts for two days, but there are usually more people present

on the first day. Another place where this day is celebrated is at "Doxtator Park," the amusements being about the same as those which take place at "Raccoon Park."



My First Fourth at Carlisle.

LEILA WATERMAN, *Seneca.*

NEVER shall I forget my first Fourth at Carlisle. It was in the year of 1909, and I was wakened by the boom salute at 6 a. m. instead of the usual rising bell. At 9 o'clock exercises were held on the lawn; at 2 o'clock we filed out to the Athletic Field, where sports of all kinds were held.

The reason this Fourth remains fresh in my memory is because I helped to win a bushel of peanuts on that day. I'd like to say I earned it, but my conscience tells me to say I helped to earn it. The event in which I distinguished myself was the relay race; I'd like to name my accomplices in this never-to-be-forgotten race, but I refrain from notions of delicacy. I was "starter," and Louise Kenney "finisher;" she isn't here; that is the reason I mention her. Well, we won that bushel of peanuts, which made us very popular with everybody as long as they lasted, after which we lapsed back into obscurity.

That Fourth was one of the most enjoyable I have ever experienced.



Why the Indian Should Celebrate.

HENRY BROKER, *Chippewa.*

THE Indian should celebrate the Fourth of July because it is the anniversary of the day when this country (ever his own) sprang into existence as a Nation, and in the making of its laws he is given every advantage to which any native-born citizen has a right—education, liberty, and an equal footing with all men.

Vacation Happenings of Interest from Campus and Quarters

Superintendent and Mrs. Friedman will entertain a house party of young people during July and August.

Mrs. R. B. La Flesche is now in charge of the Outing Office work. Mrs. La-Flesche was graduated from Carlisle in 1890 and has since filled many important positions in the Indian Service.

A welcome addition to our force of teachers is Miss Idilla Wilson of Imperial, Pa. Miss Wilson has made good records both as teacher in her home city and other places and as Government clerk at Washington, D. C.

The girls chosen to attend the Y. W. C. A. Conference at Eagles Mere were Lida Wheelock, Liela Waterman, Bessie Waggoner, and Helen Johnson. The party left June 25, accompanied by our Y. W. C. A. secretary, Miss Ruth Cowdry.

Mrs. Foster is spending part of her vacation in New York with her daughter, who has just completed the Junior year at the Damrosch School of Music. Miss Foster will return with her mother for a visit to Carlisle before going to Detroit, Minn., where she will teach in the high school next year.

Miss Youngs, of Sag Harbor, Long Island, is now in charge of the Hospital. Miss Youngs is a nurse of wide experience and a traveler of many countries; like our Superintendent, she has "circled the globe" and her knowledge of peoples and conditions in other lands is varied and exceedingly interesting.

Thirty-two of our girls left for their homes on June 24. Early in the afternoon they assembled on the campus to have their pictures taken after which they repaired to the Y. M. C. A. room to listen to a farewell talk from Supt. Friedman. He admonished them to be true to Carlisle

ideals, and to make every effort to resist temptations such as are frequently met with on reservations.

Good News—Congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter, on the evening of June 22d. It was somewhat difficult to find a name suitable for so sweet a baby, but finally it was decided that "Margaret" (a pearl) would be appropriate, and so it came to pass that Carlisle has upon the muster-roll where-on are inscribed the elect, the name of Margaret Yarnall Henderson, who "is a Henderson through and through and the image of her father," our esteemed Commandant of Cadets.

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

The Christian Union Meeting held Sunday evening, June 23, one of the most inspiring of this school year, was led by Zepheniah Simons.

Evangelist Hemminger and Mr. Johnson, the pianist, were present, besides several guests from town, among whom were Miss Richards, Miss Jean Richards, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Richards, and Miss Mary Hall Cowdry. Mr. Hemminger led the singing and Supervisor Peirce gave a fine talk on "The Value of Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. Work." Lida Wheelock, president of the Y. W. C. A., spoke on the importance of Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. work away from school. Archie Quamala and Washington Talyumptewa, two Hopi boys, spoke on what Carlisle has done for them. Fred Cardin, Class '12, urged the students to acquire proficiency in their trades while here and to use that knowledge wherever they went. Ruth Walton and Leila Waterman sang beautifully, separately and together.

The Firecracker Boy

ON the steps of a house, still and sad as a mouse
 With no goods to destroy,
 Unreservedly pained at the stillness that reigned,
 Sat the firecracker boy.
 "There is nothin' to do all this Fourth o' J'ly through,"
 He said, glancing around;
 "There is no proper way for to work or to play,
 If you can't make no sound!
 You can set in deep thought how George Wash'ton once fought,
 An' didn't never tell lies;
 An' how he—an' some more—waded knee-deep in gore,
 Almost up to their eyes;
 You can say 'No one swipes any sparklers or stripes
 For the banner 't means Us,
 Or to give it display in no improper way,
 If they don't want a fuss;
 We can tell how our gran'thers fit worse than wild panthers,
 Concernin' this flag,
 Which, in school, when we studied, no kid that's full-blooded,
 Could help but to brag;
 We can sit an' say 's'posin' there rushed any foes in
 To do us some dirt,
 We would straighten up stiff, an' take part in the tiff,
 Though we went dead or hurt;
 We kin sit an' reflect in a manner correct,
 Feelin' patr'tism's thrill,
 An' its all straight an' true: but what good kin it do,
 Ef we've got to keep still!

"An' these folks that forbid us to lift up the lid
 In the old-fashioned way,
 They can noise up an' down, through the country or town,
 Ev'ry night—ev'ry day;
 An' their mob'les kin creak an' their whistles kin speak,
 Sayin' 'Out of the way!
 An' we boys hev to mind 'em, or lay down behind 'em,
 Dead, 'fore we are gray.

"An' the bands' horns can sing like some many-voiced thing,
 An' the drummers kin pound,
 An' there's no one I kin see 'cept us men that's to be,
 Re'lly stinted in sound;
 An' the day it is free, jest as fur's I kin see,
 In the general joy,
 For all hands to make noise—'ceptin' only jest boys!"
 Moaned the firecracker boy.

WILL CARLETON, *in Every Where.*

The Olympic Athletes in Stirring Events Before Departure

America's Team, on June 12th, at American League Park, New York, Gets New Flag for Stockholm Meet—Mayor Gaynor and Other Notables Present.

LOUIS Tewanima, the stocky little Carlisle Indian School runner who is going to Sweden with the American team as a Marathon runner, made a sensational race in the 3,500 meter run yesterday at the games held at American League Park, and with a great burst of speed beat George Bonhag and Tell Berna to the tape.

This unexpected victory by the red man over the great pair of middle distancers was only one of the surprises at the final appearance of the Olympic team. James Thorpe, the famous Indian, gave an exhibition of jumping such as has not been seen in New York for many days. Thorpe, who has never been rated as a high-class jumper, cleared the bar at 6 feet 5 inches, beating Richards, of Utah, and George Horine. In an exhibition after the competition, Richards also cleared the bar at 6 feet 5 inches.

Ralph Rose continued his specialty of breaking world's records by putting the shot, both hands, 91 feet 10 inches, bettering his own record of 89 feet 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Pat McDonald, the giant policeman of this city, was the only man to compete against Rose, but could not do better than 88 feet 3 inches.

Jim Duncan made a heave of 142 feet 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches with the discus, which was announced as a new record. Duncan has done better than this in recent competition, so that there will be no need for Duncan to ask the A. A. U. to accept yesterday's throw.

More than 5,000 persons were enough interested in the Olympic athletes to make the trip to Frank Farrell's ball park to see the men in their final attack on records before leaving for Sweden to

try for a sixth Olympic victory. The games did not begin until after 5 o'clock and it was close to 7 o'clock when the last event was decided, but the crowd stuck until Bellah and Dukes, the pole vaulters, had cleared twelve feet and were stopped by Manager Halpin for fear that they might injure themselves by landing on the hard ground.

A parade across the field by the officials and the members of the team started the proceedings, and the athletes were lined up before Colonel Robert Thompson and had their pictures taken while Gustavus T. Kirby, president of the A. A. U., recited his piece to the Colonel. The American flag which was used at London's Olympics was then turned over to the team and a new one was presented for use on the Finland. This flag is to be hoisted on Friday morning when the men board the boat and will not be taken down again until the Finland discharges her talented cargo at New York on the return to America and after the games are won.

Ralph Craig showed his form in the first event, the 70-meter run, in which he beat Gerhardt, the Pacific Coast star, by two feet in the fast time of 8 1-5 seconds.

The Western men made a good showing against their Eastern rivals. Nicholson, of Missouri University, beat Jack Eller in the hurdle race, showing good form over the sticks, and Ira Courtney, of the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore., made a runaway of the 300-meter run, beating Hal Heiland and Jim Rosenberger both of whom are on the supplementary list for the team.—*New York American.*

Vacation Happenings of Interest from Campus and Quarters

Supervisor Peirce spent a couple of days with us last week.

Miss Albert will spend her vacation in her home town—Carlisle.

Miss Georgenson will take a water trip to her home in Wisconsin.

Mr. Wyatt expects to spend a month with his mother and sister in Maryland.

Mrs. Posey and her children are cosily settled for the summer in the Warner cottage.

Miss Rice will go to her home in New Bloomfield, Perry County, for a month's pleasuring.

Miss Sweeney has gone to her home in Montrose, Pa., to spend the vacation with her sister.

On June 26th Miss Kaup attended the Alumni meeting at her Alma Mater, the Millersville Normal.

Miss Yoos will return to the "City of Brotherly Love" for rest and quiet with her sisters during vacation.

Miss Reichel is looking forward to a happy summer with the home folks in Saegerstown, Pennsylvania.

Miss Burns will take wings for "dear old Pittston," just as soon as her vacation begins, which will be July 29th.

Miss Herman's home is in the good old town of Katzerville, Snyder County, where she will spend her vacation.

Benedict Cloud, one of our business students, left last Monday morning to work in the harvest fields nearby.

Last Sunday Miss Schultz and Miss Johnston entertained at dinner the following guests: Miss Amy Waggoner and Miss Edith Rinker of Carlisle, Mr. Arthur Bates Jennings of New York, and Mr. Charles Sullenberger of Harrisburg.

After dinner the party adjourned to Miss Reichel's room, where a delightful hour was spent in music and song.

The Episcopalian picnic was unanimously voted the "best yet." Thirty-six of our students and a number of employees attended.

Miss McDowell left for her vacation on the evening of June 25th. She will visit her sister, Mrs. Frank Walton, at Conneaut, Ohio.

Sylvester Long writes that he is fully "launched into work" at Tyrone, Pa., where he is employed in a printing office. He has also joined the City Band.

Mr. Deitz will spend a week in Massachusetts, after which he and Mrs. Dietz will camp at Laurel Lake, a beautiful place ten miles south of Mt. Holly.

Miss Hagan will spend her vacation in Virginia, her home State. After visiting several of the smaller places she expects to spend several days in Richmond.

After visiting in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Lovewell, accompanied by her son, will take a boat trip to Portland, Maine, after which she will visit a sister in Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitwell are touring Pennsylvania in their car. They will pitch their tent wherever night overtakes them and cook in the open; in short, live the life of nomads during the month of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer have gone to Hazelton to visit Mr. Stauffer's parents, after which they will motor to different places of interest throughout eastern Pennsylvania. On their way Mr. Stauffer attended the meeting of the Alumni Association of his alma mater, the Bloomsburg Normal.

Independence Day.

SADIE M. INGALLS, *Sac and Fox.*

THIS day is dear to every loyal American, and it is altogether right and fitting that we should come forth with patriotic enthusiasm to celebrate this, our country's birthday.

Our thoughts turn with renewed gratitude to the men who fought so bravely to win our independence and to those who had the courage to sign that great document, The Declaration of Independence.

"My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died;
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring."

Torpedoes.

TORPEDOES are little round balls, made of fulminating powder mixed with very small gravel stones or sand; they are made in this country, mostly by Germans living around New York City.

The Fourth of July on My Reservation.

HARRISON B. SMITH, *Oneida.*

FOR many years the Oneidas paid little attention to Independence Day; but as the years rolled by and they were brought into closer contact with the whites, they began to observe and then to question the cause of so much celebrating on this particular day; and finally they, too, through genuine love of country, began to observe the day as one of great rejoicing.

Near my home there is a beautiful park where the Indians meet to celebrate. There are races, ball games, and a great deal of harmless shooting, since it seems to be the rule to have a great deal of noise

on that day. Then there is a band of about thirty pieces, to which everyone listens with delight, for the Oneidas are a music-loving people.

So far as I can see, the Indian of to-day celebrates the Fourth in much the same manner as the white man, and he is as deeply interested in doing honor to his beloved country.

A "Sane" Fourth.

ANNA HAUSER, *Cheyenne.*

ONE of the questions which is more or less discussed in these strenuous days is whether we should have a "sane" Fourth; that is, celebrate without the use of firearms or the handling of dangerous fireworks, heretofore considered necessary to proclaim to the world our loyalty to Independence Day.

If we think seriously on the subject, I am sure we shall come to the conclusion that it is the wiser plan for everybody to celebrate the day quietly, for we can easily find other ways to honor the day on which our country gained its freedom.

Every year after the Fourth we read and hear of persons, especially children, who have been killed or blinded by the careless use of firearms. Life and eyesight are too precious to be trifled with, and the way to avoid the loss of either on this American anniversary is to introduce into our celebrations only such sports as can do away with the use of dangerous toys.

The love of liberty has always been the ruling passion of our Nation. It was mixed first with the "purple tide" of the founders' lives, and, circulating with that tide through their veins, has descended through every generation of their posterity, making every feature of our country's glorious story. May it continue thus to circulate and descend to the remotest period of time.—*Adapted.*