

The Carlisle Arrow

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

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RIGHT STANDARDS IN JUDGING THE INDIAN.

M. Friedman in the Red Man.

In appraising the Indian's worth there is a tendency in some quarters to consider the race as a thing apart from our standards for the white race. Even now, when there is a broader and more humanitarian attitude toward the red man, in his upward climb toward civilization, we not infrequently hear a whole tribe condemned because of the failure or crimes of one of its number. How unfair this is the reader quickly apprehends in a most informing article in the Pittsburg Saturday Critic by George P. Donehoo, D. D., entitled "The Red Man from a Different Point of View." Because it is so pertinent to the subject and full of sound philosophy, the following paragraph is here quoted:

"The fact of the matter is that education is not a matter of color. The white, black, red, yellow, or brown man can all alike be educated. Nor is savagery a matter of color, either. The red man may go back to savagery. He may hear the call of the wild, and obey it. But, it no more proves that the red man cannot be educated away from savagery than the burning of a negro in Pennsylvania by a mob of wild white men proves that the white man cannot be educated away from fiendish barbarism. I suppose that out of the several thousand graduates of the Carlisle Indian School some have gone back to the 'blanket and to savagery.' But, I imagine, that out of an equal number of the graduates of Yale, or Harvard, or Princeton, about the same proportion have also gone back to 'savagery' no less pronounced."

Remembers "Old Carlisle."

In a letter from Gardiner, Oreg., Rosabella Hilfreda McArthur, one of our ex-students who was a loyal member of the Mercer Literary So-

ciety, sends greetings to friends at Carlisle, "especially to the Juniors and the Mercers." Rosabella has been steadily employed at her chosen work—that of housekeeping—since leaving Carlisle, and she has been very successful "owing to the knowledge and skill in household arts which was gained while at Carlisle."

INDIANS MAKING GOOD IN AGRICULTURE.

The old saying that an Indian who has attended the white man's school reverts to barbarism as soon as he returns to his reservation is no longer true, according to the statistics prepared by the Government Indian School at Carlisle. Indians were cultivating 381,615 acres in 1911, an increase of 334,815 acres in 20 years. The number of Indians actually cultivating their own land in 1911 was 24,366, an increase of 14,076 in ten years. Lands had been allotted to 174,608 Indians in 1911, including children of all ages as well as men and women, which shows that a good proportion of the holders have become agriculturists. This development is said to be due to the instruction in agriculture at Carlisle and other similar institutions. Observation of conditions on western New York reservations bears out the correctness of these statistics. Every year sees new ground on these reservations cleared and broken for the first time by the plowshare, and better cultivation of lands heretofore tilled.—*The Cattaraugus (N. Y.) Republican.*

Reflecting Credit on Their School.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Roberts are living in Odanah, Wisconsin, where Mr. Roberts is employed as a stenographer by the Government. Mrs. Roberts was formerly Rose Denomie. Both are returned students of Carlisle and are reflecting credit on their school. Before coming to Carlisle Roberts attended school at Haskell.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

One of the heroes in the disastrous fire of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, in New York last January, was Seneca Larke, Jr., a Seneca Indian, who is a member of the fire department. He was officially commended for his bravery by the chief of the department. It was due to the courageous conduct of Larke that William Giblin, president of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, was rescued from his deposit vaults, where he had become imprisoned. The Indian was the man who finally succeeded in sawing through the steel bars of the window, so that Giblin could be pulled out. Although he was ordered by the fire commissioner to give up his dangerous work, Larke persisted in his efforts until he succeeded.

The first Indian to have ever been granted a patent by the Federal Government is Nicholas Longfeather, an Apache Indian, who was educated at the Carlisle Indian School, and later in the College of Forestry connected with Syracuse University. The patent covers a preparation for doctoring trees. Longfeather is now profitably engaged in his profession of forestry, with headquarters in a large southern city.

The Governor Oklahoma is an Indian, as is also the speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives. The United States Senate numbers two Indians among its strongest members—Robert Owen, a Cherokee of Oklahoma, and Charles Curtis, a Kaw Indian, of Kansas, while a Choctaw, Charles D. Carter, of Oklahoma, is an able Representative in Congress. The greatest all-around athlete of the world is also an Indian—James Thorpe, a Sac and Fox Indian. Many others of real worth and prominence could be named. While only a handful in number, the Indians have made a strong impress on American life and history.

The Carlisle Arrow

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

ATHLETICS.

The football game played at Syracuse on Saturday last between the Indians and Syracuse resulted in a decided victory for Carlisle by the score of 33 to 0. In view of the defeat met last year at the hands of Syracuse, the outcome of this event is doubly cheering and will put some additional "ginger" in the play at Pittsburg, where our boys meet the University on Saturday, October 19.

Last Saturday the Indian Reserves defeated the J. A. C. team at Norristown, Pa., by the score of 9 to 6.

The Junior Varsity were beaten last Saturday by the fast Harrisburg High School team, with the score of 41 to 0.

The Susan Longstreth Literary Society.

The program on the evening of October 11th was as follows: Song, Susans; recitation, Marie Paisano; vocal solo, Rose Simpson; impromptu, Alice Springer; recitation, Emerald Bottineau; Debate: Resolved, "That women should receive the same amount of wages as men for the same amount of labor." The affirmative speakers were Jennie Ross and Effie Nori; the negatives Eva Williams and Louisa Bluesky. The judges decided in favor of the negatives. The official visitors were Miss Moore and Mr. Stuart.

Catherine Tekakwitha Notes.

There was a very noticeable falling off in attendance at all services last Sunday due to the quarantine under which the small boys are placed and also to the number of boys who are at Philadelphia participating in the historical pageant.

Mass was celebrated at the church in town at the usual hour, 9.30. The

sermon was an explanation of some of God's attributes—His eternity, infinite goodness, mercy, and His fidelity to His word.

At the afternoon service an instruction was given on the Sacrament of Penance, followed by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

All things considered, the meeting of the Holy Name Society was well attended. The constitution was read and interpreted. The manner of reciting the Vespers of the Holy Name was explained. Hymns were sung. Teresa Martell read an editorial from the Philadelphia North American which was a beautiful tribute to Catholic charities.

The Mercer Literary Society.

The Mercers rendered the following program last Friday evening: Song, Mercers; recitation, Hattie Poodry; piano solo, Mary Pleets; Cheyenne song, Carrie Dunbar; story, Mary Madbear; vocal solo, Anna Bebeau; Indian legend, Elizabeth Janis; anecdotes, Lena Watson; vocal duet, Josephine Schuyler and Agnes Bryden.

The names handed in for membership were as follows: Mary Gilbert, Bessie Boone, Gertrude Brought Plenty, and Mary Martin.

The question adopted for debate at the next meeting reads thus: "Resolved, That the degraded condition of American cities is due to immigrants."

The Invincible Debating Society.

Friday evening the Invincibles elected the following officers: President, Henry Broker; vice-president, Philip Cornelius; secretary, Robert Weatherstone; critic, Alex Arcasa; sergeant-at-arms, Daniel Plaunt; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Robert Bruce; reporter, George La Vatta.

The following program was rendered: Essay, George La Vatta; extemporaneous speeches, Stafford Elgin and William Palin; select reading, Jesse Wakeman; oration, Robert Weatherstone.

There was a voluntary debate on the question: Resolved, That Wilson is a better man than Theodore Roosevelt or President Taft. Affirmative speakers were Philip Cornelius and Leon Boutwell. Negatives, Jesse Wakeman and Ovilla Azure. The decision was in favor of the affirmatives.

GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

The carpenters are putting a new floor in the Dining Room.

Nan Saunooke left Monday morning for Hatboro, Pa., where she will attend high school.

The football boys returned from Syracuse last Sunday, all smiles, because of their victory on Saturday.

Roy Tarbell, who is working near Shippensburg, Pa., was a visitor on Sunday. He reports that he has a fine home.

Lillian Porterfield, who is living with Miss Edge at Downingtown, Pa., states in a letter that she likes her new home.

One of our ex-students, Charles Coons, writes that he will bring a party of girls and boys from Hayward, Wisconsin.

Fred Schenandore, a member of the Freshman Class, witnessed the Syracuse-Indian game last Saturday, at Syracuse, New York.

A number of Carlisle ex-students were at Syracuse to see our boys defeat that city's valiant team, and to cheer for the "red and gold."

After spending the summer at Pittsburg, Pa., working at his trade and playing with the Tyrone band, Sylvester Long has returned to attend Conway Hall.

Rose Whipper and Clemence La-Traille refreshed our "history memories" by sending interesting postal cards of the pageant at Philadelphia. Clemence and Rose are learning a great deal of history which they will tell us about when they return.

The Standard Literary Society.

The following officers were elected last Friday evening: President, Francis Eastman; vice president, Harrison Smith; recording secretary, Simon Needham; corresponding secretary, Francis Bacon; treasurer, James Baker; censor, Montreville Yuda; editor, Harold Bruce; critic, Peter Eastman; assistant critic, Calvin Lamoureux; music manager, Alfred Lamont; sergeant-at arms, Juan Herrera. Harold Bruce was initiated into the society. New names presented for membership were August Looks, Louis LaBarr, and Juan Gutierrez.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

BY HARRISON SMITH, *Secretary.*

At the service last Sunday evening the boys were delighted to have Mr. Friedman present, and appreciated his straightforward, right-to-the-point talk. He said: "There are two sides to life—a dark side and a bright side, and no matter to what race or country you belong the question is, Which of these two sides will dominate? On the dark side the grouch is always to be found, and we always want to avoid him. Be an optimist; look for the brightest things—people, thoughts, and ideas. The strongest and most brainy men of the world declare there is no reason for this pessimism; there is good in everything. Bright days, especially for the Indians, are coming. Thirty years ago they had absolutely nothing, and now they are becoming an educated and cultured people. Charles Eastman, and others as well, were optimists because they saw their opportunities and took advantage of them. They realize how great is the load of responsibility on their shoulders, and they are most optimistic.

"Appreciate your teachers; think of the time they have put on your lessons, that you might derive from them the greatest amount of good. Remember this also in sports. Take, for example, Christ, who was hungry, thirsty, lost—no where to go. Did he give up? He was an optimist. Christianity is optimistic. Missionaries and ministers hunt for and find the good in everything. When you go out into the world, hunt up the old people, find out whether they are optimists or pessimists, and see what they have made of their lives. Be an optimist."



Y. W. C. A.

The Y. W. C. A. was very much pleased and encouraged by Miss Dabb's visit last week. With her knowledge of the Indian character, life, trials, and tribulations, and her practical experience, she is an inspiration to our Association. At the Union Meeting, on Wednesday, the 9th of October, Miss Dabb spoke of the purpose of the Y. W. C. A. in the Indian schools, as expressed in our constitution, showing how each member is to be an influence for good in the school. She told of a conver-

sation she once had with an old Indian, with long hair and moccasins, who said that all his life he had been watching and waiting for something that could be of some vital help to his race. He could not see that the character of his people was really strengthened by association with the white people. He had come to the conclusion that the only thing in the world that they had to give his beloved people, of great and lasting benefit, was a knowledge of Jesus Christ and the Bible. The boys and girls of to-day hold the future and life of their race in their own hands, and it is to them that their people look for instruction and help. Joining the Bible classes and belonging to the Christian societies will do much for furthering the cause of helpfulness.



SUSAN SOCIETY VS. MERCER SOCIETY.

QUESTION:

Resolved: That women suffrage is desirable in all the States.

Affirmative—

BESSIE WAGGONER,
ROSE LYONS.

Negative—

LIDA WHEELLOCK,
ANNA HAUSER.

The debate on the above question, which was given in the Auditorium on the evening of the 12th, was the first of a series which are to be given in public at stated intervals during the school year.

That the young ladies who debated acquitted themselves well is acknowledged by everyone who had the pleasure of hearing them. Each speaker proved, by her self-possession and easy command of language, that she had worked hard and conscientiously to get facts bearing upon the subject, and with painstaking diligence had made them her own, thus enabling her to speak in a natural and convincing manner.

In this the Mercers had the advantage, as was proved by the judges. The Susans are good losers or "true sportsmen," and admit with generous candor that they were fairly beaten. Thus do they win "victory out of defeat," one of the most valuable lessons which life has to teach.

Judge Wetzel presided over the meeting. Professor Wagner, Superintendent of the Carlisle city schools, Professor Briner, principal of the High School, and Mr. Fiske Good-year acted as judges.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

All the classes met in their respective school rooms Monday evening, October 7, to elect city officers.

The election of the officers for the departmental grades resulted as follows:

SENIORS.

"Model City" Officers.

- Mayor—William Garlow.
- President of the City Council—Harrison Smith.
- Clerk of the Council—Lida Wheelock.
- Judge—Cora Elm.
- City Attorney—Leo White.
- Treasurer—Henry Broker.
- Sheriff—Francis Eastman.

JUNIORS.

"Gillsburg" Officers.

- Mayor—Kenneth King.
- President of City Council—Fred Broker.
- Judge—Edward Bracklin.
- City Clerk—Myrtle Thomas.
- Treasurer—Margaret Chilson.
- City Attorney—Alvis Morrin.
- Clerk of Court—Anna Roulette.
- Sheriff—Simon Needham.

SOPHOMORES.

"Courage City" Officers.

- Mayor—Roy Large.
- President of City Council—Francis Bacon.
- Judge—Oliver John.
- Clerk of Court—Cora Battice.
- Treasurer and Clerk of City Council—Jennie Ross.
- Sheriff—Ovilla Azure.
- Commissioner of Park—Henry Red Owl.
- Commissioner of Athletics—Geo. LaVatta.
- Attorney—Paul Baldeagle.

FRESHMAN CLASS OFFICERS.

The Freshman Class have adopted the commission form of government, which consists of a mayor and four councilmen elected as follows:

- Mayor—William Paulin, Department of Law.
- Councilmen—Philip Cornelius, police; Rob't Weatherstone, Finance; Daniel Plaunt, Public Safety; Leon Boutwell, Health.
- Judge—John Gibson.
- City Clerk—Clemence La Traille.
- The Freshman Class have not yet decided upon a name for their city.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN INDIAN OF TO-DAY.

M. Friedman in Association Men.

The American Indian is finding himself. More than ever before he is realizing his opportunities in life, his obligations to his people and to his country, and is rapidly taking his proper place in America both as a citizen and as a Christian.

The secret of our Indians' success lies not only in practical, industrial education such as is afforded in Indian schools like the one at Carlisle, but also to a very large degree because of the rapid breaking up of the devitalizing reservation system into separate allotments and the gradual cutting off of the ambition-destroying annuities, by distributing the trust funds.

Each year more hundreds of these people are entering the ranks as busy workers. Scattered throughout the West wherever Indians live, they will be found cultivating fine farms, building good homes, educating their children, and saving their money.

Hundreds of Indians are at work on the railroad, at the various skilled trades, in business for themselves and are successfully engaged in the professions of law, medicine, engineering, journalism, etc. Many others are preaching the gospel or are missionaries among their people for the various churches. We find them in the halls of Congress, where Senator Curtis, a Kaw, Senator Owen, a Cherokee, and Representative Carter, a Chickasaw, are taking their places in the forefront of America's legislators, working for the Nation's uplift—men who are honored for their courage, ability, and patriotism.

Aside from the sturdier and more independent members of the race, who have gone from the reservation to compete with the pale face, we find the Indian population, generally, taking up more civilized and enlightened customs. The Christian missionary is making greater gains and finding less opposition in winning the people to higher ideals of morality and to the practice of the Christian faith. On many of the reservations, the change is marked. The old vicious and wasteful ceremonials and superstitions are being abandoned and the people are bending their efforts more to industry and sobriety.

The Indian is a natural workman,

inheriting, from long lines of ancestry, skill in the use of his hands. He is clever in the construction of articles requiring mechanical ability and has patience and manual dexterity. These traits are rapidly being developed, with the result that the Indian is gaining the reputation of being among the best of America's craftsmen.

The progress of the Indian is manifesting itself in the splendid fight he is making against the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. Originally this disease was practically unknown among the Indians. This was due to their roving habits. After a short residence in one place, the band or tribe gathered together its personal belongings and moved to another. The refuse was left behind and the people built anew, on a clean and healthful site. When our Government forced the Indians to live on reservations, all this was changed. The Indians began to live in unsanitary and badly ventilated hogans or mud houses with dirt floors and no sewerage. All the members of the family, diseased and well, occupied one room with the result that the Indian fell an easy prey to the "white man's plague." With the aid of the Government, the Indian is making a brave fight against the inroads of this dread disease.

Probably the most successful enterprise in which the Government is engaged is the finding of employment for Indians. The Department of Indian Employment, in which a number of agents are employed in all parts of the country and under which Indians of all tribes earned \$374,783.40 last year, is managed entirely by another graduate of Carlisle, Charles E. Dagenett, a Peoria Indian, who, while at Carlisle, was an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Dagenett is also president of the American Indian Association.

In the same way many of the nearly three hundred ex-students and graduates of Carlisle who are teachers, superintendents, and leaders among their people in the employ of the Government, were active in the Association's work while at Carlisle. The Indian school at Carlisle has a flourishing Association for both young men and women, which is an influence for good.

Recently a graduate of Carlisle and

one of the charter members of its Association, who afterwards graduated from Princeton, was honored by being chosen secretary and treasurer of the Princeton club of the northern district of New York State. One Indian among many white men of prominence, he has won their highest respect and admiration. He is a member of the firm of one of Buffalo's largest manufacturing plants—Howard E. Gansworth, a full-blood Tuscarora Indian.

Yes, the Indians are looking up and are rapidly taking their places side by side with their white brothers as citizens of the Republic, patriots, and Christians.



STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

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CARLISLE INDIAN PRESS,

By A. G. BROWN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1912.

C. M. LEGGETT,

Notary Public.

[SEAL.] (My commission expires March 10, 1912.)



The Choctaw Indian Revivalist.

During the past winter a series of revival meetings were conducted in large cities of the South which attracted much attention throughout the country. These meetings were characterized by great devotion and record-breaking attendance. They were conducted by Rev. Frank Wright, the Choctaw Indian evangelist, who has carried on his work in nearly every part of the country. Mr. Wright's singing is inspiring, and The Georjean, published in Atlanta, Ga., where his work was eminently successful, described his ten-minute talks as "pungent, virile, and filled with sound gospel." In another place, his sermons are described as "inspired utterances, which sink deep into the heart." Again, his preaching is described as "full of fire and sound truths, which make a deep impression on his hearers."