

The Carlisle Arrow

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

VOLUME IX.

CARLISLE, PA., JANUARY 17, 1913.

NUMBER 20

LEWIS TEWANIMA NOT AFFECTED BY EXCITEMENT.

PUBLICITY never bothered Lewis Tewanima, the little Hopi Indian who for the last half dozen years has kept the colors of Carlisle Indian school well in the front ranks.

It made no difference to Lewis how many people stared at him when he was on the mark waiting for the start of a race. He was even cooler than the proverbial cucumber. The word "excited" was one totally unknown to Tewanima. He was never afflicted with stage fright nor scared by the ability of any runner because he never paid any attention to any other runner in the race. They could run as they pleased. He always ran as Glen Warner told him. And Warner pretty nearly knew what every one in the race could do and what the little Hopi could do.

In the 10-mile American championship race some two or three years ago in New York, Tewanima happened to bump into a runner as he was going by, but not enough to interfere with the stride of the paleface. It was a last effort with the white man, and he possibly thought the Indian was trying to force him from the track.

He mustered up enough speed to again catch the Indian, and when he did so he spat in his face.

Tewanima did not even look up—in fact, paid not the slightest attention to the insult. You can go over the records from that day to this and you will find that Tawanima has beaten the paleface every time. He never said anything, for like most Indians he is stoic, but he remembers. Indians are long on memory. They never forget.

Lewis was not strong for photographs. He was totally indifferent as to their being taken. He never asked for one himself, no matter who took it. As the years rolled by and he accumulated prizes by the trunkful it became necessary in the course of events that a photograph be taken.

Lewis got into his running togs, and all the medals, cups, watches, banners, and plaques that he had won were placed in position.

Then the photographer looked around with a worried expression. He was puzzled. He scratched his head, walked around the room several times, and then said:

"Now, where the deuce am I goin' to put that Indian?"—*Yonkers (N. Y.) News.*



Mt. Pleasant Good Coach.

The Carlisle Indian School always has an athlete who is a marvel in athletic prowess and who is a big advertising medium for the school. To-day it is Jim Thorpe; a few years ago it was Frank Mt. Pleasant, who was the shining light before Thorpe came to the front.

Mt. Pleasant was a quarterback on the Indian team in 1906 and '07, the two years previous playing at end. But it was at quarterback that he shined and was a sensation in college football. His ability to run through the opposing teams, his speed, his generalship, and other qualities made him the star of the team and the wonderment of the football world.

He also played on the baseball team, being an outfielder, and he was a star on the track. He still holds three Carlisle records, the broad jump, the 220, and the 440. He broad jumped 24 feet 4 inches, he ran the 220 in 22 1-5 and 440 in 50. These records have not been beaten at Carlisle.

Last fall he took charge of the football team at Indiana Normal School and he developed a winner. Last season his pupils beat Kiski and won the secondary school championship of western Pennsylvania. He had a fast bunch, and his team showed that it knew football, and with the exception of the Indians and Penn State no college team hereabouts showed a better knowledge of the game than did Normal. His team performed like a machine.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

THE CLAIM OF THE CAYUGAS OF NEW YORK.

THROUGH the pages of THE RED MAN many an important service has been done the American Indian.

The third department of the appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision on September 12, holding that the commissioners of the land office of that State must endeavor to negotiate a settlement of a claim, now 117 years old, of the Cayuga Nation of Indians.

The claim amounts to \$297,131.20. While this does not definitely settle this claim, as it is probable that the State will now carry the case to the Court of Appeals, it puts the matter in such shape as to obtain early action and a definite decision. Furthermore, the Cayugas have thus far gained a decided advantage.

A very strong article on the claim of the New York Cayugas against the State of New York, written by Charles Van Voorhis and published in the June number of THE RED MAN, attracted a great deal of attention and won for the Indians many friends. The case should be now well on the road for adjustment.



Founded as an Indian School.

Hamilton College has opened its one-hundredth year. The college is the outgrowth of an Indian school founded on the same site in 1794 by Samuel Kirkland, a missionary to the Oneida Indians. This school, the Hamilton-Oneida Academy, was on May 26, 1812, chartered as Hamilton College. Alexander Hamilton, in whose honor the college was named, was an early trustee and a contributor to the funds of the institution. For 100 years now the college has turned out alumni to the number of over 3,000. In a list published recently, Hamilton stood third among the colleges of the country in her proportion of successful alumni.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

PUBLIC DEBATE.

Following is the program of the public debate which was given in our Auditorium last Saturday evening:

CARLISLE HIGH SCHOOL

vs.

STANDARD AND INVINCIBLE SOCIETIES
OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

IN THE AUDITORIUM—JANUARY 11, 1913.

Resolved. That it is advisable for our Government to grant absolute independence to the Philippine Islands.

Affirmative—R. Lisle Braught, Jacob M. Goodyear, Harold H. Bixler.

Negative—Gustavus Welch, Montreville Yuda, Henry Broker.

Judges—Hon. C. S. Brinton, Rev. Dr. A. P. Stover, Hon. J. W. Wetzel.

PROGRAM

1. March by the orchestra and entrance of Societies.
2. Song by the Standards.
3. Song by the Invincibles.
4. Introductory remarks, Superintendent M. Friedman.
5. Opening speech by first speaker on the affirmative. (7 min.)
6. Opening speech by first speaker on the negative. (7 min.)
7. Second speaker for the affirmative (7 min.)
8. Second speaker for the negative (7 min.)
9. Third speaker for the affirmative. (7 min.)
10. Third speaker for the negative. (7 min.)
11. Music by the orchestra.
12. Rebuttal by first speaker on the affirmative. (5 min.)
13. Rebuttal by first speaker on the negative. (5 min.)
14. Music by the orchestra.
15. Announcement of decision by the judges.

The decision of the judges, fair-minded gentlemen, was in favor of the affirmative side.

In their willingness to measure their ability with High School Seniors in debating upon a question of so wide a scope, our boys manifested the spirit that is the motive power behind all achievement of whatever sort—the spirit of conquest.

If the decision of the judges didn't spell "victory" according to their vocabulary, they must remember that there is only one kind of defeat—that is, to acknowledge that one is defeated. "When we fall we rise again" is most significant and timely for the occasion. Only by measuring himself with a worthy opponent does a man get the estimate of his powers, hence the great benefit derived from these debates. What was lost in the wrong spelling of "victory" is more than made up by the standards acquired, the measurements taken.

Powell Buxton says:

"The longer I live, the more deeply

am I convinced that that which makes the difference between one man and another, between the weak and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once formed, and then death or victory."

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

THE SUSANS.

The following program was rendered: Song, Susans; essay, Ethel Martell; vocal solo, Myrtle Thomas; recitation, Abbie Somers; essay, Jennie Ross; guitar solo, Josephine Peters; recitation, Germaine Renville.

The question: *Resolved*, "That we learn more from reading than we do from observation." Affirmatives, Susie Lacy and Lucy Lane; negatives, Alice Springer, Rose Lyons.

THE STANDARDS.

Declamation, Louis Richards; essay, Fred Schenandore; impromptu, Christjohn Antone; oration, Derius Schenandore.

Debate: *Resolved*, "That the Supreme Court judges should be elected by direct popular vote." Affirmative, Peter Eastman and James Baker; negative, Harry Bonser and Adolph Morrin. The affirmatives won.

THE MERCERS.

Recitation, Florence Perrine; vocal duet, Cora Battice and Ida Bartlette; declamation, Melissa Anderson; piano solo, Edith Emery; pen picture, Eva Waterman.

The question debated: *Resolved*, "That people derive more knowledge from nature than from books." On the affirmative side were Nan Sannoque and Keva Janis; negative, Rose Snow and Nancy Peters. The judges handed in a decision in favor of the affirmatives.

THE INVINCIBLES.

The following program was rendered: Declamation, Thomas Sheldon; essay, Leon Boutwell; extemporaneous speeches, Hiram Chase and Don Artego; select reading, Harold Bishop; oration, Joe Montoya, cornet solo, Robert Bruce.

The debate: *Resolved*, "That international peace is practical." The affirmatives were Henry Redowl and Ruben Hopkins; negatives, Harry Conroy and Boyd Crow. The judges decided in favor of the negatives.

The Printers' Column

By The Chapel Reporters

Calvin Lamoureux and Joseph Bernier have joined our force.

The cylinder pressmen are working on a four-color cover page for the January RED MAN.

Edward Morrin is learning the operation of our addressing machine. He will be assistant to the regular operator.

Preston Goulette, one of the boys who entered the shop in December, is now taking up job-press work. Preston does his work well.

The morning and afternoon classes from Miss Burns's room visited the shop on Tuesday. They were shown all the different operations of printing, and took much interest in the instructive talk which Mr. Brown gave them.

A number of new lights were put in the shop this week, so that now every compositor has a separate light for his work. This is a great help to our work during these short days, and the boys appreciate the convenience.

Our force is now made up of nineteen boys on each detail, divided as follows for work:

Compositors—Joshua Blaker, Philip Clairmont, Hiram Chase, Edward Morrin, Jack Doxtator, Charles Ross, Charles Roe, Lawrence Silverheels, Joseph Bernier, Peter Tarbell, Louis Deon, Juan Gutierrez, George Nash, Robert Nash, Louis Palin, Stephen James, Harrison Smith, Fred Sickles, Calvin Lamoureux, Chauncey Williams, George Warrington, Robert Geronimo, and Joseph Catfish.

Pressmen: James Bucktooth, Leon Boutwell, Roy Large, Harry Conroy, William Palin, Edward Brette, and George Tibbetts.

Job Printers: John Gibson and Harrison Smith.

Helpers: Joseph Brave, Autone Petete, Preston Goulette, and Harold Bishop.

Foreman of press room: Lonnie Hereford.

Foreman of composing room: Thomas Devine.

Some Facts About the Indian of To-Day

THE RED MAN, an illustrated magazine published at the Carlisle School for Indians, is one of the most attractive publications in appearance and interesting in contents issued by any of the schools or colleges of the country. Perhaps this would not be anticipated because it confines itself to a single subject, the American Indian in his past, present and future relations. But when we consider to what immeasurable antiquity his history reaches, the closeness of his association with the forces that have developed the new world and the better opportunities that are now taking the place of former injustice, that subject is to be regarded as one almost exhaustless in its phases. Perhaps those interested in the welfare of a people who have been the nation's wards or enemies, or at times both, can find no more dependable source of enlightenment as to their progress under new conditions than in a regular perusal of this school magazine. To measure based upon greater intelligence, greater humanity and a livelier sense of responsibility for the interests of those who have to a large extent been displaced to make room for a more highly developed order of men and women they have in later years been making a gratifying response.

In the current number of the magazine is presented a series of statistical facts which, while gathered from the Indian Office, would probably have remained in that mausoleum had they not been extracted and arranged in informing order in this publication. There has been and perhaps still is a widespread belief that the Indians are approaching extinction. They have been the victims of many diseases, tuberculosis being prominent among them, but as they more and more conform to the standards of civilization and take advantage of its benefits this menace is becoming minimized. The statements presented are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, at which time the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 323,403. Including the civilized tribes, over 246,000 wear modern and conventional attire; more than 168,000 are citizens of

States and more than 167,000 citizens of the United States. The tribal and individual property belonging to them makes a total value of \$678,566,258. Of course some are quite wealthy and others are so wretchedly poor and degraded that they subsist almost entirely upon the bounty of the Government, but the number of such is constantly growing smaller.

There are about forty-five thousand of them engaged in stock raising for which purpose they use nearly 37,000,000 acres of land, an area more than seven times as large as the entire State of Massachusetts; independent farmers are cultivating about a thousand square miles of agricultural territory, and they number nearly twenty-five thousand more, while eight or ten industries other than these and largely peculiar to themselves are followed by many others. Based upon statistics for the citizen portion of their number, considerably more than half, the birth rate was 22.96 per thousand and the death rate 20.46, a definite gain though a small one, but not less than that of one or more of the most highly civilized countries of Europe.

But the decidedly encouraging feature is the extent to which they are forsaking their primitive and nomadic ways and becoming converted to the white man's method of living. Of nearly 32,000 families concerning which information has been received, three-quarters live in permanent houses, most of them with wooden floors. Churches and schools are having their effect and more and more the red man is ranging himself alongside the white, making uses of his own training and opportunities that frequently put his exemplars to the blush. Less and less is he to be considered as belonging to a race or class apart, but as the raw material for full American citizenship with all its privileges and responsibilities.—*Boston, Mass., Transcript.*



Recognition Given to the Carlisle Indian and His Papers.

THE ARROW has received a letter from Mr. Ralph M. Heintz, manager of *The Tiger*, a paper published by

the California School of Mechanical Arts, at San Francisco, in which he says:

"The two copies of your most interesting magazine received thus far have afforded me much pleasure. The concise and clear-cut manner in which it is compiled brings it to a level with the best weeklies our lengthy exchange column affords.

"There are many even to-day who think of the red man as the untutored denizen of the wilds. Instead we find him studying with his brother, the white man, seeing the work of the great outdoors through different eyes, for are there not Indian civil engineers, Indian ranchers, and Indian miners? And then, to prove that they haven't lost the old courage and strength and prowess, the red men win a half dozen or so football games.

"May the best of success be yours to continue the great work that has been so nobly founded."



Be courteous and friendly in your games.



FREEDING THE FORT SILL APACHES.

M. Friedman in the Red Man.

Announcement has been made that the long-disputed confinement of the Fort Sill Apaches, comprising the descendants of the Geronimo band, is to be adjusted to the satisfaction of the Indians. The last Congress appropriated \$200,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to bring about the permanent settlement of these people. All mature members of the tribe are being given an opportunity to choose a permanent residence, either in Oklahoma or with their Apache friends in New Mexico. This has been a very difficult question to solve, and its final adjustment is being worked out with great tact and by conserving the best interests of the Indians themselves. This entire matter has been one of controversy for many years, while at the same time the Government has been severely criticized for delay. This censure has taken the form of scores of articles in the newspapers and magazines. The final settlement will be a triumph of justice, and in this hour, when the Apaches are being released as prisoners, those in authority are acting with wisdom and foresight.

The Carlisle Arrow

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

Twenty-five Cents Weekly

Second-class matter—so entered at the Post-office at Carlisle, September 2, 1904.

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

GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

Dr. Walker has gone to Mt. Airy, Pa.

Guy Elm is attending school at Newville, Pa.

Mary Gray and Mayme Hall are attending public school in Morristown, N. J.

The six troops are busy drilling for the inaugural parade in Washington, D. C.

In a letter to a friend, James Welch states that he is attending school at Hulmeville Pa.

Marie Mason has been promoted from the shirtmaking class to the dressmaking department.

Jacob Twin, who is working in the machine shops at Altoona, Pa., visited the school last Sunday.

At the Camp-Fire meeting last Wednesday evening, Pearl Bonser gave lessons in bandaging.

The Bible classes are very interesting and helpful. We have been studying about "Abraham."

The boys are training hard for the annual "orange meet" which is to be held in the Gym next month.

Lena Blackchief writes from her country home near Moorestown, N. J., that she is attending public school.

After spending five weeks in Reading, Pa., Mrs. Harvey Trumbore and the little Nori children have returned to Carlisle.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry are spending the winter in Covelo, Cal. Mrs. Perry will be remembered as Sara Hoxie, Class 1910.

Fred Broker represented the Junior Class at opening exercises Monday morning. He expressed, with conviction, some of President Roosevelt's thoughts on the "strenuous life," one of which is: "It is hard

to fail, but it is worse never to have tried to succeed."

Minnie Nash, who has been attending the West Chester Normal, returned to her home in Stroud, Okla., last Sunday evening.

James Halfbreed, the fleet-footed Crow of Montana, is training faithfully for the indoor meet next spring. He expects to capture a few of the prizes.

Since the track and lacrosse teams have no captains, Gus Welch is acting as captain for the track team and Edward Bracklin is acting as captain and coach for the lacrosse team.

Last Thursday evening a number of the employees repaired to the bowling alley for a little sport. Some proved to be quite expert, among them Mrs. Kelly and Mr. Stewart.

The dressmakers are learning all kinds of fancy work, such as embroidering, crocheting, weaving, and feather stitching of various designs. Some have finished little crochet coin bags.

Last Saturday afternoon Mary Pleets entertained in the music room Minnie Bonser, Mamie Onhand, Lillian Rice, and Edith Rainier. The time was spent in playing games and telling interesting stories. Light refreshments were served.



Y. W. C. A. Services.

The meeting of the Y. W. C. A. on Sunday evening was led by Leila Waterman. Nan Saunooke gave a helpful talk, speaking of the two paths in life which we may follow. Pleasure, offering attractions along the way, but nothing at the end; and Labor, which, though a harder path, leads to a sure reward. A beautiful arrangement of "Nearer My God to Thee" was played by Theresa Lay, and Rose Snow read a selection.

At the close, Miss Cowdrey gave a talk on "Christian Light Bearers," illustrating with candles some verses from the Bible, read by Matilda Chew, Ella Fox, and Amy Smith.



NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

When giving direction for change of address, always give the old address as well as the new one. Without this information, we can not find your name on our mailing list.

NOTES ABOUT EX-STUDENTS.

Mazie Parker is attending school in Akron, N. Y.

Elizabeth George writes from Syracuse, N. Y., that she is working for a nice family.

Mitchell La Fleur, one of our ex-students, and a former member of the Freshman Class, is employed in the Novelty Paint Shop at Spokane, Wash.



Dr. Allen's Article Given High Mark of Recognition.

The *Journal of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Gynecology*, one of the best medical publications in this country, has asked Dr. A. R. Allen, our visiting school physician, to send for reprinting in the *Journal* an abstract of the paper he read before the last meeting of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and which was published in THE RED MAN under the subject of "Treatment for Tubercular Glands."

To have such a request come to Dr. Allen is an honor and the highest mark of recognition of the thoroughness and practicability of his work among and for our students.



The Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

Boyd Crowe opened the meeting with a reading from the one hundred fifth Psalm.

The visitors, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Shell, each gave, respectively, a talk on "Making the Best of Opportunities," "Attending Services more Regularly," and "Making a Complete Man."



Advancing in His Work.

Harry West, in a letter to Supt. Friedman from Schenectady, N. Y., says: "A few lines to you to inform you of my change in position. I left Philadelphia on the 2nd of November. I had an offer for much more money than I was earning in Philadelphia, so I at once accepted the position with the General Electric Co. at this place. They have the largest works of the kind I have ever seen. I am making drawing of switches, controllers, and all kinds of electrical apparatus. I have been successful with my work so far, and I am getting good, practical experience on electrical appliances."

GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

Notice how the boys march to and from the Dining Hall.

Old Winter had better hurry or Spring will beat his time.

The electricians are putting new lights into the sewing room.

The Indians on the White Earth Reservation were paid, recently, \$75 each.

Mary Jimerson writes that she likes her "Outing" home in Morristown, New Jersey.

Under Mr. Deitz's instruction, the Freshman class made some beautiful calendars for 1913.

The lacrosse and track teams have begun practicing with many new candidates this year.

On her way to Ashland, Wis., Cecelia Denomie stopped over to visit friends in Carlisle.

Filerio Tafoya, an Outing student at Morrisville, Pa., writes that he is attending school regularly.

Cecelia Ducharme writes from Glenside, Pa., that she is well and happy in her country home.

Hazel Skye's recitation, entitled "Omission," contained good advice which we would do well to follow.

Emma Newashe was a visitor during the past week. She left Saturday for her home in Shawnee, Okla.

Fred Cardin was welcomed received into the band and the telegraphy department upon his return last week.

Florence M. Garlow, who is living in Harrisburg, Pa., with Mr. and Mrs. Flower, is making good progress in her studies.

Among the visitors at the school during the past week was Antoine Denomie from the Odanah Reservation in Wisconsin.

Several postal cards have been received from Bessie Waggoner from her home in Emerson, Nebr. She sends greetings to her friends.

Bruce Goesback belies his name in handling the physical culture drills. He has started out well and his classes are rapidly moving forward. Clear and quick commands, without allowing loss of time in executing them, coupled with a dignified manner,

gain the attention and win the respect and obedience of his classes; hence the good work thus far.

Alice Bellanger, who recently went home on account of her father's illness, writes that she is now attending school at White Earth, Minn.

We learn through a letter that Alfred DeGrasse, Class '11, who went to Texas to join his father a short time ago, is now on his way to California.

Frances Dunbar, in a letter from her home in Montana, states that she is getting along nicely, but she often thinks of Carlisle and the friends "left behind."

Father Stock is circulating temperance blanks among the Catholic boys and girls which he wishes them to sign. In this way many take a decided stand against strong drink.

Mr. Stauffer has given more girls the opportunity of taking piano lessons; the fortunate ones are Sara Monteith, Anna Rose, Marjorie Jamerson, Anna Bebeau, Theresa Lay, and Hazel Skye.

The following message has been received from Edison Mt. Pleasant, a second-year student at Conway Hall until recently, when he was called to his home in New York on account of his father's illness: "Still striving for a higher education. I have resumed studies at Niagara Falls Central High."

The large boys are fixing up their reading room. Shelves have been put up and old chairs replaced by new ones. Altogether the place looks very inviting, with magazines and some of the best daily papers around. The boys should find it very profitable to spend there a portion of each day.

"Pleasant Times and Happy Surroundings."

Josephine Warren, who is living with Miss Edge in Downingtown, Pa., writes of "pleasant times and happy surroundings." The girls who are fortunate enough to be sent to Miss Edge are certain to find "pleasant surroundings;" also to receive the best of treatment and training. Miss Edge has for many years taken a deep interest in our girls, and those who recognize and appreciate the advantages offered there are sure to develop into the right kind of womanhood.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SERVICE BY ALL.

Readers of THE RED MAN will be interested in the following statistics which have been sent for publication in THE RED MAN by the Indian Office. They are the most recent records on the subjects and have not yet appeared in print. The following number of Indians were reported upon June 30, 1912, by superintendents:

- 165,397—Among these there existed June 30, 1912, 588 plural marriages. Among them 51 were contracted during the fiscal year 1912.
- Of 177,401—69,529 have professed Christianity.
- Of 193,609—149,721 wear modern attire.
- Of 184,784—90,341 speak English language.
- Of 186,398—78,542 are citizens of United States.
- Among 284,528—779 marriages were by tribal custom and 1,544 by legal procedure.

While a distinct advance for the better over last year, it is very evident that there is still opportunity for tremendous service in moral and Christian training among Indians as well as in education. These figures also indicate that there is a large field of work for the churches. There is so much to do and such a scarcity of workers to do it that it seems almost axiomatic that there should be no friction or overlapping or duplicating. There is plenty of room for all.

Catherine Tekakwitha Notes.

The Catholic boys and girls assisted at the holy sacrifice of the mass last Sunday in St. Patrick's Church. The sermon was an explanation of the first article of the Apostle's Creed: "I believe in God the Father Almighty, creator of heaven and earth."

Robert Bruce presided at the Holy Name Society. After the business of the society was transacted, the vespers of Holy Name were recited, and the following program rendered: Declamations, Henry Broker and Jose Montoya; guitar solo, Pablo Herrera; piano solo, Mary Pleets.

The temperance movement is being taken up by the Society and gives promise of accomplishing much good. Several of the boys have signed the pledge for life.

New Machine and Plumbing Shop for Carlisle

Superintendent M. Friedman announces that the remodeling of the large boiler house and the erection of a new machine and plumbing shop at the Carlisle Indian School is now complete. The four 150-horsepower boilers were given a thorough cleaning and the tubes and interior machinery were thoroughly renovated. A coal car has been added to the equipment, tracks have been built, and an ingeniously devised metal chute erected for expediting the handling of coal. A brick inclosure was added to one end of the building and iron stairs of a circular type installed leading from the boiler house to the plumbing shop.

This shop, which affords instruction in plumbing, steam fitting, and machine work, is entirely new, all of the building work having been done by the students. The shop is 45 feet by 57 feet in size, built of brick, with plenty of light and ventilation and a finely finished trussed ceiling. In one corner an office and tool room has been built, and here there is provided for the use of the apprentices all the trades magazines and literature on the subject of plumbing, steamfitting, machine work, and steam engineering. The floor is built of reinforced concrete resting on heavy I beams.

A number of individual benches have been installed, and in addition some very much-needed machinery of the most approved type, including two power pipe machines of the Stover make, a large drill press, grinder, small engine, and some boilers. This machinery is driven with individual motors. The shop is well lighted with electricity.

On one side of the shop, next to the boiler house, is a section of a house, open in front, containing a full set of radiation for steam heat, bath room, and lavatory fixtures. Hot-water and steam-heating systems have been installed. With this arrangement, the students get practical instruction in putting up plumbing fixtures and in steamfitting. A large pipe and stock room was erected adjacent to the shop, with compartments for the various fittings, and metal racks for pipe storage. A well-equipped wash room is also included. Mr.

Harry Weber is instructor in this department.

Additional pieces of machinery will be added this year. With the completion of this shop and the installation of arrangements for thorough instruction in plumbing, steamfitting, and machine work, the shops of the Carlisle Indian School for the various boys' trades are now thoroughly complete and among the very best for individual instruction in the country.

Superintendent Friedman finds that the Indian students are, more and more, with the training and practical experience they get at the school, and the knowledge of the practical working conditions of their trades under the outing system, finding ready employment, at good wages, when their school days are over. The number of students leaving the school who enter the mechanical trades is increasing each year and they are pronounced by their employers as earnest workers, expert in their work, willing, and faithful.—*Carlisle Evening Sentinel*.



A STORY OF OREGON.

On the steps of the railroad station at Pendleton, Oregon, he stood, patient, old, massive, and wrapped in his visiting blanket. Three hours he stood there, waiting for the baggage he had checked, not knowing that it lay unclaimed behind a nearby door, and never venturing a question. By him rushed the new West, hurried, indifferent, staring at the long peace pipe strapped across his back. Vaguely the old man suggested a stirring past—only vaguely, however, and no one stopped to probe. Then came another veteran, a white man, who knew that it was Red Elk who stood on the steps. Major Moorhouse helped him to secure his baggage, photographed him, and sent him off to the home of Eats No Meat, his brother. After that a reporter, scouting for a Sunday story, sketched for the readers of the *Oregon Journal* the history of Red Elk's life. Back nearly sixty years the young man carried the story, back to the bloody months of '55 and '56, when "that knightly tribe, the Cayuses, joined with the

Walla Walla and the Umatillas, under the leadership of the "mighty Pio-pio-mox-mox," to drive the white man from the Northwest. It was a young and eager Indian, a fanatic Red Elk, who fought in the battle of Walla Walla against the Oregon Volunteers and fell with a bullet through his head. For two days he lay as one dead, then life came back, and Red Elk crawled away to join his scattered and beaten brothers. And then:

"He is an Indian of another day. His body moves through the scenes of the present, but the mind of Red Elk is his own, and by it he lives in a distant time when his life was as free as his spirit and the glory of his people not a faded memory. Speaking only when addressed, his impassive face never changing expression, this old warrior moves about in the world with which he has no sympathy."

How has Red Elk filled up those fifty-seven years since he was wounded? How has he kept his body erect and his eye straight-gazing and young? Why does he journey by railroad only once a year to visit his brother's family? Does he raise horses or wheat back there at his home on the Nespelem Reservation in Washington? What chance led Red Elk to experiment with baggage checks this year if it is really true that he lives only in the romantic past? We have been reading Indian "Sunday Specials" for some time, and we should like to see the public weaned from the habit of seeing Indians either with the eyes of the old plains fighter or the romance-colored vision of a high-school essayist. Getting at the living personalities behind these Indian masks would help.—*Collier's Weekly*.



Indian Perfects Naval Megaphone.

Chapman Shenandoah, an Oneida Indian who lives near Syracuse, N. Y., recently returned to his home for a vacation after serving twelve years in the United States Navy. Shenandoah has the rating of chief machinist's mate, and is a successful mechanic and something of an inventor. He has perfected a new type of megaphone with a receiving device which is adapted for use on ships at sea.

Notes About Carlisle Returned Students

Mabel Logan writes from Irving, N. Y., that she is doing housework in a good home; she wishes to be remembered to her former classmates, the Seniors.

Andrew Knife, who left Carlisle fourteen years ago, says in a letter to Mr. Friedman: "I feel sorry that I did not get enough education to get along better, but I do the best I can and have made a good living ever since I left Carlisle." Mr. Knife is at the Oglala Boarding School, Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

Lewis Ray, one of our ex-students, writes from Winslow, Ariz., that there are a number of Carlisle ex-students around there, all of whom seem to be doing well. Some of them have organized a basketball team which will play with various teams around that vicinity, and at the end of the season the winning team will receive a prize cup valued at fifty dollars.

In a letter to Superintendent Friedman, Solomon Moses, who has been located at Roanoke, Va., for some years, says: "I am getting along finely. I have been in two public debates during the year; won the first unanimously, but lost the second. I also coached a football team which won the championship of the city. We lost only one game during the season, that was to Lynchburg."

Le Roy George, who was a student at Carlisle a number of years ago, writes to Superintendent Friedman from the Onondaga Reservation as follows: "I feel that Carlisle is doing a great deal for the Indians. I shall never forget the old school and I hope I may see the place once again. I was glad the football boys "trimmed up" Syracuse this year. Most of the boys in the team know me and I certainly was glad to see them."

In a very interesting letter recently received from Clifford Taylor, he says: "Upon the day of my arrival, after greeting relatives and old friends, I donned overalls and went to plowing. My hands were tender, and muscles and tendons ached after the day's work, but I stuck to it and soon muscles and tendons ceased complaining and I felt all the better for the hard work. All the spring

and summer I helped my brother with the farm work, and I am glad to say the crops turned out well. For three weeks we made hay; result, twenty-four tons of hay. I am now working at my trade of tailoring, in Bartlesville, Okla. Kindly remember me to my classmates."

From his home near Cherry Creek, S. Dak., James Browndog writes how he rejoices over the victories of the football boys. He says in part: "When the boys give the warwhoop they are sure to win great honors. I wish I were back at the dear old school. I am in good health and working on the ranch."

William Lone Wolf writes from Ashton, Kans., as follows: "I am working at my trade of blacksmithing. I own my tools and would own the shop if it were for sale. I also own three houses; the one in which I live has six rooms; of the others, one in Arkansas City has seven rooms, another in Grande Springs, Kans., has eight rooms. I have a fine piano and an automobile, but, better still, I have four children, a boy and three small girls."

In a nice letter to Superintendent Friedman, dated December 4th, A. Ella Johnson, who was graduated from Carlisle last spring, tells of her work at Batavia, N. Y. Ella is cooking, an occupation which she finds very interesting and she says, and rightly, too, that she considers "cooking the foundation of good housekeeping." In addition, she says: "I am doing my very best to show the world what I learned while at Carlisle. Since I am the only Indian girl working in this town, I feel the responsibility of demonstrating just what Carlisle is doing for my race."

August Mesplie, one of our ex-students, who married Miss Emma Northover and is now living on a farm near Wapato, Wash., sends the following message to Superintendent Friedman: "I have a good home and am trying to improve it all the time. I have forty acres of land, twelve head of cattle, and money in the bank. I wish to say that the education I received at Carlisle has enabled me to face and master difficulties com-

mon to the average man who is out in the world trying to earn his living. I shall always speak highly of 'old Carlisle,' for I feel that it is a place of which every Indian boy and girl should be proud."



Death of Guy Cooley, Carlisle Ex-Student.

In the *Daily Silver Belt* of November 29, published at Globe, Ariz., is the following notice of Guy Cooley's death:

"Guy Cooley, an Indian in the service of the Indian Department, age 24, an ex-student of Carlisle Indian School, died yesterday at Rice, Ariz., of tuberculosis. His remains have been brought to this city for burial.

"Cooley was one of the most highly educated Indians in the Service. He was connected with the department at Washington up to the time he was 21 years of age, when he contracted tuberculosis and was transferred from the Capital to Rice in 1909, where he has remained ever since.

"Cooley was born in Montana and was half Arapahoe and half Grosventre.

"Dr. J. S. Perkins, head of the schools at Rice, accompanied the remains to this city."

Guy was graduated from Carlisle in 1909, and was one of the brightest students in the class, as well as one of the best beloved, owing to his sunny disposition and clean habits; also for his gentlemanly manners, of which the whole school were justly proud. A large circle of friends, here and elsewhere, are mourning over his untimely death.

"Whom the gods love die young."



An Indian Legacy.

The Indians handed down many a primitive joy to civilization, but one of the finest of their customs, at once an amusement and a useful minor mode of travel, is canoeing.

Who that has skimmed the water in this most graceful of vessels, this most responsive of the boating kind, will not give the aborigine credit for handing down at least one legacy of uncounted value? Who does not envy that old reface endurance that could travel for hour after hour, day after day, without exhaustion, wielding the paddles with that steady, graceful swing that betokened an arm of steel? — *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.*

Indian School at Carlisle Lesson for Whites

That the Indian, born with a love of nature greater than any other race, but who a number of years ago rarely adopted farming as a career despite the fact that the aborigines own hundreds of thousands of acres of tillable land, is now awakening to his opportunity and taking to agriculture as rapidly as circumstance will permit is made apparent by figures obtained at the Government Indian school here, says a Carlisle correspondent.

In 1891 it was estimated that Indians were farming 46,800 acres of land, and this acreage increased to 281,615 acres in 1911. Ten years ago it was estimated that 10,290 Indians were actually cultivating lands allotted to them in severalty. In 1911 this number had more than doubled, growing to 24,366. The total number of allotted Indians living being 174,608, the figures indicate that a good-sized proportion are doing their share in growing the crops of the country.

Instruction in agriculture in the Indian schools of the country, led by Carlisle, which shows the highest point of development, is largely responsible for this situation, experts declare.

"In adaptation of their courses of study and methods of instruction to the natural abilities and future needs and environment of the pupils, the Indian schools, supported by the Federal Government," says Superintendent M. Friedman of the Carlisle school, "are years in advance of the public schools for white children in various States. For years there has been a tendency in our public schools to educate the boy and the girl away from the farm and toward the activities of the city, notwithstanding the fact that a large element of our population is now resident in the country districts and must remain so for many years to come.

"In thousands of the schoolhouses of the country districts the course of instruction has no relation whatever to the needs of the boy or girl on the farm. Little or no instruction is given in intelligent methods of farming, or teaching the girl something of the practical duties of home life on the farm."

At the Carlisle institution agricul-

ture has been placed on a scientific, efficient, profit-paying basis, and under direction of Government experts the students are making rapid advances and becoming first-class farmers. In the latest report of the school the two farms here netted an annual income of \$9,907, the dairy department \$3,294, the poultry department \$170, the florist's department \$1,032, and the vegetable garden's product represented a value of \$1,041. This is an annual income of \$15,444 from agricultural activities. There are approximately 350 acres cultivated at the Carlisle School.

"The Carlisle Indian School lays special stress on instruction in agriculture," says Superintendent Friedman, "because most of the students own farm land and have an allotment of from 40 acres of land among the Pima Indians to as high as 700 acres of land among the Osage Indians.

"This instruction in agriculture," he continues, "is of a practical character. Thorough instruction is given in the class-rooms in nature study and in the elements of agriculture. This instruction is supplemented by actual work on the school farms, which are conducted as nearly as possible in the same way as thrifty business men conduct farms for profit.

AFTER THEORY COMES PRACTICE.

"The student is impressed with the value of time, conservation of labor, and economy of materials. Hence, the two large farms in connection with the school have relays of boys assigned to work on them. Instead of having 50 or a 100 boys working in a dilettante fashion on the farm, wasting their time and their efforts and gaining wrong conceptions of labor, six or eight young men are assigned at a time and are given practical and comprehensive training. They learn that intensive farming pays.

"Indians love the open and are fond of feats of strength and skill. Nearly every one owns a farm. Since the Indian has been placed on the reservation and allotted, his roaming habits have ceased and he lives more in a permanent home. This makes it fundamental that his life occupation be a healthy one.

"But more and more our public schools for the whites must adapt their educational activities to the real needs and the future environment of the child. The Carlisle Indian School is one of the first to 'blaze the trail,' and hundreds of educators visit the school each year to gain a closer insight into its work with a view to the application of those lessons to schools for the education of whites."—*Norfolk Virginian Pilot*.



NOTES ABOUT EX-STUDENTS.

Thressa Lee, an ex-student of Carlisle, is attending public school in Chicago.

Maggie Boyer, one of our ex-students, is now working at Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.

A letter received from Caleb Carter, who was graduated last spring, states that he is doing well in Horton, Kans.

Walter Kennedy, formerly a pupil at Carlisle, writes from Buffalo, N. Y., that he is fireman on the Lake Shore Railroad.

Robert American Horse, one of Carlisle's ex-students, is now located near Manderson, S. Dak., and doing well in stock raising.

John Waterman, one of our ex-students, writes from Erie, Pa., that he is working at his trade of blacksmithing at that place.

Nancy Samuel, formerly Nancy John, writes from Kooskia, Idaho, that she and her husband are now living in a nice new home.

A letter has been received from Marie Le Sieur, who is living at Rising Sun, Md., stating that she spent a delightful Christmas.

In a recent letter from Alexander Bobidosh we learn that he is doing clerical work for the firm of Headflyer & Son, who are engaged in the general merchandise business at Lac du Flambeau, Wis.

Inez Brown, one of our graduates who went to a position in the Government service in Arizona, a short time ago, writes that she has been promoted to a position at Ft. Totten, North Dakota. While at Denver she had the opportunity to go and see Ben Hur.