

# The Carlisle Arrow

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

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## OSAGES GAIN BY CHANGE.

The new Osage Indian tribal council elected the latter part of January, to supersede the council dismissed by the Secretary of the Interior, has decided, according to a dispatch received by the Indian Office, to approve leases on oil lands to the highest bidders, in accordance with regulations prepared by the Interior Department. The old council was dismissed because of irregularities brought up in connection with its dealings with the Uncle Sam Oil Company, which was endeavoring to secure a lease on Osage oil land. Under the new leases the Osages will get a large cash bonus and a royalty larger by one-third than they would have received from the Uncle Sam Company. This saving amounts to thousands of dollars.

Shortly after the action dismissing the old Osage Council, an attack was made on Secretary of the Interior Fisher by representatives of the Uncle Sam Company. This attack on the Secretary was made before the House Committee on Indian Affairs. It is a well-known fact that these charges are pure bombast, and are made as a last resort to aid an already defunct company. Such a reliable medium as the *Financial World* of New York calls attention to the fact that the Uncle Sam Company has no funds, and that "it, therefore, could hardly finance a deal, calling as these leases do, for over \$500,000 in cash." Throwing further light on this enterprise, it says:

Ever since 1907, the Uncle Sam Oil Company has been persistently working the public for more money for stock. It has succeeded in raising a couple million of dollars for which, up to the present moment, it has not returned one penny in dividends. It sold stock as high as 50 cents a share, but it is now offered as low as 5 cents, and by none other than the company's president himself.

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Abbott characterizes the whole-some result of the Government's activity as the "greatest moral victory in the history of the Osage tribe." He states that Fred Lookout, who

was elected chief of the new council, "is a hardworking, honest farmer. He and his wife are graduates of Carlisle. He is one of the Osages who does not refuse to work because of the unearned increment in oil-land royalties the Osages enjoy."

Secretary Fisher is right when he asserts that an attack by the Uncle Sam Oil Company is a badge of honor. The pernicious financial operations of the men back of this company have been of a character which has not only tended to debauch tribal officers, but if victorious would have kept from the Indians a proper return on their property.

The Indians are possessed of millions of dollars of property in land, minerals, and timber. The action in this case should aid in serving notice on crooked exploiters and gamblers in Indian property that their schemes for dispossessing the Indian will be met with the most aggressive resistance on the part of the Government.

## PRINTERS' NOTES

Two new boys, Edward Thorpe and Henry Buffalo, have joined the printers' force. We give them a hearty welcome, and wish them success.

The boys are trying to follow their motto: "The boy who does the little things well is making himself ready to do the big things better."

The printers held their regular chapel meeting last week. Some very helpful remarks were made by Mr. Brown and the foremen. Every one shows much interest in these meetings.

Last Friday while Mr. Brown was absent, Thomas Devine and Lonnie Hereford were in charge of the work room. Mr. Brown was well pleased with the way they managed things. Everyone was kept busy and took their usual interest in the work. The foremen are wishing he will give them another chance to show what they can do.

## THE JOY OF GIVING.

It is in loving, not in being loved,  
The heart is blessed;  
It is in giving, not in seeking gifts,  
We find our quest.  
Whatever be thy longing or thy need,  
That do thou give.  
So shalt thy soul be fed, and thou, indeed,  
Shalt truly live.

—M. E. Russell.

## THE CREATION OF THE EARTH.

CORA ELM, Oneida.

Some of the old Indians believe that for a long time the human race lived in the clouds while this earth was all covered with water and only animals existed.

One old woman who lived in the clouds had a beautiful, charming daughter, who was held in seclusion.

This daughter was sent down to the earth because she committed a sin. When the animals saw her floating from the clouds they had a council and considered the best way to protect themselves from this extraordinary being.

They decided that they would be able to protect themselves better on land than on water. Whichever one could hold the heaviest weight on his back was to be chosen to form the basis of the land.

Different ones were given a trial to prove their strength. The turtle proved to be the strongest.

All the animals helped to construct the land on his back by bringing earth, rocks, and other material from the bottom of the sea. In a few days they had constructed a small island, and by this time the woman arrived. They found her so delightful that they decided to enlarge the island, so that more of her race might inhabit it.

Some of her race were very curious to know what became of her, so they came down to earth and found it better living on land than in the clouds.

Play the game within the rules.



## The Carlisle Arrow

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

### Twenty-five Cents Nearly

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.

### RULE OF THE GAME.

The man that keeps good-natured,  
By misfortune undismayed,  
Is the man that comes out winner  
When the final hand is played;  
There is e'en a certain triumph  
That compels respect complete  
In the way a real sportsman  
Takes his dose of stern defeat.  
— Washington Star.

### LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new Nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men were created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of the war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who have given their lives that that Nation might live.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this; but, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will very little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain,—that the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of Freedom,

and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

### Well and Happy in Her Country Home.

Lillian Porterfield writes from Downingtown, Pa., the following letter to one of her teachers: "This letter leaves me well and happy. I have gotten along really well with my studies. I finished reading the 'Merchant of Venice' the other evening, and enjoyed every bit of it; I finished 'Ivanhoe' and 'Sir Launfal' some time ago.

"I have the kitchen work here at Miss Edge's, and I enjoy it. I am getting a lot of new ideas to help in my own home when I leave in June. I hope I shall be able to make my father's home as comfortable as I wish.

"I have done several pieces of fancy work and enjoy doing it. I have just finished a table cloth for Miss Edge. Now I am starting two towels for myself. I find lots of odd moments when I am not at my lessons, and so I sew whenever I can.

"Give my best wishes to my classmates, the Juniors, and also to the Seniors whom I know."

### Bishop Darlington Preaches.

All the members of the Episcopalian Church attended the confirmation service at St. John's parish Sunday evening. Bishop Darlington preached a fine sermon. He said we are all like Dr. Jeckyl and Mr. Hyde, that we have two natures, the good and the bad, the one more used wins out, and we become good or bad according to the practice of either.

### THOUGHTS FOR DAILY LIFE.

In Life's small things be resolute and great  
To keep thy muscles trained; know'st thou  
when fate  
Thy measure takes? or when she'll say to thee  
"I find thee worthy, do this thing for me!"  
—Emerson.

The energy wasted in postponing until to-morrow a duty of to-day will often do the work.

—Orison Swett Marden.

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.

—Benjamin Franklin.

### GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

James Shemamy is taking lessons in carriage stripping.

Louis Brown is working at the Western Union in town.

Miss Mary Cronin, of Des Moines, Iowa, is the guest of Mrs. Brown.

Miss Hart is going to teach some of the girls how to make worsted slippers.

Frances Dunbar writes from Cut Bank, Mont., that she is getting along very nicely.

The boys and girls spent a very pleasant afternoon on the skating pond last Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Fralic's mother and sister from York, Pa., paid them a short visit last week.

Marie LeSieur, who is at Rising Sun, Md., writes that she expects to be in for Commencement.

Simon Needham, of the Junior Class, gave a splendid essay on "Education" in the Auditorium last Monday.

If they keep up their good work, Captain Wheelock and his troop will receive some notice at the inaugural parade.

There will be a basketball game between the Freshman Class and the Business Department to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Reneker, instructor in the bakery, and some of his boys took a trip to Harrisburg last Saturday to visit the baker shops.

There was a large attendance at the Catholic meeting last Sunday evening. After the meeting a few boys signed a temperance pledge.

Fifteen of the Pueblo Indians from New Mexico are in Washington, D. C., on business. They expect to visit Carlisle before returning to their homes.

A message of appreciation for pleasant associations while at Carlisle was received from Mr. A. E. Attaquin, who is now living at Gay-head, Mass.

In a letter we learn that Paul Baldeagle, who is under the Outing at Quarryville, Pa., gave an address on "The Indian" at Lancaster last Wednesday afternoon.



### THE INVINCIBLES' RECEPTION.

"Nothing Attempted, Nothing Gained."

The last of the series of receptions given each year by the literary societies was held last Friday evening in the Gymnasium.

The patronesses were Mrs. Harry Weber, Mrs. Wallace Denny, Mrs. Glenn S. Warner, and Mrs. Claude M. Stauffer. Opposite these names, heading the third page on the program was the sentiment:

You come in such a time as if propitious fortune took a care to swell our tide of joy to its full height.

The decorations were simple and tasteful, one feature consisting of the word "Invincible," set in different-colored lights facing the entrance and giving to the place an air of geniality and welcome.

The first prize for the two-step was a large cake, won by Scholastica Madbear and Clement Vigil; Tressa Martell and Joel Wheelock carried off honors for the second prize. The first prize for the waltz was won by Pearl Bonser and Elmer Busch; second by Dora Poodry and Hiram Chase.



### NOTES ABOUT EX-STUDENTS.

Louis Charles Aragon is now living in Kemmerer, Wyo.

Fred Gredron writes from Republic, Wash., that he is living on his farm.

George Kishketon, who was a pupil at Carlisle several years ago, sends greetings from McCloud, Okla.

John Bastian, Class '10, writes from Tacoma, Wash., that he is working at his trade of carpentering.

William Yankee Joe, who was a student here a few years ago, is now a fireman on the Great Northern Railway.

Through a letter we learn that Michael La Fernier, one of our ex-students, who was married last spring, is living on his farm near Ashland, Wis.

From William Aragon, Kemmerer, Wyo., comes this message: "I think of Carlisle as the great home of the Indians. I hope to see the place again at no distant day."

Andrew Herne, who is living at his home at Hogsburg, N. Y., writes to a friend: "I am working on my

father's farm and doing well. The little ARROW and I always have a pleasant hour to ourselves once a week."

Jacob Twin, who has been working in Altoona for the last nine months, left for his home near Omaha, Neb., a week ago Wednesday, where he has already secured employment from the Union Pacific Railroad.

Superintendent Friedman has received the following letter from Malcolm Clark, an ex-student now living at Browning, Mont. "I thank you for your Christmas greeting. I am always pleased to hear from Carlisle and I certainly am proud that I can claim a place on her roll as a former student. I really think the school has done more for the good of the Indian than any other institution of its kind ever has."

In a letter to Superintendent Friedman from Lewis A. Thompson, Indian Wells, Ariz., he has this to say of himself: "I want to let you know how I am getting along in my work as assistant to the Missionary, Mr. W. R. Johnston, at Indian Wells. I often think of Carlisle and I am trying to live as she taught me while there and also while under the Outing System at Delaware, N. J., with Mr. J. E. Albertson. I have put myself into God's hands and am trying to live a Christian life."



### Catherine Tekakwitha Notes.

Mass last Sunday morning was celebrated by Father Stock, who spoke of the manner in which the holy season of Lent should be observed.

The meeting of the Holy Name Society was called to order by Robert Bruce. Vespers of the Holy Name were recited and an edifying program rendered.



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

The Associations held a union meeting in the Y. M. C. A. room, which was led by Benedict Cloud.

After a few hymns and a reading from the second chapter of the book of Galatians, the meeting was left with Mr. Winfield Goundag, a young Chinaman, who is a student at Conway Hall. He gave us a very interesting account of the history of China. He also had with him, a friend, the secretary of a very large organization in China.

### GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

The boys on the first farm are busy cutting corn.

Miss Mamie Rose, that was, is now Mrs. Dennis Cabay.

A metal ceiling is being put into the girl's assembly hall.

Pearly Clark, who is working at Altoona, Pa., was a visitor here Saturday.

Last Saturday afternoon quite a number of boys took a walk to the mountains.

A number of small boys have signed to go into the country with the first party.

The different troops are drilling on the new method suggested by military men from Washington.

We are glad to hear that a number of the Outing students will be with us during Commencement week.

Robert Bruce has organized a cornet quartet which will play at some of the exercises during Commencement week.

Mr. Collins and Mr. Lamason are working on a new set of plans and blueprints to be used in the masonry department.

The first Outing party leaves in April. Some of the boys are making plans and looking forward with pleasure to that time.

Miss Yoos and the Senior girls who are detailed to the dressmaking department began work on the graduating dresses last Monday.

William Garlow, President of the Senior Class, went to Mechanicsburg a few days ago and gave an address at the Presbyterian Church. Clement Hill, who accompanied him, sang a solo.

Miss Marian Blair, of Dickinson College, entertained her Bible Class, the Sophomore and Freshman girls, at her home in town last Saturday afternoon. The girls report a delightful time.

Salem Moses, one of our ex-students, who is located at Erie, Pa., writes that he is working at the trade of blacksmithing. He adds that he expects to visit Carlisle at Commencement time.



## INDIANS MUCH IN THE NEWS NOW-A-DAYS.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.

"Not for several years past," said a close observer of American affairs recently, "has the American Indian filled so much newspaper space as he does now. There seems to be a widespread revival of interest in the Indians and their affairs. Many tribes are figuring in the news. The interest has extended even to sporting matters, for there were three Indians in the American team which set out from New York the other day to win honors for America in the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, and 'Big Chief' Meyers, catcher of the New York National League team, is one of the most prominent baseball players of the year."

A glance over recent newspaper files seems to bear out these observations. Apaches, Sioux, Navajos, Osages, Cherokees, Arapahoes, Shoshones and members of other tribes have attracted attention recently from writers and readers. Here are some of the headlines of the "stories" referring to Indians:

Apaches Still Prisoners—Only Six of the Tribe Ever Fought United States, But All Held in Bitter Captivity—Land Rights the Cause."  
"Would Move Apaches to Old Home."  
"Indians Sue For Divorces."  
"Farming Attracts Indians."  
"Indians Aid Themselves."  
"Seek Riches of Indians."  
"Reject Osage Oil Leases."  
"Sioux Indians Go Shopping."  
"Would Oust Navajo Indians."

The case of the Apaches is the theme of one of the most interesting of these reports. Twenty-six years ago, after bitter warfare, marked by frightful barbarity and cruelty on the part of the Indians and by ruthless severity by the whites, the Apache warriors, with their women and children, surrendered to the United States troops. Since that time they have been held in captivity, first in Florida and Alabama, and since 1894 in Oklahoma.

A new generation, guiltless of the terrible deeds of blood and fire, has arisen, and it is proposed to transfer the Apaches now held on the Fort Sill Military Reservation, in Oklahoma, to their old home on the Mescalero Apache Reservation in New Mexico. Some of the Apaches came from New Mexico and those who de-

sire to return to that State may be sent there. A bill to that effect was passed recently by the United States House of Representatives.

Passions of a quarter of a century ago have died down. The tomahawk and the scalping knife, the rifle and the firebrand no longer bring death and desolation to the isolated farmsteads and ranches and mining camps of the southwestern United States, but the older residents of New Mexico and Arizona still recall with horror the old, bad, red days of the Apache chiefs Colorado, Geronimo, and Cochise. However, for the most part, they are willing to have the remnants of the captive Apaches settled on their old reservation.

Their recollections of death and destruction are not what has stood in the way of the return from exile of the Apaches.

The stumbling block has been the fact that when the Apaches shall be returned to their source of origin their land in Oklahoma should rightfully revert, according to agreement with the Indians, to the Kiowa, Comanche and Kiowa-Apaches, by whom it was ceded to the United States on condition that such action shall be taken "when it shall no longer be used for the above purpose (the settlement of the Apaches), unless it shall have been purchased outright in the meantime by the United States."

White men have their eyes longingly on these lands, as they have on others belonging to Indian tribes. A notable instance in point is that of the Navajos, one of the proudest and most interesting of all American aboriginal families. "It may not be long," says a recent report, "before the proud tribe that has so well preserved its identity will be swallowed by civilization, as other tribes have been. The initial movement for the opening of the Navajo Reservation to settlement has been taken in a memorial which the legislature of New Mexico has sent to the President and Congress, and the officials of Utah and New Mexico, which are also involved, and powerful private interests will undoubtedly help.

"The Navajo reservation contains about 2,300,000 acres. As the tribe numbers less than 2,000 members, according to the best figures obtainable, this would give about 1,200 acres apiece to them. It is declared that this allotment is unjust, because

white citizens could not take up so much public land. It is declared also that the new State has been handicapped because of large reservations of land in it by Federal officials on account of forests and minerals. Similar conditions exist in Arizona.

"The reservation is known to be rich in minerals. White men who have been at the Government station tell of gold and silver ornaments they have seen among the Navajos and of tales of large deposits that have been worked by the Indians in their crude way. Many white men have tried to get permission to prospect and develop the mines, but they have met with stern refusal. Some prospectors who have ventured within the reservation limits in search of gold have disappeared, and cowboys have told of seeing Navajos wearing their clothing. There is also much land that might be turned to agriculture. Many opportunities are offered for building dams to irrigate what is now desert country, and the soil will yield bountifully.

"The Navajos will not let themselves be dispossessed willingly. They are regarded by men who know Indians as the proudest tribe in the country. They have kept to themselves in all the years of invasion by white men, and there have been few intermarriages. They practice agriculture to an extent and have many arts, as is shown in the highly prized blankets made by their squaws. They are averse, however, to progress."

(Continued in next issue.)



## TRUTHS WORTH KNOWING.

A great nation is made only by worthy citizens.

We must not take too narrow a view of public life.

Learning is not wisdom any more than cloth is clothes.

Wise men learn more from fools than fools from the wise.

A handful of common sense is worth a bushel of learning.

No toil, no hardships can restrain ambitious men inured to pain.

Our one supreme object should be to raise the tone of our citizenship.

The noblest principle in education is to teach how best to live for one's country.