

The Carlisle Arrow

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER EDITED AND PRINTED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL
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CHRISTMAS CELEBRATED WITH CHEER BY CARLISLE INDIANS.

Uncle Sam Provides Entertainment, a Big Dinner, and Presents to All.—Christmas-Morning Music a Feature of the Observance.

Uncle Sam provided bountifully for the students of the Carlisle Indian School during this Christmas season, and Wednesday and Thursday of last week were crowded with events which gave pleasure and a real Christmas feeling to the Indians. There was a giant Christmas tree with gifts for every one, a fine entertainment, a hearty dinner with good things to eat, the exchange of gifts between the students themselves, and many minor events of interest.

Christmas Eve Entertainment by Student Body.

On Wednesday evening in the Auditorium a splendid entertainment was given by the student body. The band was seated on the platform and played some stirring pieces. There was fine singing by the entire school of Xmas songs, led by the orchestra, which showed the gratifying progress which the students are making in the music department. Each of the classes then gave a number in the form of a recitation or dialogue. The following was the program of the evening:

Selection.....	Band
A Christmas Telephone.....	
.....Olive Standing Bear, Normal Dept.	
A Christmas Carol.....	
.....Josephine Sawatis, No. 4	
Song—Christmas Greeting.....	School
Another Visit of St. Nicholas.....	
.....Edward Young Thunder, No. 4½	
A Christmas Tree.....	Francis Bresette, No. 5
Song—Out From the Shadows.....	School
Quotations.....	Six Girls, No. 6
Selection From the Other Wise Man.....	
.....Myra Lonechief, No. 7	
Jest 'fore Christmas.....	
.....Francis McMahon, No. 8	
Song—There's a Wonderful Star.....	School
Christmas Eve.....	Norman Thompson, No. 9
Christmas Chimes.....	Evelyn Springer, No. 10
Selection.....	Band
Essay—The Way to Spend Christmas.....	
.....Belle Peniska, No. 11	

Christmas Joy.....	Thomas Sheldon, No. 12
A Christmas Carol.....	Minnie O'Neal, No. 13
What is Christmas—The Night of the	
Nativity.....	Hazel N. Skye, No. 14
The Three Ships.....	Mary Greene, Business Dept.
Song—Oh Christmas Bells, Ring Out.....	School

Supt. Friedman Extends Season's Greeting.

At the close, Superintendent Friedman spoke briefly, commenting on the program, and drawing some valuable and helpful lessons from the Christmas season. He spoke of the ample way in which the season is celebrated here, and wished the students and their people a merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.

Giant Christmas Tree and Presents for All.

The students then marched to the Gymnasium, which was brilliantly illuminated, and in the center of which was a fine big tree, reaching above the trusses, lighted with many electric lights and decorated attractively. It brought cheer to the great hall. Around it, in large bundles, were the Christmas presents. These were handed out by troops. There was a present from the school for every student. These took the form of useful articles, such as stationery, books, wearing apparel, pictures, etc. The students were enthusiastic and showed it. As they marched out each boy and girl was given a bag of candy, nuts, and fruit.

Christmas Music that Was Inspiring.

At midnight a chorus composed of students sang many beautiful Xmas carols. They visited each of the buildings and sang in front of the Superintendent's house. Early Thursday morning before daylight a choir from the Evangelical Church of Carlisle, where Rev. Kennelly is pastor, came to the school and, taking their position on the band stand,

they sang beautifully and with wonderful effect many Christmas carols. At this same hour the trombone quartette from the Indian School Band, under the leadership of Director Stauffer, played most effectively in the high tower of the First Lutheran Church. Their playing was inspiring and was easily heard by those living in the town.

Students Experience Joys of Gift-Making.

On Thursday morning the Indians went to church. Later there were also distributed in the various dormitories the many presents which the students had given to each other. There were over ten large clothes baskets full for the girls alone. These presents were all in addition to those presented to every student by the school.

At noon the whole school sat down to a delicious dinner which had been prepared under the direction of Quartermaster August Kensler. The new dining hall, which is a remarkable improvement over the old dingy room, was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with evergreens. After singing grace the students entered heartily into the business at hand. The members of the faculty waited on the tables, which were already well stocked, and saw to it that the chicken was carved and served and the students' wants attended to.

The following constituted the menu:

Chickens Roasted with Filling	
Giblet Dressing	
Irish Potatoes	Jersey Sweet Potatoes
Corn	Peas
	Celery
	Cranberry Sauce
Assorted Cakes	Pies
	Bananas
Tea	Coffee

A Recipe for Character Building.

Every time you hold yourself rigorously to the task that is appointed to you for the time, definitely attend to it and carry it through with concentrated attention, you are adding to your power to resist temptation.

—Henry Churchill King

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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.

DOING THINGS FOR THE INDIANS.

Commissioner Sells of the Indian Bureau proposes a thorough investigation of the relations of the Government and the spoilers to the Indians of the country. It is promised that the study will go far enough into the past to develop the truth about the administration of the national trusteeship for the aborigines.

There will be found very grave difficulties in reopening old Indian affairs. The despoilers of the Indians for many years conducted their most important operations in Washington. Moral or otherwise—and their performances were largely otherwise—they enjoyed all too generally the sanction and countenance of law. The laws were very frequently such as should not have been passed. Many were in violation of treaties with the Indians. Many were, in effect, legalizations of outrageous projects in loot. But they were made the law of the land, and in a day of quickened conscience it will be impossible to put affairs back in the status they occupied before the wrongs were done. The Indian eggs have been scrambled, and all the King's horses and all the King's men will not unscramble them.

This is not by way of discouragement to the good intentions and high hopes of Commissioner Sells. He will get done a very great deal of good. He is one of the best administrative officers brought into the Government's business under the present Administration. He was a long time one of the most successful United States district attorneys in the country, and knows Government procedure, as well as the law, very thoroughly. He is not undertaking in blind enthusiasm a task of which he knows nothing.

The greatest service to the Indians will be done, in the wide swing of

events, in helping them to free themselves from Government supervision; in making them good citizens exactly like other good citizens. People who know the West, as too few enthusiasts in behalf of Indian reform do, know that there are many thousands of splendid citizens of full and part Indian blood, who operate good farms, live in excellent houses, maintain and patronize public schools, and are leading people in their communities. There never has been any race prejudice against the Indian. He rather readily assimilates with the rest of the population.

To care well for what the Indian yet has left of his wonderful estate, to help him to adjust himself to the new relationship in which he will be most useful to both himself and the community at large, is the thing that will best serve the Indian. Commissioner Sells makes clear that he has all this in mind, and if he succeeds as well as his experience and abilities should forecast, he will make his administration a bright spot in Indian history. — *Washington Times*.



MRS. HOXIE WILL DESIGN STATUE OF INDIAN CHIEF.

Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, wife of Brig.-Gen. Richard L. Hoxie, retired, has been commissioned by the Legislature of Oklahoma to design a full-sized statue of Sequoiah, the Indian chief, to be placed in the statuary hall at the Capitol at Washington. Sequoiah was under General Braddock in colonial times, and served him with faithfulness and ability. For many years he lived in what is now the State of Oklahoma, inventing the Indian alphabet which is still in use. The bill fixing upon Sequoiah as one of the two representatives of Oklahoma in statuary hall was introduced in the Legislature of that State by an Indian member.

Mrs. Hoxie is the pioneer woman sculptor of the United States, and Washington contains three specimens of her skill. In Farragut Square stands the figure of Admiral Farragut, which she made by commission from Congress. In the Capitol are her statues of Lincoln and Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa. She is a native of Madison, Wis., and studied art for a number of years at Rome and Paris. For some time her home has been in this city. — *Exchange*.

THE WORLD AKIN.

Up in the northwestern corner of New York State a delver into the lore of the past the other day opened some graves. They were the graves of Seneca Indians, made soon after that fine tribe had had its first contact with white men.

The delver first came to an inverted kettle of copper, about the size of a tea kettle. Evidently this kettle had been inverted to keep the seepage of the rains and melted snows from descending upon and destroying the remains beneath.

The size of the inverted kettle, had, however, eaten away all traces of the little form. But in a tiny casket of baked clay, securely wrapped in bark, some of those fibers still remained, were proofs that the grave had been that of a baby. For there, carefully preserved, were two small dolls carved of bone and a necklace of beads strung on a copper wire.

Some sorrowing parent had wrapped the still form of the loved pappoose in bandages of finery, laid it gently in the hollowed earth, placed over it the protecting kettle and alongside had put the little one's pet toys to keep it company on the journey to the happy hunting grounds.

After all those years it still seems almost a sacrilege to disturb a spot once hallowed by a mother's tears.

Across the centuries the touch of nature reaches to make the world akin. — *Minneapolis News*.



Carlisle Ex-Students Heard From.

The *Fort Totten Review* has the following interesting items concerning former students of the Carlisle Indian School:

Daniel Plant, class of 1910, who has spent the last two years at Carlisle, is employed with the carpenters in construction work.

Clemence Latrail, class of '08, is the assistant in the laundry. She has spent the last three years in Carlisle.

We notice in an item in *The Nevada American*, an interesting and newsy paper printed by the Carson Indian School, that Lillian E. Porterfield, who graduated from Carson in 1908 and finished her education during the next four years at Carlisle, is now employed as seamstress at the Greenville Indian School, at Greenville, California.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER WILL STOP GRAFTING.

"Attorneys" and "Guardians" for Indians in Oklahoma Will be Prosecuted.

The reign of graft in Indian affairs must end. That is the edict of Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, business man, lawyer, banker, public office holder, and above all a red-blooded, two-fisted fighting man.

Ruling over the affairs of a fast-dying people, who own \$900,000,000 worth of the richest grazing, oil, and mineral land of the West, Sells has determined that the Indians shall no longer be the prey of a vast group in whom the spirit of graft was rampant—"carrion," he calls them.

The heartless grasping of "attorneys" and "guardians" administering the estates of Indian children called most strikingly to Sells' attention the need of reform, and a quick one. While white children's estates are ordinarily settled at a cost of only three per cent, the average price on Indian children's estates has been 20 per cent. These children are the richest average children in the country; their properties often are \$50,000; and frequently the entire amount has been grafted by the unscrupulous.

"I am going to put a few of these men in the penitentiary as an object lesson," Sells declared, "and I'll see that some more go if there is a continuance of this ruthless raiding of Indians."

He feels that Oklahoma has had graft stamped into its very nature. Now he is working toward a complete reorganization of the Indian affairs system, so that the 300,000 Indians may have a fair treatment, so that their lands—the only grazing lands—shall yield more cattle and more returns.

New leases of Indian lands to cattle kings, oil operators, and miners will be at new figures. No more will the rich fields of the Osages go at \$3 an acre; hereafter they will command \$50 or more. This is only part of the ambitious program of this man who directs holdings vaster than the steel corporation. His is a constructive idea.

The defective cattle and sheep of the Western ranges owned by Indians are being wiped out and replaced by sturdier strains under Sells' direction. He is opening up these

lands to profitable investment instead of to grafters.

He is seeking to upbuild the strength and education of the remaining Indians. Thirty-four industrial schools for Indian children are now under his care, and there are likely to be more before his regime is ended. Irrigation lands, too, are opening rapidly. Many of the Indians are having their opportunity to cultivate these places, but heretofore they have been sent in without proper equipment. Sells proposes that this system shall end, and that the Indians shall have the same opportunity that the white men have.

The job of Indian Commissioner, with him, is a business proposition. He answered an altruistic call when he took the proposition, for he had retired from active business, and had planned to settle down in Texas, the State he has lived in ever since he left Iowa after a brilliant career as a United States attorney.

Secretary Lane let it be known that he wanted a man of ability, not a job-seeker, a man of red blood and purpose, not a weakling. He heard of Sells and his fight against pension grafters in the Middle West, and he found that Sells was indeed a regular fighting man, with ability, altruism, enthusiasm. And that's how today Secretary Lane has a man on the job of Indian affairs fourteen hours a day, and that's why a new era is dawning in Oklahoma and the other Indian States.—*United Press Correspondent.*



SHERMAN EXECUTES FINE PRINTING.

A Former Carlisle Student is Instructor in this Trade.

A very attractive Christmas book has been received from the print shop of Sherman Institute in California, where it was executed by the students of the printing department.

The book is attractively gotten up and the mechanical execution shows much progress in printing.

The instructor in printing at Sherman Institute is Joseph Porter, who obtained his education at Carlisle and learned the printing trade in the Carlisle Printing Office. The Sherman print shop has from time to time issued some very excellent work, which reflects credit on the teaching and the students.

VOTES FOR INDIANS.

Movement Under Way in Canada to Grant Enfranchisement.

The question of making it easier for the Indians to obtain full Canadian citizenship by the removal of the present onerous conditions which must be complied with before an Indian can be enfranchised, is one that will be taken up by the department of Indian affairs with a view to having the necessary legislation passed, according to the Canadian papers. Less than 1000 Indians have ever been enfranchised in Canada since the government first took them under its care, but at the present time there are fully 1000 occupying positions of all sorts in Toronto, Montreal, Brantford and other cities and towns in Ontario and Quebec. In the east particularly many of the Indians have been leaving the reserves and living the life of their white neighbors. It is felt to be a real hardship that it should be so difficult for them to become franchised.

Any Indian who has property in his own right outside the reserves sufficient to entitle him to go on the voters' list can be enrolled and vote except in New Brunswick and British Columbia. Those who have not such property cannot become enfranchised and secure the vote in less than six years. They must first get an allotment in the reserve, and then transfer this back and take their money. In some cases the reserve has disappeared and no allotment can be made. When the full enfranchisement is secured it not only gives the right to vote but also removes the several civil disabilities under which the Indians live, such as the inability to buy liquor.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*



The Fort Totten School Opens With Many Improvements.

The *Fort Totten Review* contains the interesting news that work on the boiler house has progressed sufficiently to permit opening of school. The *Review* indicates that the power house will be a model one, and that in addition a new hospital is being erected and other valuable improvements made. The Fort Totten School has always done good work, and these improvements in the plant will, without doubt, increase the efficiency of instruction as well as improve the domestic and household arrangements.

THE ACTION OF THE OSAGE COUNCIL.

The Osage council, through its recent ratification of the awards for leases, took a long step toward establishing public confidence in the management of the affairs of the tribe through the council.

There has been a deal of scandal during the past ten years arising through the conduct of the tribal policy by the council and there has always been an odor of suspicion about the granting of leases. In fact this is the only lease granted in sixteen years with the single exception of the few tracts leased last January, which has not been tainted with the aroma of bribery and corruption. It is the only lease executed in a long time where the Indian got the full value of this land, where he went into it in possession of all the facts, and where he was not bamboozled or deceived through the chicanery and the smooth methods of grafters and promoters.

The Osage council is to be congratulated that every one of its members resisted tremendous and unusually insidious and rather attractive pressure to turn down the bids and start all over again. For some weeks there has been a smart campaign going on among the Indians and many of them listened to the songs of the serpent. But in the end, when the entire transaction was laid right openly before them, when the cards were face up on the table, the members of the council resisted all attempts to thwart the expressed will of a majority of the tribe and came right up like men and voted for approval of the bids.

Not in sixteen years has the Osage Indian given greater evidence of his progress and of his capacity to take care of his own affairs. It demonstrates that the day of the parasites who have fattened and grown rich through farming the Indian to this, that or the other combination has passed, that the Indian has waked up to a sense of what is coming to him, and that he is going to get what is coming to him and that he is capable of doing this without outside interference. This is emphasized when you consider that eight of the ten members of the council are full-bloods.

To Superintendent Carroll of the Osage agency much praise should be

given for his earnest efforts to keep down the bars so that the tribe could have all information possible connected with the award and the nature of the bids. Mr. Carroll is one of the most valuable men in the Indian service of the government and he deserves all that can be said of him. He has the implicit confidence of the Indians, and this is tribute enough to his sterling honesty and to his devotion to duty.—*Tulsa (Okla.) World.*

TO TEACH INDIANS FARMING.

Model Farm Part of the Plan in Pacific States.

In connection with the new plan for administering Indian affairs the Department will ask an appropriation from the present Congress with which to establish model farms on all of the reservations, where agricultural pursuits are practicable, says the *Portland Oregonian*. It is planned to place these farms in the hands of expert agriculturists and horticulturists who will instruct the Indians in all branches of farming.

The Department already has taken steps to deprive the Indian landowners of direct control of the money derived from renting their holdings to the white settlers by requiring that this money be held in trust by the Indian Commissioner, to be turned over to the Indians for such improvements as are deemed advisable.

This order was made to suppress the leasing system on reservations and to compel the Indian to cultivate his own land.

MANY INDIANS NOW SELF-SUPPORTING

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—Ten per cent of the Indians of Canada are not now self-supporting, according to the report of Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott, deputy Minister of Indian affairs. The department is directing its efforts towards eliminating entirely the item of public expense in maintaining the redskins.

Ontario and Quebec Indians are wholly self-supporting and of a good and industrious type. In the West on the Blackfoot reserve the Indians commenced farming only a year ago and have just reaped their first crop of 60,000 bushels of grain. In 1910 they sold part of their reserve and, with the money received, began farm-

ing by modern methods, including the use of the best agricultural machinery.

In a few years it is hoped the western Indian will be as much self-supporting as those in the east.—*Montreal (Que.) Star.*

CONSIDERS INDIAN TROUBLE CLOSED.

General Scott Tells of Closing Chapter in a Report to Secretary Garrison.

Washington, Dec. 9. — General Hugh L. Scott, who prevented what might have been a considerable Indian war in New Mexico, has written to Secretary Garrison describing the closing chapter of the negotiations, drawing a pathetic picture of the condition of the Indians and attributing the trouble to gossip. General Scott said:

"The situation north is absolutely clear. The prisoners were told to apologize to Major MacLaughlin and their agent and have done this. Our parting was most pathetic when they left for Santa Fe to report to the judge. They declared that they would have died before surrendering if approached in any other way, but they each and every one thanked me for causing their minds to be changed for their own good, and all say that they will go back home when released to lead different lives. They are thoroughly softened, but they are poor, ignorant creatures who are easily handled if it is done in a sympathetic, kindly way, with force underneath which they all respect.

"The contact of civilization with these people is too hard for them and there is so much misunderstanding between the two races in which the Indian, who in the main is reasonable and well-intentioned, always gets the worst of it.

"The state of terror of the agency and throughout the San Juan Valley is now over. It was the result almost altogether of lies and gossip, carried about by Indians and white men. There is no sore spot left anywhere to break out later and I feel safe in saying that the incident is over and done with."

Nor deem the irrevocable past,
As wholly wasted, wholly vain,
If rising on its wreck, at last,
To something nobler we attain.

—*Longfellow.*