

# The Carlisle Arrow

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PRINTED DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR BY STUDENTS OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL

VOLUME ~~A~~ XI

CARLISLE, PA., SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

NUMBER 3

## OUTING STUDENT'S HAPPY LETTER.

Grace Maybe has entered high school at Freehold, N. J. Grace has the right spirit, as shown by the following letter. We are proud of Grace's progress.

90 SOUTH ST., FREEHOLD, N. J.,

July 4, 1914.

DEAR MISS JOHNSTON:—I am writing to let you know I was graduated from the grammar school. I am very anxious to take the high-school course. They have so many lovely lessons that I haven't decided what lessons to take. They have most everything, even agriculture. I certainly do hope nothing will prevent me from taking it, because I would like to graduate with the class I have always been with.

There were seventy of us in my class, the largest to graduate from the grammar school.

The county superintendent came and gave us our diplomas and made a speech which everybody enjoyed. I have taken my diploma down town to have it framed, so I can hang it in my room, and look at it whenever I want to.

My country folks gave me a white dress and white stockings and a pair of black pumps for graduating. I wore my white dress and white stockings to commencement. I had white pumps, so they gave me black pumps instead.

My country folks and I have just finished papering my room and putting down new matting.

When you were here my country father was nearly blind, but he has had two operations since then, so now he can see to read and do most everything else. My country father and country sister took me with them to New York the last time they went there. My country father had to stay in New York for about four days, but my country sister and I came home the same day. She took me around New York to Macy's and a whole lot of those stores. I saw the

Statue of Liberty and the highest buildings, etc. I had to look about four times before I could see the tops of them. I saw the large hippodrome which takes up a whole block.

I hope you will be here to see me soon.

I remain, yours truly,

GRACE MAYBE.



## ABOUT OUTING STUDENTS.

Nettie Kingsley and Theresa Lay had a profitable summer under the Outing at Noble, Pa.

Two faithful girls who "made good" in their country homes are Nettie Harbird and Mary Locke.

Rena Button will spend the winter with Mrs. Thomas Passmore, Chat-ham, Pa., where she will attend public school.

Peter Tarbell has been transferred to the home of John W. Tindall, of Hamilton Square, N. J., where he will attend the advanced schools. Peter's Outing record has always been above reproach.

Frances Roberts has again returned to the school after a year's outing in her old country home. She also spent the summer at Ocean City. Frances' check for wages due at the end of the summer exceeded that of any other girl.

Luther Jacobs lives with Mr. Charles O'Byrne, New Milford, Pa., where he works at the plumbing trade. His employer expects to find work for Luther in one of the large cities, where he may get more experience and better pay.

Thomas Montoya, living with William Balderston, Yardley, Pa., is a young man who is to be relied upon in taking the lead in farm work. He works on one of the most up-to-date farms under our Outing and is always contented and happy in his work. His success is due to his untiring efforts and his desire to learn and to please.

## THINK ON THIS.

Arthur D. Dean, School-Arts Magazine.

Learning to Do,  
Doing to Earn;  
Earning to Live,  
Living to Serve.



## THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

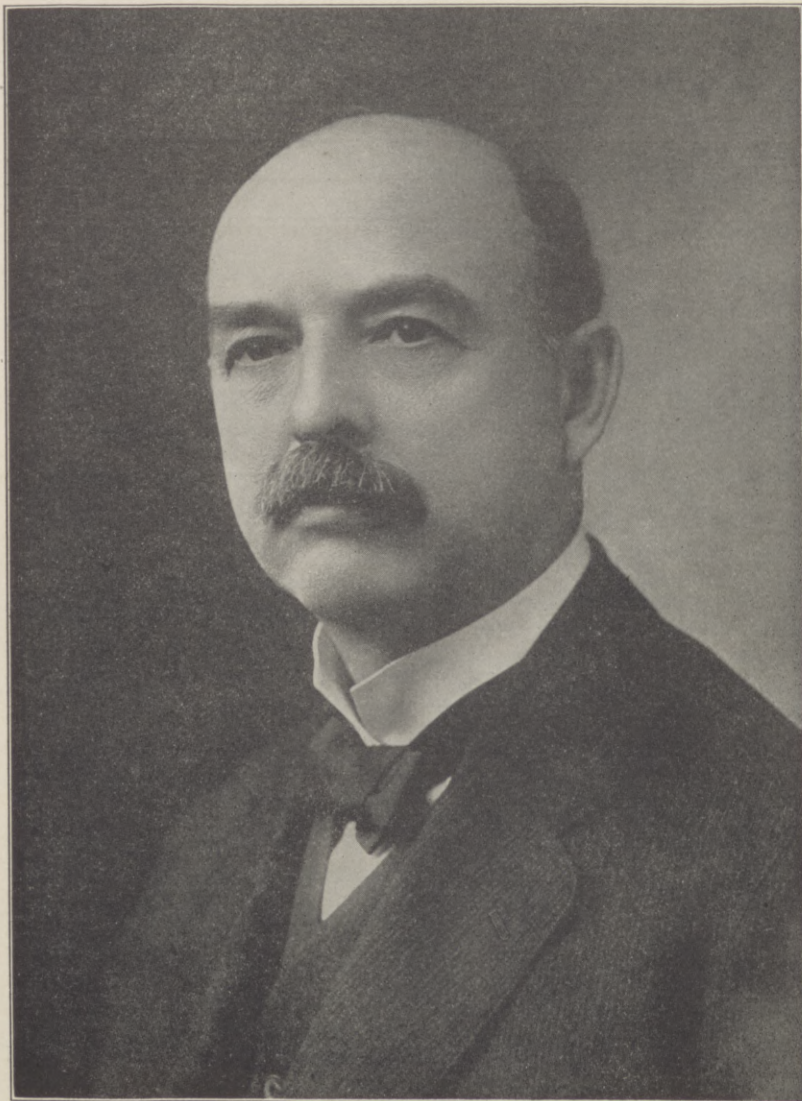
There come occasions in the life of a nation when the genius of some individual flares up in a blaze of inspiration lit by the fires of the soul itself, to find utterance in words that never die. Our language, like the language of all the virile nations, is rich in verse thus inspired whose rhythm is destined to thrill a whole people's pulses through all the generations.

To Francis Scott Key as he watched from a deck in Baltimore harbor the bombardment of Fort McHenry through that dark night a hundred years ago there came a noble vision—that vision of a flag that never shall be struck, seen "as it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam" above the unconquered ramparts.

It is true that "The Star-Spangled Banner," scribbled on the back of an old envelope which happened to be in the poet's pocket in the dawn of that Autumn morning, is not a perfect poem. But it is none the less an immortal poem. The passionate patriotism and the earnest religious feeling which always distinguished Key alike inspired it, and neither love of country nor love of God could have found a fitter occasion for its utterance.

Baltimore, where Key worked and died, does well to set aside this week to honor the centenary of the writing of what has by a common impulse become our national anthem. Such a celebration brings home to us Americans, wherever we may be, a strengthened sense of the imperishable heritage that our flag symbolizes and Key's verses help to preserve imperishable.—*Philadelphia Press.*





HON. CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs

#### A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

Carlisle was honored last Sunday by a visit from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Cato Sells.

Mr. Sells arrived early in the forenoon and immediately went upon a tour of inspection. The gardens, farms, kitchen, bakery, store-rooms, and, in fact, every department was inspected. Dinner-time found the Honorable Commissioner eating with the students a meal which he pronounced "very good."

In the evening Mr. Sells talked to the students and employees in the Auditorium. He was introduced by Mr. Lipps, who said in part: "Going

over to the Dining Hall, as is my usual custom at the Sunday dinner hour, I was greatly surprised to see Commissioner Sells eating at one of the tables. I am glad that Commissioner Sells came unexpectedly as he did, for he found us as we are, without preparation of any kind. And to-morrow, when he sees us in our working clothes and overalls, he will have more reasons to appreciate us than now, while we are enjoying the leisure hours of a Sunday afternoon."

IF each one of the Indians took his share of responsibility, Washington would not have to solve the Indian problem. — *Commissioner Sells.*

#### WHAT THE COMMISSIONER SAID.

##### The Pertinent Points Made During His Talk Which Impressed Student Reporters.

The great responsibility of your education rests with you.

It is the duty of *you*, and *you*, and *you*, to solve the Indian problem.

When you come to Carlisle, or any other school, your purpose must be to develop self-dependence.

You students should have the courage to go forward and be heroic for your race and your country.

The boy or girl who wants to make a success in life must have self-reliance and honesty of purpose.

I am speaking to you not as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but as one who wishes to do you good.

I was appointed Commissioner, not for my own advancement, but for the good that I can do for the Indian race.

Since I have been Commissioner my whole time has been spent in working for the welfare of the Indian race.

The world is watching the Carlisle students when they go out to see if they measure up to the advantages received while at Carlisle.

The only thing that makes it possible for me to endure the physical strain of official duties is the knowledge that you are doing well.

I believe the large majority of the white people do not begin to understand or appreciate, at their proper value, the abilities of the Indians.

I am giving my time, energy, and life for the welfare of the Indian. Do the best you can, become good citizens, and I will be well rewarded.

I do not believe that the Indian is a vanishing race; I repudiate that idea. On the contrary I believe him to be coming into his own, falling into line with the march of progress and making his presence felt.

The mere accomplishment of study and industrial work is not enough; we must use our knowledge to some purpose, or, like the farmer's new plow which was carefully housed but not used, it will rust and become useless to us.

The responsibility of the future of the whole Indian race rests upon you. It is a tremendous responsibility and unless you rise to the occasion and meet the requirements that the world hopes and expects that you shall, the Indian will be looked upon as a failure.



## GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS

Alvis Morrin, president of Class '14, has enrolled as a student at Haskell Institute.

Dr. Irvine's story proves the truth of the old adage, "It is never too late to learn."

The basis of language work for September in the Primary Department is on Nature Study.

We hope the boys will keep Dr. Irvine's lecture in mind and try to follow in his footsteps.

The band boys are very glad to see two of their musicians back again, Ovilla Azure and Kenneth King.

At the Standard Literary Society meeting, Norman Thompson gave a splendid talk on his trip to Niagara Falls.

Laura Merrival and Mary and Lillian Chief, of Pine Ridge, S. Dak., are among the latest arrivals at Carlisle.

William Winneshiek was a visitor through the schoolrooms in the departmental grades last Monday morning.

Elmer E. Bush, football captain and right guard of the Varsity, returned from his home in California last Sunday evening.

Dr. Irvine's story of his rise from the lowest walks of life to his present high standing should be an inspiration to every one of us.

Commissioner Sells visited a number of the schoolrooms last Monday and in each he had something kind to say to both teachers and pupils.

On the evening of the 9th the employees enjoyed a corn-roast in the Grove. Aside from the corn, the refreshments consisted of apples and frankfurters.

A party of tourists, fourteen in number, headed by Captain William A. Schall, 67th Pa. Regiment of Infantry during the Civil War, visited the school last Monday morning.

The literary societies convened for the opening meeting of the year in their respective halls last Friday evening. There was good attendance at each and a fine spirit manifested throughout.

At the closing of the Methodist Sunday school last Sabbath, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung in honor of celebrating the one hun-

dreth anniversary of that National hymn. While the audience were singing the flag was brought to the front.

Thirty-two girls left for the country last Saturday morning to stay out for the winter.

Mr. Lipps says that the boy or girl who comes here with the intention of taking his ease has come to the wrong place. But the boy or girl who comes to learn will never regret making the most of the opportunities offered him at Carlisle.



## ATHLETICS.

The football season formally opens to-morrow, when Albright College lines up against Captain Busch's team at 3 p.m. Next week Wednesday, Lebanon Valley College will meet our team here. These will be the only home games until the Saturday before Thanksgiving, when Dickinson will be played.

With the arrival of Captain Busch last Monday, football interest has increased, and as the old players are coming in one by one the prospects for a good team grow brighter every day. The squads were sent to the first and second training tables Tuesday, but no candidate is sure to be kept where he has been assigned. Merit will govern the selection of men, and every man will get all the consideration from the coaches to which his playing and conduct entitle.

The second team will play their first game next week Saturday with Mercersburg Academy.

Track supplies have been ordered and the cross-country boys will be called out soon. Quite a number who have suits are already at work. The annual race will be held as usual, with valuable prizes for the winners. No exercise is more healthful than cross-country running, and the boys who are not playing football should take up this form of exercise.



### Would You Boast About This?

A young man seeking a position with a reliable house never boasts of how many drinks he can take or how many cigarettes he smokes in a day. —*Exchange.*

## SATURDAY EVENING LECTURE TO THE STUDENT BODY.

We were fortunate in having with us last Saturday evening, Dr. Alexander Irvine, of New York City, who gave us an address on "An Irishman in the Land of the Indians."

Dr. Irvine reviewed his own remarkable career from early boyhood to the present. From adverse and discouraging environments, Dr. Irvine has risen, through his own efforts, to the eminent position in the literary world which he occupies today.

### NOTES OF THE LECTURE.

A young man should stand on his own feet and face the world with courage.

Young men, you must fight your way. Never give up hope, and play the game square.

I had my first square meal when I was fifteen; it consisted of baked potatoes without salt.

I am fifty-two years old, but I have the body of a panther yet, because I have never abused it.

It is not a matter of nationality for a person to succeed, but of the ambition in one's soul.

America looks to you boys and girls for the future success of the Indian. Do not disappoint her.

I did not wait for doors to open but I opened them by push and determination to get on in the world.

You belong to a noble race, but you must prove that you are resourceful and can be self-supporting.

The American people will pay more attention to an Indian, who is worth while than they will to a Yale graduate.

The Indian boys and girls have many more privileges and opportunities than have the majority of white boys and girls.

Learn to appreciate Carlisle and the rare opportunities offered here. Stand up like men and fight for the best that is in you; that is the only standard that satisfies.



THERE is one good feature about trying to show another something—we usually learn a thing or two ourselves. —*Exchange.*



## Commissioner Sells on the Possibilities of Indian Fairs

*To Superintendents:*

You should now be arranging for your Indian fair, and I desire to impress upon you my idea of the purpose and possibilities of these exhibitions.

I want these fairs so conducted as to open to the Indians the vision of the industrial achievements to which they should aspire. I want them to be an inspiration in arousing in the Indian a clear appreciation of the great opportunity before him for real industrial advancement.

The ownership of land always has been and always must be the principal basis of man's wealth. A wise development of the vast natural resources of the Indian reservations has tremendous possibilities. The Indian's rich agricultural lands, his vast areas of grass land, his great forests, and his practically untouched mineral resources should be so utilized as to become a powerful instrument for his civilization.

I hold it to be an economic and social crime, in this age and under modern conditions, to permit thousands of acres of fertile lands belonging to the Indians and capable of great industrial development to lie in unproductive idleness.

With keen appreciation of these conditions Congress in the current appropriation bill has made available for the Indians over \$600,000 as a reimbursable fund, and \$250,000 additional for general and specific industrial use, all for the purchase of stock and farm equipment, as well as about \$800,000 of the funds of the Confederated Bands of Utes for the civilization and support of those Indians.

I feel that a serious obligation rests upon me and upon every employee in the Indian Service to see that no effort is spared to make the most of the great opportunity which the Indian's property and the action

of Congress now presents to the Indian. It is my duty to require that every supervising officer, every superintendent, every farmer, every stockman and in fact every employee of the Indian Service meets this obligation in full measure.

The political conditions of the world will make the next few years a period of great prosperity for the American farmer. Let us see that the Indian with his broad acres is in truth an American farmer and that he properly participates in this unusual opportunity.

I desire that our Indian fairs this year be made the opening of an intelligent and determined campaign for the industrial advancement of the Indian. Let this year's fair mark the start of the Indian along the road, the purpose of which is self-support and independence—hereafter let your fair each year be a mile-stone fixing the stages of the Indian's progress toward that goal.

It is a primary duty of all superintendents to understand the Indians under their charge, to study the resources of the reservation for which they are responsible, its climate, the character of its land, the type of cattle owned by the Indians, their horses, their sheep, and their other stock.

With this information you should map out a comprehensive plan of campaign based on the conditions presented by your Indians. This plan should cover not only one year but a period of years, having in view an ever increasing number of able-bodied Indians farming better and more acres of land, the continual improvement of the live stock of the individual Indian and of the tribe, and the use of grazing, timber, and mineral lands with the greatest economical benefit.

This campaign should be under-

stood by the farmers, the stockmen, the industrial teachers and in fact all employees connected with industrial work on your reservation, and you should endeavor not only to procure their efficient aid in carrying out your plan, but also their personal interest and sympathetic cooperation. Let your fair this year be the place and time at which you will join in launching this live campaign for industrial betterment.

Former widespread negligence and mismanagement in the cultivation of the soil, the breeding of stock, and the handling of grazing land is no excuse for the continuance of such conditions, and they will not be permitted to exist on an Indian reservation during my administration.

Be continually at the fair yourself with your farmers and all of your industrial employees.

Let the exhibits emphasize in an impressive manner the difference between inferior and high grade agricultural products, and let them demonstrate in no uncertain way that greater profit results from raising the best and the most of everything produced on the farm or ranch. Encourage the Indian to take the progressive view. This should not be difficult where he has before him a clear object lesson such as is emphasized by placing his horses, cattle and sheep, his corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa and forage on exhibition in legitimate rivalry with those of his neighbor at the Indian fair.

The improvement of stock should be aggressively advocated and impressed upon the mind of every Indian farmer and stock-raiser. He should be brought to understand that the thousands of well bred bulls, stallions and rams were purchased during the last few months to do away with the evils of lack of sufficient and well

(Continued on Page 7).



OFFICE OF  
REGISTER OF THE TREASURY  
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

Hon. Cato Sells,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

September 1, 1914.

Dear Sir:

I have read with care and great interest your Circular Letter #896 on Indian Fairs.

The ownership and intelligent use of land are indeed fundamental economic principals. You have struck the fountain from which must flow individual and national freedom from ignorance and poverty.

I have heard you say that you have no "set policy". May I venture to say that you have what is far better; you have a "soul" in your activities. I am impressed with the fact that your vision of the Indian is not en masse but that it is broad enough to contemplate and comprehend the individual. What is all this work about? What is the conclusion of the whole matter? What is the conception of the future? What is the goal? If the whole business is not focalized in the development of a cheerful, competent and self-supporting individual, very little of real value to the Indian or the nation will result. It must not be forgotten that human growth comes from within, not from without. The Indian must be permitted and required to exercise himself.

I wish each Indian might know you personally and feel the enthusiastic touch of your intense interest in his welfare. I hope you may have the health, encouragement and support to continue the splendid work you have begun, for there is in the Indian character that intrinsic worth which will respond to opportunity and friendship in terms of growth, competency and good citizenship.

With my continued high regard and cordial best wishes, I remain,  
Very sincerely yours,

(signed) GABE E. PARKER.

(Hon. Gabe E. Parker, Register of the Treasury of the United States, who wrote this letter, is a distinguished Choctaw Indian. This copy of same may be of interest to you as an indication of the responsive sentiment among the Indians to Commissioner Sells because of the efforts he is making in their behalf.)



## 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.

#### HONEST WITH THE INDIANS.

In his less than two years' service as Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells, whose long residence in Iowa gives the State a claim upon him, has won a Nation-wide recognition for himself, and secured for the Government at Washington almost for the first time the regard of its Indian wards.

Mr. Sells has been able to do this by resorting to the very simple expedient of being honest with the Indians, and doing for them just what the Government has said it would do. Strange as it may seem, this is the first time a Commissioner of Indian Affairs or a National administration has found it worth while to be as prompt in fulfilling an obligation as in entering upon one.

The French, when they sold Louisiana Territory, left the American purchasers a legacy which has caused no end of embarrassment—the Indians as independent nations to be dealt with by formal treaty. The American soon accustomed himself to the forms, but he took what he wanted. The Indian, who had great respect for forms, never could understand American duplicity. To him the American always spoke with forked tongue.

The treaties with the Indians have been gathered and published in a single volume. It may be said with confidence that leaving out the merely formal ratification of existing friendly relations there is not one treaty that was negotiated in good faith by the United States. What Germany has done in Belgium would be merely incidental if compared with what this country has done in violation of formal treaty rights on every foot of Indian ground.

Mr. Sells is to be congratulated on discovering that honesty is the best policy, even in dealing with an Indian. The acclaim he is winning is the

measure of the essentially healthy tone of American public morals.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Leader.*



#### THE MONDAY CHAPEL EXERCISES.

Chapel exercises on Monday were in accord with the sentiment inspired by the anniversary of our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

In a brief review of the European war situation between the Allied Powers a hundred years ago and at the present time, Mr. DeHuff spoke of the great opportunities for the United States which have arisen out of the conflict, to encourage and promote peace, internal development, and national independence.

He said that in our own little world of Carlisle the same opportunities present themselves and we should avail ourselves of them, with the determination to maintain a high standard in every line of activity in which we are engaged.

James Welch gave an excellent declamation entitled, "Our Flag," and Marie Belbeck recited "Nauhaught, the Indian Deacon."



#### NOTES ABOUT EX-STUDENTS.

Keva Janis is in Conata, S. Dak.

Mamie Giard is attending high school in Fosston, Minn.

Chester Printup is now a sailor boy on the U. S. S. Virginia.

Edward Bresette is now attending the University of Wisconsin.

Cecelia Matlock sends greetings to Carlisle friends from Omaha, Nebr.

Elizabeth Keshena, Carlisle '11, is employed as a clerk at Pipestone, Minn.

William Perrine writes from Cut Bank, Mont., that he is working on his father's ranch.

We learn that Henry Red Owl has a good home and is doing well at Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Rose Whipper, Class '14, took advantage of the summer school which was held at Wesleyan College, Mitchell, S. Dak., to go on with her business education. She did so well that her work was highly commended by the teachers.

#### NOTES ABOUT OUTING STUDENTS.

BY THE OUTING MANAGER.

Clara Archambault will spend another year in her excellent country home with Mrs. W. W. Gayley, Chester, Pa. Clara has done some very neat sewing this summer.

Marie Belbeck has entered the Junior Class after her year's outing in Glenolden, Pa. Miss Schell, in whose family Marie lived, speaks highly of her work and progress.

Lucy Lane's country mother reports that Lucy has taken entire charge of the cooking and baking in their home this summer. A reliable authority states that Lucy's pies are delicious.

Margaret Pickett and Thamar Dupuis spent their summer in the Todd Hospital, Carlisle. Serving in the capacity of nurses, they gave excellent satisfaction. Thamar has returned to school to continue her academic work and Margaret will remain at the hospital, continuing her training.

The girls who will enjoy Miss Edge's home and teaching this winter are Evelyn Blackbird and Belle Pensiska. Evelyn has been in this home before, therefore knows what pleasure and profit is in store for her. We hope both girls will show by every action their appreciation for all this dear friend of the Indian girls has done.

Our seashore girls returned with the other girls on the 27th of August. Their merry, brown faces gave evidence that many happy hours had been spent in the water and on the beach, and from all reports work had its place as well as play with these seashore girls. Ella Fox, Amy Smith, Agnes White, and Matilda Chew spent the entire summer at Ocean City.

Mamie Mt. Pleasant's Outing was spent in the country near Fort Washington. Her country mother reported that it was a great comfort to her to have a girl who was not lonely because there were no other girls near. Mamie's spare moments were used in embroidering and enjoying the beautiful country. She evidently filled her mind with so many good things that there was no room for loneliness.



# COMMISSIONER SELLS ON THE POSSIBILITIES OF INDIAN FAIRS

(Continued from Page 4)

bred male stock and the inbreeding almost universal in the past. He should understand that in order to secure the best results the male stock must not only be improved but that the old and worse than useless male animals which have heretofore been so destructive to the Indian's success as a stock-raiser must be disposed of.

Every advantage must be taken of the opportunity to teach the Indian the importance of careful preparation of the soil, the necessity for the best quality of seed and the advantage of proper cultivation. The Indian should be made to clearly understand the waste which comes from the use of bad seed and poor cultivation.

Arouse enthusiasm and rivalry between the men, women and children by showing at the fair their native products, such as blankets, baskets, pottery, bead work, silver-smith work and lace, their vegetables and fruits of every kind and description, and between the women by showing the products of the home and the farm yard, including chickens, butter, eggs and canned fruit.

Conduct your fair so as to arouse interest in every form of agriculture and stockraising. Hold daily demonstrations of modern farming activities. Open a series of industrial meetings which will extend throughout the winter. See that the enthusiasm aroused grows and do not permit it to wane before the farming season next spring. Take the opportunity of the fair to ascertain what the Indians require in the way of farm equipment and stock raising needs and make your recommendations to the office during the winter in order that steps may be taken for their delivery to them in ample time

for the next season; and in this connection after you have started your campaign advise me fully of what you have done and what you propose to do.

Indian fairs should be as nearly as



HON. GABE E. PARKER (*Choctaw*)

Register of the United States Treasury and Former Principal of the Armstrong Male Academy

have their active cooperation. It is necessary that I require the highest efficiency and the greatest interest in these matters. I cannot and will not tolerate the failure of employees, through negligence or lack of interest, to furnish Indians, by example of precept, with proper incentive to industry and progress. If employees responsible for industrial betterments are not efficient and cannot produce results, they must be replaced by men who can and will. Inspectors, supervisors, and special agents are directed and required to make the most careful study of industrial conditions on every reservation visited by them and fully report to me what is being accomplished by each employee.

I have received a number of invitations to attend Indian fairs this year, and I am arranging to accept as many of these invitations as my other engagements will permit. I will be glad, by this coming together and the privilege of contact with the individual Indians and their families and the employees of the Service, to give encouragement and aid in aggressively starting an effective and continuous campaign for the industrial training of the Indian and the development of his property.

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner*.



## Society of American Indians Will Hold Conference.

The conference of the Society of American Indians will be held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., October 6th to 11th, 1914. All persons of Indian blood who can possibly attend this conference are urged to do so, as well as others interested in the Indians, to express their views on matters affecting race betterment.

practicable a counterpart of the white man's fair. Eliminate the Wild West features and the horse racing as much as possible. Remember that the campaign for the Indian's industrial development anticipates the passing of the Indian fairs in favor of the county and State fairs, where the Indian farmers on equal terms will compete with the white man.

In conclusion, I fully understand that the task presented is not an easy one. It is worthy of the steel of all capable and energetic employees in the Service who are ambitious to accomplish real things for the Indians and I feel that I have and will



NEWS NOTES ABOUT INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., awarded to David H. Markman, who completes his work for the Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Oklahoma next month, a scholarship for next year. This scholarship was awarded largely because of the unusually good work Mr. Markman has done in chemistry, and because of the further fact that he is of Indian blood.—*Guthrie (Okla.) Leader*.

Investigation by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, headed by Representative Charles D. Carter of Oklahoma, of fees paid to attorneys representing claimants for enrollment as Mississippi Choctaws and other tribes, revealed some of the largest prospective legal fees ever heard of.

Examination of witnesses by Mr. Carter developed that Cantwell & Crew, a law firm of St. Louis, appeared to have contracts with 9,558 Mississippi Choctaw claimants which would net attorneys' fees running up to \$6,370,000.

It was testified that the same firm has contracts with 2,300 other claimants representing \$1,800,000, or a total for this firm of \$8,170,000.—*New York Herald*.

Correction of an old abuse is attempted by the bill for the construction of a reservoir on the San Carlos Indian Reservation in Arizona, and for the bringing of suit for an adjudication of the claims along the Gila River to determine the rights of the Pima Indians and others. The Pimas had been entitled to sufficient water for working the soil. But in this case, as in so many other cases, the assumption of guardianship over the Indians by the United States resulted in the loss of old rights without securing new ones. For several years the waters of the Gila have been appropriated by settlers living above the reservation. To such an extent was this injustice carried that these Indians were reduced to poverty, and the Government had to aid them temporarily. But this was to substitute charity for justice, and the friends of these red men have been exerting themselves to restore to our wards their undoubted rights. An investigation by army engineers

demonstrated that the project of a reservoir was feasible, and those interested in the protection of Indians should urge their Congressman to support the bill to put this plan into effect.—*New York Post*.

A treaty dated 1797, sanctioned by the Senate and signed by the President, was successfully used by three Seneca Indians in the Supreme Court as a defense against the charge that they were illegally fishing in Eighteen-Mile Creek, says a Buffalo dispatch. The arrests were made by a deputy warden.

The case came before Justice Pooley on habeas corpus proceedings. Chief Kennedy produced the book containing the treaty which gave the Indians perpetual rights to fish and hunt in the section of the country where they were arrested.

Justice Pooley held that the treaty superseded the State laws and the Indians were released.—*Houston, (Tex.) Post*.



Indian Military Societies.

Under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, Alanson Skinner, who has devoted four or five years to studying the customs of the Menominees and the Plains-Cree Indians in northern Wisconsin, will visit Oklahoma this summer and will study the military societies and their ceremonials among the Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri tribes in that region. In August, Mr. Skinner will go to South Dakota and will live among the Sioux Indians for the rest of the summer. Mr. Skinner was adopted as a nephew by one of the Menominee chieftains, and among the Indians he is known as "Little Weasel."—*New York Times*.



Oklahoma University Indians Organize Club.

Students of Indian descent in the University of Oklahoma have organized an Indian Students' Club, formed for the purpose of securing a larger and more representative attendance of Indian students from the various tribes. There are now about thirty students of Indian blood in the university, representing five tribes—Cherokees, Chickawaws, Delawares, and Shawnees, and many of them are among the most prominent in student life.—*Shawnee News-Herald*.

ROSTER OF EMPLOYEES—CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

(Corrected to September 14, 1914.)

Oscar H. Lipps.....	Supervisor in Charge
Harvey K. Meyer.....	Secretary
Claud V. Peel.....	Chief Clerk
Will H. Miller.....	Financial Clerk
Sara A. Rice.....	Stenographer
Lottie Georgenson.....	Clerk
Mrs. Nellie R. Denny.....	Mgr. Outing Dept.
Marie Lewis.....	Asst. Clerk
Frederick W. Griffiths.....	Disciplinarian and Supt. Industries
Leo McDonald (temporary).....	Asst. Disciplinarian and Band Leader
Wallace Denny.....	Asst. Disciplinarian
Louis Hathaway.....	Asst. Disciplinarian
Lida M. Johnston.....	Girls' Field Agent
D. H. Dickey.....	Boys' Field Agent
Matilda G. Ewing.....	Matron and Supt. Domestic Departments
Ora L. Knight.....	Asst. Matron
Mary R. Austin.....	Asst. Matron
Susan Zeamer.....	Asst. Matron
John D. DeHuff.....	Principal Teacher
(Vacant).....	Music Teacher
Angel DeC. Dietz.....	Teacher Native Indian Art
Wm. H. Dietz.....	Teacher Mechanical Drawing
Bessie B. Beach.....	Librarian
Mrs. E. H. Foster.....	Teacher
Hattie M. McDowell.....	Teacher
Roy L. Mann.....	Teacher
Clara Donaldson.....	Teacher
Margaret Roberts.....	Primary Teacher
Gwen Williams.....	Teacher
Idilla M. Wilson.....	Teacher
Emma C. Lovewell.....	Teacher
A. Belle Reichel.....	Teacher
Margaret M. Sweeney.....	Teacher
Clara Snoddy.....	Teacher
Sallie E. Hagan.....	Teacher
Mariana Craig Moore.....	Business Teacher
Lucy A. Case.....	Teacher
Walter Rendtorff.....	Physician
Anna G. Wylde.....	Nurse
James E. Kirk.....	Storekeeper
Overton L. Burney.....	Asst. Storekeeper
Arthur G. Brown.....	Instructor in Printing
John B. McGillis.....	Printer's Clerk
Raymond Reneker.....	Instructor in Bakery
Wm. Shambaugh.....	Instructor in Blacksmithing
John Herr.....	Instructor in Carpentry
H. Gardner.....	Instructor in Carpentry
Christian W. Leib.....	Instructor in Dairying
Harry F. Weber.....	Instructor in Engineering
Wm. B. Gray.....	Instructor in Farming
J. Ed. Snyder.....	Asst. Instructor in Farming
George Abrams.....	Instructor in Horticulture
Harry B. Lamason.....	Instructor in Masonry
C. H. Carns.....	Instructor in Painting
Wm. Nonnast.....	Instructor in Tailoring
M. L. Lau.....	Instructor in Carriagemaking
John Boltz.....	Instructor in Shoemaking
Robert B. George.....	Instructor in Tinsmithing
Ella Albert.....	Instructor in Laundry
Mrs. Ida Boger.....	Asst. in Laundry
(Vacant).....	Asst. in Laundry
Mrs. B. Canfield.....	Instructor in Sewing
Elizabeth Searight.....	Asst. in Sewing Room
Mary Yoos.....	Asst. in Sewing Room
Ella Allen.....	Asst. in Sewing Room
Geo. L. Gottwerth.....	Fireman
John Albright.....	Laborer
Clement Hill.....	Indian Assistant
Juan Gutierrez.....	Indian Assistant
Zepheniah Simons.....	Indian Assistant
Mrs. Mary F. Gunderson.....	Cook
Mrs. Sadie E. Richey.....	Asst. Cook
Elizabeth S. Wilder.....	Cook, Hospital
George Foulk.....	Teamster
Edward Corbett.....	Night Watch
Jacob Shearer.....	Night Watch